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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM (DOT), PHILIPPINES

No. 5 2

# THE STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR NORTHERN PALAWAN IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

## Final Report

March 1997

### APPENDICES

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DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM (DOT), PHILIPPINES**

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ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE TOURISM  
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IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**Final Report**

**APPENDICES**

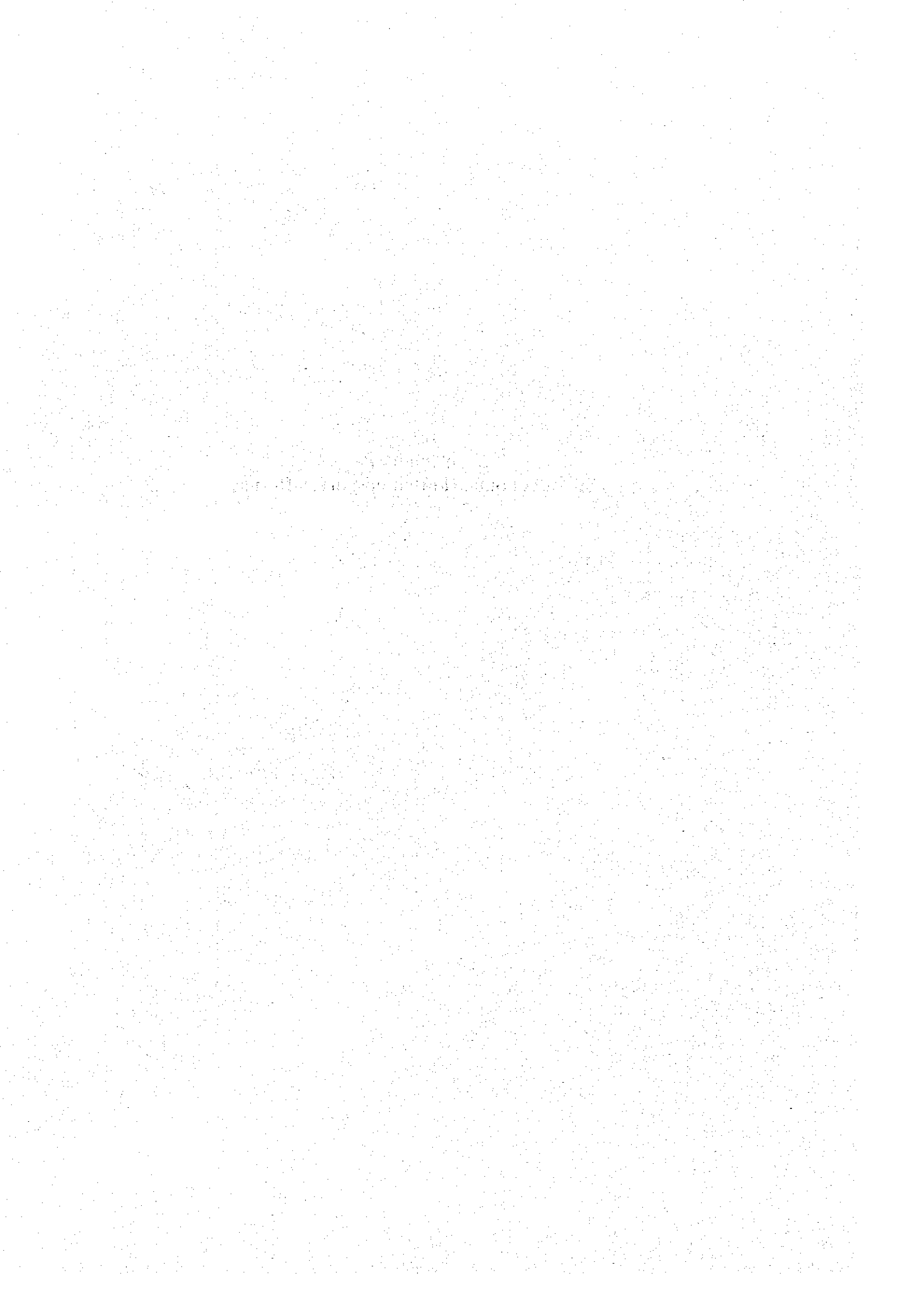
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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This report contains the major findings of the Socio-Economic Household Survey (SEHS) conducted as part of the 17-month study called Environmentally Sustainable Tourism Development Plan for Northern Palawan undertaken by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Study Team in conjunction with the Department of Tourism (DOT). The SEHS was a joint endeavour of DOT and The Philippine Statistical Association (PSA) in cooperation with JICA. The field surveys were conducted by interviewing 1,647 sample households within the city of Puerto Princesa, and ten municipalities.

## **2. SURVEY OUTLINE**

### **2.1. Objectives of the Study**

The success of any development venture is dependent upon the cooperation of the peoples populating the areas to be developed. Without a grasp of the needs and wants of these people, desired effects and goals are unattainable. With that in mind, an intensive study was undertaken to acquire information on the characteristics of socio-economic activities of Northern Palawan residents, and to obtain residents' assessments of current tourism activities and future developments in their area,

Specifically, SEHS involved the collection of data on demographic characteristics of household members, respondent backgrounds, household profiles, community services, tourism, the natural environment and the socio-cultural environment.

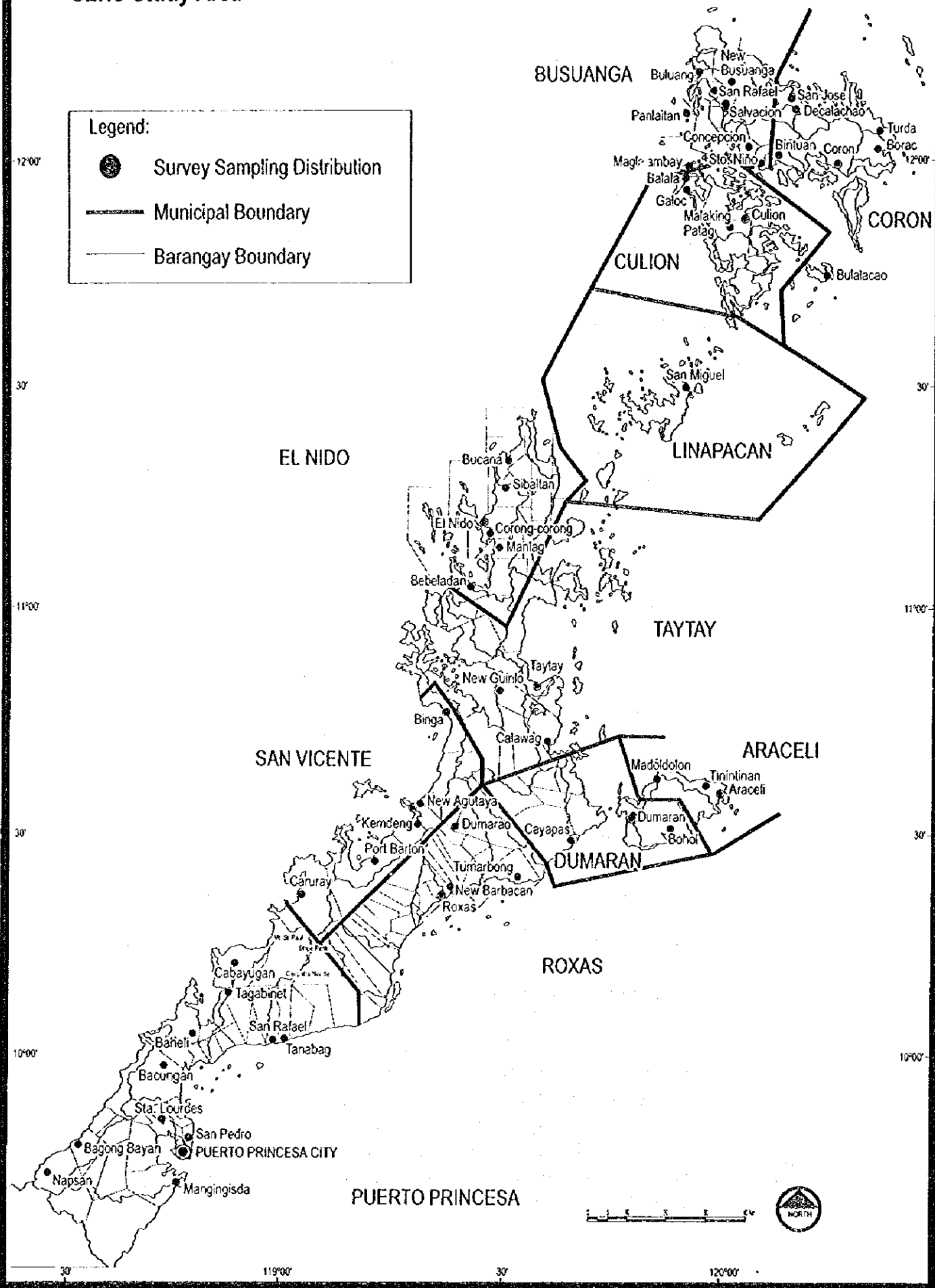
### **2.2. Survey Area**

The survey area (Figure 1-1) extends roughly 300 km northeast to southwest covering 8,400 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 350 thousand (1995 census). The survey was conducted in the city of Puerto Princesa, and the municipalities of Roxas, San Vicente, Taytay, El Nido, Dumarán, Araceli, Linapacan, Busuanga, Culion and Coron.

### **2.3. Sampling Distribution**

The survey covered 1,647 sample households in 84 barangays of Northern Palawan. SEHS adopted a stratified one-stage modified cluster sampling design where the primary sampling units (PSUs) were the barangays. The urban/rural classification and presence/absence of tourism activity were used in stratifying the barangays. All barangays with tourism activity were taken as samples. In addition, in a stratum where the number of barangays was two or less, all barangays were

Figure 2.-1  
SEHS Study Area



taken as samples. A total of 84 sample barangays with a fixed sample size of 20 households were taken.

The ten municipalities and one city were treated as domains. The frame for the PSUs was constructed based on the results of the 1995 Census of Population (POPCEN). Two clusters were identified by randomly selecting two households from the 1995 POPCEN List of Households as a point of reference for the identification of the 20 households.

#### **2.4. Survey Implementation**

The SEHS was conducted by six survey teams composed of a team supervisor, an assistant team supervisor, and interviewers selected by the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO). Supervisors were first trained in Puerto Princesa at an orientation attended by representatives from JICA, DOT, PSA and ALMEC Corp., and were then dispatched to their assigned municipalities where similar training sessions were conducted for the enumerators. Lists naming start-point households were distributed and field operations were conducted between July 13 and 30.

#### **2.5. Data Processing**

Prior to data entry, collected data were reviewed, checked, and encoded before being expanded, to represent the total population of each barangay and subsequently each municipality, by the raising factors shown in Table 2-1. Raising factors were derived by dividing the total population of all barangays of the same stratum within a municipality by the total population of the barangays of that same stratum which were actually surveyed. Due to this procedure, responses to the socioeconomic survey are assumed to represent the entire population of each municipality.

#### **2.6. Survey Form**

A copy of the survey form can be found in Appendix A. The SEHS form was divided into the following sections:

- A. Household Membership and Demographic Characteristics: names, age, sex, place of birth, occupation, etc. of household members.
- B. Respondent's Background: same as above but also including education history and reasons for migrating to Palawan (if applicable.)
- C. Household Profile: Source of income, income level, dialect(s) spoken, household structure, tenure status etc.
- D. Social Condition Perception: perceptions on existing infrastructure condition, social services in communities, and awareness of present community environmental conditions.

- E. Tourism Condition Perception: awareness of existing tourism attractions/activities in area, opinions on future tourism development, participation in tourism, etc.
- F. Natural Environment: ascertains knowledge of natural environment, damaging/preservation activities, participation in such activities, etc.
- G. Socio-cultural Environment: Ethnic diversity and distribution, ethnicity-specific community characteristics and changes in those characteristics.

Table 2-1 SEHS Expansion Factor Distribution

City/Municipality/ Barangay	Bgy. Stratum	Same-stratum Bgys. Total Population	No. of HHs Surveyed	Raising Factor
<b>Araceli</b>				
1. Lumacad	1 2	525	20	13.1
2. Poblacion	1 2	525	20	13.1
3. Madoldolon	2 2	1360	20	34.0
4. Tinitinan	2 2	1360	20	34.0
Subtotal			80	
<b>Busuanga</b>				
1. Concepcion	1 1	490	20	8.2
2. New Busuanga	1 1	490	20	8.2
3. Santo Nino	1 1	490	20	8.2
4. Maglalambay	1 2	551	20	13.8
5. Salvacion	1 2	551	20	13.8
6. Buluang	2 1	208	20	5.2
7. San Rafael	2 1	208	20	5.2
8. Panlaitan	2 2	1392	20	34.8
9. Burabod	2 2	1392	20	34.8
Subtotal			180	
<b>Coron</b>				
1. Barangay I	1 1	908	20	9.1
2. Barangay II	1 1	908	20	9.1
3. Barangay III	1 1	908	19	9.6
4. Barangay IV	1 1	908	19	9.6
5. San Jose	1 1	908	20	9.1
6. Bintuan	1 2	1561	15	34.7
7. Borac	1 2	1561	20	26.0
8. Barangay V	1 2	1561	20	26.0
9. Tagumpay	2 1	703	20	35.2
10. Bulalacao	2 2	1938	20	32.3
11. Decalachao	2 2	1938	20	32.3
12. Turda	2 2	1938	18	35.9
Subtotal			231	
<b>Culion</b>				
1. Balala	1 2	139	20	7.0
2. Galoc	2 2	2405	20	60.1
3. Malaking Patag	2 2	2405	20	60.1
Subtotal			60	

Table 2-1 cont.

City/Municipality/ Barangay	Barangay Stratum	Same-Stratum Bgys. Total Population	No. of HH Samples	Raising Factor
<b>Dumaran</b>				
1. Dumaran	1 2	393	20	9.8
2. Santo Tomas	1 2	393	20	9.8
3. Bohol	2 2	2263	20	56.6
4. Capayas	2 2	2263	20	56.6
Subtotal			80	
<b>EI Nido</b>				
1. Buena Suerte	1 1	459	20	7.7
2. Masagana	1 1	459	20	7.7
3. Maligaya	1 1	459	20	7.7
4. Corong-corong	1 2	121	20	6.1
5. Bebeladan	2 1	482	20	12.1
6. Mantag	2 1	482	20	12.1
7. Sibaltan	2 2	3043	20	76.1
8. Bucana	2 2	3043	20	76.1
Subtotal			160	
<b>Linapacan</b>				
1. San Miguel	1 2	351	20	17.6
2. Decabaitot	2 2	1000	19	26.3
3. Nangafao	2 2	1000	20	25.0
Subtotal			59	
<b>Puerto Princesa</b>				
1. Bacungan	1 1	4763	20	34.0
2. Bagong Sikat	1 1	4763	20	34.0
3. Manalo	1 1	4763	20	34.0
4. Maunlad	1 1	4763	20	34.0
5. San Pedro	1 1	4763	20	34.0
6. San Rafael	1 1	4763	20	34.0
7. Santa Lourdes	1 1	4763	20	34.0
8. Mitagrosa	1 2	12041	20	200.7
9. Tagabinit	1 2	12041	20	200.7
10. Tanglaw	1 2	12041	20	200.7
11. Bahile	2 1	3045	20	21.8
12. Banca-bancao	2 1	3045	20	21.8
13. Cabayugan	2 1	3045	20	21.8
14. Kamuning	2 1	3045	20	21.8
15. Napsan	2 1	3045	20	21.8
16. Tanabag	2 1	3045	20	21.8
17. Bgy ng mga Mangingisda	2 1	3045	20	21.8
18. Bagong Bayan	2 2	5570	20	139.3
19. Santa Monica	2 2	5570	20	139.3
Subtotal			380	

Table 2-1 cont.

City/Municipality/ Barangay	Barangay Stratum	Same-Stratum Bgys. Total Population	No. of HH Samples	Raising Factor
<b>Roxas</b>				
1. New Barbacan	1 1	1997	20	20.0
2. Barangay I	1 1	1997	20	20.0
3. Barangay II	1 1	1997	20	20.0
4. Barangay III	1 1	1997	20	20.0
5. Barangay IV	1 1	1997	20	20.0
6. Barangay V	1 2	145	17	4.3
7. Barangay VI	1 2	145	20	3.6
8. Tumarbong	2 1	496	20	24.8
9. Dumarao	2 2	5790	20	144.8
10. Narra	2 2	5790	20	144.8
Subtotal			197	
<b>San Vicente</b>				
1. Port Barton	1 1	1559	20	39.0
2. Poblacion	1 1	1559	20	39.0
3. Binga	1 2	285	20	14.3
4. New Agutaya	2 1	329	20	16.5
5. Caruray	2 2	1646	20	41.2
6. Kemdeng	2 2	1646	20	41.2
Subtotal			120	
<b>Taytay</b>				
1. Poblacion	1 1	825	20	41.3
2. Meyteged	2 1	394	20	9.9
3. Pufaraquen	2 1	394	20	9.9
4. Calawag	2 2	7410	20	185.3
5. New Guinlo	2 2	7410	20	185.3
Subtotal			100	
Grand Total			1647	

### 3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1. Population Composition

Resident gender and age distribution by municipality is shown in Table 3-1. Both majorities of male and female residents fell within the age group of 30 to 39 years of age. Dumarao had the largest number of male residents in the 60 to 69 age range (22.2%) while Taytay had the greatest number of female residents in that same age range (45%).

