



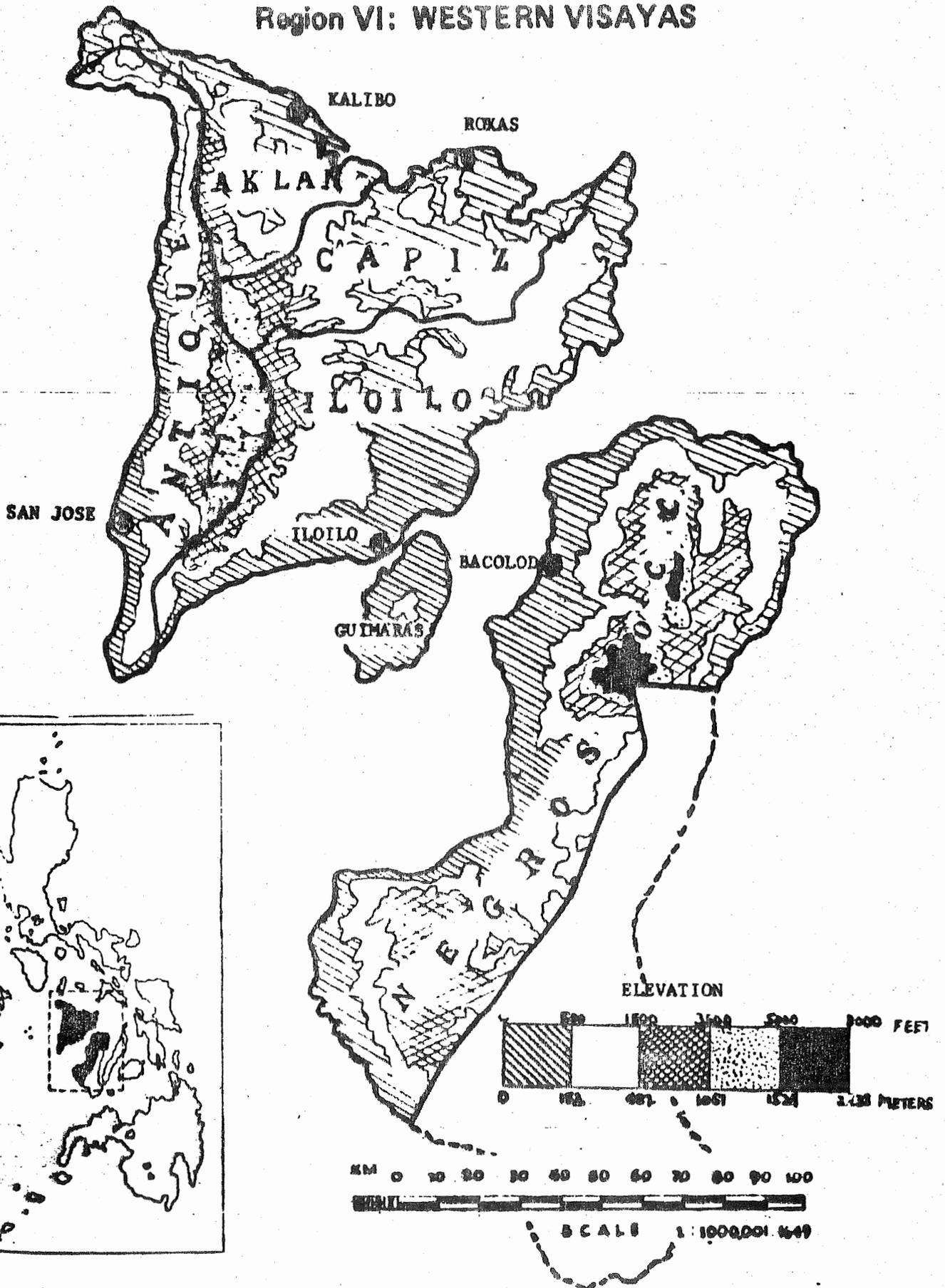
**ECONOMIC PROFILE
OF
WESTERN VISAYAS
(REGION VI)**

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ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WESTERN VISAYAS

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Region VI: WESTERN VISAYAS



ECONOMIC PROFILE OF WESTERN VISAYAS

Introduction

This macro-economic study on Western Visayas forms part of a series of profiles that have been prepared by USAID on selected regions and is basically aimed at helping the Mission design its development assistance program in Region VI. The report has two parts: the first part presents a descriptive overview and assessment of the region's existing and potential economic, social and physical resources; the second part discusses the major economic development issues and causes of poverty in the region. Although this report has just recently been finalized, a draft was completed in early 1981 and used as input to the Mission's FY 1983 CDSS.

Western Visayas is the most populous and prosperous among the five regions USAID has selected to concentrate most of its development efforts in the Philippines in the 1980s.^{1/} The region has 10 percent of the country's population and accounts for a respectable 8 percent of total national production. Its economy, however, is heavily dependent on its major export crop, sugar. Consequently, the growth and magnitude of regional economic activities have been influenced, to a large extent, by fluctuations in world sugar prices. Increasing production in recent years has also made palay another major source of income for many farm households in Region VI, especially in the Panay provinces. In fact, the region is now a key rice-producing area in the country and exports a considerable surplus of rice to deficit provinces in the Visayas. Region VI is likewise a major source of fish supply for Metro Manila and other parts of Luzon, although increasing competition between commercial fishing vessels and municipal fishermen have resulted in declining fish catch for the latter. Industrial activities are still limited, however,

^{1/} The other regions are Bicol, Eastern Visayas, Ilocos and Cagayan Valley.

and local manufacturing is dominated by small enterprises engaged mostly in food-processing and cottage industries.

Provincial disparities within the region are great, with Iloilo and Negros Occidental notably more developed and urbanized than the provinces of Aklan, Antique and Capiz. Again, this is largely attributed to the highly developed sugar industry in the two provinces (which provides some three-fifths of the country's sugar production). The concentration of most industrial activities and more infrastructure in Iloilo and Negros Occidental further contributes to the present unbalanced development in Region VI.

While Western Visayas may be relatively better-off than the other regions of USAID focus, it similarly faces serious development problems that continue to impede its growth and exacerbate poverty among rural households. Income distribution is heavily skewed in favor of the wealthy few, with the top 10 percent of the families in the region accounting for more than one-third of total income in 1975. About two-thirds of Region VI's 675,000 families fall below the regional poverty threshold of ₱4,965 for 1975. As in the other regions, the distribution of basic social services, such as health and education, also tends to favor the urban areas over the more remote localities.

The prevailing widespread under-employment, especially in the rural areas, is a serious problem underlying poverty in Region VI. More than half of the region's labor force can be considered underemployed; and in the rural areas, underemployment encompasses seasonal unemployment and underutilization of labor during working months. Despite increasing introduction of improved farm technology, particularly for rice, post-harvest and marketing problems have caused agricultural productivity to remain low. Sugarcane production has slackened as an offshoot of lower world price levels. Thus, lower farm profitability per hectare has adversely affected demand for labor.

The growth of non-farm employment opportunities has been limited as local industry has been slow to develop and create new jobs. Regional industrial development, in turn, has been constrained by several factors, foremost of which is the minimal level of investments by the private sector inspite of available investment potentials. Inadequate public infrastructure, particularly roads, has also hampered the growth of industry and trade and limited the access of rural areas in the region to better technology, larger markets and higher prices for their goods.

I. Description of Economic Characteristics

A. Geographic Features

Western Visayas (Region VI) is located in the central part of the country and is composed of two major islands, Panay and Negros, and the smaller island of Guimaras. The region is bounded in the north by the Sibuyan sea and the islands of Tablas, Sibuyan, Romblon and Masbate, and by Panay of Cebu, and to the east is Cuyo Pass and the small Cuyo islands.

Five provinces comprise Region VI: Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo (which includes the sub-province of Guimaras) and Negros Occidental. The first four provinces are on the island of Panay while the fifth is in the western portion of Negros island. There are eight cities and 130 municipalities in the region. The regional capital is Iloilo City, while Bacolod City is also a major center of economic activity.

The islands comprising Western Visayas exhibit similar physical features characterized by relatively wide stretches of coastal lowlands that spread inland and a number of meandering rivers as well as a series of rugged hills and mountains in the interior. The region lies within two large bodies of water, namely, the Visayan and Sibuyan seas.

Aklan and Capiz occupy the northern portion of Panay Island while Iloilo lies on the southeastern part, just across from which is Guimaras Island. Antique which is along narrow strip of land is separated from the rest of Panay Island by mountain ranges. Negros Occidental is geographically separated from the other provinces by Guimaras Strait and Panay Gulf and from Negros Occidental by Mt. Kanlaon, the highest mountain peak in Region VI.

Western Visayas has three distinct types of climates. The first type is characterized by a rainy season which is not very pronounced, with the dry season only lasting for about two months. Aklan, Capiz, Northern Iloilo and Northeastern Negros Occidental exhibit this weather type. Northern Antique and the southern portion of Iloilo and Negros Occidental are under the second type which is characterized by a relatively longer dry season (three months) and wetness during the rest of the year. The climate in Southern Antique is characterized by two pronounced seasons: relatively dry from November to April and wet during the rest of the year. Because of the presence of high mountains and mountain ranges, rainfall varies considerably even within provinces. The greatest variation in rainfall is recorded in the province of Antique.

The region is generally below the typhoon belt that lies along the northeastern part of the country, although tropical cyclones occasionally hit the area during the months of April-June and October-November.

The region has a total land area of 2.02 million hectares or 6.7 percent of the national territory. Nearly two-thirds of the region's total land area are cultivated, while open land accounts for 15 percent; non-commercial forest, 10 percent; and the rest are commercial forest, mangroves and swamplands. Negros Occidental's share of the cultivated

land is 45.6 percent, the highest in the region with Iloilo ranking second. Open lands are most expansive in Iloilo while Capiz has the largest share of swampland. (See Table 1).

The region is rich with metallic and non-metallic mineral reserves although only a few of these reserves have been commercially exploited. Copper reserves, estimated at 343 million metric tons constitute the biggest metallic ore reserves. Iron, chromite, titaniferous magnetite sand and molybdenum can also be found in substantial quantities. For the non-metallic minerals, limestone accounts for over 60 percent of the total reserves. Marble, clay and coal deposits are also considerable and are mostly found in Antique, Iloilo and Negros Occidental.

Region VI is also well-endowed with marine resources from both the offshore and inland fishing grounds and is a major source of fish supply for Metro Manila and other parts of Luzon. Its main fishing groups include the Sibuyan and Visayan seas, Panay Gulf, Guimaras Strait and Cuyo Pass. Total fish production in 1975 reached more than 224 thousand metric tons, two-thirds of which came from commercial fishing, 19 percent from brackish water and the remaining from municipal fishing.

