

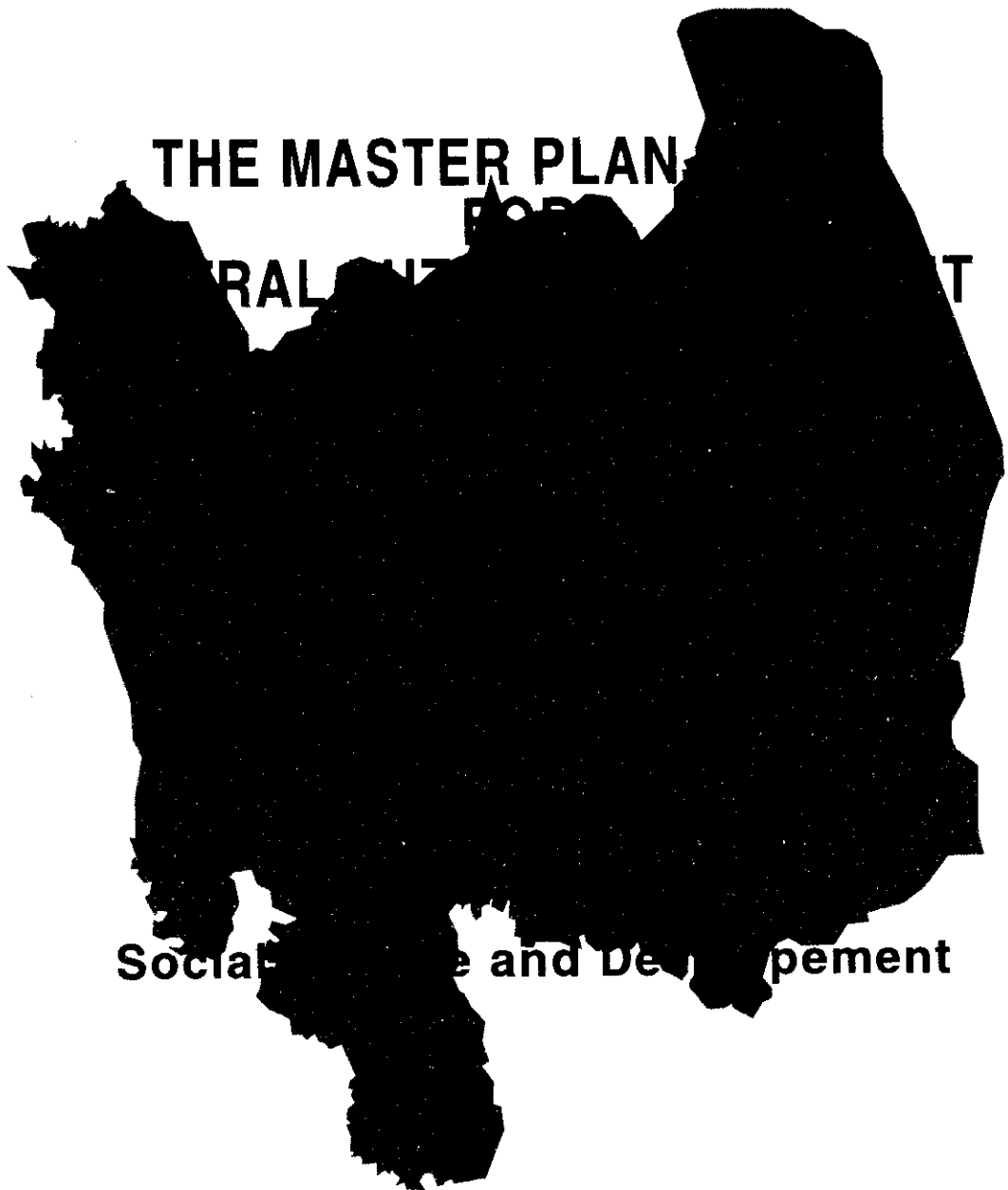


Japan International Cooperation Agency

Department of Trade and Industry
Republic of the Philippines

THE MASTER PLAN STUDY FOR
CENTRAL LITTON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT Volume VII
Sector: Transport, Social Services and Development



THE MASTER PLAN
FOR
CENTRAL LITTON

Social Services and Development

September

September 1995

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**Department of Trade and Industry
Republic of the Philippines**

**THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
FOR
CENTRAL LUZON DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM**

**FINAL REPORT
Volume VII
Sector Report 5
Social Service and Developement**



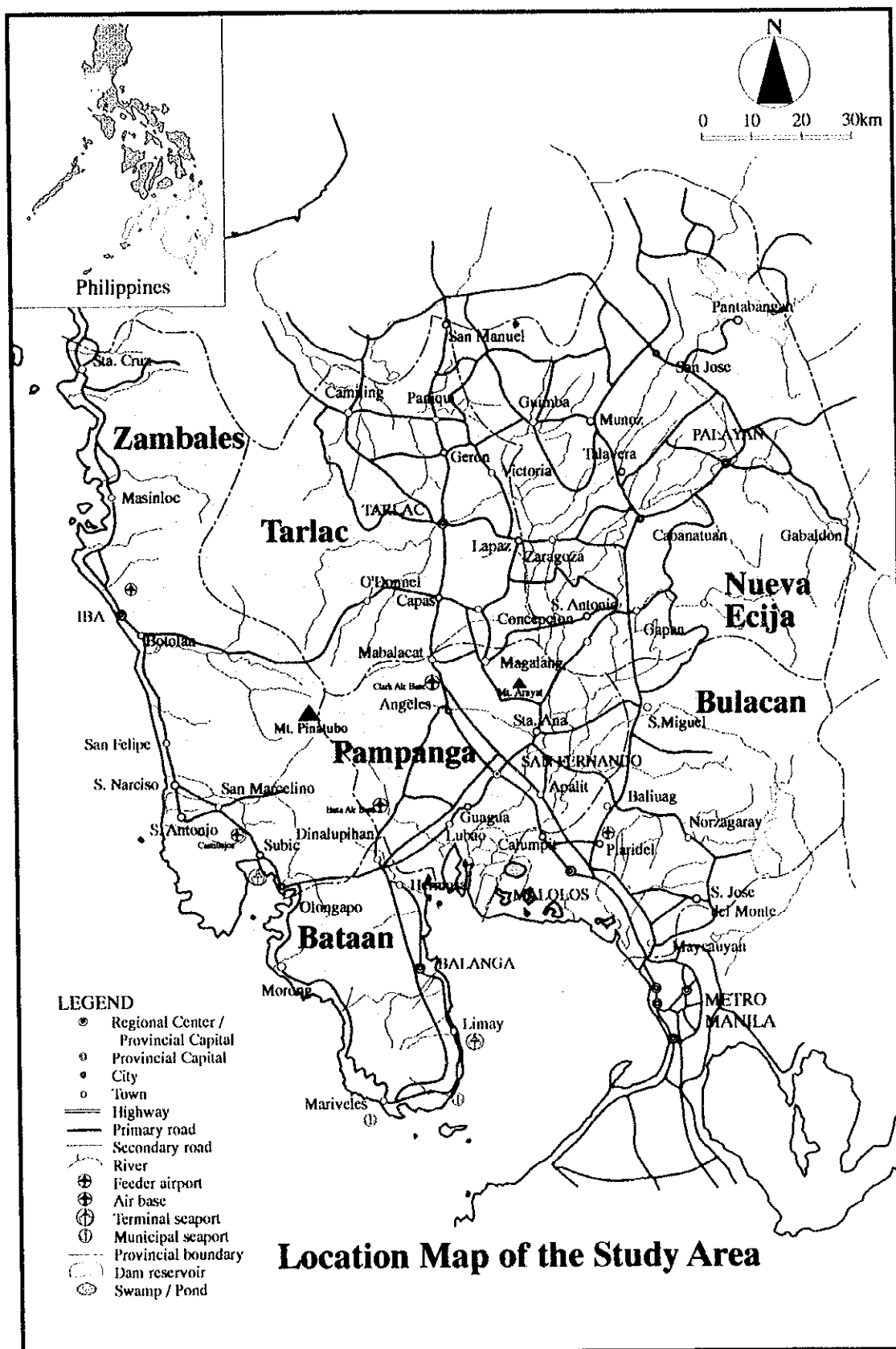
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SECTOR REPORT 5 SOCIAL SERVICES and DEVELOPMENT

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List of Abbreviations

AFTA	-	Asean Free Trade Area
APEC	-	Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARCs	-	Agrarian Reform Communities
ASEAN	-	Association of South East Asian Nations
BEPZ	-	Bataan Export Processing Zone
BOI	-	Board of Investments
BSWM	-	Bureau of Soil and Water Management
CAR	-	Cordillera Autonomous Region
CDC	-	Clark Development Corporation
CENRO	-	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
CFPI	-	Cooperative Foundation of the Philippines Inc.
CLDP	-	Central Luzon Development Program
CLSU	-	Central Luzon State University
DA	-	Department of Agriculture
DAR	-	Department of Agrarian Reform
DECS	-	Department of Education, Culture and Sports
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	-	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOH	-	Department of Health
DOLE	-	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	-	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	-	Department of Tourism
DOTC	-	Department of Transportation and Communications
DPWH	-	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	-	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	-	Department of Trade and Industry
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPZ	-	Export Processing Zone
EU	-	European Union
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Products
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GO	-	Government Organizations
GRDP	-	Gross Regional Domestic Products
GVA	-	Gross Value Added
HAIE	-	Hermosa Agro-Industrial Estate
IAs	-	Industrial Associations
IE	-	Industrial Estate
IRA	-	Internal Revenue Allotment
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGU	-	Local Government Unit
LMU	-	Land Management Units
LWUA	-	Local Water Utilities Administration
MPC	-	Mount Pinatubo Commission
MSC	-	Manila-Subic-Clark
NAFTA	-	North American Free Trade Area
NCR	-	National Capital Region
NEDA	-	National Economic Development Authority
NFA	-	National Food Authority
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NIA	-	National Irrigation Administration
NIC	-	Newly Industrialized Country
NIPAS	-	National Integrated Protected Area System
NSO	-	National Statistics Office

NWRC	-	National Water Resources Council
PENRO	-	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PO	-	People's Organization
POS	-	Point of Sale
PRRM	-	Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
RDC	-	Regional Development Council
RSCs	-	Regional Service Centers
SBMA	-	Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority
SEPZ	-	Special Economic and Freeport Zone
SEZ	-	Special Economic Zone
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprise
SRS	-	Social Reconnaissance Survey

Abbreviations of Measures

Length

mm = milimeter

cm = centimeter

m = meter

km = kilometer

mbgs = meter below ground surface

Weight

mg = milligram

g = gram

kg = kilogram

ton (MT) = metric ton

1 cavan = 50 kilograms

Area

cm² = square centimeter

m² = square meter

Km² = square kilometer (sq. km)

ha = hectare

Volume

cm³ = cubic centimeter (cu. m)

lit = liter

lb = pound

m³ = cubic meter

MCM = million cubic meter

Other Measures

% = percent

m³ /s = cubic meter per second

lit /s = liter per second

Money

P = Philippine Peso

¥ = Japanese Yen

US\$ = US Dollar

Government of the Philippines Fiscal Year

From January 1 to December 31

CHAPTER 1

SECTOR REPORT 5

SOCIAL SERVICES and DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1 PRESENT POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Present Policies and Strategy for Social Development

1.1.1 National development policies and strategy

The current Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (1988 - 1998) embodies the national development policies geared towards the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the people. This development plan focuses on five development goals of (1) poverty alleviation, (2) reduction of inequality, (3) generation of productive employment opportunities, (4) comprehensive human development and (5) attainment of sustainable growth.

1.1.2 Regional development policies and strategy

In line with this, Central Luzon also identified several social services-oriented development policies as spelled out in Medium Term Regional Development Plan for 1993 - 1998. They are summarized below.

Development policies

- (1) Relieve risks on threatened barangays affected by the effects of Mt. Pinatubo's in lahar-safe areas;
- (2) Accelerate resettlement of and provision of support facilities to victims in lahar-safe areas;
- (3) Increase the income of the bottom 30 % of the regional population;
- (4) Reduce inequality across families and provinces; and
- (5) Generate productive employment opportunities to absorb displaced workers and new labor entrants across provinces.

Development strategy

In order to attain the objectives, the plan has spelled out the strategy, not only anchoring on the upliftment of the quality of life of victims of Mt. Pinatubo's eruption but also on people empowerment through the active involvement of NGOs and POs in the development planning process. The strategy has the following components.

- (1) Implement an integrated social services-cum-livelihood program to facilitate the rehabilitation and resettlement of families displaced/adversely affected by Mt. Pinatubo eruptions and lahar flows;
- (2) Adopt and implement an integrated and more systematic approach in delivering basic social services and putting up/establishing social infrastructure;
- (3) Improve access to education entailing the intensification of values-inculcation efforts and supplementing basic education with creative and critical thinking skills;
- (4) Increase the cost-effectiveness of social development programs;
- (5) Adopt more focused target-setting so that public expenditures and services can be more equally provided for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable population;
- (6) Activate more involvement of NGOs and POs in development planning process;
- (7) Implement a well-coordinated and immediately responsive disaster control and rehabilitation program as well as a disaster prevention, preparedness and management program;
- (8) Promote the family planning program as a means of helping attain a balance among population, resources and environment; and
- (9) Coordinate closely between and among the production, infrastructure and social development sectors to ensure complementarities and augmentation.

1.1.3 Regional policies by social subsector of social services

In addition to the national development policies, more specific policies by sub sector were likewise identified as follows.

(1) Health

Development objectives

- 1) Establish and institutionalize epidemiology and data management unit;
- 2) Improve program management system;
- 3) Strengthen supervisory capabilities at the provincial, district, and municipal levels;
- 4) Strengthen the monitoring system of the Regional Field Health Office;
- 5) Institutionalize networking system with GOs, NGOs, and POs;
- 6) Establish and maintain good working relationship with LGUs;
- 7) Maintain and sustain technical assistance to devolved personnel, trained community health volunteers, an increasing awareness of DOH programs at community and foreign funding support;
- 8) Institutionalized disaster preparedness;
- 9) Strengthen and Sustain the DOH package of health programs;
- 10) Establish a functional and effective information system;
- 11) Strengthen LGUs, NGOs, POs and professional associations;

- 12) Integrate value formation in every training and staff development activity;
- 13) Provide health education and information support to all programs;
- 14) Implement promotive and preventive health care into the existing services; and
- 15) Improve the quality of patient care.

Development strategy

- 1) Strengthen technical capabilities of health personnel and train them on their new roles in the modified structure;
- 2) Advocate and collaborate with LGUs, GOs, NGOs and POs to obtain support for DOH programs to be implemented;
- 3) Conduct periodic program evaluations and assessments to enhance performance;
- 4) Establish an regional epidemiological and management unit to handle regional data and a disaster preparedness unit to handle disaster;
- 5) Maintain linkages with foreign donors;
- 6) Provided incentive scheme for health personnel and volunteers;
- 7) Organize linkage with LGUs, GOs, NGOs and POs; and
- 8) Maximize fund utilization.

(2) Social welfare

Development objectives

- 1) Package social welfare programs and services to select impoverished and disadvantaged clientele;
- 2) Advocate for social welfare and development as a priority concern of all LGUs, NGOs and other institutions including concerned individuals and groups;
- 3) Empower disadvantaged and most vulnerable families to attain self-reliance and achieve self-management capabilities;
- 4) Provide overall leadership, competence and guidance in delivering social welfare and development services through capability-building and technical assistance in social development, project development, monitoring and evaluation;
- 5) Promote organizational growth and development through the enhancement of professional competence, integrity, moral values and spiritual well-being of social welfare and development workers and service providers; and
- 6) Reinforce the regulatory, coordinate, planning and monitoring functions and activities of the regional office.

Development strategy

- 1) Adopt poverty-focused social services delivery strategy mechanisms for people empowerment and enhancement of popular participation for the ultra-poor beneficiaries through selected social welfare programs;

- 2) Implement transition mechanism towards the complete devolution of social welfare programs and services delivery to LGUs;
- 3) Develop and implement technical assistance package for LGUs, NGOs linkages and collaboration for social welfare and development;
- 4) Advance appropriate mechanism for enhancing GOs / NGOs linkages and collaboration for social welfare and development;
- 5) Institutionalize and computerize data generated;
- 6) Develop and package programs and services for marginal communities, which are low-income municipalities with specific focus on children, youth, elderly, disabled and women; and
- 7) Adopt development and disaster management policy to cushion the impact of long-term problem brought about by the Mt. Pinatubo activity and other disaster.

(3) Education

Development objectives

- 1) Administer a complete, adequate and integrated system of education, both formal and non-formal;
- 2) Supervise and regulate appropriately all educational institutions; and
- 3) Develop and promote culture and sports in order to prepare the present and the next generations for life.

Development strategy

- 1) Provide for a broad general education that will assist each individual in the unique ecology of his/her own society;
- 2) Train the nation's manpower base in the middle level skills required for national development;
- 3) Develop the professions ; and
- 4) Respond effectively to changing needs and conditions of the nation through a system of educational planning and evaluation.

(4) Manpower development

Development objectives

- 1) Maximize the impact of various employment promotion programs;
- 2) Enhance the employability of jobseekers;
- 3) Come up with a regional manpower skills registry and consequently a regional profile; and
- 4) Intensify anti-illegal recruitment campaign.

Development strategy

- 1) Establish six Public Employment Service Offices (PESOs) in Tarlac, Zambales, Bataan, Angeles City and Bulacan and create 50 more CECs in the different municipalities of Central Luzon;
- 2) Strengthen the PESO in Nueva Ecija and the 72 existing CECs in the different municipalities;
- 3) Conduct career counseling and trade/vocational guidance to different schools;
- 4) Integrate the WAWD's training program with the EDT and skills training of NMYC;
- 5) Register all available manpower within the area of coverage of PESOs and CECs;
- 6) Establish networking with NCSO, DECS and LGUs to generate vital employment data;
- 7) Link the PESO's manpower skills registry with DOLE Region III Office;
- 8) Strengthen networking with members of the AIR Regional Coordinating Council;
- 9) Conduct Anti-Illegal Recruitment Seminars;
- 10) Integrate AIR Campaign in career guidance and pre-employment seminars; and
- 11) Hold press conferences and radio broadcasts.

1.2 Social Services Institutions and Administration

There are several government and non-government agencies involved in providing various social services from health, education and manpower development to social welfare. These agencies are described below.

1.2.1 Health

The Department of Health (DOH) is the agency playing an important role in delivering basic health services to the Country's population. The planning and implementation of health-related projects in the regional level used to be the sole responsibility of the Regional Health Field Offices. However, with the passage of the 1991 Local Government Code, the delivery of the basic health services had been devolved to the Local Government Units (LGUs) in line with the government's policy on local autonomy and decentralization, including manpower, facilities and funding resources. Figure 1.1 shows the organizational structure of DOH before and after the devolution.