Table 3-1 Gender and Age Distribution

Municipality	Total		Age Group (%)											
	M	F	< 20		20 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 & up	
	%		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Busuanga	72.3	27.7	1.3	2.7	11.8	5.0	20.4	10.3	18.0	6.9	11.6	1.7	9.2	2.4
Coron	72.6	27.4	0.5	0.5	16.0	5.7	22.8	8.6	10.8	6.2	13.6	3.1	10.4	4.0
Culion	34.5	65.5	0.0	2.4	4.7	9.7	5.3	29.0	10.0	16.5	11.8	2.9	2.6	5.0
Linapacan	56.0	44.0	1.9	3.8	8.8	16.1	18.4	10.6	11.4	9.5	9.5	1.3	5.8	2.6
El Nido	53.2	46.8	0.2	0.1	11.1	13.2	13.2	15.8	10.8	14.3	9.6	2.9	8.3	0.3
Taytay	90.6	9.4	2.1	0.0	14.7	1.5	29.2	0.5	16.5	0.9	19.0	2.2	7.1	4.2
Araceli	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.7	29.1	5.0	16.7	1.4	11.7	1.4
Dumaran	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.4	6.9	0.0	27.4	2.5	22.1	0.4	15.0	4.6	20.4	0.4
Roxas	73.2	26.8	0.5	0.2	12.4	4.8	16.0	6.4	20.5	6.6	13.7	6.3	10.7	3.2
San Vicente	92.0	8.0	0.0	0.4	16.7	0.0	24.3	0.0	28.4	1.4	15.4	4.6	6.5	1.9
Puerto Princesa	44.3	55.7	0.1	6.1	8.1	13.5	9.6	15.7	13.6	10.7	7.9	4.5	5.1	5.0
Study Area	63.6	36.4	0.5	2.7	11.0	8.1	16.4	10.4	16.1	7.7	11.9	3.9	7.6	3.7

### 3.2. Settlement

Place of birth, length of stay in current municipality, and, for those born outside the province, motives for relocating to Palawan, were all asked to help determine the settlement characteristics of the study area so as to provide a measure of accuracy of answers regarding other specific characteristics of the communities within Northern Palawan.

SEHS found that residents were either born in the municipality in which they were surveyed or, outside of Palawan (34.8% and 44.2% respectively) as shown in Table 3-2. Taytay had the most outside births among residents (69.82%) while Araceli had the most Same City/Municipality births (70.3%). The exceptions are Roxas and San Vicente where, although a large percentage of residents were born outside, instead of in the same municipality, most others were born in different municipalities

Table 3-2 Place of Birth of Residents (%)

Municipality	Same City / Municipality	Different Municipality	Outside Palawan	Outside Philippines	No Answer
Busuanga	55.7	6.3	37.8	-	0.2
Coron	70.8	9.0	19.6	-	0.6
Culion	29.3	36.5	27.1	7.1	-
Linapacan	61.1	9.0	29.9	-	-
El Nido	41.1	13.3	45.1	0.6	-
Taytay	24.8	5.2	69.8	-	0.1
Araceli	70.2	10.6	19.2	-	-
Dumaran	56.3	41.2	2.5	-	-
Roxas	21.3	34.2	41.1	1.7	1.7
San Vicente	7.0	27.2	65.9	-	-
Puerto Princesa	30.6	21.7	47.5	0.2	-
Study Area	34.8	20.1	44.2	0.6	0.3

Although a relatively large number of people migrated to Palawan, the findings shown in Table 3-3 and 3-4 indicate that their migration was direct and that having settled, transplanting to other municipalities of the region was most uncommon. Indeed, 80.6% of household members have been located in Palawan for over 5 years. Moreover, 76.8% have lived in the municipality in which they were surveyed for over 5 years.

Table 3-3 Length of Stay in Palawan (HH Members)

(%) Municipality	Less than 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	No Answer
Busuanga	3.8	7.8	86.7	1.7
Coron	3.9	11.1	84.6	0.4
Culion	7.0	15.7	76.8	0.4
Linapacan	4.9	15.9	75.7	3.5
El Nido	5.4	8.9	85.3	0.5
Taytay	3.6	18.1	77.7	0.6
Araceli	1.1	12.7	84.7	1.5
Dumaran	1.8	13.1	84.6	0.4
Roxas	13.6	20.2	64.5	1.7
San Vicente	3.9	19.3	75.5	1.3
Puerto Princesa	3.8	10.0	85.8	0.3
Study Area	5.1	13.5	80.6	0.8

Table 3-4 Length of Stay in Municipality (HH Members)

Municipality	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	No Answer
Busuanga	2.4	6.5	68.6	22.5
Coron	3.1	10.6	85.9	0.4
Culion	8.2	14.4	76.2	1.2
Linapacan	6.5	17.6	71.3	4.7
El Nido	4.3	9.5	85.6	0.6
Taytay	6.2	18.5	74.7	0.5
Araceli	0.9	11.7	83.7	3.7
Dumaran	3.6	15.9	80.1	0.4
Roxas	22.3	12.3	58.9	6.5
San Vicente	4.1	20.1	74.0	1.8
Puerto Princesa	6.1	11.9	81.5	0.5
Study Area	7.5	13.3	76.8	2.4

Those residents who were born outside the province were also asked their reasons for migrating. Over a quarter of the residents (28%) named employment as their main reason for locating to Palawan. Answers to this question were not given by Dumaran residents which, in light of the fact that only 2.5% were reportedly born outside of



Palawan, may not be significant. The results are tabulated in the following Table.

Table 3-5 Resident Reasons for Migration (%)

Municipality	Marriage	Livelihood / Employment	Went with Parents / Family	Others	No Answer
Busuanga	12.2	71.5	3.3	7.0	6.0
Coron	46.8	46.2	1.9	-	5.1
Culion	58.5	13.8	27.7	-	-
Linapacan	-	74.6	12.4	-	13.0
El Nido	2.7	65.2	25.4	0.8	5.8
Taytay	3.8	57.0	23.6	9.2	6.5
Araceli	37.0	22.4	37.0	-	3.6
Dumaran	-	-	-	-	100.0
Roxas	5.9	65.4	14.3	1.1	13.4
San Vicente	5.0	52.3	31.2	5.2	6.4
Puerto Princesa	5.1	70.3	18.0	0.7	5.8
Study Area	8.3	62.1	19.6	3.0	7.0

The above mentioned findings characterize the SEHS residents as predominantly male who, although migrated to their present locations from outside of Palawan, are nonetheless well assimilated to the areas in which they were surveyed. Their responses, therefore, may be assumed accurate reflections of the socioeconomic conditions of the study area. However, when other findings are considered, such as reasons for migration and economic standards (see Chapter 4), it is clear that this low incidence of mobility is a consequence of forced circumstances rather than one of choice.

#### 4. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

Occupations, income levels and sources of income data show that although entrepreneurial activities rank highest as common occupations, they do not garner a monetary income sufficient in terms of national poverty thresholds. Those occupations which do, are salaried jobs usually related to some kind of government employment. These occupations, however, are scarce in comparison to the number of non-salaried occupations registered in the survey.

##### 4.1. Occupation

A wide spectrum of occupations are utilized within the study area, but with most municipalities enjoying both coastal and inland fishing grounds as well as agricultural lands, it is not surprising that crop-farming and fishing rank as the most common occupations. In fact, 46.4% of residents are categorised as Farmers, Forestry Workers, and Fishermen. The municipality with the largest percentage of such occupations by resident is Dumaran with 83.9%. Students,

Housekeepers, Retirees, and the unemployed make up the second largest grouping with 29%.

Occupations which traditionally pay more are salaried non-agricultural jobs such as government and other professional positions. The highest concentration of such occupations is found in Puerto Princesa (40%) and as a result, the capital also maintains the largest number of people in the highest income bracket as shown in Table 4-3. Occupation distribution by municipality is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Occupation Distribution

Municipality	Busuanga	Coron	Culion	Linapacan	El Nido	Taytay	Araceli	Dumaran	Roxas	San Vicente	Puerto Princesa	Study Area
Armed Forces	-	0.4	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.4
Others not Classified	-	-	0.5	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.1	0.5
Gov't. Execs., Mngrs. etc.	8.1	13.2	1.1	6.5	4.2	-	10.4	3.6	3.1	4.1	11.1	7.1
Professionals	2.4	5.9	2.6	-	3.2	-	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.0	1.9	1.8
Technicians/Professionals	-	1.3	2.9	-	0.4	2.1	1.4	-	0.5	-	3.9	2.1
Clerks	1.3	0.7	0.5	-	0.4	-	0.7	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.4	1.0
Service, Shop/Market Workers	9.2	1.8	-	11.6	2.9	2.6	-	2.1	0.3	-	5.2	3.3
Farm/Forest Workers, Fishermen	46.6	54.3	36.0	47.6	49.7	71.4	76.2	83.9	68.3	71.8	19.6	46.4
Trades and Related Workers	1.3	1.9	-	1.9	0.6	4.5	1.8	-	1.2	3.5	2.9	2.4
Plant/Machine Workers	-	2.1	-	-	0.3	2.7	0.7	-	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.5
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	12.5	1.8	-	-	2.1	11.3	-	-	0.9	4.5	2.9	3.7
Students, Housekeepers, Retirees, Unemployed	16.0	13.9	56.3	31.0	36.0	5.0	8.1	9.3	21.0	7.5	47.1	29.0
No Answer	2.6	2.8	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	2.9	1.4	0.1	0.8

#### 4.2. Main Source of Income

The results shown in Table 4-2 indicate that as a main source of income, Entrepreneurial Agricultural Activities comprise the largest percentage within the study area. Second is Salaries/Wages (26.1%), followed by Non-agricultural activities (10.3%). Unsurprisingly, the main industry in Northern Palawan is crop farming and gardening with 35.9% of residents making their living off of these activities. Fishing ranks second as the most common source of income (23.2%).

Table 4-2 Main Source of Income (%)

Municipality	Salaries & Wages (26.1%)		Entrepreneurial/Agricultural Activities (59.3%)					Entrepreneurial Non-Agricultural Activities (10.3%)					Other Sources of Income (2.7%)			
	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Crop Farming & Gardening	Livestock & Poultry	Fishing	Forestry & Hunting	Wholesale & Retail	Manufacturing	Transp., Storage & Communication	Entrepreneurial Activities (NEC)	Net Share of Crops	Assist. from Abroad	Assist. from Domestic Source	Others (NEC)	No Answer	
Busuanga	2.6	7.7	18.8	-	36.0	0.3	2.6	-	-	3.9	-	1.6	1.3	25.1		
Coron	0.5	14.7	37.0	-	26.5	-	12.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.3	0.6		
Culion	54.6	7.3	-	-	28.4	-	0.3	-	2.4	-	2.4	-	2.4	2.4		
Linapacan	-	9.0	8.3	-	80.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9		
El Nido	2.1	11.8	36.3	0.4	34.7	1.9	7.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.9	-	0.2	1.9		
Taytay	2.1	4.1	33.7	0.5	38.7	-	10.8	2.6	2.6	4.7	-	-	-	0.1		
Araceli	1.8	7.1	46.0	-	28.0	-	3.2	-	1.4	-	-	3.2	9.3	0.7		
Dumarán	31.9	6.1	55.8	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	2.0		
Roxas	1.7	11.6	72.9	-	7.5	-	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.8	-	-	-	1.0		
San Vicente	4.5	17.6	39.6	-	33.0	-	1.0	-	0.4	1.5	-	1.0	0.4	1.0		
P.P.	0.8	40.2	27.4	-	15.8	-	7.4	0.3	3.0	1.3	-	0.1	0.2	3.4		
<b>Study Area</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	

Table 4-3 Average Monthly Household Income (%)

Municipality	<1,500		1,500 - 1,499		2,000 - 2,499		2,500 - 2,999		3,000 - 3,499		3,500 - 3,999		4,000 - 4,999		5,000 - 5,999		6,000 & Over		No Answer	
	Busuanga	17.3	11.2	20.0	19.4	16.2	4.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	5.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Coron	37.7	5.7	7.2	4.9	7.8	5.4	7.2	4.9	7.2	9.6	13.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Culion	45.5	2.6	7.1	7.1	9.7	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.9	9.5	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linapacan	39.7	20.6	18.9	8.1	5.1	-	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Nido	65.9	12.5	28.0	3.1	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.7	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Taytay	22.5	29.2	19.0	3.1	13.8	7.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Araceli	54.9	10.4	4.3	5.4	9.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	6.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Dumarán	57.1	13.9	7.5	6.4	4.0	0.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	-	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roxas	52.7	12.9	11.5	6.6	6.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
San Vicente	50.5	12.3	7.1	5.1	7.2	1.0	2.6	1.5	2.6	1.5	11.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Puerto Princesa	18.7	4.4	10.8	5.4	11.1	5.1	13.8	7.6	13.8	7.6	23.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Study Area</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>

### 4.3. Average Monthly Income by Household

According to the household income distribution shown in Table 4-3, 33.6% of the Northern Palawan households earn less than 1,500 pesos per month. This falls drastically below the national poverty threshold of ₱6,000/month. Only 12.9% of the study area households earn P6,000/month or more. Coron municipality is a good example of the discrepancy between income levels as its most dominant income bracket being less than 1,500 pesos/month (37.7%) and its second most dominant bracket being P6,000/month and over (13.9%.)

Further detailed information on the household profiles, by barangay, of El Nido and Busuanga municipalities are available in Appendix B.

### 4.4. Languages Spoken

In order to provide a measure of linguistic homogeneity within the population, residents were asked which languages/dialects were generally spoken at home by household members. Table 4-4 indicates that Tagalog is the most commonly spoken language of 45% of the resident households. Cuyunin ranks second with 28.9% and Hiligaynon and Cebuano tie at third with 8.2%.

Within the individual municipalities, either a somewhat even division between Tagalog and Cuyunin or a strong dominance of one particular dialect is found to be the usual case. This suggests relative linguistic harmony within municipalities and within the study area. Areas where other dialects are commonly spoken among a relatively high percentage of people do exist: El Nido and San Vicente (over 20% speak Cebuano), Roxas (25% speak Hiligaynon), and Culion (dialects not in the survey choices are spoken by 24%).

Table 4-4 Language / Dialect Distribution (%)

Municipality	Tagalog	Cuyunin	Hiligaynon	Palawan	Cebuano	Tagbanua	Others	No Answer
Busuanga	43.5	37.0	1.8	-	3.8	12.4	1.0	0.5
Coron	37.9	43.9	-	0.2	4.5	8.7	3.9	0.8
Culion	58.7	5.8	-	-	11.8	-	23.6	-
Linapacan	1.9	63.5	-	-	20.4	11.7	2.6	-
El Nido	20.7	43.3	0.1	-	25.5	-	10.2	0.1
Taytay	46.0	11.2	21.5	-	9.7	-	11.4	0.1
Araceli	7.5	85.4	1.8	-	1.8	-	3.5	-
Dumaran	2.5	96.8	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	-
Roxas	19.1	32.0	24.5	-	2.4	-	20.3	1.7
San Vicente	38.6	12.1	6.0	-	21.8	0.4	20.0	1.0
Puerto Princesa	67.8	19.4	4.7	-	6.2	1.4	0.4	0.1
Study Area	45.0	28.9	8.2	0.0	8.2	1.9	7.4	0.4

According to the PPDO Palawan Study, the following language distribution existed in Palawan in 1994:

<u>Native</u>		<u>Non-native</u>	
Cuyumin	23 %	Cebuano	8%
Palaweño	8%	Tagalog	26%
Tagubanua	2%		

#### 4.5 Housing Unit Characteristics

Information regarding the housing units was gathered for the following reasons:

- a. Tenure Status of Housing Unit/Lot: provides information for housing priorities and policies, and for promotion of house ownership/identification.

Table 4-5 Tenure Status of Housing Unit (H/U) and Lot (%)

Municipality	Owned / Being Amortized		Rented		Free with Consent of Owner		Free w/o Consent of Owner		No Answer	
	H/U	Lot	H/U	Lot	H/U	Lot	H/U	Lot	H/U	Lot
Busuanga	78.7	42.1	0.3	7.6	13.6	18.9	4.2	28.3	3.1	3.1
Coron	90.6	75.8	2.9	9.0	2.5	10.6	3.4	3.4	0.6	1.3
Culion	85.5	76.3	2.9	5.0	9.3	6.6	2.4	11.8	-	-
Linapacan	95.6	58.5	-	18.5	4.4	23.0	-	-	-	-
El Nido	92.3	44.1	1.3	27.7	6.1	27.5	0.4	0.7	-	-
Taytay	89.8	39.1	3.1	5.2	6.4	47.7	0.6	5.7	0.1	2.3
Araceli	98.2	77.1	-	1.8	-	19.3	1.8	1.8	-	-
Dunaran	90.0	83.6	6.8	8.9	2.9	7.5	-	-	0.4	-
Roxas	91.5	72.6	0.5	0.8	5.7	21.9	0.6	2.9	1.7	1.7
San Vicente	71.7	45.3	3.2	9.5	23.0	42.6	1.0	2.6	1.1	-
Puerto Princesa	83.5	53.2	4.3	8.7	11.1	34.6	1.1	3.2	-	-
Study Area	86.5	57.0	3.0	8.3	8.8	29.4	1.2	4.4	0.5	0.9

- b. Type of Toilet Facility: provides the minimum data required for the evaluation of facilities available to housing units as well as an indication of the health and sanitation status of households.

