



The Many Faces of POVERTY

VOLUME 1

THE MANY FACES OF POVERTY

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The Many Faces of Poverty: Volume 1

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CONTENTS

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 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 Agusan del Norte, Biliran, Camarines Norte, Eastern Samar, Marinduque, Romblon, and Siquijor. The statistics presented in this report are based on the CBMS surveys conducted in these provinces during a 3-year period: 2005–2007.

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 2006–2009, the average IRA per year is P172.4 billion (see Table 1).

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

| Year | Amount (in P billion) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2009 | 201.3 |
| 2008 | 169.9 |
| 2007 | 183.9 |
| 2006 | 134.5 |
| TOTAL | 689.6 |
| Ave. per year | 172.4 |

Source: DBM

While experts agree that local governments are not awash with cash, the P689.6 billion worth of IRA that the LGUs have received over the 4-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 an 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 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 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 November 16, 2009, CBMS is being implemented in 59 provinces (31 of which are implementing the system province-wide), 667 municipalities, and 41 cities, covering a total of 17,244 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, 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 (iii) 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 the difference as it addresses 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 Indicators¹), 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 Memorandum 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. 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 | One (1) if the household has a member 6-12 years old not attending elementary school; zero (0) otherwise. |
| | 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 | One (1) if the household has a member 13-16 years old not attending secondary school; zero (0) otherwise. |
| | 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 | |
| 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 14 indicators. |

Table 2. Poverty and Food Thresholds

| Province | Census Year | Reference Year | Poverty Threshold | | Food Threshold | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|-------|
| | | | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| Marinduque | 2005 | 2004 | 12,949 | 12,949 | 9,049 | 9,049 |
| Biliran (Cabucgayan) | 2005 | 2004 | 12,100 | 10,700 | 8,350 | 7,746 |
| Biliran (rest of the province) | 2006 | 2005 | 12,966 | 12,137 | 8,948 | 8,786 |
| Eastern Samar (5 municipalities) | 2005 | 2004 | 10,443 | 11,638 | 8,196 | 8,352 |
| Eastern Samar (14 municipalities) | 2006 | 2005 | 11,566 | 12,659 | 9,078 | 9,085 |
| Eastern Samar (4 municipalities) | 2007 | 2006 | 13,704 | 13,257 | 9,795 | 9,813 |
| Camarines Norte | 2006 | 2005 | 16,780 | 13,272 | 10,685 | 9,176 |
| Agusan del Norte | 2007 | 2006 | 14,964 | 13,059 | 10,158 | 9,208 |
| Romblon | 2007 | 2006 | 14,378 | 12,162 | 9,848 | 8,795 |
| Siquijor | 2006 | 2005 | 12,016 | 12,016 | 7,656 | 7,656 |

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 IV-B of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Regional Office IV-B, and the Institute for Democratic Participation in Governance (IDPG).

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.

The CBMS Encoding System uses CPro (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 CPro-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-Natural Resources Database (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 Database² (NRDB) for CBMS-based poverty mapping and for storing and displaying household- and individual-level information. 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 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 local government units (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.

E. CBMS Poverty Maps

The poverty map for each indicator is prepared at two levels. First level is the provincial map disaggregated by municipality while the second map is 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 national data (Table 2). Color ranges used for the maps are common for all the data of all the provinces in this publication for comparison purposes.

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).

Table 3. Color Ranges for Poverty Maps

| BASIC NEEDS | CORE INDICATORS | Color Ranges | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| | | Green | Light Green | Pink | Red |
| A. Health | 1 Proportion of children under 5 years old who died | 0-5 | 5.01-10 | 10.01-15 | 15.01-100 |
| | 2 Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related causes | 0-5 | 5.01-10 | 10.01-15 | 15.01-100 |
| B. Nutrition | 3 Proportion of children aged 0-5 years old who are malnourished | 0-5 | 5.01-10 | 10.01-15 | 15.01-100 |
| C. Housing | 4 Proportion of households living in makeshift housing | 0-1 | 1.01-2 | 2.01-3 | 3.01-100 |
| | 5 Proportion of households who are informal settlers | 0-1 | 1.01-2 | 2.01-3 | 3.01-100 |
| D. Water and Sanitation | 6 Proportion of households without access to safe water supply | 0-25 | 25.01-50 | 50.01-75 | 75.01-100 |
| | 7 Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities | 0-25 | 25.01-50 | 50.01-75 | 75.01-100 |
| E. Education | 8 Proportion of children aged 6-12 years old who are not attending elementary school | 0-5 | 5.01-10 | 10.01-15 | 15.01-100 |
| | 9 Proportion of children aged 13-16 years old who are not attending secondary school | 0-5 | 5.01-10 | 10.01-15 | 15.01-100 |
| | 8-9 Proportion of children aged 6-16 years old who are not attending school | 0-5 | 5.01-10 | 10.01-15 | 15.01-100 |
| F. Income | 10 Proportion of households with income below the poverty threshold | 0-10 | 10.01-20 | 20.01-30 | 30.01-100 |
| | 11 Proportion of households with income below the food threshold | 0-10 | 10.01-20 | 20.01-30 | 30.01-100 |
| | 12 Proportion of households who experienced food shortage | 0-5 | 5.01-10 | 10.01-15 | 15.01-100 |
| G. Employment | 13 Proportion of persons in the labor force who are unemployed | 0-3 | 3.01-6 | 6.01-9 | 9.01-100 |
| H. Peace and Order | 14 Proportion of persons who are victims of crimes | 0-4 | 3.01-7 | 6.01-10 | 9.01-101 |
| CBMS Composite Indicator | Average number of unmet needs | 0-1 | 1.01-2 | 2.01-3 | 3.01-100 |

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 the municipalities in two provinces (Eastern Samar and Biliran) were not able to collect their data over the same period. For instance, CBMS was piloted in a number of municipalities in Eastern Samar and Biliran in 2005 and was implemented province-wide in 2006. Due to some difficulties, the CBMS census could not be carried out in 1 barangay in Romblon, and 2 barangays each in Camarines Norte and Eastern 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 Siquijor
Office of the Governor**

Message

When the Philippines signed the Millennium Declaration in 2000 along with the 191 member states of the United Nations, it in effect actually committed the entire 80 provinces of the country in meeting our global commitments by 2015 and beyond. Thus being the case, the national government had since been advocating to our local officials the laying down of the groundworks and policies that would ensure the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Government initiatives which began in 2000 have not, however, been vigorously pursued and mainstreamed in the local government units (LGUs). It has only been lately, in the year 2005 that we began to hear about the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the Administration slogan: "BEAT THE ODDS". Even then, there were no clear-cut strategies laid out. National goals can be achieved only if all the stakeholders in development -- local, national and global -- zealously work together to transform these goals into opportunities for better delivery of services to the constituents.

I believe there is no better way to filter down the intent of the national government than to localize these initiatives down to the lowest of LGU level. This would mean that the levels of social awareness and participation at the local levels have to be ignited in ways that would push them to translate national policies into concrete actions that directly respond to the relevant needs of the people.

Initially, the great challenge in my province is to achieve the first seven MDGs, namely: poverty reduction, primary education for all school aged children, gender equality, reduced child mortality, reduced maternal mortality, prevention of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and sustainable development. On a bigger scale, there is also the need to intensify global partnership for development.

How to measure the extent of accomplishment of the MDGs is entirely another concern. Tracking down local progress towards the attainment of these goals requires the formulation of standard guides and methodologies.

We are blessed because the province of Siquijor became a pilot of the project survey on Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) which provided benchmarks and are useful in tracking local progress of the MDG initiatives. The CBMS data are satisfactory sources of information and knowledge on how much progress has been made because the indicators identified to track MDG accomplishments are also almost the same core-value indicators of the CBMS data-set.

The CBMS data find their true worth because we utilize them in our planning sessions especially in identifying programs and activities that are going to be implemented in a specific area. Through the CBMS data, we have a clear picture of what our barangays need.

We assure you that the CBMS data paint a true picture of Siquijor Province. And so will our Provincial MDG Report which is currently in the making.

Thank you and MABUHAY!



ORLANDO A. FUA, JR.
Governor

The Many Faces of Poverty in the Province of Siquijor

CBMS Core Indicators, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| INDICATOR | Households | | Population | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | Proportion |
| DEMOGRAPHY | | | | |
| Population | 19310 | | 81604 | |
| Average household size | 4 | | | |
| Children 0-5 years old | | | 8693 | |
| Children 6-12 years old | | | 11521 | |
| Members 13-16 years old | | | 7167 | |
| Members 6-16 years old | | | 18688 | |
| Members 10 years old and above | | | 66405 | |
| Members of the labor force | | | 32062 | |
| HEALTH AND NUTRITION | | | | |
| children 0-4 year old who died | | | 25 | 0.4 |
| women who died due to pregnancy related-causes | | | 8 | 0.7 |
| malnourished children 0-5 year old | | | 154 | 1.8 |
| HOUSING | | | | |
| households living in makeshift housing | 766 | 4.0 | | |
| households who are squatters | 374 | 1.9 | | |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | |
| households without access to safe water supply | 928 | 4.8 | | |
| households without access to sanitary toilet facilities | 3067 | 15.9 | | |
| BASIC EDUCATION | | | | |
| children 6-12 years old not attending elementary school | | | 2244 | 19.5 |
| children 13-16 years old not attending high school | | | 2127 | 29.7 |
| children 6-16 years old not attending school | | | 1691 | 9.0 |
| INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD | | | | |
| households with income below poverty threshold | 7968 | 41.3 | | |
| households with income below food threshold | 5457 | 28.3 | | |
| households who experienced food shortage | 655 | 3.4 | | |
| Unemployment rate (15 years old and above) | | | 5204 | 16.2 |
| PEACE AND ORDER | | | | |
| victims of crime | | | 24 | 0.0 |

CBMS Composite Indicator, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| | Average |
|--------------------------|---------|
| CBMS Composite Indicator | 1.4 |

CBMS Core Indicators, by Municipality, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| Municipality | Total Households | Total Population | Number of Children (0-5 years old) | Malnourished Children (0-5 years old) | | Number of Children (0-4 years old) | Child deaths (0-4 years old) | | Number of children (0-1 year old) | Women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | 1330 | 5831 | 581 | 7 | 1.2 | 488 | 1 | 0.2 | 56 | 1 | 1.8 |
| LARENA | 2830 | 12498 | 1222 | 71 | 5.8 | 991 | 6 | 0.6 | 174 | 3 | 1.7 |
| LAZI | 4125 | 16226 | 1670 | 8 | 0.5 | 1338 | 0 | 0.0 | 222 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MARIA | 2968 | 12140 | 1345 | 0 | 0.0 | 1111 | 8 | 0.7 | 198 | 3 | 1.5 |
| SAN JUAN | 2927 | 12508 | 1343 | 23 | 1.7 | 1080 | 7 | 0.6 | 175 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SIQUIJOR | 5130 | 22401 | 2532 | 45 | 1.8 | 2007 | 3 | 0.1 | 283 | 1 | 0.4 |

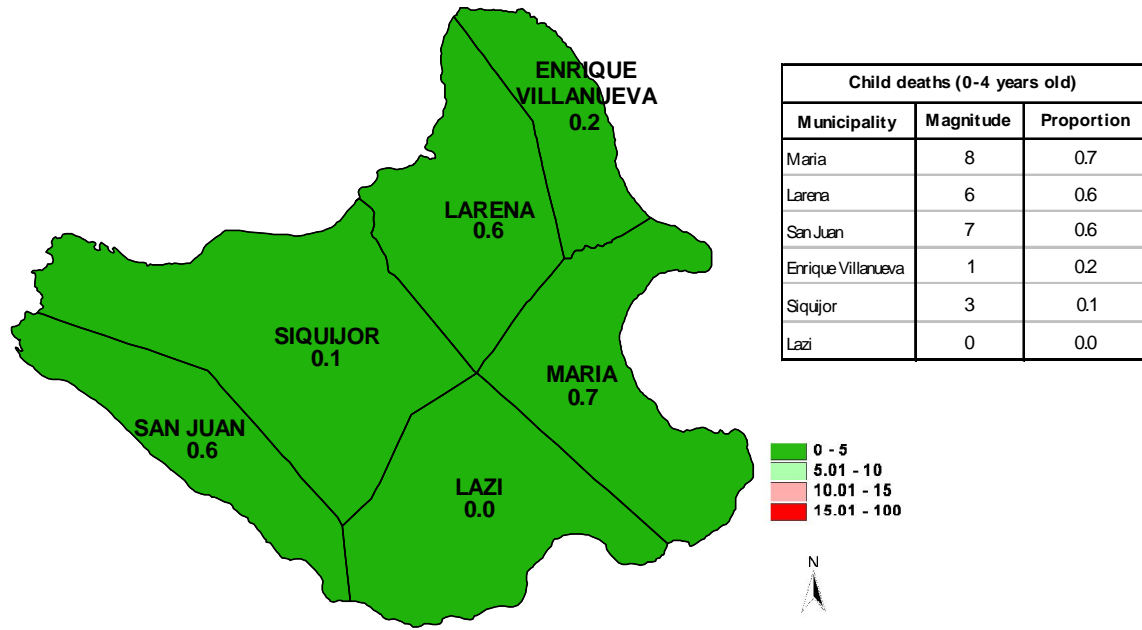
| Municipality | Households living in makeshift housing | | Households who are informal settlers | | Households without access to safe water supply | | Households without access to sanitary toilet facilities | |
|--------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|---|------------|
| | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | Proportion |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | 25 | 1.9 | 24 | 1.8 | 6 | 0.5 | 122 | 9.2 |
| LARENA | 93 | 3.3 | 61 | 2.2 | 172 | 6.1 | 219 | 7.7 |
| LAZI | 292 | 7.1 | 82 | 2.0 | 175 | 4.2 | 987 | 23.9 |
| MARIA | 105 | 3.5 | 62 | 2.1 | 178 | 6.0 | 549 | 18.5 |
| SAN JUAN | 95 | 3.2 | 97 | 3.3 | 287 | 9.8 | 531 | 18.1 |
| SIQUIJOR | 156 | 3.0 | 48 | 0.9 | 111 | 2.2 | 659 | 12.8 |

| 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 |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | 742 | 159 | 21.4 | 466 | 131 | 28.1 | 1208 | 118 | 9.8 |
| LARENA | 1681 | 360 | 21.4 | 1075 | 352 | 32.7 | 2756 | 183 | 6.6 |
| LAZI | 2322 | 514 | 22.1 | 1339 | 461 | 34.4 | 3661 | 358 | 9.8 |
| MARIA | 1723 | 441 | 25.6 | 1057 | 402 | 38.0 | 2780 | 473 | 17.0 |
| SAN JUAN | 1939 | 297 | 15.3 | 1217 | 300 | 24.7 | 3156 | 241 | 7.6 |
| SIQUIJOR | 3114 | 473 | 15.2 | 2013 | 481 | 23.9 | 5127 | 318 | 6.2 |

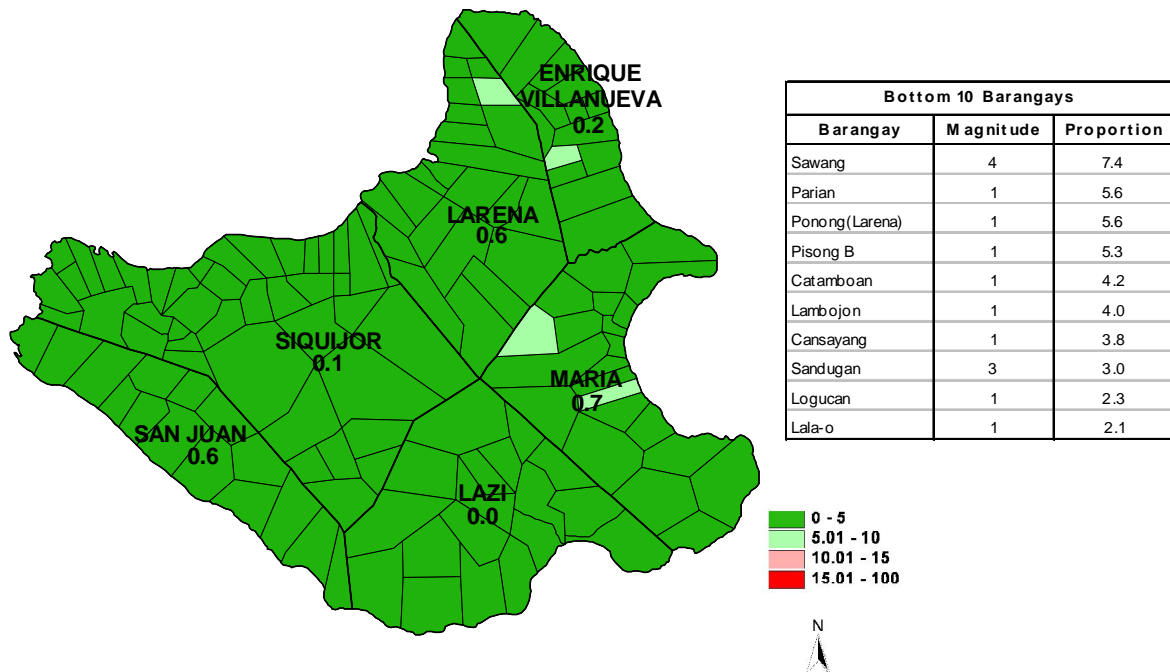
| Municipality | Households with income below the poverty threshold | | Households with income below the food threshold | | Households who experienced food shortage | |
|--------------------|--|------------|---|------------|--|------------|
| | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | Proportion |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | 823 | 61.9 | 661 | 49.7 | 116 | 8.7 |
| LARENA | 1191 | 42.1 | 762 | 26.9 | 111 | 3.9 |
| LAZI | 248 | 6.0 | 173 | 4.2 | 27 | 0.7 |
| MARIA | 1805 | 60.8 | 1311 | 44.2 | 214 | 7.2 |
| SAN JUAN | 1672 | 57.1 | 1190 | 40.7 | 94 | 3.2 |
| SIQUIJOR | 2229 | 43.5 | 1360 | 26.5 | 93 | 1.8 |

| 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 | |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | 2171 | 353 | 16.3 | 8 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| LARENA | 5185 | 765 | 14.8 | 10 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| LAZI | 6352 | 930 | 14.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| MARIA | 4671 | 773 | 16.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| SAN JUAN | 4661 | 838 | 18.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| SIQUIJOR | 9022 | 1545 | 17.1 | 6 | 0.0 | 1.3 |

