VOLUME 3

THE MANY FACES OF POVERTY

Community-Based Monitoring System International Network

CBMS

The Many Faces of Poverty

Volume 3

The Many Faces of Poverty: Volume 3

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FOREWORD

The official poverty monitoring system (PMS) in the Philippines relies mainly on family income and expenditure surveys. Information on other aspects of well-being is generally obtained from representative health surveys, national population and housing censuses, and others. However, these surveys and censuses are (i) too costly to be replicated frequently; (ii) conducted at different time periods, making it impossible to get a comprehensive profile of the different socio-demographic groups of interest at a specific point in time; and (iii) have sampling designs that do not usually correspond to the geographical disaggregation needed by local government units (LGUs). In addition, the implementation of the decentralization policy, which devolves to LGUs the function of delivering basic services, creates greater demand for data at the local level.

The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) seeks to address these gaps by providing data at the local level appropriate for diagnosing the cause and extent of local poverty, formulating appropriate policies and programs, identifying eligible beneficiaries, and assessing the impact of policies and programs. It also supports the decentralization process by capacitating the LGUs to collect, analyze, and use data in local planning, budgeting, and program implementation.

This third volume of statistical tables and poverty maps of seven provinces generated through the CBMS methodology represents part of what we hope will be a series of publications that will emerge from the collaborations between the CBMS Network Coordinating Team and its partner-LGUs. These partnerships have been in place for several years now, and these partner-LGUs are finally enjoying the fruits of their hard labor.

The CBMS poverty maps will identify who and where the poor are as they provide a comprehensive picture of the different faces of poverty in different parts of the country. They will also aid in identifying the most pressing needs of the community, assist in prioritizing interventions to address these needs, and facilitate the targeting of programs for those who need the assistance most.

The provinces featured in this volume are Batanes, Batangas, Northern Samar, Occidental Mindoro, Surigao del Sur, Tarlac, and Zamboanga del Sur. The statistics presented in this report are based on the CBMS surveys conducted in these provinces during a 5-year period–from 2007-2011.

The work leading to the publication of this book owes much to the unwavering support and commitment of our partners both at the local and national levels. For so many months now, we have worked hand-in-hand with them in consolidating databases and validating our survey findings. And now, with their consent, we are sharing their data to a wide range of CBMS stakeholders all over the country – indeed a glowing testament of their dedication to make their development planning processes more efficient and effective! Tremendous thanks are therefore in order to all our partner LGUs, national government agencies, non-government organizations, donors and other development partners for making this possible.

It is hoped that this publication will provide the necessary data to facilitate evidence-based decision-making toward improving local governance and reducing poverty in the country.

CELIA M. REYES
Co-Director, Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Research Network
and CBMS Network Leader

INTRODUCTION

Considered a foremost legislation that ushered in a new era of local governance, the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 has paved the way not only for greater autonomy but also for increased expenditure responsibility and revenue authority of local government units.

Since then, the local government units (LGUs) have assumed a greater role in local government management and service delivery. The devolution is substantial not only in the magnitude of responsibilities that were shifted to LGUs but also in the amount of resources now at their disposal to effectively discharge the devolved functions. Today, LGUs have access to multiple revenue sources, chief of which is their share in the national internal revenues— the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA). For the period 2006–2008, the average IRA per year is P176.4 billion (see Table 1).

Table 1. Internal Revenue Allotment of Local Government Units, 2006–2009

Year	Amount (in P billion)
2008	210.7
2007	183.9
2006	134.5
TOTAL	**529.1**
Ave. per year	**176.4**

Source: DBM

While experts agree that local governments are not awash with cash, the P529.1 billion worth of IRA that the LGUs have received over the 3-year period is certainly a big amount. This underscores the importance of making sure that LGUs are equipped with the right tools, systems, and procedures to ensure the effective use of these public financial resources. One way to do this is by providing them access to comprehensive socioeconomic data, on the basis of which they can craft their development plans and budgets.

Statistical Issues and Concerns at the Subnational Level

With decentralization, the types of data demanded by a wide range of users— policymakers, program implementers, civil society, and others— are changing. Data disaggregated to correspond to the different levels of government are needed by LGUs to adequately assess their local situation. Moreover, longitudinal data are needed to track welfare changes over time. Household-level data are also needed to identify eligible beneficiaries of different programs.

In 2005, 14 years after the LGC enactment, the ADB-WB released a report highlighting statistical issues and concerns at the subnational level. It said: "The most comprehensive and consistent comparative subnational data is at the regional level although this is simply an administrative level of government that has no responsibilities for delivery of social services. More data is gradually becoming available at the provincial level, but not at lower levels, which are at the frontline of efforts to reduce poverty."[1]

[1] *Decentralization in the Philippines: Strengthening Local Government Financing and Resource Management in the Short-Term, 2005* (A joint document of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank).

Local Poverty Monitoring Systems Rise up to the Challenge

Owing to still unresolved statistical issues and concerns at the subnational level, an increasing number of LGUs all over the country have taken the initiative to establish their own Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). As of September 1, 2011 , CBMS is being implemented in 65 provinces (33 of which are implementing the system province-wide), 764 municipalities, and 49 cities, covering a total of 20,382 barangays. Data generated by CBMS have so far been used in diagnosing the nature and extent of poverty in their localities, identifying appropriate interventions, identifying eligible beneficiaries of poverty reduction programs, and assessing the impact of some of these programs.

National government agencies have likewise taken notice of the CBMS initiative. Today, CBMS is recognized as a tool for (i) building the capacity of LGUs on poverty diagnosis and planning, (ii) localizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and (iii) generating local poverty statistics for evidence-based development planning and budgeting.

Parallel with efforts to establish databanks at each geopolitical level, an initiative on building the national repository of CBMS data has also been jumpstarted with the installation of the repository at the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) and at the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). The national repository is envisioned to facilitate data sharing across government agencies, the private sector, donor agencies, and other relevant stakeholders. Specifically, the national repository will (i) facilitate the access and use of the integrated CBMS database by national entities in their advocacy work with key decisionmakers, (ii) support government and non-government funding sources in strengthening evidence-based planning and monitoring and in aligning their interventions to national priorities, and (ii) facilitate the implementation of targeted programs.

Concluding Remarks

Public statistics will increasingly shape public agenda at the local level as more and more LGUs establish their own monitoring systems to make their development planning processes more efficient and effective. In this scenario, local poverty monitoring systems such as the CBMS will have an extremely important role to play.

The country's experience with local-level poverty monitoring systems clearly demonstrates that there can be a comprehensive picture of the poverty situation. Very few, if any, national surveys collect information on the different dimensions of poverty. There is a survey on income and expenditure, another on health, another on education, another on employment, another on nutrition, and others. As the samples and the reference periods are different, there is no comprehensive picture of the poverty status of the population at any point in time. This is where CBMS can make a difference as it addressess these gaps through its set of core indicators relating to the different dimensions of poverty.

EXPLANATORY TEXT

A. CBMS Core Indicators

The statistical tables and poverty maps presented in this volume pertain to the CBMS Core Indicators (also known as Core Local Poverty Indicators[1]), which were generated using the CBMS methodology.

Box 1. Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)

The CBMS is an organized way of collecting ongoing or recurring information at the local level to be used by local governments, national government agencies, non-government organization (NGOs), and civil society for planning, budgeting, and implementing local development programs, as well as for monitoring and evaluating their performance. It is a tool for improved local governance and democratic decisionmaking that promotes greater transparency and accountability in resource allocation.

It involves the following steps:
Step 1 – Advocacy/organization
Step 2 – Data collection and field editing
Step 3 – Data encoding and map digitization
Step 4 – Data consolidation, database-building and poverty mapping
Step 5 – Data validation and community consultation
Step 6 – Knowledge (database) management
Step 7 – Plan formulation
Step 8 – Dissemination, implementation, and monitoring

The CBMS Core Indicators are a set of carefully selected indicators that capture the multiple dimensions of poverty. They define the basic criteria for attaining a decent quality of life and correspond to the minimum basic needs covering (a) health, (b) nutrition, (c) housing, (d) water and sanitation, (e) basic education, (f) income, (g) employment, and (h) peace and order. Together, these indicators provide information not only on how poor a community is, but also on who in the community is poor, and where.

The CBMS Core Indicators are presented in Table 1. Meanwhile, the poverty and food thresholds used are presented in Table 2.

[1] The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) has issued Memorandum Circular 2003-92 (April 2003) to set policy guidelines for the *adoption of the 13 core local poverty indicators,* for planning and Memoradum Circular 2004-152 (November 2004) to encourage LGUs to intensify efforts toward the achievement of the millennium development goals (MDGs). The latter circular also enjoins LGUs to use monitoring systems such as MBN-CBIS, **CBMS,** IRAP, etc., to monitor and diagnose the nature and extent of poverty in their respective localities. CBMS was adopted by the DILG as the data collection and processing system for the CLPIMS which was the tool adopted to monitor the MDGs for LGUs.