Table 4-6 Types of Toilet Facilities (%)

Municipality	Septic Tank Used Exclusively by HH	Shared Septic Tank	Others Used Exclusively by HH	Other Shared Depository	Closed Pit	Open Pit	Others	None	No Answer
Busuanga	39.3	10.8	5.5	1.3	11.8	-	-	12.4	0.2
Coron	36.3	3.0	13.4	0.4	30.0	-	-	7.1	1.0
Culion	7.6	-	5.0	14.2	18.9	2.4	2.4	26.0	-
Linapacan	5.8	-	7.6	3.7	19.5	-	-	61.4	-
El Nido	33.4	10.0	5.6	33.5	6.5	-	-	10.4	-
Taytay	14.8	4.2	6.4	-	25.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	0.1
Araceli	39.7	16.2	-	7.8	0.7	-	-	12.6	-
Dumaran	8.6	-	11.5	-	25.4	-	-	14.9	-
Roxas	10.5	1.1	14.1	5.1	26.5	-	-	27.8	1.7
San Vicente	18.8	2.0	7.3	0.4	53.1	2.0	2.0	9.4	-
Puerto Princesa	46.3	3.5	13.4	4.0	14.8	0.4	0.4	4.6	-
Study Area	30.3	3.9	11.1	5.2	20.7	0.9	0.9	11.3	0.3

- c. Roof and Wall Construction Materials: provides data for evaluating construction statistics, program implementation, and for estimating the investment, past and future, in housing construction. It also determines the number of households housed in structurally acceptable units.

Table 4-7 Roof and Outer Wall Materials (%)

Municipality	Materials For Roof							
	Materials for Roof & Outer Walls <sup>1/</sup>				Galvanized Iron/ Aluminum	Tile/Concrete/C lay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron/ Half Concrete	No Answer
Wood	Cogon / Nipa / Anahaw	Makeshift/ Salvage/ Improved Materials	Others					
Busuanga	31.4	63.9	0.2	1.3	1.3	-	1.6	0.2
Coron	2.9	83.0	-	0.2	12.7	-	-	1.3
Culion	26.0	59.4	2.4	-	7.6	-	4.7	-
Linapacan	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Nido	-	83.4	-	-	16.0	-	0.6	-
Taytay	6.4	89.4	0.5	1.0	2.6	-	-	0.1
Araceli	-	96.1	-	0.7	1.4	1.8	-	-
Dumaran	0.7	72.6	14.9	-	8.9	0.4	2.5	-
Roxas	3.4	63.8	-	1.7	27.1	-	2.2	1.8
San Vicente	3.5	78.6	-	-	16.5	-	1.5	-
Puerto Princesa	12.5	50.7	-	0.1	27.4	1.3	8.0	0.1
Study Area	8.7	67.5	0.8	0.5	17.9	0.6	3.8	0.4

<sup>1/</sup> Responses were identical for both roof and outer wall of these materials.

- d. Condition of Household Conveniences: the presence of selected household conveniences indicates the means by which households are connected to programs of public information or education, assesses the impact of new radio and TV stations, provides private transport access data and information for the construction of roads and traffic problem solutions.

Table 4-8 Household Conveniences in Working Order (%)

Municipality	Radio / Cassette	TV	Ref. / Freezer	VCR	AirCon.	Stereo / Karaoke	Motor Vehicle	Motor Boat	Boat	Motor- cycle	Bike
Busuanga	65.4	1.1	3.2	2.5	0.3	6.0	-	17.8	23.3	5.4	19.1
Coron	91.6	23.3	13.8	12.5	0.8	13.0	1.8	12.8	16.4	7.7	19.9
Culion	78.5	2.5	1.1	4.0	-	6.6	2.6	30.0	32.9	0.3	20.1
Linapacan	58.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.2	47.7	3.1	-
El Nido	72.5	8.2	5.8	4.5	0.4	4.7	2.6	27.2	22.7	1.6	16.1
Taytay	62.8	5.1	4.7	2.7	0.6	8.8	0.6	17.0	40.2	2.5	9.2
Araceli	81.3	3.9	6.4	2.5	-	18.6	1.4	6.4	30.1	3.9	18.9
Dumaran	82.5	-	-	-	-	5.0	0.4	2.1	-	-	-
Roxas	75.6	7.9	5.2	3.6	0.5	3.1	0.5	4.4	6.0	5.7	21.5
San Vicente	79.2	2.5	2.9	2.5	1.0	9.3	2.0	21.6	15.5	2.9	4.9
Puerto Princesa	74.5	41.5	31.6	10.0	2.6	20.8	9.8	5.1	2.4	13.5	14.6
Study Area	74.6	20.2	15.3	6.3	1.3	12.5	4.5	11.6	14.4	7.5	14.3

- e. Main Source of Drinking Water: provides the number of housing units with piped water availability and access to a potable water supply. Provision of piped water installation should be one of the primary objectives of housing and public health policy.

Table 4-9 Main Source Drinking Water (%)

Municipality	Own Faucet, Community Water System	Own Piped Deep Well	Faucet, Community Water System	Piped Deep Well	Tubed/ Piped Shallow Well	Dug Well	Spring, Lake, River, Rain, etc.	Peddler	No Answer
Busuanga	16.6	14.5	15.0	15.5	2.6	11.0	23.4	-	1.3
Coron	39.8	-	19.1	-	9.2	13.3	17.9	-	0.6
Culion	10.2	4.7	49.6	14.2	4.7	11.8	4.7	-	-
Linapacan	-	-	37.0	-	-	60.4	2.6	-	-
El Nido	1.7	5.9	8.3	36.0	13.0	10.4	22.5	0.4	1.9
Taytay	9.3	0.1	24.4	0.1	0.2	56.5	9.2	-	0.1
Araceli	5.4	-	1.8	-	-	69.4	23.4	-	-
Dumaran	-	-	33.1	0.7	-	58.7	7.5	-	-
Roxas	9.8	1.7	6.0	3.9	3.7	59.7	8.1	5.4	1.7
San Vicente	25.3	2.1	13.0	-	1.9	25.0	32.7	-	-
P. Princesa	36.2	7.5	16.6	9.4	4.1	5.4	19.4	1.3	-
Study Area	22.1	4.4	17.6	7.5	3.9	26.5	16.4	1.2	0.4

- f. Cooking Fuel: allows monitoring of supply and demand requirements for alternative fuels and serves as a benchmark for the study of changes in energy use.

Table 4-10 Cooking Fuel (%)

Municipality	Electricity	Kerosene (GAAS)	LPG Gas	Charcoal	Wood	Others
Busuanga	-	2.7	4.8	7.9	83.5	1.1
Coron	0.5	10.5	16.2	7.5	64.2	1.1
Culion	-	0.5	3.3	3.7	92.4	-
Linapacan	-	-	1.9	13.0	85.2	-
El Nido	-	2.6	8.8	3.3	83.4	1.9
Taytay	-	2.6	3.6	11.8	81.9	0.1
Araceli	-	0.7	2.1	27.1	70.1	-
Dumaran	-	0.4	-	2.5	97.1	-
Roxas	-	1.0	2.8	13.7	80.8	1.7
San Vicente	-	1.0	2.0	25.3	71.7	-
Puerto Princesa	1.6	5.5	21.7	29.8	41.4	-
Study Area	0.6	3.7	11.4	18.5	65.3	0.5

## 5. COMMUNITY SERVICES

All aspects of community-wide services and projects sponsored by local governments, the national government, NGOs and other groups or organizations were assessed according to resident awareness of them, their level of availability and in some cases, resident satisfaction with the services and/or projects. PPDO gathered similar data in their 1994 Palawan Socioeconomic Profile. Where applicable, PPDO findings are offered for the purpose of cross-referencing.

### 5.1. Currently Available Community Services

According to the 1994 PPDO findings, community services are available as follows:

- a. Pre-schools: 16 schools offer pre-school education; 797 students enrolled in the 1992 - 1993 school year (SY)
- b. Elementary: 494 public, 13 private
- c. Secondary: 65 public, 11 private; SY '92-93 enrollment: 12,102
- d. Telephones: one company operating 1,000 lines and 835 Stations; 12 municipal stations (municipalities within the study area served by these stations are: Araceli, Dumaran, El Nido, Roxas, San Vicente, Taytay.)
- e. TV & Radio: three radio stations and three television stations.
- f. Postal Service: 28 postal offices in the city and different municipalities. Delivery is expected to be weekly but may take up to one month except in Puerto Princesa where 24-hour delivery is available.
- g. Telecommunication: five telegraph facilities; city/municipalities in the study area with access to this service are Puerto Princesa, Coron and Roxas.



- h. Potable Water: level I or point sources, level II or the communal faucet system and level III, the waterworks household connection system; 405 barangays have major drinking water sources and others depend on springs, rivers and lakes.
- i. Medical Services: 18 hospitals, 21 rural health units, 134 barangay health stations (68% of barangays are without health stations including Culion.)

Discrepancies between the PPDO report and data collected through this survey exist. For example, although apparently only 16 schools offering pre-school education exist in all of Palawan, 83.8% of our study area residents claimed pre-school availability in their communities. 5.5% of Culion residents said hospitals were available in their communities even though Culion is without health stations according to PPDO. Telecommunication services are only available to Roxas and Coron, per PPDO findings, and yet such service was claimed by some residents in all municipalities of our study area (29.1%). Misunderstandings of survey questions, improved or additional services etc. may account for these discrepancies.

#### **5.1.1 Service Satisfaction Assessment**

Only those residents who have access to services were asked to assess their satisfaction of the services. The findings show that even though basic community services are available to only a limited number of people, they are rated sufficient by those people. Obviously, disenchantment with services and consequent problems within communities are availability-related as opposed to quality-related. Insufficient income levels or sources of income and poor standards of living may be alleviated with the increase in availability of community services within Northern Palawan.

The services which received the most positive assessments, on average, were pre-schools and elementary schools with 96.2% and 94.8% respective satisfaction ratings. In fact, as aforementioned, although only approximately 36% of residents have access to the services surveyed, over 87% of those with access rank the services adequate. For instance, in Busuanga, only 5.9% of the community is serviced with a garbage disposal program yet 100% of those people, are satisfied with the program. Similarly, even though 94.2% of those with access to telecommunication services in El Nido rank it satisfactory, they represent only 12.9% of the sample population in that municipality. Linapacan, deviates in regards to public transportation: 81% of residents have access yet only 9.1% are satisfied.

Table 5-1 Availability and Satisfaction\* of Community Services

Services	Busuanga		Coron		Culion		Culion		Linaoacan		El Nido		Tavay		Aneclil		Dumaran		Roxas		San Vicente		Puerto Princesa		Study Area		
	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	Avbl.	Satfd.	
Pre-School	27.9	97.4	97.0	99.3	93.9	84.3	96.3	98.1	90.8	99.4	95.8	93.5	99.3	96.8	97.9	98.1	47.9	89.9	36.2	89.5	96.6	98.2	83.8	96.2			
Elementary School	82.7	92.4	97.9	99.8	82.1	79.2	98.1	90.2	98.2	99.4	95.7	90.8	98.3	97.5	97.9	98.5	82.0	97.6	98.9	92.4	89.7	95.1	91.4	94.8			
High School	17.6	94.8	97.9	99.3	5.5	40.0	98.1	96.0	67.5	97.0	91.8	57.8	13.9	90.0	27.2	100.0	10.4	100.0	29.1	89.5	40.7	97.1	46.5	86.9			
College	0.2	-	97.9	88.7	3.6	53.8	-	-	4.1	82.7	6.0	90.1	13.9	90.0	-	-	2.9	83.6	-	-	26.3	96.5	19.5	92.4			
Vocational/Technical	1.2	100.0	91.0	91.5	3.6	84.6	-	-	9.3	-	0.2	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.6	99.0	13.0	94.1			
Power	19.9	86.9	97.2	87.9	36.2	56.8	98.1	53.1	26.0	88.0	46.5	84.9	46.0	91.5	23.9	98.5	18.6	72.9	28.9	37.2	38.4	82.2	40.2	80.0			
Water System	21.2	97.5	97.9	91.6	66.9	72.7	94.4	38.2	13.6	72.0	47.1	93.2	34.5	93.9	19.5	100.0	48.6	69.0	37.8	69.7	55.1	90.8	50.9	84.8			
Garbage Collection	5.9	100.0	97.0	91.2	5.5	10.0	5.6	-	15.7	58.1	2.6	77.4	13.9	80.0	0.7	50.0	14.9	26.2	11.2	63.6	47.7	98.6	30.5	88.8			
Road	22.9	86.3	97.7	80.5	48.0	49.2	93.1	26.7	53.9	83.3	10.7	81.1	58.2	94.5	42.4	61.1	85.9	22.7	35.2	9.5	63.3	96.2	57.2	71.0			
Public Transportation	18.6	91.6	97.5	88.6	31.5	34.4	81.0	9.1	15.3	74.5	24.3	95.6	39.5	91.9	2.9	12.9	37.1	40.1	34.1	77.0	55.6	97.0	44.3	82.7			
Telecommunication	10.7	85.4	97.7	89.4	5.2	47.4	95.6	98.1	12.9	94.2	6.4	83.4	13.9	95.0	21.9	100.0	11.6	58.7	10.2	70.0	37.0	99.8	29.1	93.1			
Mail	10.4	95.0	97.0	93.8	5.5	75.0	98.1	96.8	14.8	97.5	6.4	83.4	13.9	90.0	18.6	100.0	11.4	55.7	10.2	80.0	0.9	85.5	15.3	89.5			
Money Order	10.4	95.0	97.7	85.8	5.2	78.9	96.9	98.0	12.1	94.1	5.5	80.5	9.1	92.3	19.4	98.1	11.4	59.9	10.2	80.0	0.1	-	14.6	85.4			
Parcels	-	-	0.9	94.9	5.2	89.5	3.1	41.2	3.2	88.2	0.2	50.0	25.2	100.0	0.4	-	4.5	47.4	10.2	80.0	0.1	-	2.5	76.6			
Hospital	-	-	97.9	86.2	5.5	85.0	16.7	34.4	1.6	100.0	8.4	81.5	-	-	2.1	-	14.7	63.9	-	-	5.2	76.3	13.2	79.4			
Law Enforcement	10.7	78.0	98.0	91.1	14.9	37.8	98.1	84.6	42.4	94.7	8.8	87.9	24.5	97.2	2.9	25.8	41.0	71.9	13.8	85.2	25.8	96.4	30.9	87.9			
Total Respondents	2,641	5,110	2,544	2,544	2,544	1,351	1,885	2,656	8,428	3,819	25,419	66,589															

\*Note: Satisfaction figures represent responses from only those to whom services are available.

## 5.2. Community Problems

Residents were asked to opine the most serious problems facing their communities. Enumerators then categorized the answers according to the list shown in Table 5-2. Within the Study Area, the top five serious problems are: Livelihood or Lack of Employment Opportunities (51.0%); Lack of Roads (49.8%); Lack of Medical Services (41.7%); Lack of Power (33.4%); Lack of Water (25.1%). It is interesting to note that the latter four problems are consequences of the unavailability of certain services as shown in the Table 5-1. Recall that roads, medical services, power and water all had low availability ratings. Obviously the unavailability of these services is proving problematic to the residents of Northern Palawan.

The dismal level of income is further exemplified by these findings. Although most people migrated to Palawan in search of better livelihoods, a great number of them are dissatisfied with what they have found. It is apparent that the lack of roads, and other basic infrastructure services directly effect various sectors of the community including employment and therefore income levels.