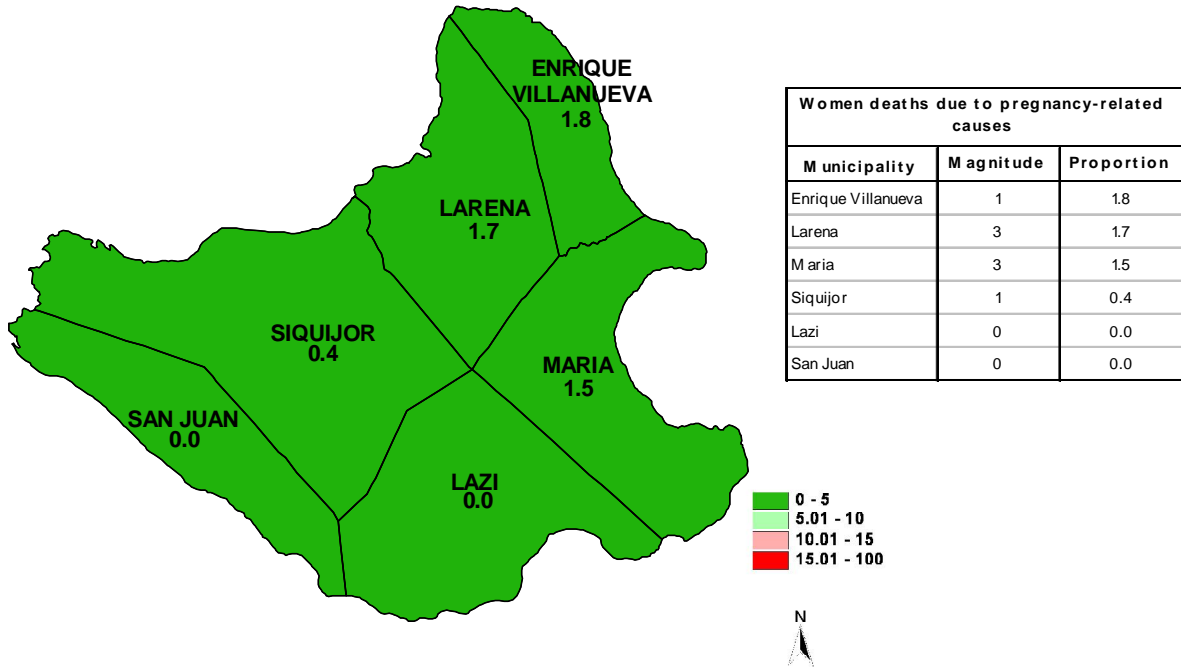
Map 1. Proportion of Children 0-4 Years Old who Died, by Municipality, 2006



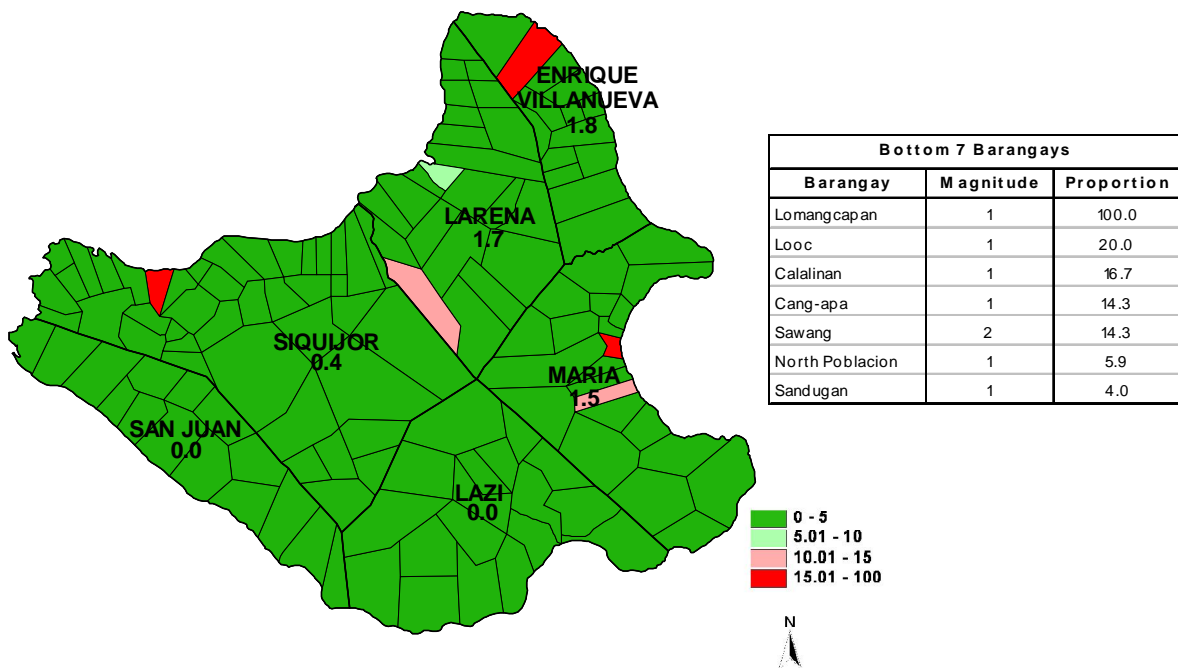
Map 2. Proportion of Children 0-4 Years Old who Died, by Barangay, 2006



Map 3. Proportion of Women who Died Due to Pregnancy-Related Causes, by Municipality, 2006

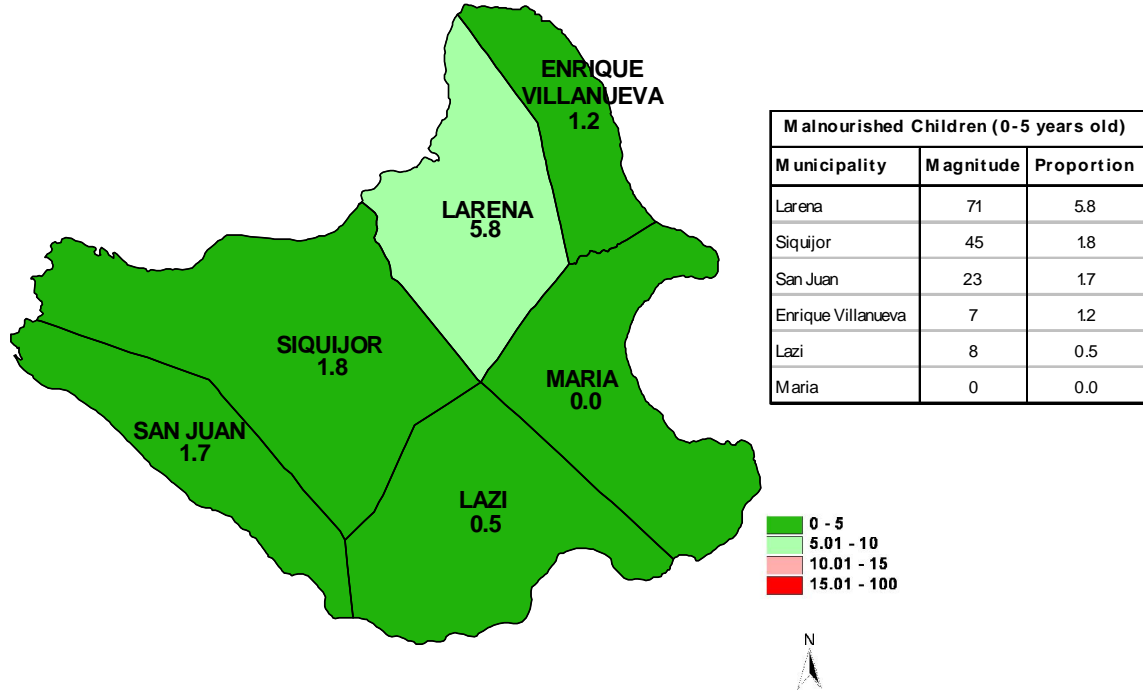


Map 4. Proportion of Women who Died Due to Pregnancy-Related Causes, by Barangay, 2006



CBMS Poverty Maps: Siquijor

Map 5. Proportion of Children 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished, by Municipality, 2006



Map 6. Proportion of Children 0-5 Years Old who are Malnourished, by Barangay, 2006

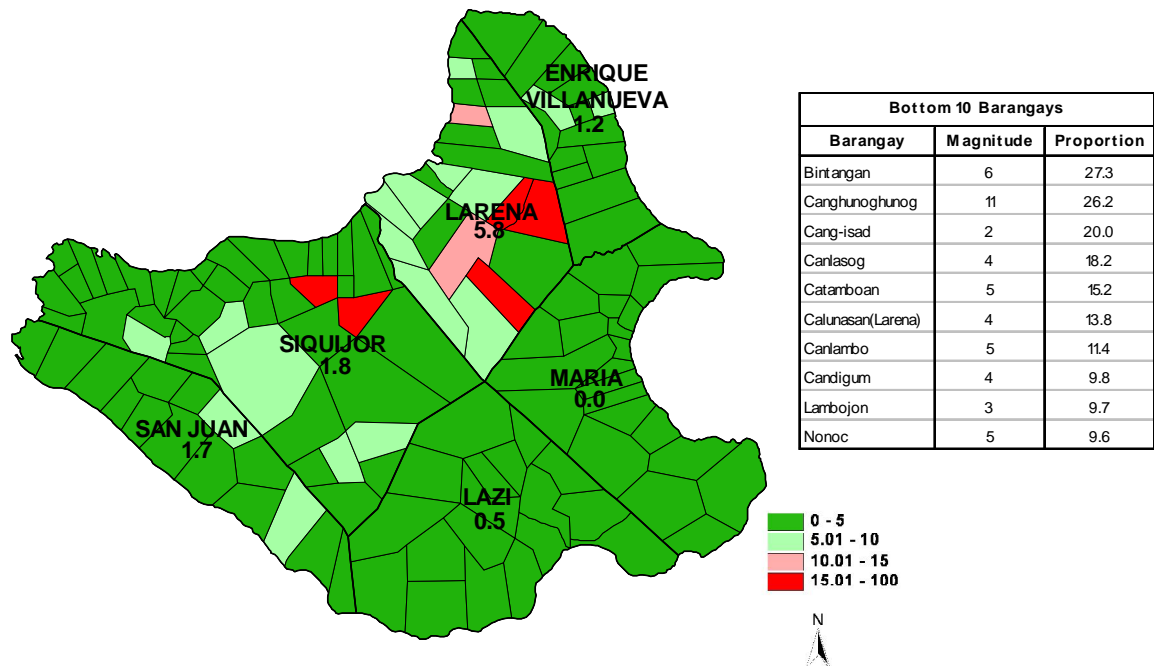


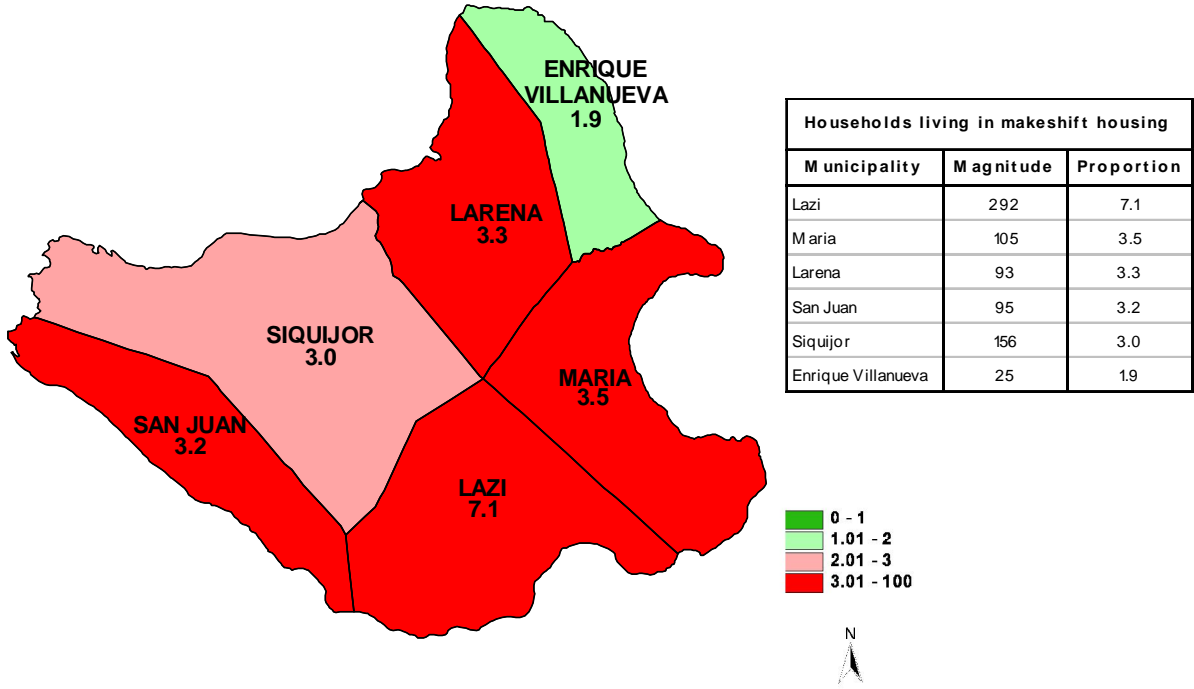
Table 1. Health & Nutrition Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| Municipality | Barangay | Number of Children (0-5 years old) | Malnourished Children (0-5 years old) | | Number of Children (0-4 years old) | Child deaths (0-4 years old) | | Number of children (0-1 year old) | Women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | Balolong | 23 | 1 | 4.3 | 18 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bino-ongan | 34 | 2 | 5.9 | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bitaug | 90 | 1 | 1.1 | 72 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bolot | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Camogao | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 24 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmangki | 34 | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Libo | 83 | 0 | 0.0 | 68 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lomangcapan | 70 | 2 | 2.9 | 65 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| | Lotloto | 54 | 0 | 0.0 | 45 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Manan-ao | 12 | 1 | 8.3 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Olave | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Parian | 18 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion(EV) | 37 | 0 | 0.0 | 30 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tulapos | 65 | 0 | 0.0 | 48 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| LARENA | Bagacay | 47 | 2 | 4.3 | 43 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Balolang | 29 | 2 | 6.9 | 22 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Basac | 93 | 2 | 2.2 | 73 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bintangan | 22 | 6 | 27.3 | 17 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bontod | 57 | 3 | 5.3 | 51 | 1 | 1.9 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cabulihan | 32 | 1 | 3.1 | 21 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Calunasan(Larena) | 29 | 4 | 13.8 | 25 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candigum | 41 | 4 | 9.8 | 32 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-allas | 20 | 1 | 5.0 | 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-apa | 47 | 4 | 8.5 | 36 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 1 | 14.3 |
| | Cangbagsa | 66 | 6 | 9.1 | 53 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmalalag | 29 | 2 | 6.9 | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Canlambo | 44 | 5 | 11.4 | 37 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Canlasog | 22 | 4 | 18.2 | 21 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catamboan | 33 | 5 | 15.2 | 23 | 1 | 4.2 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Helen (Datag) | 142 | 0 | 0.0 | 120 | 0 | 0.0 | 44 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Nonoc | 52 | 5 | 9.6 | 41 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | North Poblacion | 98 | 9 | 9.2 | 81 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 1 | 5.9 |
| | Ponong(Larena) | 25 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Sabang(Larena) | 64 | 4 | 6.3 | 49 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sandugan | 115 | 1 | 0.9 | 97 | 3 | 3.0 | 24 | 1 | 4.0 | |
| South Poblacion | 78 | 1 | 1.3 | 65 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| Taculing | 37 | 0 | 0.0 | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| LAZI | Campalanas | 232 | 3 | 1.3 | 184 | 0 | 0.0 | 34 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangclaran | 57 | 1 | 1.8 | 48 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangomantong | 84 | 0 | 0.0 | 67 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Capalasanan | 46 | 0 | 0.0 | 37 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catamboan (Pob.) | 101 | 1 | 1.0 | 80 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Gabayan | 229 | 0 | 0.0 | 194 | 0 | 0.0 | 38 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Kimba | 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Kinamandagan | 95 | 0 | 0.0 | 74 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lower Cabangcalan | 97 | 3 | 3.1 | 84 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Nagerong | 88 | 0 | 0.0 | 72 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Po-o | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | 49 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Simacolong | 161 | 0 | 0.0 | 123 | 0 | 0.0 | 30 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tagmanocan | 25 | 0 | 0.0 | 18 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Talayong | 53 | 0 | 0.0 | 40 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tigbawan (Pob.) | 76 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tignao | 101 | 0 | 0.0 | 81 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Upper Cabangcalan | 55 | 0 | 0.0 | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ytaya | 91 | 0 | 0.0 | 82 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| MARIA | Bogo | 67 | 0 | 0.0 | 59 | 1 | 1.7 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bonga | 57 | 0 | 0.0 | 52 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cabal-asan | 22 | 0 | 0.0 | 18 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Calunasan(Maria) | 69 | 0 | 0.0 | 58 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candaping A | 48 | 0 | 0.0 | 35 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candaping B | 80 | 0 | 0.0 | 71 | 1 | 1.4 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantaroc A | 40 | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantaroc B | 37 | 0 | 0.0 | 30 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantugbas | 52 | 0 | 0.0 | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lico-an | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 36 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lilo-an | 157 | 0 | 0.0 | 126 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Logucan | 55 | 0 | 0.0 | 43 | 1 | 2.3 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Looc | 44 | 0 | 0.0 | 31 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1 | 20.0 |

