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Are They Meeting Their Minimum Basic Needs? (A Profile of Barangay Masuso and Real de Cacarong)

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ARE THEY MEETING THEIR MINIMUM BASIC NEEDS? Profile of Barangays Masusô and Real de Cacarong

by

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I. INTRODUCTION

Bulacan has the third lowest poverty incidence, after the National Capital Region and Cavite. In 1994, the poverty incidence in Bulacan is 17.3 in 1994, against a national figure of 37.5. This is significantly lower than its poverty incidence of 24.1 in 1991. However, in spite of its above average performance in reducing poverty, we still find pockets of poor communities in the province.

Pandi is a fifth class municipality in Bulacan. Barangay Masusô is a developing barangay, with its gradually growing home and livestock industries to complement its rice production. Its livestock industry has attracted migrants from other provinces. On the other hand, Barangay Real de Cacarong is an upland area with farming as its major source of livelihood.

The data presented in this paper were obtained from the pilot-testing of the community-based monitoring systems in the two barangays. More information could have been generated using the survey data but the paper will focus only on the selected minimum basic needs (MBN) indicators.

The next section presents a profile of Barangay Masusô. The status of the population living in Barangay Real de Cacarong is presented in Section III. A comparison of the scorecards of the two barangays is presented in the last section.

II. PROFILE OF BARANGAY MASUSÔ

The results presented are based on the survey conducted in September 1995. There were 361 households with a total population of 1,835.

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On Survival Needs:

Health

- (1) Ninety-four (94) households had at least one livebirth in 1994. There are 7 households who had infant deaths during the past year.
- (2) Two hundred eleven (211) households have children 1-6 years old in 1994. Six households reported child deaths.

Nutrition

- (3) Out of the 237 households who have children in the 0-6 age range, there are 129 households with at least one malnourished child. There are 259 children, which is 63 percent² of the 410 children aged 0-6, with varying degrees of malnutrition.

Water and Sanitation

- (4) Eighty-two percent of the households have sanitary toilet facilities. Fifty-five (55) households do not have toilet facilities, representing about 15 percent of the total number of households. Some of these 55 households use the *sapa* or stream. Ten households use the open pit, while 5 households did not respond.
- (5) While all residents have access to potable water, only 37 percent have their own water supply. Very few people have piped water, only those who have a "jacuzzi" or electric pump. There is no community water system.

There is no garbage disposal system. While this is not a major problem during the summer since many residents burn their trash, during the rainy season, many throw their garbage in the *sapa* or stream.

On Security Needs:

Shelter

- (6) Twenty-one (21) households, or 6 percent of the households, live in makeshift housing. Forty-six households or about 13 percent have houses with earth flooring.

²The percentages presented in this section are in relation to the number of households who responded to the particular item.

Peace and Order

- (7) About 4 percent of the households have at least one member who was a victim of crime against either person or property. One person was murdered, and thirteen households were robbed during the past year.

On Enabling Needs:*Income and Livelihood*

- (8) Ninety-seven (97) households or 28 percent of the households have monthly per capita income greater than the 1995 monthly per capita poverty threshold of ₱ 944.35 in Region III. Twenty-six (26) households reported no income prior to the month of the survey operation.

This is based only on cash income. Thirty-four (34) households reported receiving income in kind. Eight (8) of the 26 households without cash income earns non-cash income.³

- (9) Ninety-three (93) percent of the households have at least one employed member. Out of the 1,045 individuals who are 15 years old and above, 526 are employed. It must be noted, however, that not all of the 1,043 individuals are in the labor force. Thus, the employment rate would be higher than 50 percent.⁴

In addition to unemployment, another major problem is the seasonal nature of employment. Many of the residents are working for the "bihonan", a noodle factory. The factory operates from November to May and closes during the rainy season. A few of the workers, the supervisors and up, are paid by the factory owners even when the factory is closed. However, the rest are not paid during the period when the factory is temporarily shut down. They are allowed to make *bale*, or they borrow against their future earnings.