Table 5-2 Serious Problems Distribution (%)

Services	Araceli	Bus.	Coron	Culion	Dum.	El Nido	Lin.	P. P.	Roxas	S. V.	Taytay	S.A.
A	<b>79.0</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>93.9</b>	48.3	<b>63.9</b>	29.1	<b>53.6</b>	24.5	<b>59.1</b>	29.7	<b>51.0</b>
B	47.6	1.0	29.5	28.8	23.8	22.2	45.6	10.0	4.2	12.2	35.4	17.6
C	70.0	0.8	57.8	40.1	6.4	5.3	4.4	5.1	3.4	-	26.1	14.4
D	73.2	15.9	<b>71.1</b>	68.7	34.5	24.9	75.6	5.6	4.9	1.5	37.4	22.9
E	38.4	19.1	35.0	85.3	<b>86.4</b>	43.8	<b>56.3</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>49.8</b>
F	45.8	25.6	31.0	75.5	34.4	34.1	49.3	31.7	16.7	49.7	32.7	<b>33.4</b>
G	31.6	24.5	13.8	68.5	<b>49.7</b>	25.6	43.4	22.2	32.5	38.8	2.4	<b>25.1</b>
H	22.3	2.0	7.3	63.2	5.7	8.8	12.8	3.9	1.0	5.2	3.7	7.1
I	24.4	2.1	10.9	36.6	5.5	6.5	6.9	5.9	0.6	6.4	2.7	6.8
J	<b>83.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	47.3	77.3	41.7	<b>45.4</b>	<b>94.4</b>	29.7	<b>40.6</b>	57.7	<b>43.4</b>	<b>41.7</b>
K	67.3	5.4	28.6	79.2	31.9	17.9	33.8	17.8	9.1	32.9	6.0	21.0
L	76.5	9.0	44.0	<b>86.3</b>	15.2	10.3	30.3	5.8	37.7	25.2	3.7	20.0
M	77.9	4.6	36.0	84.7	12.1	12.3	16.1	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	14.4
N	62.6	1.3	30.6	63.2	5.4	0.6	-	2.8	-	-	5.3	8.6
O	39.1	-	22.5	29.8	1.1	2.5	1.9	5.1	1.4	-	2.5	6.7
P	42.5	3.6	37.4	66.6	30.2	3.0	14.8	7.7	19.1	32.7	5.6	16.4

Note: The two most common answers per municipality are represented in bold type.

Legend: A	Livelihood/Lack of Employment Opportunities	C	Deforestation
B	Waste Disposal	E	Lack of Roads
D	Marine Resource Damage	G	Lack of Water
F	Lack of Power	I	Peace and Order
H	Political Leadership	K	Lack of Transp. Facilities
J	Lack of Medical Services	M	Lack of Public Info.
L	Lack of Agricultural Facilities	O	Squatters
N	Migration Problems		
P	Lack of/Poor School Facilities		

### 5.3. Awareness of Community Projects

The aforementioned findings make it apparent that measures to improve the socioeconomic condition of the study area need to be taken. Many times those measures are supported by both the national and local governments. To gauge the effectiveness of these agencies, awareness of projects implemented by them was sought.

Table 5-3 (b) divides the type of projects into five main categories, and distributes them between the four types of governmental agencies, and also denotes the effectiveness of the projects. The five main categories are:

- a. Social Services
- b. Infrastructure Development
- c. Public Building Construction
- d. Miscellaneous Community Development
- e. Industry Enhancement

The generalized nature of these categories allows for extensive inclusiveness. For example, under infrastructure development, water systems include everything from water pumps and tanks, to wells and public faucets. Similarly, under social services, education includes the setting up of day care centers and reading rooms as well as school building construction. Miscellaneous public-use structures include everything from slaughterhouses to terminals and warehouses. Essentially, the make-up of each category differs from one municipality to another.

Municipal government-sponsored programs made up 46% of the total number of programs cited by residents and also received the second highest average effective ratings. This indicates that local-level programs are not only well-received but also on-target with the needs of the communities.

National, provincial, municipal and barangay government programs averaged approximately 77%, 89%, 87%, and 76% effectiveness ratings, respectively. Interestingly, although provincial government programs received the highest average effectiveness ratings, only 11% of residents referred to this agency's programs. This indicates that although the Provincial government projects are not as numerous as those of other agencies, they are highly effective.

Among all agencies, efforts are mostly concentrated on social service and infrastructure development projects. The bulk of national government programs is found in education facility and road construction and about half of those aware of the national government's involvement said that they were effective.

Table 5-3 (a) Total Number of Projects by Agency

% of Study Area Total:	Agencies			
	National Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Barangay Council
	20%	11%	46%	23%

Table 5-3 (b) Project Distribution & Effectiveness (Eff.) Ratings<sup>1/</sup>

Projects	Agencies							
	National Government		Provincial Government		Municipal Government		Barangay Council	
	%	Eff. %	%	Eff. %	%	Eff. %	%	Eff. %
<i>Social Services</i>								
Health Care	3.4	97.8	2.9	51.2	4.1	71.0	2.3	19.7
Education	44.8	86.0	31.8	95.2	27.5	96.1	11.9	86.2
Toilets	-	-	3.3	50.1	5.4	99.4	0.6	10.9
Garbage Disposal	-	-	-	-	0.4	75.8	0.6	100.0
Housing Projects	-	-	-	-	0.8	100.0	-	-
<i>Infrastructure Dvlp.</i>								
Power	4.9	36.0	0.1	100.0	2.5	99.1	1.0	8.9
Roads	23.5	46.9	26.6	79.6	10.0	89.8	16.9	81.8
Water Systems	14.1	74.7	11.4	100.0	9.8	80.1	13.6	95.8
Seaports	0.5	42.5	1.6	21.0	1.2	39.9	3.9	54.7
Irrigation/Drainage	1.0	5.5	1.5	73.6	2.4	37.3	0.5	89.1
Bridges	0.4	100.0	3.3	100.0	1.2	73.3	2.0	100.0
Sidewalks	-	-	-	-	0.05	100.00	-	-
Airport	0.2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Public-Use Structures</i>								
Public Halls/Offices	0.7	92.5	7.3	100.0	6.2	90.4	17.4	97.0
Stages	0.8	100.0	0.9	100.0	10.1	98.4	6.3	93.5
Coliseums/Stadiums	0.1	100.0	1.1	100.0	0.3	93.0	0.3	100.0
Outposts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	10.8
Misc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	100.0
Basketball Courts	0.1	100.0	0.8	100.0	2.6	100.0	6.9	99.3
<i>Misc. Comm. Projects</i>								
Beautification	0.2	47.5	0.3	100.0	4.4	97.8	2.9	98.4
Fencing	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.1	26.9	-	-
Playgrounds	-	-	-	-	3.9	96.7	1.2	100.0
Chapels	-	-	0.6	100.0	0.5	100.0	2.8	91.1
Bgy. Markers/Signs	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	31.3
Waiting Sheds	0.1	100.0	0.2	100.0	0.3	100.0	1.1	100.0
Environment Protection	-	-	-	-	1.9	100.0	0.6	45.0
Solar Driers	2.4	100.0	4.3	100.0	0.7	100.0	-	-
<i>Industry Enhancement</i>								
Markets	-	-	-	-	0.2	100.0	1.8	100.0
Multi-Purpose Coops.	0.3	100.0	0.5	100.0	0.6	100.0	3.5	98.1
Fish Lending/Ponding	0.8	10.0	0.4	100.0	0.0	0	-	-
SPIADP	1.2	100.0	0.3	100.0	0.8	90.0	0.2	100.0
Livelihood Enhancement	0.1	100.0	-	-	2.0	94.4	0.4	54.2
Eff. Ratings Average	77.0		89.1		87.0		75.6	

<sup>1/</sup> Percentage of people aware of projects who think the projects are effective

The bulk of Barangay-level programs were concentrated in the construction of public facilities such as barangay halls, stages and basketball courts, in infrastructure development (particularly roads), as well as in the community development sector in which beautification programs and chapel construction stand out as effective barangay-level projects. National and provincial government involvement in these type of projects is minimal.

It can be concluded that the various levels of government organizations are aware of the needs of the communities and have made efforts to fill those needs. But as shown in prior tables, many problems persist despite the government efforts which in some areas are still limited.

#### 5.4. Involvement of NGOs/POs/PVOs

The level of involvement of local groups was ascertained through resident familiarity with the groups. The findings show that not only are residents not aware of the presence NGOs, POs and PVOs in their communities, they are also unable to make reference to specific projects by these groups.

The inability to identify local groups does not suggest that few groups are in operation in Northern Palawan. In fact, when asked what groups, they would like to join, residents were able to name specific NGOs, POs and PVOs, refer to Table 5-6 and 5-7. "No" answers may therefore represent an unfamiliarity of which groups are doing which projects.

Table 5-4 Awareness of NGOs/POs/PVOs and Their Projects

Municipality	NGOs / Pos / PVOs			Projects <sup>1/</sup>		
	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
Busuanga	41.3	57.2	1.5	48.4	41.7	9.9
Coron	7.4	89.3	3.3	2.4	89.1	8.5
Culion	10.2	87.4	2.4	89.3	-	10.7
Linapacan	8.4	89.7	-	23.1	76.9	-
El Nido	22.0	74.2	3.9	37.0	53.7	9.3
Taytay	15.5	82.2	2.4	55.4	44.6	-
Araceli	22.1	77.2	0.7	22.6	77.4	-
Dumaran	24.5	73.0	2.5	69.4	21.9	8.7
Roxas	31.8	64.5	3.7	76.2	23.8	-
San Vicente	17.8	81.2	-	43.6	56.4	-
Puerto Princesa	21.3	77.9	0.8	54.8	41.9	3.4
Study Area	20.9	77.2	1.8	55.4	41.0	3.5

<sup>1/</sup> Only those aware of groups were asked about projects

## 5.5. Participation in Local Organizations

Participation in local organizations although currently dismally low, appears to becoming more popular. Table 5-5 shows that only a mere 17.1% of residents are members of organizations, with Busuanga, El Nido, and Roxas as the only with an over-30% participation rate. Nevertheless, half of the non-members said they would like to join a community organization.

Table 5-5 Local Organization Involvement Distribution (%)

Municipality	Member	Non-Member	Intend to Join	Don't Intend to Join
Busuanga	40.8	44.3	53.6	37.7
Coron	0.5	95.6	4.3	93.1
Culion	8.6	88.5	23.6	74.1
Linapacan	-	98.1	13.4	84.7
El Nido	34.6	65.3	39.0	59.1
Faytay	12.6	84.7	50.4	49.5
Araceli	22.1	77.2	30.7	66.8
Dumaran	1.5	96.4	57.4	40.5
Roxas	45.2	49.7	72.5	18.7
San Vicente	14.7	81.8	74.3	19.6
Puerto Princesa	10.8	88.4	54.4	44.8
Study Area	17.1	80.2	49.9	47.3

Aside from those not knowing what type of group they would like to join and those who did not give an answer, residents identified unspecified NGOs, livelihood enhancement groups and religious organizations as their preferred choices (26.1%, 17.3%, and 7.7% respectively).

The issue of lack of a commonly perceived problem/concern of study area residents. Although membership is low, the fact that the groups specializing in livelihood enhancement projects tops the list of "help" organizations, coupled with the relatively high number of people who would like to join them, indicates the people are both eager and willing to make efforts to change their economic conditions (Table 5-6).

The relatively high number of no answers exemplifies the unfamiliarity with the names of currently operating organizations as was represented by the "No" answers in Table 5-4.

Table 5-6 Preferred Type of Organization

Municipality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	No Answer
Busuanga	10.6	3.3	6.8	0.4	3.0	-	2.5	-	9.8	27.0	11.0
Coron	-	-	4.3	-	15.9	45.1	-	-	-	14.6	0.0
Culion	-	7.0	22.4	10.0	1.2	34.7	2.3	-	1.2	-	0.4
Linapacan	-	53.1	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.3	0.0
El Nido	8.1	1.2	0.5	13.5	17.3	12.6	-	9.5	-	14.3	1.1
Taytay	17.3	4.3	8.9	17.3	5.4	1.9	29.8	-	4.0	-	1.6
Araceli	38.0	6.8	10.4	2.3	2.3	11.3	-	-	-	-	0.5
Dumaran	0.6	-	-	3.7	11.8	11.3	5.6	16.1	39.0	-	9.5
Roxas	11.8	18.4	22.0	6.8	0.7	-	7.2	18.9	1.0	7.3	1.1
San Vicente	9.6	1.4	2.7	8.7	-	-	9.9	24.8	1.4	33.2	0.7
Puerto Princesa	1.5	4.7	2.8	1.2	0.2	1.2	26.1	46.5	0.2	7.2	3.6
Study Area	7.4	6.7	7.7	5.8	2.6	3.0	17.3	26.1	3.1	9.2	11.0

Legend: 1. Farmer Associations                      2. Multi-purpose Cooperatives  
 3. Religious Groups                                  4. Social Service Group  
 5. Barangay Organizations                      6. Environmental Protection  
 7. Livelihood Enhancement                      8. Unspecified NGOs/POs/PVOs  
 9. Community Services                              10. Don't Know

Table 5-7 List of Preferred Organizations Named by Residents<sup>v</sup>

Municipality	Local Organizations
Busuanga	Busuanga Multi-Purpose Cooperative ALAYKA BHW BWSAA North Busuanga Farmer's Association North Busuanga Peoples Cooperative New Busuanga Fund DTCE Association Rural Women Development Organization
Culion	Balala Local Waterwork System Barangay Vet. Association Culion Foundation Inc. DSWD ECAN FECUWA Local Nutrition Council Little Souls of Culion DTCA Upper Balala Clean and Green Culion Community Development Coop. Culion Agape Society Fed. of Senior Citizens of Culion Assoc. Assoc. of People from Samar and Leyte
Culion cont.	Golden Harvest Multi-Purpose Coop. Malaking Patag Multi-Purpose Coop. Samahang Kabuhaya at Kaunlaran ng Luac



	<p>Culion Trader's Association Culion Market Vendors Association</p>
El Nido	<p>Apostleship of Prayer Assoc. for Conservation El Nido BEWESCO BIHW Catholic Renewal Group JMCIM NORPAMCO RIC to Credit Cooperative SPIADP Kalipi SK</p>
Taytay	<p>Apostleship of Prayer NEGUTRA Holy Name Society SPIADP BICOL SARO Abengan Irrigators' Association Taytay Fishermen Multi-Purpose Cooperative Arade Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative Inc. Northern Palawan Cooperative (Bate)</p>
Araceli	<p>Araceli Multi-Purpose Cooperative RIC Woman's Catholic Association</p>
Roxas	<p>Apostleship of Prayer Assembly of God Juaquina Home Owner's Association NCMDCI World Vision Purok Inbalidad Purok Makadiwa SKA Zambal Association</p>
San Vicente	<p>ADRA Apostleship of Prayer NIA Philippine Coconut Authority SISA Organization</p>
Puerto Princesa	<p>Ulugan Bay Foundation Charity Woman's Assoc. DSWD Woman's Assoc. Liberty Neighborhood Lion's Club Mapa Organization Matagumpay Multi-Purpose Cooperative SCFO TFA SAMAKANA</p>

\* Not all residents were able to name specific organizations thus not all municipalities are represented.

## 5.6. Safety Assessment

Perceived safety provides an index by which safety programs can be developed and implemented. On the whole, Northern Palawan residents feel safe within their communities; 85% responded so. There was a larger percentage of people who “did not know” than those who said they did not feel safe. Not only did residents feel safe, but again, a large majority (85.1%) said they would contribute their time to security efforts.

Table 5-8 Safety Assessment/ Contribute to Security Measures

Municipality	Feel Safe	Willingness to Contribute		
		Yes	No.	No Answer
Busuanga	70.6	91.9	6.2	1.9
Coron	92.6	66.2	32.7	1.1
Culion	69.3	51.4	47.8	0.8
Linapacan	96.2	82.7	17.3	-
El Nido	64.4	86.7	10.4	2.9
Taytay	88.7	96.8	0.8	2.4
Araceli	74.9	97.6	-	2.4
Dumaran	86.6	89.3	10.7	-
Roxas	92.3	93.9	6.1	-
San Vicente	76.4	94.1	5.9	-
Puerto Princesa	86.7	81.5	18.5	-
Study Area	84.7	85.1	14.2	0.7

### Justification for Not Contributing

85.2% of those unwilling to contribute to security efforts reasoned that they did not have enough time.

## 6. TOURISM

### 6.1. Existing Tourism Characteristics/Assessments

“Tourist attraction” refers not only to the beautiful places, views, and landmarks, but to all things that are of interest to visitors. According to just over half of the residents, tourist attractions currently exist in Northern Palawan (refer to Table 6-1). Coron residents were especially familiar with the charms of their area as were residents in San Vicente. However, the majority of residents in both Dumaran and Linapacan were not aware of attractions.

Attractions that were mentioned were mainly beaches and beach resorts in Araceli; Calauit Safari Park, Chimbayan Falls, and Acobo in Busuanga; diving sites and hot spring resorts for Coron; Aguila and beaches in Culion; island resort in Dumaran; cliffs, caves, and beautiful views in El Nido; beach resorts, pension houses, turtle bay and the

underground river in Puerto Princesa; beaches, islands, waterfalls and mountains in San Vicente; resorts, and Mt. Capuas in Taytay.