B. Demographic Characteristics^{1/}

Total population of the region in 1980 was 4.5 million, or approximately 9.5 percent of the national population. Negros Occidental accounted for about 43 percent of the regional total while Iloilo accounted for some 22 percent; Capiz, 11 percent; Antique and Aklan, 7 percent each. Iloilo and Negros Occidental are the most densely populated provinces with 269 and 244 persons per square kilometer, respectively.^{2/} Antique has the lowest

^{1/} See Tables 2-5.

^{2/} In terms of population size, Negros Occidental and Iloilo are the second and fourth largest provinces in the country, respectively.

population density with only 137 persons per sq. km.

Nearly three-fourths of Region VI's population live in the rural areas while 27 percent are in the urban areas. Aklan, Capiz, and Antique are predominantly rural while Iloilo and Negros Occidental both contain large urban populations.

The population of Western Visayas is very young with the median age in the 15-19 age bracket. In 1975, 44.2 percent of the total population belonged to the 0-14 age group, 52.6 percent to the 15-64 age group (i.e. those economically active) and 3.2 percent to the 65 years-and-over age group.

Population growth averaged 1.6 percent annually between 1960-1970, increasing significantly to 2.8 percent per year from 1970-75, but slowing down to 1.8 percent per year during 1975-1980.

The region's relatively low population growth rate during the 1960's reflects a high rate of outmigration, despite a high birth rate. The poor economic conditions pushed jobseekers to migrate to urban centers, notably Manila, Cebu, Cotabato and Davao. Net outmigration during the period reached 215,040, a significant 28 percent of the natural increase in the region's population. Better economic conditions in Western Visayas in the early 1970s, brought about by the boom in world sugar prices, helped reduce outmigration and caused a sharp increase in the region's population growth rate during this period. NCSO data indicate that between 1970 and 1975, there were 39,900 in-migrants and 55,788 out-migrants from Region VI for a net out-migration loss of 15,879, only 3 percent of the natural population growth increment for that period. Apparently, worsening economic conditions in succeeding years, due in part to the low prices of sugar, resulted in a higher net outmigration rate.

Most of the out-migrants from Region VI are young. During 1970-1975, more than half of the region's out-migrants belonged to the 15-29 age group while 21.2 percent were in 5-14 age group. Some 44 percent went to Metro Manila while about one-third went to Southern Mindanao (South Cotabato and Davao), Central Visayas (Cebu) and Southern Tagalog.

Seasonal migration within the region is also high and very pronounced. A large number of landless farm workers from Antique and Aklan perennially migrate to work in the sugar farms in Negros Occidental and Iloilo and may even live there for long periods during times of a bullish world sugar market when farm demand for labor is high.

C. Economic Production

1. Gross Domestic Product^{1/}

The regional gross domestic product (GDP) of Western Visayas reached ₱16.8 billion in 1979, representing some 7.6 percent of the country's total output for that year. The region's share of national production is one of the highest among the 13 regions, but its contribution has been on a steady decline from 9.6 percent in 1971 to 9.0 percent in 1975, due largely to the below-par growth of regional output during the 1970s.

Agriculture (including fishery and forestry) accounted for 37.1 percent of the region's GDP in 1979 while the industrial and service sectors contributed 26.4 percent and 36.5, respectively. The manufacturing sub-sector is quite significant in Western Visayas, accounting for 80 percent of the output of the industrial sector or one-fifth of regional GDP. Commerce is also another important sub-sector, providing some two-thirds of the region's service-sector value added or one-fourth of total regional production.

^{1/} See Tables 6-7.

Region VI's real GDP grew by only 4.2 percent during the 1970s, well below the average 6.6 percent yearly growth of national production during the period. The major reason for this slow growth has been the poor performance of the region's agriculture sector whose total real value-added increase by only 2.5 percent annually between 1971-1979, or merely half the 4.9 percent annual growth of the country's entire agriculture sector. This discouraging performance has occurred in spite of increasing palay production and is attributed mainly to the slower growth of sugar production in the region in response to lower world market prices. The relatively strong growth of manufacturing (which grew by an impressive 8.2 percent yearly during the past decade) has been reflected in an increasing number of manufacturing establishments in the urban centers of Western Visayas, particularly in Iloilo and Negros Occidental.

The region's GDP growth record during the 70's reflects the extent to which fluctuations in world economic activity affect its economy. In 1973, the region exhibited a remarkable real GDP growth of 8.2 percent because of the boom in world commodity prices, particularly that of sugar--the region's top export product. This impressive performance, however, was not sustained during the following years as the world price of sugar plummeted in 1976 and domestic inflation worsened due to the world-wide oil crisis. As a result, the agriculture sector's real value-added decreased in 1977 and 1978, and improved only in 1979.

Western Visayas is one of the country's middle-income regions. Its GDP per capita in 1979 amounted to ₱3,670, or only 22.7 percent less than the national average of ₱4,745. This figure is nearly

double the average output per capita of Bicol and Eastern Visayas, the two regions with the lowest per capita GDP in the country.

2. Agricultural Sector

a. Agricultural Crops^{1/}

The main agricultural crops in the region are palay and sugar, and to a lesser extent, corn and coconut.

(a) Palay. Palay is the staple food of most of the region's inhabitants and is cultivated throughout Panay and parts of Negros. About two-fifths of the region's cultivated land are devoted to palay, and total production reaches nearly one million metric tons annually.

In 1971, some two-thirds of all farms in Western Visayas were planting palay over a crop area of 330,974 has. (or 42 percent of the region's total agricultural land). All the provinces in the region, except for Negros Occidental, had around one-half to two-thirds of their cultivated land devoted to palay. Iloilo had the largest palay hectareage in the region, accounting for 46.5 percent of the total, while Aklan had the smallest share (7.6 percent). The average size of a palay farm in Region VI was 2.58 has., slightly lower than the 2.7. has. average size for the entire country.

In terms of tenure status, some 54 percent of the region's palay farms were operated by full-owners and part owners in 1971, while 41 percent were tilled by tenants. The rest were run by managers and other forms of farm operators. The largest concentration of tenanted farms were in Capiz and Iloilo, the two provinces with the highest number of palay farms and the largest palay production in

^{1/} See Tables 8-23.

Region VI.

Only 22 percent of the region's total palay hectareage in 1971 were irrigated and almost all of it was lowland. The average annual yield of these irrigated farms, however, was only 2.3 MT. per hectare, which is 0.3 MT. per hectare less than the national average and only 0.7 MT. per hectare more than the average yield on non-irrigated palay farm land. Nonetheless, the introduction of improved rice farming technology, including multicropping, and increasing use of high yield variety (HYV) seeds and irrigation, has enhanced regional palay production in the following years. Cropping intensity has risen, and double cropping (palay-palay or palay-other crop) is possible in some rainfed lowland, and even upland, areas. Thus, the Panay provinces have currently been producing a sizeable surplus of palay that enables the region to supply other rice-deficit provinces in the Visayas.

For crop year 1975, the total area devoted to palay rose to 419,600 has. or 36 percent of the region's cultivated land, with total output reaching a record 1.03 million MT, almost one-fifth of the country's total palay production. The percentage of irrigated farms slightly increased to 25 percent of total palay area, and the average annual yield in these irrigated areas rose to 3.72 MT. per hectare in 1975 (or 62 percent more than in 1971). The average output of lowland non-irrigated palay farms also rose to 2.17 MT. per ha., representing a 36 percent increase over the 1971 level.

Iloilo accounted for over half the total regional output in 1975, making it the leading rice-producing province not only in

Region VI but also in the whole country as well. The province had an overall average yield of 2.66 MT. per ha. (4.31 MT. per ha. of irrigated ricelands, 2.32 and 0.66 MT. per ha. for rainfed and upland, respectively). The yield for irrigated palay farms in Iloilo was among the highest in the country and was mainly attributed to the success of the Masagana 99 and other government-supported agricultural programs in the province.

(b) Sugar. Region VI is noted for its extensive sugar cultivation. Some 222,800 has. in 1971 were planted to sugarcane, or 28.5 percent of Region VI's agricultural land. These also represented 58 percent of the total area planted to sugar in the country that year. Some three-fourths of the sugarcane hectareage were in Negros Occidental and another 15 percent were in Iloilo. The province of Aklan, on the other hand, had no sugarcane farms. The average size of sugar cane farms in the region was 33 has. per farm, way above the national average of 14 has. per farm. However, the average sizes of sugar farms in each province varied widely--ranging from a high 53 ha. per farm in Negros Occidental to 19 ha. per farm in Capiz and Iloilo, to only 4 ha. per farm in Antique. Three-fourths of the sugar farms were operated by full-owners and part-owners.

The region's sugarcane production in 1974 reached 17.4 million tons-cane or two-thirds of the country's total sugar output that year. Negros Occidental, where the three largest producing mill districts (Victorias, BISCOB and La Carlota) are located, contributed 80 percent of the region's sugarcane production while the rest came from the Panay mill districts.

However, the sudden drop in the prices of sugar in the international market in 1974, coupled with quota restrictions from the U.S. and Japan and high production costs caused by oil and fertilizer price increases, created instabilities among the local sugar mills. Consequently, the growth of the region's sugarcane production in the succeeding years has been minimal (and even declined in 1975 and 1978) due to cutbacks in hectarage as some sugar farms, particularly the small farms, shifted to other crops. Relatively more stable prices since late 1979, on the other hand, have again provided some impetus for improved sugarcane output in the region in the past few years.

(c) Corn. Corn production in Region VI is most significant in Negros Occidental, where corn is grown for domestic consumption and as feedgrains. In 1971, some 6.4 percent of the region's total agricultural area were planted to corn. Of this total corn hectarage, 83 percent were in Negros Occidental. The average size of corn farms in Region VI was 2.7 has. per farm, slightly lower than the average 2.9 has. per farm for the whole country. Around 36 percent of the farms in the region were operated by tenants, while the rest were run by full-owners, part-owners and managers.

The region's corn output, however, was relatively small compared with other regions. Western Visayas, on the average, contributes less than 3 percent of the country's corn production.

(d) Coconut. Coconut is also an important commercial crop in Western Visayas. Roughly 6.0 percent of Region VI's cultivated land was planted to coconut in 1971. Aklan, Negros Occidental

and Iloilo were the major coconut-growing areas, with these three provinces combined accounting for 89 percent of the region's total coconut hectarage. The average size of a coconut farm in Region VI in 1971 was 4.9 has., or similar to the national average. Most of these coconut farms were operated by owners, and only 15 percent by tenants.

In 1975, coconut production reached 354 million nuts over an area of 116,000 has. or 10 percent of Region VI's estimated agricultural area. Despite significant increases in output and land area, the region's share of the country's total coconut production and hectarage remained at a low 5.0 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. The absence of a coconut oil mill has apparently dampened coconut production in the region, as most of its copra must be shipped to Cebu and Manila.