- (10) In 185 of the 335 households who have at least 1 employed member, at least one employed member expressed a desire for more hours of work. They cite the

³It is very likely that the income reported underestimates the annual income. The questionnaire asks for the income of the household during the past month. The survey was conducted at the time that many of the "bihonan" factory was closed and the harvest season is nearing. This was taken into account in revising the questionnaire for the survey in Barangay Real de Cacarong.

⁴The questionnaire used in Barangay Masusô did not allow us to determine who are in the labor force. The questionnaire was subsequently revised to take this into account.

inadequacy of their present incomes as the primary reason for seeking more work.

Basic Education and Literacy

- (11) There are 200 households with children aged 6-12. About 70 percent of these households, or 141 households, have all of their children belonging to the relevant age group attending elementary school. In the remaining 30 percent of the households, there is at least one child aged 6-12 who is not enrolled. In terms of count of children in this age group, 288 out of 364 (79 percent) are enrolled. This could be considered low since there is a public elementary school in the barangay.
- (12) Of the 124 households with children aged 13-16, 54 percent have all of their children of this age group attending secondary school. This means that in 57 households, there are 66 children who are 13-16 who are not enrolled in high school.⁵
- (13) There are 58 households with at least one member aged 10 years and over who is illiterate. The total number of illiterates in the barangay is 78.

Political Participation

- (14) Sixty-three (63) households have members who are involved in at least one organization. These organizations include cooperatives and labor unions.
- (15) Ninety-four (94) percent of the households have at least one registered member.
- (16) Ninety-three (93) percent of the households participated in the last elections.

How are they faring in Barangay Masusô?

Using the results of the household survey conducted in September 1995, we examined how the households fared in terms of the minimum basic needs. The performance of the 361 households in Barangay Masusô vis-à-vis the 16 indicators covering the areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, shelter, peace and order, livelihood, basic education and literacy and political participation was assessed.

For each minimum basic need that is being met by the household, we give one

⁵Some of these are actually enrolled in elementary. Perhaps a better indicator would be the number of children who are in school, regardless of whether they are enrolled in elementary or high school.

point. Thus, if the household meets all its basic needs as measured by the 16 indicators, that household gets a score of 16. On the other hand, if the household does not meet any of its basic needs, then it gets a score of zero.⁶

Very few households are meeting all their minimum basic needs, as indicated in Table 9. Out of 361 households, only 7 households, or two percent, are meeting all their minimum basic needs. Six percent of the households meet 15 of their basic needs. Fifty-five percent of the households satisfy at most twelve of the 16 basic needs while nineteen percent satisfy at most 10 of their basic needs. All households are meeting at least 6 of minimum basic needs, except one which has met only 3 basic needs.

Table 10 shows the number of households and the corresponding proportion to total number of respondent households who are meeting that particular basic need. All households have access to safe water supply. The majority of the households are meeting their needs with regards to shelter, health, basic education and literacy, and participation in electoral processes. Most households have access to safe water supply, live in adequate houses, have at least one employed household member, and able to vote.

However, the barangay is not doing very well when it comes to nutrition. About 129 households or 36 percent of the households have malnourished children. In fact, 63 percent of children aged 0-6 are malnourished.

Although most households have at least one employed member, there are still many members looking for work and not finding them. Moreover, underemployment is a problem for many of the employed. Furthermore, 72 percent of the households have incomes that are below the poverty threshold.

Although about 93 percent of the households are actively involved in the political processes as indicated by their participation in the May 1995 elections, only 18 percent of the households are involved in any organization.

Many of the households who have numerous unmet needs are located in Barokan, the purok where many of those employed at GMC reside (see Table 11). Many of them are migrants from outside Bulacan. Also, a number of them have availed of the offer of GMC for voluntary separation and are now unemployed. Moreover, they are no longer allowed to stay in the land where they have built their houses since they are no longer employees of the company.