Table 6-1 Existence of Tourist Attractions (%)

Municipality	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Answer
Busuanga	59.0	11.3	27.5	2.1
Coron	94.5	2.1	1.5	1.9
Culion	64.5	16.5	16.5	2.4
Linapacan	2.6	63.8	33.6	-
El Nido	55.7	24.4	19.9	-
Taytay	60.0	35.9	3.4	0.6
Araceli	55.3	32.6	10.3	1.8
Dumaran	30.3	65.5	4.3	-
Roxas	29.4	55.0	14.0	1.7
San Vicente	67.8	22.9	9.2	-
Puerto Princesa	45.1	45.1	8.1	1.7
Study Area	50.9	37.7	10.0	1.3

## 6.2. Visitor Characterization

Visitors to the many Northern Palawan areas and attractions are predominantly foreigners, according to over 63% of residents, as shown in Table 6-2. Furthermore, all Linapacan residents who cited the existence of tourist attractions (only 2.6%), named visitors to those attractions, foreigners. The overwhelming majority of Busuanga and El Nido residents also claimed foreign origin for their tourists. In the minds of residents, Northern Palawan is clearly not a tourist destination for Filipinos from outside the province. In fact, a total of 17.3% characterized tourists as Filipinos and Palaweños.

Table 6-2 Origin of Visitors (%)

Municipality	Foreigners	Filipinos From Outside Palawan	Palaweños	No Answer
Busuanga	81.4	8.5	1.0	9.1
Coron	55.9	10.0	1.6	32.6
Culion	66.6	-	-	33.4
Linapacan	100.0	-	-	-
El Nido	84.7	6.7	7.0	1.7
Taytay	85.5	7.3	3.6	3.6
Araceli	74.6	4.5	17.6	3.3
Dumaran	3.7	-	93.9	2.4
Roxas	33.6	0.1	54.5	11.8
San Vicente	85.5	6.3	0.6	7.6
Puerto Princesa	54.4	6.4	6.0	33.2
Study Area	63.6	6.2	10.1	20.1

When asked what activities tourists engaged in, Pleasure/Vacation defined the overwhelming majority of responses (89%). Business/Professional Work was determined to be the second most popular reason (26.8%) followed by Visiting Friends/Relatives (18.1%).

Table 6-3 Reason for Visit (%)

Municipality	Pleasure / Vacation	Business	Visit Friends / Family	Convention / Conference	Exchange Programs	Gov't Business	Health Reasons
Busuanga	110.8	29.4	27.0	-	-	16.3	7.9
Coron	100.0	14.3	35.9	3.1	10.0	27.8	52.2
Culion	37.8	87.9	16.8	-	3.7	28.7	26.8
Linapacan	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-
El Nido	88.2	13.0	14.3	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.3
Taytay	78.2	41.5	8.4	6.8	1.6	5.6	5.6
Araceli	91.2	81.6	75.6	1.3	-	36.7	10.1
Dumaran	71.9	1.2	-	-	-	7.0	22.3
Roxas	95.8	11.4	6.3	-	-	1.3	-
San Vicente	96.2	20.5	12.7	9.1	4.5	19.7	10.6
Puerto Princesa	91.9	20.8	14.4	7.5	6.8	7.7	0.3
Study Area	89.0	26.8	18.1	4.8	4.6	12.6	11.9

There seems to be a very complacent attitude toward tourists: Visitors are welcomed by only about half of residents and even fewer care neither here nor there about the people visiting their areas. This is not to say that visitors are not welcomed in Northern Palawan; only a small percentage of residents recorded a negative view toward visitors. The municipality with the highest negative views among residents was Dumaran.

Table 6-4 Personal View of Tourist Visit (%)

Municipality	Positive	Negative	No Opinion	No Answer
Busuanga	30.2	5.7	60.9	3.1
Coron	59.3	2.6	36.2	1.9
Culion	38.0	14.5	45.2	2.4
Linapacan	8.9	20.4	70.7	-
El Nido	56.3	12.7	30.9	-
Taytay	63.5	21.2	15.2	0.1
Araceli	43.2	11.8	41.4	3.6
Dumaran	17.1	37.7	45.2	-
Roxas	44.3	2.5	46.0	7.1
San Vicente	47.5	16.3	36.2	-
Puerto Princesa	46.5	23.5	30.0	-
Study Area	47.0	17.0	34.6	1.4

### 6.3. Household Benefits of Tourism

Perhaps indifferent view toward visitors may be due to the limited or non-existent benefits most residents and their households glean from tourism. Findings show that over 80% of residents do not benefit from the industry. Of the 16.2% that do benefit, 60.6% characterized their form of benefit as income, and 31.6% said they benefited through increases in job opportunities.

Table 6-5 Household Benefits from Tourism (%)

Municipality	Does Your HH Benefit?	Type of Benefits			
	Yes	Income	Job Opportunities	Others	No Answer
Busuanga	17.9	33.3	61.3	5.4	-
Coron	23.0	69.9	28.4	-	1.7
Culion	6.9	74.3	18.6	-	7.2
Linapacan	1.3	19.8	7.9	4.0	68.4
El Nido	27.5	100.0	-	-	-
Taytay	26.5	36.1	54.2	8.5	1.2
Araceli	12.9	-	100.0	-	-
Dumaran	0.4	68.9	31.1	-	-
Roxas	16.3	23.6	53.5	10.6	12.4
San Vicente	17.7	62.7	37.3	-	-
Puerto Princesa	12.7	79.7	12.2	-	8.1
Study Area	16.2	60.6	31.6	2.4	5.4

### 6.4. Development of Tourism

As Table 6-6 indicates, tourism development was viewed favorably by over three-quarters (78.1%) of residents. However, it should be noted that a large percent of residents did not offer an opinion on the subject (46% of Busuanga residents, for example). It is also interesting to note that both those municipalities which cited the current existence of tourism, and those which did not, agree that tourism should be developed in their areas.

Table 6-6 Assessment of Tourism Development (%)

Municipality	For Development	Against Development	Don't Know	No Answer
Busuanga	28.4	20.1	46.4	5.1
Coron	90.4	1.4	5.7	2.5
Culion	73.7	0.3	23.6	2.4
Linapacan	70.3	11.4	18.3	-
El Nido	84.5	8.5	7.0	-
Taytay	67.7	26.2	3.7	2.4
Araceli	72.4	18.3	7.5	1.8
Dumaran	71.0	27.1	1.5	0.4
Roxas	87.6	4.8	5.9	1.7
San Vicente	78.6	21.0	0.4	-
Puerto Princesa	82.1	12.7	5.0	0.3
Study Area	78.1	13.3	7.4	1.2

Participants in the survey were asked to choose the types of tourism they would like to see developed in their areas. The different kinds of tourism from which residents could choose are defined, in terms of their goals, as follows:

- a. Mass Tourism: Generates income/receipts by attracting large numbers of tourists.
- b. Ecotourism: A tourism activity implemented in such a way to protect both the natural environment and the local communities as well as to enhance natural and cultural diversity conservation.
- c. Cultural Tourism: Travel by which people may learn about each other's way of life and thought.
- d. Farm Tourism: Activities which merge agriculture and tourism activities to promote produce and farm products of the area.
- e. Incentive Tourism: A motivation program designed to stimulate achievement of pre-determined goals and objectives by offering travel as a reward.
- f. Conventions: Consists of general sessions and committee meetings, mostly information-giving and generally accepted as a traditional form of annual meeting.
- g. Backyard Tourism: Activities which promote a more personal type of tourism
- h. Adventure Tourism: Comprises physical outdoor activities made possible by the natural surroundings of an area.

Ecotourism and cultural tourism rank the highest out of possible choices with 43.5% and 31.7% respective responses. Both types of activities are not only immensely feasible due to the abundance of unique natural and cultural environments, but would be ideal for the area of Northern Palawan because of their environmental friendliness.

Other activities which would also benefit the local communities also ranked relatively high in the minds of residents. Farm tourism gathered 29.4% of people's interest as did backyard tourism, 19.8. This again exemplifies the desire to better livelihoods while protecting the environment characteristic of other findings discussed in this report.

Table 6-7 Type of Tourism Development Preferred by Residents (%)

Municipality	Cultural	Adventure	Farm	Ecotourism	Backyard	Mass	Convention	Incentive Travel
Busuanga	31.2	22.6	17.5	29.6	0.3	-	-	0.5
Coron	73.4	31.5	36.1	74.7	8.9	27.3	23.9	26.1
Culion	41.3	7.4	66.7	65.5	68.9	33.4	3.5	17.4
Linapacan	15.6	24.6	-	70.4	1.3	1.9	4.5	5.2
El Nido	36.7	10.5	32.2	47.1	26.4	0.9	1.1	0.2
Taytay	22.4	8.9	45.4	23.5	18.5	13.7	11.3	6.1
Araceli	58.3	39.3	63.9	53.2	12.2	8.2	7.9	9.3
Dumaran	14.3	4.3	40.7	18.1	-	-	-	-
Roxas	24.8	10.0	14.6	57.5	6.2	1.0	0.2	0.5
San Vicente	42.8	8.6	36.3	22.7	7.3	8.1	3.1	15.5
Puerto P.	26.2	9.4	21.3	41.6	28.5	7.6	5.2	8.2
Study Area	31.7	12.5	29.4	43.5	19.8	9.0	6.0	7.9

Although the overwhelming majority of residents seem to believe in the benefits of tourism development, only about half want tourism to become a *major* industry (Table 6-8). Likewise, just over half of residents showed a willingness to participate in tourism development in their barangays (Table 6-9). Of those, 44% would participate by opening a business, 29.6% would join an organization and 24.3% would volunteer their skills (Table 6-10).

Table 6-8 Should Tourism Become a Major Industry? (%)

Municipality	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Answer
Busuanga	33.0	24.4	31.0	11.6
Coron	37.1	20.3	38.3	4.3
Culion	58.2	10.3	24.5	7.1
Linapacan	27.1	18.1	41.5	13.2
El Nido	53.2	13.9	20.2	12.6
Taytay	49.5	37.5	2.7	10.3
Araceli	43.7	27.3	3.9	25.1
Dumaran	49.5	25.0	2.9	22.6
Roxas	68.6	11.9	10.6	8.9
San Vicente	68.7	7.2	5.2	19.0
Puerto P.	47.6	14.6	20.5	17.3
Study Area	50.6	18.3	17.2	13.9

Table 6-9 Willingness to Participate in Tourism Development (%)

Municipality	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Answer
Busuanga	39.7	18.4	34.0	7.9
Coron	35.9	31.0	30.6	2.5
Culion	49.5	14.7	28.6	7.1
Linapacan	17.5	27.4	40.5	14.5
El Nido	59.7	19.6	5.4	15.3
Taytay	40.8	47.8	4.4	7.0
Araceli	70.0	2.8	2.1	25.1
Dumaran	47.3	25.8	4.6	22.2
Roxas	82.5	7.2	4.5	5.9
San Vicente	68.6	2.0	2.5	26.9
Puerto P.	63.6	8.0	10.9	17.5
Study Area	58.1	16.8	11.6	13.5

Table 6-10 Ways of Participation in Tourism Development (%)

Municipality	Put up a Business	Join an Organization	Volunteer Skills	Others	No Answer
Busuanga	61.1	16.7	7.7	11.3	3.1
Coron	63.2	10.5	22.0	3.8	0.5
Culion	37.2	18.2	44.6	-	-
Linapacan	92.6	7.4	-	-	-
El Nido	33.8	27.6	34.3	1.0	3.4
Taytay	53.0	18.1	28.3	-	0.6
Araceli	79.2	18.3	2.6	-	-
Dumaran	14.3	56.4	29.4	-	-
Roxas	46.2	16.7	31.8	4.2	1.1
San Vicente	42.5	38.6	15.6	3.3	-
Puerto P.	38.8	39.5	21.6	0.1	-
Study Area	44.0	29.6	24.3	1.6	0.6

#### 6.5. Promotion of Indigenous Festivals/Rituals for Tourism

Although the majority of residents view the promotion of indigenous culture as a positive tourism alternative, as shown in Table 6-12, it must be noted that 33.9% did not have an opinion on the subject. The municipality with the lowest number of residents positively viewing such promotion was Dumaran where only 9.8% answered positively (88.7% of Dumaran residents had "No Comment.") The municipality with the highest number of negative residents was Linapacan (14.8%).



Table 6-11 Views on the Promotion of Indigenous Festivals and Rituals (%)

Municipality	Positive	Negative	No Comment	No Answer
Busuanga	48.6	3.1	42.9	5.5
Coron	28.3	3.5	67.7	0.5
Culion	59.6	4.8	30.8	4.8
Linapacan	14.8	14.8	70.4	-
El Nido	77.9	5.1	13.9	-3.1
Taytay	79.6	6.4	3.2	10.8
Araceli	79.0	-	18.4	2.6
Dumaran	9.8	0.8	88.7	0.8
Roxas	62.8	0.3	34.0	2.9
San Vicente	34.3	9.6	56.1	-
Puerto P.	55.5	12.3	32.2	-
Study Area	56.7	7.3	33.9	2.1

### 6.6. Community Needs for Tourism Development

Those residents who said they were willing to participate in the development of the tourism industry, were asked what they thought their communities needed in order to facilitate development. They were given the following choices shown in Table 6-12.

Table 6-12 Needs For Tourism Assessment (%)

Needs for Tourism	Bus.	Coron	Culion	Lin.	El Nido	Taytay	Araceli	Dum.	Roxas	S. V.	P. P.	Study Area
Airport	24.4	46.5	16.0	66.7	11.5	16.4	13.7	4.5	8.0	14.5	7.2	12.1
Seaport	31.8	52.4	31.4	14.8	19.8	38.0	20.6	54.8	17.6	10.7	13.2	21.1
Roads	16.8	13.8	63.7	70.4	36.8	38.6	16.9	71.4	66.9	65.2	56.4	52.4
Power Plant	27.1	9.2	20.7	11.1	7.8	2.3	-	18.8	22.5	29.3	36.4	24.5
Water Sytem	17.4	5.8	12.8	-	18.9	0.3	5.2	4.5	21.8	12.7	20.1	15.9
Waste Disposal	1.6	0.5	5.0	-	0.3	-	-	4.5	1.4	2.0	5.2	3.0
Hotels	5.4	9.5	-	-	0.3	22.2	31.8	-	2.7	0.5	8.0	7.6
Resorts	11.9	11.7	10.1	22.2	37.4	29.0	45.2	0.8	2.1	11.2	7.4	12.1
Restaurants	3.3	0.5	9.5	7.4	16.6	18.1	12.3	0.8	2.9	0.5	9.8	8.3
Participation	6.4	1.8	-	-	3.3	1.2	5.2	4.5	1.7	3.6	2.7	2.6
Community	10.1	-	-	-	0.7	1.2	-	4.5	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.1
Political Leadership	-	-	1.1	-	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	1.6	6.2	2.9
Promotions/Collateral	1.6	1.9	-	-	-	5.3	2.6	-	-	1.6	2.8	2.0
Training	-	-	-	-	0.2	6.4	14.9	18.0	0.7	2.1	8.7	5.6
Tourist Transport	0.8	0.5	-	-	1.1	-	21.1	12.1	0.3	1.6	4.1	3.1
Others	5.1	-	20.2	-	0.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.2

Again, those infrastructure services which residents felt were both lacking in their communities and causes of serious problems (refer to chapter 5 section 5.1 and 5.2) come forward here as barriers to tourism development. The top four most common responses were roads, power plants, seaports, and water systems gaining 52.4%, 24.5%, 21.1% and 15.9% of total responses, respectively. The need for road development was the number one most common response for seven of the 11 municipalities/city. For Araceli and El Nido resorts was the most

common answer and for Busuanga and Coron seaport development was number one.

## 7. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

### 7.1. Environmental Protection

Residents were asked several questions to determine their knowledge of the natural environment and related issues. The first of these was, "Do you think the environment needs to be protected?" As shown in Table 7-1, an overwhelming majority of residents (96.2%) offered affirmative answers.

Residents were then asked where they first heard or read about the importance of protecting the natural environment in their community to determine the effectiveness of various public information/education programs. Findings shown in Table 7-1 indicate that radio programming is quite effective in most municipalities except Coron where the most common response was "Barangay Officials." In fact, "Barangay Officials" was the second most common response (18.9%).

Table 7-1 Need for Environmental Protection (%)

Municipality	Protection Needed	Initial Source of Environmental Protection Education								
	YES	Home	School	Bgy. Officials	Church Leaders	Radio	TV	Newspaper	Other Print Media	Others
Bus.	91.1	13.0	19.1	19.9	1.9	37.2	-	2.8	1.3	0.5
Coron	96.3	9.1	30.0	43.9	0.7	11.9	1.2	1.2	-	-
Culion	88.2	45.1	14.2	0.3	-	28.6	-	-	-	-
Lin.	98.1	1.9	21.4	33.7	-	39.9	-	1.9	-	1.3
El Nido	98.4	23.3	25.6	18.6	2.0	24.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	4.0
Taytay	97.1	8.7	16.2	1.9	8.6	49.0	-	4.9	-	10.5
Araceli	93.9	6.1	36.5	7.9	1.8	43.4	-	-	-	-
Dum.	97.5	14.9	6.8	19.4	-	49.3	0.4	2.9	4.3	-
Roxas	98.0	8.4	12.5	24.4	-	44.5	-	-	1.7	6.9
San V.	99.0	14.3	16.2	11.3	-	57.7	-	-	-	0.4
P.P.	95.8	13.3	11.8	20.8	1.2	43.3	4.3	1.7	-	0.2
S.A.	96.2	13.3	16.0	18.9	1.9	40.8	1.8	1.6	0.5	2.6

### 7.2. Environmentally Damaging Activities (EDAs)

In order to design and implement effective measures to preserve the natural environment, an assessment of activities harmful to the environment, which are occurring in Northern Palawan, is necessary. SEHS attempted to take inventory on such activities by first asking interviewees whether they were aware of EDAs taking place in their areas. More specific details about those EDAs were obtained through further questioning of *only* those residents aware of the occurrence of

EDAs. Therefore, all percentage numbers appearing in sections 7.2 and 7.3 are based on the "Aware" answer total shown in Table 7-2. Likewise, "residents" refers to those who answered "Aware" in Table 7-2.