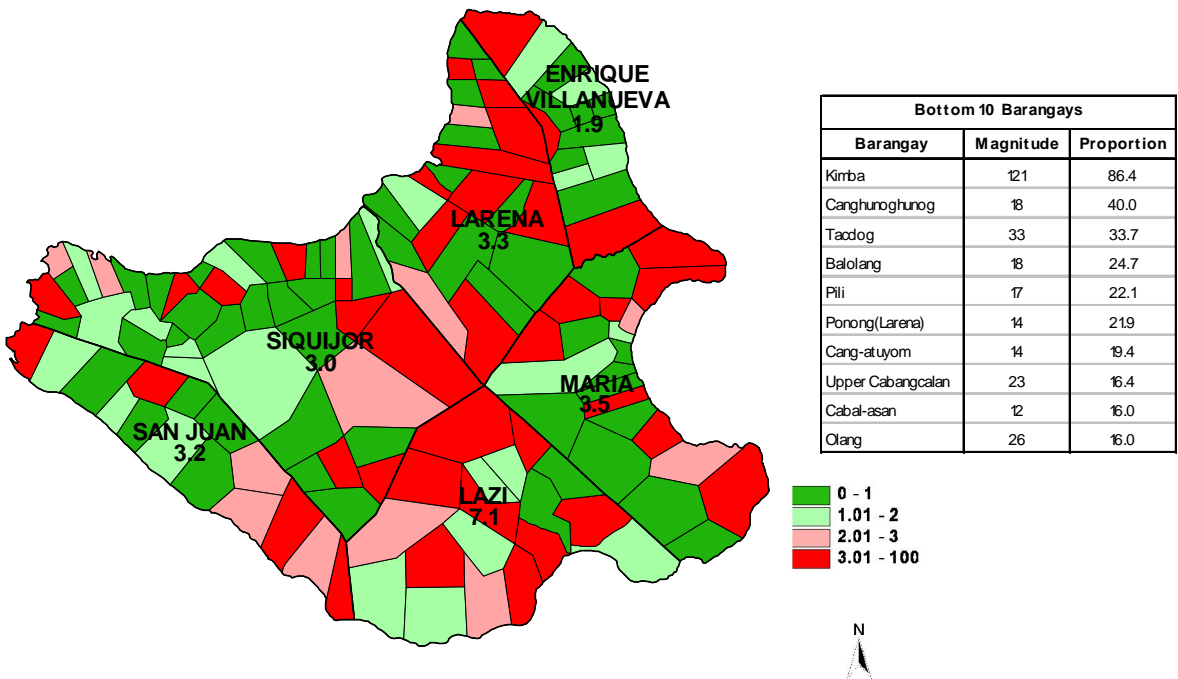
Table 1. Health & Nutrition Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| Municipality | Barangay | Number of Children (0-5 years old) | Malnourished Children (0-5 years old) | | Number of Children (0-4 years old) | Child deaths (0-4 years old) | | Number of children (0-1 year old) | Women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion |
| | Minalulan | 57 | 0 | 0.0 | 48 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Nabutay | 79 | 0 | 0.0 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Olang | 78 | 0 | 0.0 | 63 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pisong A | 35 | 0 | 0.0 | 25 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pisong B | 20 | 0 | 0.0 | 18 | 1 | 5.3 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion Norte | 117 | 0 | 0.0 | 95 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion Sur | 49 | 0 | 0.0 | 42 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Saguing | 80 | 0 | 0.0 | 70 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Sawang | 58 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 4 | 7.4 | 12 | 2 | 14.3 |
| SAN JUAN | Canasagan | 63 | 2 | 3.2 | 53 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candura | 54 | 2 | 3.7 | 36 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmunag | 142 | 0 | 0.0 | 111 | 0 | 0.0 | 20 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cansayang | 36 | 2 | 5.6 | 25 | 1 | 3.8 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catulayan | 155 | 9 | 5.8 | 128 | 2 | 1.5 | 21 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lala-o | 59 | 2 | 3.4 | 46 | 1 | 2.1 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Maite | 90 | 4 | 4.4 | 76 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Napo | 87 | 0 | 0.0 | 69 | 1 | 1.4 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Paliton | 73 | 1 | 1.4 | 62 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion(SJ) | 84 | 0 | 0.0 | 71 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Solangon | 111 | 0 | 0.0 | 88 | 1 | 1.1 | 13 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tag-ibo | 82 | 0 | 0.0 | 69 | 1 | 1.4 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tambisan(SanJuan) | 117 | 0 | 0.0 | 97 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Timbaon | 141 | 1 | 0.7 | 113 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tubod | 49 | 0 | 0.0 | 36 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SIQUIJOR | Banban | 89 | 0 | 0.0 | 71 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bolos | 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Caipilan | 116 | 1 | 0.9 | 93 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Caitican | 39 | 0 | 0.0 | 27 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Calalinan | 58 | 0 | 0.0 | 45 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 1 | 16.7 |
| | Canal | 38 | 0 | 0.0 | 29 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candanay Norte | 93 | 0 | 0.0 | 69 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candanay Sur | 66 | 0 | 0.0 | 49 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-adieng | 16 | 1 | 6.3 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-agong | 89 | 0 | 0.0 | 73 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-alwang | 74 | 0 | 0.0 | 61 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-asa | 111 | 0 | 0.0 | 92 | 1 | 1.1 | 20 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-atuyom | 35 | 0 | 0.0 | 30 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Canghunoghunog | 42 | 11 | 26.2 | 35 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-inte | 30 | 1 | 3.3 | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-isad | 10 | 2 | 20.0 | 7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmatnog | 32 | 2 | 6.3 | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmohao | 26 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantabon | 72 | 3 | 4.2 | 63 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Caticugan | 100 | 1 | 1.0 | 83 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Dumanhog | 56 | 1 | 1.8 | 49 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Ibabao | 20 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lambojon | 31 | 3 | 9.7 | 24 | 1 | 4.0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Luyang | 60 | 0 | 0.0 | 41 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Luzong | 65 | 4 | 6.2 | 53 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Olo | 47 | 0 | 0.0 | 35 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pangi | 138 | 1 | 0.7 | 103 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Panlautan | 26 | 0 | 0.0 | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pasihagon | 108 | 0 | 0.0 | 85 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pili | 39 | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion(Si) | 96 | 4 | 4.2 | 73 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Polangyuta | 87 | 2 | 2.3 | 73 | 1 | 1.4 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Ponong(Siquijor) | 90 | 0 | 0.0 | 75 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Sabang(Siquijor) | 22 | 1 | 4.5 | 16 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | San Antonio | 70 | 6 | 8.6 | 52 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Songculan | 12 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tacdog | 48 | 0 | 0.0 | 38 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tacloban | 85 | 0 | 0.0 | 71 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tambisan(Si) | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | 46 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tebjong | 33 | 1 | 3.0 | 23 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tinago | 85 | 0 | 0.0 | 73 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tongo | 99 | 0 | 0.0 | 82 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 0 | 0.0 |

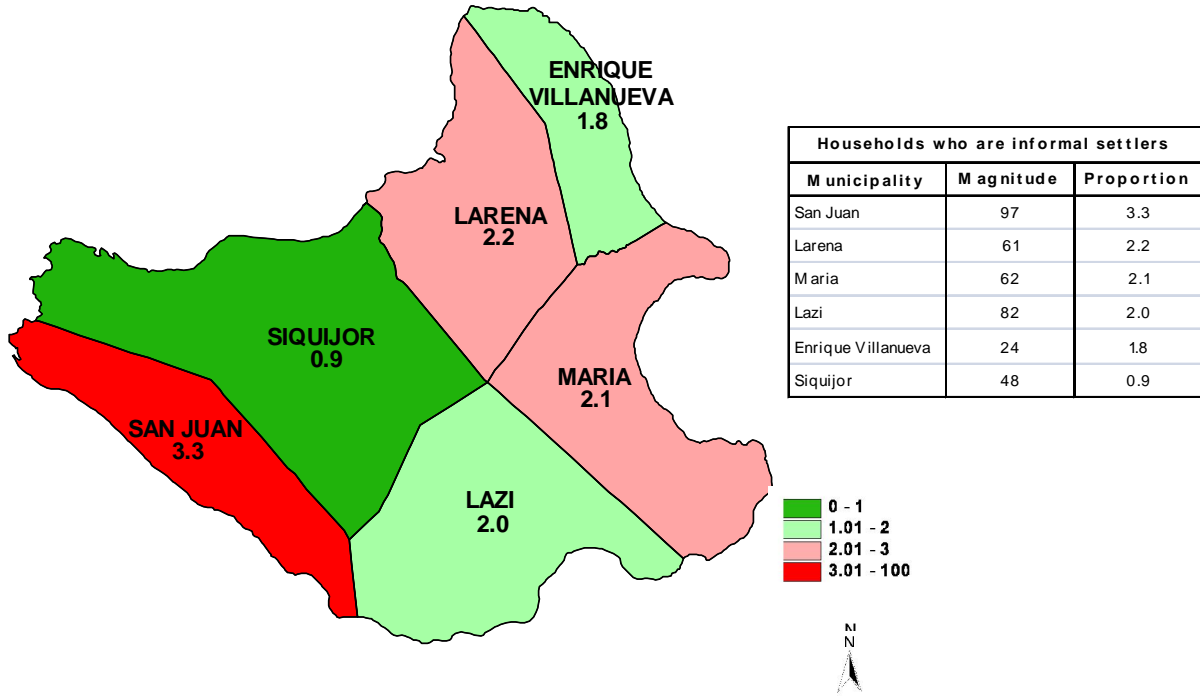
Map 7. Proportion of Households Living in Makeshift Housing, by Municipality, 2006



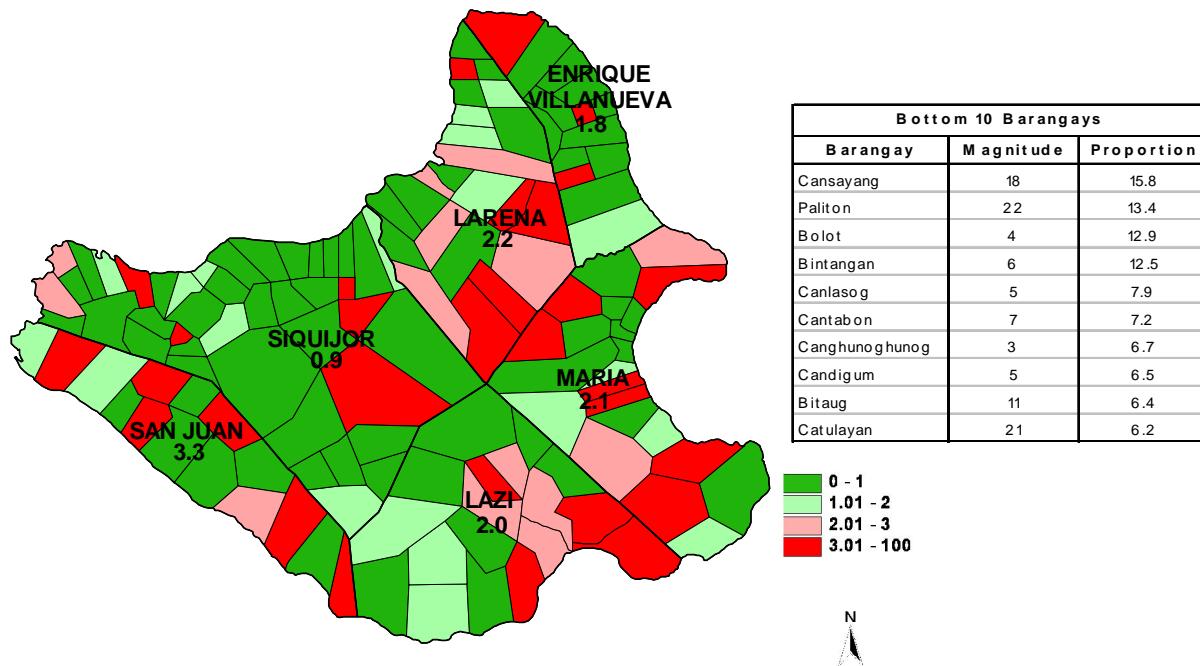
Map 8. Proportion of Households Living in Makeshift Housing, by Barangay, 2006



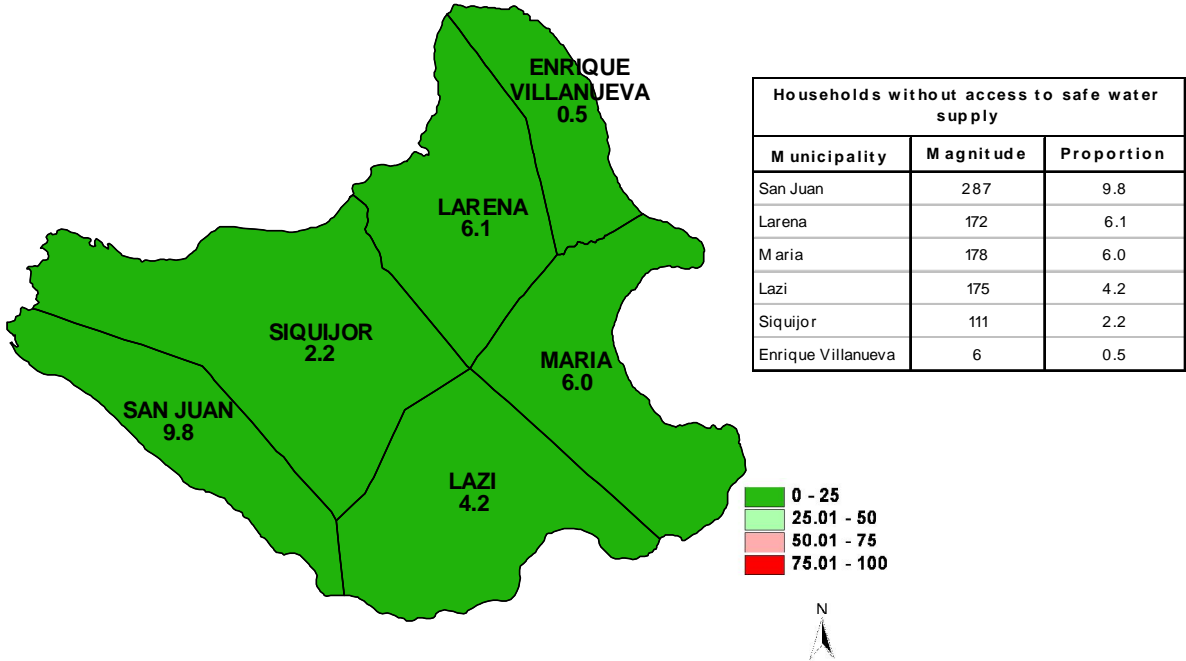
Map 9. Proportion of Households who are Informal Settlers, by Municipality, 2006



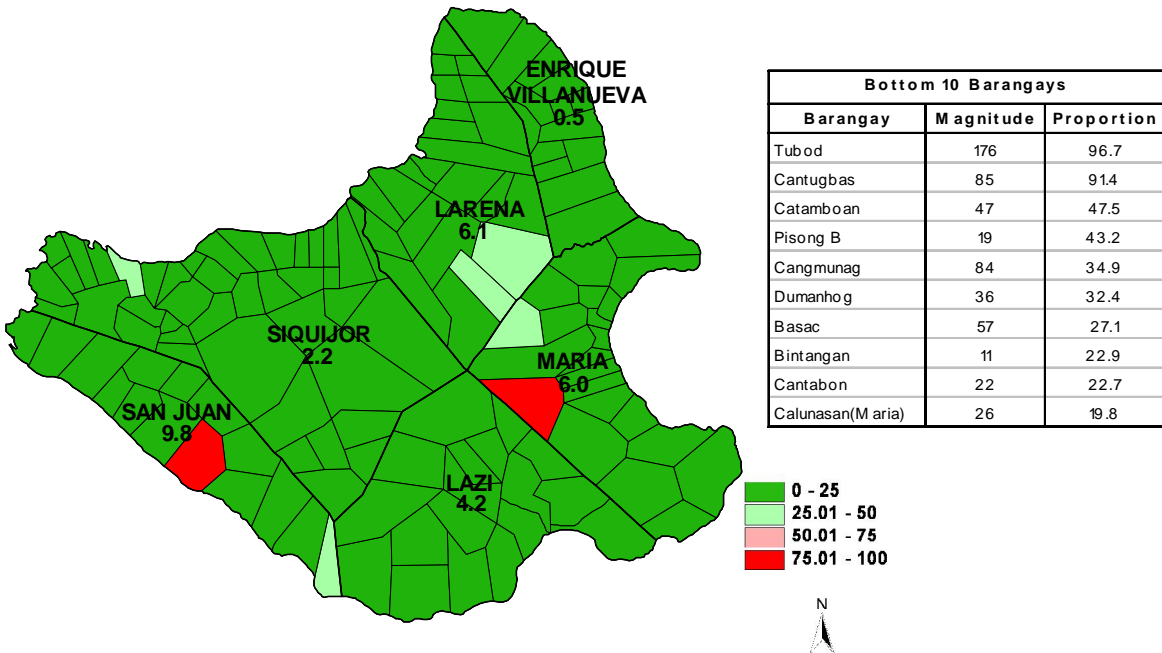
Map 10. Proportion of Households who are Informal Settlers, by Barangay, 2006



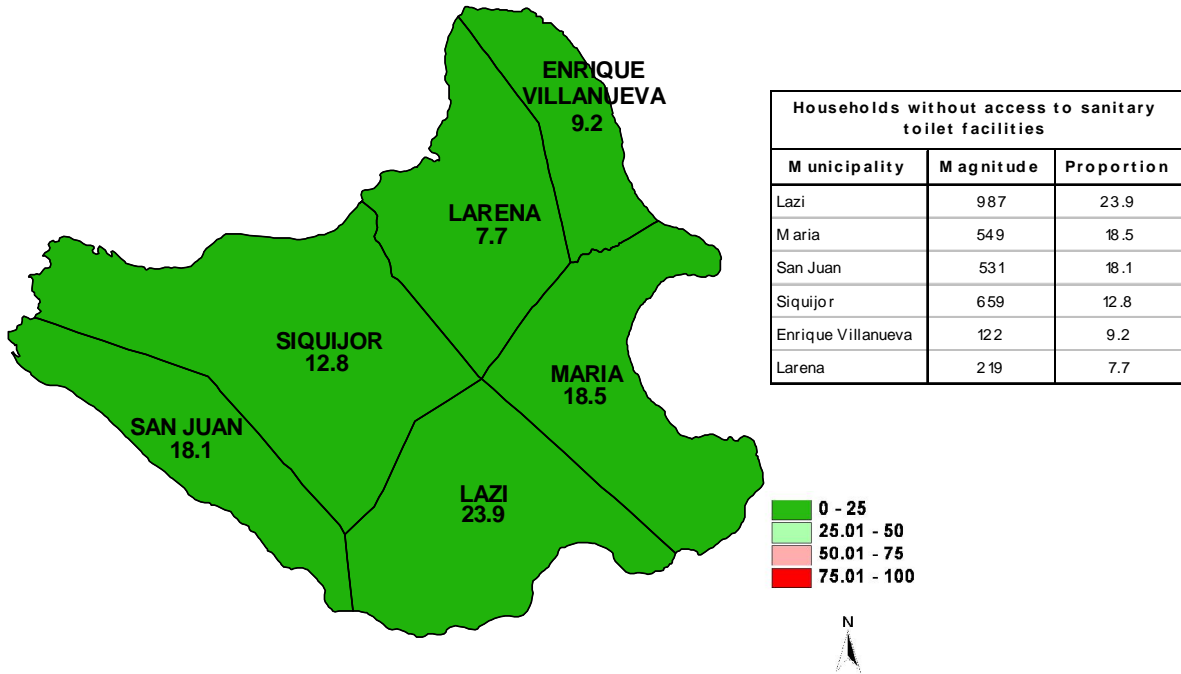
Map 11. Proportion of Households without Access to Safe Water Supply, by Municipality, 2006



Map 12. Proportion of Households without Access to Safe Water Supply, by Barangay, 2006



Map 13. Proportion of Households without Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities, by Barangay, 2006



Map 14. Proportion of Households without Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities, by Barangay, 2006