DOH personnel (physicians, nurses, midwives, etc.) who had been designated to serve as a local officer or field officer at the local level is nominated and being employed by the heads of LGUs. The health facilities located at the local level (provincial hospitals, district hospitals, city hospitals, municipal hospitals, health centers and barangay health stations) are also being funded and administered by concerned LGUs. However, DOH as the national government agency still has the responsibility of prescribing and providing the standards, criteria,

priorities in the provision of support services and grants-in-aid or block grants and technical assistance to LGUs.

Except for regional hospitals and some other hospitals retained at the DOH unit, all the integrated provincial health offices (including provincial hospitals), district health offices (including district hospitals, medicare municipal hospitals) and highly urbanized city health offices (including city hospitals, health centers, rural health units) are being supervised by provincial governors. All of the component city health offices (including city hospitals, health centers and barangay health stations) and municipal health offices (including rural health units, health centers and barangay health stations) have likewise been devolved to component city governments and municipal mayors, respectively. In addition, a Local Health Board (LHB) has been established in each province, city and municipality.

NGOs and POs play vital roles in providing basic health services to the people, especially in areas where the government has failed to make an impact. These NGOs and POs jointly undertake health programs with the government to ensure equal delivery of health services in the grassroots level.

In Central Luzon, several social development NGOs and POs have been accredited by DOH. Some of these are the Mercy Corps International, Tarlac Peoples Economic Council Foundations, Inc., Budhi nag Philinas Foundation, Inc., Philippine Rural Foundation Movement, Philippine Relief and Development Service, Inc., Jaime V. Ongpin Foundations, Inc., Inocencio Magtoto Memorial Foundation, Inc., and Save the Children, among others.

1.2.2 Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is the primary government line agency mandated to provide interventions and opportunities to uplift the living condition of distressed and disadvantaged individuals, families, groups and communities and enable them to become self-reliant. Since the Local Government Code (LGC) was effected in 1991, social welfare programs and services with the corresponding manpower, facilities and funding resources of DSWD had been fully devolved to local government units (LGUs) by 1992. The organizational structure of social welfare administration is presented in Figure 1.2.

Under the present structure of social welfare administration, the DSWD personnel (social welfare workers, day care workers and etc.) who had been assigned to work as a local officer or field officer at the local level (province, city, municipality and barangay) is appointed and hired by either provincial governors, city mayors or municipal mayors at respective LGUs. The social welfare facilities (day care centers, drop centers and etc.) which had been operated by DSWD are also being financed and managed by LGUs. With assistance of these DSWD

devolved personnel and facilities, the DSWD devolved programs and services are now being financed and implemented by the concerned LGUs. However, DSWD has still responsibility in ensuring that standards and policies of DSWD are followed in the implementation of social welfare programs and services through appropriate monitoring and provision of technical assistance on various devolved programs and services.

The DSWD Region III Field Office in San Fernando, Pampanga, still has the responsibility of providing social welfare services in Central Luzon in cooperation with the LGUs. Under the supervision of the LGU heads (provincial governors, city mayors and municipal mayors), the LGUs have established the offices in charge of implementing social welfare services, namely: the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO), the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO) and the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO).

In addition to this government agency, the contributions of non-government agencies (NGOs) to providing social welfare for community development are found to be important. A total of 333 NGOs in the Philippines had been given license and accreditation to work with DSWD in implementing the DSWD programs and services. Of these, 166 organizations are registered for BCYN (Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare), 79 organizations for BFCW (Bureau of Family and Community Welfare), 44 organizations for BDPW (Bureau of Disabled Persons Welfare), 39 organizations for BEA (Bureau of Emergency Assistance) and five organizations for BWW (Bureau of Women's Welfare).

1.2.3 Education

The Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) has the primary mandate to provide for education in the Philippines. This department has jurisdiction over pre-elementary, elementary, secondary and post secondary levels. The post secondary level has three sub-levels, namely tertiary, technical/vocational and non-formal levels. DECS covers the tertiary and technical/vocational sub-levels.

The non-formal sub-level is jointly being handled by DECS and other government agencies. DECS has its literacy classes for out school youth (OSY) and adults as well as skills training to assist the less privileged groups establish their own livelihood and/or income generating activities.

The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) through its National Manpower and Youth Council (NMYC) is providing technical training for deserving beneficiaries. The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and the Department of Agriculture (DA) are both involved in providing non-formal education for the rural poor.

The DECS Region III Office has the sole administrative responsibility for education in Central Luzon. DECS Region III has nine school divisions broken down into six provincial and three city divisions for all the constituent provinces and three cities of Angeles, Cabanatuan and Olongapo. Each school division has its own division office headed by a superintendent to supervise the educational development within its own jurisdiction. The construction of school buildings is being undertaken by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH).

1.2.4 Manpower development

The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) is the primary government agency tasked with the formulation and administration of all employment and labor policies and programs which aims at promoting gainful employment opportunities, optimizing the development and utilizing the Country's resources

There are various agencies attached to DOLE performing specific functions ranging from employment development, workers, protection welfare and labor relations, as follows: the National Manpower and Youth Council, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, the National Wages and Productivity Commission, the Bureau of Working Conditions, the Social Security System and the Government Service Insurance System, the Bureau of Rural Workers, the Bureau of Working Women and Young Workers, the Bureau of Labor Relation, the National Conciliation and Mediation Board and the Mt. Pinatubo Commission.

1.3 Social Services Programs and Projects

The 1991 Local Government Code paved the way for a more decentralized and more autonomous LGUs in terms of delivering basic social services to the people. In Central Luzon, the process of decentralization was realized faster than other regions in the Country in view of the recent calamity which the region experienced. This prompted local government units in the region to continue implementing devolved social service-related programs and embark on new ones specifically aimed at minimizing, if not totally eradicating effects of the calamity to the victims and poverty in general. The programs/projects being carried out in the region are as follows.

1.3.1 Health

After the devolution, except for the Malaria Control Program retained at DOH and implemented nationwide, all other DOH programs have been devolved to LGUs consisting of the following.

- (1) Provincial level programs
 - a) Maternal and Child Health Care Program
 - b) Dental Health Program
 - c) Nutrition Program
 - d) Family Planning Program
 - e) Environmental Health Program
 - f) Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease
 - g) Other Health Programs and Projects as appropriate to the Needs of the Community
- (2) City and municipal level programs
 - a) Maternal and Child Health Care Program
 - b) Dental Health Program
 - c) Nutrition Program
 - d) Environmental Health Program
 - e) Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases Program

1.3.2 Social welfare

While most programs of DSWD have been devolved to LGUs, there are still several community-based, center-based, institution-based programs and special projects currently being implemented locally, which were retained by DSWD. These programs are continuously being implemented at the local level through the DSWD regional offices.

(1) Retained programs and services

The following are national programs and services retained by DSWD:

- a) Core shelter assistance program,
- b) Special social services for youth offenders,
- c) Child care and placement service, and
- d) Residential services for street children in especially difficult circumstances.

The following locally - funded programs and projects are also implemented through the DSWD regional offices:

- a) Ready-to-eat food,
- b) Substitute home care for women in especially difficult circumstances,
- c) Social communication skills development,
- d) Psychological recovery and social reintegration of sexually abused and exploited children, and

- e) Special project for scavengers.

Some foreign - assisted programs for social welfare are also continuously implemented at the national level such as (1) productivity skills capability building for disabled women and (2) the Second Palawan Integrated Area Development Project.

- (2) Devolved programs

Other social welfare programs have been devolved to LGUs. Each of them is implemented at the specified local level - province, city, municipality or barangay. These programs are summarized in Table 1.1.

- (3) Proposed projects and programs

The DSWD Region III Office also identified several projects and programs to be implemented for 1993 - 1998. These programs are in support of the objectives contained in the Medium Term Development Plan which are poverty alleviation, people empowerment, improvement in productive capacities and developing the coping capacities of the disadvantaged and intolerable groups. Table 1.2 shows the line-up of DSWD Region III proposed projects and programs up to the year 1998, with the corresponding budgetary requirements and targets.

1.3.3. Education

In order to pursue the human resource development plan of the government as embodied in its Medium Term Development Plan, the DECS Region III Office has embarked on various programs and projects geared towards two key areas: (1) access and (2) quality in education. They include the following.

- (1) Access in education

- a) Special education program (SPED)
- b) Accelerated learning program for elementary schools (ALPES)
- c) Learning resources center (LRCs)
- d) Drop-out intervention program (DIP)

- (2) Quality in education

- a) Quality education through English instruction
- b) Early children education (ECE)
- c) Parent learning support system (PLSS)
- d) Remedial education alternative program (REAP)

1.3.4 Employment

- (1) Employment promotion division
 - a) Employment Facilitation (Local and Overseas)
 - b) Employment Standards and Regulations
 - c) Apprenticeship/Learner ship
 - d) Labor Market Information
- (2) Workers amelioration and welfare
 - a) Sugar Workers Program
 - b) Workers Organization and Education
 - c) Rural Workers Livelihood Programs
 - d) Working Youth Center (WYC) Program
 - e) Labor Population Program
 - f) Breaking Ground for Community Action on Child Labor
 - g) Mt. Pinatubo Program for Outgoing Overseas Contract Workers

CHAPTER 1

TABLES

Table 1.1 Devolved Programs of the Department of Social Welfare and Development

Program	Implementation Level	Description
Child and Youth Welfare	City/Municipality	The program for child and youth welfare is targeted to provide care services for children and youths who are in very difficult situations, presently being abused, neglected, exploited delinquent, street children, victims of prostitution and youth offender. The following components are included: peer group, community-based services for street children, day center for street children, and community-based services for delinquent youth.
Emergency Assistance	City/Municipality	The program for emergency assistance is targeted to provide assistance services in relieving and rehabilitating the needs of the victims of natural calamities, social disorganization, cultural communities and other distressed and displaced person. The emergency Assistance Program provide the following: supplemental feeding, food-for-work and cash-for-work, disaster mitigation and preparedness, emergency shelter assistance, balik-probinsiya, crisis intervention, and assistance to individuals in crisis situation.
Disable Persons and Elderly Welfare	City/Municipality	The program for the welfare of disabled persons is centered in providing welfare services resulting in the attainment of the full participation and equality of disabled persons in their families and communities. The program for elderly welfare is focused in providing opportunities for the elderly to undertake social, recreational and livelihood activities for their own benefits
Day Care Service	Barangay	The program for day care services is functioned to provide supplemental parental care to children aged to 0 to 6 years old who may be neglected, potentially neglected, abused, exploited or abandoned during part of the day when parents are not able to attend to his or her needs.

Table 1.2 Programs/Projects Proposed/Expected to be Implemented by DSWD-Region III

PROJECT/TITLE	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		TOTAL	
	Targets	Amount (In Million P)	Targets	Amount (In Million P)	Targets	Amount (In Million P)	Targets	Amount (In Million P)	Targets	Amount (In Million P)	Targets	Amount (In Million P)	Targets	Amount (In Million P)
1. Core Shelter Assistance	859 units	12.885	879 units	13.185	446 units	6.690	333 units	4.995	244 units	3.660	180 units	2.700	2941 units	44.115
2. Breaking Ground for Community Action on Child Labor	230 children	0.033												
3. Social Communication & Skills Development for Women	1940 women	0.097	2134 women	0.106	2347 women	0.117	2581 women	0.129	2839 women	0.142	3122 women	0.156	14963 women	0.747
Enhancing the Role and Status of Women on Social Development	3435 women		3777 women		4154 women		4569 women		5025 women		5427 women		26387 women	
4. Self-employment Assistance- Kaulanann	938 projects	4.690	1012 projects	5.060	1093 projects	5.465	1180 projects	5.900	1274 projects	6.370	1376 projects	6.880	6873 projects	34.365
5. Tindahan Bigay Buhay Projects	1090 projects	5.450	1177 projects	5.885	1271 projects	6.355	1373 projects	6.865	1482 projects	7.410	1600 projects	8.000	7993 projects	39.965
6. Productivity Skills Capability Building for Disadvantaged Women	160 trainees	0.080	192 trainees	0.096	230 trainees	0.115	276 trainees	0.138	330 trainees	0.165	360 trainees	0.180	1548 trainees	0.774
7. Home Based Early Childhood Enrichment	540 parents	0.185												
8. Country Program for Children IV Projects o Day Care Service			1000 children 25 DCCs/DCWs 250 parents volunteers	0.754										
o Supplemental Feeding			1406 children	0.140	1406 children	0.140	1406 children	0.140	1406 children	0.140	1406 children	0.140	7030 children	0.700
o Disaster Management Training			492 participar	0.246	489 participant	0.244	489 participant	0.244	489 participant	0.244	489 participant	0.244	2448 participa	1.222
o Core Shelter Assistance			360 units	5.400	360 units	5.400	360 units	5.400	360 units	5.400	360 units	5.400	1800 units	27.000
o Self-Employment Assistance	437 projects	2.185	631 projects	3.155	801 projects	4.005	951 projects	4.755	1145 projects	5.635			3965 projects	19.735
TOTAL		25.904		34.027		28.531		28.566		29.166		23.700		168.620

CHAPTER I

FIGURES

1547
2011

Figure 1.1 Health Structure After Devolution

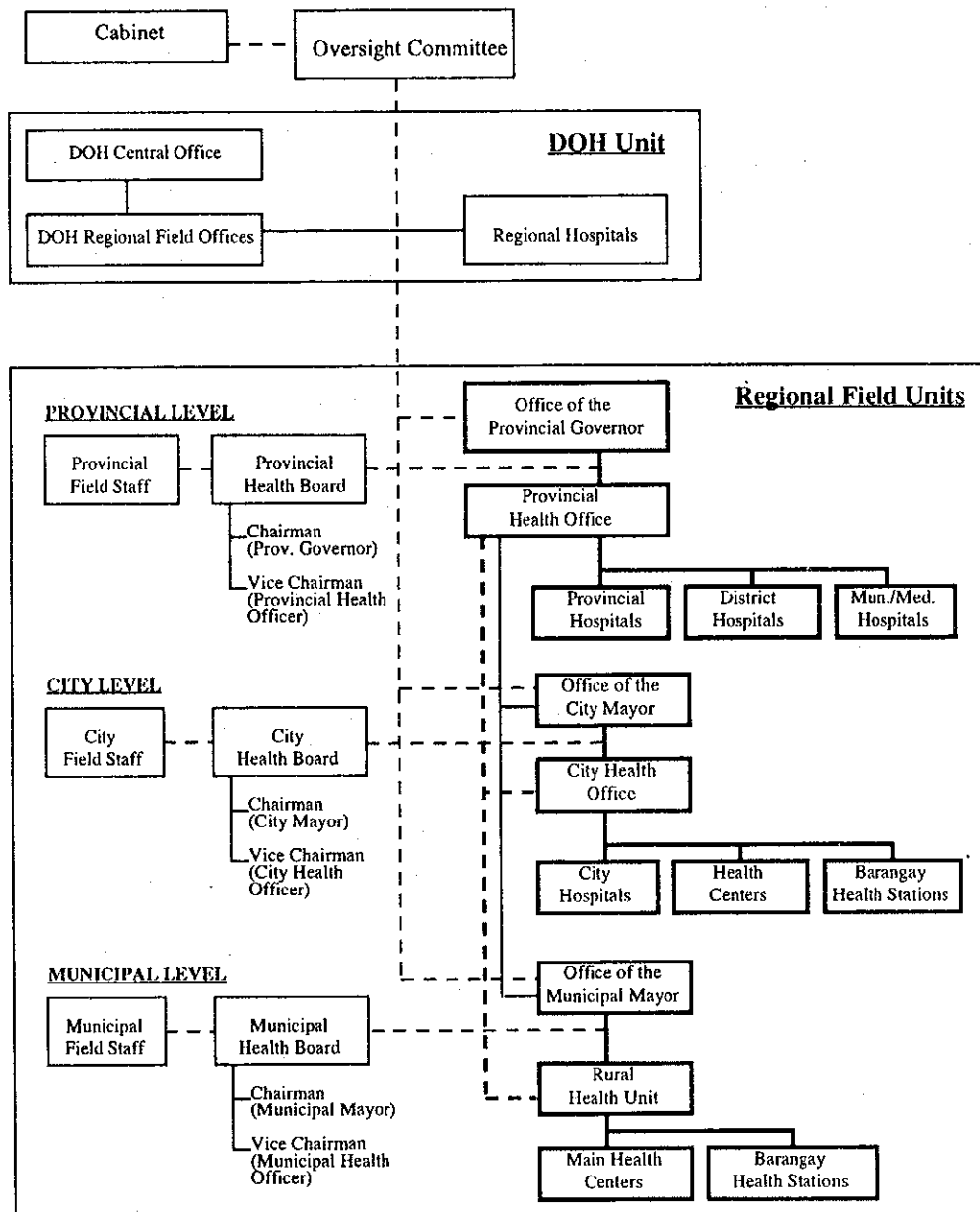
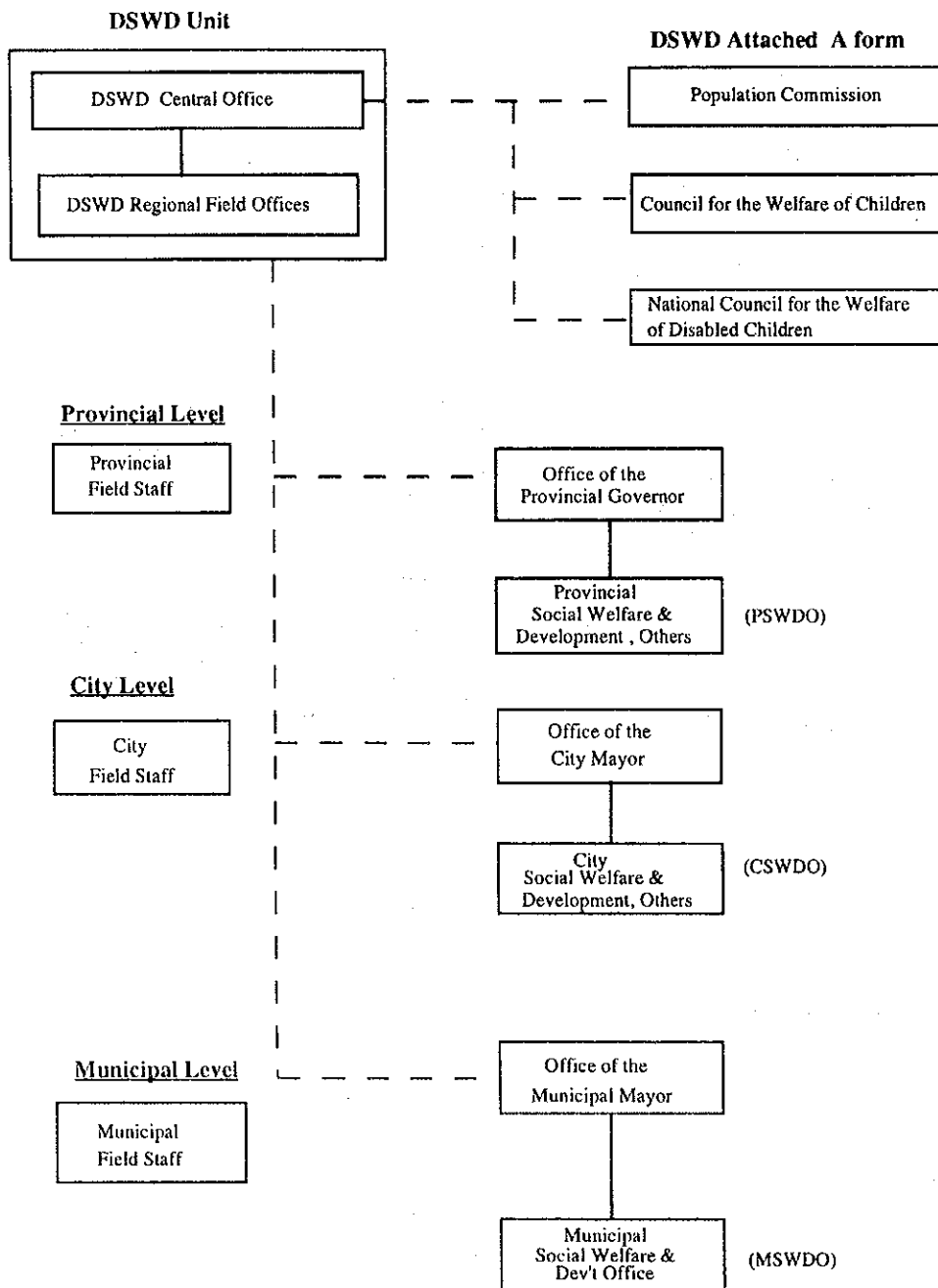


Figure 1.2 Social Welfare Structure After Devolution



CHAPTER 2

SECRET

CHAPTER 2 PRESENT CONDITIONS OF HUMAN RESOURCES

2.1 Socio-Economic Conditions

2.1.1 Population

(1) Population and growth

The 1990 NSO Census data recorded the population of Region III or Central Luzon at 6.2 million. This figure accounted for 10.2% of the national total 60.7 million in the same census year. By population size, Central Luzon ranked the third among regions of the Country, coming after Region IV and the National Capital Region (NCR), with 13.6% and 13.1% shares of the total population, respectively (Table 2.1).