Table 1. The CBMS Core Indicators

BASIC NEEDS	CORE INDICATORS		Computation/Formula	Simple Scoring
A. Health	1	Proportion of children under 5 years old who died	Total number of children aged 0 to less than 5 years old who died divided by (the sum of total number of children aged 0 to less than 5 years old plus the total number of child deaths 0 to less than 5 years old)	One (1) if the household has a member under 5 years old who died; zero (0) otherwise.
	2	Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related causes	Total number of women who died due to pregnancy related causes divided by (the total number of children less than one year old plus total number of women who died due to pregnancy related causes)	One (1) if the household has a female member who died due to pregnancy-related causes; zero (0) otherwise.
B. Nutrition	3	Proportion of children 0-5 years old who are malnourished	Total number of children 0-5 years old who are moderately or severely underweight over total number of children 0-5 years old	One (1) if the household has a member 0-5 years old who is malnourished; zero (0) otherwise.
C. Housing	4	Proportion of households living in makeshift housing	Total number of households living in housing with makeshift roof and/or walls over total number of households	One (1) if the household lives in makeshift housing; zero (0) otherwise.
	5	Proportion of households who are informal settlers	Total number of households occupying house and/or lots without permission of owner over total number of households	One (1) if the household is an informal settler; zero (0) otherwise.
D. Water and Sanitation	6	Proportion of households without access to safe water supply	Total number of households without access to community water system, artesian deep and shallow wells or bottled water over total number of households	One (1) if the household does not have access to safe water supply; zero (0) otherwise.
	7	Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	Total number of households without access to water-sealed toilet or closed pit over total number of households	One (1) if the household does not have access to sanitary toilet facilities; zero (0) otherwise.
E. Education	8	Proportion of children 6-12 years old who are not attending elementary school	Total number of children 6-12 years old who are not attending elementary school over total number of children 6-12 years old	
	9	Proportion of children 13-16 years old who are not attending secondary school	Total number of children 13-16 years old who are not attending secondary school over total number of children 13-16 years old	
	8-9	Proportion of children 6-16 years old who are not attending school	Total number of children 6-16 years old who are not attending school over total number of children 6-16 years old	One (1) if the household has a member 6-16 years old not attending school; zero (0) otherwise.
F. Income	10	Proportion of households with income below the poverty threshold	Total number of households with income below the poverty threshold over total number of households	One (1) if the household has a per capita income below poverty threshold; zero (0) otherwise.
	11	Proportion of households with income below the food threshold	Total number of households with income below the food (subsistence) threshold over total number of households	One (1) if the household has a per capita income below food threshold; zero (0) otherwise.
	12	Proportion of households who experienced food shortage	Total number of households who experienced food shortage over total number of households	One (1) if the household has experienced food shortage; zero (0) otherwise.
G. Employment	13	Proportion of persons in the labor force who are unemployed	Total number of persons aged 15 and above who are not working but actively seeking work over total number of labor force*	One (1) if the household has unemployed member/s; zero (0) otherwise.
H. Peace and Order	14	Proportion of persons who are victims of crimes	Total number of persons who are victims of crimes over total population	One (1) if the household has victim/s of crime; zero (0) otherwise.
CBMS Composite Indicator		Average number of unmet needs	Sum of unmet needs of households over total number of households	Sum of the scores (number of unmet needs) of the 13 indicators.

* Northern Samar used this definition of unemployment. Meanwhile, Batanes, Batangas, Occidental Mindoro, Surigao del Sur, Tarlac and Zamboanga del Sur used the new official definition of unemployment as per NSCB Resolution No. 15, Series of 2004. More information about this new definition is available on the website of the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB): http://www.nscb.gov.ph/resolutions/2004/15.asp

Table 2. Poverty and Food Thresholds

Province	Month of Data Collection	Year of Data Collection	Reference Year	Poverty Threshold		Food Threshold	
				Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Batanes	January-June	2007	2006	16,500	16,500	12,778	10,680
	July-December	2007	2007	15,976	15,976	10,835	10,835
	January-June	2008	2007	15,976	15,976	10,835	10,835
	July-December	2008	2008	17,610	17,610	12,304	12,304
	January-June	2009	2008	17,610	17,610	12,304	12,304
Batangas	January-June	2008	2007	18,959	17,598	11,183	10,972
	July-December	2008	2008	20,477	19,007	12,590	12,353
	January-June	2009	2008	20,477	19,007	12,590	12,353
	July-December	2009	2009	21,147	19,629	13,424	13,171
	January-June	2010	2009	21,147	19,629	13,424	13,171
	July-December	2010	2010	22,070	20,485	13,938	13,675
Northern Samar	January-June	2006	2005	13,991	13,033	10,039	9,626
	July-December	2006	2006	14,326	13,671	10,279	10,097
	January-June	2007	2006	14,326	13,671	10,279	10,097
	July-December	2007	2007	21,011	14,645	10,804	10,636
	January-June	2008	2007	21,011	14,645	10,804	10,636
	July-December	2008	2008	23,876	16,642	12,827	12,627
Occidental Mindoro	January-June	2009	2008	17,391	15,173	11,254	10,726
	July-December	2009	2009	17,998	15,702	11,704	11,155
	January-June	2010	2009	17,998	15,702	11,704	11,155
	July-December	2010	2010	18,640	16,263	12,125	11,556
	January-June	2011	2010	18,640	16,263	12,125	11,556
Surigao Del Sur	January-June	2008	2007	17,448	14,308	12,246	10,555
	July-December	2008	2008	20,037	16,431	14,751	12,714
	January-June	2009	2008	20,037	16,431	14,751	12,714
	July-December	2009	2009	20,969	17,195	15,679	13,514
	January-June	2010	2009	20,969	17,195	15,679	13,514
	July-December	2010	2010	21,753	17,838	16,284	14,036
	January-June	2011	2010	21,753	17,838	16,284	14,036
Tarlac	January-June	2008	2007	18,690	14,863	11,034	9,872
	July-December	2008	2008	20,767	16,515	12,489	11,174
	January-June	2009	2008	20,767	16,515	12,489	11,174
	July-December	2009	2009	21,569	17,153	13,218	11,826
Zamboanga Del Sur	January-June	2006	2005	15,617	12,221	9,848	8,540
	July-December	2006	2006	16,530	12,623	10,424	8,821
	January-June	2007	2006	16,530	12,623	10,424	8,821
	July-December	2007	2007	17,042	13,522	10,754	9,455
	January-June	2008	2007	17,042	13,522	10,754	9,455
	July-December	2008	2008	19,355	15,357	12,666	11,136
	January-June	2009	2008	19,355	15,357	12,666	11,136

B. Authority for the Survey

The National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) has issued Resolution No. 6 (2005), which recognizes and enjoins support to the CBMS as a tool for strengthening the statistical system at the local level. It also directs the NSCB Technical Staff to initiate and coordinate an advocacy program for the adoption of the CBMS by the LGUs, through the Regional Statistical Coordination Committees (RSCCs), the technical arm of the NSCB Executive Board in the regions. The NSCB has also approved the CBMS Survey Instruments (NSCB Approval No. DILG-0903-01)

C. Survey Operations

All survey operations were undertaken under the supervision of the CBMS Technical Working Groups (TWGs) at the provincial and municipal Levels. They identified the local personnel who were trained as enumerators and field supervisors. Technical assistance was provided by the PEP-CBMS Network Office, the Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD) and Regional Office 8 of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), and the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC).

Training is mainly conducted at two levels. The first level training (Training of Trainors) is conducted for members of the TWGs. This is usually conducted by members of the research staff of the PEP-CBMS Network Office and CBMS-accredited trainors from the DILG, NAPC and NEDA. Meanwhile, a second level training (Training of Enumerators) is conducted for enumerators– usually composed of barangay health workers and students. Members of the TWG act as trainors in this training.

D. Data Processing System

The CBMS Data Processing System includes the CBMS Data Encoding System, Statistics Simulator (StatSim) and the CBMS-Natural Resources Database (NRDB).

The CBMS Encoding System uses CSPro (Census and Survey Processing), a software developed by the United States Bureau of Census for entering, editing, tabulating, and disseminating data from censuses and surveys. The CSPro-based Encoding System converts survey data into electronic data. It produces text files (ASCII) described by data dictionaries, which adds flexibility to the output data. This feature facilitates the interface between the CBMS data and other database systems and statistical softwares.

The CBMS-NRDB is capable of creating and storing spatial (shapefiles) and non-spatial (texts and numbers) data as well as generating maps, reports and graphs ideal for presentation and analysis of poverty attributes in the community. This has significantly addressed the need for a simple yet powerful and free geographically-oriented database.

The CBMS Mapping system employs the Natural Resources Database[2] (NRDB) for CBMS-based poverty mapping and for storing and displaying household- and individual-level information.

The data presented through poverty maps using the CBMS-NRDB are processed using the CBMS StatSim which has been developed by the PEP-CBMS Network Office to address the particular need of LGUs to harness outputs from the CBMS Database such as custom tables, reports, case lists and queries. The StatSim simulates simple computations and tabulations usually done through statistical software or other tabulation applications, and also exports indicators and statistics for use in dissemination, such as tables and maps.

These software are provided for free to CBMS-implementing LGUs.

[2] The NRDB was developed by Mr. Richard Alexander, a British volunteer who spent three years working for the Bohol Environment Management Office through the assistance of the Voluntary Service Overseas (vso.org.uk).

E. CBMS Poverty Maps

The poverty map for each indicator is prepared at two levels. The first level is the provincial map disaggregated by municipality while the second level is the provincial map by barangay.

A simple color scheme is used for the poverty maps. Green, light green, pink and red represents the four ranges of data for each indicator. Each indicator, however, used a different range relative to the provincial data.