⁶It should be noted that if the household has no response to any of the MBN indicators, no effort is made to impute an answer. Thus, the MBN score of at least 17 households may be underestimated by 1 point and at least 4 households by 2 or 3 points.

Environment

The stream, which used to be clean and abundant in fish, is now black and smelly. At many places, it is already very narrow because of the trash dumped into it.

III. PROFILE OF BARANGAY REAL DE CACARONG

The results presented are based on the survey conducted in February 1996. Barangay Real de Cacarong consists of 104 households with a total population of 551.

On Survival Needs:

Health

- (1) Nineteen (19) out of 104 households had at least one livebirth during the past year. There are 3 households who had infant deaths in 1995.
- (2) There were no reported deaths of children for the whole barangay during the previous year.

Nutrition

- (3) Out of the 65 households who have children in the 0-6 age range, there are 14 households with at least one malnourished child. There are 19 malnourished children, or 15 percent of the 127 children in the barangay with varying degrees of malnutrition.

Water and Sanitation

- (4) Seventy percent of the households have sanitary toilet facilities. Ten (10) households do not have toilet facilities, representing about 10 percent of the total number of households.
- (5) While all residents have access to potable water, only 28 percent have their own water supply. Very few people have piped water, only those who have a "jacuzzi" or electric pump. There is no community water system.

There is no garbage disposal system. Most of the residents burn their trash while some deposit them in pits dug inside their backyard.

On Security Needs:

Shelter

- (6) Five households, or about 5 percent, live in makeshift housing.

Peace and Order

- (7) About 4 percent of the households have at least one member who was a victim of crime against property.

On Enabling Needs:

Income and Livelihood

- (8) Forty (40) households, or 40 percent of the households have monthly per capita cash income greater than the 1995 monthly per capita poverty threshold of ₱944.35 in Region III. Seven households reported no cash income prior to the month of the survey operation. Two out of these seven households earns income in kind.
- (9) Ninety four (94) percent of the households have at least one employed member. Out of the 240 individuals in the labor force, 185 are employed. This gives an employment rate of 78 percent.

In addition to unemployment, another major problem is the seasonal nature of employment. Many of the residents are farmers. Because the area is mainly upland, the main problem is the lack of irrigation that would facilitate farming all-year-round. Thus, many are rendered jobless until the rainy season comes. During the dry season, some would spend time with other means of livelihood such as mango picking, hog raising, and quarrying. A potential livelihood in the area is quail raising which a few residents started establishing in their own backyards. But many of them opt to sit and wait for the rains to come. Some residents feel that the main problems in their community is that there are no livelihood opportunities in their area and no irrigation.

- (10) From the 185 employed persons in the barangay, 140 individuals expressed a desire for more hours of work. This gives an underemployment rate of 76 percent. Seventy-seven (77) percent of the households have members with at least one member underemployed. They cite the inadequacy of their present incomes as the primary reason for seeking more work.

Basic Education and Literacy

- (11) There are 58 households with children aged 6-12. About 81 percent of these households, or 47 households, have all of the relevant age group attending elementary school. The number of children aged 6-12 in the barangay is 98. Eighty (80) of these children, or about 81 percent, attend primary school. One factor could possibly be that the barangay school is only up to Grade 2. The children who are enrolled in Grade 3 or higher have to travel (most of them walk) to the next barangay where the nearest elementary school is located.
- (12) Out of 36 households with children aged 13-16, 64 percent have all of their children of this age group attending secondary school. This means that in 13 households, there are children who are 13-16 who are not enrolled in high school. Out of the 45 persons aged 13-16 years old, 25 individuals, or 55 percent attend secondary schooling.
- (13) There are 20 households with at least one member aged 10 years and over who is illiterate. The total number of illiterates in the barangay is 22.

Political Participation

- (14) Forty-two (42) households have members who are involved in at least one organization. These organizations include cooperatives and labor unions.
- (15) Ninety seven (97) percent of the households have at least one registered member. Out of the 280 eligible voters in the barangay, 255 persons are registered voters.
- (16) Ninety six (96) percent of the households participated in the last elections. A total of 238, or 93 percent exercised their right to vote last elections.