Among the provinces, Pampanga recorded the largest population accounting for 25% share of the region's total followed by Bulacan and Nueva Ecija with percentage shares of 24.3% and 21.2%, respectively. Tarlac and Zambales had shares of 13.9% and 9.1% respectively, while Bataan recorded the smallest share of 6.9% of the total population in the region.

The population in Central Luzon exhibited an increasing trend in the last 20 years (Table 2.2). For the period from 1970 to 1980, the annual growth rate was estimated to be 2.60 % while that of the Philippines was 2.75%. In terms of population growth by province, Bataan had the highest population growth rate of 4.10% per year, followed by Bulacan and Pampanga with 2.74% and 2.68% annual growth rate, respectively. The annual growth rate of the population for the same period were registered at 2.61% in Zambales, 2.31% in Nueva Ecija, and 2.09% in Tarlac.

The annual population growth rate of Central Luzon for 1980-90 showed a slight decrease from the previous 10 year period, from 2.60% to 2.58%. While the population growth rate of Bataan was registered as the highest at 4.10% per annum in the 1970-80 period, it decreased to 2.79% in the period of 1980-90. During the 10 year period in review, Bulacan had the highest growth rate at 3.22% per annum. Pampanga, Zambales, Tarlac and Nueva Ecija grew by 2.63%, 2.40%, 2.25% and 2.07% annually during the last 10 years, respectively.

(2) Population composition

Age composition

The age composition of the population in Central Luzon for 1970 - 1990 is shown in Table 2.3. Statistics show that the share of the younger population with ages below 14 during the last 20 years had been declining from 44.5% in 1970 to 40.9% in 1980. In 1990, the same

age group bracket continuously declined to 38.0%. The share of the working population with ages ranging from 15 to 64 showed increases from 52.1% in 1970, 55.4% in 1980 and 58.4% in 1990. By province, the share of working age population in 1990 is highest in Zambales (59.9%), followed by Bulacan (59.1%), Pampanga (58.5%) and Bataan (57.9%). Tarlac had the smallest share of population belonging to the working age group bracket, with 57.6%.

Sex composition

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Table 2.4 shows the sex ratio of the population in the Philippines, the NCR and Central Luzon for 1975, 1980 and 1990. A slight predominance of male over female population had been observed in Central Luzon for the period 1975, 1980 and 1990. This trend was likewise evident in the Philippines. In 1990, sex ratio in the region was 101.6 compared to 100.5 in 1980 and 102.0 in 1975. The NCR had more female population over male as shown by its sex ratio of 94.2 in 1990, 93.0 in 1980 and 95.7 in 1975.

Among the provinces, only Zambales had more female population than male as shown by the 99.3, 97.1 and 98.7 sex ratios registered for 1975, 1980 and 1990, respectively. Bulacan showed a slight dominance of female population over the male population only in 1980 with a sex ratio of 99.6. Nueva Ecija posted the highest sex ratio with 103.5 males per 100 female population in 1990 followed by Tarlac with 102.4 and Pampanga with 102.2 sex ratio.

(3) Population distribution

The distribution of population as to urban and rural is shown in Table 2.5. The table shows that the share of urban population in Central Luzon had been increasing in the last 10 years. From 41.8% in 1980, urban population's share increased to 59.9% in 1990.

Among the six provinces in Central Luzon, Bulacan is most urbanized with an urban population share of 80.0 % followed by Bataan with 74.7% and Pampanga with 68.8%. Tarlac and Nueva Ecija had more than half of their population living in rural areas in 1990, with shares of 70.4% and 61.%, respectively.

(4) Population density

The total population of Central Luzon resulted to a density of 340 persons per km² in 1990, or increased by 65 persons per km² during 1970–80 and by 77 persons per km² during 1980–90. The population density was highest in Pampanga with 416.0 persons per km² in 1970, 541.8 in 1980 and 702.8 in 1990. Zambales registered the lowest population density in the region with 92.4 persons per km² in 1970, 119.5 in 1980 and 151.6 in 1990 (Table 2.6).

2.1.2 Migration

Central Luzon may be classified as an area of emigrants rather than an in-migrant area. According to the 1990 migration data of NSO, there was a total of 220,700 emigrants from the region moving to other parts of the Country as well as outside the Country as compared to only 178,300 in-migrants, representing an out - migration rate of 3.6% as compared to the in-migration rate of 2.9% for the period 1985-1990 (Table 2.7).

Among the provinces, Bulacan absorbed the highest number of in-migrants, recorded at 74,000 for the period 1985-1990 representing the in-migration ratio of 4.9%. Of this total, 33,200 originated from the NCR, 8,100 from Region V, 7,200 from Region IV and 6,400 from other provinces of Central Luzon.

The majority of the remaining 19,100 in-migrants originated from other regions of the Country while 1,300 originated from foreign countries. After Bulacan, Pampanga posted the second highest in-migrants at 31,500, followed by Bataan with 18,900, Nueva Ecija with 18,800, Zambales with 18,500 and Tarlac with 16,600. Only Bataan and Bulacan registered positive net migration figures. This could be attributed to the existence of large employment opportunities in Bataan and Bulacan because of the presence of medium and light industries in Bulacan and the EPZ in Bataan.

With regards to the movement from Central Luzon to other destinations, a total of 220,700 out-migrants was recorded for the period 1985-90. Similarly, Bulacan posted the highest out - migrants with 69,300, followed by Nueva Ecija with 44,900, Pampanga with 39,600, Tarlac with 28,100 and Zambales with 22,200. However, in terms of out-migration ratios, Bulacan, Zambales and Bataan experienced high ratios at 4.6%, 3.94% and 3.90%, respectively. Except for Bataan and Bulacan, all the other provinces recorded negative net-migration with Nueva Ecija and Tarlac recording the highest negative net-migration. This is partly due to the fact that both provinces are basically agricultural and rural.

The most favored destination of Central Luzon emigrants are Region I absorbing 78,900 emigrants and the NCR with 66,500 migrants, representing 35.7% and 30.1% of the total, respectively (Table 2.8). This could be attributed to the regions' proximity to these regions. There was a total of 33,100 persons originated from Central Luzon who settled within the region for the period 1985-90. The popular destination point among the provinces in the region are Pampanga with 8,000, Bataan with 6,700 and Bulacan with 6,400 or shares of 24.2%, 20.2% and 19.3%, respectively.

2.1.3 Family income and expenditures

Based on the 1991 Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), the average annual family income in Central Luzon was ₱76,203, higher than the national average of ₱65,563 during the same year. This represents an annual average increase of almost 16% from 1988. The average family income is highest in Bulacan with ₱94,437 and lowest in Tarlac with ₱47,697. Bataan and Pampanga's average annual family incomes both reached the ₱80,000 mark with ₱83,048 average annual family income recorded in Bataan and ₱81,671 in Pampanga (Table 2.9).

A majority of the families in Central Luzon have an average annual income of ₱60,000 - 99,999. This accounts for 25.1% of the total families. Families with average income of ₱40,000 - 59,999 ranked second with 22.1% of the total, followed by the ₱30,000 - 39,000 income bracket, hugging 13.1%, and 11% of the families having an average annual income of ₱20,000 - 29,000. Families with average annual income of ₱60,000 and over accounted for only 2.1% of the total.

Among the provinces, Pampanga's economic conditions fared better than the others with 35.3% of its total families earning ₱60,000 and over. The same is true in Bulacan, where 30.1% of the total families are earning ₱60,000 and over. Of the total families earning an average annual income below ₱15,000, Tarlac had the highest share at 8.2% (Table 2.10).

Wages and salaries from non-agricultural activities are main sources of income for 40.8% of the total number of families. Other sources such as net share of crops, fruits, vegetables and livestock, rental from non-agricultural lands, buildings, spaces and other properties, receipts, gifts and other forms of assistance, among others are main sources of family income for 20% of the total families in the region (Table 2.11).

Average expenditures of families in Central Luzon amounted to ₱61,904, lower than the ₱52,490 average annual expenditures in the Country. This is almost double that of the 1988 average annual expenditures (Table 2.9). The largest expenditure was on food, accounting for 49.7% of the total income followed by rent and repairs of dwellings with 10.4%. The same trend was observed among the provinces in the region. Medical care appeared to be the lowest priority on the list of expenditures among families in the region (Table 2.12).

2.1.4 Poverty incidence

According to the 1991 FIES, the poverty threshold of Central Luzon is ₱8,293 as compared to ₱2,552 in 1985 and ₱2,881 in 1988. This is higher than the national poverty threshold of ₱7,350 in 1991.

The same survey also revealed that 394,612 families or 33% of the total families in the region are living below the poverty threshold. In urban areas, 220,423 families or 31.3% of the total are below the poverty threshold, while 174,188 families in rural areas are below the poverty threshold, representing 35.4% of the total families in the region.

Among the provinces, Tarlac recorded the highest number of families whose annual income fall below the poverty threshold with 47.5% of the total. This is followed by Nueva Ecija with a poverty incidence of 98,637 families or 43.4%, Zambales with 38% (28,787), Bataan with 34.0% (30,754), and Pampanga with 31.1% (64,436). Bulacan recorded the smallest number of families falling below the poverty threshold at 17.9% or 51,360 families (Table 2.13).

2.1.5 Labor force

(1) Total labor force

Central Luzon's combined household population of 15 years old and over grew at the rate of 16.9% from 3.3 million in 1988 to 3.8 million in 1990 (Table 2.14). This growth is higher than the national growth rate of 5.9%. In 1990, of the total household population 15 years old and over in Central Luzon, 1.9 million or 51.8% were in the labor force while the remaining 1.8 million or 48.2% were not in the labor force.

Among the provinces in Central Luzon, Bulacan accounted for the largest number of persons in the labor force at 507,485 or 25.% of the total labor force in Central Luzon. Second was Pampanga with 454,661 or 22.9% of the total, followed by Nueva Ecija with 409,483 or 20.6%, Tarlac with 286,930 or 14.5% and Zambales with 183,091 or 9.2% of the total. Bataan posted the smallest labor force with only 143,413 or a mere 7.2% of the region's labor force.

In terms of growth rates, Central Luzon exhibited a declining trend for the period 1988 to 1990, decreased at the rate of 1.2%. Among the provinces, only Pampanga and Zambales posted positive growth rates at 6.9% and 57.8%, respectively. Nueva Ecija's labor force showed the largest decline, posting a negative growth rate of 6.9%, followed by Bataan with 8.1% and Bulacan with 7.2%. Tarlac experienced a minimal decline in the labor force, registering only 1.1% in the last three years.

(2) Labor force participation rate

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the ratio of the total persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over. The following table presents the LFPR by province in Central Luzon for 1988 and 1990.

Labor Force Participation Rate in Central Luzon

<u>Area</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1990</u>
Philippines	64.6	64.5
Region III	61.1	51.8
Bataan	61.4	55.4
Bulacan	65.3	54.0
Pampanga	58.2	48.1
Nueva Ecija	62.1	50.8
Tarlac	60.3	54.1
<u>Zambales</u>	<u>52.3</u>	<u>51.5</u>

Source: NSO

The LFPR in Central Luzon is substantially lower than the national figures in both 1988 and 1990. The rates declined significantly from 1988 to 1990 for all the provinces in Central Luzon.

(3) Urban and rural labor force

The labor force in Central Luzon concentrated in urban areas, except for the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Tarlac which are predominantly in rural. The labor force in urban areas accounted for 61.5% of the total.

The following table presents the labor force distribution between urban and rural in the region.

Labor force by Urban and Rural in Central Luzon, 1990

<u>Province</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>%</u>
Bataan	108,003	75.3	35,410	24.7
Bulacan	411,923	81.2	95,562	18.8
Nueva Ecija	163,952	40.0	245,531	60.0
Pampanga	325,039	71.5	127,622	28.1
Tarlac	87,568	30.5	199,599	69.5
Zambales	124,492	68.	58,599	32.0
<u>Region III</u>	<u>1,220,977</u>	<u>61.5</u>	<u>762,086</u>	<u>38.4</u>

Source : NSO

(4) Age structure

In 1990, a majority of the labor force in Central Luzon falls under the 20-24 years old age bracket (Table 2.15). This bracket occupies 16.3% of the total labor force. This is followed by the 25-29 years old age bracket and the 30-34 age bracket with shares of 15.9% and 14%, respectively. This pattern holds true for all the provinces in the region. The least number of

persons in the labor force belongs to the 80 and over years old age bracket, representing a mere 0.31% of the total or 6,288 workers.

(5) Sex composition

The labor force in Central Luzon in 1990 was dominated by male workers, representing 69% of the total labor force. Based on census figures, male members of the labor force was recorded at 1,365,749 while females were only 619,314. The Philippines, as well as the other provinces in Central Luzon observed the same pattern in terms of sex composition in the labor force (Table 2.16).

2.1.6 Employment

(1) Growth trend

The number of persons employed in Central Luzon increased from 1,766,000 in 1988 to 1,795,819 in 1990, representing a minimal increase of 0.84% annually. This growth rate is lower than the national average of 1.3% experienced for the period between 1988 and 1990.

Of the six provinces in Central Luzon, three provinces posted negative growth rates. These are Bulacan which suffered a 0.28% decline in employment, Nueva Ecija with a decline of 12.8% and Tarlac with 1.2% decline in growth rates. Zambales increased a very high growth rate in the last two years at 51.3% , followed by Pampanga at 8.5% and Bataan with 2.4% (Table 2.14).

(2) Employment distribution

Central Luzon accounts for 7.9% of the total employment in the Country, numbering almost 1.8 million in 1990. Of this total, 26.4% or 473,655 came from Bulacan having the highest number of employed persons among the provinces in the region. This could be attributed to the presence of many industries in the province not to mention its rapid urbanization and its proximity to Metro Manila. The same holds true for Pampanga which accounted for 22.7% of the total employed persons in the region or 408,001 in 1990. Nueva Ecija hugged 20.6% of the total employed persons with 370,404, Tarlac with 14.4% or 258,909 and Zambales with 8.8% share or 158,887 in the total employment of Central Luzon. Bataan occupied the least share in total employment with only 7.0% or 125,963 of the total.

(3) Employment rate

The table below shows the average employment rate of Central Luzon by province for 1988 and 1990.

Average Employment Rate, 1988 & 1990 (%)

Area	1988	1990	Average 1988 & 1990
Philippines	94.9	91.9	93.4
Region III	87.9	90.5	89.2
Bataan	78.8	87.8	83.3
Bulacan	86.8	93.3	90.1
Pampanga	88.5	89.7	89.1
Nueva Ecija	89.5	90.5	90.0
Tarlac	90.3	90.2	90.3
Zambales	90.5	86.8	88.7

The table shows that for the period between 1988 and 1990, the average employment rate in Central Luzon was 89.2% as compared to the nation's average employment rate of 93.4%. Of the six provinces in the region, Tarlac has the highest average employment rate at 90.3%, followed by Bulacan with 90.1% and Nueva Ecija with 90.0%. Pampanga, Zambales and Bataan recorded employment rates of 89.1%, 88.7% and 83.3%, respectively.

(4) Employment by major industry group

Majority of the region's employed persons were engaged in agriculture, fishery and forestry. This sector absorbed some 487,398 workers or 27.1% of the total employed. Employment in community, social and personal services ranked the second with 325,122 persons or 18.1%, followed by wholesale and retail trade with 225,964 or 12.6%. Workers engaged in agriculture, fishery and forestry come mainly from rural areas with 63.% of the total, while workers engaged in community, social and personal services and in wholesales and retail trade are mostly from urban areas, accounting for 75.5% and 72.9%, respectively (Table 2.17).

(5) Employment by major occupation group

Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen had the largest employment among major occupation groups in Central Luzon as of 1990, numbering 406,902 or 22.7% of the total employed persons and 7.03% of the total workers belonging to this category in the Country. Elementary occupation workers and craft and related workers came in second and third with shares of 17.6% and 15.3%, respectively. The least number of employed persons were found in the technicians and associated professional groups, representing only 1.9% of the total. This pattern is similar to that of the Country but varies among provinces. In terms of provincial distribution, workers belonging to the farming, forestry and fisheries group were highest in the provinces of Bataan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac and Zambales, while in Pampanga, craft and related workers were dominant. In Bulacan, elementary occupations hugged the largest number of employed workers (Table 2.18).

(6) Unemployment

Unemployment in Central Luzon in 1990 showed a marked improvement when a decline of 22.1% was recorded as against the 1988 figure. In 1990, unemployment declined to 189,244 as against 243,000 in 1988. This trend deviated from the national trend which registered a 68% increase in 1988.