(e) Other Crops. The other significant agricultural crops in the region include sorghum, soybeans, rootcrops, banana, coffee, cacao and fruit trees. Sorghum cultivation is significant in Capiz, Aklan and Antique. Vegetable, fruit trees (mangos, citrus, etc.), coffee and cacao farming are most important in Iloilo and Negros Occidental. Root crops and bananas, on the other hand, are grown in all five provinces.

b. Fishing^{1/}

The fishing industry in Region VI is categorized into three types: fishpond operations (brackish water), municipal fishing (sustenance and local sale) and commercial (deep sea) fishing.

^{1/} See Table 24.

Fishpond operations in Western Visayas covered a total area of 55,000 has. in 1975 with an annual production of 42,800 MT. The average production per hectare of fishpond was 788 kilos. Iloilo is the leading province in terms of area and production, followed by Capiz and Negros Occidental. There is good potential for further expansion of fishpond operations in the region. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) estimated that about 32,500 hectares of swamplands can still be converted into highly productive fishponds, 13,000 has., or 42 percent, of which are in Iloilo.

There were around 22,800 small municipal fishing boats in 1974-75 in Region VI with a total catch of 31,600 MT. This implies a low average annual productivity of 1.4 MT per vessel. The low yield is due to the fact that 75 percent of the fishing craft were non-powered. Furthermore, most of these fishing vessels lacked modern equipment and were operated only in coastal areas near the shore and only during good weather.

In terms of commercial fishing, Western Visayas is the leading region in the Philippines. There were 447 registered fishing vessels in 1974-75 and its total output reached 150,000 MT, or 30 percent of the country's production. Negros Occidental topped all the other provinces with a catch of 114,000 MT (76% of the total regional catch) and 225 vessels. On the other hand, Antique had only 4 vessels and a low output of 168 MT in 1974-75.

The presence of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) has apparently enhanced the development of the fishing industry in Region VI. The organization, staffed by both

Filipino and Japanese experts, is undertaking aquaculture research and development and has implemented several fishing projects in Region VI.

c. Forestry

Region VI has a total forest area of 710,800 has., 31 percent of which is found in Negros Occidental where most logging activities are concentrated. Seven concessions granted in the region, covering 174,000 has. of forest land, are all in Negros Occidental. Of this, 24,000 has., or 14 percent, have already been exploited.

Estimates from official sources place the volume of standing timber of commercial and non-commercial tree species in the region at nearly 30 million and 16 million cubic meters, respectively. Of the commercial species, 315,000 cubic meters of logs and 35 million board ft. of lumber were produced in 1975. From this, the region generated P3 million in forest charges.

Like in the other parts of the country, the depletion of the region's forest resources has reached alarming proportions. In fact, about half of Region VI's forest area are seriously denuded, and some 116,000 has. have already been declared reforestation areas where government reforestation projects have been on-going. The implementation of these projects, however, has been hindered by the lack of roads leading to the project sites and by the continued pressure on forest lands for food and fuel.

3. Industry and Services

a. Manufacturing

The major manufacturing industry in Region VI is food manufacturing. Not only did the local food manufacturing firms account

for almost 79 percent of the region's manufacturing value added in 1973, they also contributed about one-third of the country's aggregate food manufacturing value added that year. One activity under this category which accounted for a sizeable share (about 60 percent) of food manufacturing value added is sugar milling. Other significant food manufacturing industries in the region include the small-scale fish processing establishments (concentrated in the coastal towns of the region) and rice milling (which are strategically located in the rice producing towns). Next to food processing, the manufacture of chemical products, and wearing apparel registered significant output.

The existence of a relatively few large establishments and the proliferation of small firms characterize the region's manufacturing sector. In 1978, manufacturing establishments numbered 7,442, more than half of which were food manufacturing enterprises. While this number may be high, it is noted that the bulk of the establishments are located at or near the major urban centers, and only a limited number are in rural areas where they can provide opportunities for non-farm employment. And even in the urban areas, only a few firms (about 5 percent of total) employ twenty (20) or more workers while the great majority have less than ten (10) employees. As a result, these manufacturing firms have failed to absorb the large number of underemployed in the agriculture sector. (In 1975, less than 8 percent of the region's labor force were in manufacturing).

As of 1979, there were 170 small-scale enterprises in Region VI engaged in 33 different types of industries registered with the Small Business Advisory Center (SBAC) and the Medium and Small-

Scale Industries Coordinated Action Program (MASICAP), both of which are government programs providing technical and financial assistance to small-scale industries. In terms of number, rice culture and milling lead with 37 enterprises, followed by auto/machine repair shops (23) and bakeries (17). These small-scale enterprises were distributed among the provinces as follows: Negros Occidental, 85; Iloilo, 34; Capiz, 23; Aklan, 19; and Antique, 8.

Likewise, a total of 5,977 cottage industries were registered with the government's National Cottage Industry Authority (NACIDA) from 1963-1979, two-thirds of which were located in Iloilo. Among the home industries in the region, a higher number of enterprises were engaged in piggery, embroidery, poultry-raising, ceramics and woodcraft. Some 16,386 workers were employed in these NACIDA-registered cottage industries.^{1/}

Local cottage industries with relatively high capital-labor ratios,^{2/} i.e. reaching more than ₱1,000 but less than ₱5,000, included rubbercraft, leathercraft, metalcraft and footwear. Comparatively, the capital-labor ratios of small-scale industries were between ₱10,000-₱20,000. Those with very low capital-labor ratios (less than ₱200) were cottage industries engaged in home cigar-making, hat weaving, mat weaving, fibercraft and loom weaving. In general, the more common cottage industries tended

^{1/} See Table 26.

^{2/} This refers to the ratio of gross capitalization to the number of employees per industry.

to be more labor-intensive.

b. Mining

All metallic mineral production in Western Visayas comes from the Sipalay Mines in Negros Occidental, whose output accounted for some 9.2 percent of the total metallic mineral production of the Philippines in 1976. The aggregate metallic production in 1976 amounted to ₱170.9 million, of which 94 percent were copper ores and concentrates, while the rest were silver (5,724 kgs.) and gold (141 kgs.).

For non-metallic production, guano production was highest, some 92,319 metric tons valued at almost ₱30 million. Significant output levels were also realized from other non-metallic minerals such as gravel, sand, earth and other construction materials.

Mining and quarrying establishments in the Region numbered 70 in 1978, more than 80 percent of which were in Iloilo and Negros Occidental.

c. Commerce and Services

The total number of establishments engaged in commerce, transportation and other services in Western Visayas in 1975 totalled 27,785 of which 22,120 or 80 percent were in wholesale and retail trade. Other service establishments included 2,307 in transportation, 642 in financing, insurance, real estate and business services, and 2716 in community, social and personal services. Nearly half of these establishments were concentrated in Negros Occidental, while another 30 percent were in Iloilo.^{1/}

^{1/} See Table 27.

As in the other parts of the country, there is a proliferation in Region VI of retail establishments, especially sari-sari stores, which are found even in the remotest rural areas. Retail firms in 1975 totalled 19,178, some three-fifths of which were general merchandise retail stores. Negros Occidental, with its big area and large number of barangays, has the largest number of retail establishments followed by Iloilo and Capiz.

Wholesale commercial establishments numbered 841 (located mostly in Iloilo and Negros Occidental) and employed around 4,800 workers in 1975. By industry/product line, establishments dealing with food, beverage and tobacco accounted for the largest share in the number of wholesale enterprises and workers. It is also noteworthy that the number of firms dealing with the wholesale of agricultural raw materials has considerably increased during the past years, and this is attributed largely to the introduction and increasing use of modern farm inputs in the region.

d. Financial Institutions

There are around 300 financial institutions in Western Visayas, and nearly all of them are located in the urban centers. The province of Iloilo has the largest number of banks and credit institutions, including branches of the Philippine National Bank (PNB), Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and leading private commercial and savings banks. Similarly, there are some 85 rural banks, 11 rural cooperatives, 3 Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA) offices, and 81 credit unions in the region. Other rural credit programs sponsored by the government, like the Samahang Nayon, are also available.

But even with the growing number of financial institutions, their assistance to the regional economy is limited. This is mainly because the banking systems are highly centralized and tend to favor large, Manila-based enterprises. Moreover, the rigid collateral and equity requirements of the banks, the numerous documentation requirements and delays in loan processing invariably increase the actual cost of securing loans, thus making it more difficult for the many cottage, small and medium industries and the small farmers in the region to avail of the services of these institutions.

e. Transportation

Overland transportation services within the region are provided by buses, jeepneys, cars, trucks, tricycles and train. The province of Negros Occidental can easily be reached from Iloilo by ferry boats. Regular public transportation is available in both the Panay and Negros Islands. However, public carriers plying the routes of Antique, Aklan and Capiz experience great difficulty due to the poor conditions of the roads, which are mostly of macadam type. Motor vehicle density is highest in Negros Occidental and Iloilo and low for the other provinces.

Region VI has a total public road network of 7,625 kilometers as of June 1975. Of this figure, 24 percent are national roads, 41 percent are provincial roads, and the rest are city, municipal and barangay roads. Iloilo and Negros Occidental, being larger in area, naturally have more public roads, with these two provinces accounting for some 63 percent of the region's total road network. The average road density in the region in 1975 was 1.84 kms. per

1,000 population, and in terms of land area, it was 0.38 kms. of road per sq. km. By comparison, the entire country's road density in 1975 was 2.53 kms. per 1,000 population and an equivalent 0.31 kms. per sq. km. of land (although these figures are influenced by the large number of roads in Metro Manila). Among the five provinces of Region VI, the ratio of roads to population is higher in Antique and Aklan and lowest in Negros Occidental. The average road density per land area is higher in Aklan and Iloilo and, again, lowest in Negros Occidental.

Nearly two-thirds of the region's road network are gravel roads and only 8 percent are made of concrete. Asphalt roads represent about 11 percent; and unsurfaced or earth roads, 18 percent. (See Table 28).

Most of the roads in Western Visayas, especially in Panay Island, were constructed before or directly after World War II. These roads have deteriorated and are now in a bad state of disrepair. In many cases, only a few short sections of the national roads are either asphalted or cemented and these are generally found in the poblaciones or urban centers. Some asphalted roads have also completely deteriorated into gravel surface whose bearing capacity is inadequate for heavy vehicles (i.e. sugarcane-laden trucks), making it impassable during the rainy season.

A public railroad system to and from Iloilo City and Roxas City is being operated by the Philippine Veterans Investment Development Corporation. Travel time between Iloilo and Roxas City is 3 hours by express train, and 5 to 6 hours by regular

trains. The railways, locomotives and rails are very old and badly need replacement. There are also railroads and locomotives operating in the old sugar mills of Negros and Panay used primarily for hauling sugarcane from the farms.