F. Limitations of the Data

While observations are taken from the entire population, the user of the data presented in this report should bear in mind that due to some difficulties, the CBMS was not carried out in Batangas City and Lipa City in the province of Batangas; in the municipalities of Dimatiling and Dinas in the province of Zamboanga del Sur; and in the municipality of Bamban in the province of Tarlac. The CBMS census was also not carried out in 1 barangay in the municipality of San Nicolas, Batangas; in 32 barangays in the Municipality of Camiling, Tarlac; and in 19 barangays in the Municipality of Catubig, 15 barangays in the Municipality of Mondragon and 1 barangay in the Municipality of Pambujan, all in the province of Northern Samar.

Estimates on poverty and subsistence incidence may also be affected by under- and/or over-reporting of income or reluctance on the part of the respondents to reveal their true levels of income. As in other surveys, the CBMS enumerators may also have encountered interview non-response and item non-response.

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Republic of the Philippines
Province of Batanes
Office of the Governor

Message

My special greetings and congratulations to all members of the PEP-CBMS Network Coordinating Team and to the editorial staff and publications board of "The Many Faces of Poverty" for coming out with this third volume of this very factual and informative book.

Indeed, I find the contents of this publication very essential especially to a rising and developing province like Batanes. The various data on population, health and nutrition, housing, water and sanitation, basic education, income and livelihood, and peace and order, which were presented by municipality and barangay, are very instructive in our shared efforts to effectively reduce the poverty rate—not only in this province but for the country as a whole. I truly understand the difficulty of tediously collecting every datum, interviewing community members and local officials, and patiently consolidating and interpreting the same to come up with a useful product.

It is a source of pride among our people that the province of Batanes was one of the five provinces in the country that won two human development awards in 2005: the Highest Achievement in Human Development and Greatest Improvement in Human Development. Both distinguished citations from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were measured in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI).

Batanes was also recognized by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) as Best in Good Governance, Best in Economic Governance, and Second Best in Administrative Governance, all in 2003. The award on good governance was based on economic and administrative governance indicators; the award on good economic governance was measured in terms of per capita expenditures on social services, unemployment and underemployment rates, poverty incidence, and poverty gap; and the award on administrative governance was determined based on total health personnel per thousand population, percentage of live birth, proportion of households with access to safe water, teacher-to-pupil ratio for elementary schools, number of elementary schools per thousand population, cohort survival rate in elementary education, percentage of housing made of strong roofs and strong walls, and length of national and local roads per thousand population.

It is a fact that there are no beggars, street children, nor homeless families in this province. Today, as in the past years, Batanes continues to pursue and improve on its development goals.

With the publication of this book, we hope that the Provincial Government of Batanes and our local government units (LGUs) will learn more from the collective experiences of other provinces as we continue to work toward improving the lives of our constituents and further uplift their standards of living.

VICENTE S. GATO
Governor

The Many Faces of Poverty in Batanes

POPULATION

Batanes registered a total population of 16,160 in 4,079 households, based on the CBMS survey of 2007–2009

The CBMS survey covered the six municipalities of Batanes, consisting of 29 barangays. The municipality of Basco, the provincial capital, had the largest population with 7,409 or 45.8 percent of the total population. The municipality of Uyugan had the smallest population with only 1,217. Of the total population in the province, the 16 years old and below comprised 37.3 percent.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The mortality rate of children 0–4 years old was one in every 100

Based on the CBMS survey results, 1.0 percent of children 0–4 years old died during the reference period. This corresponds to a total of 16 child deaths in the province within that age range. The highest proportion of deaths among children was recorded in the municipality of Uyugan where 2.7 percent of children 0–4 years old died. Meanwhile, it was noted that two of the municipalities had no recorded deaths among children in this age range. At the barangay level, data from the CBMS survey showed that a few barangays had a relatively higher proportion of child deaths. Barangay Chavayan in Sabtang town had the highest proportion (7.1%) of deaths among children under–5 years old. However, the biggest number of child deaths was recorded in Barangay Kayhuvokan in Basco where three death cases were reported. No cases of child deaths were reported in 19 (out of 29) barangays in the province.

Only one case of maternal death was reported in the province

Data from the CBMS survey also showed that only one pregnant woman died due to a pregnancy-related cause, corresponding to 0.8 percent of all pregnant women in the province during the reference period. This was recorded in Barangay Kaumbakan in the municipality of Mahatao. This means that no woman died due to pregnancy-related causes in all other barangays in the province during the period.

Among children 0–5 years old, 2.3 percent were malnourished

In terms of nutrition, 2.3 percent of children 0–5 years old or at least 2 in every 100 children 0-5 years old in the province were considered malnourished. The municipality of Ivana recorded the highest proportion of malnourished children at 4.5 percent while Basco had the highest number of cases, at 20 children, within the age range of 0–5 years. No malnourished child was recorded in the municipality of Mahatao. The problem of malnutrition seems to be worse at the barangay level. High malnourishment rates were reported in some barangays, including Barangay San Joaquin in Basco, which had the highest proportion of malnourished children at 14.0 percent followed by Barangay Radiwan in Ivana with 11.1 percent, and Barangay Santa Lucia in Itbayat with 9.0 percent. Meanwhile, 16 barangays had no problem with malnourishment as no child was recorded to be malnourished during the reference period.

HOUSING

About 1.9 percent of the households were living in makeshift housing while 0.5 percent percent were informal settlers

Data on housing revealed that some households (2 in every 100) in the province were living in makeshift housing. Makeshift housing was, however, more prevalent in Basco where 3.0 percent of households were considered housing poor. This corresponds to 57 households, which is also the highest among all the municipalities in the province. This is followed by Sabtang with 2.2 percent, and Itbayat with 1.9 percent while the rest of the municipalities had no households in makeshift housing. Meanwhile, at the barangay level, the highest proportion was recorded in Barangay Chavayan in Sabtang at 11.4 percent. Barangay Ihubok I in Basco came next with 5.0 percent, corresponding to 21 households. This barangay also recorded the highest number of households living in makeshift housing.

Of the households, only 0.5 percent were considered informal settlers. This means that for every 1,000 households in the province, only five were considered as informal settlers. Basco recorded the highest magnitude and proportion of informal settlers. In particular, 12 households (0.6%) were informal settlers in this municipality. Although Barangay Savidug in Sabtang had the highest proportion of informal settlers, only one household was reported. Barangay San Antonio in Basco had the highest number of informal settlers at 4 households. These results indicate that informal settling is not a huge concern for the province.

WATER AND SANITATION

Among all households, 2.7 percent had no access to safe water supply, while only 0.3 percent had no sanitary toilet facilities

Results of the CBMS survey further revealed that 2.7 percent of the households had no access to safe drinking water, corresponding to 107 households. Basco recorded the highest magnitude and proportion of households without access to safe water with 4.4 percent, representing 83 households. Itbayat also recorded a relatively high proportion at 3.0 percent (or 21 households). Meanwhile, all households in Ivana and Uyugan had access to safe drinking water. Looking at the more disaggregated data, results of the CBMS survey showed that there are no "waterless"[1] barangays in the province. The highest proportion of households without access to safe water is reported in Barangay Chanarian in Basco at 24.2 percent, followed by Barangays Santa Lucia (10.8%) and Raele (8.1%) in Itbayat.

Meanwhile, the CBMS survey results showed that only 14 households (or 0.3%) had no access to sanitary toilet facilities. The highest proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet is in Sabtang (1.4%), although this corresponds to only five households. Among all the barangays in the province, Barangay Chavayan in Sabtang recorded the highest proportion of households without sanitary toilet facilities although only two households were reported. The magnitude of households without sanitary toilet facilities ranges from 0–2 households in each barangay. Only three barangays reported two households that are toilet poor.

BASIC EDUCATION

Among children 6–16 years old, 3.4 percent were not attending school

Based on the CBMS survey results, 19.8 percent of children 6–12 years old were not enrolled in elementary school while 21.6 percent of children 13–16 years old were not attending high school. However, taking all children 6–16 years old, only 3.4 percent, or 3 in every 100 were not attending school during the reference period. Municipal level data showed that the highest magnitude and proportion of children 6–16 years old who were not attending school was reported in Itbayat with 7.3 percent, which corresponds to 68 children. The lowest proportion was in Basco (1.7%) although the magnitude was high (31 children) relative to the rest of the municipalities. At the barangay level, some recorded even higher proportions, compared to the provincial estimates. Barangay Sumnanga in Sabtang had the highest proportion with 13.6 percent, representing 11 children. It is followed by Barangays San Rafael with 26 children (11.6%), and Raele in Itbayat with 15 children (9.6%). San Rafael also recorded the highest magnitude of children aged 6–16 years old who are not studying, among all the barangays in the province.

INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

About 42.9 percent of households were living below the poverty threshold

Despite its better conditions in terms of other dimensions, the province of Batanes still recorded a relatively high poverty rate of 42.9 percent corresponding to 1,433 income poor households. This means that four in every 10 households were living below the poverty threshold. Sabtang, with a poverty rate of 53.5 percent, had the highest proportion of income poor households, followed by Ivana (43.0%), and Basco (34.0%). Some barangays had poverty rates that are higher than the provincial estimate. Three barangays in Sabtang topped the list of poorest barangays in the province. The poorest barangays in terms of household income is Barangay Nakanmuan where 93.3 percent (28 households) were considered income poor, followed by Barangay Chavayan with 77.1 percent, and Barangay Malakdang (Poblacion) with 63.6 percent.