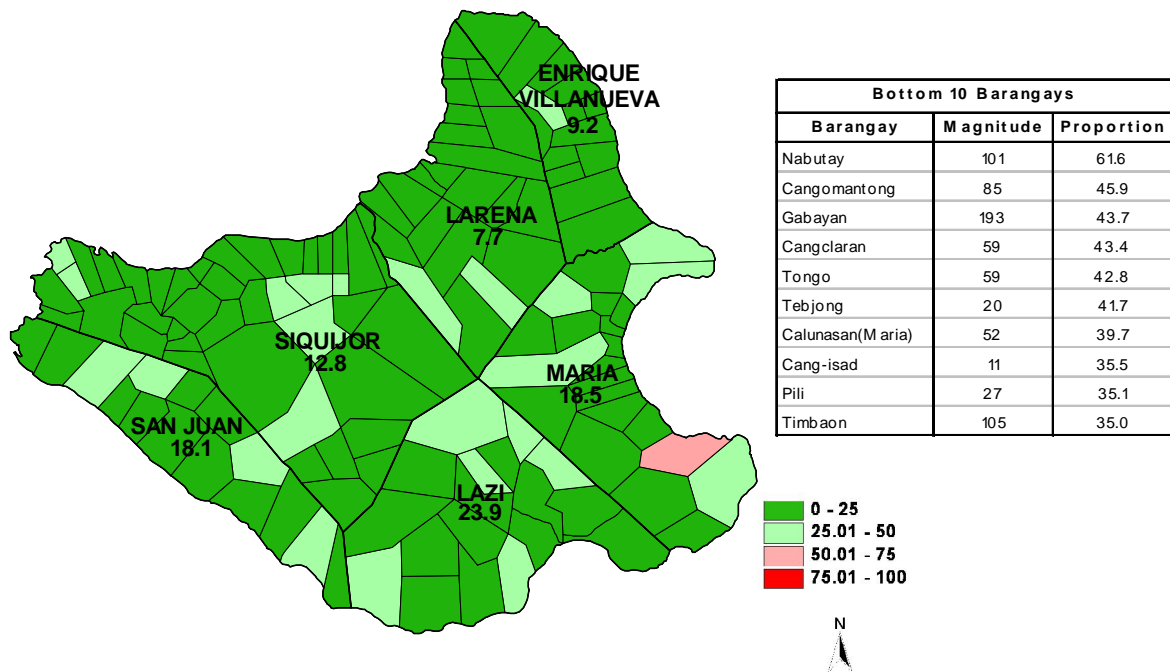


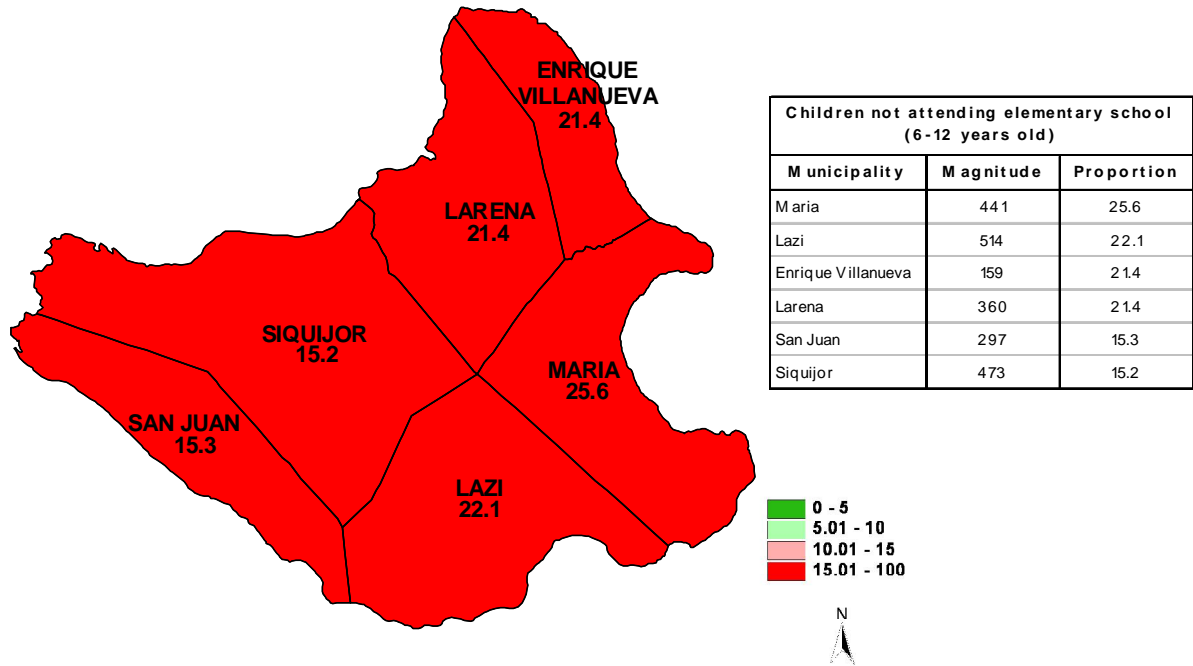
Table 2. Housing, Water & Sanitation Indicators, by Barangay Province of Siquijor, 2006

| 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 |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | Balolong | 2 | 6.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 3.3 | 3 | 10.0 |
| | Bino-ongan | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 13.2 |
| | Bitaug | 10 | 5.8 | 11 | 6.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 5.8 |
| | Bolot | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 12.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Camogao | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 19.6 |
| | Cangmangki | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 15.0 |
| | Libo | 2 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 4.0 |
| | Lomangcapan | 2 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 7.8 |
| | Lotloton | 6 | 5.4 | 2 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 14.4 |
| | Manan-ao | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 10.0 | 9 | 30.0 |
| | Olave | 1 | 1.9 | 2 | 3.8 | 1 | 1.9 | 5 | 9.6 |
| | Parian | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2.2 | 7 | 15.6 |
| | Poblacion(EV) | 2 | 1.9 | 1 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tulapos | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 8.0 |
| LARENA | Bagacay | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.8 |
| | Balolong | 18 | 24.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 21.9 |
| | Basac | 1 | 0.5 | 6 | 2.9 | 57 | 27.1 | 18 | 8.6 |
| | Bintangan | 3 | 6.3 | 6 | 12.5 | 11 | 22.9 | 4 | 8.3 |
| | Bontod | 5 | 4.8 | 2 | 1.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 4.8 |
| | Cabulihan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 15.1 |
| | Calunasan(Larena) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 8.9 |
| | Candigum | 6 | 7.8 | 5 | 6.5 | 2 | 2.6 | 19 | 24.7 |
| | Cang-allas | 5 | 7.1 | 2 | 2.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 8.6 |
| | Cang-apa | 2 | 2.1 | 2 | 2.1 | 6 | 6.3 | 24 | 25.3 |
| | Cangbagsa | 3 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.2 |
| | Cangmalalag | 6 | 6.6 | 4 | 4.4 | 2 | 2.2 | 16 | 17.6 |
| | Canlambo | 4 | 2.6 | 3 | 1.9 | 1 | 0.6 | 11 | 7.1 |
| | Canlasog | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 7.9 | 9 | 14.3 | 8 | 12.7 |
| | Catamboan | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 5.1 | 47 | 47.5 | 29 | 29.3 |
| | Helen (Datag) | 10 | 3.9 | 7 | 2.7 | 25 | 9.8 | 9 | 3.5 |
| | Nonoc | 1 | 0.5 | 2 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | North Poblacion | 2 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.0 |
| | Ponong(Larena) | 14 | 21.9 | 1 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 3.1 |
| | Sabang(Larena) | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 2 | 1.7 |
| Sandugan | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.9 | 3 | 1.3 | 14 | 6.1 | |
| South Poblacion | 11 | 6.4 | 5 | 2.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 2.3 | |
| Taculing | 1 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 6.8 | 11 | 10.7 | |
| LAZI | Campalanas | 6 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.3 | 10 | 2.6 | 98 | 25.8 |
| | Cangclaran | 2 | 1.5 | 5 | 3.7 | 22 | 16.2 | 59 | 43.4 |
| | Cangomantong | 16 | 8.6 | 1 | 0.5 | 8 | 4.3 | 85 | 45.9 |
| | Capalasanan | 7 | 3.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 5.9 | 70 | 34.1 |
| | Catamboan (Pob.) | 21 | 6.9 | 9 | 3.0 | 16 | 5.2 | 52 | 17.0 |
| | Gabayan | 50 | 11.3 | 18 | 4.1 | 34 | 7.7 | 193 | 43.7 |
| | Kimba | 121 | 86.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2.1 | 8 | 5.7 |
| | Kinamandagan | 6 | 3.2 | 4 | 2.1 | 32 | 16.8 | 46 | 24.2 |
| | Lower Cabangcalan | 3 | 1.7 | 2 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.6 | 36 | 20.0 |
| | Nagerong | 15 | 5.7 | 9 | 3.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 46 | 17.5 |
| | Po-o | 3 | 1.8 | 5 | 3.0 | 3 | 1.8 | 12 | 7.3 |
| | Simacolong | 4 | 1.1 | 14 | 3.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 81 | 22.1 |
| | Tagmanocan | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 50 | 28.2 |
| | Talayong | 4 | 2.9 | 1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 24 | 17.1 |
| | Tigbawan (Pob.) | 3 | 0.9 | 8 | 2.5 | 6 | 1.8 | 30 | 9.2 |
| | Tignao | 3 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.9 | 28 | 12.6 |
| | Upper Cabangcalan | 23 | 16.4 | 2 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 30 | 21.4 |
| Ytaya | 4 | 2.4 | 2 | 1.2 | 25 | 15.2 | 39 | 23.8 | |
| MARIA | Bogo | 9 | 5.1 | 4 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 49 | 28.0 |
| | Bonga | 4 | 4.0 | 4 | 4.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 34 | 33.7 |
| | Cabal-asan | 12 | 16.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 8.0 |
| | Calunasan(Maria) | 2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 26 | 19.8 | 52 | 39.7 |
| | Candaping A | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 6.6 |
| | Candaping B | 7 | 4.2 | 2 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.6 | 32 | 19.0 |
| | Cantaroc A | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 5.6 |
| | Cantaroc B | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 6.0 | 2 | 2.4 | 3 | 3.6 |
| | Cantugbas | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.1 | 85 | 91.4 | 7 | 7.5 |
| | Lico-an | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 3.6 | 16 | 14.3 |
| | Lilo-an | 14 | 4.9 | 2 | 0.7 | 3 | 1.1 | 82 | 29.0 |
| | Logucan | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 11.6 |
| | Looc | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 |

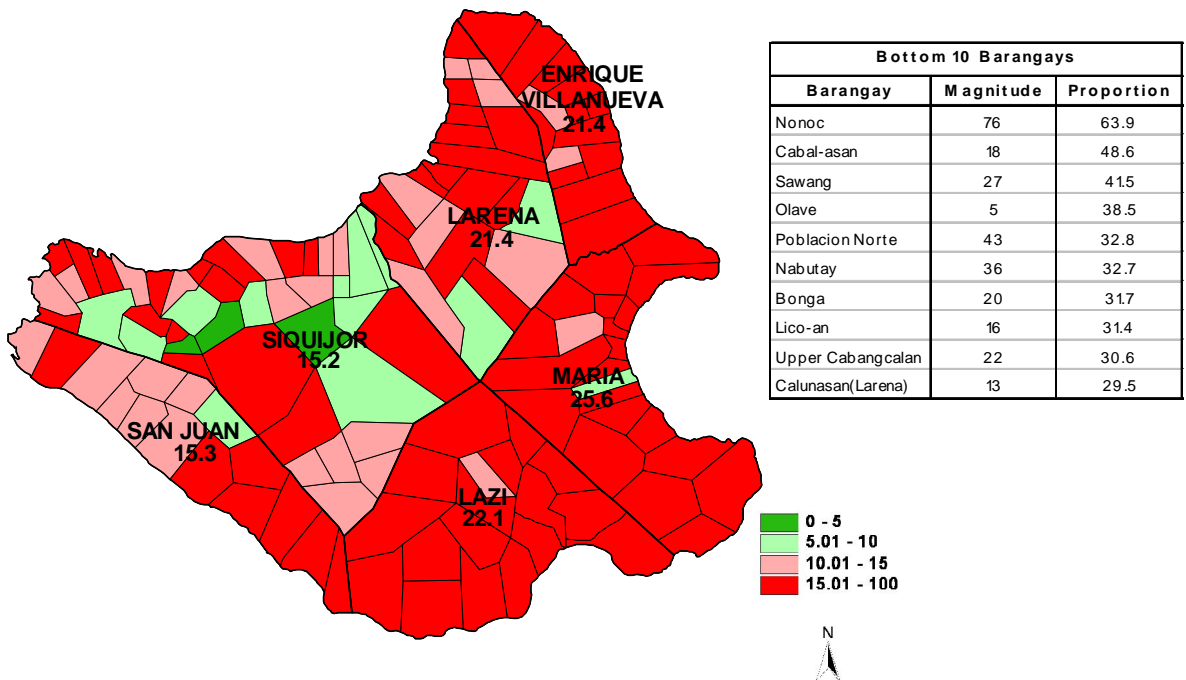
Table 2. Housing, Water & Sanitation Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| 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 |
| | Minalulan | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 1.2 | 2 | 1.2 | 31 | 17.9 |
| | Nabutay | 4 | 2.4 | 9 | 5.5 | 3 | 1.8 | 101 | 61.6 |
| | Olang | 26 | 16.0 | 7 | 4.3 | 1 | 0.6 | 45 | 27.8 |
| | Pisong A | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 18.8 |
| | Pisong B | 2 | 4.5 | 2 | 4.5 | 19 | 43.2 | 5 | 11.4 |
| | Poblacion Norte | 5 | 2.2 | 2 | 0.9 | 6 | 2.7 | 13 | 5.8 |
| | Poblacion Sur | 2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 3.8 |
| | Saguig | 1 | 0.5 | 11 | 5.1 | 1 | 0.5 | 17 | 7.8 |
| | Sawang | 14 | 9.8 | 6 | 4.2 | 23 | 16.1 | 12 | 8.4 |
| SAN JUAN | Canasagan | 7 | 5.9 | 7 | 5.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 36 | 30.5 |
| | Candura | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 18 | 18.0 |
| | Cangmunag | 18 | 7.5 | 8 | 3.3 | 84 | 34.9 | 45 | 18.7 |
| | Cansayang | 1 | 0.9 | 18 | 15.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 12.3 |
| | Catulayan | 22 | 6.5 | 21 | 6.2 | 1 | 0.3 | 48 | 14.2 |
| | Lala-o | 3 | 1.9 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 8.9 |
| | Maite | 3 | 1.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 43 | 24.2 |
| | Napo | 4 | 2.4 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.6 | 42 | 25.6 |
| | Paliton | 2 | 1.2 | 22 | 13.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 27 | 16.5 |
| | Poblacion(SJ) | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 3.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 2.7 |
| | Solangon | 1 | 0.4 | 4 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.4 | 69 | 25.2 |
| | Tag-ibo | 4 | 2.3 | 4 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 36 | 20.9 |
| | Tambisan(SanJuan) | 22 | 9.1 | 4 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 24 | 9.9 |
| | Timbaon | 8 | 2.7 | 1 | 0.3 | 23 | 7.7 | 105 | 35.0 |
| | Tubod | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 176 | 96.7 | 5 | 2.7 |
| SIQUIJOR | Banban | 4 | 2.5 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 4.4 |
| | Bolos | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 3.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 18.5 |
| | Caipilan | 3 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 8 | 3.4 |
| | Caitican | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 10.9 |
| | Calalinan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 10.4 |
| | Canal | 4 | 5.1 | 1 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.3 |
| | Candanay Norte | 12 | 6.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 5.4 |
| | Candanay Sur | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 2.3 |
| | Cang-adieng | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 8.2 |
| | Cang-agong | 10 | 5.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 4.2 |
| | Cang-alwang | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 49 | 30.2 |
| | Cang-asa | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 1.5 | 3 | 1.5 | 39 | 19.3 |
| | Cang-atuyom | 14 | 19.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 8.3 |
| | Canghunoghunog | 18 | 40.0 | 3 | 6.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 17.8 |
| | Cang-inte | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 25.6 |
| | Cang-isad | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 35.5 |
| | Cangmatnog | 5 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 7.5 | 4 | 10.0 |
| | Cangmohao | 1 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 12.2 |
| | Cantabon | 2 | 2.1 | 7 | 7.2 | 22 | 22.7 | 15 | 15.5 |
| | Caticugan | 5 | 2.9 | 3 | 1.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 19.2 |
| | Dumanhog | 1 | 0.9 | 5 | 4.5 | 36 | 32.4 | 8 | 7.2 |
| | Ibabao | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 12.7 |
| | Lambojon | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.8 | 5 | 8.8 | 11 | 19.3 |
| | Luyang | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 6.3 | 8 | 5.6 |
| | Luzong | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 19.1 |
| | Olo | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 8.1 |
| | Pangi | 5 | 1.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 22 | 7.6 |
| | Panlautan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 30.2 |
| | Pasihagon | 10 | 4.3 | 7 | 3.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 54 | 23.2 |
| | Pili | 17 | 22.1 | 4 | 5.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 27 | 35.1 |
| | Poblacion(Si) | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| | Polangyuta | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 19 | 12.3 |
| | Ponong(Siquijor) | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 38 | 22.5 |
| | Sabang(Siquijor) | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 15.2 |
| | San Antonio | 2 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.6 | 32 | 17.9 | 6 | 3.4 |
| | Songculan | 1 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tacdog | 33 | 33.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2.0 |
| | Tacloban | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 20 | 14.4 |
| | Tambisan(Si) | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 29 | 18.1 |
| | Tebjong | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 20 | 41.7 |
| | Tinago | 2 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 15 | 10.3 |
| | Tongo | 3 | 2.2 | 3 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 59 | 42.8 |

Map 15. Proportion of Children 6-12 years old Not Attending Elementary School, by Municipality, 2006

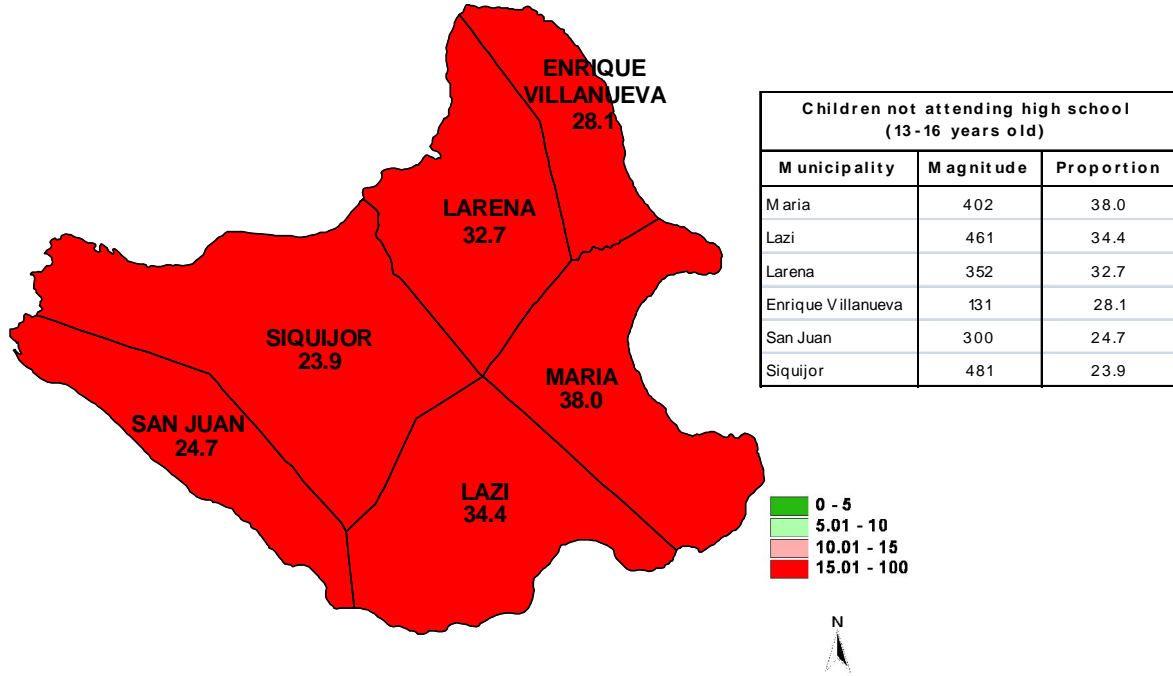


Map 16. Proportion of Children 6-12 years old Not Attending Elementary School, by Barangay, 2006