How are they faring in Barangay Real de Cacarong?

Using the same procedure described in the previous section, we examined how the households fared in terms of the minimum basic needs.

Very few households are meeting all their minimum basic needs, as indicated in Table 20. Out of 104 households, only 4 households, or two percent, are meeting all their minimum basic needs. Fourteen percent of the households meet 15 of their basic needs, while forty-one percent of the households satisfy at most twelve of the 16 basic needs. Two percent satisfy at most 9 of their basic needs. All households are meeting at least 8 of their minimum basic needs.

Table 21 shows the number of households and the corresponding proportion to total number of respondent households who are meeting that particular basic need. The majority of the households are meeting their needs with regards to health, political participation, peace and order, shelter, nutrition, and basic education and literacy. All households have access to safe water supply and no child death has occurred.

Although 94 percent of the households have at least one employed member, there are still many household members looking for work and not finding them. Moreover, underemployment is a problem for three-fourths of the households. Furthermore, 3 out of every 5 households have incomes below the poverty threshold.

Many of the households who have many unmet needs are located in Gulod with 27 households meeting at most twelve out of the 16 indicators (refer to Table 22). Also, none of the households in Gulod achieved a perfect score of 16. Gulod is farthest from the municipal hall of Pandi and also the terrain is steepest.

Environment

Some of the unemployed resorts to the back-breaking work of quarrying. A visit to the area reveals large holes in the ground where rocks have been quarried. For each truckload of rocks, one gets ₱300 for two days work while the owner of the land gets ₱200.

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Based on their scorecards, it seems that Barangay Real de Cacarong is faring better than Barangay Masusô⁷. The proportion of households who have achieved at least a specific number of minimum basic needs is always higher in the case of the former barangay as shown in Table 23. The higher participation rate of households in Barangay Real de Cacarong in cooperatives may partly explain why employment rate and incomes are higher than in Barangay Masusô.

In both barangays, the major problem is the lack of employment opportunities. This is aggravated by the poor infrastructure facilities in the areas. Roads are poor and public transportation facilities are inadequate. The problem is more severe in Barangay Real de Cacarong where a one way trip via tricycle to the nearest market is ₱20. Thus, the residents do not go to the market anymore if they only have ₱100 to spend.

⁷The questionnaire used in Barangay Real de Cacarong is an improved version of the one used in Barangay Masusô. Moreover, non-response was reduced in Barangay Real de Cacarong as a result of improved training for the enumerators. Thus, the data are not exactly comparable.

Irrigation facilities are either absent or inadequate. Consequently, incomes from farming are low and irregular. In the case of Barangay Real de Cacarong, even vegetable farming during the dry season is minimal because of the difficulty of pumping water.

A review of the accomplished questionnaires suggests possible links between lack of job opportunities and the low educational attainment of the unemployed and underemployed.

In the case of Barangay Masusô, the second most pressing problem is the high incidence of malnutrition. Possible intervention programs are education for mothers on proper nutrition, feeding programs for children, and family planning.⁸

The provision of sanitary toilet facilities would address the needs of 28 percent of the households in Barangay Real de Cacarong and 18 percent of the households in Barangay Masusô.

The status of the two communities would be expected to change with the weather. While the "bihonan" workers of Barangay Masusô are hoping that the summer season will be extended so they can continue working, the upland farmers of Barangay Real de Cacarong are eagerly hoping that the rains will come soon so that they can start preparing their lands for the once-a-year palay crop.

⁸Yet when we presented these results to the barangay officials, the project that they want to implement is the construction of a barangay hall.