More than half of those questioned claimed ignorance of EDAs taking place in their areas. Nevertheless, an extensive list of such activities was formulated by those knowledgeable.

According to that list, found in Table 7-2, the top three most commonly occurring EDAs are dynamite fishing, cyanide fishing and kaingin with 63.5%, 47.1% and 46.5% of residents answering respectively. With fishing and small-crop farming the most common occupations in the area, this finding is both unsurprising and alarming at the same time because the destruction of these sectors of the natural environment directly affects the future livelihoods of the majority of the area residents and yet is still commonly occurring.

Table 7-2 EDAs Occurring at the Community Level (%)

Municipality	Awareness of EDAs		Types of EDAs (% based on "Aware" total)							
	Aware	Not Aware	Dynamite Fishing	Cyanide Fishing	Other Destructive Fishing	Illegal Wildlife Trade	Kaingin	Quarrying	Improper Waste Disposal	Others
Busuanga	70.5	18.5	85.5	61.4	26.6	14.9	35.7	1.8	2.2	-
Coron	86.2	9.3	84.3	73.7	60.8	4.2	61.2	2.7	7.1	-
Culion	83.5	11.8	70.4	69.7	18.1	37.3	48.7	6.3	37.4	41.7
Linapacan	79.4	20.6	100.0	90.3	21.3	-	1.6	3.3	-	-
El Nido	48.3	51.3	82.1	49.1	12.3	4.1	62.5	6.5	41.5	6.0
Taytay	59.5	39.7	44.9	14.2	13.2	1.6	46.9	0.8	57.4	0.8
Araceli	46.1	45.9	65.9	52.7	6.0	1.5	81.3	5.4	7.5	1.5
Dumaran	67.1	30.7	84.6	79.3	59.0	19.3	21.8	-	12.7	1.1
Roxas	31.5	64.6	23.2	21.2	5.2	6.4	53.0	0.8	6.0	11.6
San Vicente	22.4	77.6	56.2	50.7	16.1	9.6	37.0	-	10.1	1.9
P. P.	21.8	78.0	53.7	34.5	18.2	21.0	41.1	1.4	27.0	4.0
Study Area	42.5	55.5	63.5	47.1	25.1	11.3	46.5	2.3	24.6	5.8

Table 7-3 shows that, aside from kaingin, the other two most commonly occurring EDAs (dynamite and cyanide fishing) are being performed by people from outside Palawan and that locals are the main perpetrators of illegal wildlife trade, kaingin, and improper waste disposal. Others from Palawan are accused of being involved in quarrying. Any attempts at environmental protection will be thwarted by such insufficient control of illegal activities by locals and only further compounded by the activities of outsiders.

Table 7-3 People Involved in EDAs/Frequency of EDAs

People Involved	Environmentally Damaging Activities (EDAs)								
	Dynamite Fishing	Cyanide Fishing	Other Destructive Fishing	Illegal Wildlife Trade	Kaingin	Quarrying	Improper Waste Disposal	Others	Study Area
Local Folks	15.1	6.5	14.7	47.1	79.1	33.5	87.5	74.7	36.08
Others-Palawan	21.6	22.9	20.2	17.8	9.6	41.0	8.6	1.8	16.63
Outsiders	62.7	69.9	64.0	34.7	10.7	24.3	3.8	23.5	42.70
Frequency									
Very	24.9	17.2	16.0	18.3	17.4	55.2	65.5	60.7	
Moderate	47.3	45.3	55.4	41.5	37.0	15.5	22.3	18.6	
Rarely	26.6	33.7	26.3	44.2	45.8	21.4	13.9	13.7	

### 7.3. EDA Alleviation Measures

The degree to which Northern Palawan residents are willing to curtail the effects of damaging activities was measured by asking them their opinions of alleviation measures etc. While 91.7% of residents believed that EDAs should be penalized, only 54% were aware of alleviation measures already being undertaken.

Table 7-4 Should EDAs be Penalized? (%)

Municipality	Should EDAs Be Penalized?	Awareness of Alleviation Measures			
	Yes	Aware	Not Aware	Don't Know	No Answer
Busuanga	83.0	51.06	11.45	36.18	1.32
Coron	100.0	55.53	7.54	36.33	0.59
Culion	79.7	17.55	28.32	53.81	0.33
Linapacan	87.0	42.09	16.35	41.56	-
El Nido	99.0	59.34	13.27	23.55	3.84
Taytay	88.6	39.69	52.71	0.19	7.41
Araceli	92.8	77.44	13.23	3.91	5.42
Dumaran	87.7	58.35	37.93	3.72	-
Roxas	94.1	70.04	9.21	20.75	-
San Vicente	95.4	65.52	8.42	26.07	-
Puerto Princesa	100.0	66.88	18.92	14.20	-
Study Area	91.7	54.01	22.79	21.21	1.98

### 7.4. Management of Natural Environment

Even though residents claim that the bulk of EDAs are conducted by outsiders, they seem to care enough about the environment (and the sustenance they derive from it) to take the task of managing it into their own hands. In fact, second only to barangay officials, residents gave

“local people” the responsibility of regulating the natural environment . Very few give responsibility to municipality or provincial officials which may indicate that EDAs are perceived to be a localized concern.

Table 7-5 Management of the Natural Environment (%)

Municipality	Barangay Officials	Municipal/ City Officials	Provincial Gov't	Nat'l Gov't	NGOs/Pos/ PVOs	Local People	Others	No Answer
Busuanga	53.2	7.2	2.8	5.3	6.1	21.2	0.2	4.1
Coron	40.7	18.9	-	0.6	1.2	37.2	-	1.3
Culion	43.6	32.2	-	0.3	-	18.9	-	5.0
Linapacan	71.2	9.5	1.9	-	-	14.3	-	3.1
El Nido	57.8	10.6	3.7	1.2	0.5	25.9	-	0.4
Taytay	44.7	12.7	-	11.0	0.5	28.4	0.5	2.3
Araceli	15.8	1.4	5.4	9.0	-	64.1	-	4.3
Dumaran	58.2	4.4	0.4	2.1	-	32.3	-	2.5
Roxas	28.7	13.6	1.7	-	3.9	49.5	0.3	2.2
San Vicente	52.7	7.5	1.1	1.8	0.4	35.5	-	1.0
Puerto Princesa	43.9	13.8	8.1	2.3	2.1	29.4	-	0.4
Study Area	43.9	13.1	3.9	3.1	1.7	32.6	0.1	1.6

Residents were then asked whether they agree or disagree with the implementation of specific measures aimed at curtailing EDAs. Enforcement of laws already in existence, was agreed on by 59.% of residents. Culion had the highest number of residents in this category. Punishment of offenders was plausible to 55% of residents and environment preservation education was received favorably by 42.2%. Surveillance of activities had marginally lower affirmative responses except in Culion where 83.2% of residents were in agreement (refer to Table 7-6.)

Table 7-6 Implementation of Environmentally Protective Measures (%)

Municipality	Law Enforcement	Education	Surveillance	Punishment	Others
Busuanga	62.8	9.7	33.3	27.1	0.5
Coron	82.4	52.0	53.8	59.7	0.6
Culion	92.9	80.8	83.2	92.6	2.4
Linapacan	95.6	63.1	60.7	79.6	1.9
El Nido	47.6	19.8	5.2	38.1	4.6
Taytay	48.1	26.2	20.9	48.7	0.1
Araceli	56.7	88.9	44.9	37.7	2.1
Dumaran	47.4	4.3	33.5	19.3	-
Roxas	62.7	21.3	23.8	60.0	0.8
San Vicente	41.2	54.3	20.1	53.6	1.0
Puerto Princesa	57.3	53.3	32.5	60.3	0.6
Study Area	59.1	42.2	32.1	55.0	0.9

## 7.5. Environmental Education Programs

Resident awareness of education programs in their communities provide an indication of the effectiveness and availability of such programs. Programs seem to be the most effective in Busuanga and San Vicente with their residents answering affirmatively 70.8% and 53.6% respectively, as indicated in Table 7-7. However, there are more people *unaware* of education programs geared toward environmental protection: 73.4% of El Nido residents were unaware as were 87.3% of Linapacan residents. This may account for the unfamiliarity with EDAs depicted in Table 7-2.

Table 7-7 Awareness of Environmental Education Programs (%)

Municipality	Aware	Not Aware	No Answer
Busuanga	70.8	26.5	2.7
Coron	17.7	80.8	1.4
Culion	14.4	71.2	14.5
Linapacan	7.1	87.3	5.6
El Nido	24.4	73.4	2.2
Taytay	25.5	73.9	0.6
Araceli	29.6	66.1	4.3
Dumaran	37.8	60.1	2.1
Roxas	44.9	52.8	2.3
San Vicente	53.6	46.4	-
Puerto Princesa	33.1	66.5	0.4
Study Area	33.4	64.9	1.7

## 7.6. Participation in Protective Activities

As indicated in Table 7-8, 56% of residents are currently participating in activities geared toward the protection of the natural environment. High percentage of active residents exist in a number of municipalities including Araceli, Busuanga, Roxas, and San Vicente. Table 7-8 also shows that 98.2% of the non-participating residents did not answer when asked if they would like to participate in protective activities.

Table 7-8 Participation in Environment Protection Programs (%)

Municipality	Participation			Willingness to Participate		
	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer
Busuanga	79.2	14.1	6.6	-	1.7	98.3
Coron	15.9	78.1	6.0	4.0	4.4	91.6
Culion	19.8	77.5	2.6	-	-	100.0
Linapacan	43.1	55.0	-	-	-	100.0
El Nido	46.7	49.0	4.3	0.4	-	99.6
Taytay	64.9	31.8	3.3	-	-	100.0
Araceli	85.7	10.0	4.3	-	-	100.0
Dumaran	23.2	74.3	2.5	-	-	100.0
Roxas	82.0	15.7	2.3	6.6	0.3	93.1
San Vicente	79.0	17.8	-	-	0.5	99.5
Puerto Princesa	53.7	45.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	99.6
Study Area	56.0	41.3	2.5	1.4	0.3	98.2

## 8. SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

The social make up of the study area provides a measure of homogeneity within the region. This in turn may help in the assessment of differences or similarities in responses and activities among the study area residents. Cultural sensitivities must not be overlooked in assessing the feasibility of development as they constitute many determining factors in the characteristics of an area or a society.

### 8.1. Ethnic Grouping

Table 8-1 shows that Cuyonan is the most common ethnicity in Northern Palawan. However, in some municipalities, residents belonged to a group not listed on the original survey form.

Table 8-1 Ethnic Group Distribution (%)

Municipality	Cuyonan	Palawan	Batak	Tagbanua	Others	No Answer
Busuanga	45.9	28.0	-	8.4	10.2	7.4
Coron	50.5	11.5	-	6.7	24.1	7.2
Culion	30.4	-	-	-	69.6	-
Linapacan	47.4	-	-	29.1	23.5	-
El Nido	50.7	-	0.3	-	46.9	2.0
Taytay	16.7	8.9	-	0.1	74.1	0.1
Araceli	85.4	-	-	-	14.6	-
Dumaran	98.9	0.7	-	-	0.4	-
Roxas	41.1	-	-	-	56.7	2.2
San Vicente	20.3	1.0	-	2.5	74.9	1.3
Puerto Princesa	48.1	2.5	-	2.6	44.8	1.9
Study Area	44.2	4.2	0.0	2.6	46.9	2.1

### 8.2. Conditions of Indigenous Communities

An assessment of the conditions of the indigenous communities in Northern Palawan can indicate the effects future development may have on these communities and provide an index by which public policy on development be created. According to the residents, problems currently affecting the indigenous communities are as categorized in Table 8-2.

Many of the problems associated with the indigenous communities are not specific to those groups. Indeed, when compared to the list of serious community problems presented in Table 5-2, they seem quite universal to Northern Palawan. However, issues specific to indigenous communities do exist: Ancestral land disputes, exploitation, and even outsider intrusion may be categorized as such. Against the study area average, these three problems do not rank very significantly but for in certain municipalities. In Coron, for example, 32.5% of the surveyed population considered ancestral land issues to be a serious problem facing the indigenous communities. And in Dumaran, exploitation was

cited by 11.4%. 8.7% Puerto Princesa residents were concerned about the effects of the intrusion of outsiders.

These same problems, inherently will become issues to be reckoned with for any type of development, especially that of tourism. Care must be taken not to aggravate the situation further, and if possible, to alleviate it.

Table 8-2 Problems Afflicting Indigenous Communities (%)

Municipality	Types of Problems (See Legend)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bus.	3.5	31.1	1.0	2.5	26.9	1.5	-	0.2	-	-	-
Coron	6.1	19.4	2.7	32.9	-	-	5.2	1.2	5.2	5.5	-
Culion	9.5	-	14.2	24.5	-	32.5	-	2.4	0.0	-	-
Linapacan	1.9	-	34.8	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Nido	7.0	11.3	13.2	6.9	7.7	2.8	0.3	2.3	4.6	1.9	2.0
Taytay	11.9	-	4.0	39.1	2.7	9.2	2.7	0.2	0.5	-	-
Araceli	34.1	1.4	15.8	-	1.8	2.1	-	-	-	-	-
Dum.	13.9	4.0	3.2	44.2	4.3	2.9	11.4	9.0	2.9	-	-
Roxas	14.3	-	23.2	24.5	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	-
San V.	10.9	2.1	36.6	25.4	0.0	2.1	-	1.9	1.1	-	-
P.P.	20.5	0.9	25.3	16.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	5.0	1.2	0.2	8.7
Study Area	14.7	4.1	18.1	21.8	3.0	3.6	1.8	2.8	1.4	0.7	3.5

- Legend:
- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. No job Opportunities/Livelihood        | 2. Destruction of Environment |
| 3. Lack of Goods/Foods                    | 4. Lack of Services           |
| 5. Price of Commodities/Economy           | 6. Ancestral Land Disputes    |
| 7. Exploitation                           | 8. Poor Infrastructure        |
| 9. Lack of Employment/Livelihood Programs |                               |
| 10. Population Growth                     | 11. Outsider Intrusion        |

Table 8-3 Tourism's Effect on Indigenous Communities (%)

Municipality	Does Tourism Effect the Indigenous Communities?				
	Yes	Tourism's Effect on Indigenous Communities <sup>1/</sup>			
		Positive	Negative	Both Positive and Negative	No Answer
Busuanga	27.8	67.4	8.8	20.2	3.6
Coron	22.9	30.6	3.9	65.5	-
Culion	48.0	36.2	9.8	54.0	-
Linapacan	18.0	-	61.8	38.2	-
El Nido	16.9	42.9	21.7	35.4	-
Taytay	37.4	82.2	11.5	6.4	-
Araceli	7.8	50.0	50.0	-	-
Dumaran	21.8	34.5	3.4	23.0	39.2
Roxas	33.4	79.3	1.4	11.7	7.6
San Vicente	43.1	38.1	32.2	29.8	-
Puerto Princesa	69.0	40.2	12.4	46.3	1.1
Study Area	45.1	48.0	12.5	37.3	2.2

<sup>1/</sup> Figures represent % of total "Yes" residents



Tourism's effects on the indigenous community was acknowledge by 45.1% of the residents and 48% of *those* residents ascertained the effect was positive. 37.33% of residents thought that tourism effected the indigenous communities both positively and negatively.

Lifestyle/Value System Changes

### 8.3. Changes in Lifestyle/Value System

A guage of the changes experienced by local people in the past 10 years provides a guide by which we may foretell the changes of the future. Over the past ten years changes have occurred throughout Northern Palawan as indicated in Table 8-4. These changes, categorized as changes in lifestyle and in value system, were felt by over 50% of residents in all municipalities except Culion (43.3% awareness).

The changes in the value systems and lifestyle within the indigenous communities are caused by a wide variety of issues. Better schools, leading to better income and thus better jobs, was most commonly cited. 11.6% of the study area residents said that a change in the attitudes of the indigenous peoples has instigated an improvement in their lifestyles. These attitudes include everything from a desire to improve and a stronger work-ethic, to an increase in self-reliance and industriousness. Modernization, in the form of infrastructure, services and industry was mentioned by 15.2% of residents.

Although increases in employment opportunities only gathered an average of 2.1% of the study area, 16.1% of Busuanga residents said they caused parallel improvements in the lifestyles of the indigenous people. On a down-note, 32.8% of Culion residents blamed poverty for the worsening of conditions of their indigenous communities (refer to Table 8-5).