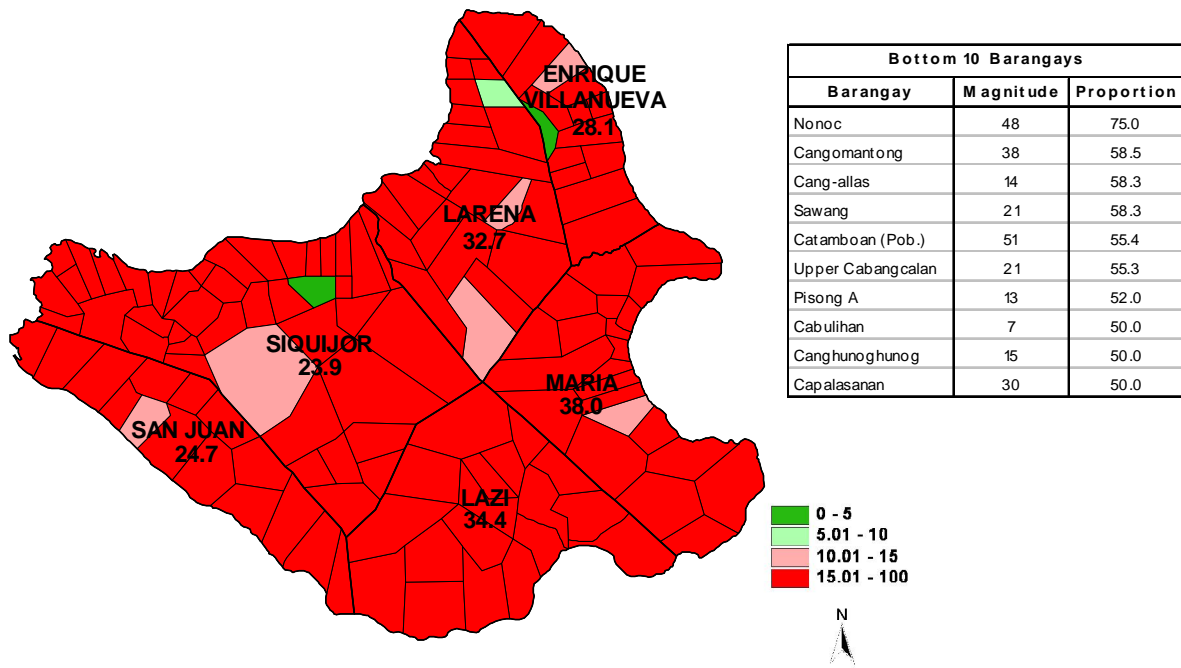


CBMS Poverty Maps: Siquijor

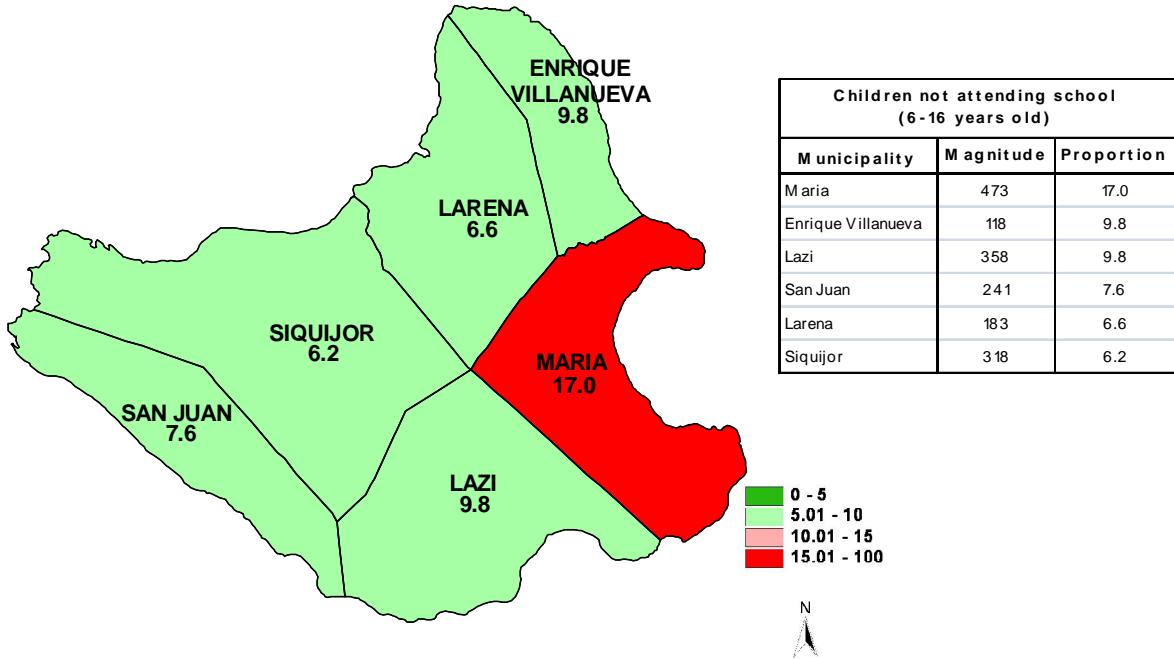
Map 17. Proportion of Children 13-16 years old Not Attending High School, by Municipality, 2006



Map 18. Proportion of Children 13-16 years old Not Attending High School, by Barangay, 2006



Map 19. Proportion of Children 6-16 years old Not Attending School, by Municipality, 2006



Map 20. Proportion of Children 6-16 years old Not Attending School, by Barangay, 2006

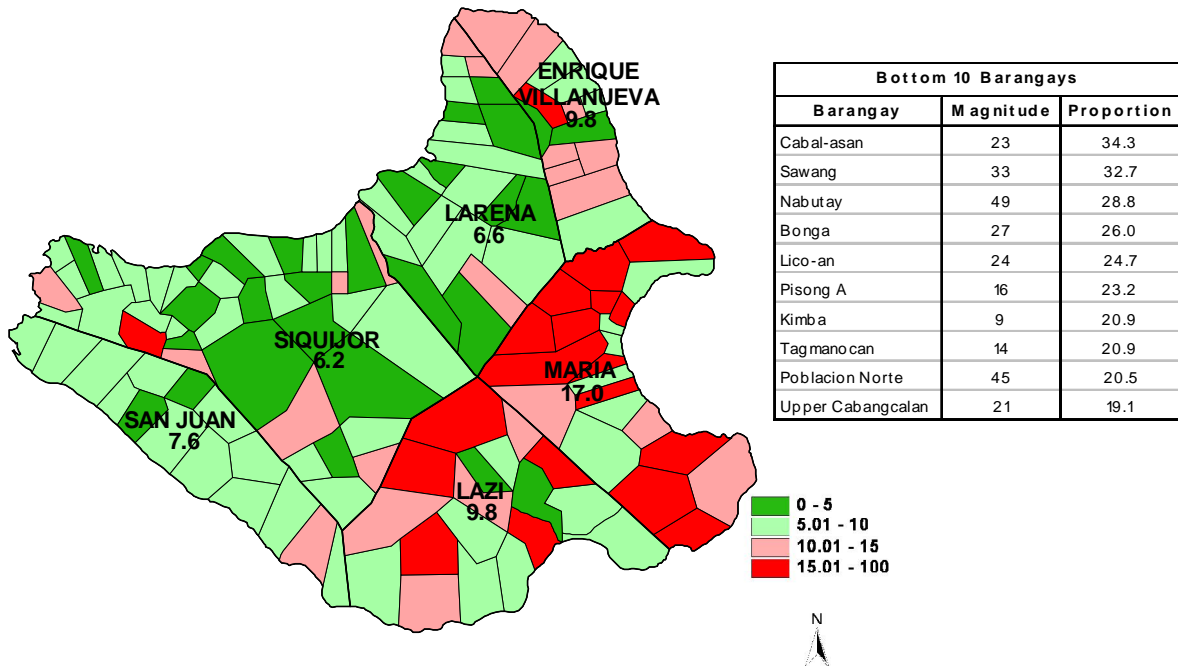


Table 3. Education Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

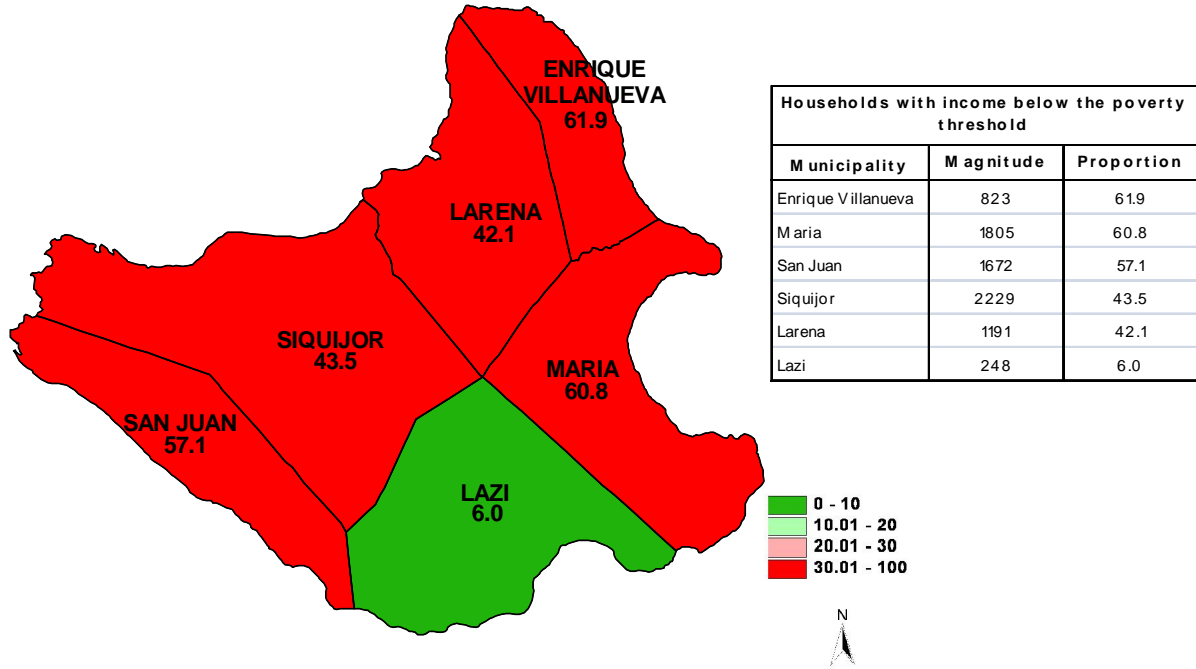
| Municipality | Barangay | Number of Children (6-12 years old) | Children not attending elementary school (6-12 years old) | | Number of Children (13-16 years old) | Children not attending high school (13-16 years old) | | Number of Children (6-16 years old) | Children not attending school (6-16 years old) | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | Balolong | 13 | 2 | 15.4 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | 24 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bino-ongan | 60 | 12 | 20.0 | 37 | 10 | 27.0 | 97 | 9 | 9.3 |
| | Bitaug | 136 | 25 | 18.4 | 83 | 23 | 27.7 | 219 | 26 | 11.9 |
| | Bolot | 26 | 6 | 23.1 | 14 | 5 | 35.7 | 40 | 6 | 15.0 |
| | Camogao | 31 | 5 | 16.1 | 19 | 3 | 15.8 | 50 | 1 | 2.0 |
| | Cangmangki | 41 | 9 | 22.0 | 23 | 9 | 39.1 | 64 | 7 | 10.9 |
| | Libo | 96 | 17 | 17.7 | 63 | 22 | 34.9 | 159 | 16 | 10.1 |
| | Lomangcapan | 91 | 25 | 27.5 | 49 | 20 | 40.8 | 140 | 19 | 13.6 |
| | Lotloton | 57 | 15 | 26.3 | 37 | 7 | 18.9 | 94 | 7 | 7.4 |
| | Manan-ao | 16 | 2 | 12.5 | 10 | 4 | 40.0 | 26 | 4 | 15.4 |
| | Olave | 13 | 5 | 38.5 | 12 | 5 | 41.7 | 25 | 3 | 12.0 |
| | Parian | 17 | 2 | 11.8 | 16 | 4 | 25.0 | 33 | 4 | 12.1 |
| | Poblacion(EV) | 59 | 10 | 16.9 | 31 | 10 | 32.3 | 90 | 8 | 8.9 |
| Tulapos | 86 | 24 | 27.9 | 61 | 9 | 14.8 | 147 | 8 | 5.4 | |
| LARENA | Bagacay | 68 | 16 | 23.5 | 49 | 14 | 28.6 | 117 | 7 | 6.0 |
| | Balolang | 41 | 8 | 19.5 | 23 | 7 | 30.4 | 64 | 3 | 4.7 |
| | Basac | 131 | 17 | 13.0 | 75 | 25 | 33.3 | 206 | 17 | 8.3 |
| | Bintangan | 30 | 2 | 6.7 | 24 | 9 | 37.5 | 54 | 2 | 3.7 |
| | Bontod | 87 | 15 | 17.2 | 36 | 16 | 44.4 | 123 | 9 | 7.3 |
| | Cabulihan | 20 | 3 | 15.0 | 14 | 7 | 50.0 | 34 | 5 | 14.7 |
| | Calunasan(Larena) | 44 | 13 | 29.5 | 33 | 14 | 42.4 | 77 | 6 | 7.8 |
| | Candigum | 50 | 5 | 10.0 | 35 | 5 | 14.3 | 85 | 2 | 2.4 |
| | Cang-allas | 48 | 7 | 14.6 | 24 | 14 | 58.3 | 72 | 4 | 5.6 |
| | Cang-apa | 61 | 9 | 14.8 | 34 | 7 | 20.6 | 95 | 4 | 4.2 |
| | Cangbagsa | 97 | 14 | 14.4 | 72 | 22 | 30.6 | 169 | 7 | 4.1 |
| | Cangmalalag | 42 | 5 | 11.9 | 34 | 7 | 20.6 | 76 | 4 | 5.3 |
| | Canlambo | 109 | 19 | 17.4 | 52 | 13 | 25.0 | 161 | 8 | 5.0 |
| | Canlasog | 26 | 5 | 19.2 | 9 | 1 | 11.1 | 35 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catamboan | 56 | 12 | 21.4 | 38 | 16 | 42.1 | 94 | 14 | 14.9 |
| | Helen (Datag) | 135 | 31 | 23.0 | 110 | 26 | 23.6 | 245 | 21 | 8.6 |
| | Nonoc | 119 | 76 | 63.9 | 64 | 48 | 75.0 | 183 | 11 | 6.0 |
| | North Poblacion | 90 | 17 | 18.9 | 87 | 24 | 27.6 | 177 | 5 | 2.8 |
| | Ponong(Larena) | 35 | 4 | 11.4 | 14 | 1 | 7.1 | 49 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Sabang(Larena) | 76 | 13 | 17.1 | 54 | 15 | 27.8 | 130 | 10 | 7.7 |
| Sandugan | 145 | 29 | 20.0 | 93 | 35 | 37.6 | 238 | 26 | 10.9 | |
| South Poblacion | 101 | 20 | 19.8 | 68 | 17 | 25.0 | 169 | 11 | 6.5 | |
| Taculing | 70 | 20 | 28.6 | 33 | 9 | 27.3 | 103 | 7 | 6.8 | |
| LAZI | Campalanas | 302 | 66 | 21.9 | 154 | 47 | 30.5 | 456 | 36 | 7.9 |
| | Cangclaran | 89 | 10 | 11.2 | 37 | 9 | 24.3 | 126 | 5 | 4.0 |
| | Cangomantong | 106 | 22 | 20.8 | 65 | 38 | 58.5 | 171 | 30 | 17.5 |
| | Capalasanan | 110 | 17 | 15.5 | 60 | 30 | 50.0 | 170 | 24 | 14.1 |
| | Catamboan (Pob.) | 139 | 39 | 28.1 | 92 | 51 | 55.4 | 231 | 38 | 16.5 |
| | Gabayán | 289 | 74 | 25.6 | 141 | 45 | 31.9 | 430 | 36 | 8.4 |
| | Kimba | 24 | 4 | 16.7 | 19 | 8 | 42.1 | 43 | 9 | 20.9 |
| | Kinamandagan | 114 | 25 | 21.9 | 69 | 23 | 33.3 | 183 | 21 | 11.5 |
| | Lower Cabangcalan | 120 | 26 | 21.7 | 77 | 29 | 37.7 | 197 | 20 | 10.2 |
| | Nagerong | 132 | 26 | 19.7 | 93 | 21 | 22.6 | 225 | 12 | 5.3 |
| | Po-o | 75 | 18 | 24.0 | 61 | 15 | 24.6 | 136 | 12 | 8.8 |
| | Simacolong | 198 | 46 | 23.2 | 106 | 32 | 30.2 | 304 | 25 | 8.2 |
| | Tagmanocan | 39 | 11 | 28.2 | 28 | 13 | 46.4 | 67 | 14 | 20.9 |
| | Talayong | 92 | 15 | 16.3 | 42 | 15 | 35.7 | 134 | 11 | 8.2 |
| | Tigbawan (Pob.) | 206 | 42 | 20.4 | 117 | 30 | 25.6 | 323 | 16 | 5.0 |
| | Tignao | 117 | 23 | 19.7 | 83 | 21 | 25.3 | 200 | 12 | 6.0 |
| | Upper Cabangcalan | 72 | 22 | 30.6 | 38 | 21 | 55.3 | 110 | 21 | 19.1 |
| Ytaya | 98 | 28 | 28.6 | 57 | 13 | 22.8 | 155 | 16 | 10.3 | |
| MARIA | Bogo | 109 | 24 | 22.0 | 60 | 26 | 43.3 | 169 | 32 | 18.9 |
| | Bonga | 63 | 20 | 31.7 | 41 | 20 | 48.8 | 104 | 27 | 26.0 |
| | Cabal-asán | 37 | 18 | 48.6 | 30 | 11 | 36.7 | 67 | 23 | 34.3 |
| | Calunasan(Maria) | 90 | 19 | 21.1 | 45 | 19 | 42.2 | 135 | 23 | 17.0 |
| | Candaping A | 51 | 12 | 23.5 | 24 | 3 | 12.5 | 75 | 4 | 5.3 |
| | Candaping B | 84 | 24 | 28.6 | 48 | 16 | 33.3 | 132 | 16 | 12.1 |
| | Cantaroc A | 52 | 11 | 21.2 | 32 | 9 | 28.1 | 84 | 15 | 17.9 |
| | Cantaroc B | 60 | 5 | 8.3 | 35 | 13 | 37.1 | 95 | 6 | 6.3 |
| | Cantugbas | 58 | 16 | 27.6 | 27 | 12 | 44.4 | 85 | 12 | 14.1 |
| | Lico-an | 51 | 16 | 31.4 | 46 | 18 | 39.1 | 97 | 24 | 24.7 |
| | Lilo-an | 187 | 42 | 22.5 | 105 | 28 | 26.7 | 292 | 37 | 12.7 |
| | Logucan | 82 | 14 | 17.1 | 70 | 34 | 48.6 | 152 | 13 | 8.6 |
| | Looc | 57 | 15 | 26.3 | 27 | 7 | 25.9 | 84 | 6 | 7.1 |