Except in Tarlac and Zambales, unemployment in all the other provinces declined significantly. The largest decline was experienced by Bulacan, with 53% decrease from 1988 to 1990, followed by Bataan with 47.1% decrease and Nueva Ecija with 21.8% decrease. Zambales unemployment performance was the least impressive since it registered significant increase of 120% while Tarlac posted 0.07% increase.

Unemployment distribution

Unemployment in Central Luzon accounted for 9.5% of total unemployment in the Country, reaching 189,244 during the period in review. Of this total, Pampanga contributed the largest number of unemployed totaling 46,660 persons while Bataan contributed the least with only 17,450 unemployed members in the labor force. These represented 24.6% and 9.2% shares in the total unemployment in the region, respectively.

Unemployment rates

The following table shows unemployment rates in Central Luzon by province.

Unemployment Rates in Central Luzon by Province

Province	1988	1990
Philippines	5.1	8.1
Region III	12.1	9.5
Bataan	21.2	12.2
Bulacan	13.2	6.7
Pampanga	11.5	10.3
Nueva Ecija	10.5	9.5
Tarlac	9.7	9.8
Zambales	9.5	13.2

Source : NSO

The unemployment rates in Central Luzon were higher than the national figures in both 1988 and 1990. Two-digit unemployment rates were observed among the provinces in the region: 13.2% in Zambales, 12.2% in Bataan and 10.3% in Pampanga during 1990.

2.2 Social Services Related Conditions

2.2.1 Health conditions

(1) Livebirths

In 1992, the crude birth rate (CBR) of the region was recorded at 22.4 per 1,000 population, lower than the recorded CBR from 1987 to 1991 (Table 2.19). CBR's in 1987, 1990 and 1991 were recorded at 24.2, 23.9 and 24.8 per 1,000 population, respectively. These rates are lower than the national average of 31.07 in 1992.

Two provinces experienced a downward trend in their CBR. These provinces were Nueva Ecija and Pampanga with CBR's at 16.8 and 22.4 in 1992, respectively as compared to 22.8 and 31.1 in 1991.

The CBR was highest in Bulacan at 25.7, followed by Bataan at 25.4. The other provinces had CBRs lower than the regional average: Tarlac (21.8), Zambales (19.6) and Nueva Ecija (16.8). These provinces had higher ratios of families with annual income below ₱15,000. Lower birth rates may also be due to incomplete record and/or lack of proper facilities for delivery. The CBR of Pampanga was almost equal to the regional average at 22.4 per 1,000 population.

(2) Deaths

The crude death rate (CDR) of the region for the period 1987 and from 1990-1992 was characterized by a downward trend, from 4.6 in 1987, down to 4.2 in 1990, 3.8 in 1991 and 3.5 in 1992 (Table 2.19). These rates are lower than the national average of 6.9.

The CDR varies widely among provinces. Zambales, Bulacan and Bataan had higher CDRs than the region and lower than the national rate. Although the CRDs fluctuate in recent years, the rate has improved at the regional level.

Of the leading causes of mortality, vascular diseases, pneumonia, cancer, pulmonary and hypertensive diseases had higher reported cases in 1992 as compared to the last five years (Table 2.20). These causes are more or less related to modern lifestyles.

(3) Maternal deaths

The maternal death rate in Central Luzon for the period 1987-1992 was very negligible. From 5.78 per 10,000 livebirths in 1987 through 1991, it decreased to 3.23 in 1992. The maternal death rate was highest in Zambales (9.55), followed by Bataan (8.99), Nueva Ecija

(3.91), Pampanga (2.22) and Bulacan (1.70). Tarlac had the lowest maternal death rate at 0.51 per 10,000 livebirths (Table 2.19).

(4) Infant deaths

In Central Luzon, the infant death rate showed an erratic trend for the last four years, from 30.33 in 1987 to 17.16 in 1990, 13.74 in 1991 to 13.83 per 1,000 livebirths in 1992 (Table 2.19). The 1992 rate is significantly lower than the national rate at 56.5 per 1,000 livebirths.

In 1992, infant death rate was highest in Bataan and Bulacan, having the same rate at 0.45 while the lowest was observed in Nueva Ecija and Tarlac, both having 0.20 infant death rates in the same year. These provinces, including Pampanga had lower rates than the regional average of 0.31.

(5) Morbidity

Highest morbidity in Central Luzon was attributed to diarrhea (Table 2.20). During 1987-1991, there had been an average of 1,676 reported cases of diarrhea per 1,000 population. In 1992, it increased to 1,969 cases per 1,000 population. This could be attributed to poor conditions of water supply and sanitation facilities.

(6) Health facilities

There are a total of 168 government and private hospitals in Central Luzon authorized by the Department of Health (DOH), 54 of which are government and 114 are private in 1992 (Table 2.21). These hospitals have a total bed capacity of 6,119 consisting of 3,710 beds at government hospitals and 2,409 at private ones. The ratio of beds to every 1,000 population is calculated to be 1.1 in the whole region while it varies widely among provinces. Nueva Ecija and Tarlac had the highest ratio at 1.3 beds per 1,000 population while Bataan had the lowest at 0.5 bed per 1,000 population (Table 2.21).

Aside from hospitals, there are other health facilities in Central Luzon such as rural health centers, barangay health centers and puericulture centers. Rural health centers in Central Luzon numbered 239 in 1992 compared to 222 in 1991. The number of population served per rural health center is estimated to be 27,277 in the region. This means that for every rural health center, a total of 114 people are served on the average. The highest number of rural health centers could be found in Nueva Ecija with 57, and the least number is found in Bataan with only 18.

With regards to barangay health centers, Central Luzon had 1,301 barangay health centers, slightly fewer than the previous year's total of 1,402. A total of 5,011 people are being served by these barangay health centers or approximately 4 persons per center. Bulacan had

a total of 427 barangay health centers in 1992, followed by 266 in Pampanga, 207 in Nueva Ecija and 149 in Zambales.

Puericulture centers used to be one of DOH facilities in Central Luzon but after 1987 these facilities ceased operating. In 1987, there were still a total of 20 puericulture centers in the region, with Bataan recording the highest number at 10. These centers were able to serve on the average 286,278 people or approximately 14,313 persons per center.

(7) Health manpower

Table 2.22 gives an inventory of health manpower in Central Luzon and its ratio to population for the years 1987 and 1990-1992. As shown in this table, there are a total of 640 physicians, 837 nurses, 1183 midwives, 103 dentist and 56 pharmacists in the region as of 1992. The ratio of DOH personnel versus population is one physician to 10,816, one nurse to 7,788, one midwife to 5,510, one dentist to 63,292, and one pharmacist to 16,412.

Among the provinces, the allocation of health manpower is relatively better in Bataan compared to the other provinces because of the smaller population served by each, while Pampanga and Nueva Ecija are lacking in health manpower as indicated by the higher population served by each.

(8) Toilet facilities

The total households with toilet facilities improved remarkably in 1991 with 71% of the total households having their own sanitary toilets as compared to 67.8% in 1990. This leaves only about 14.8% of the total households without toilet and 14% of the households with unsanitary toilets.

Of the six provinces, Zambales had the largest number of households with toilets with 81.3% of the total, Pampanga with 73.2%, Tarlac with 72.5% and Bulacan with 71.7%. These shares are higher than the regional share of 71.1%. Nueva Ecija and Bataan, although occupying the lowest shares at 67.2% and 57.7%, respectively, did not fair badly since more than half of their households have sanitary toilets (Table 2.23).

(9) Water supply

The number of households with water supply in Central Luzon is shown in Table 2.24. Based on DOH classifications, water services are classified into three levels, namely: Level I or point source consisting of a point source usually a protected spring or well with no distribution system, Level II for a communal faucet system with simple distribution system with public standpipes and Level III representing a piped system with individual house connections. Of the total households in Central Luzon, 91.1% is served by water supply

with 66.1% served by Level I, 3.1% by Level II and 21.9% by Level III. The remaining 8.9% are obtaining water from doubtful sources.

All the provinces in the region have 90% of their households served with water supply, except Bataan with 86.7% of the population enjoying a supply of water. However the water supply is generally of the Level I type (Table 2.24).

2.2.2 Social welfare conditions

For social welfare facilities, as of 1993 there are a total of 2,210 day care centers in Central Luzon in 108 municipalities and 1,936 barangays (Table 2.25). This means that 92.3 % of total municipalities and 65.7% of the barangays have day care centers. These figures are slightly lower than the national share of 92.9% at the municipality level and higher at the barangay level at 41.1%.

In terms of level of services, the ratio of day care center per preschool population in Central Luzon is 1 to 567, which is higher than the national standard of 1 to 650. However, this ratio varies among the provinces (Table 2.26). Day care centers which had the highest level of services in terms of preschool children served was Nueva Ecija with a ratio of 1 to 420, followed by Tarlac with a ratio of 1 to 428 and Bataan with 1 to 441 ratio. The least served provinces were Bulacan, Pampanga and Zambales with ratios of 1 to 893, 717 and 557, respectively. Most day care centers are administered by LGUs at different levels, but some are administered by parents committees and other entities (Table 2.27).

2.2.3 Education conditions

(1) Education system

The Philippine educational system is composed of the formal education and the non-formal education. The formal education is divided into the following levels:

Pre - elementary (Pre - School) for 2 - 4 years,
Elementary for 6 - 7 years,
Secondary for 4 years, and
Tertiary for 2 - 5 years.

Except for the pre-elementary level, all other levels are provided by both the government and the private sector.

Non-formal education is available to those who are unable to avail of the facilities of formal education. It is an organized education activity which provides selected types of learning to particular groups of the population. Non - formal education is designed to help solve the

unemployment and underemployment problems of the Country by equipping the adults and youths who are unable to undergo formal schooling, with employable skills in short-term non-degree courses.

(2) Performance indicators

Table 2.28 and 2.29 present the performance indicators of government elementary and secondary schools for the school year (SY) 1992 - 1993. These indicators revealed the following.

Elementary education

Despite the continued effects of the Mt. Pinatubo eruption and the subsequent lahar, the participation rate of government elementary schools in the whole region was 94.2% in SY 1992/33. Pampanga and Zambales, the two most affected provinces, had a participation rate of 94.1% and 94.1%, respectively. The school division of Angeles City had the lowest participation rate of 91.4%. It is followed by Bulacan with 92.7% participation rate.

The cohort survival rate in the region was 77.5%, and it is the lowest in Angeles City with 72.3%. The province of Bulacan exhibited the highest cohort survival rate of 85.2%. This means that while 92.8% of the total elementary school age population were able to enroll (participation rate), 85.2% were able to finish their elementary education.

Bulacan had the lowest teacher-pupil ratio of one teacher for every 40 pupils while the best ratios were exhibited by Zambales and Olongapo City both with one teacher for every 31 pupils. Angeles City had a 1 to 35 teacher-pupil ratio. Overall, the average teacher - pupil ratio was one teacher for every 34 pupils.

Angeles City had the lowest class-classroom ratio of 47 pupils per classroom followed by Bulacan with a 1 to 44 ratio. Zambales exhibited the best ratio with 34 pupils per classroom. Overall, the average class-classroom ratio was 40 pupils per classroom.

The low participation rate in Angeles City and Bulacan can be attributed to the lack of teachers and/or classrooms. While Angeles City has 1 to 35 teacher-pupil ratio, it had a class-classroom ratio of 47 pupils per classroom. Bulacan had the lowest teacher-pupil ratio and the second lowest class-classroom ratio. Despite these adverse conditions, pupils of Bulacan seemed to possess the tenacity to secure their elementary education as shown in their cohort survival ratio.

Tarlac had the highest participation rate of 96.6%. Analyzing its performance indicators, out of the nine school divisions, it had the second best teacher-pupil ratio and class-classroom ratios of one teacher for every 32 pupils and 35 pupils for every classroom. It seems that the

performance of participation rate of a school division is partly influenced by the teacher-pupil and class-classroom ratios.

Secondary education

Among the nine school divisions, Bulacan had the lowest participation rate of 74.3%. This was followed by Nueva Ecija with 82.0% while the highest participation rate was Bataan with 93.6%. The average participation rate was 86.0%.

Pampanga had the best cohort survival rate of 92.3% followed by Angeles City with 85.8%. The lowest was Olongapo City with 70% followed by Bulacan with 79.6%. The average cohort survival rate was 82.4%.

The average teacher-student ratio was 1 to 33 with Olongapo City exhibiting the best ratio of 1 to 25 followed by Zambales with 1 to 31. The lowest was Angeles city with 1 to 38 teacher-pupil ratio.

Angeles City had the lowest class-classroom ratio of 1 to 107. This was followed by Bulacan with a 1 to 98 ratio. Zambales had the best ratio of 1 to 52. The average class-classroom ratio was 1 to 80.

Out of a hundred possible high school students in Bulacan, 74 students entered the first year and only 59 students finished a high school. While it was not directly affected by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption unlike some of the neighboring provinces, its performance was the lowest among the nine school divisions. In contrast, the two most affected provinces, Pampanga and Zambales, had higher participation rates. If the natural calamity had an adverse effect on the participation rate, it is not reflected on the performance indicators of government secondary schools.

(3) Educational facilities, enrollment and manpower

Elementary education

Out of 2,663 schools in the elementary level, 2,480 are public schools while only 183 are private schools (Table 2.30). In the elementary level, there are 27,511 teachers in the public schools while 2,656 teachers are in the private schools. In the school year (SY) 1992/93, the total elementary enrollment numbered 1,060,279 with 948,853 students enrolled in public schools while 111,426 students went to private schools. In the secondary level, 258,117 students enrolled in public schools while 213,355 went to private schools. In the post-secondary level, 2,739 students enrolled in public schools while 24,633 students went to private schools. In the higher tertiary level, 2,239 enrolled in public while 61,350 student went to private schools. Overall, there were 1,622,712 students who enrolled in the school year 1992/93 (Table 2.31).

The enrollment in the public elementary level increased by 0.2% from the previous school year. However, there was a significant decrease in enrollment in Zambales and Nueva Ecija accounting for 4.0% and 2.4%, respectively. In the public secondary level, there was an increase of 7.3% in enrollment compared with the previous year. The most notable increase occurred in Angeles City wherein enrollment increased by 22.4%. In the tertiary level, there was an increase in enrollment increased by 22.4%. In the tertiary level, there was an increase in enrollment by 3.90% (Table 2.32).

In the private elementary level, enrollment increased by 15.1% from the previous school year with Pampanga having a 105.5% increase followed by Nueva Ecija with 50.7%. In the secondary level, there was an increase of 3.7% in enrollment over the previous school year while in the tertiary level the increase was 1.86% (Table 2.33).

There is a clear trend in the educational system with the government's delivery of educational services concentrated in the elementary level as manifested by the presence of numerous educational facilities and teaching manpower complement. As a result, 89% of all elementary students enrolled in public schools while the rest went to private schools. However, significant changes have been made by the private sector as shown by the dramatic increase in enrollment in elementary private schools in Pampanga and Nueva Ecija.

Secondary education

In the secondary level, out of the total of 397 secondary schools, 240 are public while 157 are private secondary schools. In enrollment, 54.7% of all students enrolled in public schools while the balance entered private schools. In terms of teachers, there are 7,727 teachers in the public schools while 4,974 teachers are in the private schools.

Post secondary education

In the post secondary level (technical / vocational and higher tertiary levels), there are only five public schools while private schools numbered 59 for a total of 64 schools in the tertiary level. Private schools are then dominating enrollment with only 7.8% of total enrollees going to public schools while 92.2% entered private schools. The number of enrollees who pursued post secondary education totaled 92,553 students. There are 161 teachers in public schools, while 426 teachers are in private schools. In the higher tertiary level, there are 141 teachers in public schools, while 2,781 teachers are in private schools. The private school system absorbed 87,575 students or 94.6%, while the government school system absorbed 4,978 or only 5.4% of the total enrollees for the SY 1992/93. The combined number of enrollees for the government and private vocational/technical level totaled 17,541 students or 19% of the total enrollees, while the graduate level (doctoral and masteral) totaled 1,428 students or 1.5%. The balance of 73,584 students or 79.5% entered the tertiary level (Table 2.34).

Based on the Annual Accomplishment Report for the calendar year 1992 of DECS Region III, total enrollment in non-formal education courses reached 13,544. Out of this total, 10,361 enrollees or 76% finished their courses. Of those that graduated, 8,250 or 80% were employed or self-employed.