Table 1
Barangay of Masusô
Brief Profile

A. Land and Population

Land Area (sq. kilometers)	2.3
Population	1,835
Person per sq. kilometer	797
Number of Households	361
Average number of persons/household	5.1

B. Health and Nutrition

	Number	Percentage
Disabled persons	21	1.1
Livebirths	97	5.3
Infant deaths	8	8.2
Living children (1-6 yrs. old)	330	18.0
Deaths of children	6	1.8
Children (0-6 yrs. old)	410	22.3
Malnourished children (0-6 yrs. old)	259	63.2

C. Security

	Number	Percentage
Persons who were victims of crime	14	0.8

D. Education and Literacy

	Number	Percentage
Children (6-12 yrs. old)	364	19.8
Children in elementary schools	288	79.1
Persons (13-16 yrs. old)	166	9.0
Persons in secondary schools	100	60.2
Persons 10 yrs. old and above	1268	69.1
Literate persons	1190	93.8

Table 1 (cont.)

E. Employment	Number
Employed	531
14 years old and below	5
Male	1
Female	4
15 years old and above	526
Male	355
Female	171
Underemployed	280
Male	183
Female	97

Table 2
MIMAP Indicators
Barangay Masusô in Pandi, Bulacan

Area of Concern	Indicators	Number of Households	Percentage		
A. Survival	Health	Households with at least 1 Livebirths	94	26.5	
		Households with no Infant Death	87	92.6	
		Households with Children 1-6 years old	211	58.4	
		Households with no deaths of Children (1-6 yrs. old)	205	97.2	
	Nutrition	Households with Children 0-6 years old	237	65.7	
		Households with no Malnourished Children	108	45.6	
	Water and Sanitation	Households with access to Sanitary Toilet Facility	291	81.7	
		Households with access to Safe Drinking Water	357	100.0	
	B. Security	Shelter	Households not in Makeshift Housing	338	94.2
		Peace and Order	Households with no Members who were victims of Crimes	326	95.9
C. Enabling	Income and Livelihood	Households with income greater than the poverty threshold	97	28.4	
		Households with at least 1 Employed Member	335	92.8	
		Households with no Underemployed Member	150	44.8	
	Basic Education and Literacy	Households with 6-12 years old Children	200	55.6	
		Households with Children Attending Elementary Schooling	141	70.5	
		Households with Members 13-16 years old	124	34.5	
		Households with Members Attending Secondary Schooling	67	54.0	
		Households with all Member who are Literate	303	84.6	
		Households with at least 1 Household member who is a member of any Organization	63	17.7	
	Political Participation	Households with Registered Voters	332	94.1	
		Households with members who actually voted in May 1995	321	93.3	

Table 3

**Number and Proportion of Households by
Type of Construction Materials of Walls
(BARANGAY MASUSÔ)**

Construction Materials Used	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Concrete/Brick/Stone	171	47.4
Wood	91	25.2
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	47	13.0
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	10	2.8
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	25	6.9
Glass	1	0.3
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised Materials	14	3.9
No Response	2	0.6
Total	361	100

Table 4

**Number and Proportion of Households by
Type of Construction Materials of Roof
(BARANGAY MASUSÔ)**

Construction Materials Used	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	318	88.1
Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	2	0.6
Wood	7	1.9
Half Galvanized Iron and and Cogon/Nipa/Anahaw	1	0.3
Cogon/Nipa/Anahaw	23	6.4
Asbestos	1	0.3
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised Materials	7	1.9
No Response	2	0.6
Total	361	100

Table 5**Number and Proportion of Households by
Type of Construction Materials of Floor
(BARANGAY MASUSÔ)**

Construction Materials Used	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Natural Floor/Earth/Sand	46	12.7
Wood/Palm/Bamboo	59	16.3
Ceramic Tiles	1	0.3
Cement	252	69.8
Others	1	0.3
No Response	2	0.6
Total	361	100

Table 6**Number and Proportion of Households by
Type of Toilet Facility Used
(BARANGAY MASUSÔ)**

Type of Toilet Facility	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Flush, Own Used	9	2.5
Flush, Shared	4	1.1
de Buhos, Own Used	148	41.0
de Buhos, Shared	101	28.0
Closed Pit	29	8.0
Open Pit	10	2.8
No Toilet Facility	55	15.2
No Response	5	1.4
Total	361	100