Table 3. Education Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

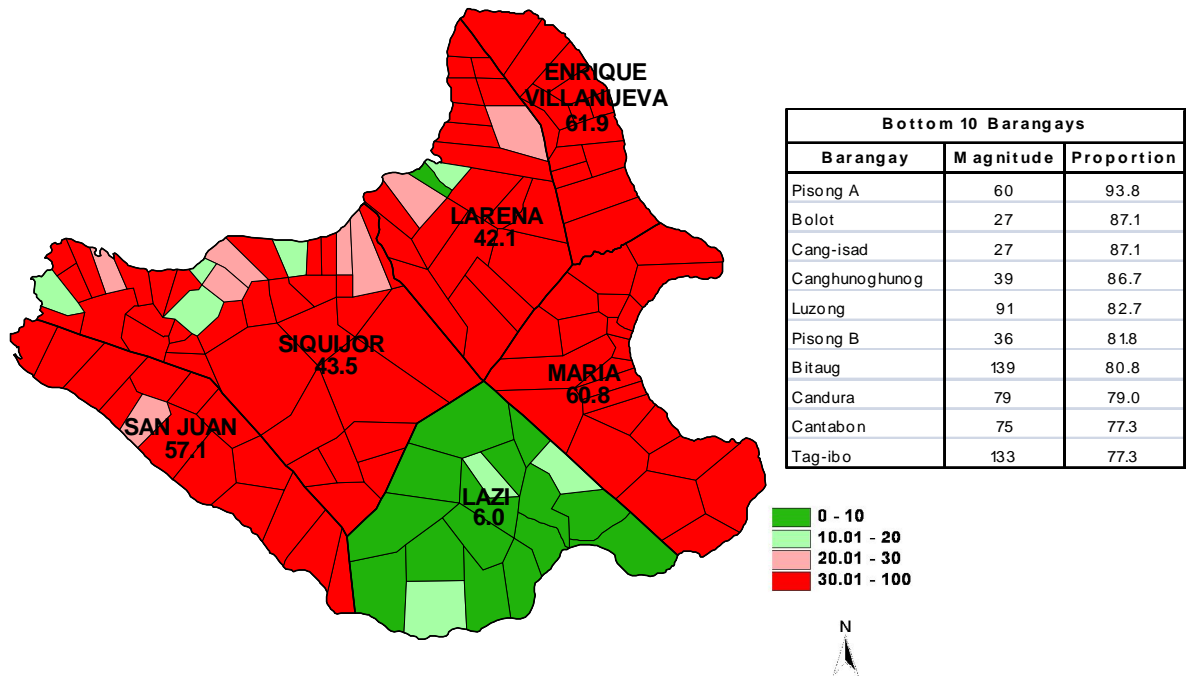
| Municipality | Barangay | Number of Children (6-12 years old) | Children not attending elementary school (6-12 years old) | | Number of Children (13-16 years old) | Children not attending high school (13-16 years old) | | Number of Children (6-16 years old) | Children not attending school (6-16 years old) | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion | | Magnitude | Proportion |
| | Minalulan | 90 | 22 | 24.4 | 58 | 20 | 34.5 | 148 | 24 | 16.2 |
| | Nabutay | 110 | 36 | 32.7 | 60 | 29 | 48.3 | 170 | 49 | 28.8 |
| | Olang | 90 | 19 | 21.1 | 57 | 18 | 31.6 | 147 | 14 | 9.5 |
| | Pisong A | 44 | 6 | 13.6 | 25 | 13 | 52.0 | 69 | 16 | 23.2 |
| | Pisong B | 31 | 7 | 22.6 | 18 | 7 | 38.9 | 49 | 9 | 18.4 |
| | Poblacion Norte | 131 | 43 | 32.8 | 88 | 31 | 35.2 | 219 | 45 | 20.5 |
| | Poblacion Sur | 63 | 15 | 23.8 | 45 | 15 | 33.3 | 108 | 8 | 7.4 |
| | Saguing | 118 | 30 | 25.4 | 80 | 32 | 40.0 | 198 | 37 | 18.7 |
| | Sawang | 65 | 27 | 41.5 | 36 | 21 | 58.3 | 101 | 33 | 32.7 |
| SAN JUAN | Canasagan | 84 | 9 | 10.7 | 46 | 13 | 28.3 | 130 | 11 | 8.5 |
| | Candura | 80 | 12 | 15.0 | 42 | 8 | 19.0 | 122 | 1 | 0.8 |
| | Cangmunag | 177 | 31 | 17.5 | 117 | 37 | 31.6 | 294 | 24 | 8.2 |
| | Cansayang | 71 | 7 | 9.9 | 40 | 9 | 22.5 | 111 | 7 | 6.3 |
| | Catulayan | 233 | 37 | 15.9 | 137 | 36 | 26.3 | 370 | 26 | 7.0 |
| | Lala-o | 86 | 12 | 14.0 | 66 | 16 | 24.2 | 152 | 11 | 7.2 |
| | Maite | 108 | 12 | 11.1 | 64 | 16 | 25.0 | 172 | 14 | 8.1 |
| | Napo | 107 | 21 | 19.6 | 67 | 14 | 20.9 | 174 | 11 | 6.3 |
| | Paliton | 118 | 18 | 15.3 | 74 | 14 | 18.9 | 192 | 10 | 5.2 |
| | Poblacion(SJ) | 79 | 8 | 10.1 | 66 | 8 | 12.1 | 145 | 2 | 1.4 |
| | Solangon | 160 | 17 | 10.6 | 93 | 24 | 25.8 | 253 | 19 | 7.5 |
| | Tag-ibo | 106 | 17 | 16.0 | 64 | 14 | 21.9 | 170 | 13 | 7.6 |
| | Tambisan(SanJuan) | 147 | 22 | 15.0 | 118 | 31 | 26.3 | 265 | 25 | 9.4 |
| | Timbaon | 244 | 52 | 21.3 | 138 | 40 | 29.0 | 382 | 51 | 13.4 |
| | Tubod | 139 | 22 | 15.8 | 85 | 20 | 23.5 | 224 | 16 | 7.1 |
| SIQUIJOR | Banban | 83 | 12 | 14.5 | 82 | 19 | 23.2 | 165 | 9 | 5.5 |
| | Bolos | 45 | 9 | 20.0 | 30 | 7 | 23.3 | 75 | 5 | 6.7 |
| | Caipilan | 120 | 12 | 10.0 | 82 | 16 | 19.5 | 202 | 12 | 5.9 |
| | Caitican | 55 | 11 | 20.0 | 29 | 9 | 31.0 | 84 | 5 | 6.0 |
| | Calalinan | 85 | 18 | 21.2 | 50 | 8 | 16.0 | 135 | 7 | 5.2 |
| | Canal | 58 | 6 | 10.3 | 42 | 10 | 23.8 | 100 | 6 | 6.0 |
| | Candanay Norte | 101 | 22 | 21.8 | 57 | 11 | 19.3 | 158 | 2 | 1.3 |
| | Candanay Sur | 114 | 17 | 14.9 | 62 | 13 | 21.0 | 176 | 11 | 6.3 |
| | Cang-adieng | 17 | 1 | 5.9 | 24 | 7 | 29.2 | 41 | 7 | 17.1 |
| | Cang-agong | 113 | 28 | 24.8 | 92 | 26 | 28.3 | 205 | 16 | 7.8 |
| | Cang-alwang | 87 | 13 | 14.9 | 76 | 19 | 25.0 | 163 | 13 | 8.0 |
| | Cang-asa | 142 | 21 | 14.8 | 83 | 17 | 20.5 | 225 | 13 | 5.8 |
| | Cang-atuyom | 49 | 7 | 14.3 | 26 | 8 | 30.8 | 75 | 9 | 12.0 |
| | Canghunoghunog | 52 | 4 | 7.7 | 30 | 15 | 50.0 | 82 | 7 | 8.5 |
| | Cang-inte | 28 | 1 | 3.6 | 14 | 3 | 21.4 | 42 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-isad | 25 | 3 | 12.0 | 6 | 0 | 0.0 | 31 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmatnog | 29 | 3 | 10.3 | 15 | 3 | 20.0 | 44 | 1 | 2.3 |
| | Cangmohao | 25 | 4 | 16.0 | 31 | 8 | 25.8 | 56 | 6 | 10.7 |
| | Cantabon | 87 | 7 | 8.0 | 49 | 12 | 24.5 | 136 | 5 | 3.7 |
| | Caticugan | 120 | 26 | 21.7 | 66 | 14 | 21.2 | 186 | 13 | 7.0 |
| | Dumanhog | 84 | 11 | 13.1 | 43 | 17 | 39.5 | 127 | 12 | 9.4 |
| | Ibabao | 29 | 2 | 6.9 | 20 | 4 | 20.0 | 49 | 2 | 4.1 |
| | Lambojon | 24 | 1 | 4.2 | 31 | 6 | 19.4 | 55 | 5 | 9.1 |
| | Luyang | 69 | 6 | 8.7 | 64 | 10 | 15.6 | 133 | 3 | 2.3 |
| | Luzong | 64 | 9 | 14.1 | 32 | 10 | 31.3 | 96 | 6 | 6.3 |
| | Olo | 67 | 9 | 13.4 | 57 | 13 | 22.8 | 124 | 8 | 6.5 |
| | Pangi | 164 | 29 | 17.7 | 97 | 26 | 26.8 | 261 | 9 | 3.4 |
| | Panlautan | 23 | 3 | 13.0 | 18 | 5 | 27.8 | 41 | 4 | 9.8 |
| | Pasihagon | 127 | 18 | 14.2 | 61 | 17 | 27.9 | 188 | 21 | 11.2 |
| | Pili | 66 | 5 | 7.6 | 36 | 15 | 41.7 | 102 | 13 | 12.7 |
| | Poblacion(Si) | 126 | 28 | 22.2 | 112 | 17 | 15.2 | 238 | 12 | 5.0 |
| | Polangyuta | 83 | 8 | 9.6 | 75 | 18 | 24.0 | 158 | 7 | 4.4 |
| | Ponong(Siquijor) | 127 | 17 | 13.4 | 56 | 13 | 23.2 | 183 | 10 | 5.5 |
| | Sabang(Siquijor) | 24 | 2 | 8.3 | 22 | 10 | 45.5 | 46 | 6 | 13.0 |
| | San Antonio | 101 | 18 | 17.8 | 65 | 7 | 10.8 | 166 | 4 | 2.4 |
| | Songculan | 25 | 1 | 4.0 | 19 | 3 | 15.8 | 44 | 2 | 4.5 |
| | Tacdog | 46 | 7 | 15.2 | 32 | 7 | 21.9 | 78 | 5 | 6.4 |
| | Tacloban | 92 | 16 | 17.4 | 57 | 13 | 22.8 | 149 | 9 | 6.0 |
| | Tambisan(Si) | 98 | 19 | 19.4 | 43 | 16 | 37.2 | 141 | 12 | 8.5 |
| | Tebjong | 29 | 5 | 17.2 | 19 | 6 | 31.6 | 48 | 7 | 14.6 |
| | Tinago | 110 | 18 | 16.4 | 60 | 11 | 18.3 | 170 | 4 | 2.4 |
| | Tongo | 101 | 16 | 15.8 | 48 | 12 | 25.0 | 149 | 10 | 6.7 |

CBMS Poverty Maps: Siquijor

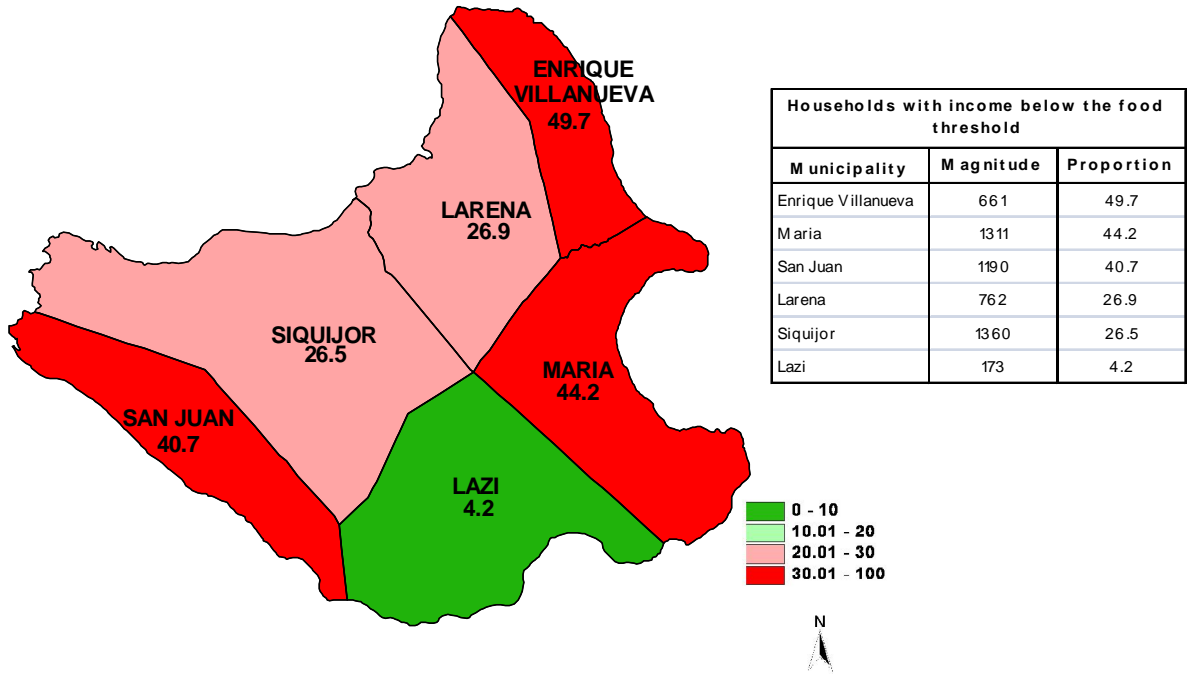
Map 21. Proportion of Households with Income Below the Poverty Threshold, by Municipality, 2006



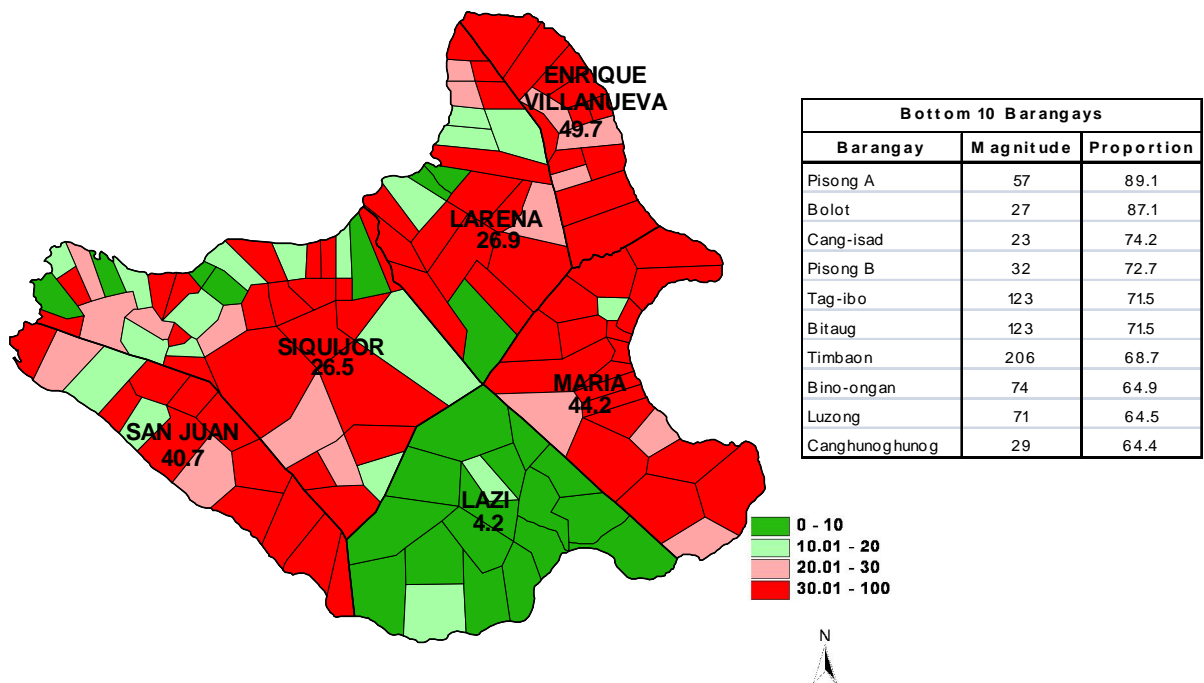
Map 22. Proportion of Households with Income Below the Poverty Threshold, by Barangay, 2006



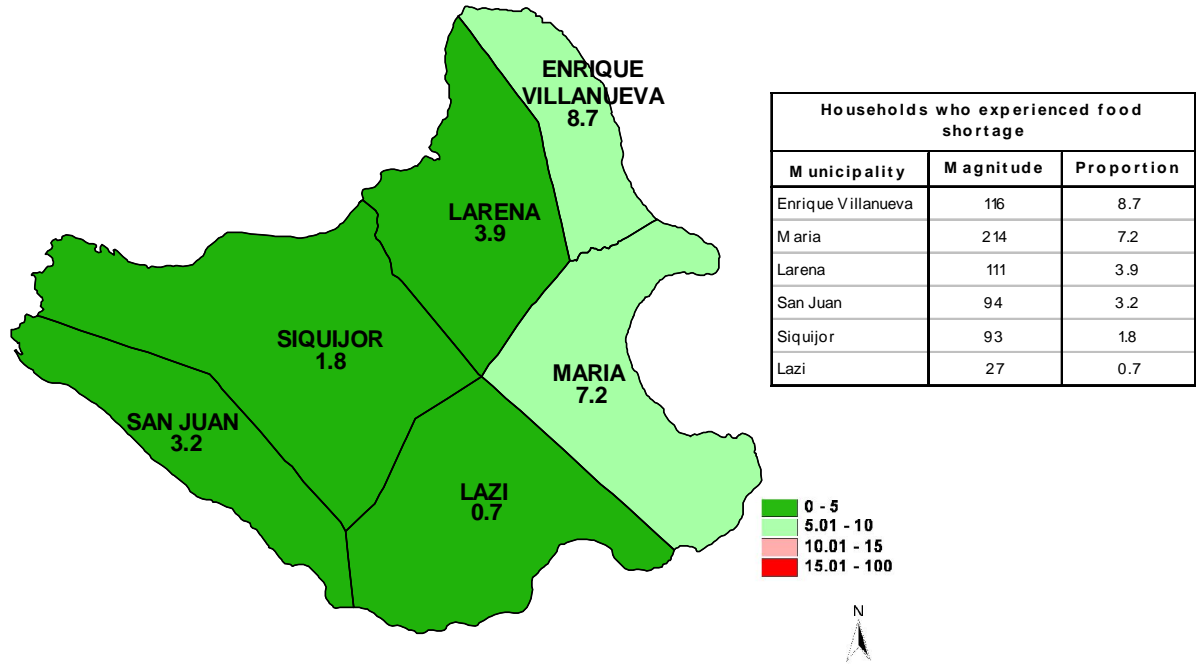
Map 23. Proportion of Households with Income Below the Food Threshold, by Municipality, 2006



Map 24. Proportion of Households with Income Below the Food Threshold, by Barangay, 2006



Map 25. Proportion of Households who Experienced Food Shortage, by Municipality, 2006



Map 26. Proportion of Households who Experienced Food Shortage, by Barangay, 2006