[1] "Waterless" barangays refer to villages with less than 50 percent safe water supply coverage.

About 26.5 percent of the households had no sufficient income to satisfy their basic food requirements

CBMS survey results further revealed that 26.5 percent of the households in the province had per capita income below the food threshold. This corresponds to a total of 937 households. Among all the municipalities in the province, Sabtang recorded the highest proportion of food poor households. In fact, 40.9 percent of its households were living below the food poverty line. Ivana came next with 29.7 percent, followed by Basco with 21.6 percent. Meanwhile, CBMS data for all barangays in the province, showed that Barangay Nakanmuan had the highest food poverty rate at 86.7 percent, followed by Barangay Chavayan with 57.1 percent, and Barangay Malakdang (Poblacion) with 50 percent. These three poorest barangays are located in the municipality of Sabtang.

Food shortage was experienced by 0.1 percent of the households

Based on survey responses of the households, only very few of them experienced food shortage during the last three months prior to the interview. In particular, only three households (0.1%) suffered from food shortage during the reference period. These three households were all in Barangay Salagao in Ivana. There was no reported case of food shortage among households in all the other barangays throughout the province.

Unemployment rate was relatively low at 0.5 percent

During the reference period, the province recorded a relatively low unemployment rate at 0.5 percent, or a total of 36 members of the labor force. This means that only five in every 1,000 members of the labor force in the province were not employed. Municipal-level data showed that Basco had the highest magnitude and proportion of unemployed. In particular, 21 members of Basco's labor force were not employed, translating to an unemployment rate of 0.7 percent. The rates of unemployment were relatively high in a few barangays. Barangay Savidug in Sabtang recorded the highest unemployment rate at 3.1 percent, although this represents only two members of the labor force. Barangay San Antonio in Basco ranked second with an unemployment rate of 1.5 percent, corresponding to 10 unemployed members of the labor force. This barangay also had the highest number of unemployed members of the labor force among all the barangays in the province.

PEACE AND ORDER

About 0.3 percent of the population were victims of crime

Survey data showed that 51 individuals or 0.3 percent of the total population in the province had been reported as victims of crime. This means that three in every 1,000 individuals in the province are victims of crime. Mahatao had the highest proportion (1.1%) of crime victims, followed by Uyugan (0.4%) and Basco (0.3%). The latter, however, had the most number of reported crime victims, based on the CBMS survey, with a total of 23 cases. It is worth noting that no cases of crime were reported in Sabtang during the reference period. Barangay Panatayan in Mahatao had the highest incidence of crime among all the barangays in the province with 17 individuals who were crime victims, corresponding to 3.8 percent of the total population in the barangay. Ten barangays in the province had at least one reported crime victim during the reference period while the rest of the barangays had none.

CBMS COMPOSITE INDICATOR AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Households were able to meet almost all of the 13 basic needs,[2] on the average

The province recorded a CBMS composite index (CCI) equivalent to 0.7. This means that most of the households in the province were able to meet the 13 basic needs. Among all the municipalities, Sabtang recorded the highest composite index of 1.1, indicating the worst condition among all the municipalities in terms of meeting the basic needs. Households in Sabtang were not able to satisfy at least one of the 13 basic needs, on average. Ivana came second with a CCI of 0.8, followed by Basco and Itbayat, both with a CCI of 0.7. At the barangay level, the highest CCI was recorded by Barangay Nakanmuan with 1.8, followed by Barangay Chavayan with 1.6, and Sumnanga with 1.2. These three barangays are all located in the municipality of Sabtang.

[2] This refers to household basic needs as reflected in the 13 CBMS core indicators covering the following: (1) children 0–4 years old who died, (2) women who died due to pregnancy-related causes, (3) malnourished children 0–5 years old, (4) households living in makeshift housing, (5) households who are informal settlers, (6) households without access to safe water supply, (7) households without access to sanitary toilet facilities, (8) children 6–16 years old not in school, (9) households with income below poverty threshold, (10) households with income below food threshold, (11) households that experienced food shortage, (12) unemployment, and (13) victims of crime. A higher index would mean more unmet needs and, hence, worse condition for the households.

About 4.0 percent of households in the province experienced multiple deprivations[3]

Result of the CBMS survey showed that only 4.0 percent of households in the province experienced multiple deprivations. In particular, 3.7 percent of households were deprived in two dimensions, 0.3 percent were poor in three dimensions, and 0.1 percent were deprived in four dimensions. Data further revealed that 57 households in the province were income poor and education poor at the same time. Meanwhile, 0.7 percent of households in the province suffered from simultaneous deprivations in terms of income and housing. The same proportion also experienced deprivation in both income and safe water supply.

[3] A household is considered to experience multiple deprivations if it is poor in at least two in the following dimensions: health, nutrition, tenure, housing, water, toilet, education, income, job, and security.

The Many Faces of Poverty in Batanes

CBMS Core Indicators, Province of Batanes, 2007-2009

INDICATOR	Households		Population	
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
DEMOGRAPHY				
Population	4079		16160	
Average household size	4			
Children under 1 year old			132	
Children under 5 years old			1541	
Children 0-5 years old			1919	
Children 6-12 years old			2563	
Members 13-16 years old			1538	
Members 6-16 years old			4101	
Members 10 years old and above			12775	
Members of the labor force			7143	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
Children under 5 years old who died			16	1.0
Women who died due to pregnancy related-causes			1	0.8
Malnourished children 0-5 year old			45	2.3
HOUSING				
Households living in makeshift housing	79	1.9		
Households who are informal settlers	19	0.5		
WATER AND SANITATION				
Households without access to safe water supply	107	2.7		
Households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	14	0.3		
BASIC EDUCATION				
Children 6-12 years old not attending elementary school			508	19.8
Children 13-16 years old not attending high school			331	21.6
Children 6-16 years old not attending school			140	3.4
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD				
Households with income below poverty threshold	1433	42.9		
Households with income below food threshold	937	26.5		
Households who experienced food shortage	3	0.1		
Unemployment rate (15 years old and above)			36	0.5
PEACE AND ORDER				
Victims of crime			51	0.3

CBMS Composite Indicator, Province of Batanes, 2007-2009

	Average
CBMS Composite Indicator	0.7

CBMS Core Indicators, by Municipality, Province of Batanes, 2007-2009

Municipality	Total households	Total population	Number of children under 5 years old	Children under 5 years old who died		Number of children under 1 year old	Women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes		Number of children (0-5 years old)	Malnourished children (0-5 years old)	
				Magnitude	Proportion		Magnitude	Proportion		Magnitude	Proportion
BASCO	1895	7409	721	8	1.1	26	0	0.0	901	20	2.2
ITBAYAT	749	3095	387	3	0.8	62	0	0.0	470	13	2.8
IVANA	316	1303	85	0	0.0	9	0	0.0	112	5	4.5
MAHATAO	425	1555	123	0	0.0	22	1	4.3	144	0	0.0
SABTANG	372	1581	116	2	1.7	1	0	0.0	152	3	2.0
UYUGAN	322	1217	109	3	2.7	12	0	0.0	140	4	2.9

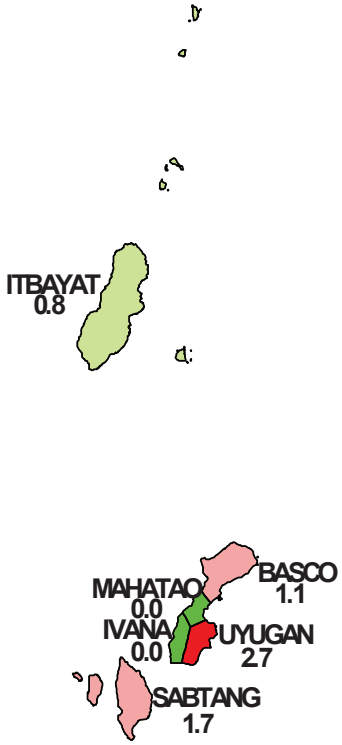
Municipality	Households living in makeshift housing		Households who are informal settlers		Households without access to safe water supply		Households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
BASCO	57	3.0	12	0.6	83	4.4	6	0.3
ITBAYAT	14	1.9	3	0.4	21	3.0	1	0.1
IVANA	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
MAHATAO	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0
SABTANG	8	2.2	2	0.5	1	0.3	5	1.4
UYUGAN	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3

Municipality	Number of children (6-12 years old)	Children not attending elementary school (6-12 years old)		Number of children (13-16 years old)	Children not attending high school (13-16 years old)		Number of children (6-16 years old)	Children not attending school (6-16 years old)	
		Magnitude	Proportion		Magnitude	Proportion		Magnitude	Proportion
BASCO	1150	243	21.1	645	149	23.1	1795	31	1.7
ITBAYAT	579	103	17.8	354	80	22.6	933	68	7.3
IVANA	184	32	17.5	128	28	22.8	312	6	1.9
MAHATAO	219	36	16.4	167	16	9.6	386	7	1.8
SABTANG	241	61	25.3	130	39	30.0	371	20	5.4
UYUGAN	190	33	17.4	114	19	16.7	304	8	2.6