For air transport, Philippine Airlines maintains daily Manila-Iloilo, Manila-Kalibo and Manila-Roxas flights and a weekly Manila-Iloilo-Antique flight. Manila-Bacolod flights are three times daily. Bacolod is also accessible by air from Iloilo and Cebu. There are two primary airports in Region VI (Iloilo and Bacolod). The airports in Roxas, Kalibo and San Jose de Buenavista are considered secondary airports. The primary airports handle an average of 200,000 passengers per year while the secondary airports handle an average of 25,000 passengers per year. The San Jose de Buenavista airport in Antique caters primarily to air cargo.

The presence of numerous port facilities in Region VI enables inter-island vessels to dock and carry passengers and cargoes from the region to Manila and other provinces. There are six national ports in the region, namely in Iloilo City, Pulpandan (Negros), Culasi (Roxas City), Hinigaran (Negros), San Carlos (Negros) and San Jose (Antique). The first two are secondary ports while the rest are tertiary ports. There are 19 municipal ports, the most prominent of these in terms of foreign trade is the Jordan port in Guimaras which has installations for sugar and molasses exports, while the others accommodate small vessels, including fishing trawlers. There are also 23 private ports owned and operated by sugar centrals and other private firms. The Iloilo port is the

most important in Western Visayas since it is the major harbor for the region's export products. About 688 ships dock here every month. The port handles both foreign (92,500 tons/annum) and domestic (227,300 tons/annum) cargo.

f. Communications

Government telegraph facilities cover about 95 percent of the cities and municipalities in Region VI. There are, in addition, four telephone systems operated by the Bureau of Telecommunications (in Bacolod, San Jose, Kalibo and Roxas) but with a total of only 771 subscribers in 1979. Long-distance telephone services originating in any of the four telephone systems are coursed through the Kanlaon Relay Station in Negros Occidental. There are also a number of private tele-communication companies operating in the region, but these are mostly located in the cities, provincial capitals and major towns.

Four TV stations operate in the region, all of which are in Negros Occidental. Of the 25 radio stations in the region, 6 are in Iloilo, 13 in Negros Occidental, three in Capiz, two in Antique and one in Aklan.

Aside from the numerous local newspapers, daily newspapers published in Manila are also circulated in Western Visayas, although they are often delayed because they are contingent on the arrival of PAL flights from Manila.

g. Power

The total installed capacity of electric power supply systems in Region VI as of June 1975 was 153 megawatts (MW). Privately-owned power supply systems and municipal power plants had a total

capacity of 143 MW, while the generating facilities of the National Electric Administration (NEA) had 10 MW. All cities and towns in the region except for 12 municipalities (8 in Iloilo, 2 each in Negros Occidental and Capiz) have electric power facilities. However, electricity services within each municipality have not yet been fully extended to the majority of the households.

In 1975, only 84,139 households or 12.1 percent of the region's households were served by electricity. Around 25 percent of these households were served by NEA cooperatives and the rest by other independent generating systems. Negros Occidental had the largest number of households with electricity among the five provinces, with 48,388 or 58 percent of the regional total, while Antique had the fewest households with power connections (only 778 or 0.9 percent of total). Likewise, in terms of the proportion of households with electricity to the total household population by province, Negros Occidental had the highest with 16.8 percent; while Antique had only 1.4 percent. (See Table 29).

In spite of increased household coverage of electric power plants in Western Visayas compared to previous years, power service remains unreliable as brownouts and voltage fluctuations occur very often. It is also expensive (costing about three times the average cost of electricity in Metro Manila), as nearly all of the power plants are diesel-powered and the cooperatives have to recover large overhead costs from a relatively small number of customers. The inadequacy and high cost of power service has severely hampered the growth and viability of industries and other economic activities in the region.

D. Employment and Income

1. Sectoral Employment.^{1/} As of 1975, the working-age population (10 years old and over) in Region VI numbered 2.88 million, of which 1.25 million or 43.4 percent were gainfully employed.^{2/} The employed labor force in Western Visayas represented 10 percent of the total employed in the whole country in 1975. About 75 percent of total regional employment were in the rural areas, where underemployment, especially during the slack season, is widespread.

The agriculture sector(including fishing and forestry) employed 797,480 or about 64 percent of the aggregate regional employment, reflecting the predominantly agricultural characteristic of the Region VI economy. The share of the industry sector was small, accounting for only 134,000 or 11 percent of the employed labor force in Western Visayas. Of those employed in this sector, 72 percent were in manufacturing (especially in the food, footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods industries). On the other hand, the service sector employed 320,000 people or 25 percent of total regional employment, mostly engaged in retail and wholesale trade, transport, personal and government services. By comparison, some 54 percent of those gainfully employed in the entire country in 1975 were in agriculture, while 15 percent and 31 percent were in the industrial and service sectors, respectively.

2. Major Occupations.^{3/} Farming is the major occupation in the region with farmers and farm workers comprising some 57 percent of those who

^{1/} See Tables 30-31.

^{2/} Gainfully employed here refers to those who work for pay for an employer, for profit or fee in own farm, business, private practice of profession or trade, with or without pay on family farm or enterprise.

^{3/} See Table 32.

were employed in Region VI in 1975. Notably, almost two-thirds were farm workers, mostly landless, a large number of whom were employed in the sugar farms of Negros Occidental and Iloilo. Fishermen were also a significant group, accounting for about 5.7 percent of total regional employment.

Meanwhile, craftsmen (spinners, weavers, tailors, carpenters), production workers and other skilled laborers comprised the second largest occupational group in the region, accounting for about 9 percent of gross employment in the region. Services-related workers (mostly housekeepers and maids) were likewise significant in number, comprising 7.4 percent of the region's work force, while there were more sales and clerical workers in the region (9.1 percent) than there were professionals, technicians, nurses, teachers, managers and executives (only 5 percent).

Half of the employed labor force of Region VI in 1975 were wage and salary earners in the private sector while a minimal 6 percent were working in the government sector. Roughly 30 percent of Region VI's work force were either self-employed or employers. The latter were mostly farmers (and fishermen) who, with the help of members of the family, attend to their own farms. This explains the sizeable number (11 percent) of unpaid family workers in the region.

3. Family Income Levels^{1/}

There were 678,600 families in Western Visayas in 1975, or roughly 10 percent of the total families in the entire Philippines. Around 517,000 families or 76 percent were found in the rural areas. Gross family income in the region reached ₱3.7 billion, two-thirds of which

^{1/} See Table 33.

were accounted for by families in the rural sector. The average income in Region VI was ₱5,483, slightly lower than the national average of ₱5,840.

The average family income (₱7,328) of families in the urban areas of Western Visayas was very much higher (49 percent more) than the income of their rural counterparts (₱4,906). Compared with the national average, though, it was 12 percent less than the average family income in urban areas (₱9,329) for the whole country. On the other hand, average income of rural families in the region was 3.4 percent higher than the national average of ₱4,745.

Of the five provinces in the region, Capiz had the highest average family income of ₱6,788, which was even higher than the national average. Next was Iloilo with average income of ₱5,820 per family, or approximately the same level as the national figure, followed by Negros (₱5,407) and Antique (₱5,136). Aklan had the lowest average family income of ₱2,971, or merely half the nation-wide average.

4. Family Income Distribution

The real family income (based on 1972 prices) actually decreased in 1975--from ₱3,674 in 1971 to only ₱2,620 in 1975.^{1/} About 509,000 families, or 75 percent of the total families in Western Visayas, had income equal to or less than the region's average family income in 1975. This was not much improvement over the 1971 level of 78 percent, and it was not much different than for the whole country, for which around 72.4 percent of the families had incomes below or equal to the national average. The median income of all families in Western

^{1/} CPI for Region VI in 1971 and 1975 were 90.2 and 209.3 (1972=100), respectively.

Visayas was ₱4,150, or only 7.4 percent less than the country's median income of ₱4,480. (See Table 34).

There are other indications that the regional distribution of income is highly skewed and resembles the national pattern. The poorer half of the total families in this region accounted for 22 percent of the total income in 1975, while on a national basis only 20 percent of total income went to the lower half. The income share of the richer 20 percent of Western Visayan families was 51.3 percent. On the other end of the ladder, the poorest 20 percent of the families received only 6.3 percent of total income.

5. Poverty Incidence and Distribution

Based on the rural poverty line of ₱827.4 per capita and the urban poor threshold of ₱1,103.2 per capita used in a recent study by the World Bank, around 48 percent or 325,800 families in Region VI were considered poor in 1975.^{1/} These poor families comprised 10 percent of the total poor families in the Philippines. The poverty incidence in Region VI was only slightly higher than the national average of 45.3 percent. The incidence of poverty was higher among Region VI's rural families (49.4 percent, or 255,400 families) than urban families (43.4 percent, or 70,400 families).

The Mission's CDSS^{2/} analysis of the dynamics of poverty in Western Visayas, derived a slightly higher 1975 poverty threshold for the region, based on estimated food requirements, of ₱4965 per

1/ World Bank, Aspects of Poverty in the Philippines: A Review and Assessment, Report No. 2984-PH, Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1980.

2/ USAID/Philippines, Country Development Strategy Statement, FY 83, Annex B (Poverty Profile of Western Visayas (Region VI), Jan. 1981.

family and determined that there were around 286,000 rural households (or approximately 58 percent of all rural households) living below it. The significant poverty groups in Western Visayas included rainfed palay farmers (110,000 HH), landless sugar workers (62,000 HH), upland farmers with diversified crops (45,000 HH), upland palay farmers (18,500 HH), upland coconut farmers (15,500 HH) and artisanal fishermen (35,000 HH).^{1/}

The poor rainfed palay farmers are predominant in Iloilo and Capiz while a large majority of landless sugar workers are located in Negros Occidental. The artisanal fishermen are the most significant in Antique. In terms of poverty incidence by province, Antique emerges as the poorest with 84 percent of all rural households considered poor. Capiz and Aklan follow with poverty incidences of 65 percent and 62 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Iloilo has the highest number of poor households (accounting for some 35 percent of Region VI's poor households), followed closely by Negros Occidental (with 31 percent of the regional total).

II. Major Development Problems and Causes of Poverty

The key economic causes of poverty in Region VI include: (a) rapid population growth, (b) low agricultural productivity, (c) slow growth of manufacturing investment, (d) serious environmental problems, (e) lack of infrastructure, and (f) national government policies.

A. Rapid Population Growth. The rapid growth of the region's population and labor force is generally regarded as a major impediment to raising the

^{1/} See Table 35.

standard of living of rural families in Western Visayas. In the face of limited availability of arable land and the sluggish increase in agriculture and non-agriculture demand for labor, such a high rate of growth has resulted in the proliferation of small farms (which are at or below the minimum viable farm size) and a growing surplus of rural labor. This has led to increasing competition among landless and near-landless farmers for tenancy access to farmland and for available farm jobs. Population pressures are also seen in the steadily increasing number of fishermen, often in already overfished waters, contributing to the declining average fish catch per fisherman. As a result, large numbers of unemployed and underemployed rural workers perennially migrate to urban centers, and during peak seasons, to other rural areas where jobs may be available. Yet non-farm employment has expanded too slowly to absorb surplus labor, keeping wages low and competition high for available work in these areas.