Table 8-4 Changes in Value Systems/Lifestyle of the Indigenous Communities (%)

Municipality	Yes	No
Busuanga	58.6	34.4
Coron	71.2	25.5
Culion	43.3	52.0
Linapacan	72.8	27.2
El Nido	73.5	26.1
Taytay	76.9	22.9
Araceli	80.0	18.2
Dumaran	59.2	40.8
Roxas	78.7	17.6
San Vicente	62.1	36.9
Puerto Princesa	70.9	29.1
Study Area	70.6	28.0

Table 8-5 Causes of Changes in Values/Lifestyle (%)

Causes	Municipalities											Study Area
	Bus.	Coron	Culion	Lin.	E.N.	Taytay	Araceli	Dum.	Roxas	S. V.	P.P.	
1	4.0	-	32.8	-	-	-	8.0	-	2.4	-	3.5	2.8
2	16.1	9.8	-	-	7.9	-	10.6	-	-	-	-	2.1
3	-	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	1.7	2.1
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	0.1
5	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	1.1
6	-	0.5	-	5.4	-	16.9	-	-	5.0	-	6.1	5.6
7	-	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
8	5.2	17.0	0.6	22.1	-	4.0	31.6	22.8	9.2	2.4	39.0	20.7
9	-	25.1	8.2	-	-	22.3	-	-	12.6	1.6	21.1	15.2
10	11.8	0.7	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	1.7
11	-	9.1	-	37.1	25.1	13.0	35.6	13.9	4.1	46.5	5.7	11.6
12	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	1.0
13	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.4
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	2.5	1.5
15	-	-	-	-	-	19.5	-	-	1.6	-	-	3.0
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.5	-	-	-	1.2

- Legend:
- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Poverty                      | 9. Modernization          |
| 2. Employment Opportunities     | 10. Infrastructure        |
| 3. Increase in Income           | 11. Attitude              |
| 4. No Income Sources            | 12. Community Development |
| 5. Government Aid               | 13. Cultural Environment  |
| 6. Cost of Living               | 14. Outside Influences    |
| 7. Fishing Industry Improvement | 15. Population Increase   |
| 8. Education                    | 16. Political Leadership  |

During the past 10 years the communities of Northern Palawan have experienced population growths due to an influx of immigrants. That influx may be expected to grow with the development of tourism and coupled with the fact that outsider intrusion was cited as a problem affecting the indigenous peoples, immigration and its effects warrant further investigation. Table 8-6 shows the assessment of the change in number of immigrants.

Table 8-6 Changes in Number of Immigrants (%)

Municipality	Increased Significantly	Increased Slightly	Decreased Significantly	Decreased Slightly	No Change	No Answer
Busuanga	20.1	35.1	2.0	0.5	35.1	7.2
Coron	51.1	39.9	1.4	-	3.3	4.4
Culion	25.9	21.8	-	7.1	40.5	4.7
Linapacan	29.6	17.2	-	-	53.2	-
El Nido	36.3	55.1	0.3	0.3	7.9	0.2
Taytay	55.6	33.9	0.5	-	9.8	0.3
Araceli	54.6	24.6	5.4	-	13.6	1.8
Dumaran	35.2	10.9	0.7	-	51.0	2.1
Roxas	19.9	54.4	1.7	2.6	19.4	2.0
San Vicente	19.7	61.9	-	3.2	15.3	-
Puerto Princesa	44.0	33.1	-	0.9	21.9	-
Study Area	39.1	37.6	0.7	1.2	20.1	1.2

Annex A

Department of Tourism  
and  
Philippine Statistical Association

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD SURVEY  
OF NORTHERN PALAWAN**

<b>GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION</b>									
Municipality _____			<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> </table>						
Barangay _____			<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> </table>						
Sitio _____									
Name of Respondent _____									
Address _____									
Sample Respondent Control Number _____			<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> </table>						
<b>INTERVIEW STATUS</b>									
Record of Visits (1)	Date (2)	Status of Interview (3)	Codes for Interview Status (4)						
First Visit			1 = Completed						
Second Visit			2 = Partially Completed						
Third Visit			3 = Not Interviewed						
<b>CERTIFICATION</b>									
<p>I hereby certify that the data set forth were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with instructions.</p>	<p>Interviewer: _____ Signature over printed name</p> <p>Team Supervisor: _____ Signature over printed name</p>	<p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date Accomplished</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date Reviewed</p>							

## A. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

LINE NO.	NAME OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS <small>(Last Name, First Name)</small>	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE OF LAST BIRTH-DAY	PLACE OF BIRTH	LENGTH OF STAY (IN YEARS)		OCCUPATION	
						PALAWAN	THIS MUN.	DESCRIPTION	CODE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
01		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
02		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
03		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
04		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
05		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
06		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
07		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
08		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
09		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
10		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
11		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
12		<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

**CODES FOR COL. 3 (RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD)**

- 1 Head
- 2 Wife/Spouse
- 3 Son/Daughter
- 4 Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law
- 5 Grandson/Granddaughter
- 6 Father/Mother
- 7 Other relative
- 8 Boarder
- 9 Domestic Helper
- 0 Non-Relative

**CODES FOR COL. 6 (PLACE OF BIRTH)**

- 1 Same City/Municipality
- 2 Different Municipality Within Palawan
- 3 Outside Palawan, Within Philippines
- 4 Outside Palawan, Outside Philippines

**CODES FOR COL. 7 AND 8**

- 1 Less than one year
- 2 One to five years
- 3 Over five years

## B. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
B0	Copy entries from Section A. a. LINE NUMBER: ..... b. SEX: ..... c. AGE: ..... d. PLACE OF BIRTH: .....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
B1	What is the highest grade/year that you have completed? ..... If college graduate or higher, specify degree. (Specify) .....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
B2	(IF B0d = 3, 4) What was your main reason for migrating to Palawan?	MARRIAGE ..... 1 LIVELIHOOD/EMPLOYMENT ..... 2 WENT WITH PARENTS/FAMILY ..... 3 OTHERS (Specify) ..... 9	

## C. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

C1	What is your family's major source of income? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
C2	What is your family's average monthly income?	LESS THAN P 1,000 ..... 1 1,000 TO 1,499 ..... 2 1,500 TO 1,999 ..... 3 2,000 TO 2,499 ..... 4 2,500 TO 2,999 ..... 5 3,000 TO 3,499 ..... 6 3,500 TO 3,999 ..... 7 4,000 TO 4,999 ..... 8 5,000 TO 5,999 ..... 9 6,000 AND OVER ..... 10	
C3	What is the language dialect generally spoken at home by members of your household?	TAGALOG ..... 1 CUYONAN ..... 2 HILIGAYNON ..... 3 PINALAWAN ..... 4 CEBUANO ..... 5 TAGBANUA ..... 6 OTHERS (SPECIFY) ..... 9	
C4	What is the tenure status of this housing unit?	OWNED/BEING AMORTIZED ..... 1 RENTED ..... 2 BEING OCCUPIED FOR FREE WITH CONSENT OF OWNER ..... 3 BEING OCCUPIED FOR FREE WITH OUT CONSENT OF OWNER ..... 4	
C5	What is the tenure status of the lot?	OWNED/BEING AMORTIZED ..... 1 RENTED ..... 2 BEING OCCUPIED FOR FREE WITH CONSENT OF OWNER ..... 3 BEING OCCUPIED FOR FREE WITH OUT CONSENT OF OWNER ..... 4	
C6	What type of toilet facility does your household use?	WATER-SEALED, SEWER/SEPTIC TANK, USED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE HOUSEHOLD ..... 1 WATER-SEALED, SEWER/SEPTIC TANK, SHARED WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLD ..... 2 WATER-SEALED, OTHER DEPOSITORY, USED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE HOUSEHOLD ..... 3 WATER-SEALED, OTHER DEPOSITORY, SHARED WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLD ..... 4 CLOSED PIT ..... 5 OPEN PIT ..... 6 OTHERS (SPECIFY) ..... 7 NONE ..... 8	

### C. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE (Cont'd)

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																																
C7	Construction materials of the roof	GALVANIZED IRON/ALUMINUM ..... 1 TILE/CONCRETE/CLAY TILE ..... 2 HALF GALVANIZED IRON AND HALF CONCRETE ..... 3 WOOD ..... 4 COGON/NIPA/ANAHAW ..... 5 ASBESTOS ..... 6 MAKESHIFT/SALVAGED/IMPROVED MATERIALS ..... 7 OTHERS ..... 9 <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIFY</p>																																																	
C8	Construction materials of the outer walls	CONCRETE/BRICK/STONE ..... 1 WOOD ..... 2 HALF CONCRETE/BRICK/STONE AND HALF WOOD ..... 3 GALVANIZED IRON/ALUMINUM ..... 4 BAMBOO/SAWALI/COGON/NIPA ..... 5 ASBESTOS ..... 6 GLASS ..... 7 MAKESHIFT/SALVAGED/IMPROVED MATERIALS ..... 8 OTHERS ..... 9 <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIFY</p> NO WALLS ..... 10																																																	
C9	Does your household have the following household convenience in working condition?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Code</th> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">1-YES</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2-NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C9a</td> <td>RADIO/RADIO CASSETTE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9b</td> <td>TELEVISION .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9c</td> <td>REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9d</td> <td>VHS/BETAMAX .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9e</td> <td>AIRCONDITIONER .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9f</td> <td>STEREO SYSTEM/KARAOKE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9g</td> <td>MOTOR VEHICLE (CAR, JEEP, ETC.) .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9h</td> <td>MOTORIZED BOAT .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9i</td> <td>NON-MOTORIZED BOAT .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9j</td> <td>MOTORCYCLE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C9k</td> <td>BICYCLE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code		1-YES	2-NO	C9a	RADIO/RADIO CASSETTE .....	1	2	C9b	TELEVISION .....	1	2	C9c	REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER .....	1	2	C9d	VHS/BETAMAX .....	1	2	C9e	AIRCONDITIONER .....	1	2	C9f	STEREO SYSTEM/KARAOKE .....	1	2	C9g	MOTOR VEHICLE (CAR, JEEP, ETC.) .....	1	2	C9h	MOTORIZED BOAT .....	1	2	C9i	NON-MOTORIZED BOAT .....	1	2	C9j	MOTORCYCLE .....	1	2	C9k	BICYCLE .....	1	2	
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C10	What is the household's main source of drinking water?	OWN USE, FAUCET, COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ..... 1 SHARED, FAUCET, COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ..... 2 OWN USE, TUBED/PIPED DEEP WELL AT LEAST 100 FT. OR 30 METERS DEEP ..... 3 SHARED, TUBED/PIPED DEEP WELL AT LEAST 100 FT. OR 30 METERS DEEP ..... 4 TUBED/PIPED SWALLOW WELL ..... 5 DUG WELL ..... 6 SPRING, LAKE, RIVER, RAIN, ETC. .... 7 PEDDLER ..... 8																																																	
C11	What fuel does your household use most of the time for cooking?	ELECTRICITY ..... 1 KEROSENE (GAAS) ..... 2 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) ..... 3 CHARCOAL ..... 4 WOOD ..... 5 OTHERS ..... 6 <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIFY</p> NONE ..... 7																																																	

## D. COMMUNITY SERVICES

D1	Which of the following services are available in your community?		AVAILABILITY		D2 If available, are you satisfied with the services?		
			1 - AVAILABLE	2 - NOT AVAILABLE	1 - YES	2 - NO	
	a. Pre-School .....	D1a	1	2	D2a	1	2
	b. Elementary School .....	D1b	1	2	D2b	1	2
	c. High School .....	D1c	1	2	D2c	1	2
	d. College .....	D1d	1	2	D2d	1	2
	e. Vocational/Technical school .....	D1e	1	2	D2e	1	2
	f. Power .....	D1f	1	2	D2f	1	2
	g. Water System .....	D1g	1	2	D2g	1	2
	h. Garbage Collection .....	D1h	1	2	D2h	1	2
	i. Road .....	D1i	1	2	D2i	1	2
	j. Public Transportation .....	D1j	1	2	D2j	1	2
	k. Telecommunication .....	D1k	1	2	D2k	1	2
	l. Mail .....	D1l	1	2	D2l	1	2
	m. Money Order .....	D1m	1	2	D2m	1	2
	n. Parcels .....	D1n	1	2	D2n	1	2
	o. Hospital .....	D1o	1	2	D2o	1	2
	p. Law Enforcement .....	D1p	1	2	D2p	1	2
D3	In your opinion, what are the most serious problems in your community?	Code	1 - YES	2 - NO			
	a. Livelihood/Lack of Employment Opportunities .....	D3a	1	2			
	b. Waste Disposal .....	D3b	1	2			
	c. Deforestation .....	D3c	1	2			
	d. Destruction of Marine Resources .....	D3d	1	2			
	e. Lack of Roads .....	D3e	1	2			
	f. Lack of Power .....	D3f	1	2			
	g. Lack of Water .....	D3g	1	2			
	h. Political Leadership .....	D3h	1	2			
	i. Peace and Order .....	D3i	1	2			
	j. Lack of Medical Services/Facilities .....	D3j	1	2			
	k. Lack of Transportation Facilities .....	D3k	1	2			
	l. Lack of Agricultural Facilities .....	D3l	1	2			
	m. Lack of Public Information .....	D3m	1	2			
	n. Migration Problems .....	D3n	1	2			
	o. Squatters .....	D3o	1	2			
	p. Lack of/Poor School Facilities .....	D3p	1	2			
D4	What community projects by national line agencies or local government units in your community this past year are you aware of?						
	Name of Project	D5 Which agencies implemented them?		D6 Was the project effective or not? 1 - Effective    2 - Not Effective			
	a. _____	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT .....	1	1	2		
		PROVL. GOVERNMENT .....	2				
		MUN'L. GOVERNMENT .....	3				
		BRGY. COUNCIL .....	4				
	b. _____	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT .....	1	1	2		
		PROVL. GOVERNMENT .....	2				
		MUN'L. GOVERNMENT .....	3				
		BRGY. COUNCIL .....	4				
	c. _____	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT .....	1	1	2		
		PROVL. GOVERNMENT .....	2				
		MUN'L. GOVERNMENT .....	3				
		BRGY. COUNCIL .....	4				

## D. COMMUNITY SERVICES (Cont'd)

NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
D7	Are you aware of any NGO's/PO's/PVO's in your community?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ D12
D8	Are you aware of any of their projects in your community this past year?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ D12
D9	What are these projects?	D10 Which NGO/PO/PVO implemented the project?	D11 Was the project effective or not? 1 - Effective 2 - Not Effective
	a _____	_____	1      2
	b _____	_____	1      2
	c _____	_____	1      2
D12	Are you a member of any organization in your community?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ D15
D13	What is/are the name/s of these organization/s and what type of projects do they support/engaged in?		
	Name of NGO/PO/PVO	D14 Type of Projects	
	1 _____	.....	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
	2 _____	.....	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
	3 _____	.....	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D15	Would you like to join any organization in your community?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ D18
D16	Which organization do you like to join?	D17 What type of project does it support/engaged in?	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D18	Do you feel secure/safe in your barangay?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 3	→ E1 → E1
D19	Are you willing to contribute your time to security efforts?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ E1
D20	Why are you not willing to contribute your time?	NO TIME ..... 1 FEAR ..... 2 OTHERS ..... 9	

**CODES FOR D14 AND D17. (Type of Project)**

- 1 Social Services
- 2 Livelihood
- 3 Religious Activities
- 4 Education/Manpower Development Program
- 5 Environment Monitoring
- 6 Peace and Order Maintenance
- 7 Others