Table 7

Number and Proportion of Households by Source of Water Supply (BARANGAY MASUSÔ)

Source of Water Supply	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Deep Well, Own Use	73	20.2
Deep Well, Shared	83	23.0
Shallow Well, Own Use	61	16.9
Shallow Well, Shared	140	38.8
No Response	4	1.1
Total	361	100

Table 8
Frequency Distribution of Per-Capita Cash Income
(BARANGAY MASUSÔ)

Monthly Income (Per-Capita)	Number of Households	Percentage
none	26	7.2
below 100	6	1.7
100-199	23	6.4
200-399	65	18.0
400-599	50	13.9
600-799	45	12.5
800-999	37	10.2
1,000-1,199	29	8.0
1,200-1,399	14	3.9
1,400-1,599	10	2.8
1,600-1,799	10	2.8
1,800-1,999	4	1.1
2,000 and above	21	5.8
no response	21	5.8
	361	100
with non-cash income	34	

Note: This refers to cash income only. Eight out of the 26 households without cash income earns income kind.

Table 9

**Performance of 361 Households in Barangay
Masusô vis-à-vis the 16 MBN Indicators**

Scores	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
0	0	0.0
1	0	0.0
2	0	0.0
3	1	0.3
4	0	0.0
5	0	0.0
6	2	0.6
7	2	0.6
8	14	3.9
9	15	4.2
10	34	9.4
11	47	13.0
12	83	23.0
13	85	23.5
14	49	13.6
15	22	6.1
16	7	1.9
	361	100

Note : Each point represents one basic need that is being met. A score of 16 means that all of the basic needs are being met by the household. A zero score means that no basic need is being met.

Table 10

Number of Households and the Corresponding Proportion to Total Number of
Respondent Households Meeting the Minimum Basic Needs
(BARANGAY MASUSÔ)

M I M A P Indicators	Rank	Number of Households	Proportion^{a/} (in percent)
Households with access to safe water supply	1	357	100
Households with no deaths of children (1-6 yrs. old)	2	315	98.1
Households with no infant death	3	314	97.8
Households not in makeshift housing	4	343	95.5
Households with at least 1 member who is a registered voter (18 yrs. old and above)	5	332	94.1
Households with at least 1 member who participated in the May 1995 election	6	321	93.3
Households with at least 1 employed member (15 yrs. old and above)	7	335	92.8
Households with no members who were victims of crimes	8	304	89.4
Households with all members who are literate	9	303	84.6
Households with all members 13-16 yrs. old attending secondary schooling	10	302	84.1
Households with all children 6-12 yrs. old attending elementary schooling	11	301	83.6
Households with access to sanitary toilet facility	12	291	81.7
Households with no malnourished children (0-6 yrs. old)	13	232	64.3
Households with no underemployed worker	14	150	44.8
Households with income greater than the poverty threshold	15	97	28.4
Households with at least 1 member who is a member of any organization	16	63	17.7

a/ Divisor used is the total number of households less the number of households who did not respond to the particular item.

Table 11**Distribution of Households by Area and by MBN Scores
(BARANGAY MASUSÔ)**

Scores	Purok				Total
	Barokan	GMC	Paltok	Hulo	
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0
6	2	0	0	0	2
7	1	0	1	0	2
8	9	1	2	2	14
9	10	3	1	1	15
10	17	5	8	4	34
11	19	12	7	9	47
12	30	9	28	16	83
13	25	15	31	14	85
14	17	6	15	11	49
15	4	4	10	4	22
16	3	1	2	1	7
Total	137	56	105	63	361

Table 12
Barangay Real de Cacarong
Brief Profile

A. Land and Population

Land Area (sq. kilometers)	1.8
Population	551
Person per sq. kilometer	306
Number of Households	104
Average number of persons/household	5.3