B. Low Agricultural Productivity. While the region currently has surplus production of rice, sugar and fish and also produces significant quantities of coconuts, feedgrains, fruits and vegetables, productivity levels in most farms remain low and could still be improved. In sugarcane production, only half of the Region VI's 20 mill districts can achieve production levels higher than the national average yearly output of 55.7 tons-cane per ha., which is already a low figure compared to sugarcane yields in other countries. Even in palay, despite the gains achieved in improving paddy rice productivity in some areas of the region (particularly in irrigated farms and some rainfed areas in Iloilo) under the government's Masagana 99 and Kabsaka^{1/} programs, the output of most rainfed palay farms

^{1/} "Kabusugan sa Kaumahan" which means "bounty in the farm." The government's Kabsaka project in Iloilo province is an agricultural production intervention program whose primary aim is to increase cropping intensity on limited land resources. It provides participating farmers with technical assistance, production credit and an assured market for all farm products.

and upland areas in the other Panay provinces are low and of relatively poor quality. The region's artisanal fishermen, especially those with non-motorized boats, are also suffering from poor productivity and declining fish catch.

Among the key factors that contribute directly to low productivity in Western Visayas are small farm size, poor technology and land use, poor post-harvest processing, storage and marketing systems for major crops, and inadequate infrastructure facilities. However, it must be noted that productivity of farms in the region, and therefore the income of farm households, varies significantly, although it generally declines as one moves from (a) a wetter climate to dryer weather, (b) the lowlands to uplands, (c) irrigated to non-irrigated areas, and (d) larger to smaller size farms.

Heavy population pressures have caused the prevalence of small farms in the region (especially in the upland and rainfed areas) and the use of marginal lands for farm production. In these small farms, with its limited resource base, farm operations have tended to be inefficient as the use of limited inputs coupled with poor farming practices reduces soil fertility that consequently leads to poor yields.

Poor technology is a serious problem among sugar farms as the continued use of low-yield cane varieties and farming techniques prevent farm yields from increasing. Moreover, a large number of the sugar mills in Region VI are quite old and inefficient, resulting in less milled sugar output, higher production costs, and lower returns to farm owners and workers. The latter is aggravated by fluctuating world market prices for sugar that provide less incentives for sugar farm operators to invest in more productive technology.

In the case of palay, the average annual yield for rainfed lowland farms in Region VI (2.17 MT per ha. in 1975) is better than most non-irrigated areas in the Philippines. However, this regional figure conceals significant provincial variations, with the average farm yields in Iloilo and Negros Occidental^{1/} above the regional average, and those in Aklan and Antique well below it. The higher yields of rainfed palay have been achieved by the adoption of wet seeding and HYV's with shorter maturity, which, thanks to the abundance of rainfall, has made double cropping possible even without irrigation. The lack of rainfall itself is a limiting factor in other rainfed areas (i.e. Antique and parts of Aklan and Capiz), by preventing second cropping and resulting in lower yields per crop-hectare.

By contrast, the average yield of the region's upland palay farms are still very low (0.66 MT per ha. in 1975). This is largely attributed to small farm size, poor soil quality, and inefficient farming practices. Upland farms contribute only 2.2 percent and 8.2 percent of the region's palay production and area, respectively. The number of households involved comprise about 6 percent of all poorer households in the region (around 18,500 HH in 1975, see Table 35).

Notwithstanding increasing output levels, palay production in Western Visayas generally is of poor quality due to its high moisture content, a post-harvest problem exacerbated by the lack of dry weather during the harvest season. The low quality of the palay makes marketing difficult, as even the National Grains Authority (NGA) is reluctant to purchase it. This causes a glut in the local market and storage problems that result in

^{1/} Negros Occidental, however, is still a rice-deficit province.

depressed farmgate prices. In addition, inadequate transport facilities due to the lack and/or poor conditions of roads in areas outside the major urban centers have made it expensive and difficult to ship produce from local markets to larger markets. Because of high transport costs, prices of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs are also pushed up so high relative to farmgate prices that the net returns to farmers become small, which discourages them from becoming more efficient and improving their productivity.

The low yields of coconut farms throughout Region VI is primarily due to the old age of most bearing trees.^{1/} Furthermore, fertilizer usage is limited, and little weeding and no plowing are done in the region's coconut groves that could help increase output. Corn yields are also low because much of the corn is grown on worn-out upland farms and in marginal lowland areas where sugarcane was once planted. Corn-growing in the region is characterized by the limited application of fertilizers and chemicals; while the lack of rainfall in some areas also contributes to low productivity.

The declining output of small fishermen^{2/} in Region VI is due to:

- (a) inefficient boats and equipment;
- (b) overfishing along the coasts, due partly to the growing number of artisanal fishermen and partly to increasing competition from the more efficient commercial trawlers;
- (c) the flagrant use of illegal and destructive fishing methods, like dynamiting; and
- (d) poor catching methods and destruction of mangrove swamps that result in the loss of fish spawning areas.

^{1/} The average annual yield in Region VI in 1978 was only 32 nuts per bearing tree compared to the national average of 46 nuts per bearing tree.

^{2/} Productivity was a low of 1.4 MT of fish per vessel in 1975.

C. Slow Growth of Manufacturing Investment. There are four key factors contributing to the limited expansion of manufacturing activities and rural industries in the region: (1) the lack of entrepreneurial attitudes, skills and talents, (2) insufficient operating capital or credit for small business on reasonable terms, (3) poor technology, marketing and information systems, and (4) high risk of low productivity or failure of new investments.

As in most parts of the country outside Metro Manila, the lack of entrepreneurial attitudes and skills in Western Visayas is often attributed to a strong tradition of risk aversion among potential investors, even among well-to-do families. For one, most of the local people are afraid to borrow capital to finance business ventures partly because they consider loans as unnecessary burdens. For another, even the affluent families (e.g., the sugar barons) who have the resources are reluctant to invest in manufacturing activities because of the high risks involved, preferring to put their money in banks where the returns may be relatively low but sure. In addition, potential manufacturing investments are constrained by a general shortage of business management and accounting skills and the technical capability to handle manufacturing processes, brought about by the lack and relatively poor quality of business and vocational-technical schools in the region. For those already in business, a notable lack of adaptability to a changing economic environment has severely hampered their growth and viability, leading to frequent losses in their operations and discouraging prospective local investors.

The inadequacy of investment and operating capital is due partly to excessive bureaucratic red tape and banking requirements of real property collateral for business loans. Apparently, the latter serves as a substitute for adequate evaluation and monitoring of projects by bank loan

officers and also as a guarantee against the poor credit behavior of borrowers and the consequent high risks of default on such loans. On the other hand, the general practice of requiring at least 80 percent collateral of the face value of the loan, which naturally most local entrepreneurs cannot put up front, serves as the biggest barrier to obtaining credit for manufacturing investment.

The non-utilization of improved production technology has proven to be a major handicap to the growth of local manufacturing as it often results in the low quality of goods produced. Apparently, this is attributed to the small businessmen's insufficient knowledge of relevant production information that leads to their use of inefficient production processes. This is particularly true for important industries in Region VI with good market potential, such as food manufacturing, where modern processing techniques are generally unknown to rural entrepreneurs. Moreover, inadequate marketing facilities and the difficulties and high costs of transportation and communication due to poorly developed infrastructure make it difficult for local manufacturers to reach larger markets like Manila and Cebu. This also contributes to some monopsonistic control by middlemen handling the delivery and distribution of locally-manufactured goods, resulting in lower net returns to the producers.

All of the above factors contribute to the low productivity and profitability of manufacturing investment in Western Visayas. In addition, the low level of demand for locally-manufactured products, the limited supply and high cost of raw materials and other inputs, and expensive and unreliable power service increases the risks and/or failure of manufacturing investments, thereby discouraging potential entrepreneurs from engaging in such activities.

D. Serious Environmental Problems. The rapid deterioration of the region's eco-system has contributed to the erosion of the already low levels of productivity and income of the poor. This is the case in the coastal areas where rapidly depleting resources due to overfishing have resulted in the lower catch and incomes of municipal fishermen. It is equally true in the uplands of Antique, Iloilo and Negros Occidental where the extensive denudation of the forests has diminished the availability of wood for fuel and construction, accelerated soil erosion, destroyed watersheds and increased the problem of siltation in rivers and irrigation facilities. Such environmental degradation reduces, for most households, the supply of traditional and cheap goods and inputs to production and exacerbates its worsening conditions.

Attempts at controlling the deterioration of the region's eco-system by enforcing strict punishment on indiscriminate burning, illegal logging and illegal fishing and by intensifying the government's reforestation and fisheries development programs have been only partly successful. Growing population pressures for land and for other resources needed to sustain livelihood are the key constraints to improving the environmental conditions in Western Visayas. In addition, the scarcity of capital resources for investment in reforestation, pollution control, better housing, and improved water and sanitary facilities is another major constraint.

E. Lack of Infrastructure. One of the most serious development constraints is the pervasive inadequacy of existing infrastructure in meeting the region's productive and social service delivery needs. A significant number of barangays in Region VI are not accessible by all-weather roads, thus depriving the local people opportunities for increasing their income

beyond subsistence production. In Capiz alone, 80 percent or around 492 barangays do not have access to all-weather roads. Poor roads, or the outright lack of them, directly raises the cost of inputs and permits monopsonistic control by middlemen that results in lower farmgate prices. In the fishing villages of Antique and Aklan fish spoilage is very high during the peak season, because there are very few cold storage facilities and the lack of roads does not permit the catch to be easily transported to nearby markets.

Port facilities are conspicuously lacking in several provinces, including Negros Occidental (where a private company owns the province's primary port and monopolizes portage and arrastre services, reportedly to the detriment of local traders). In Antique, the only national port is hampered by underwater reefs near the shorelines, and the province must depend on the port of Iloilo to ship its produce.

The absence of more efficient electric power infrastructure inhibits the storage and marketing of perishable commodities. This also results in higher power costs and adversely affects the technical and economic viability of badly needed rural enterprises. Moreover, the lack of efficient communication facilities, public utility (transport, power and water) and marketing infrastructure increase the cost of manufacturing inputs and lower the efficiency of marketing activities, thereby reducing effective domestic demand for locally manufactured activities in the region.

Inadequate irrigation, drainage and other water control infrastructure are keeping farm productivity low in many farms in Aklan and Capiz, affecting not only the income of farmers but also reducing farm demand for labor, to the disadvantage of farm workers and fishermen. Small-scale infrastructure such as cold storage facilities, public markets, and

warehouses are also needed to support the major economic pursuits of the people in the region. The lack of storage facilities and ice plants is very pronounced in all five provinces and has resulted in unnecessary wastage and much lower producer prices, as in the case of the catch of the fishermen who are forced to sell to middlemen at very low prices during the peak catching season. Likewise, the gains from the Masagana 99 has resulted in so much rice output in Iloilo in the past few years that there are not enough warehouses to store it. This is also true in the case of sugar in Negros Occidental during harvest season.