CHAPTER 2

TABLES

**Table 2.1 Population and Growth Rate by Region and Province:
Censal Years 1980 and 1990**

Region	Population		1980 % Share	1990 % Share
	1980	1990		
Philippines	48,098,460	60,703,206	7.36	5.85
National Capital Region	5,925,884	7,948,392	12.32	13.09
Cordillera-Administrative Region		1,146,191		
Region I	3,540,893	3,550,642	7.36	5.85
Region II	2,215,522	2,340,545	4.61	3.86
Region III	4,802,793	6,199,017	9.99	10.21
Region IV	6,118,620	8,263,099	12.72	13.61
Region V	3,476,982	3,910,001	7.23	6.44
Region VI	4,525,615	5,393,333	9.41	8.88
Region VII	3,787,374	4,594,124	7.87	7.57
Region VIII	2,799,534	3,172,502	5.82	5.23
Region IX	2,528,506	3,157,865	5.26	5.20
Region X	2,758,985	3,509,753	5.74	5.78
Region XI	3,346,803	4,458,829	6.96	7.35
Region XII	2,270,949	3,171,713	4.72	5.22

Source: NSO, Census Reports 1980 and 1990

Table 2.2 Population in Central Luzon by Province

Region/Province	Total Population			Annual Ave. Pop. Growth Rate (%)	
	1970	1980	1990	70 - 80	80 - 90
Philippines	36,684,486	48,098,460	60,703,206	2.75	2.35
Region III	3,713,952	4,802,793	6,199,017	2.60	2.58
Bataan	216,210	323,254	425,803	4.10	2.79
Bulacan	836,431	1,096,046	1,505,219	2.74	3.22
Nueva Ecija	851,294	1,069,409	1,312,680	2.31	2.07
Pampanga	907,275	1,181,590	1,532,615	2.68	2.63
Tarlac	559,708	688,457	859,708	2.09	2.25
Zambales	343,034	444,037	562,992	2.61	2.40

Source: 1992 Philippine Yearbook, NSO

Table 2.3 Age Composition of Population in Central Luzon

	Bataan		Bulacan		Nueva Ecija		Pampanga		Tarlac		Zambales		Region III	
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1990	424,695		1,502,343		1,310,829		1,530,013		859,225		561,554		6,188,659	
0 - 14	165,886	39.06	562,189	37.42	503,415	38.40	584,326	38.19	329,298	38.33	206,501	36.77	2,351,615	38.00
15 - 64	345,979	57.92	887,320	59.06	755,255	57.62	894,319	58.45	494,780	57.38	336,616	59.94	3,614,269	58.40
65 & above	12,830	3.02	52,834	3.52	52,159	3.98	51,368	3.36	35,147	4.09	18,437	3.97	222,775	3.60
1980	323,254		1,096,140		1,070,409		1,101,378		688,457		444,307		4,723,945	
0 - 14	132,537	41.00	444,180	40.52	453,778	42.39	432,206	39.24	294,267	42.74	178,835	40.25	1,935,803	40.98
15 - 64	181,500	56.15	610,199	55.67	576,922	53.90	628,271	57.04	367,283	53.35	251,458	56.60	2,615,633	55.37
65 & above	9,217	2.85	41,761	3.81	39,709	3.71	40,901	3.71	26,907	3.91	14,014	3.15	172,509	3.65
1970	216,210		836,566		851,294		907,274		559,628		343,034		3,714,006	
0 - 14	100,220	46.35	362,455	43.33	379,083	44.53	423,504	46.68	244,511	43.69	141,628	41.29	1,651,401	44.46
15 - 64	109,950	50.85	444,305	53.11	440,443	51.74	456,394	50.30	294,800	52.68	190,528	55.54	1,936,420	52.14
65 & above	5,977	2.76	29,666	3.26	31,673	3.01	27,176	3.20	20,222	3.12	10,425	3.30	125,139	3.13
Not Stated	63	0.03	140	0.02	95	0.02	200	0.02	95	0.05	453	0.02	1,046	0.03

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980 and 1990 (NSO)

**Table 2.4 Sex Ratio of the Population by Region and Province:
Censal Years 1975, 1980 and 1990**

Region/Province	1975			1980			1990		
	Male	Female	Males per 100 Females	Male	Female	Males per 100 Females	Male	Female	Males per 100 Females
Philippines	21,276,224	20,794,436	102.3	24,128,755	23,969,705	100.7	30,443,187	30,115,929	101.1
National Capital Region (NCR)	2,430,213	2,539,793	95.7	2,855,712	3,070,172	93.0	3,835,879	4,071,507	94.2
Central Luzon	2,125,706	2,084,430	102.0	2,406,886	2,395,907	100.5	3,118,227	3,070,489	101.6
Bataan	134,138	129,131	103.9	162,003	161,251	100.5	213,064	211,631	100.7
Bulacan	453,210	446,319	101.5	547,016	549,030	99.6	751,320	751,023	100.0
Nueva Ecija	481,654	466,341	103.3	540,749	528,660	102.3	666,622	644,207	103.5
Pampanga	524,942	517,222	101.5	591,826	589,764	100.3	773,513	756,560	102.2
Tarlac	324,315	316,584	102.4	346,567	341,890	101.4	434,742	424,480	102.4
Zambales	207,447	208,833	99.3	218,725	225,312	97.1	278,966	282,588	98.7

Source: 1992 Philippine Yearbook, NSO

Table 2.5 Urban and Rural Population by Province

Region/Province	POPULATION					
	U R B A N			R U R A L		
	1980	%	1990	%	1980	%
Philippines	18,008,749	37.44	29,441,799	48.50	30,088,711	62.56
Region III	2,009,527	41.84	3,705,258	59.87	2,793,266	58.16
Bataan	143,513	44.40	317,246	74.70	179,741	55.60
Bulacan	577,578	52.70	1,202,022	80.01	518,468	47.30
Nueva Ecija	278,259	26.02	513,054	39.14	791,150	73.98
Pampanga	622,992	52.72	1,052,204	68.77	558,598	47.28
Tarlac	124,733	18.12	254,784	29.65	563,724	81.88
Zambales	262,452	59.11	365,948	65.17	181,585	40.89
					197,044	35.09

Source: 1992 Philippine Yearbook, NSO

Table 2.6 Land Area and Population Density in Central Luzon by Province

Region/Province	Land Area (Sq. Km.)	Density per square kilometer		
		1970	1980	1990
Philippines	300,000.8	122.3	100.3	202.3
Central Luzon	18,230.8	198.3	263.4	340.0
Bataan	1,373.0	157.5	235.4	310.1
Bulacan	2,625.0	281.1	417.5	573.4
Nueva Ecija	5,284.3	161.1	202.4	248.4
Pampanga	2,180.7	416.0	541.8	702.8
Tarlac	3,053.4	183.3	225.5	281.6
Zambales	3,714.4	92.4	119.5	151.6

Source: 1992 Philippine Yearbook, NSO

Table 2.7 In and Out Migrants in Central Luzon

Province	In - Migration		Out - Migration		Net - Migration
	Total Number	* Rate (%)	Total Number	Rate (%)	
Bataan	18,900	4.44	16,600	3.90	2,300
Bulacan	74,000	4.92	69,300	4.60	4,700
Nueva Ecija	18,800	1.43	44,900	3.42	-26,100
Pampanga	31,500	2.06	39,600	2.58	-8,100
Tarlac	16,600	1.93	28,100	3.27	-11,500
Zambales	18,500	3.29	22,200	3.94	-3,700
Region III	178,300	2.87	220,700	3.56	-42,400

Note: * Total in-or out-migration divided by 1990 population.

Sources: Data based on Number of Migrants 5 Years Old & Over by Region of Present Residence: 1990
1990 Census of Population and Housing (NSO)

Region	NCR	Region I	Region II	Region III						Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Region VII	Region VIII	Region IX	Region X	Region XI	Region XII	Foreign	TOTAL				
				Total	Bataan	Bulacan	Nueva Ecija	Pampanga	Tarlac												Zambales			
Region I	NCR	2,770	411	235	665	43	248	127	119	76	51	1,045	626	537	307	119	65	76	126	72	692	160	8,088	
		2,963	704	364	789	52	265	153	139	102	78	1,100	643	551	317	121	71	81	135	81	748	286	9,017	
	Region II	75	93	209	69	4	9	38	4	12	3	24	12	7	6	3	3	3	3	3	28	25	545	
		Total	563	145	77	331	32	48	65	76	57	51	171	142	62	43	30	15	12	21	13	99	79	1,782
		Bataan	33	15	5	67	0	8	7	15	6	30	23	14	6	3	8	1	1	1	1	4	5	189
		Bulacan	332	29	21	64	5	0	26	20	6	6	72	81	28	19	9	4	5	7	4	47	13	740
		Nueva Ecija	39	22	27	35	3	12	0	6	11	2	18	11	4	4	2	4	2	3	2	5	9	188
Pampanga	86	28	7	80	10	18	13	0	30	10	25	21	12	10	6	3	2	4	2	18	22	315		
Tarlac	36	28	13	49	3	4	16	23	0	3	14	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	6	14	166		
Zambales	37	23	4	36	11	6	3	3	12	4	0	19	11	9	5	4	1	4	2	19	16	185		
Region IV	1,739	104	65	222	22	74	48	33	23	21	683	442	180	83	37	33	23	40	23	193	74	3,957		
Region V	179	15	9	44	4	20	5	7	2	5	118	225	13	23	5	3	3	6	3	49	17	707		
Region VI	191	9	5	24	3	8	2	5	2	4	53	28	297	98	4	17	17	36	32	38	29	853		
Region VII	116	6	9	14	2	5	2	3	1	2	20	40	94	157	18	63	114	108	43	65	25	939		
Region VIII	148	5	5	18	1	7	2	3	1	4	27	16	12	64	52	11	22	53	7	45	10	560		
Region IX	16	4	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	34	63	1	195	88	37	60	28	22	542		
Region X	39	6	5	8	1	2	1	2	1	1	10	10	85	216	15	162	390	280	146	87	6	1,469		
Region XI	64	10	11	13	1	4	2	3	2	2	17	12	102	170	21	134	150	667	242	78	10	1,725		
Region XII	19	5	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	83	55	2	95	107	157	195	31	9	741		
TOTAL	8,882	1,517	1,000	2,208	167	692	447	396	281	224	3,280	2,201	2,057	1,602	428	867	1,086	1,669	920	2,181	752	30,925		

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Table 2.9 Total Number of Families and Average Family Income in Central Luzon by Province

Povince	Total No. of Families	Average Family Income (P)	Average Expenditures
Region III	1,194,940	76,203	61,904
Bataan	90,542	83,048	72,021
Bulacan	286,520	94,437	67,895
Nueva Ecija	227,349	58,613	56,334
Pampanga	200,846	81,671	64,995
Tarlac	117,005	47,697	40,742
Zambales	75,817	71,469	52,856

Source : 1991 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO

Table 2.10 Distribution of Families by Income in Central Luzon

	Total Number of Families	Under 15,000		15,000 - 19,999		20,000 - 29,000		30,000 - 39,000		40,000 - 59,999		60,000 - 99,999		60,000 & Over	
			%		%		%		%		%		%		%
Region III	1,194,940	37,223	3.1	43,758	5.7	131,812	11.0	156,393	13.1	274,319	22.1	300,299	25.1	251,136	2.1
Bataan	90,542	856	0.95	2,987	3.3	9,826	10.9	11,949	13.2	20,710	22.9	26,474	29.2	17,740	19.6
Bulacan	286,520	2,336	0.82	7,192	2.5	13,422	4.7	21,964	7.7	58,900	20.6	96,424	33.7	86,283	30.1
Nueva Ecija	227,349	12,526	5.5	10,756	4.7	42,561	18.7	48,592	18.7	62,899	27.7	39,262	17.3	16,752	7.4
Pampanga	200,846	2,198	5.5	4,995	2.5	13,372	6.7	26,130	13.0	46,080	22.9	53,837	26.8	70,987	35.3
Tarlac	117,005	9,551	8.2	10,063	8.6	22,173	18.9	19,273	16.5	29,849	25.5	17,909	15.3	8,187	6.9
Zambales	75,817	5,879	7.8	3,446	4.5	10,745	14.2	13,177	17.4	12,163	16.0	16,218	21.4	14,189	18.7

Total 2.11 Total Number of Families By Main Sources of Family Income in Central Luzon

	Total Number of Families	Wage and Salaries		Entrepreneurial Activities		Other Source					
		Agri.	%	Agri.	%	Agri.	%				
Region III	1,194,940	88,137	7.4	487,568	40.8	222,320	18.6	157,079	13.1	239,836	20.0
Bataan	90,542	7,896	8.7	33,305	36.8	13,032	14.4	8,970	9.9	27,339	30.2
Bulacan	286,520	16,513	5.8	150,493	52.5	29,885	10.4	42,561	14.9	47,068	16.4
Nueva Ecija	227,349	33,397	16.6	67,991	29.9	84,659	37.2	17,378	7.6	23,923	10.0
Pampanga	200,846	13,382	6.7	96,308	47.9	22,359	11.1	22,526	11.2	46,271	23.0
Tarlac	117,005	8,528	7.3	26,608	22.7	43,323	37.0	9,210	7.9	29,336	25.0
Zambales	75,817	811	1.1	19,866	26.2	19,665	25.9	12,772	16.8	22,704	29.9

Table 2.12 Distribution of Total Family Expenditures by Expenditure Group

	Food	Fuel Light & Water	Transportation & Communication	Clothing	Education	Medical Care	Rent and Repairs of Dwellings
Region III	49.7	5.6	4.7	3.6	2.6	1.6	10.4
Bataan	50.1	5.1	5.7	3.7	1.3	2.8	9.2
Bulacan	50.6	5.7	5.6	3.7	3.0	1.6	12.3
Nueva Ecija	40.2	5.2	4.4	4.1	1.9	1.2	5.6
Pampanga	53.6	5.3	4.7	3.4	2.5	1.9	10.1
Tarlac	56.4	6.1	3.7	4.1	2.1	1.4	6.9
Zambales	52.7	6.8	3.9	2.8	3.8	1.3	13.1

Source: 1991 Family Income and Expenditures Survey

Table 2.13 Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold and Incidence Urban - Rural : 1991

	Poverty Threshold 1/	Total Incidence		Urban		Rural	
		Number 2/	Percent 3/	Number 2/	Percent 3/	Number 2/	Percent 3/
PHILIPPINES	P 7,350	4,879,620	40.7	1,913,654	32.2	2,965,965	49.1
REGION III	P 8,293	394,612	33	220,423	31.3	174,188	35.4
Bataan		30,754	34	21,828	34.9	8,926	31.8
Bulacan		51,360	17.9	45,560	20.7	5,800	8.8
Nueva Ecija		98,637	43.4	36,162	54.2	62,475	38.9
Pampanga		62,436	31.1	34,245	29.5	28,191	33.3
Tarlac		55,603	47.5	22,854	59.8	32,749	41.6
Zambales		28,787	38	8,108	25.3	20,679	47.2
Angeles City		12,572	25.2	12,572	25.2	-	-
Olongapo City		17,203	37.1	17,203	37.1	-	-

NOTE: The provincial poverty incidences were derived using the poverty threshold of the region.

1/ The annual per capita income required or the amount to be spent to satisfy the nutritional requirements and other basic needs.

2/ The number of families whose annual per capita income fall below the annual per capita poverty threshold.

3/ The proportion of families whose annual per capita income fall below the annual per capita poverty threshold.

Source: TWG on Poverty Determination, NSCB
1991 Family Income and Expenditures Survey (Preliminary Results), NSO

Table 2.14 Household Population 15 Yrs. Old and Over by Employment Status by Province, 1988 - 1990

	Household Population 15 Years Old and Over		In the Labor Force						Not in the Labor Force	
			Employed		Unemployed		TOTAL			
			1988	1990	1988	1990	1988	1990		
PHILIPPINES	35,865,000	37,999,000	21,980,000	22,532,000	1,186,000	1,993,000	23,166,000	24,525,000	12,699,000	13,473,000
Region III	3,287,000	3,835,454	1,766,000	1,795,819	243,000	189,244	2,009,000	1,985,063	1,278,000	1,852,391
Bataan	254,000	258,925	123,000	125,963	33,000	17,450	156,000	143,413	98,000	115,512
Bulacan	838,000	939,510	475,000	473,655	72,000	33,830	547,000	507,485	291,000	432,025
Pampanga	730,000	945,004	376,000	408,001	49,000	46,660	425,000	454,661	305,000	492,343
Nueva Ecija	765,000	806,132	425,000	370,404	50,000	39,079	475,000	409,483	290,000	396,649
Tarlac	481,000	530,084	262,000	258,909	28,000	28,021	290,000	286,930	191,070	243,154
Zambales	219,000	355,799	105,000	158,887	11,000	24,204	116,000	183,091	103,000	172,708

Source: NSO

Table 2.15 Labor Force by Age Group

Age Group	Region III	Bataan	Bulacan	Nueva Ecija	Pampanga	Tarlac	Zambales
TOTAL	1,985,063	143,413	507,485	409,483	454,661	286,930	183,091
15 - 19	183,583	12,639	44,237	37,590	40,993	31,100	17,024
20 - 24	323,173	24,716	82,314	65,726	77,819	44,286	28,312
25 - 29	315,146	24,476	80,788	63,417	74,259	42,322	29,884
30 - 34	276,192	21,502	72,835	54,623	64,230	37,402	25,600
35 - 39	233,717	17,764	62,765	45,190	53,613	32,212	22,173
40 - 44	193,112	13,646	51,420	37,377	44,521	27,168	18,980
45 - 49	139,022	8,526	36,394	29,751	31,335	20,203	12,813
50 - 54	113,699	7,131	28,290	25,513	25,158	17,066	10,541
55 - 59	82,013	5,283	19,647	18,886	17,937	12,855	7,405
60 - 64	53,901	3,898	13,349	12,825	10,242	8,991	4,596
65 - 69	32,651	1,789	7,387	8,610	5,999	6,129	2,737
70 - 74	19,504	1,156	4,221	5,442	3,386	3,758	1,541
75 - 79	11,122	522	2,591	3,010	1,807	2,211	981
80 and Over	6,228	365	1,247	1,523	1,362	1,227	504
Not stated	2,000				2,000		

Table 2.16 Labor Force by Sex, 1990

	Male	% Share	Female	% Share	Total
Philippines	15,243,000	62	9,202,000	38	24,445,000
Region III	1,365,749	69	619,314	31	1,985,063
Bataan	95,395	67	48,018	33	143,413
Bulacan	336,424	66	171,061	34	507,485
Nueva Ecija	304,927	74	104,556	26	409,483
Pampanga	319,943	70	134,718	30	454,661
Tarlac	190,117	66	96,813	34	286,930
Zambales	118,943	65	64,148	35	183,091

Source: NSO

Table 2.17 Number of Employed Persons By Major Industry Group as of 1990

Major Industry Group	Philippines Total	Region III		Bataan		Bulacan		Nueva Ecija		Pampanga		Tarlac		Zambales	
		Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
1. Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	7,085,626	487,398	179,968	307,430	20,545	10,554	28,802	194,612	52,235	72,499	31,908	81,365	13,986	67,379	11,032
2. Mining and Quarrying	118,112	5,174	3,365	1,809	244	184	1,451	162	70	115	74	283	153	130	1,433
3. Manufacturing	1,835,311	211,912	160,178	51,734	21,755	17,712	4,043	20,607	9,983	47,773	37,835	18,715	6,298	5,773	1,403
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	71,325	8,844	6,302	2,542	1,408	961	447	962	519	1,734	1,298	906	317	589	208
5. Construction	884,654	142,560	99,292	43,277	9,888	7,770	2,118	17,056	7,995	47,712	35,663	16,126	5,421	10,705	3,032
6. Wholesale, Retail and Trade	1,999,447	225,964	164,685	61,279	16,413	13,104	3,309	39,344	21,875	64,003	51,790	26,435	11,032	19,510	3,832
7. Transportation and Communication	1,040,971	146,031	103,277	42,754	10,328	8,221	2,107	24,140	13,266	37,634	28,273	16,273	5,362	10,911	2,601
8. Real Estate and Business Service	439,928	41,870	33,028	8,842	2,211	1,783	428	4,831	3,042	14,625	12,592	4,467	1,959	2,508	435
9. Community, Social and Personal Service	3,079,290	325,122	245,415	79,707	23,560	18,610	4,950	46,543	27,683	89,582	73,566	41,873	17,268	24,605	5,487
10. Activities not Adequately	839,497	74,756	51,654	23,102	3,857	3,021	836	9,311	5,164	9,806	7,104	13,441	5,379	8,062	3,790
11. Not stated	5,137,839	126,179	68,135	58,044	5,200	3,879	1,321	12,836	5,547	22,508	15,529	39,005	13,030	25,975	9,284
Total	22,532,000	1,795,819	1,115,299	680,520	125,963	95,790	30,173	370,404	147,379	408,001	295,632	258,909	80,205	178,704	48,834