B. Health and Nutrition

	Number	Percentage
Disabled persons	19	3.4
Livebirths	19	3.4
Infant deaths	3	15.8
Living children (1-6 yrs. old)	110	20.0
Deaths of children	0	0.0
Children (0-6 yrs. old)	127	23.0
Malnourished children (0-6 yrs. old)	19	15.0

C. Security

	Number	Percentage
Persons who were victims of crime	4	0.7

D. Education and Literacy

	Number	Percentage
Children (6-12 yrs. old)	98	17.8
Children in elementary schools	80	81.6
Persons (13-16 yrs. old)	45	8.2
Persons in secondary schools	25	55.6
Persons 10 yrs. old and above	380	69.0
Literate persons	358	94.2

Table 12 (cont.)

E. Political Participation	Number	Percentage
Persons in community organization	56	10.16
Persons 18 years old and above	280	50.82
Persons who are registered voters	255	91.07
Persons who actually voted in May, 1995	238	93.33
F. Employment		Number
Labor Force		240
Male		148
Female		92
Employed		187
14 yrs. old and below		2
Male		2
Female		0
15 yrs. old and above		185
Male		118
Female		67
Underemployed		140
Male		88
Female		52

Table 13
MIMAP Indicators
Barangay Real de Cacarong in Pandi, Bulacan

Area of Concern	Indicators	Number of Households	Percentage		
A. Survival	<i>Health</i>	Households with at least 1 Livebirths	19	18.3	
		Households with no Infant Death	16	84.2	
		Households with Children 1-6 years old	62	59.6	
		Households with no deaths of Children (1-6 yrs. old)	62	100.0	
	<i>Nutrition</i>	Households with Children 0-6 years old	65	62.5	
		Households with no Malnourished Children	51	78.5	
	<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	Households with access to Sanitary Toilet Facility	73	70.2	
		Households with access to Safe Drinking Water	104	100.0	
	B. Security	<i>Shelter</i>	Households not in Makeshift Housing	99	95.2
		<i>Peace and Order</i>	Households with no Members who were victims of Crimes	99	96.1
C. Enabling	<i>Income and Livelihood</i>	Households with income greater than the Poverty Threshold	40	40.0	
		Households with at least 1 Employed Member	98	94.2	
		Households with no Underemployed Member	22	22.4	
	<i>Basic Education and Literacy</i>	Households with 6-12 years old Children	58	55.8	
		Households with Children Attending Elementary Schooling	47	81.0	
		Households with Members 13-16 years old	36	34.6	
		Households with Members Attending Secondary Schooling	23	63.9	
		Households with all Member who are Literate	84	80.8	
	<i>Political Participation</i>	Households who have at least 1 Household member who is a member of any Organization	42	40.4	
		Households with Registered Voters	101	97.1	
		Households with members who actually voted in May 1995	100	96.2	

Table 14

**Number and Proportion of Households by
Type of Construction Materials of Walls
(BARANGAY REAL DE CACARONG)**

Construction Materials Used	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Concrete/Brick/Stone	56	53.8
Wood	13	12.5
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	3	2.9
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	1	1.0
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	28	26.9
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improved Materials	3	2.9
Total	104	100

Table 15

**Number and Proportion of Households by
Type of Construction Materials of Roof
(BARANGAY REAL DE CACARONG)**

Construction Materials Used	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	93	89.4
Cogon/Nipa/Anahaw	9	8.7
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improved Materials	2	1.9
Total	104	100

Table 16

**Number and Proportion of Households by
Type of Construction Materials of Floor
(BARANGAY REAL DE CACARONG)**

Construction Materials Used	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Natural Floor/Earth/Sand	6	5.8
Wood/Palm/Bamboo	32	30.8
Marble	1	1.0
Cement	65	62.5
Total	104	100

Table 17

**Number and Proportion of Households by
Type of Toilet Facility Used
(BARANGAY REAL DE CACARONG)**

Type of Toilet Facility	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Flush, Own Used	2	1.9
de Buhos, Own Used	52	50.0
de Buhos, Shared	15	14.4
Closed Pit	5	4.8
Open Pit	9	8.7
Others	11	10.6
No Toilet Facility	10	9.6
Total	104	100