Rural households also suffer the consequences of unsanitary living conditions that are partly caused by a serious lack of sanitation facilities. Their poverty is further compounded by the lack of social infrastructure like secondary schools and health centers, while inadequate roads increase the cost and difficulty of obtaining social services in town.

F. National Government Policies. The unbalanced pattern of resource allocation and industrialization encouraged by government policies and programs which marked the country's economic growth for several decades have contributed significantly to the region's prevailing development problems. The combined effects of the financial and fiscal incentive systems, centralized administrative processes and approval requirements, highly protective tariffs and an overvalued exchange rate created a strongly capital-intensive bias to industrial investment in Manila, to the detriment of a more balanced development of incomes and investments in the other regions. The tariff structure and overvalued peso also protect inefficient, high-cost domestic production of final goods and, through lower tariffs or exemptions on intermediate goods, encourage the use of imported inputs rather than local inputs, in both cases reducing effective

demand for domestically-produced goods. Inevitably, these policies have inhibited the growth of labor-intensive, resource-oriented industries, thereby reducing employment opportunities not only in Manila but also in the outlying regions, including Western Visayas.

Moreover, the bulk of the country's limited credit resources goes to the large-scale industries and firms in Metro Manila, and the government's incentive structure has in the past generally provided such credit at subsidized rates. Small firms and borrowers in the region, on the other hand, have found it difficult to borrow from banks at reasonable rates, because of their rigid and centralized administrative and other loan requirements (including that of real property collateral) and, if they are able to borrow at all, are often forced to borrow from non-institutional sources providing credit at much higher rates. Consequently, the operating expenses as well as the risks faced by local entrepreneurs in the region are much higher, and this, combined with the general bias of public policies favoring Manila-based firms, discourages the growth and reduces the profitability of manufacturing investments in Region VI.

In addition to the import-substitution industrial policies, there are other government policies adversely affecting farm households, such as those pertaining to tenancy, permitting absentee landlordism and insecure tenure status on the uplands and delaying the issuance of clear land titles in the land reform program. Agricultural pricing policies have tended to favor the maintenance of stable and low prices for consumers (mostly urban) over adequate price incentives for farm producers, resulting in lower income for the latter. This is true for both food crops (rice and corn) and export crops (sugar and coconut) whose prices (or the prices of their products, e.g. coconut oil) in the domestic market are regulated

by the government. Similarly, the export tax imposed on sugar and copra penalizes the domestic producers by reducing the effective farmgate prices they receive and serves to transfer income from farmers to the government and the various interest groups handling the disbursements of the revenue generated. The tariff and foreign exchange rate policies which have maintained an overvalued peso have also had a negative impact on the agricultural sector by artificially reducing peso farmgate prices for export crops. This not only affects farmer's incomes directly, but through its depressing effect on demand for farm labor it also results in lower wages for farm workers.

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- Table 34. Average Income and Distribution of Income by Tenths of Families, 1975.
- Table 35. Provincial Distribution of Poorer Households, Region VI.

Table 1
Broad Land Use Pattern (Vegetative Cover), Region VI
June, 1975
(percentage of total area)

	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Neg. Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>
Total Area ('000 has.)	181.8	252.2	263.2	532.4	792.7	2,022.2
Commercial Forest	15.0	5.8	5.7	0.6	8.8	6.4
Non-Commercial Forest	28.2	13.8	14.9	1.6	9.2	10.2
Brushland	6.9	4.2	8.1	5.8	1.3	4.2
Mangrove Swamps	3.5	0.1	4.9	1.9	0.6	1.7
Open land	5.4	26.0	10.7	27.5	8.1	15.5
Cultivated Land	40.9	50.2	55.7	62.6	72.0	61.9

Source: NEDA Region VI

Table 2
Population Growth and Migration Trends by Province,
Region VI, 1960-1980

	Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occ.	Region VI	Philippines
Population ('000)	226	238	315	966	1322	3077	27088
1960	226	238	315	966	1322	3077	27088
1970	263	289	394	1168	1504	3618	36684
1975	293	308	446	1313	1786	4146	42071
1980	325	345	493	1432	1937	4531	47914
Average Annual Net Pop'n Growth Rate (%)							
1960-70	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.6	3.1
1970-75	2.2	1.3	2.5	2.4	3.5	2.8	2.8
1975-80	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.6
Net Change ('000)							
1960-70	37	51	79	202	182	541	9596
1970-75	30	19	52	145	282	528	5386
1975-80	32	37	47	119	151	385	5843
Net Migration ('000) ^{1/}							
1960-70	-19	-21	-19	-120	-37	-215	n.a.
1970-75						- 16	n.a.
Natural Increase ('000)							
1960-70	56	72	98	322	219	756	9596
1970-75						544	5386
Ave. Annual Net Migration as % of Average Population							
1960-70	-0.77	-0.78	-0.53	-1.12	-0.26	-0.64	0.0
1970-75						-0.04	0.0
Ave. Annual Rate of Natural Increase (%)							
1960-70	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	1.5	2.2	3.1
1970-75						2.8	2.8

^{1/} See Table 3.

Sources: NCSO, 1980 Census of Population, Preliminary Report, Nov. 1980
 NEDA, 1980 Philippines Statistical Yearbook, Manila 1980
 NCSO, Geographical Patterns of Internal Migration in the Philippines, 1960-70, 1976
 NCSO, Special Tabulations (Unpublished) based on 5% sample of 1975 Census, Mar. 27, 1981

Table 3
Numbers of 1960-1970 Intra-Regional and Inter-Regional Migrants, by Province and Major Region of Origin and Destination, Western Visayas

Province or Region of Destination	Province or Region of Origin					Total Region VI & Intra-Reg'l	Southern Tagalog ^{1/}	Manila	Southern Mindanao	Total Inter-Regional	Total Immigrants	Intercensal Immigrant Rate (Per 1000 Pop)
	Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occ.							
Aklan	-	437	1215	500	917	3069	1112	4633	575	7346	10415	42.5
Antique	404	-	113	2940	1651	5108	891	2951	1055	5585	10693	40.5
Capiz	1115	196	-	7851	1103	10265	805	1906	343	5032	15297	43.1
Iloilo	1131	3057	5449	-	11524	21161	2470	5825	3544	18929	40090	37.6
Negros Occ.	1083	3401	1424	21864	-	27772	2268	7062	2905	36380	64152	45.4
Total Reg. VI and Intra-Reg'l	3733	7091	8201	33155	15195	67375	7546	22377	8422	73272	140647	42.0
Net Migration flow into (+) or out of (-) of Western Visayas:												
Southern Tagalog ^{1/}	12898	8987	6686	29930	18548	77049	-69503					
Manila	6311	2342	4003	7456	3604	23716	-1339					
Southern Mindanao	3394	9261	9441	58245	20820	101161		-92739				
Central Visayas	72	495	468	2853	18886	22774						
Total Inter-Regional	25578	24289	25723	126698	86024	288312				-215040		
Total Outmigrants	29311	31380	33924	159853	101219	355687					-215040	
Ave. 1960-70 Pop. (1000)	245	264	355	1067	1413	3348						
Intercensal Outmigration Rate (per '000)	-119.6	-118.9	-95.6	-149.8	-71.6	-106.2						
Intercensal Net Migration Rate (per 1000)	-77.1	-78.4	-52.5	-112.2	-26.2	-64.0						

^{1/} Includes Rizal Province and its suburbs in Manila, and Romblon Province.

Source: NCSO, Geographical Patterns of International Migration in the Philippines, 1960-1970, NEDA, Manila, 1976.

Table 4. 1970-1975 In-Migrants to Region VI by Region of Origin, by Age Group in 1975 and by Sex.

	Total	Region of Origin												
		National Capital Region	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Both Sexes	<u>39909</u>	<u>15467</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>1037</u>	<u>1762</u>	<u>905</u>	-	<u>7780</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>2081</u>	<u>2100</u>	<u>4914</u>	<u>1841</u>
5 - 14	12467	4236	464	200	300	361	323	-	2546	180	821	864	1770	402
15 - 29	14022	5478	140	282	451	812	326	-	3014	260	680	620	1440	519
30 - 44	9074	3894	119	141	206	452	120	-	1371	99	402	458	1271	541
45 and Over	4346	1859	40	40	80	137	136	-	849	57	178	158	433	379
Male	<u>19486</u>	<u>7077</u>	<u>442</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>406</u>	-	<u>3952</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>1180</u>	<u>1042</u>	<u>2458</u>	<u>900</u>
5 - 14	6349	2093	283	100	240	161	121	-	1158	120	460	483	909	221
15 - 29	6212	2216	60	100	116	418	185	-	1551	120	380	221	705	140
30 - 44	4610	1723	79	41	104	270	60	-	747	40	241	279	706	325
45 and Over	2315	1045	20	40	60	99	40	-	496	-	99	59	138	219
Female	<u>20423</u>	<u>8390</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>814</u>	<u>499</u>	-	<u>3828</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>901</u>	<u>1058</u>	<u>2456</u>	<u>941</u>
5 - 14	6118	2143	181	100	60	200	202	-	1388	60	361	381	861	181
15 - 29	7810	3262	80	182	335	394	141	-	1463	140	300	399	735	379
30 - 44	4464	2171	40	100	102	182	60	-	624	59	161	179	563	221
45 and Over	2031	814	20	-	20	38	96	-	353	57	79	99	293	160

Source: NCSO, Special Tabulations (Unpublished), based on 5 percent sample of 1975 Census, March 27, 1981.

Table 5. 1970-1975 Out-Migrants from Region VI by Region of Destination, by Age Group in 1975 and by Sex

Age in 1975	Total	REGION OF DESTINATION												
		National Capital Region	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Both Sexes	<u>55788</u>	<u>24823</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>2786</u>	<u>5067</u>	<u>1125</u>	-	<u>5770</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>1701</u>	<u>3577</u>	<u>5907</u>	<u>3996</u>
5 - 14	11824	3376	20	20	441	1403	260	-	1999	139	600	991	1283	1292
15 - 29	30902	17243	158	97	1649	2371	611	-	2206	180	683	1389	2980	1335
30 - 44	8422	2842	82	20	402	891	58	-	1043	131	298	700	889	1016
45 & Over	4640	1362	19	40	294	402	196	-	522	90	120	497	755	353
Male	<u>24646</u>	<u>8113</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>1262</u>	<u>2768</u>	<u>523</u>	-	<u>3105</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>1773</u>	<u>3345</u>	<u>2274</u>
5 - 14	5681	1328	20	-	181	756	99	-	1142	39	342	515	558	701
15 - 29	12389	5069	118	58	780	1261	268	-	1060	118	324	636	1842	855
30 - 44	4433	1220	62	-	241	524	39	-	600	101	198	340	548	560
45 & Over	2143	501	-	19	60	227	112	-	303	40	39	282	397	158
Female	<u>31142</u>	<u>16705</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1524</u>	<u>2299</u>	<u>602</u>	-	<u>2665</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>1804</u>	<u>2562</u>	<u>1722</u>
5 - 14	6143	2048	-	20	260	647	161	-	857	100	258	476	725	592
15 - 29	18513	12174	40	39	869	1110	343	-	1146	62	359	753	1138	480
30 - 44	3989	1622	20	20	161	367	19	-	443	80	100	360	341	456
45 & Over	2497	861	19	21	234	175	79	-	219	40	81	215	358	195

Source: NCSO, Special Tabulations (Unpublished), based on 5 percent sample of 1975 Census, March 27, 1981.