Table 2.18 Number of Employed Persons by Major Occupation as of 1990

Major Occupation Class	Group of Workers	Philippines	Region III	Bataan	Bulacan	Nueva Ecija	Pampanga	Tarlac	Zambales
Officials of the Gov't. & Special Interest Org., Corp Exec. Managers, Managing Prop & Supervisors		896,278	77,858	9,220	25,824	7,097	25,298	4,206	6,213
Professionals		957,249	86,751	5,948	24,353	16,634	22,501	9,132	8,183
Technicians & Associated Professionals		372,728	33,301	3,146	7,187	6,787	8,267	4,575	3,339
Clerks		728,722	81,868	4,621	18,846	14,426	23,938	12,018	8,019
Service & Shop Market Sales Workers		911,340	103,302	7,045	23,797	10,958	32,443	13,664	15,395
Farmers, Forestry Workers & Fishermen		5,790,438	406,902	26,736	59,509	165,538	61,708	66,223	27,188
Craft and Related Workers		2,031,786	274,310	22,849	87,424	30,984	83,703	28,437	20,913
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers		1,046,029	168,841	13,055	60,814	23,889	39,474	18,958	12,651
Elementary Occupations		3,528,855	316,023	20,290	87,723	65,915	75,187	43,441	23,467
Other Occupations in n.e.c.		2,711,832	118,205	6,854	49,450	15,137	12,954	19,467	14,343
Occupation Not Stated		3,556,744	128,458	6,199	28,728	13,039	22,528	38,788	19,176
TOTAL		22,532,000	1,795,819	125,963	473,655	370,404	408,001	258,909	158,887

Source: NSO

Table 2.19 Health Indicators in Central Luzon by Province

Province	Estimated Population	Birth		Death		Maternal		Infant Death	
		Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 10,000	Total	Rate per 1,000
1987									
Region III	5,725,563	138,469	24.18	26,184	4.57	80	5.78	4,200	30.33
Bataan	411,539	7,517	18.27	1,697	4.12	3	3.99	248	32.99
Bulacan	1,334,696	32,692	24.49	6,112	4.58	22	6.73	981	30.01
Nueva Ecija	1,245,862	30,964	24.85	6,545	5.25	25	8.07	1,046	33.78
Pampanga	1,415,226	32,370	22.87	5,041	3.56	8	2.47	757	23.39
Tarlac	785,271	18,608	23.70	3,696	4.71	10	5.37	597	32.08
Zambales	532,969	16,318	30.62	3,093	5.80	12	7.35	571	34.99
1990									
Region III	6,141,318	146,993	23.94	25,585	4.17	55	3.74	2,522	17.16
Bataan	452,120	10,081	22.30	1,707	3.78	4	3.97	169	16.76
Bulacan	1,441,261	35,163	24.40	6,609	4.59	13	3.70	622	17.69
Nueva Ecija	1,325,281	28,343	21.39	5,829	4.40	15	5.29	580	20.46
Pampanga	1,522,709	40,686	26.72	5,953	3.91	9	2.21	615	15.12
Tarlac	827,678	19,068	23.04	2,876	3.47	5	2.62	255	13.37
Zambales	572,269	13,652	23.86	2,611	4.56	9	6.59	281	20.58
1991									
Region III	6,356,967	157,802	24.82	24,105	3.79	52	3.30	2,168	13.74
Bataan	437,725	10,716	24.48	1,664	3.80	7	6.53	93	8.68
Bulacan	1,553,387	39,228	25.25	6,771	4.36	7	1.78	816	20.80
Nueva Ecija	1,339,916	30,564	22.81	5,419	4.04	16	5.23	492	16.10
Pampanga	1,571,822	49,232	31.32	5,075	3.23	5	1.02	346	7.03
Tarlac	878,563	18,324	20.86	3,055	3.48	4	2.18	214	11.68
Zambales	575,554	9,738	16.92	2,121	3.69	13	13.35	207	21.26
1992									
Region III	6,356,967	142,473	22.41	22,364	3.52	46	3.23	1,971	13.83
Bataan	437,725	11,122	25.41	1,966	4.49	10	8.99	199	17.89
Bulacan	1,603,094	41,229	25.72	6,950	4.34	7	1.70	717	17.39
Nueva Ecija	1,367,796	22,996	16.81	3,599	2.63	9	3.91	271	11.78
Pampanga	1,611,963	36,071	22.38	4,347	2.70	8	2.22	352	9.76
Tarlac	897,892	19,539	21.76	2,867	3.19	1	0.51	178	9.11
Zambales	588,397	11,516	19.57	2,635	4.48	11	9.55	254	22.06

Source: DOH, Region III Annual Report 1987, 1990-1992

Table 2.20 Leading Causes of Morbidity and Mortality in Central Luzon

Morbidity				
Causes	5 Year Average (1987-91)		1992	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1.Diarrheas	100,906	1,676.8	128,423	1,969.9
2.Bronchitis	70,471	1,171.0	54,964	843.1
3.Influenza	35,518	590.2	23,525	360.9
4.Pneumonias	18,379	305.4	10,511	161.2
5.Chickenpox	2,250	37.4	5,405	82.9
6.T.B. Other Forms	16,035	266.5	3,835	58.8
7.Diseases of the Heart	10,095	167.8	3,491	53.6
8.Measles	6,063	100.6	2,536	38.9
9.T.B.Respiratory	-	-	1,624	24.9
10.Gonorrhea	3,212	53.4	937	14.4

Mortality				
Causes	5 Year Average (1987-91)		1992	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1.Vascular Disease	3,220	53.5	3,265	50.1
2.Pneumonias	3,259	54.2	2,556	39.2
3.Cancer	1,737	28.9	1,896	29.1
4.T.B.Pulmonary	1,844	30.6	1,682	25.8
5.Hypertensive Disease	681	11.3	1,317	20.2
6.Accidents	834	13.9	785	12.0
7.Kidney Disease	-	-	368	5.6
8.Diabetes	-	-	283	4.3
9.Diarrheal Deases	240	4.0	264	1.0
10.Liver Disease	-	-	241	3.7

Infant Mortality				
Causes	5 Year Average (1987-91)		1992	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1.Pneumonias	688	4.7	734	5.2
2.Prematurity	420	2.9	366	2.6
3.Sepsis / Septicemia	161	1.1	227	1.6
4.Asphyxia	97	0.7	108	0.8
5.Congential Heart Disease	53	0.4	102	0.7
6.Diarrheas	97	0.7	95	0.7
7.Resp. Distress Synd.	37	0.3	86	0.6
8.Congential Anomalies	36	0.2	77	0.5
9.Congential Debility	72	0.5	41	0.3
10.Malnutrition	29	0.2	30	0.2

Source:

Annual Report 1992, DOH Regional Health Office No. 3 (San Fernando)

Table 2.21 Number of Hospital and Bed Capacity 1987, 1990 and 1992

Year	Area	Estimated Population	Hospitals						Population Per Bed
			Government		Private		Total		
			No. of Hospitals	Bed Capacity	No. of Hospitals	Bed Capacity	No. of Hospital	Bed Capacity	
1987	Philippines	57,356,042	608	51,876	1,238	41,772	1,846	93,648	612
	Region III	5,725,563	52	3,690	126	2,496	178	6,186	926
	Bataan	411,539	5	290	6	127	11	417	987
	Bulacan	1,334,696	9	635	40	695	49	1,330	1,004
	Nueva Ecija	1,245,862	14	790	10	194	24	984	1,266
	Pampanga	1,415,226	14	1,220	41	872	55	2,092	676
	Tarlarc	785,271	5	365	16	375	21	740	1,061
	Zambales	532,969	5	390	13	233	18	623	855
1990	Philippines	61,480,180	598	49,273	1,135	37,860	1,733	87,133	706
	Region III	6,141,318	53	3,665	122	2,068	175	5,733	1,071
	Bataan	452,120	5	790	8	162	13	952	475
	Bulacan	1,441,261	9	610	41	721	50	1,331	1,083
	Nueva Ecija	1,325,281	16	790	8	206	24	996	1,331
	Pampanga	1,522,709	14	720	39	529	53	1,249	1,219
	Tarlarc	827,678	5	365	13	230	18	595	1,391
	Zambales	572,269	4	390	13	220	17	610	938
1991	Philippines	62,110,982	603	49,807	1,150	38,797	1,753	88,604	701
	Region III	6,356,967	54	4,210	128	2,887	182	7,097	896
	Bataan	437,725	5	790	7	137	12	927	472
	Bulacan	1,553,387	10	610	43	763	53	1,373	1,131
	Nueva Ecija	1,339,916	15	1,260	8	350	23	1,610	832
	Pampanga	1,571,822	14	770	44	1,079	58	1,849	850
	Tarlarc	878,563	5	390	14	344	19	734	1,197
	Zambales	575,554	5	390	12	214	17	604	953
1992	Philippines	(no available data)							
	Region III	6,519,124	54	3,710	114	2,409	168	6,119	1,065
	Bataan	449,982	6	790	7	137	13	927	485
	Bulacan	1,603,094	9	610	45	762	54	1,372	1,168
	Nueva Ecija	1,367,796	15	830	6	178	21	1,008	1,357
	Pampanga	1,611,963	14	700	33	816	47	1,516	1,063
	Tarlarc	897,892	5	390	10	301	15	691	1,299
	Zambales	588,397	5	390	13	215	18	605	973

Source: DOH Region III Annual Report 1987, 1990-1992

Table 2.22 Health Manpower and Ratio to Population

Year	Region/ Province	Estimated Population	Physician			Nurse			Midwife			Dentist			Pharmacist			Ratio to Population				
			Hospital		Total	Hospital		Total	Hospital		Total	Hospital		Total	Hospital		Total	Physician	Nurse	Midwife	Dentist	Pharmacist
			FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS	FHS					
1987	Region III	5,725,563	348	251	599	574	251	825	20	1,047	1,067	47	71	118	0	39	41,602	31,406	290,493	982,112		
	Bataan	411,539	43	21	64	93	26	119	2	100	102	6	5	11	0	5	6,430	4,035	37,413	82,308		
	Bulacan	1,334,696	94	54	148	162	55	217	6	225	231	9	15	24	0	12	9,018	6,151	55,612	111,225		
	Nueva Ecija	1,245,862	46	64	110	66	48	114	3	198	201	9	11	20	0	6	11,326	10,929	62,293	207,644		
	Pampanga	1,415,226	56	48	104	99	51	150	5	274	279	8	20	28	0	10	13,608	9,435	50,544	141,523		
	Tarlac	785,271	58	30	88	89	39	128	2	145	147	3	10	13	0	3	8,924	6,135	60,405	261,757		
	Zambales	532,969	51	34	85	65	32	97	2	105	107	12	10	22	0	3	6,270	5,495	24,226	177,656		
1990	Region III	6,141,318	556	254	810	743	263	1,006	20	1,117	1,137	33	74	107	50	8	45,405	36,093	337,585	634,007		
	Bataan	452,120	46	23	69	91	28	119	1	109	110	4	6	10	5	1	6,552	3,799	45,212	75,353		
	Bulacan	1,441,261	103	58	161	162	58	220	5	264	269	7	16	23	13	2	8,952	6,551	62,664	96,084		
	Nueva Ecija	1,325,281	146	64	210	155	57	212	6	231	237	8	15	23	10	1	6,311	6,251	55,921	120,480		
	Pampanga	1,522,709	146	47	193	187	55	242	6	266	272	9	18	27	13	1	7,890	6,292	55,998	108,765		
	Tarlac	827,678	60	34	94	86	42	128	1	159	160	2	11	13	5	1	8,805	6,466	63,668	137,946		
	Zambales	572,269	55	28	83	62	23	85	1	88	89	3	8	11	4	2	6,895	6,733	52,024	95,378		
1991	Region III	6,356,967	558	252	810	744	263	1,007	22	1,154	1,176	33	74	107	48	8	46,798	37,158	347,689	668,882		
	Bataan	437,725	46	23	69	91	28	119	1	109	110	4	6	10	5	1	6,344	3,678	43,773	72,954		
	Bulacan	1,553,387	103	58	161	163	58	221	6	274	280	7	16	23	11	2	9,648	7,029	67,539	119,491		
	Nueva Ecija	1,339,916	148	62	210	155	57	212	6	234	240	8	15	23	10	1	6,381	6,320	55,831	121,811		
	Pampanga	1,571,822	146	47	193	187	55	242	7	276	283	9	18	27	13	1	8,144	6,495	58,216	112,273		
	Tarlac	878,563	60	34	94	86	42	128	1	163	164	2	11	13	5	1	9,346	6,864	67,582	146,427		
	Zambales	575,554	55	28	83	62	23	85	1	98	99	3	8	11	4	2	6,934	6,771	52,323	95,926		
1992	Region III	6,519,124	388	252	640	565	272	837	18	1,165	1,183	29	74	103	48	8	58,664	45,933	366,561	684,845		
	Bataan	449,982	46	23	69	91	28	119	1	101	102	4	6	10	5	1	6,521	3,781	44,998	74,997		
	Bulacan	1,603,094	103	58	161	163	58	221	6	275	281	7	16	23	11	2	9,957	7,254	69,700	123,315		
	Nueva Ecija	1,367,796	55	62	117	66	65	131	3	246	249	6	15	21	10	1	11,691	10,441	55,493	124,345		
	Pampanga	1,611,963	69	47	116	97	55	152	6	276	282	7	18	25	13	1	13,896	10,605	57,716	115,140		
	Tarlac	893,892	60	34	94	86	43	129	1	168	169	2	11	13	5	1	9,509	6,929	68,761	148,982		
	Zambales	588,397	55	28	83	62	23	85	1	99	100	3	8	11	4	2	7,089	6,922	53,491	98,066		

Source: DOH, Region III Annual Report 1987, 1990-1992

Table 2.23 Toilet Facilities Status by Province

Region / Province	Total Household	Household W/ Sanitary Toilet	%	Household W/ Unsanitary Toilet	%	Household W/O Toilet	%
1990							
Region III	893,245	605,908	67.83	97,873	10.96	189,464	21.21
Bataan	85,375	46,081	53.97	7,311	8.56	31,983	37.46
Bulacan	186,789	128,675	68.89	16,162	8.65	41,952	22.46
Nueva Ecija	176,065	111,005	63.05	36,787	20.89	28,273	16.06
Pampanga	244,926	173,023	70.64	3,327	1.36	68,576	28.00
Tarlac	138,377	98,669	71.30	24,343	17.59	15,365	11.10
Zambales	61,713	48,455	78.52	9,943	16.11	3,315	5.37
1991							
Region III	1,109,185	788,859	71.12	155,843	14.05	164,483	14.83
Bataan	78,165	45,093	57.69	6,346	8.12	26,726	34.19
Bulacan	268,789	192,587	71.65	22,900	8.52	53,302	19.83
Nueva Ecija	234,393	157,616	67.24	45,540	19.43	31,237	13.33
Pampanga	273,777	200,490	73.23	43,805	16.00	29,482	10.77
Tarlac	153,526	111,294	72.49	23,856	15.54	18,376	11.97
Zambales	100,535	81,779	81.34	13,396	13.32	5,360	5.33

Note: 1987 and 1992 no available data

Source : DOH, region III Annual Report

Table 2.24 Number of Household with Water Supply, 1991

Region/Province	Total Household	% Served	Level I		Level II		Level III		Doubtful Sources	
			HH Served	%	HH Served	%	HH Served	%	HH Served	%
1991										
Region III	1,109,189	91.13	732,962	66.08	34,785	3.14	243,068	21.91	98,374	8.87
Bataan	78,165	86.73	43,693	55.90	5,730	7.33	18,368	23.50	10,374	13.27
Bulacan	268,789	90.21	188,068	69.97	16,664	6.20	37,745	14.04	26,312	9.79
Nueva Ecija	234,393	90.93	186,713	79.66	2,908	1.24	23,523	10.04	21,249	9.07
Pampanga	273,777	90.80	129,443	47.28	8,010	2.93	111,149	40.60	25,175	9.20
Tarlac	153,526	96.28	138,134	89.97	308	0.20	9,375	6.11	5,709	3.72
Zambales	100,539	90.50	46,911	46.66	1,165	1.16	42,908	42.68	9,555	9.50

Source: DOH Region III Annual Report, 1991

Table 2.25 Day Care Centers in the Philippines by Region

Region	Number of Municipalities	No. of Mun. with DCCs	%	Number of Barangay	No. of Bgv. w/DCCS	%	Number of Established DCCs	Number of Children Served
I	122	119	97.5	3,264	1,765	54.1	1,302	77,040
II	93	90	96.8	2,312	931	40.3	1,275	62,320
III	117	108	92.3	2,945	1,936	65.7	2,210	60,060
IV	214	205	95.8	5,624	2,622	46.6	2,768	158,820
V	112	107	95.5	3,462	2,064	59.6	2,144	90,600
VI	123	123	100.0	4,047	1,601	39.6	1,712	102,720
VII	123	123	100.0	3,002	1,763	58.7	1,843	114,480
VIII	140	113	80.7	4,391	528	12.0	807	48,420
IX	74	72	97.3	2,121	101	4.8	1,098	61,740
X	117	115	98.3	2,510	1,123	44.7	1,212	72,720
XI	85	78	91.8	1,824	1,032	56.6	1,394	53,580
XII	52	45	86.5	1,427	438	30.7	599	35,940
NCR	12	13	108.3	1,689	489	29.0	834	34,412
CAR	76	74	97.4	1,171	607	51.8	727	42,960
ARM	83	48	57.8	2,135	211	9.9	286	17,040
TOTAL	1,543	1,433	92.9	41,924	17,211	41.1	20,211	1,032,852

Source : (DSWD Central Office 1994)

**Table 2.26 Distribution of Social Welfare Facilities in Central Luzon
(Day Care Centers as of 1993)**

PROVINCE	Total Number of Day Care Centers	Total Number of Children Served	Total Number of * Preschool Children	Facility to Preschool Pop.
BATAAN	193	7,613	85,161	1:441
BULACAN	337	10,705	301,045	1:893
NUEVA ECIIJA	625	18,340	262,537	1:420
PAMPANGA	427	18,095	306,524	1:717
TARLAC	401	14,301	171,941	1:428
ZAMBALES	202	6,832	112,599	1:557
TOTAL	2,185	75,886	1,239,807	1:567

* Data 1990

Table 2.27 Distribution of Day Care Centers by Municipality and Administration (1/3)