Municipality	Households with income below the poverty threshold		Households with income below the food threshold		Households who experienced food shortage	
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
BASCO	644	34.0	409	21.6	0	0.0
ITBAYAT	235	31.4	144	19.2	0	0.0
IVANA	136	43.0	94	29.7	3	0.9
MAHATAO	111	26.1	75	17.6	0	0.0
SABTANG	199	53.5	152	40.9	0	0.0
UYUGAN	108	33.5	63	19.6	0	0.0

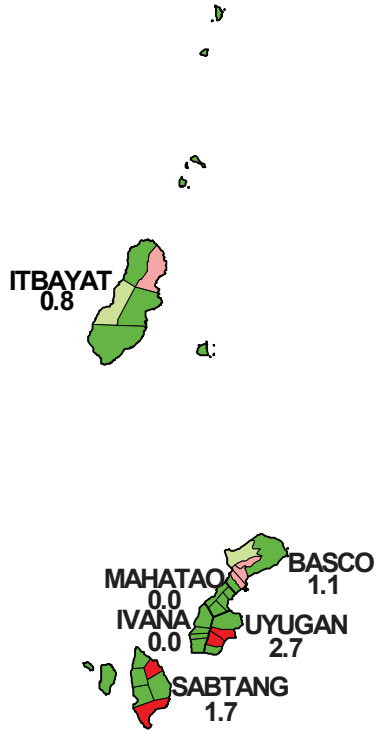
Municipality	Number of persons in the labor force (15 years old and above)	Unemployment rate (15 years old and above)		Persons who are victims of crimes		CBMS Composite Indicator
		Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion	
BASCO	2975	21	0.7	23	0.3	0.7
ITBAYAT	1267	6	0.5	4	0.1	0.7
IVANA	627	2	0.3	2	0.2	0.8
MAHATAO	938	2	0.2	17	1.1	0.5
SABTANG	738	4	0.5	0	0.0	1.1
UYUGAN	598	1	0.2	5	0.4	0.6

Map 1. Proportion of Children under 5 Years Old who Died, by Municipality, 2007-2009



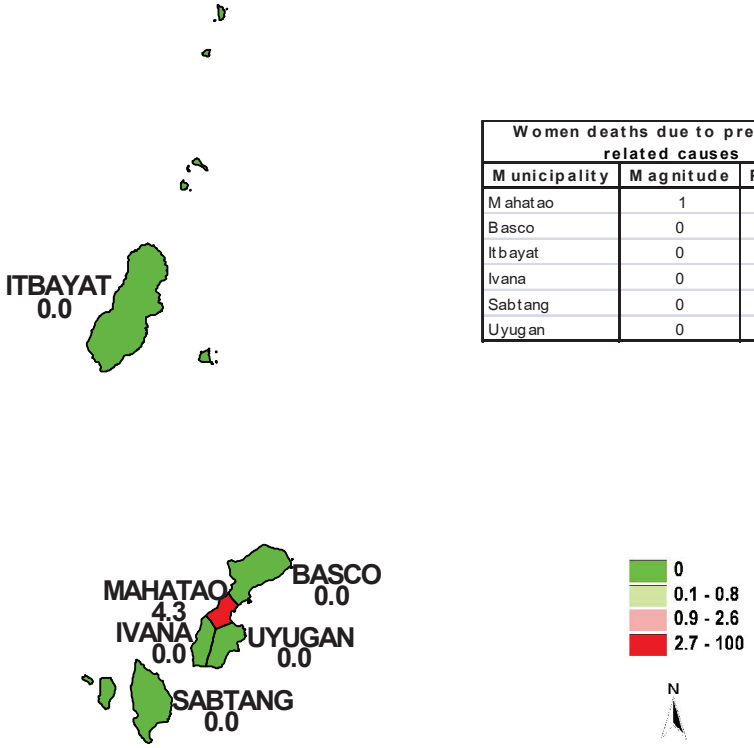
Children under 5 years old who died		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Uyugan	3	2.7
Sabtang	2	1.7
Basco	8	1.1
Itbayat	3	0.8
Ivana	0	0.0
Mahatao	0	0.0

Map 2. Proportion of Children under 5 Years Old who Died, by Barangay, 2007-2009



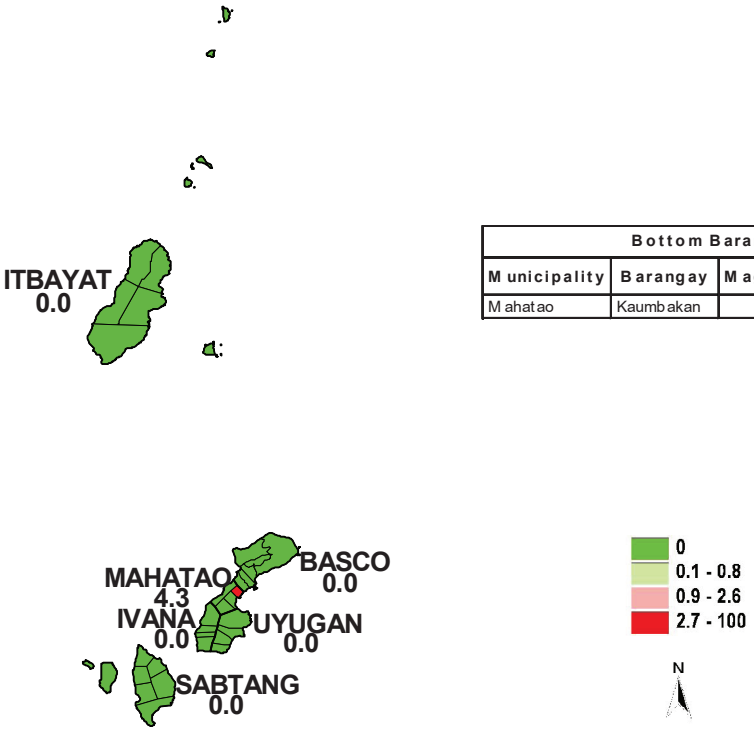
Bottom 10 Barangays			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	Chavayan	1	7.1
Uyugan	Itbud	2	4.3
Uyugan	Kayvaluganan (Pob.)	1	3.4
Sabtang	Sinakan (Pob.)	1	2.6
Basco	Kayhuvokan	3	1.9
Itbayat	Santa Rosa	2	1.7
Basco	Ihubok I	2	1.3
Basco	Ihubok II	2	1.1
Itbayat	San Rafael	1	1.0
Basco	San Antonio	1	0.6

Map 3. Proportion of Women who Died Due to Pregnancy-Related Causes, by Municipality, 2007-2009



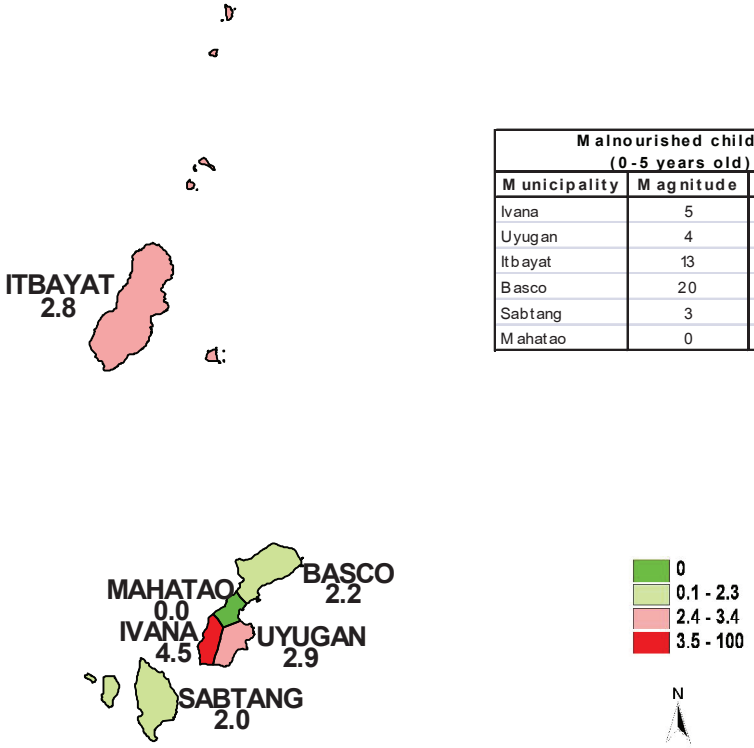
Women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Mahatao	1	4.3
Basco	0	0.0
Itbayat	0	0.0
Ivana	0	0.0
Sabtang	0	0.0
Uyugan	0	0.0

Map 4. Proportion of Women who Died Due to Pregnancy-Related Causes, by Barangay, 2007-2009