Table 6
Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Origin, Region VI
1971-1979
(in million pesos at current prices)

				<u>% Share of Regional GDP</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979</u>
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	2299	4842	6236	48.6	47.7	37.1
Industrial Sector	912	2093	4432	19.3	20.6	26.4
Mining & quarrying	94	170	374	2.0	1.7	2.2
Manufacturing	710	1522	3574	15.0	15.0	21.3
Construction	100	361	408	2.1	3.6	2.4
Electricity, gas & water	8	40	76	0.2	0.4	0.5
Service Sector	1517	3226	6120	32.1	31.7	36.5
Transport, communication and storage	98	196	568	2.1	1.9	3.4
Commerce	989	2291	4155	20.9	22.5	24.7
Services	430	739	1397	9.1	7.3	8.3
Gross Regional Domestic Product	4728	10161	16788	100.0	100.0	100.0
Philippine GDP	49086	113378	221022			

Source: NEDA, National Income Accounts Staff

Table 7
Gross Domestic Product by Industrial Origin, Region VI
1971-1979
(in million pesos at 1972 prices)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979</u>	Comp. Annual Growth Rate (in %)		
				<u>1971-75</u>	<u>1975-79</u>	<u>1971-79</u>
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	2449	2742	2988	2.9	2.2	2.5
Industrial Sector	968	1247	1759	6.5	9.0	7.8
Mining & quarrying	95	134	152	9.0	3.2	6.1
Manufacturing	760	901	1430	4.3	12.2	8.2
Construction	105	190	149	16.0	-5.9	4.5
Electricity, gas & water	8	22	28	28.8	6.2	17.0
Service Sector	1624	1848	2234	3.3	4.9	4.1
Transport, communication and storage	98	129	168	7.1	6.8	7.0
Commerce	1072	1227	1451	3.4	4.3	3.9
Services	454	492	615	2.0	5.7	3.9
Gross Regional Domestic Product	5041	5837	6981	3.7	4.6	4.2
Philippine GDP	52534	67455	87328	6.5	6.7	6.6

Source: NEDA, National Income Accounts Staff.

Table 8
Number and Hectarage of Farms by Main Crop and Province,
Western Visayas, Region VI, 1971

<u>Main Crops</u>	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>	<u>Philippines ('000)</u>
A. Number of Farms							
<u>All Farms</u>	19080	26611	28914	75464	40635	190704	2355
Palay	11095	19197	24571	57368	15911	128142	982
Corn	133	293	604	2492	14777	18299	514
Sugarcane	-	869	970	1781	3152	6772	27
Coconut	4830	445	802	1547	1793	9417	432
Cattle	190	886	90	1102	235	2503	24
Others	2832	4921	1877	11174	4767	25571	376
B. Hectarage							
<u>All Farms</u>	53530	53695	101615	248366	324748	781954	8494
Palay	25039	33826	63312	153820	54977	330974	2661
Corn	332	605	2171	5433	41186	49727	1494
Sugarcane	-	3549	18535	32982	167757	222823	368
Coconut	16787	889	4104	11213	12885	45878	2153
Cattle	1619	3065	4333	4259	8249	21525	387
Others	9753	11761	13060	40659	39694	114927	1431
C. Hectares/Farm							
<u>All Farms</u>	2.81	2.02	3.51	3.29	7.99	4.10	3.61
Palay	2.26	1.76	2.58	2.68	3.46	2.58	2.71
Corn	2.50	2.06	3.59	2.18	2.79	2.72	2.91
Sugarcane	-	4.08	19.10	18.52	53.22	32.90	13.62
Coconut	3.48	2.00	5.12	7.25	7.19	4.87	4.98
Cattle	8.52	3.46	48.14	3.86	35.10	8.60	16.13
Others	3.44	2.39	6.96	3.64	8.33	4.49	3.80

Source: 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 4.

Table 9
Percentage Composition by Main Crop of Total Farms and
Hectarage in Each Province, Region VI, 1971

	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>	<u>Philippines ('000)</u>
A. Number of Farms:							
<u>All Farms</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Palay	58.1	72.1	85.0	76.0	39.2	67.2	41.7
Corn	0.7	1.1	2.1	3.3	36.4	9.6	21.8
Sugarcane	-	3.3	3.3	2.3	7.7	3.6	1.1
Coconut	25.3	1.7	2.8	2.0	4.4	4.9	18.4
Cattle	1.0	3.3	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.3	1.0
Others	14.8	18.5	6.5	14.8	11.7	13.4	16.0
B. Hectarage:							
<u>All Farms</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Palay	46.8	63.0	62.3	61.9	16.9	42.3	31.3
Corn	0.6	1.1	2.1	2.2	12.7	6.4	17.6
Sugarcane	-	6.6	18.2	13.3	51.7	28.5	4.3
Coconut	31.4	1.7	4.0	4.5	4.0	5.9	25.3
Cattle	3.0	5.7	4.3	1.7	2.5	2.8	4.6
Others	18.2	21.9	12.9	16.4	1.2	14.7	16.9

Source: Calculated from 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 4.

Table 10
Percentage Composition by Province of Total Farms and
Hectarage for Each Main Crop, Region VI, 1971

	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>	<u>Philippines ('000)</u>
A. Number of Farms:							
<u>All Farms</u>	10.0	14.0	15.2	39.6	21.3	100.0	8.1
Palay	8.7	15.0	19.2	44.8	12.4	100.0	13.0
Corn	0.7	1.6	3.3	13.6	80.8	100.0	3.6
Sugarcane	-	12.8	14.3	26.3	46.5	100.0	25.1
Coconut	51.3	0.5	8.5	16.4	19.0	100.0	2.2
Cattle	7.6	35.4	3.6	44.0	9.4	100.0	10.4
Others	11.1	19.2	7.3	43.7	18.6	100.0	6.8
B. Hectarage:							
<u>All Farms</u>	6.8	6.9	13.0	31.8	41.5	100.0	9.2
Palay	7.6	10.2	19.1	46.5	16.6	100.0	12.4
Corn	0.7	1.2	4.4	10.9	82.8	100.0	3.3
Sugarcane	-	1.6	8.3	14.8	75.3	100.0	60.5
Coconut	36.6	1.9	8.9	24.4	28.1	100.0	2.1
Cattle	7.5	14.2	20.1	19.8	38.3	100.0	5.6
Others	8.5	10.2	11.3	35.4	34.5	100.0	8.0

Source: Calculated from 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 4.

Table 11
Number and Percent of Farms by Tenure of Operator
and Province, Region VI, 1971

<u>Tenure Status</u>	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>	<u>Philippines ('000)</u>
A. Number of Farms:							
All Farms	19080	26611	28914	75464	40635	190704	2355
Full Owner	10779	16489	9243	32375	23358	92244	1365
Part Owner	4381	4405	3913	9621	2025	24345	269
Tenant	3506	5535	12067	31842	14361	67311	682
--Share Tenant	3030	5069	9374	27903	11747	57123	569
Manager	52	2	28	138	267	487	2
Other	362	181	3663	1488	624	6318	37
B. Percentage of Provincial Totals:							
All Farms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full Owner	56.5	62.0	32.0	42.9	57.5	48.4	58.0
Part Owner	23.0	16.6	13.5	12.7	5.0	12.8	11.4
Tenant	18.4	20.8	41.7	42.2	35.3	35.3	29.0
--Share Tenant	15.9	19.0	32.4	37.0	28.9	30.0	24.2
Manager	0.3	0.01	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1
Other	1.9	0.7	12.7	2.0	1.5	3.3	1.6
C. Percentage of Regional Totals:							
All Farms	10.0	14.0	15.2	39.6	21.3	100.0	
Full Owner	11.7	17.9	10.0	35.1	25.3	100.0	
Part Owner	18.0	18.1	16.1	39.5	8.3	100.0	
Tenant	5.2	8.2	17.9	47.3	21.3	100.0	
--Share Tenant	5.3	8.9	16.4	48.8	20.6	100.0	
Manager	10.7	0.4	5.7	28.3	54.8	100.0	
Other	5.7	2.9	58.0	23.6	9.9	100.0	

Source: 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 8A.

Table 12
Percent Composition of Tenanted Farms in Each Province
by Main Crop, Region VI, 1971

<u>Main Crop</u>	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>	<u>Philippines ('000)</u>
<u>All Farms (Number)</u> (%)	<u>3506</u> 100.0	<u>5534</u> 100.0	<u>12067</u> 100.0	<u>31842</u> 100.0	<u>14361</u> 100.0	<u>67310</u> 100.0	<u>681700</u> 100.0
Palay	65.5	78.7	90.8	85.7	52.1	77.8	53.0
Corn	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.5	37.9	9.8	22.9
Sugarcane	-	2.3	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.1
Coconut	19.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.2	2.1	11.6
Cattle	0.9	2.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.7
Others	13.0	13.8	4.2	8.4	6.0	7.8	9.7

Source: Calculated from 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 8A.