PROVINCE:	TOTAL	LGUS	Parents Committee	BOTH (LGU/PC)	OTHERS	LGU/PC	P.C/OTHER	LGU/OTHERS	TOTAL No. of Children Served
BATAAN									
Abucay	9	9							420
Bagac	18	5	13						584
Balanga	20	20							1060
Dinalupihan	14	7	7						502
Hermosa	11	6	5						454
Limay	14	12	2						763
Mariveles	26	6	20						1067
Morong	9	3		6					348
Orani	20	20							803
Orion	20	18		2					559
Pilar	17	17							610
Sanial	15	14			1				443
Total	193	137	47	8	1	0	0	0	7613
BULACAN									
Angat	17	17							617
Balagtas	9	2		7					315
Baliwag	27			26		1			950
Bocaue	3	2	1						137
Bulacan	15	15							470
Bustos	16			15			1		375
Calumpit	19			19					660
Dr.R. Trinidad	8	8							278
Guiguinto	3			3					59
Hagonoy	0								
Malolos	21	2	19						557
Marilao	12	10			2				412
Meycauyan	0								
Norzagaray	17	8	2		6			1	350
Obando	8	1		7					350
Pandi	18			18					498
Paombong	17	17							470
Plaridel	13	3	10						356
Pulilan	11	10	1						432
San Idelfonso	12	1	5		6				361
San Jose Del Monte	0								1401
San Miguel	22	15	7						817
San Rafael	16	6	3		7				508
Sta Maria	3	3							332
Total	287	120	48	95	21	1	1	1	10705

Table 2.27 Distribution of Day Care Centers by Municipality and Administration (2/3)

PROVINCE:	TOTAL	LGUS	Parents Committee	BOTH (LGU/PC)	OTHERS	LGU/PC	P.C/OTHER	LGU/OTHERS	TOTAL No. of Children Served
Nueva Ecija									
Aliaga	23	12	11						759
Bongabon	13	13							486
Cabias	10	3	4				3		246
Carranglan	7	7							197
Cuyapo	25	25							787
Gabaldon	18	14	4						377
Gapan	13	13							469
Gen. Natividad	16			16					
Gen. Tinio	15	15							490
Guimba	59	59							1555
Jaen	0								665
Laur	13	13							443
Licab	7	1	6						271
Llanera	18	18							464
Lupao	18	18							451
Munoz	13	13							500
Nampicuan	10			10					165
Pantabangan	16	12			4				505
Penaranda	0								85
Quezon	15	15							514
Rizal	26	26							906
San Antonio	14	12		2					340
San Isidro	9	9							420
San Leonardo	14	14							614
Sta. Rosa	12	4		8					307
Sto. Domingo	21	5	16						540
Talavera	38	22	16						984
Talugtug	0								293
Zaragoza	11	5	2	4					360
Total	454	348	59	40	4	0	3	0	14193
PAMPANGA									
Apalit	0								
Arrayat	23	4	11		6		1	1	1015
Bacolor	15		15						772
Candaba	22		22						741
Floridablanca	23	4	19						1179
Guagua	32	32							1034
Lubao	29	27						2	1942
Mabalacat	22		22						1033
Macabebe	12	1	11						413
Magalang	0								
Masantol	11	3	8						
Mexico	24	1	23						856
Minalin	9	1	8						573
Porac	15		15						824
San Fernando	31	22	4		5				1839
San Luis	15	2	4				9		618
San Simon	11		1		10				409
Sta. Ana	13		2		10		1		511
Sta. Rita	11		11						602
Sto. Tomas	8			8					471
Sasmuan	9	9							
Total	335	106	176	8	31	0	11	3	14832

Table 2.27 Distribution of Day Care Centers by Municipality and Administration (3/3)

PROVINCE:	TOTAL	LGUS	Parents Committee	BOTH (LGU/PC)	OTHERS	LGU/PC	P.C/OTHER	LGU/OTHERS	TOTAL No. of Children Served
TARLAC									
Anao	15	15							367
Bamban	0								435
Camiling	1	1							1381
Capas	18	18							646
Concepcion	14	1		13					840
Gerona	19			19					566
Lapaz	22	22							1013
Mayantoc	24			24					
Moncada	31	30					1		918
Paniqui	36	36							2290
Pura	16	16							489
Ramos	9	9							453
San Clemente	13	8		5					338
San Jose	0								300
San Manuel	14	14							455
Sta. Ignacia	21	1			1		19		710
Tarlac	57	50		7					2217
Victoria	26	26							883
Total	336	247	0	68	1	0	20	0	14301
ZAMBALES									
Botolan	11			11					324
Cabangan	14	3		7	4				366
Candelaria	8	4	4						308
Castillejos	9	1		7				1	340
Iba	0								
Masinloc	9	2	6		1				309
Palauig	0								426
San Antonio	11			11					337
San Felipe	13	1	12						352
San Marcelino	17			17					477
San Narciso	17	2	9	5	1				433
Sta. Cruz	14	14							435
Subic	16	1	1	12	2				627
Total	139	28	32	70	8	0	0	1	4734
NGO-JVOFI									
Angeles	54	49	4	1					3263
Cabanatuan	70	3	13	13	29		6	6	2083
Olongapo	43	24	19						2098
Palayan	21	21							520
San Jose	41			41					1544

Table 2.28
Performance Indicators of Government Elementary Schools
SY 1992-1993

Divisions	SY 1992 - 1993					
	Participation Rate	Cohort Survival Rate	Transition Rate	Retention Rate	Teacher Pupil Ratio	Class Classroom Ratio
Bataan	96	82.32	98.61	98.07	1:37	1:42
Bulacan	92.77	85.18	98.42	96.24	1:40	1:44
Nueva Ecija	93.13	75.61	95.27	92.15	1:34	1:39
Pampanga	94.12	82.65	99.2	96.79	1:35	1:41
Tarlac	96.56	76.2	97.67	96.4	1:32	1:35
Zambales	94.15	72.45	90.02	89.44	1:31	1:34
Angeles City	91.44	72.3	103.85	108.31	1:35	1:47
Cabanatuan City	94.46	75.47	97.38	94.71	1:34	1:37
Olongapo City	95.14	75.47	98.77	100.25	1:31	1:41
Average Rate	94.2	77.52	97.69	96.93	1:34	1:40

Table 2.29
Performance Indicators of Government Secondary Schools
SY 1992-1993

Divisions	SY 1992 - 1993				
	Participation Rate	Cohort Survival Rate	Transition Rate	Retention Rate	Teacher Pupil Ratio
Bataan	93.59	82.53	82.34	91.87	0.06
Bulacan	74.29	79.60	78.72	98.83	0.07
Nueva Ecija	82.02	84.98	83.00	87.79	0.07
Pampanga	89.03	92.31	89.86	87.11	0.07
Tarlac	88.00	83.00	86.87	88.82	0.06
Zambales	86.22	81.87	85.97	86.84	0.06
Angeles City	84.78	85.82	82.00	87.67	0.07
Cabanatuan City	87.32	84.08	85.85	90.17	0.07
Olongapo City	88.30	70.00	89.40	89.55	0.06
Average Rate	86.01	82.35	84.89	89.67	0.06

Table 2.30 Educational Facilities in Central Luzon

DIVISION	District	Elementary			Secondary		Tech/Voc.		Tertiary		Grand Total
		Public		Private	Total	Total	Public	Private	Public	Private	
		Prim.	Elem.	Total							
Bataan	12	31	108	139	25	164	4	2	2	4	201
Bulacan	30	116	340	456	64	520	8	8	16	14	620
Nueva Ecija	35	184	442	626	8	634	2	3	5	6	733
Pampanga	31	72	376	448	35	483	2	7	9	11	585
Tarlac	32	127	348	475	17	492	1	5	6	9	576
Zambales	15	35	187	222	2	224	1	1	2	1	267
Angeles City	3	6	34	40	18	58	1	8	9	4	78
Cabanatuan City	4	11	40	51	7	58	0	3	3	8	75
Olongapo City	4	0	23	23	7	30	0	4	4	2	49
Total	166	582	1,898	2,480	183	2,663	19	41	60	59	3,184

Source: DECS Region III

Table 2.31 Enrollment by Level of Education in Central Luzon

DIVISION	Elementary		Secondary		Tertiary					GRAND TOTAL		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Post-Secondary		Higher			
							Gov't.	Private	Total		Gov't.	Private
Bataan	69,915	4,383	74,298	23,684	11,605	35,289	1,601	1,045	1,430	1,636	3,066	112,233
Bulacan	217,373	43,324	260,697	53,429	61,941	115,370	359	3,722	300	8,898	9,198	380,148
Nueva Ecija	192,960	5,739	198,699	59,166	25,482	84,648	36	598	146	1,938	2,084	283,981
Pampanga	197,701	18,962	216,663	50,349	44,143	94,492	21	4,006	0	13,185	13,185	315,182
Tarlac	134,781	10,873	145,654	42,058	25,024	67,082	0	2,869	0	3,691	3,691	215,605
Zambales	56,959	2,507	59,466	11,887	14,856	26,743	507	163	363	455	818	86,879
Angeles City	32,254	11,860	44,114	5,695	15,823	21,518	215	4,516	0	12,096	12,096	70,363
Cabanatuan City	25,619	6,221	31,840	2,954	8,414	11,368	0	3,535	0	16,929	16,929	46,743
Olongapo City	21,291	7,557	28,848	8,895	6,067	14,962	0	4,179	0	2,522	2,522	47,989
Total	948,853	111,426	1,060,279	258,117	213,355	471,472	2,739	24,633	2,239	61,350	63,589	1,559,123

Source: DECS Region III

Table 2.32 Enrollment Trend of Government Elementary, Secondary and Tertiary Schools
SY 1991-92 to SY 1992-93

DIVISION	Elementary				Secondary				Tertiary			
	Enrollment		Increment		Enrollment		Increment		Enrollment		Increment	
	1992-93	1992-93	No.	%	1991-92	1992-93	No.	%	1991-92	1992-93	No.	%
Bataan	69,007	69,915	908	1.320	21,450	23,684	2,234	10.41	2,956	3,031	75	2.54
Bulacan	214,658	217,373	2,715	1.260	48,005	53,429	5,424	11.30	632	659	27	4.27
Nueva Ecija	197,737	192,960	-4,777	-2.420	58,754	59,166	412	0.70	192	182	-10	-5.21
Pampanga	196,538	197,701	1,163	0.590	46,511	50,349	3,838	8.25	0	21	21	0.00
Tarlac	133,360	134,781	1,421	1.070	39,577	42,058	2,481	6.27	0	0	0	0.00
Zambales	59,301	56,959	-2,342	-3.950	10,132	11,887	1,755	17.32	836	870	34	4.07
Angeles City	30,055	32,254	2,199	7.320	4,654	5,695	1,041	22.37	175	215	40	22.86
Cabanatuan City	25,808	25,619	-189	-0.730	2,645	2,954	309	11.68	0	0	0	0.00
Olongapo City	20,282	21,291	1,009	4.975	8,790	8,895	105	1.19	0	0	0	0.00
Total	946,746	948,853	2,107	0.220	240,518	258,117	17,599	7.32	4,791	4,978	187	3.90

Source: DECS Region III

**Table 2.33 Enrollment Trend of Private Elementary, Secondary and Tertiary Schools
SY 1991-92 to SY 1992-93**

DIVISION	Elementary			Secondary			Tertiary			
	Enrollment		Increment	Enrollment		Increment	Enrollment		Increment	
	1992-93	1992-93		1991-92	1992-93		1991-92	1992-93	No.	%
Bataan	4,220	4,383	163	11,491	11,605	114	2,505	2,681	176	7.03
Bulacan	40,414	43,324	2,910	57,828	61,941	4,113	12,314	12,713	399	3.24
Nueva Ecija	3,808	5,739	1,931	24,465	25,482	1,017	2,426	2,683	257	10.59
Pampanga	9,227	18,962	9,735	40,011	44,143	4,132	17,877	17,640	-237	-1.33
Tarlac	10,378	10,873	495	25,667	25,024	-643	5,651	6,560	909	16.09
Zambales	2,691	2,507	-184	15,413	14,856	-557	0	618	618	0.00
Angeles City	11,590	11,860	270	16,480	15,823	-657	14,414	16,773	2,359	16.37
Cabanatuan City	6,224	6,221	-3	7,941	8,414	473	22,108	20,887	-1,221	-5.52
Olongapo City	8,230	7,557	-673	6,410	6,067	-343	8,453	6,784	-1,669	-19.74
Total	96,782	111,426	14,644	205,706	213,355	7,649	85,748	87,339	1,591	1.86

Source: DECS Region III

Table 2.34 Summary of Enrollment in Government and Private Tertiary Schools

Division	Government			Private				
	Tertiary	Vocational/ Technical	Total	Graduate Doctoral	Masteral	Under Graduate	Vocational/ Technical	Total
Bataan	1,534	1,497	3,031			2,534	147	2,681
Bulacan	345	314	659		134	11,268	1,516	12,918
Nueva Ecija	182		182		147	2,247	289	2,683
Pampanga		21	21	12	437	14,367	2,824	17,640
Tarlac			0			4,276	2,284	6,560
Zambales		870	870			615	3	618
Angeles City		215	215	55	106	13,626	2,986	16,773
Cabanatuan City			0	52	402	19,733	731	20,918
Olongapo City			0		83	2,857	3,844	6,784
Total	2,061	2,917	4,978	119	1,309	71,523	14,624	87,575
								92,553

CHAPTER 3

CHAPTER 3 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

3.1 Common Issues

Common development issues for the social sector in Central Luzon are found to be the budget allocation, the devolution and the accessibility to beneficiaries. They affect the delivery of the basic social services and the quality of life of the individuals and families in Central Luzon. These common issues, however, are concerned particularly with social welfare and health sectors since both DSWD and DOH have almost fully devolved their personnel and programs to local government units.

3.1.1 Budget allocation

(1) Decline in government expenditures

Performance of the social sector in Central Luzon as well as other regions has been severely suffered from the decline in and inaccessibility of government expenditures. According to the amount of real per capita expenditures from 1987 to 1991 in government line agencies of the social sector such as DECS, DOH and DSWD, the real decline in expenditure per capita for education, health and social welfare has been recently experienced, despite the needs of the social sector for an increase in outlays to fully provide an adequate quality of social services for a rapidly growing population of Central Luzon, grown from 4,802,000 in 1980 to 6,188,000 in 1990. The per capita expenditure of DECS (P240), DOH (P60) and DSWD (P4) in 1989 declined to P190, P50 and P3 in 1991, respectively. The average share of budget allocation of each social sector from 1987 to 1991 is roughly as follows: DECS (77%), DOH (20%) and DSWD (1%).

(2) Influences by Mt. Pinatubo's eruption

Since the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991, the top priority in the allocation of government budget in Central Luzon has been given to rehabilitating damaged infrastructure and resettlement of Mt. Pinatubo victims. The quality of basic social services for the people in Central Luzon has then been affected.

3.1.2 Devolution

(1) Insufficient knowledge and capabilities of LGUs

Even while the devolution is still in the transition process, the social sector in Central Luzon already seems to have difficulty in the delivery of social services, due to the insufficient knowledge and capabilities of LGUs and inadequate resources to sustain such services,

especially in low income class municipalities (5th and 6th income class municipalities), accounting for more than half (55.7 %) of all the municipalities in Central Luzon.

(2) Political considerations

Since the delivery of social services is now administratively in the hands of the chiefs of LGUs, social service programs in some of LGUs in Central Luzon are not given the high priority in budget allocation, mostly due to influences of political considerations of the chiefs of LGUs with the insufficient knowledge and capabilities of managing social service programs.

(3) Major effects of devolution

Some of major effects of devolution are identified, which cause the problems in the quality delivery of social services to beneficiaries. Major effects are: 1) target population being identified by its political affiliation and not by its eligibility, 2) devolved manpower having difficulty getting stable status and then adjusting themselves to new work environment, 3) communication and information gaps between the devolved manpower under the chiefs of LGUs, 4) inadequate supplies and 5) insufficient administrative expenses.

3.1.3 Accessibility to beneficiaries

In delivering social services, transportation facility is essential to reach the poor, especially the poorest of the poor settling down in marginal areas of Central Luzon such as upland, coastal and isolated areas. Since social service staff are, in many cases, insufficient in number and have no vehicles and face difficulty traveling by ordinary transportation, the delivery of social services is operationally very limited in terms of the accessibility to the most needy beneficiaries.

3.2 Major Issues by Subsector

3.2.1 Health

(1) Imbalanced spatial distribution of health facilities

With an increasing population growth, the spatial distribution of hospitals in Central Luzon is identified to be imbalanced, mostly concentrating in urbanized areas. Of the total of 168 hospitals, 69% of hospitals (27 public hospitals and 90 private hospitals) are located in urbanized areas. However, spatial distribution of hospitals varies between public and private hospitals. Private hospitals are found to be more concentrated in urbanized areas, accounting for 79%, while 50% for government hospitals.

(2) Poor accessibility to health facilities for the poor

Due to their economic conditions, the poor living in marginal areas have difficulty in reaching health facilities, especially hospitals. Major reasons are: (1) most of the hospitals (69%) in Central Luzon are located in urbanized areas, and (2) only 32% of hospitals in Central Luzon are government hospitals providing more than 60% of hospital bed capacity, which are financially more accessible to the poor.

(3) Poor conditions of sanitary facilities

Environmental problems caused by population growth, rapid urbanization and industry development in Central Luzon resulted in pollution problems in water, air and land. Sanitation conditions in Central Luzon are identified to be still poor, particularly in marginal areas of Central Luzon such as upland, coastal and isolated areas. The accessibility to portable and safe water is one of the major problems to be solved in improving living and health conditions.

(4) Lack of health manpower and facility resources

Compared to the national standard, health resources in Central Luzon are found to be deficient in view of an increasing population growth. At the regional level, the population per health manpower of physician (1: 58,644), nurse (1: 45,933), midwife (1: 32,499) and dentist (1: 366,511) is found to be fairly lower than the national standard (1: 20,000, 1: 20,000, 1: 5,000 and 1: 50,000, respectively). For health facilities, except barangay health stations (1: 5,011) meeting almost the national standard (1: 5,000), a hospital bed to population ratio of hospitals (1: 1,065) and a facility to population ratio of rural health centers (1: 27,277) at the regional level are also identified to be lower than the national standard (1: 500 and 1: 20,000, respectively).

3.2.2 Social welfare

(1) Lack of manpower and facility resources

In achieving high performance in social welfare programs for the disadvantaged and displaced individuals and families, social workers in the field of Central Luzon are limited in number (one worker to 3,280 population) to implement social welfare programs, compared to the national standard (1: 800). Especially, most of the social welfare programs require trained workers with special skills. After devolution, however, some trained workers have been transferred to some LGUs, so that the number of the trained workers in other LGUs are not enough for their operations. In fact, there is then the need for training for untrained workers as well as trained workers.

(2) Poor conditions and management of day care centers

Based on the law, at least one day care center must be provided for each barangay. In terms of the ratio of the number of barangays with day care centers, Central Luzon shows the highest rate of 65.7% against the national average of 41.0%. However, many of the barangays (34.3%) still suffer from the lack of day care centers. Also in many cases, even barangays with day care centers lack permanent structures and use space in barangay halls or churches. In management, not all day care centers are being sponsored by government agencies but by parents committees in many cases. These poor conditions of day care centers may hamper development of the poor children at the early stage in terms of the quality service.