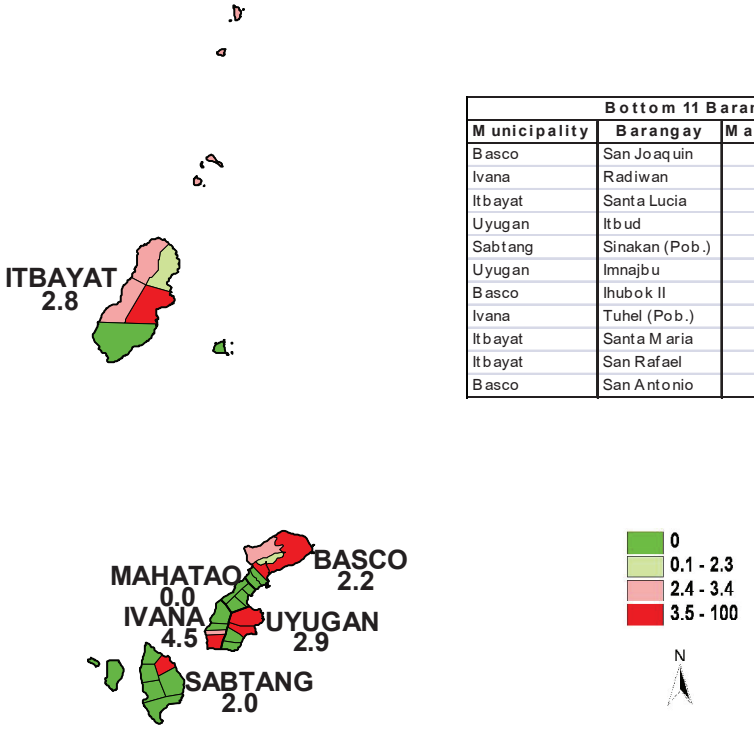
Bottom Barangay			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Mahatao	Kaumbakan	1	11.1

Map 5. Proportion of Children 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished, by Municipality, 2007-2009



Malnourished children (0-5 years old)		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Ivana	5	4.5
Uyugan	4	2.9
Itbayat	13	2.8
Basco	20	2.2
Sabtang	3	2.0
Mahatao	0	0.0

Map 6. Proportion of Children 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished, by Barangay, 2007-2009

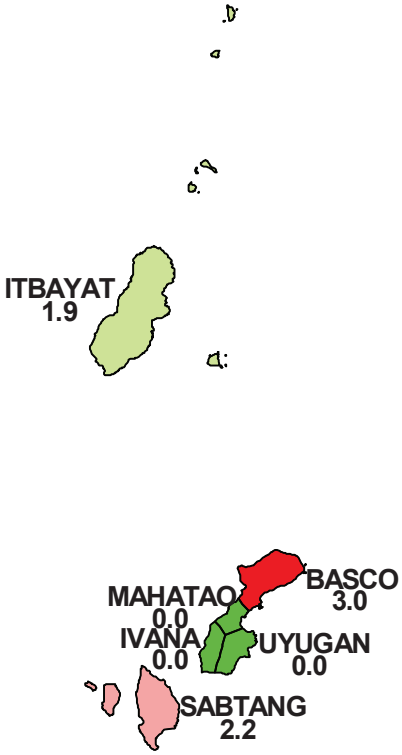


Bottom 11 Barangays			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Basco	San Joaquin	6	14.0
Ivana	Radiwan	4	11.1
Itbayat	Santa Lucia	7	9.0
Uyugan	Itbud	3	5.9
Sabtang	Sinakan (Pob.)	3	5.8
Uyugan	Imnajbu	1	5.6
Basco	Ihubok II	8	3.5
Ivana	Tuhel (Pob.)	1	3.0
Itbayat	Santa Maria	2	2.9
Itbayat	San Rafael	3	2.4
Basco	San Antonio	5	2.4

Table 1. Health and Nutrition Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Batanes, 2007-2009

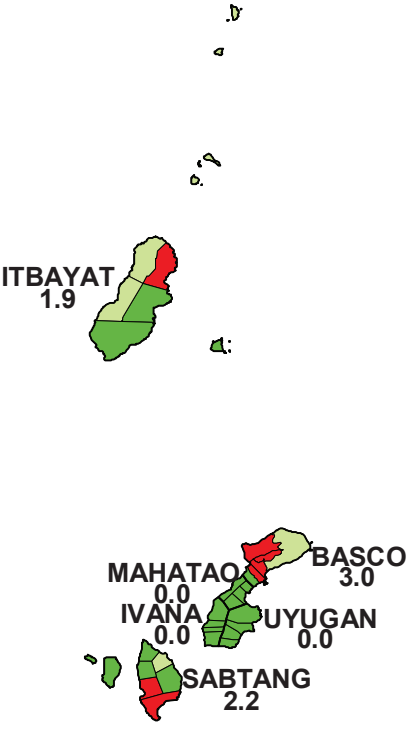
Municipality	Barangay	Number of children under 5 years old	Children under 5 years old who died		Number of children under 1 year old	Women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes		Number of children (0-5 years old)	Malnourished children (0-5 years old)	
			Magnitude	Proportion		Magnitude	Proportion		Magnitude	Proportion
BASCO	Chanarian	24	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	33	0	0.0
	Ihubok I	154	2	1.3	5	0	0.0	193	0	0.0
	Ihubok II	182	2	1.1	6	0	0.0	231	8	3.5
	Kayhuvokan	158	3	1.9	14	0	0.0	194	1	0.5
	San Antonio	163	1	0.6	0	0	0.0	207	5	2.4
	San Joaquin	40	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	43	6	14.0
ITBAYAT	Raele	45	0	0.0	7	0	0.0	65	0	0.0
	San Rafael	104	1	1.0	15	0	0.0	124	3	2.4
	Santa Lucia	67	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	78	7	9.0
	Santa Maria	57	0	0.0	12	0	0.0	68	2	2.9
	Santa Rosa	114	2	1.7	20	0	0.0	135	1	0.7
IVANA	Radiwan	28	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	36	4	11.1
	Salagao	15	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	20	0	0.0
	San Vicente	15	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	23	0	0.0
	Tuhel (Pob.)	27	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	33	1	3.0
MAHATAO	Hanib	36	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	42	0	0.0
	Kaumbakan	40	0	0.0	8	1	11.1	49	0	0.0
	Panatayan	23	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	27	0	0.0
	Uvoy (Pob.)	24	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	26	0	0.0
SABTANG	Chavayan	13	1	7.1	0	0	0.0	18	0	0.0
	Malakdang (Pob.)	12	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	17	0	0.0
	Nakanmuan	9	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	12	0	0.0
	Savidug	15	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	17	0	0.0
	Sinakan (Pob.)	38	1	2.6	1	0	0.0	52	3	5.8
	Sumnanga	29	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	36	0	0.0
UYUGAN	Imnajbu	13	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	18	1	5.6
	Itbud	45	2	4.3	5	0	0.0	51	3	5.9
	Kayuganan (Pob.)	23	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	30	0	0.0
	Kayvaluganan (Pob.)	28	1	3.4	2	0	0.0	41	0	0.0

Map 7. Proportion of Households Living in Makeshift Housing, by Municipality, 2007-2009



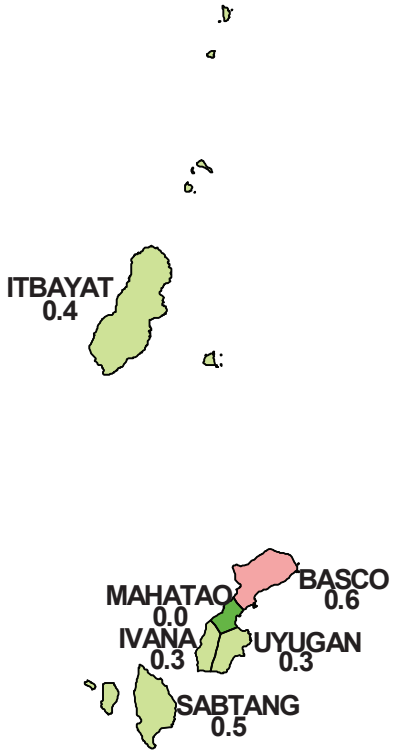
Households living in makeshift housing		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Basco	57	3.0
Sabtang	8	2.2
Itbayat	14	1.9
Ivana	0	0.0
Mahatao	0	0.0
Uyugan	0	0.0

Map 8. Proportion of Households Living in Makeshift Housing, by Barangay, 2007-2009



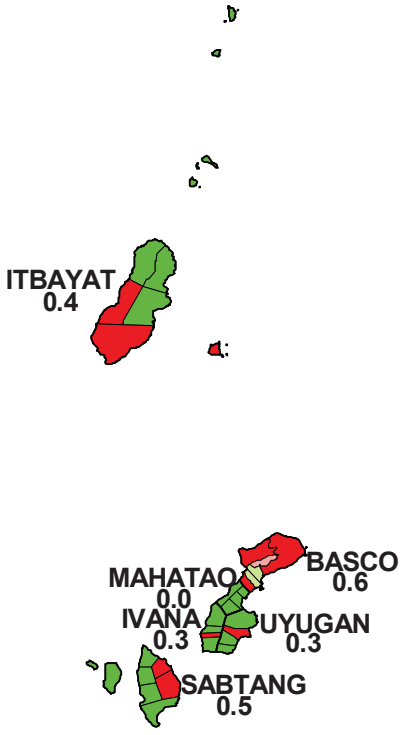
Bottom 10 Barangays			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	Chavayan	4	11.4
Basco	Ihubok I	21	5.0
Itbayat	Santa Rosa	10	4.7
Sabtang	Sumnanga	3	4.3
Basco	Kayhuvokan	12	2.8
Basco	Ihubok II	13	2.8
Basco	San Antonio	10	2.6
Itbayat	Santa Maria	2	1.4
Itbayat	San Rafael	2	1.1
Basco	San Joaquin	1	1.0

Map 9. Proportion of Households who are Informal Settlers, by Municipality, 2007-2009