Table 18

**Number and Proportion of Households by
Source of Water Supply
(BARANGAY REAL DE CACARONG)**

Source of Water Supply	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
Deep Well, Own Use	26	25.0
Deep Well, Shared	73	70.2
Shallow Well, Own Use	3	2.9
Shallow Well, Shared	2	1.9
Total	104	100

Table 19
Frequency Distribution of Per-Capita Cash Income
(BARANGAY REAL DE CACARONG)

Monthly Income (Per-Capita)	Number of Households	Percentage
none	7	6.7
below 100	6	5.8
100-199	7	6.7
200-399	11	10.6
400-599	7	6.7
600-799	17	16.3
800-999	5	4.8
1,000-1,199	10	9.6
1,200-1,399	6	5.8
1,400-1,599	7	6.7
1,600-1,799	3	2.9
1,800-1,999	0	0.0
2,000 and above	14	13.5
no response	4	3.8
	104	100
with non-cash income	12	

Note: This refers to cash income only. Two out of the 7 households without cash income earns income in kind.

Table 20**Performance of 104 Households in Barangay
Real de Cacarong vis-à-vis the 16 MBN Indicators**

Scores	Number of Households	Proportion (in percent)
0	0	0.0
1	0	0.0
2	0	0.0
3	0	0.0
4	0	0.0
5	0	0.0
6	0	0.0
7	0	0.0
8	1	1.0
9	1	1.0
10	6	5.8
11	12	11.5
12	23	22.1
13	21	20.2
14	21	20.2
15	15	14.4
16	4	3.8
	104	100

Note : Each point represents one basic need that is being met. A score of 16 means that all of the basic needs are being met by the household. A zero score means that no basic need is being met.

Table 21
 Number of Households and the Corresponding Proportion to Total Number of
 Respondent Households Meeting the Minimum Basic Needs
 (Barangay Real de Cacarong)

M I M A P Indicators	Rank	Number of Households	Proportion ^{a/} (in percent)
Households with access to safe water supply	1.5	104	100
Households with no deaths of children (1-6 yrs. old)	1.5	104	100
Households with at least 1 member who is a registered voter (18 yrs. old and above)	3.5	101	97.1
Households with no infant death	3.5	101	97.1
Households with at least 1 member who participated in the May 1995 election	5.5	100	96.2
Households with no members who were victims of crimes	5.5	99	96.1
Households not in makeshift housing	7	99	95.2
Households with at least 1 employed member (15 yrs. old and above)	8	98	94.2
Households with no malnourished children (0-6 yrs. old)	9	90	86.5
Households with all children 6-12 yrs. old attending elementary schooling	10	89	85.6
Households with all members 13-16 yrs. old attending secondary schooling	11	88	84.6
Households with all members who are literate	12	84	80.8
Households with access to sanitary toilet facility	13	74	71.2
Households with at least 1 member who is a member of any organization	14	42	40.4
Households with income greater than the poverty threshold	15	40	40.0
Households with no underemployed worker	16	27	27.6

a/ Divisor used is the total number of households less the number of households who did not respond to the particular item.

Table 22**Distribution of Households by Area and by MBN Scores
(Barangay Real de Cacarong)**

Scores	Purok			Total
	Parang	Libis	Gulod	
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	1	1
9	0	0	1	1
10	1	0	5	6
11	0	6	6	12
12	1	8	14	23
13	1	7	13	21
14	5	9	7	21
15	5	4	6	15
16	2	2	0	4
Total	15	36	53	104

Table 23
MBN SCOREBOARD

MBN Scores greater than or equal	Proportion of Households (%)	
	Masusô	Cacarong
0	100	100
1	100	100
2	100	100
3	100	100
4	100	100
5	100	100
6	100	100
7	99	100
8	99	100
9	95	99
10	91	98
11	81	92
12	68	81
13	45	59
14	22	38
15	8	18
16	2	4