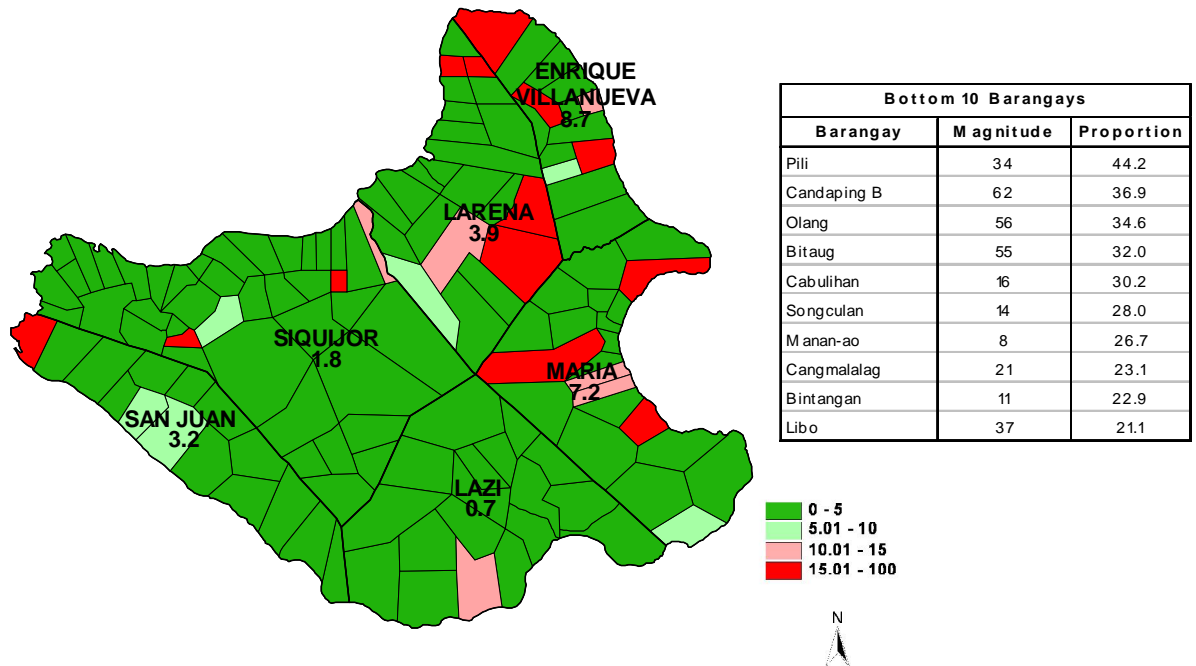


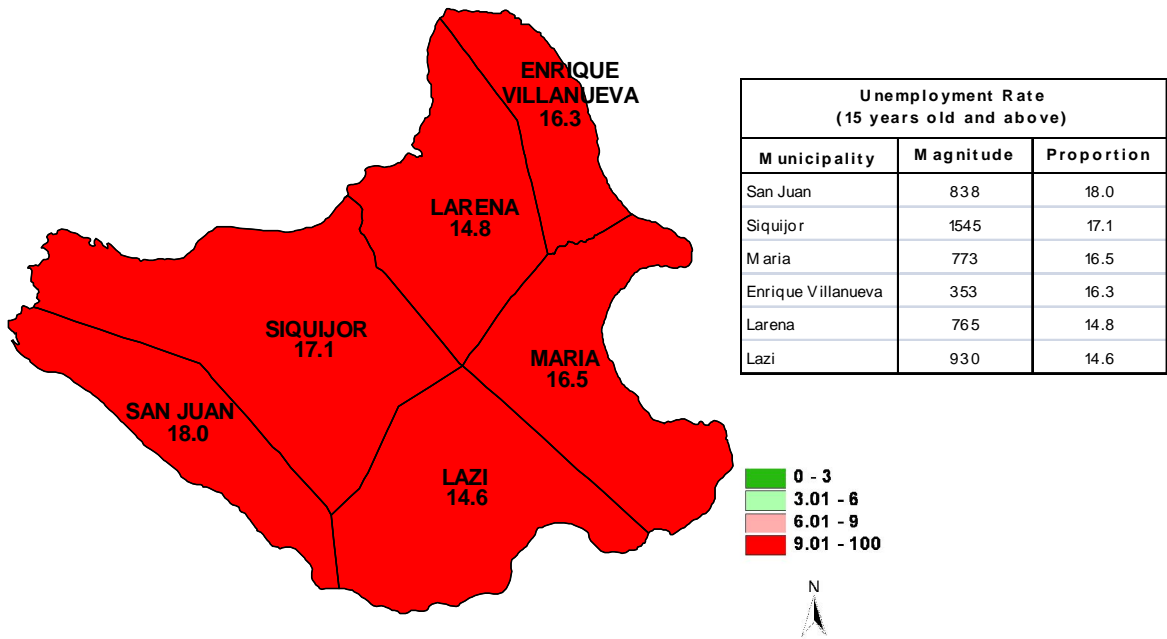
Table 4. Income Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| Municipality | Barangay | 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 |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | Balolong | 18 | 60.0 | 15 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bino-ongan | 80 | 70.2 | 74 | 64.9 | 12 | 10.5 |
| | Bitaug | 139 | 80.8 | 123 | 71.5 | 55 | 32.0 |
| | Bolot | 27 | 87.1 | 27 | 87.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Camogao | 20 | 39.2 | 13 | 25.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmangki | 65 | 65.0 | 52 | 52.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Libo | 80 | 45.7 | 56 | 32.0 | 37 | 21.1 |
| | Lomangcapan | 93 | 60.8 | 75 | 49.0 | 1 | 0.7 |
| | Lotloton | 85 | 76.6 | 66 | 59.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Manan-ao | 13 | 43.3 | 8 | 26.7 | 8 | 26.7 |
| | Olave | 30 | 57.7 | 15 | 28.8 | 3 | 5.8 |
| | Parian | 24 | 53.3 | 21 | 46.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion(EV) | 53 | 51.5 | 44 | 42.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tulapos | 96 | 58.9 | 72 | 44.2 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| LARENA | Bagacay | 45 | 41.3 | 21 | 19.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Balolang | 17 | 23.3 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 1.4 |
| | Basac | 122 | 58.1 | 82 | 39 | 35 | 16.7 |
| | Bintangan | 27 | 56.3 | 13 | 27.1 | 11 | 22.9 |
| | Bontod | 50 | 47.6 | 37 | 35.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cabulihan | 39 | 73.6 | 32 | 60.4 | 16 | 30.2 |
| | Calunasan(Larena) | 45 | 57 | 29 | 36.7 | 9 | 11.4 |
| | Candigum | 24 | 31.2 | 6 | 7.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-allas | 45 | 64.3 | 26 | 37.1 | 1 | 1.4 |
| | Cang-apa | 57 | 60 | 36 | 37.9 | 8 | 8.4 |
| | Cangbagsa | 39 | 23.2 | 29 | 17.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmalalag | 31 | 34.1 | 25 | 27.5 | 21 | 23.1 |
| | Canlambo | 52 | 33.8 | 22 | 14.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Canlasog | 31 | 49.2 | 25 | 39.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catamboan | 59 | 59.6 | 37 | 37.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Helen (Datag) | 111 | 43.4 | 87 | 34 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Nonoc | 89 | 46.1 | 64 | 33.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | North Poblacion | 33 | 16.2 | 12 | 5.9 | 3 | 1.5 |
| | Ponong(Larena) | 17 | 9.9 | 7 | 4.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Sabang(Larena) | 36 | 56.3 | 21 | 32.8 | 5 | 4.3 |
| Sandugan | 69 | 59.5 | 45 | 38.8 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| South Poblacion | 115 | 50.2 | 74 | 32.3 | 1 | 0.6 | |
| Taculing | 38 | 36.9 | 24 | 23.3 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| LAZI | Campalanas | 32 | 8.4 | 21 | 5.5 | 1 | 0.3 |
| | Cangclaran | 23 | 16.9 | 20 | 14.7 | 1 | 0.7 |
| | Cangomantong | 5 | 2.7 | 4 | 2.2 | 3 | 1.6 |
| | Capalasanan | 8 | 3.9 | 5 | 2.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catamboan (Pob.) | 24 | 7.9 | 20 | 6.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Gabayan | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Kimba | 13 | 9.3 | 12 | 8.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Kinamandagan | 4 | 2.1 | 3 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lower Cabangcalan | 33 | 18.3 | 24 | 13.3 | 6 | 3.3 |
| | Nagerong | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Po-o | 3 | 1.8 | 2 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Simacolong | 32 | 8.7 | 32 | 8.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tagmanocan | 29 | 16.4 | 9 | 5.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Talayong | 13 | 9.3 | 4 | 2.9 | 15 | 10.7 |
| | Tigbawan (Pob.) | 12 | 3.7 | 6 | 1.8 | 1 | 0.3 |
| | Tignao | 4 | 1.8 | 2 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Upper Cabangcalan | 4 | 2.9 | 3 | 2.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ytaya | 7 | 4.3 | 4 | 2.4 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| MARIA | Bogo | 109 | 62.3 | 80 | 45.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bonga | 72 | 71.3 | 60 | 59.4 | 1 | 1.0 |
| | Cabal-asan | 24 | 32.0 | 10 | 13.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Calunasan(Maria) | 90 | 68.7 | 65 | 49.6 | 27 | 20.6 |
| | Candaping A | 66 | 72.5 | 49 | 53.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candaping B | 75 | 44.6 | 41 | 24.4 | 62 | 36.9 |
| | Cantaroc A | 67 | 74.4 | 56 | 62.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantaroc B | 48 | 57.1 | 31 | 36.9 | 9 | 10.7 |
| | Cantugbas | 40 | 43.0 | 22 | 23.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lico-an | 67 | 59.8 | 47 | 42.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lilo-an | 185 | 65.4 | 138 | 48.8 | 4 | 1.4 |
| | Logucan | 95 | 73.6 | 59 | 45.7 | 6 | 4.7 |
| | Looc | 57 | 50.0 | 44 | 38.6 | 3 | 2.6 |

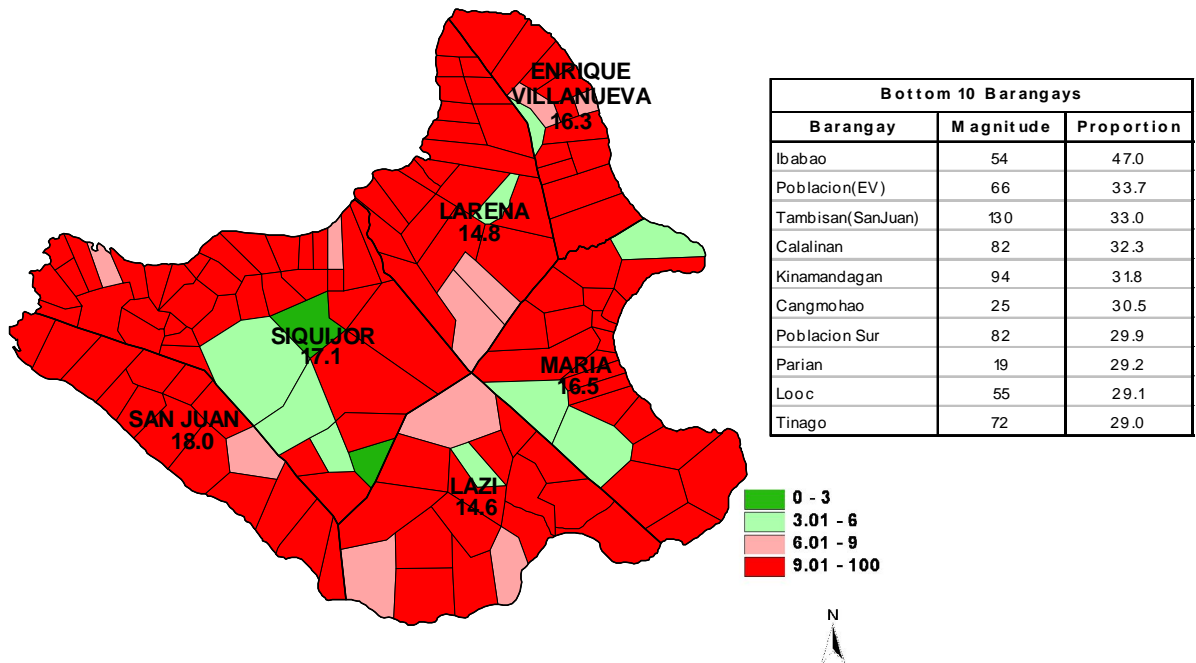
Table 4. Income Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| Municipality | Barangay | Households with income below the poverty threshold | | Households with income below the food threshold | | Households who experienced food shortage | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|------------|---|------------|--|-----------|
| | | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | Proportion | Proportion | Magnitude |
| | Minalulan | 74 | 42.8 | 38 | 22.0 | 12 | 6.9 |
| | Nabutay | 119 | 72.6 | 102 | 62.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Olang | 115 | 71.0 | 81 | 50.0 | 56 | 34.6 |
| | Pisong A | 60 | 93.8 | 57 | 89.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pisong B | 36 | 81.8 | 32 | 72.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion Norte | 103 | 45.8 | 74 | 32.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion Sur | 57 | 43.8 | 44 | 33.8 | 6 | 4.6 |
| | Saguing | 140 | 64.5 | 107 | 49.3 | 7 | 3.2 |
| | Sawang | 106 | 74.1 | 74 | 51.7 | 21 | 14.7 |
| SAN JUAN | Canasagan | 65 | 55.1 | 42 | 35.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candura | 79 | 79.0 | 61 | 61.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmunag | 163 | 67.6 | 123 | 51.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cansayang | 81 | 71.1 | 61 | 53.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catulayan | 216 | 64.1 | 157 | 46.6 | 3 | 0.9 |
| | Lala-o | 84 | 53.2 | 48 | 30.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Maite | 103 | 57.9 | 69 | 38.8 | 17 | 9.6 |
| | Napo | 104 | 63.4 | 68 | 41.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Paliton | 77 | 47.0 | 41 | 25.0 | 4 | 2.4 |
| | Poblacion(SJ) | 42 | 23.1 | 24 | 13.2 | 18 | 9.9 |
| | Solangon | 102 | 37.2 | 47 | 17.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tag-ibo | 133 | 77.3 | 123 | 71.5 | 1 | 0.6 |
| | Tambisan(SanJuan) | 118 | 48.6 | 81 | 33.3 | 51 | 21.0 |
| | Timbaon | 231 | 77.0 | 206 | 68.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tubod | 74 | 40.7 | 39 | 21.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SIQUIJOR | Banban | 39 | 24.4 | 18 | 11.3 | 2 | 1.3 |
| | Bolos | 31 | 57.4 | 17 | 31.5 | 2 | 3.7 |
| | Caipilan | 92 | 39.3 | 55 | 23.5 | 2 | 0.9 |
| | Caitican | 43 | 46.7 | 26 | 28.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Calalinan | 62 | 46.3 | 45 | 33.6 | 4 | 3.0 |
| | Canal | 30 | 41.7 | 14 | 19.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candanay Norte | 40 | 51.3 | 25 | 32.1 | 2 | 1.1 |
| | Candanay Sur | 36 | 19.5 | 19 | 10.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-adieng | 75 | 43.1 | 53 | 30.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-agong | 28 | 45.9 | 11 | 18.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-alwang | 76 | 40.0 | 34 | 17.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-asa | 90 | 55.6 | 55 | 34.0 | 7 | 3.5 |
| | Cang-atuyom | 116 | 57.4 | 64 | 31.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Canghunoghunog | 27 | 69.2 | 18 | 46.2 | 1 | 2.2 |
| | Cang-inte | 27 | 87.1 | 23 | 74.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-isad | 39 | 86.7 | 29 | 64.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmatnog | 22 | 55.0 | 11 | 27.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmohao | 28 | 57.1 | 16 | 32.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantabon | 75 | 77.3 | 56 | 57.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Caticugan | 43 | 25.0 | 16 | 9.3 | 1 | 0.6 |
| | Dumanhog | 35 | 31.5 | 17 | 15.3 | 1 | 0.9 |
| | Ibabao | 38 | 60.3 | 27 | 42.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lambojon | 23 | 40.4 | 15 | 26.3 | 5 | 8.8 |
| | Luyang | 31 | 21.7 | 7 | 4.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Luzong | 91 | 82.7 | 71 | 64.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Olo | 69 | 56.1 | 53 | 43.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pangi | 75 | 26.0 | 29 | 10.1 | 2 | 0.7 |
| | Panlautan | 32 | 74.4 | 22 | 51.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pasihagon | 36 | 15.5 | 15 | 6.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pili | 39 | 50.6 | 25 | 32.5 | 34 | 44.2 |
| | Poblacion(Si) | 44 | 16.7 | 20 | 7.6 | 1 | 0.4 |
| | Polangyuta | 30 | 19.4 | 19 | 12.3 | 5 | 3.2 |
| | Ponong(Siquijor) | 117 | 69.2 | 80 | 47.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Sabang(Siquijor) | 37 | 56.1 | 27 | 40.9 | 7 | 10.6 |
| | San Antonio | 100 | 55.9 | 63 | 35.2 | 1 | 0.6 |
| | Songculan | 23 | 46.0 | 7 | 14.0 | 14 | 28.0 |
| | Tacdog | 20 | 20.4 | 9 | 9.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tacloban | 98 | 70.5 | 73 | 52.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tambisan(Si) | 119 | 74.4 | 100 | 62.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tebjong | 31 | 64.6 | 13 | 27.1 | 1 | 2.1 |
| | Tinago | 69 | 47.3 | 43 | 29.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tongo | 53 | 38.4 | 20 | 14.5 | 1 | 0.7 |