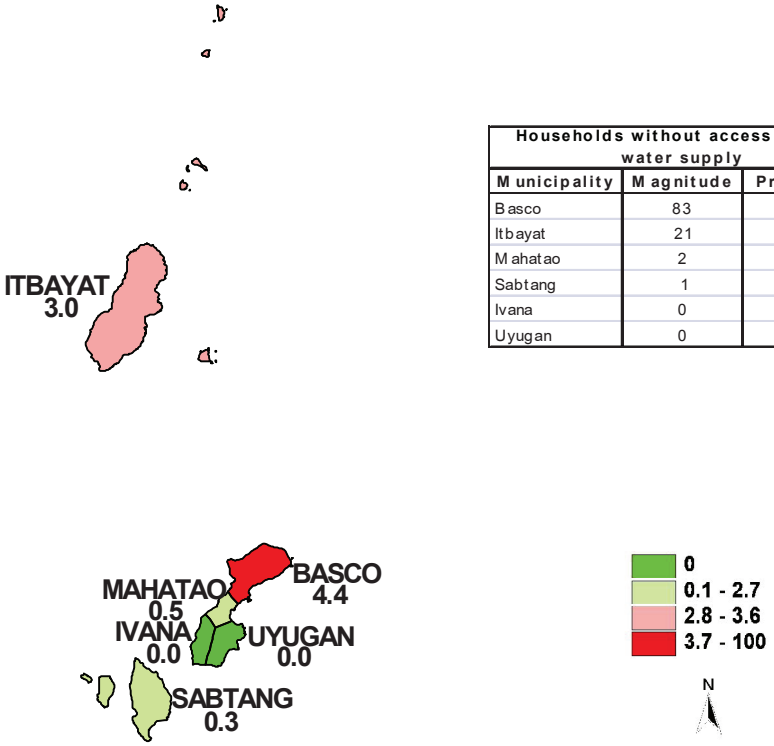
Households who are informal settlers		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Basco	12	0.6
Sabtang	2	0.5
Itbayat	3	0.4
Ivana	1	0.3
Uyugan	1	0.3
Mahatao	0	0.0

Map 10. Proportion of Households who are Informal Settlers, by Barangay, 2007-2009



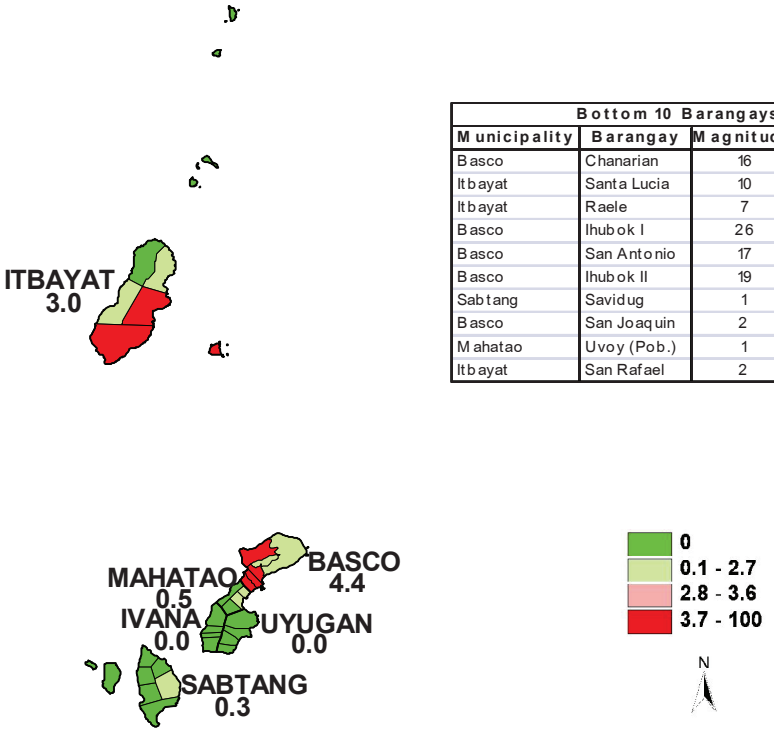
Bottom 10 Barangays			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	Savidug	1	2.1
Basco	Chanarian	1	1.5
Ivana	Tuhel (Pob.)	1	1.2
Itbayat	Raele	1	1.2
Itbayat	San Rafael	2	1.1
Basco	San Antonio	4	1.0
Basco	San Joaquin	1	1.0
Uyugan	Itbud	1	0.9
Sabtang	Sinakan (Pob.)	1	0.8
Basco	Kayhuvokan	3	0.7

Map 11. Proportion of Households without Access to Safe Water Supply, by Municipality, 2007-2009



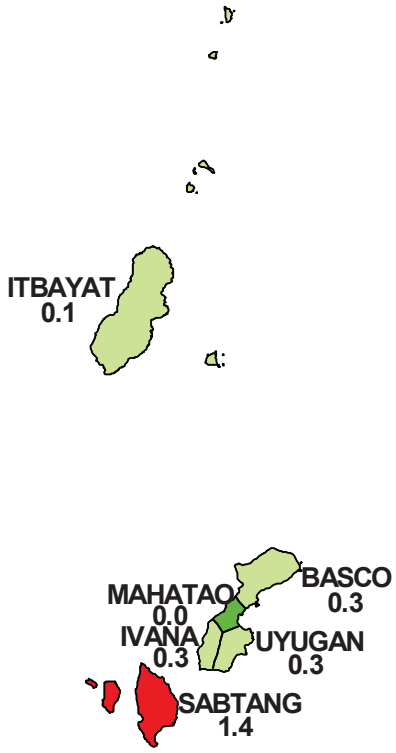
Households without access to safe water supply		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Basco	83	4.4
Itbayat	21	3.0
Mahatao	2	0.5
Sabtang	1	0.3
Ivana	0	0.0
Uyugan	0	0.0

Map 12. Proportion of Households without Access to Safe Water Supply, by Barangay, 2007-2009



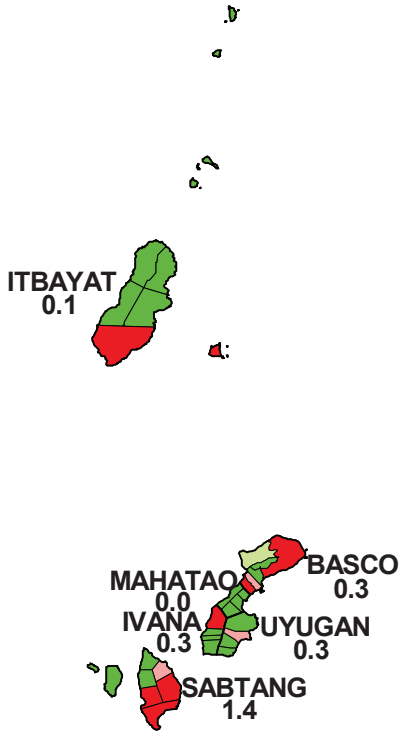
Bottom 10 Barangays			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Basco	Chanarian	16	24.2
Itbayat	Santa Lucia	10	10.8
Itbayat	Raele	7	8.1
Basco	Ihubok I	26	6.2
Basco	San Antonio	17	4.4
Basco	Ihubok II	19	4.1
Sabtang	Savidug	1	2.1
Basco	San Joaquin	2	2.0
Mahatao	Uvoy (Pob.)	1	1.3
Itbayat	San Rafael	2	1.1

Map 13. Proportion of Households without Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities, by Municipality, 2007-2009



Households without access to sanitary toilet facilities		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	5	1.4
Basco	6	0.3
Ivana	1	0.3
Uyugan	1	0.3
Itbayat	1	0.1
Mahatao	0	0.0

Map 14. Proportion of Households without Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities, by Barangay, 2007-2009

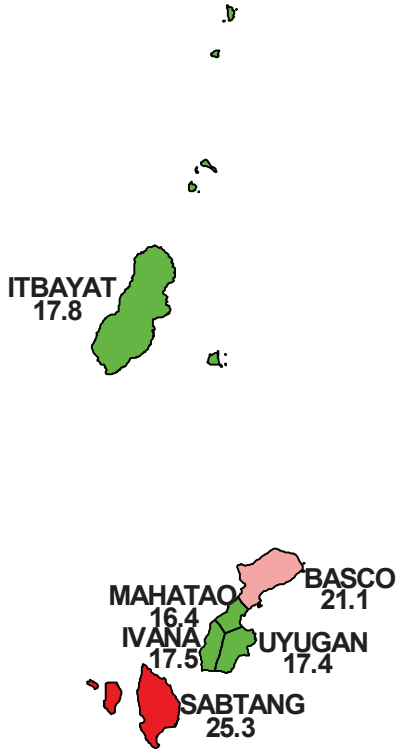


Bottom 10 Barangays			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	Chavayan	2	5.7
Sabtang	Savidug	1	2.1
Ivana	San Vicente	1	2.0
Basco	San Joaquin	2	1.9
Basco	Chanarian	1	1.5
Sabtang	Sumnanga	1	1.4
Itbayat	Raele	1	1.2
Uyugan	Itbud	1	0.9
Sabtang	Sinakan (Pob.)	1	0.8
Basco	Ihubok I	2	0.5

Table 2. Housing, Water and Sanitation Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Batanes, 2007-2009