## E. TOURISM

NO	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO																																				
E1	Are there tourist attractions in your community?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → E5 DON'T KNOW ..... 3 → E5																																					
E2	What are these tourist attractions? a. _____ b. _____	<table border="1" style="width: 50px; height: 50px; margin: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																																					
E3	What kind of tourists visit these attractions in your community?	FOREIGNERS ..... 1 FILIPINOS RESIDING OUTSIDE PALAWAN ..... 2 PALAWEÑOS ..... 3																																					
E4	Which of the following activities are usually engaged in by tourist visiting your community?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">Code</th> <th style="width: 85%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%;">1-YES</th> <th style="width: 5%;">2-NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E4a</td> <td>PLEASURE/VACATION .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E4b</td> <td>BUSINESS/PROFESSIONAL WORK .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E4c</td> <td>VISIT FRIENDS/RELATIVES .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E4d</td> <td>CONVENTION/CONFERENCE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E4e</td> <td>EXCHANGE PORGRAMS .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E4f</td> <td>OFFICIAL GOVT MISSION .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E4g</td> <td>HEALTH REASONS .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code		1-YES	2-NO	E4a	PLEASURE/VACATION .....	1	2	E4b	BUSINESS/PROFESSIONAL WORK .....	1	2	E4c	VISIT FRIENDS/RELATIVES .....	1	2	E4d	CONVENTION/CONFERENCE .....	1	2	E4e	EXCHANGE PORGRAMS .....	1	2	E4f	OFFICIAL GOVT MISSION .....	1	2	E4g	HEALTH REASONS .....	1	2					
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E4f	OFFICIAL GOVT MISSION .....	1	2																																				
E4g	HEALTH REASONS .....	1	2																																				
E5	What is your personal view of tourists visiting your community?	POSITIVE ..... 1 NEGATIVE ..... 2 NO OPINION ..... 3																																					
E6	Does your houshold benefit from the tourist trade?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → E8																																					
E7	In what way does your household benefit from tourist trade?	INCOME ..... 1 JOB OPPORTUNITIES ..... 2 OTHERS ..... 3 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>SPECIFY</i></p>																																					
E8	In your opinion, should tourism be developed in your community?	YES ..... 1 → E10 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 3																																					
E9	Why do you think tourism should not be developed?	<table border="1" style="width: 50px; height: 50px; margin: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>					F1																																
E10	What kind of tourism should be developed in your community?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">Code</th> <th style="width: 85%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%;">1-YES</th> <th style="width: 5%;">2-NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E10a</td> <td>CULTURAL .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E10b</td> <td>ADAVENTURE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E10c</td> <td>FARM .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E10d</td> <td>ECOTOURISM .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E10e</td> <td>BACKYARD .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E10f</td> <td>MASS .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E10g</td> <td>CONVENTION .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E10h</td> <td>INCENTIVE TRAVEL .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code		1-YES	2-NO	E10a	CULTURAL .....	1	2	E10b	ADAVENTURE .....	1	2	E10c	FARM .....	1	2	E10d	ECOTOURISM .....	1	2	E10e	BACKYARD .....	1	2	E10f	MASS .....	1	2	E10g	CONVENTION .....	1	2	E10h	INCENTIVE TRAVEL .....	1	2	
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E10h	INCENTIVE TRAVEL .....	1	2																																				
E11	Do you want tourism to become a major industry in your community?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 3																																					

## E. TOURISM (Cont'd)

NO	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO									
E12	What in your opinion are the effects of tourism development?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>_____</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	_____			_____			_____			
_____												
_____												
_____												
E13	Are you willing to participate in tourism development in your barangay?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → F1 DON'T KNOW ..... 3 → F1										
E14	In what way are you willing to participate in tourism development?	PUT UP BUSINESS ..... 1 JOIN AN ORGANIZATION ..... 2 VOLUNTEER SKILLS ..... 3 OTHERS ..... 9 <i>SPECIFY</i>										
E15	How do you feel about promoting and organizing indigenous festivals and rituals for tourism?	POSITIVE ..... 1 NEGATIVE ..... 2 NO COMMENT ..... 3										
E16	What does your community need for tourism development?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>_____</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	_____			_____						
_____												
_____												

## F. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

F1	Do you think the environment needs to be protected?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 3	
F2	Where did you first hear or read about the importance of protecting the natural environment?	AT HOME ..... 1 IN SCHOOL ..... 2 FROM BARANGAY OFFICIALS ..... 3 FROM CHURCH LEADERS ..... 4 RADIO ..... 5 TELEVISION ..... 6 NEWSPAPER ..... 7 OTHER PRINT MEDIA ..... 8 OTHERS ..... 9 <i>SPECIFY</i>	

### CODES FOR E12 (Effects of Tourism)

01 Increase in Employment/ Business opportunities	11 Pedophilia
02 Opportunity to learn about other cultures	12 Increase in Prices of Commodities
03 Other Positive Effects	13 Water Pollution
04 More Noise	14 Degradation of Natural Environment
05 More Garbage	15 Crime/Violence
06 Gets Crowded	16 Commercialization of Cultures
07 Drugs	17 Altered Value System
08 Gambling	18 Other Adverse Effects
09 Female Prostitution	
10 Male Prostitution	

### CODES FOR E16. (Needs for Tourism Development)

01 Airport	09 Restaurant
02 Seaport	10 Participation
03 Roads	11 Community
04 Power Plant	12 Political Leadership
05 Water System	13 Promotion/Collaterals
06 Waste Disposal System	14 Training
07 Hotel	15 Tourist Transport
08 Resort	16 Others

F. ENVIRONMENT (Cont'd)				
NO	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO
F3	Are you aware of any environmentally damaging activities in your community?	YES ..... 1	NO ..... 2	→ F11
F4	What are these environmentally damaging activities in your community?	F5 Who are involved in this activity?	F6 How frequent is this activity?	
	a. Dynamite Fishing	F4a		
	b. Cyanide Fishing	F4b		
	c. Other Destructive Fishing Gear	F4c		
	d. Illegal Wildlife Trade	F4d		
	e. Kaingin	F4e		
	f. Quarrying	F4f		
	g. Improper Waste Disposal	F4g		
	h. Others	F4h		
F7	Do you think these activities should be penalized?	YES ..... 1	NO ..... 2	DON'T KNOW ..... 3
F8	Have measures been undertaken to curb these activities?	YES ..... 1	NO ..... 2	DON'T KNOW ..... 3
F9	What measures have been undertaken to curb these activities?	F10 Was this measure effective or not?		
	a. _____	1 - Effective	2 - Not Effective	
	b. _____	1	2	
F11	In your opinion, who should manage the natural environment?	BARANGAY OFFICIAL ..... 1	MUNICIPAL/CITY OFFICIALS ..... 2	PROVINCIAL GOVT. .... 3
		NATIONAL GOVT. .... 4	NGO's/PO's/PVO's ..... 5	THE PEOPLE ..... 6
		OTHERS ..... 9	SPECIFY	
F12	Which measures should be implemented to protect the natural environment?	Code	1-YES	2-NO
		F12a	ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ..... 1	2
		F12b	EDUCATION ..... 1	2
		F12c	SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES ..... 1	2
		F12d	PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS ..... 1	2
		F12e	OTHERS ..... 1	2
			Specify	
CODES FOR F5 (Involved in Activities)		CODES FOR F6 (Frequency of Activity)		
1. Local Folks		1. Very Frequent		
2. Others from Palawan		2. Moderately Frequent		
3. Outsiders		3. Rarely		

F. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (Cont'd)					
NO.	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
F13	Are you aware of any environmental education programs in your community?	YES .....	1		
		NO .....	2		→ F16
F14	Which organization conducts these education programs?	F15 Was the program effective or not?			
		Code	1-Yes 2-No	1-Effective 2-Not Effective	
	a. National/Local government .....	F14a	1 2	1 2	
	b. NGO's .....	F14b	1 2	1 2	
	c. Church .....	F14c	1 2	1 2	
	d. Others (Specify) .....	F14d	1 2	1 2	
F16	Are you currently engaged in activities to protect the natural environment?	YES .....	1		→ F18
		NO .....	2		
F17	Would you like to be engaged in activities to protect the natural environment?	YES .....	1		
		NO .....	2		→ G1
F18	What activities to protect the natural environment (are you/would you like to be) engaged in?	_____		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		_____		<input type="checkbox"/>	
G. SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT					
G1	What ethnic group do you belong?	CUYONAN .....	1		
		PALAWAN .....	2		
		BATAK .....	3		
		TAGBUNUA .....	4		
		OTHERS (Specify) .....	9		
G2	What do you think are the main problems affecting/ facing the indigenous community in Palawan?	_____		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		_____		<input type="checkbox"/>	
G3	In your opinion, does tourism have an effect on the culture of the indigenous communities?	YES .....	1		
		NO .....	2		→ G5
		DON'T KNOW .....	3		→ G5
G4	What kind of effect?	POSITIVE .....	1		
		NEGATIVE .....	2		
		BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE .....	3		
G5	Have you noticed a change in the lifestyle: value system of local people in your community during the past ten years?	YES .....	1		
		NO .....	2		→ G8
G6	In what way has local people changed?	_____			
		_____			
G7	What do you think are the causes of these changes?	_____			
		_____			
G8	How would you assess the change in the number of in-migrants in your community during the past ten years?	INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY .....	1		
		INCREASED SLIGHTLY .....	2		
		DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY .....	3		
		DECREASED SLIGHTLY .....	4		
		NO CHANGE .....	5		
G9	(If 1, 2, 3, or 4 in G8) What is the effect of this to your community?	_____			

END INTERVIEW

Occupation Distribution by Barangay for  
El Nido and Busuanga

Barangay	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Butuang	-	-	5	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	(75.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	(20.0)	104	
Burabod	-	-	35	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	(35.0)	313	(45.0)	35	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	696	
Concepcion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	(25.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	
Maglambay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	(90.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	
New Bus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	(55.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	
Panlaitan	-	-	174	(25.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	(5.0)	-	-	383	(55.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696	
Salvacion	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	(25.0)	276		
San Rafael	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	(35.0)	-	-	-	-	-	47	(45.0)	104		
Santo Niño	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	(25.0)	-	-	-	-	-	16	(10.0)	163		
<b>Bus. Total</b>	-	-	214	(8.1)	-	-	62	(2.4)	-	-	35	(1.3)	244	(9.2)	1,230	(46.6)	35	(1.3)	-	-	-	330	(12.5)	422	(16.0)	2,641

**El Nido**

Barangay	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Bebeladan	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	12	(5.0)	145	(60.0)	12	(5.0)	-	-	-	48	(20.0)	-	241	
Bucana	-	-	76	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456	(30.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	989	(65.0)	1,522
Buena Suerte	-	-	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	15	(10.0)	15	(10.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	(10.0)	92	(60.0)	153
Corong-cor.	-	-	6	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	(35.0)	6	(5.0)	6	(5.0)	-	-	-	54	(45.0)	121
Maligaya	-	-	31	(20.0)	-	-	23	(15.0)	-	-	-	-	23	(15.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	61	(40.0)	153
Manlag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	
Masagana	-	-	54	(35.0)	-	-	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	(5.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	23	(15.0)	54	(35.0)	153
Sibaltan	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	76	(5.0)	1,141	(75.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	(15.0)	1,522
<b>El Nido Total</b>	-	-	6	(0.1)	174	(2.6)	131	(1.9)	15	(0.2)	15	(0.2)	119	(1.8)	2,041	(30.3)	26	(0.4)	14	(0.2)	-	86	(1.3)	1,478	(21.9)	6,747

A - Armed Forces

B - Other Occupation not classified

C - Govt Officials, Executives, Managers, Proprietors, Super

D - Professionals

E - Technicians and Associate Professionals

F - Clerks

G - Service Workers, Shop and Market Workers

H - Farmers, Forestry Workers, and Fishermen

I - Trades and Related Workers

J - Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers

K - Labourers and Unskilled Workers

L - Students, Housekeepers, Retired, No Work

\* "No Answers" were 2.6% in Busuanga and 0% in El Nido.

## Annex B

Source of Income Distribution by Barangay for  
El Nido and Busuanga

Barangay	Agricultural		Non-Agricultural		Crop Farming & Gardening		Livestock & Poultry		Fishing		Forestry & Hunting		Wholesale & Retail		Manufacturing		Transportation, Storage & Comm.		Entrepreneurial Activities		Net Share of Crops		Foreign Assist.		Domestic Source Assist.		Others		No Answer		Total Resp. (Ex-pended)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Bebelaidan	12	(5.0)	84	(35.0)	84	(35.0)	-	-	60	(25.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241		
Bucana	-	-	76	(5.0)	152	(10.0)	-	-	1,141	(75.0)	-	-	152	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,522		
Ibuena Suete	-	-	69	(45.0)	15	(10.0)	15	(10.0)	15	(10.0)	-	-	23	(15.0)	-	-	-	-	8	(5.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153		
Corong-corong	-	-	24	(20.0)	30	(25.0)	-	-	54	(45.0)	-	-	6	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	6	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121		
Malgaya	-	-	84	(55.0)	23	(15.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	(15.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	8	(5.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153		
Manlag	-	-	-	-	241	(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241			
Masagana	-	-	69	(45.0)	31	(20.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	(15.0)	23	(15.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153		
Sibaitan	76	(5.0)	76	(5.0)	913	(60.0)	-	-	152	(10.0)	76	(5.0)	76	(5.0)	76	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	76	(5.0)	1,522		
	88	(2.1)	483	(11.8)	1,490	(36.3)	15	(0.4)	1,423	(34.7)	76	(1.9)	303	(7.4)	31	(0.7)	21	(0.5)	15	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(0.2)	76	(1.9)	4,105		
<b>Busuanga</b>																																	
Burungay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buluang	-	-	-	-	10	(10.0)	-	-	52	(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	(35.0)	104
Burabod	35	(5.0)	139	(20.0)	209	(30.0)	-	-	209	(30.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	(15.0)	696	
Concepcion	8	(5.0)	33	(20.0)	-	-	-	-	82	(50.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	(20.0)	163	
Maglambay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	(65.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	(35.0)	276	
New Busuanga	25	(15.0)	16	(10.0)	33	(20.0)	-	-	49	(30.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	(25.0)	163		
Panlaitan	-	-	-	-	70	(10.0)	-	-	348	(50.0)	-	-	70	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	(10.0)	696	
Salvation	-	-	-	-	28	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	(80.0)	276	
San Rafael	-	-	-	-	83	(80.0)	-	-	16	(15.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	(5.0)	104		
Santo Niño	-	-	16	(10.0)	65	(40.0)	-	-	16	(10.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	(35.0)	163		
	67	(2.6)	205	(7.7)	498	(18.8)	0	(0.0)	951	(36.0)	8	(0.3)	70	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	102	(3.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	43	(1.6)	35	(1.3)	663	(25.1)	2,641		

Annex B

Household Income Distribution by Barangay for  
El Nido and Busuanga

Barangay	< P 1,000		1,000 - 1,499		1,500 - 1,999		2,000 - 2,499		2,500 - 2,999		3,000 - 3,499		3,500 - 3,999		4,000 - 4,999		5,000 - 5,999		6,000 & over		N/A		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Buluang	10	(10.0)	26	(25.0)	16	(15.0)	26	(25.0)	10	(10.0)	5	(5.0)	5	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	5	(5.0)	-	-	104
Burabod	35	(5.0)	-	-	35	(5.0)	209	(30.0)	209	(30.0)	139	(20.0)	-	-	35	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	35	(5.0)	696
Concepcion	-	-	16	(10.0)	8	(5.0)	8	(5.0)	65	(40.0)	49	(30.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	8	(5.0)	-	-	163
Maglambay	-	-	-	-	41	(15.0)	124	(45.0)	28	(10.0)	41	(15.0)	28	(10.0)	14	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
New Bus.	41	(25.0)	57	(35.0)	16	(10.0)	16	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	8	(5.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	8	(5.0)	163
Panlaitan	-	-	139	(20.0)	70	(10.0)	70	(10.0)	139	(20.0)	139	(20.0)	35	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	35	(5.0)	70	(10.0)	696
Salvacion	14	(5.0)	69	(25.0)	83	(30.0)	55	(20.0)	14	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	(5.0)	28	(10.0)	276	
San Rafael	16	(15.0)	26	(25.0)	26	(25.0)	21	(20.0)	5	(5.0)	5	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.0)	104
Santo Niño	-	-	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	41	(25.0)	49	(30.0)	25	(15.0)	25	(15.0)	-	-	8	(5.0)	8	(5.0)	163
<b>Bus. Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>(4.4)</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>(12.9)</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>(11.2)</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>(20.0)</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>(19.4)</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>(16.2)</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>(3.1)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>(2.7)</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>(5.6)</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>(5.6)</b>	<b>2,641</b>

El Nido

Barangay	< P 1,000		1,000 - 1,499		1,500 - 1,999		2,000 - 2,499		2,500 - 2,999		3,000 - 3,499		3,500 - 3,999		4,000 - 4,999		5,000 - 5,999		6,000 & over		N/A		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Bebeladan	60	(25.0)	48	(20.0)	24	(10.0)	36	(15.0)	-	-	60	(25.0)	-	-	12	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	
Bucana	761	(50.0)	456	(30.0)	304	(20.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,522		
Buena Suerte	-	-	15	(10.0)	15	(10.0)	15	(10.0)	38	(25.0)	-	-	8	(5.0)	-	-	8	(5.0)	54	(35.0)	-	-	153	
Corong-cor.	30	(25.0)	30	(25.0)	18	(15.0)	12	(10.0)	12	(10.0)	6	(5.0)	-	-	6	(5.0)	-	-	6	(5.0)	-	-	121	
Malgaya	15	(10.0)	15	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	(20.0)	23	(15.0)	8	(5.0)	-	-	-	61	(40.0)	-	-	153
Manlag	72	(30.0)	121	(50.0)	-	-	24	(10.0)	-	-	12	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	12	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	241	
Masagana	-	-	15	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	(15.0)	-	-	-	-	15	(10.0)	92	(60.0)	-	-	155	
Sibaitan	304	(20.0)	761	(50.0)	152	(10.0)	152	(10.0)	76	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	(5.0)	-	-	-	-	1,522	
<b>El Nido Total</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>(30.3)</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>(35.6)</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>(12.5)</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>(5.8)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>(3.1)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>(3.2)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(0.6)</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>(2.7)</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>(5.2)</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>(5.2)</b>	<b>4,105</b>	