Map 27. Unemployment Rate (15 years old and above), by Municipality, 2006

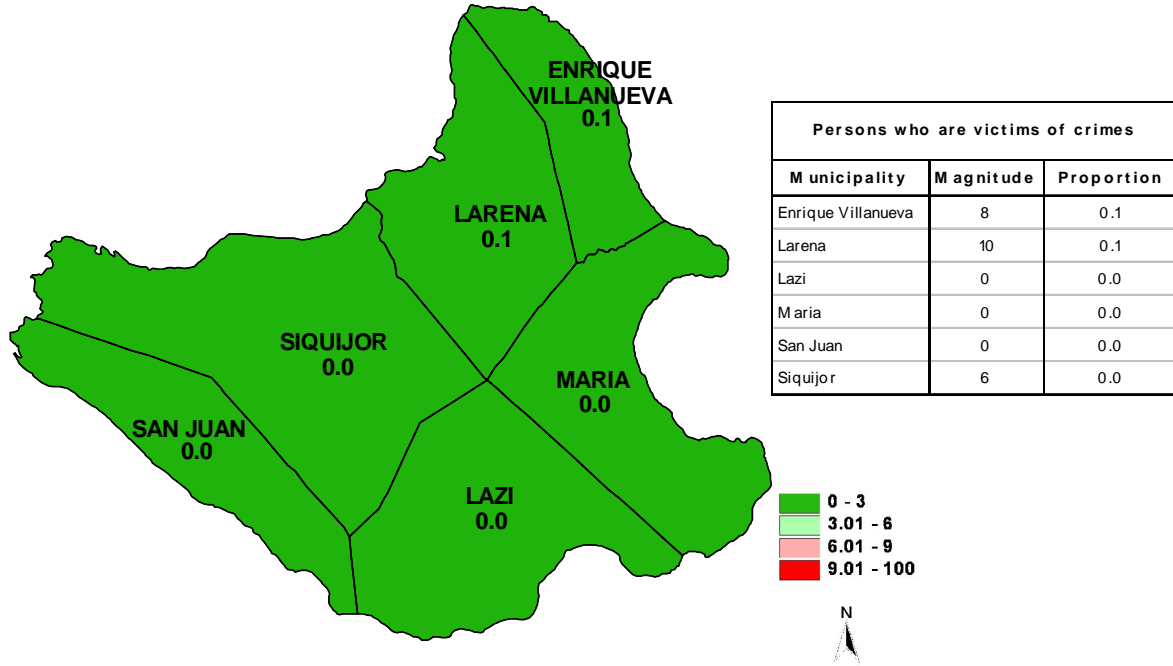


Map 28. Unemployment Rate (15 years old and above), by Barangay, 2006



CBMS Poverty Maps: Siquijor

Map 29. Proportion of Persons who are Victims of Crime, by Municipality, 2006



Map 30. Proportion of Persons who are Victims of Crime, by Barangay, 2006

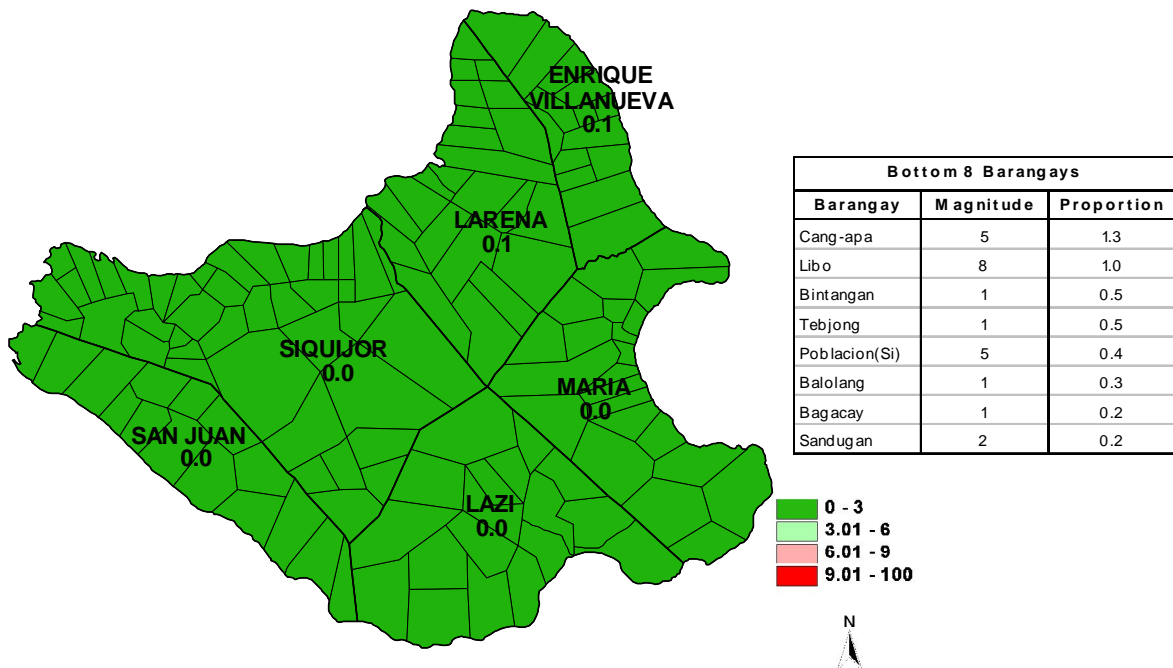


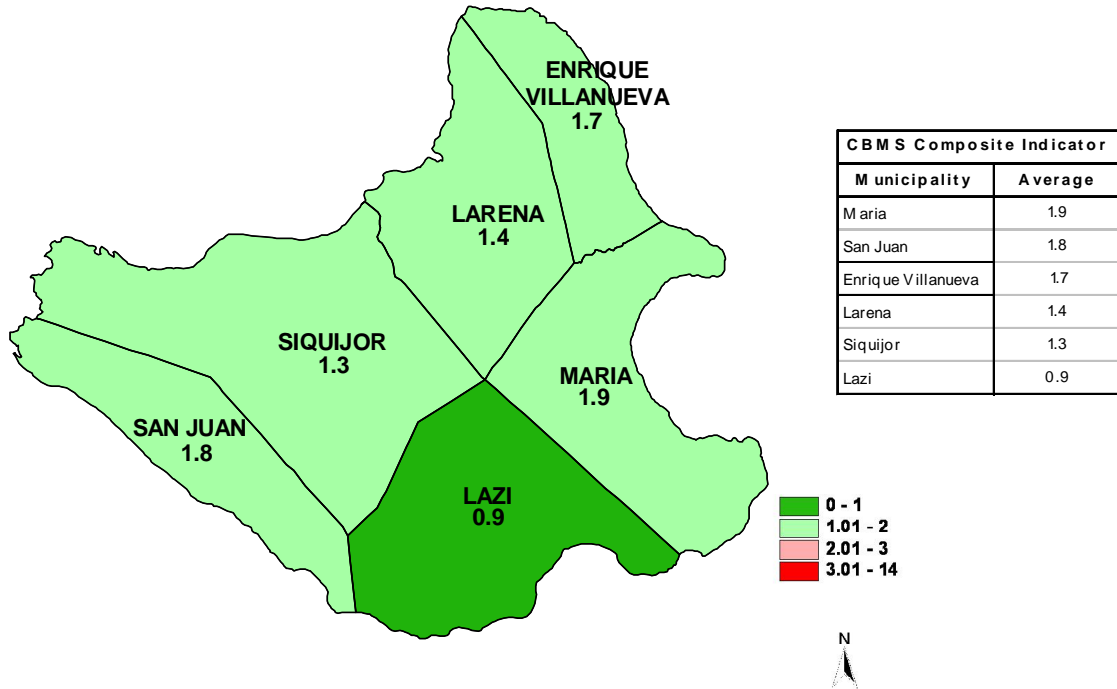
Table 5. Unemployment and Victims of Crime Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| Municipality | Barangay | 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 | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | Proportion |
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | Balolong | 51 | 2 | 3.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bino-ongan | 182 | 12 | 6.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bitaug | 284 | 28 | 9.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bolot | 67 | 10 | 14.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Camogao | 113 | 11 | 9.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmangki | 151 | 24 | 15.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Libo | 297 | 49 | 16.5 | 8 | 1.0 |
| | Lomangcapan | 196 | 23 | 11.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lotloton | 199 | 50 | 25.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Manan-ao | 58 | 4 | 6.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Olave | 98 | 11 | 11.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Parian | 65 | 19 | 29.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion(EV) | 196 | 66 | 33.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tulapos | 214 | 44 | 20.6 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| LARENA | Bagacay | 159 | 19 | 11.9 | 1 | 0.2 |
| | Balolang | 118 | 26 | 22.0 | 1 | 0.3 |
| | Basac | 430 | 41 | 9.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bintangan | 89 | 12 | 13.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| | Bontod | 157 | 26 | 16.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cabulihan | 103 | 19 | 18.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Calunasan(Larena) | 162 | 22 | 13.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candigum | 139 | 12 | 8.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-allas | 163 | 25 | 15.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-apa | 158 | 32 | 20.3 | 5 | 1.3 |
| | Cangbagsa | 303 | 54 | 17.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmalalag | 177 | 29 | 16.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Canlambo | 264 | 50 | 18.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Canlasog | 94 | 5 | 5.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catamboan | 139 | 9 | 6.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Helen (Datag) | 472 | 89 | 18.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Nonoc | 390 | 47 | 12.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | North Poblacion | 419 | 61 | 14.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Ponong(Larena) | 93 | 13 | 14.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Sabang(Larena) | 252 | 37 | 14.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sandugan | 398 | 55 | 13.8 | 2 | 0.2 | |
| South Poblacion | 348 | 60 | 17.2 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| Taculing | 158 | 22 | 13.9 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| LAZI | Campalanas | 649 | 56 | 8.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangclaran | 203 | 10 | 4.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangomantong | 307 | 25 | 8.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Capalasanan | 306 | 53 | 17.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catamboan (Pob.) | 489 | 120 | 24.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Gabayan | 751 | 58 | 7.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Kimba | 124 | 14 | 11.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Kinamandagan | 296 | 94 | 31.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lower Cabangcalan | 303 | 39 | 12.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Nagerong | 463 | 51 | 11.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Po-o | 285 | 39 | 13.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Simacolong | 500 | 94 | 18.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tagmanocan | 181 | 32 | 17.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Talayong | 220 | 31 | 14.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tigbawan (Pob.) | 500 | 113 | 22.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tignao | 329 | 46 | 14.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Upper Cabangcalan | 166 | 19 | 11.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Ytaya | 280 | 36 | 12.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| MARIA | Bogo | 205 | 11 | 5.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bonga | 130 | 13 | 10.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cabal-asan | 115 | 32 | 27.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Calunasan(Maria) | 182 | 21 | 11.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candaping A | 142 | 18 | 12.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candaping B | 261 | 41 | 15.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantaroc A | 122 | 12 | 9.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantaroc B | 117 | 16 | 13.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantugbas | 140 | 5 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lico-an | 165 | 29 | 17.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lilo-an | 413 | 44 | 10.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Logucan | 242 | 14 | 5.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Looc | 189 | 55 | 29.1 | 0 | 0.0 |

Table 5. Unemployment and Victims of Crime Indicators, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| Municipality | Barangay | 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 | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|--|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Magnitude | Proportion | Magnitude | Proportion |
| | Minalulan | 236 | 31 | 13.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Nabutay | 187 | 26 | 13.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Olang | 314 | 90 | 28.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pisong A | 155 | 36 | 23.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pisong B | 119 | 13 | 10.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion Norte | 383 | 86 | 22.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion Sur | 274 | 82 | 29.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Saguing | 372 | 54 | 14.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Sawang | 208 | 44 | 21.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SAN JUAN | Canasagan | 200 | 22 | 11.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candura | 170 | 28 | 16.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmunag | 384 | 108 | 28.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cansayang | 235 | 31 | 13.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Catulayan | 543 | 84 | 15.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lala-o | 246 | 51 | 20.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Maite | 285 | 30 | 10.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Napo | 231 | 17 | 7.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Paliton | 255 | 31 | 12.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion(SJ) | 305 | 59 | 19.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Solangon | 398 | 48 | 12.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tag-ibo | 239 | 35 | 14.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tambisan(SanJuan) | 394 | 130 | 33.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Timbaon | 481 | 100 | 20.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tubod | 295 | 64 | 21.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| SIQUIJOR | Banban | 340 | 21 | 6.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Bolos | 110 | 22 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Caipilan | 458 | 112 | 24.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Caitican | 204 | 52 | 25.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Calalinan | 254 | 82 | 32.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Canal | 137 | 31 | 22.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candanay Norte | 276 | 56 | 20.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Candanay Sur | 278 | 55 | 19.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-adieng | 119 | 11 | 9.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-agong | 373 | 40 | 10.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-alwang | 186 | 33 | 17.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-asa | 345 | 43 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-atuyom | 114 | 2 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Canghunoghunog | 85 | 12 | 14.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-inte | 56 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cang-isad | 60 | 8 | 13.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmatnog | 73 | 3 | 4.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cangmohao | 82 | 25 | 30.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Cantabon | 140 | 14 | 10.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Caticugan | 306 | 19 | 6.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Dumanhog | 215 | 32 | 14.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Ibabao | 115 | 54 | 47.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Lambojon | 131 | 19 | 14.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Luyang | 254 | 64 | 25.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Luzong | 214 | 29 | 13.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Olo | 217 | 60 | 27.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pangi | 474 | 75 | 15.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Panlautan | 98 | 14 | 14.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pasihagon | 340 | 62 | 18.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pili | 155 | 26 | 16.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Poblacion(Si) | 498 | 53 | 10.6 | 5 | 0.4 |
| | Polangyuta | 355 | 96 | 27.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Ponong(Siquijor) | 261 | 55 | 21.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Sabang(Siquijor) | 137 | 14 | 10.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | San Antonio | 320 | 12 | 3.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Songculan | 90 | 23 | 25.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tacdog | 148 | 14 | 9.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tacloban | 284 | 82 | 28.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tambisan(Si) | 220 | 28 | 12.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tebjong | 74 | 3 | 4.1 | 1 | 0.5 |
| | Tinago | 248 | 72 | 29.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Tongo | 178 | 17 | 9.6 | 0 | 0.0 |

Map 31. CBMS Composite Indicator, by Municipality, 2006



Map 32. CBMS Composite Indicator, by Barangay, 2006

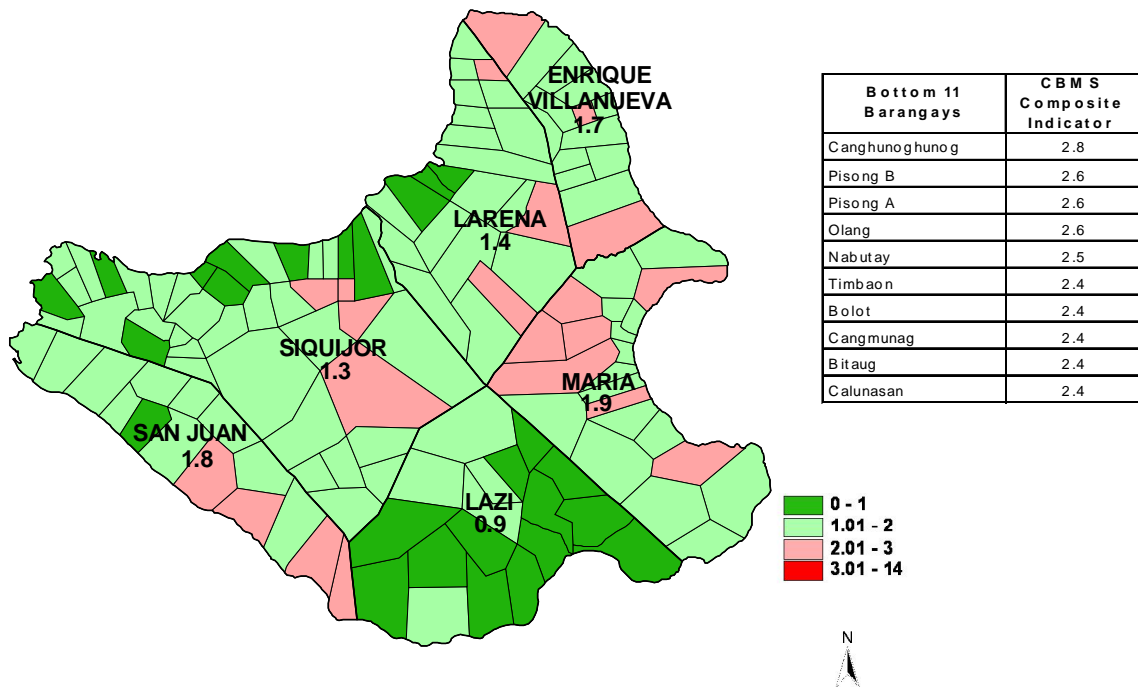


Table 6. CBMS Composite Indicator, by Barangay, Province of Siquijor, 2006

| Municipality | Barangay | CBMS Composite Indicator | Municipality | Barangay | CBMS Composite Indicator | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA | Balolong | 1.5 | | Minalulan | 1.3 | |
| | Bino-ongan | 1.9 | | Nabutay | 2.5 | |
| | Bitaug | 2.4 | | Olang | 2.6 | |
| | Bolot | 2.4 | | Pisong A | 2.6 | |
| | Camogao | 1.2 | | Pisong B | 2.6 | |
| | Cangmangki | 1.7 | | Poblacion Norte | 1.5 | |
| | Libo | 1.5 | | Poblacion Sur | 1.5 | |
| | Lomangcapan | 1.6 | | Saguing | 1.7 | |
| | Lotloto | 2.1 | | Sawang | 2.3 | |
| | Manan-ao | 1.7 | | | | |
| | Olave | 1.4 | | SAN JUAN | Canasagan | 1.7 |
| | Parian | 1.6 | | Candura | 2.0 | |
| | Poblacion(EV) | 1.5 | | Cangmunag | 2.4 | |
| Tulapos | 1.5 | Cansayang | 1.9 | | | |
| | | Catulayan | 1.8 | | | |
| LARENA | Bagacay | 1.1 | Lala-o | 1.4 | | |
| | Balolang | 1.3 | Maite | 1.6 | | |
| | Basac | 1.9 | Napo | 1.6 | | |
| | Bintangan | 2.1 | Paliton | 1.4 | | |
| | Bontod | 1.4 | Poblacion(SJ) | 0.9 | | |
| | Cabulihan | 2.2 | Solangon | 1.1 | | |
| | Calunasan(Larena) | 1.7 | Tag-ibo | 2.1 | | |
| | Candigum | 1.1 | Tambisan(SanJuan) | 1.8 | | |
| | Cang-allas | 1.8 | Timbaon | 2.4 | | |
| | Cang-apa | 1.9 | Tubod | 2.1 | | |
| | Cangbagsa | 0.9 | | | | |
| | Cangmalalag | 1.5 | SIQUIJOR | Banban | 0.7 | |
| | Canlambo | 1.1 | Bolos | 1.7 | | |
| | Canlasog | 1.5 | Caipilan | 1.1 | | |
| | Catamboan | 2.2 | Caitican | 1.5 | | |
| | Helen (Datag) | 1.4 | Calalinan | 1.5 | | |
| | Nonoc | 1.5 | Canal | 1.3 | | |
| | North Poblacion | 0.7 | Candanay Norte | 0.8 | | |
| | Ponong(Larena) | 1.4 | Candanay Sur | 1.2 | | |
| | Sabang(Larena) | 1.6 | Cang-adieng | 1.0 | | |
| Sandugan | 1.4 | Cang-agong | 1.1 | | | |
| South Poblacion | 0.7 | Cang-alwang | 1.5 | | | |
| Taculing | 1.2 | Cang-asa | 1.5 | | | |
| | | Cang-atuyom | 1.1 | | | |
| LAZI | Campalanas | 0.8 | Canghunoghunog | 2.8 | | |
| | Cangclaran | 1.2 | Cang-inte | 1.5 | | |
| | Cangomantong | 1.1 | Cang-isad | 2.3 | | |
| | Capalasanan | 0.9 | Cangmatnog | 1.4 | | |
| | Catamboan (Pob.) | 1.0 | Cangmohao | 1.6 | | |
| | Gabayan | 1.0 | Cantabon | 2.2 | | |
| | Kimba | 1.3 | Caticugan | 0.9 | | |
| | Kinamandagan | 1.1 | Dumanhog | 1.4 | | |
| | Lower Cabangcalan | 1.1 | Ibabao | 1.8 | | |
| | Nagerong | 0.6 | Lambojon | 1.5 | | |
| | Po-o | 0.6 | Luyang | 0.8 | | |
| | Simacolong | 0.8 | Luzong | 2.0 | | |
| | Tagmanocan | 0.8 | Olo | 1.6 | | |
| | Talayong | 0.8 | Pangi | 0.9 | | |
| | Tigbawan (Pob.) | 0.7 | Panlautan | 2.0 | | |
| | Tignao | 0.5 | Pasihagon | 0.8 | | |
| | Upper Cabangcalan | 0.8 | Pili | 2.4 | | |
| | Ytaya | 0.9 | Poblacion(Si) | 0.6 | | |
| | | | Polangyuta | 1.1 | | |
| | MARIA | Bogo | 1.7 | Ponong(Siquijor) | 1.8 | |
| Bonga | | 2.2 | Sabang(Siquijor) | 1.5 | | |
| Cabal-asan | | 1.4 | San Antonio | 1.4 | | |
| Calunasan(Maria) | | 2.4 | Songculan | 1.3 | | |
| Candaping A | | 1.6 | Tacdog | 0.9 | | |
| Candaping B | | 1.8 | Tacloban | 2.0 | | |
| Cantaroc A | | 1.7 | Tambisan(Si) | 1.9 | | |
| Cantaroc B | | 1.5 | Tebjong | 1.6 | | |
| Cantugbas | | 2.0 | Tinago | 1.4 | | |
| Lico-an | | 1.7 | Tongo | 1.3 | | |
| Lilo-an | | 1.9 | | | | |
| Logucan | | 1.8 | | | | |
| Loc | | 1.5 | | | | |