3.2.3 Education

(1) Weak linkages between education and business / industry sector

There exist weak linkages between educational and training institutions (the supply side) and the business / industry sector (the demand side) to ensure the appropriateness and relevance of acquired skills and knowledge. Major reasons are: (1) education system places more emphasis on the employment potential of a degree / course rather than developing a curriculum that exposes and prepares the youth to entrepreneurship or self-employment; and (2) despite the fact Central Luzon is predominantly an agricultural region, agriculture as an interesting subject is not discussed and emphasized at the elementary and secondary levels. Farming is never regarded as a career option but rather one becomes a farmer for lack of a better option.

(2) Poor capability of the poor to utilize educational services

Despite the free education program offered by the Government at the elementary and secondary levels, enrollment rates have not reached their maximum potential. Many children of school age are unable to go to school for various reasons but mostly because of poverty. Household poverty is the strongest inhibiting factor for the low completion rate. It has been pointed out that 87 % of children coming from household with per capita annual income of over ₱30,000 as of 1990 complete primary grades, as against 57 % from those earning less than ₱10,000. Especially, among rural agricultural commitments, the children's contribution to the family's livelihood overrides the concern for basic education.

(3) Lack of capable manpower and facility resources

With the observed downward trend of the quality of graduates is the perception that the quality of teachers has likewise deteriorated. Major causes are: (1) teaching profession does

not pay well and therefore cannot attract better graduates and (2) teaching skills upgrading is not provided to teachers on a regular and sustained manner. In addition, since rapid population of Central Luzon has been observed, school buildings are lacking in order to accommodate all the enrollment needs, due to limited resources. These conditions directly hamper educational opportunities and the quality of education of children.

3.2.4 Employment

(1) Mismatch of labor supply and demand

Many professionals and skilled workers are unable to find suitable employment, because of the mismatch of their skills with the demand of business / industry sector. This situation has been created, due to the inadequate manpower development in Central Luzon not being very responsive to the present labor demand.

(2) Large scale unemployment

A series of man-made as well as natural calamities experienced in Central Luzon have created large scale unemployment for those dislocated by the closure of the American bases and the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. The closure of American bases directly affected some 40,000 base workers with their families and also indirectly affected workers employed in local business establishments providing goods and services for American bases. The eruption of Mt. Pinatubo has affected a large areas of agricultural lands and resulted in high unemployment in Central Luzon, mostly due to a number of the dislocated individuals and families.

(3) Effects of overseas contract workers (OCWs)

Due to high unemployment and underemployment in Central Luzon, substantial number of overseas contract workers have been observed. There are two concerns: (1) professionals and skilled workers whose skills are mismatched with the demands of business / industry sector take opportunities going abroad, causing a shortage of qualified professionals and skilled workers and (2) the social costs of overseas employment are huge considering a number of broken families, children being raised by a solo parent.

CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER 4 PROBLEMS FACED IN CRITICAL SOCIAL SECTOR

4.1 Depressed Communities

Of 2,856 total barangays in Central Luzon, there are 619 barangays considered depressed based on the 1991 report of DSWD. These barangays account for 22% of the total. Figure 4.1 shows these targeted depressed barangays by taking household percentage in the respective cities / municipalities in Central Luzon.

Depressed barangays in the region were identified on the basis of lists submitted by LGUs and compiled by DSWD. This simple identification process was partly due to the devolution of some functions of DSWD to LGUs and to the slow progress of the Rapid Rural Appraisal of the Government under its Poverty Alluviation Program initiated in 1991. Under this program, a nationwide poverty mapping should have been conducted collectively by DSWD, NEDA and LGUs to identify, among others, who the poor families are in the local level, where they could be found and what strategy should be adopted to address their needs. Since very little has been accomplished under this program, the task of identifying depressed communities was left entirely to the hands of LGUs which have adopted various sets of criteria in identifying depressed barangays in their municipalities.

However, in spite of the absence of a common and clear-cut criteria set by DSWD, interviews with some local officials revealed that LGUs came up with their lists of depressed barangays guided by a few or all of the following criteria:

- high incidence of families below the poverty threshold,
- blighted communities such as slum areas, high risk/danger zones like esteros, highways, railways, seawall, under bridges and riverbanks,
- communities in crisis situation such as those affected by calamities and disasters, natural or man-made,
- high incidence of low income families vis-a-vis the high cost of commodities especially for food and fuel,
- prevalence of malnutrition among pre-schoolers (ages 0-6 years old),
- fringe communities without source of safe water and toilets, with distance and transportation difficulties and lack of funds for the construction of necessary facilities, and
- limited access to literacy and employment opportunities.

4.1.1 Classification of depressed communities

In terms of geographical locations, depressed communities are likely found in the following areas.

Urban areas

These may be first class cities like Angeles and Olongapo or may be in first or second class municipalities which have portions occupied by poor families such as slum areas and high risk and danger zones who live on a hand to mouth existence through scavenging, peddling, mendicancy, and various odd-jobs, among others.

Rural upland areas

These are mostly in 5th or 6th class low income municipalities where majority of the population are landless or small agricultural entrepreneurs with average landholding of 1 to 1.5 ha, indigenous cultural minorities, calamity victims who were not resettled in government and non-government resettlement areas, rebel returnees and forest product gatherers, among others.

Rural lowland areas

Communities in rural lowland areas have the same characteristics as those of the upland except that lowland communities are more accessible 6th class municipalities. These communities are generally populated with landless or marginal farmers and seasonal wage earners.

Coastal areas

Depressed communities in coastal areas are those mostly populated by poor families who subsist on municipal fishing. In Central Luzon, these communities could be found in the provinces of Bulacan, Zambales, Bataan and a few in Pampanga.

Resettlement areas

The Mt. Pinatubo eruption gave rise to another group of marginal people in Central Luzon: displaced victims of the eruption. This group of marginal people could be found in GO designated resettlement sites. These communities are still considered depressed because of lack or insufficient social services and sustainable livelihood. Most of the families survive on meager income or in some cases on dole-outs from government and non-government organizations.

Considering that there are very few available information on the actual conditions of these depressed communities, the JICA Study Team conducted a survey of selected depressed barangays according to the preceding geographical categories. Typical problems faced by depressed communities are outlined by geographic location.

4.1.2 Problems in urban and rural depressed communities

The following are the problems surfaced during the survey in urban and rural depressed communities.

(1) Urban areas

Insufficient employment opportunities

There is a very high unemployment rate among the poor families in urban areas particularly in Angeles and Olongapo caused mainly by displacement of workers in view of the closure of some factories as a result of recession and the withdrawal of the military bases. These poor families depend mostly on seasonal odd jobs, and peddling for a living but the income derived from these activities are too meager to provide them with decent lives. Other poorer families depend on mendicancy and scavenging for survival.

Continuous occurrence/threat of man-made and natural calamities

Poor families in urban areas are concentrated in high-risk or danger zone areas such as on railways, along the river-banks, under bridges, slum areas with improvised houses made of weak or recycled materials. This condition exposes these poor families to fires, flooding, lahar and other calamities.

Lack of relocation sites with livelihood opportunities

Perhaps due to lack of funds or political will, relocation of urban poor families are considered least in terms of investment priorities of local governments. If ever this has been considered, these relocation sites are not equipped with livelihood opportunities. Consequently, these people are forced to move out of these relocation sites and resettle back to urban areas where they can find better employment. Further, the proliferation of slum communities in the urban areas is also a result of lack of political will on the part of LGU leaders .

Poor access to basic social services such as health and education

Again, this problem could be traced back to LGU's lack of funds to sustain a long-term program for the poor, especially on health and education. This problem not only results in health deterioration of these people but moral degradation as well. Also, due to the lack of education or skills training of these people, they cannot compete with the educated and highly skilled population in urban areas in terms of employment.

(2) Rural areas

Feudalistic system of land distribution

In spite of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program of the Government, vast tracts of agricultural lands are still owned by a few wealthy families, mostly absentee landowners.

Most farmers are either owners with an average of 2 ha of landholding, tenants or mere farm laborers. These farmers are continuously threatened by eviction from the lands they till either due to the conversion of these agricultural lands into industrial estates or housing subdivisions due to the relative profitability compared to agriculture use.

Limited lands for agriculture cultivation per family

This results in low production and low income. In depressed barangays, the average annual income of families ranges from ₱3,000 - 4,000 for non-irrigated farms and only slightly higher for irrigated lands.

Lack of alternative livelihood during off season or lean months

This results to the irregular or seasonality of income. This problem could be attributed to: (1) lack of information and access to new and appropriate technology to upgrade traditional farming methods and (2) lack of skills to pursue other activities such as manufacturing, and other more economically gainful activities.

Absence or lack of post harvest facilities and support infrastructure facilities

Inadequate storage and processing facilities like farm to market roads and irrigation system result in low income and too much dependence on unscrupulous traders who buy agricultural produce at very low prices.

Limited access to credit facilities from government financial institutions

The government financial institutions constraint farmers to invest in more updated and appropriate technology to increase production. There are only very few government financial institutions which extend credit to farmers because of high risks involved. If ever there are a few, farmers are subjected to technical and stringent requirements which farmers with low education cannot comply with. These farmers therefore resort to informal lending which eats up their income in interest payment.

Absence or insufficient facilities like sanitary toilets and potable water supply

This makes these communities susceptible to diseases. Likewise the absence of communication facilities prevent people from availing emergency services.

4.1.3 Problems in upland, lowland and coastal areas

The following are the problems distinct to each category of upland, lowland and coastal areas.

(1) Upland areas

Accessibility

Rural communities in upland areas are mostly inaccessible to the town proper. Most roads are unmaintained gravel and plain surfaced roads making it difficult for any means of land transportation to ply the area regularly. Access to the town proper is often by walking. This results in limited marketing of their produce and poor access to basic social services and facilities in the town proper.

Environmental degradation of the upland areas

Due to illegal logging resulting in forest denudation, this problem rebounds to them since they will be affected by erosion and flooding in their areas.

(2) Lowland areas

Limited means of transportation

Although depressed communities in some lowland areas are located very near the town proper, there are limited regular means of transportation plying the area because of bad road conditions.

Mismatch of available skills against employment demand

Unlike in upland areas where there are no specialized skills to boast of, poor people in lowland areas have skills which could be tapped for other economic activities other than farming such as manufacturing and other service related activities such as auto mechanic, carpentry, etc. However, the problem lies in matching these available skills to employment demand and the lack of capital to pursue home-based industries.

(3) Coastal areas

Lack of sophisticated fishing gears and more updated technology

This problem constraints small fishermen to compete with big fishermen who use modern technology and more sophisticated fishing paraphernalia. This prevents fishermen from fishing in deeper seas.

Illegal fishing practices and proliferation of illegal fishponds

Illegal fishing practices and indiscriminate fishing methods such as the use of dynamites, electricity and "sud-sod" causing depletion of marine resources.

Degradation of coastal and marine resources due to pollution

The indiscriminate disposal of domestic and industrial waste into the waters results in pollution. This is especially true in the coastal areas of Bulacan and Bataan where there are

many factories and industries whose disposal systems are not in conformity with existing standards and where anti-pollution laws are loosely enforced. This has allegedly caused recurrence of redtide phenomenon.

4.2 Resettlement Areas

Among the marginalized groups in Central Luzon, the victims of the Mt. Pinatubo eruption were given considerable attention by government and non-government organizations. This is due to the following reasons: (1) large-scale displacement of thousand of families at a given time (2) high visibility of victims (3) availability of government program on disaster (5% of IRA is earmarked for calamity funds) and the (4) magnitude of damage to lives, crops and properties which prompted the Government to create a special body and release fund specifically for this purpose.

Apart from relief operations extended to this group of people immediately after the eruption, there was still the pressing need to resettle these victims in order to rehabilitate them completely and put them back to the economic main stream. While several government and non-government organizations exerted collective efforts in providing resettlement sites for these victims, rehabilitation and resettlement efforts still leave much to be desired. For one, there is still the continuous threat of lahar flows which could displace more families and the effectiveness of these resettlement sites in encouraging victims to stay permanently.

At present, there are 34 identified resettlement sites with 15 sites located in Pampanga, six in Tarlac, eight in Zambales, three in Nueva Ecija and two off-sites in Bukidnon and Mindoro. Of this total, 11 lowland sites and 10 upland sites are administered by the Mt. Pinatubo Commission while the rest are managed by non-government organizations and other government agencies such as DAR and LGU's. As of October 1993, there exist a total population of 56,309 in resettlement sites, of which 55% or 30,878 were in the lowland and 46% or 25,341 in the upland. Target capacity of all resettlement sites is 45,040 families.

The conditions in resettlement sites vary according to their location whether upland or lowland. However, there are common problems presently obtaining in both types of resettlement sites, as follows.

4.2.1 Livelihood

The most pressing problem in resettlement sites is the provision of a sustainable sources of livelihood. Of the total resettled individuals in MPC-administered sites, there are around 39.3% who are unemployed. These unemployed people are mostly people who have no specific skills (78.7%), small trader/businessmen (55.9%), fishermen (54.5%), farmers (37.2%), laborers/wage earners (19.2%) and professionals (13.5%). These individuals are

surviving on dole-outs, food for work and cash for work programs of DSWD. While there are various livelihood programs funded, assisted and implemented by a number of government agencies and non-government organizations, those programs have not fully been successful due to the following reasons.

Insufficient funds

Insufficient funds limit the reach of any program to a number of people.

Not enough income from livelihood programs

Meager income derived from livelihood programs is not enough to provide victims with decent lives.

Failure of finding training needs

The training component of these livelihood projects fails to address the immediate needs of settlers for subsistence.

Lack of consideration of available skills

Livelihood programs are implemented without taking into consideration the available skills in different sites.

Lack of financial assistance

Insufficient or non-availability of financial assistance presents to pursue activities which they were trained for.

4.2.2 Housing

The size of the homelot and the type of housing unit awarded to victims were not appropriate to their actual needs. The 94 m² lot and house floor area of 25 m² per family is too small for families to make additional improvements and accommodate extended families.

4.2.3 Problems specific to lowland sites

- (1) Too much focus on infrastructure support.

One example here is the productivity centers most of which remain unoccupied for lack of investors. Moreover, only a small percentage of settlers were employed in any productivity centers.

- (2) Safety of lowland resettlement areas from lahar and other disasters.

Victims have articulated that since there is still lahar threat up to 10 years, some resettlement sites may be hit by lahar in the future. Flooding is another problem confronting the resettlers.

- (3) Inadequate infrastructure facilities.

These facilities include water system, electricity, and communications facilities.

4.2.4 Problems specific to upland sites

- (1) Accessibility

Upland resettlement sites are located mostly 15 km or further away from the town proper. Aside from their location, there are no roads suitable for any means of transportation to ply to the areas regularly.

- (2) Lack of necessary infrastructure facilities

These are facilities such as electricity, water, sanitary toilets, and communications system.

- (3) Limited access to basic social services

Limited access to basic social services such as health and education could be due to their inaccessibility which constraints health and education personnel to deliver required services.

- (4) Attitudinal and behavioral problems

Since upland sites are mostly dominated by Actas, it is very difficult for them to assimilate another culture.

CHAPTER 4

FIGURES

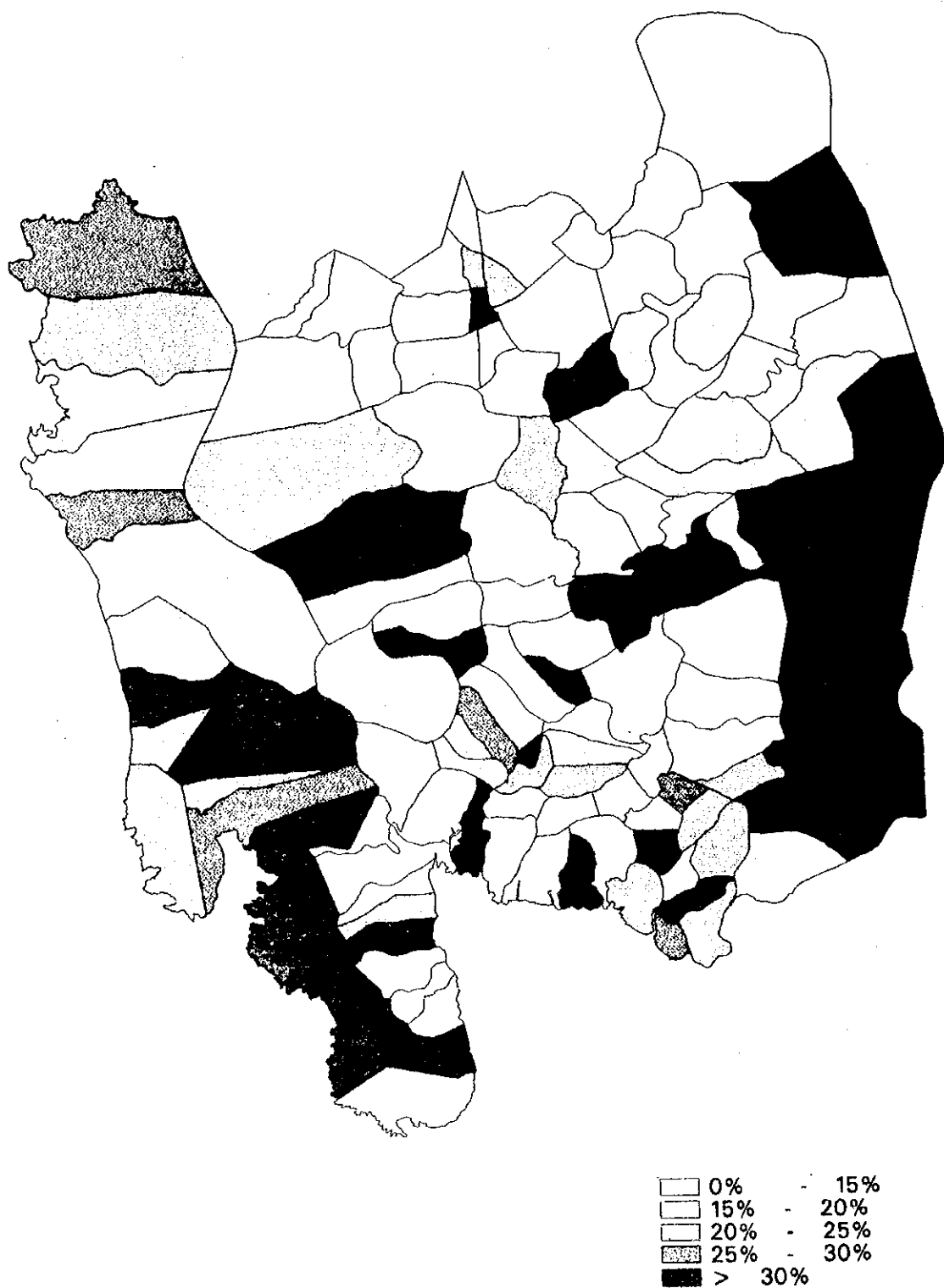


Figure 4.1
Depressed Communities (by Household Percentage)