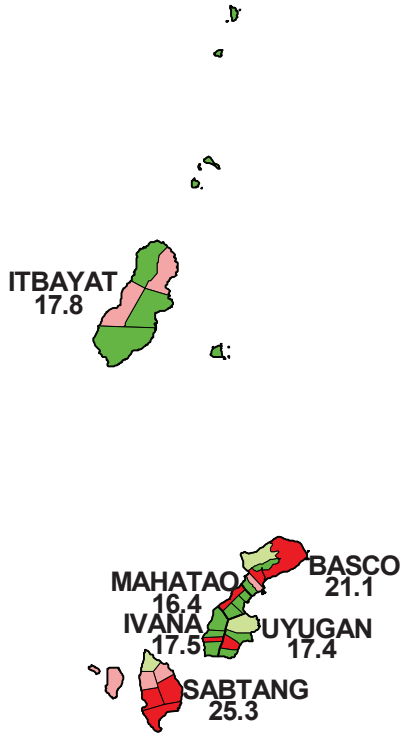
Municipality	Barangay	Households living in makeshift housing		Households who are informal settlers		Households without access to safe water supply		Households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	
		Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude	Proportion
BASCO	Chanarian	0	0.0	1	1.5	16	24.2	1	1.5
	Ihubok I	21	5.0	2	0.5	26	6.2	2	0.5
	Ihubok II	13	2.8	1	0.2	19	4.1	0	0.0
	Kayhuvokan	12	2.8	3	0.7	3	0.7	0	0.0
	San Antonio	10	2.6	4	1.0	17	4.4	1	0.3
	San Joaquin	1	1.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	2	1.9
ITBAYAT	Raele	0	0.0	1	1.2	7	8.1	1	1.2
	San Rafael	2	1.1	2	1.1	2	1.1	0	0.0
	Santa Lucia	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	10.8	0	0.0
	Santa Maria	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Santa Rosa	10	4.7	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0
IVANA	Radiwan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Salagao	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	San Vicente	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0
	Tuhel (Pob.)	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
MAHATAO	Hanib	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Kaumbakan	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0
	Panatayan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Uvoy (Pob.)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0
SABTANG	Chavayan	4	11.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.7
	Malakdang (Pob.)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Nakanmuan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Savidug	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	2.1	1	2.1
	Sinakan (Pob.)	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8
	Sumnanga	3	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4
UYUGAN	Imnajbu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Itbud	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
	Kayuganan (Pob.)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Kayvaluganan (Pob.)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Map 15. Proportion of Children 6-12 years old Not Attending Elementary School, by Municipality, 2007-2009



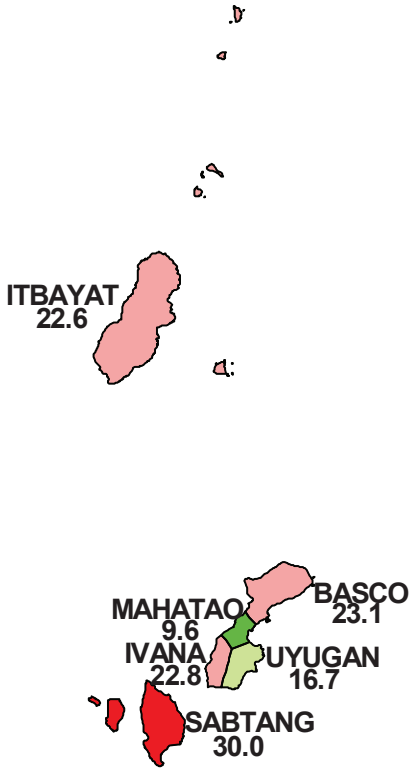
Children not attending elementary school (6-12 years old)		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	61	25.3
Basco	243	21.1
Itbayat	103	17.8
Ivana	32	17.5
Uyugan	33	17.4
Mahatao	36	16.4

Map 16. Proportion of Children 6-12 years old Not Attending Elementary School, by Barangay, 2007-2009



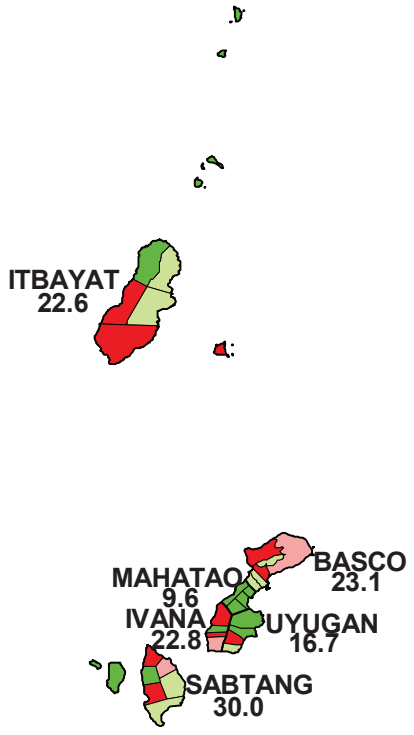
Bottom 10 Barangays			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	Sumnanga	17	32.7
Sabtang	Savidug	8	32.0
Ivana	Tuhel (Pob.)	12	27.9
Mahatao	Hanib	13	27.7
Sabtang	Chavayan	8	26.7
Basco	Ihubok II	87	25.9
Uyugan	Kayvaluganan (Pob.)	13	25.5
Basco	San Joaquin	16	24.6
Basco	Ihubok I	52	22.6
Sabtang	Sinakan (Pob.)	18	22.0

Map 17. Proportion of Children 13-16 years old Not Attending High School, by Municipality, 2007-2009



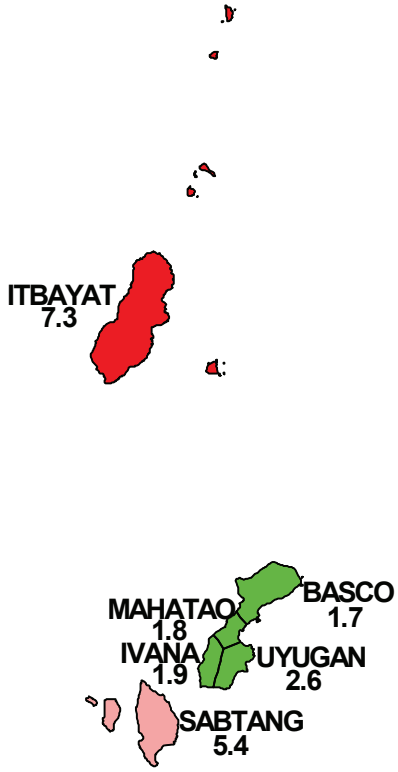
Children not attending high school (13-16 years old)		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	39	30.0
Basco	149	23.1
Ivana	28	22.8
Itbayat	80	22.6
Uyugan	19	16.7
Mahatao	16	9.6

Map 18. Proportion of Children 13-16 years old Not Attending High School, by Barangay, 2007-2009



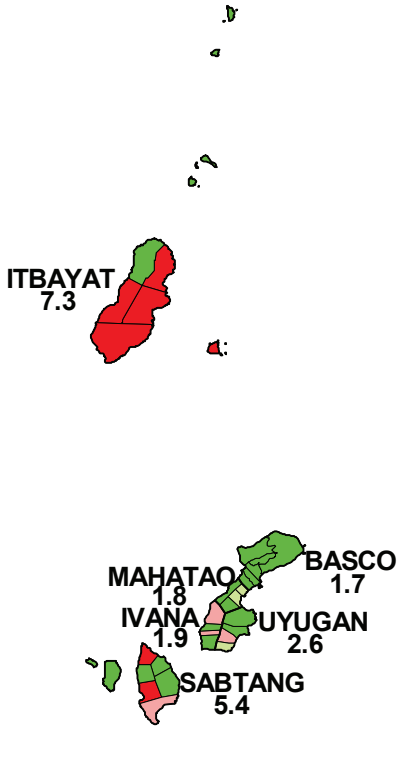
Bottom 10 Barangays			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	Sumnanga	15	51.7
Sabtang	Malakdang (Pob.)	9	42.9
Itbayat	Raele	20	42.6
Ivana	Tuhel (Pob.)	12	30.0
Itbayat	San Rafael	26	28.9
Basco	San Antonio	40	28.8
Ivana	San Vicente	4	28.6
Uyugan	Kayvaluganan (Pob.)	6	27.3
Basco	Ihubok II	49	26.9
Basco	San Joaquin	9	25.7

Map 19. Proportion of Children 6-16 years old Not Attending School, by Municipality, 2007-2009



Children not attending school (6-16 years old)		
Municipality	Magnitude	Proportion
Itbayat	68	7.3
Sabtang	20	5.4
Uyugan	8	2.6
Ivana	6	1.9
Mahatao	7	1.8
Basco	31	1.7

Map 20. Proportion of Children 6-16 years old Not Attending School, by Barangay, 2007-2009



Bottom 10 Barangays			
Municipality	Barangay	Magnitude	Proportion
Sabtang	Sumnanga	11	13.6
Itbayat	San Rafael	26	11.6
Itbayat	Raele	15	9.6
Sabtang	Malakdang (Pob.)	4	7.5
Itbayat	Santa Lucia	9	6.0
Itbayat	Santa Rosa	15	5.5
Sabtang	Chavayan	2	4.9
Uyugan	Kayvaluganan (Pob.)	3	4.1
Ivana	San Vicente	2	3.6
Ivana	Tuhel (Pob.)	3	3.6