Table 13
Percentage Land Tenure Composition of Farms by Main Crop in Each Province, Region VI, 1971

Main Crop	Tenure Status	Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occ.	Region VI	Philippines ('000)
PALAY:	All Farms (No)	11095	19197	24571	57348	15911	128122	981.9
	Full Owner	45.7	59.8	27.1	37.5	46.8	40.7	45.0
	Part Owner	31.1	16.9	14.1	12.5	4.8	14.1	15.9
	Tenant	20.7	22.7	44.6	47.6	47.0	41.0	36.8
	Manager & Other	2.5	0.6	14.2	2.4	1.5	4.3	2.3
CORN:	All Farms (No)	133	293	604	2492	14777	18299	514.2
	Full Owner	36.8	58.7	56.3	55.1	58.0	57.4	61.4
	Part Owner	33.1	12.3	4.4	12.7	3.2	4.9	7.3
	Tenant	24.8	29.0	35.8	32.2	36.8	35.9	30.4
	Manager & Other	5.3	-	3.5	0.1	2.0	1.8	0.9
SUCARCANE:	All Farms (No)	-	445	970	1781	3152	6348	27.0
	Full Owner	-	47.7	67.6	55.2	67.9	62.9	30.7
	Part Owner	-	22.0	12.5	11.5	14.5	13.9	11.9
	Tenant	-	28.1	15.8	27.0	10.0	16.9	53.5
	Manager & Other	-	2.2	4.1	6.3	7.7	6.4	3.9
COCONUT:	All Farms (No)	4830	869	802	1547	1793	9841	432.5
	Full Owner	73.6	75.6	60.5	69.8	84.9	74.2	74.4
	Part Owner	10.4	14.5	12.6	9.8	4.2	9.7	6.4
	Tenant	14.3	9.9	23.9	19.2	9.5	14.6	18.2
	Manager & Other	1.6	-	2.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.0
CATTLE:	All Farms (No)	190	886	90	1102	235	2503	23.6
	Full Owner	66.3	68.6	37.8	51.1	59.6	58.8	62.5
	Part Owner	14.2	16.4	-	17.7	3.4	15.0	14.7
	Tenant	15.8	13.2	34.4	30.2	34.0	23.6	20.0
	Manager & Other	3.7	1.8	27.8	1.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
OTHERS:	All Farms (No)	2832	4921	1877	11194	4767	25591	375.3
	Full Owner	70.0	68.2	57.2	61.6	74.2	65.8	69.0
	Part Owner	12.5	15.5	10.3	14.0	5.2	12.2	11.5
	Tenant	16.0	15.6	27.6	23.6	18.6	20.7	17.9
	Manager & Other	1.5	0.7	4.9	0.8	2.0	1.4	1.6

Source: Calculated from 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 8A.

Table 14

Palay: Farms Reporting, Hectarage Planted, and Production by Irrigation Facilities and Province, Region VI, 1971
Philippines
(000)

Type of Farm and Crop	Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occ.	Region VI	(000)
A. Total No. of Farms Growing							
<u>Palay</u>	<u>16333</u>	<u>25946</u>	<u>27510</u>	<u>70737</u>	<u>22140</u>	<u>162666</u>	<u>1462.5</u>
Farms w/ Irrig. Facilities ^{2/}	3466	8436	1813	13308	2632	29655	490.0
Lowland Palay ^{2/}	3215	7738	1718	12631	2503	27805	477.0
Upland and Kaingin	251	698	95	677	129	1850	13.0
Farms w/o Irrig. ^{2/}	12867	17150	25697	57429	19508	132651	972.5
Lowland Palay ^{2/}	10115	10758	21681	45772	15423	103749	686.5
Upland & Kaingin	2752	6392	4016	11657	4085	28902	290.8
B. Total Physical Hectarage							
<u>Planted to Palay^{1/}</u>	<u>16935</u>	<u>29737</u>	<u>47050</u>	<u>124940</u>	<u>44337</u>	<u>262999</u>	<u>2305.3</u>
On farms w/ irrigation	4580	11286	4224	31437	6147	57674	868.8
Lowland Palay ^{2/}	4430	10785	4144	30750	5886	55995	854.9
Upland and Kaingin	150	501	80	687	261	1679	13.9
On farms w/o irrigation	12355	18451	42826	93503	38190	205325	1436.5
Lowland Palay	10305	12823	36589	75284	31648	166649	1074.3
Upland and Kaingin	2050	5628	6237	14219	6542	34676	367.9
C. Annual Palay Production							
<u>(1000 cavans)^{3/}</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>933</u>	<u>2388</u>	<u>4818</u>	<u>1533</u>	<u>10273</u>	<u>95134.3</u>
On farms w/ irrigation	245	514	273	1635	328	2995	51110.3
Lowland Palay	243	507	271	1624	324	2969	50280.6
Upland and Kaingin	2	7	2	11	4	26	289.7
On farms w/o irrigation	356	419	2115	3182	1205	7277	44024.0
Lowland Palay	323	345	1992	2952	1092	6704	36749.7
Upland and Kaingin	33	74	123	230	113	573	7274.3

1/ A hectare planted to 2 or 3 crops per year is counted only once.

2/ First crop or total minus upland and kaingin, whichever is larger.

3/ All cropping seasons; cavans = 44 kgs.

Source: 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 15A, 15B and 15C.

Table 15

Palay: Percentage of Farms Reporting by Irrigation Facilities and Type of Crop (Upland or Lowland) and by Province, Region VI, 1971

Type of Farm and Crop	Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occ.	Region VI	Philippines (000)
A. Total No. of Farms Growing							
Palay	<u>16333</u>	<u>25946</u>	<u>27510</u>	<u>70737</u>	<u>22140</u>	<u>162666</u>	<u>1462500</u>
Percentage	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Farms w/ irrig. facilities	21.2	32.5	6.6	18.8	11.9	18.2	33.5
Lowland Palay	19.7	29.8	6.2	17.9	11.3	17.1	32.6
Upland & Kaingin	1.5	2.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9
Farms w/o irrigation	78.8	66.1	93.4	81.2	88.1	81.5	66.5
Lowland Palay	61.9	41.5	78.8	64.7	69.7	63.8	46.9
Upland & Kaingin	16.9	24.6	14.6	16.5	18.4	17.8	19.9
B. Percentage of Regional Totals of Farms Growing							
Palay	<u>10.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	Region VI as % of Phils. <u>11.1</u>
Farms w/ irrig. facilities	11.7	28.4	6.1	44.9	8.9	100.0	6.1
Lowland Palay	11.6	27.8	6.2	45.4	9.0	100.0	5.8
Upland and Kaingin	13.6	37.7	5.1	36.6	7.0	100.0	14.2
Farms w/o irrigation	9.7	12.9	19.4	43.3	14.7	100.0	13.6
Lowland Palay	9.7	10.4	20.9	44.1	14.9	100.0	15.1
Upland Palay	9.5	22.1	13.9	40.3	14.1	100.0	9.9

Source: Calculated from Table 14.

Table 16

Palay: Physical Hectarage Per Farm and Hectare, by Irrigation Facilities and Province, Region VI, 1971

Type of Farm and Crop	Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occ.	Region VI	Philippines (000)
A. Physical Hectarage per							
<u>Farm Planting Palay</u>	1.03	1.15	1.17	1.76	2.00	1.62	1.58
Farm w/ irrig.facilities	1.32	1.34	2.33	2.36	2.33	1.94	1.77
Lowland Palay	1.38	1.39	2.41	2.43	2.35	2.01	1.79
Upland and Kaingin	0.60	0.72	0.84	1.01	2.02	0.91	1.07
Farms w/o irrigation	0.96	1.08	1.67	1.63	1.96	1.55	1.48
Lowland Palay	1.02	1.19	1.69	1.64	2.05	1.61	1.56
Upland and Kaingin	0.74	0.88	1.55	1.22	1.60	1.20	1.27
B. Annual Production per							
<u>Farm (cavans)^{1/}</u>	36.8	36.0	86.8	68.1	69.2	63.2	65.0
Farms w/ irrig.facilities	70.7	60.9	150.6	122.9	12.5	101.0	104.3
Lowland Palay	75.6	65.5	157.7	128.6	12.9	106.8	106.5
Upland and Kaingin	8.0	10.0	21.1	16.2	31.0	14.1	22.3
Farms w/o irrigation	27.7	24.4	82.3	55.4	61.8	54.9	45.3
Lowland Palay	31.9	32.1	91.9	64.5	70.8	64.6	53.5
Upland and Kaingin	12.0	11.6	30.6	19.7	27.7	19.8	25.0
C. Annual Production Per							
<u>Hectare (cavans)</u>	35.5	31.4	50.8	38.6	34.6	39.1	41.3
Farms w/ irrig.facilities	53.5	45.5	64.6	52.0	53.4	51.9	58.8
Lowland Palay	54.9	47.0	65.4	52.8	55.0	53.0	59.4
Upland and Kaingin	13.3	14.0	25.0	16.0	15.3	15.5	20.8
Farms w/o irrigation	28.8	22.7	49.4	34.0	31.6	35.4	30.6
Lowland Palay	31.3	26.9	54.4	39.2	34.5	40.2	34.2
Upland and Kaingin	16.1	13.1	19.7	16.2	17.3	16.5	19.8

1/ Cavans = 44 kgs.

Source: Calculated from Table 14.

Table 17
ESTIMATED PALAY PRODUCTION
Crop Year 1974-75

	Area (1000 has)	Production (MT)	Yield (MT/Ha.)
<u>Aklan</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>86,100</u>	<u>1.94</u>
Irrigated	10.9	34,400	3.16
Lowland Non-Irrigated	29.9	49,300	1.65
Upland	3.6	2,400	0.66
<u>Antique</u>	<u>37.4</u>	<u>75,700</u>	<u>2.02</u>
Irrigated	15.2	41,200	2.71
Lowland Non-Irrigated	19.2	32,500	1.69
Upland	3.0	2,000	0.66
<u>Capiz</u>	<u>77.7</u>	<u>170,100</u>	<u>2.19</u>
Irrigated	12.7	42,600	3.35
Lowland Non-Irrigated	58.7	123,400	2.10
Upland	6.3	4,200	0.66
<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>222.8</u>	<u>592,200</u>	<u>2.66</u>
Irrigated	52.8	227,600	4.31
Lowland Non-Irrigated	151.8	352,500	2.32
Upland	18.2	12,100	0.66
<u>Negros Occidental</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>104,800</u>	<u>2.81</u>
Irrigated	18.3	62,900	3.44
Lowland Non-Irrigated	15.9	39,800	2.50
Upland	3.1	2,100	0.66
<u>Region VI</u>	<u>419.6</u>	<u>1,028,900</u>	<u>2.45</u>
Irrigated	104.9	408,800	3.72
Lowland Non-Irrigated	275.5	597,400	2.17
Upland	34.2	22,700	0.66

Note: Figures do not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding.

Sources of Basic Data: Bureau of Agricultural Extension and
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
NEDA Region VI

Table 18
Sugarcane: Farms Reporting, Hectarage and Production by Province, Region VI, 1971^{1/}

	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Region VI as % of Phils.</u>
No. of Farms ^{2/}	3365	2528	4990	3732	14615	73633	19.8
% of regional total	23.0	17.3	34.1	25.5	100.0		
Physical Crop Area (Ha.)	2444	17149	31401	135162	186156	319467	58.3
% of regional total	1.3	9.2	16.9	72.6	100.0		
Ave. Physical Crop Area per farm (ha.)	0.73	6.78	6.29	36.22	12.74	4.34	293.5
% of regional average	5.7	53.2	49.4	284.3	100.0		
Effective Crop Area (Ha)	2561	17406	31634	135257	186858	326233	57.3
% of regional total	1.4	9.3	16.9	72.4	100.0		
Annual Production (in 1000 mt)	49	741	1160	3916	5866	9729	60.3
% of regional total	0.8	12.6	19.8	66.8	100.0		
Ave. Production per Farm (mt)	14.6	29.3	23.2	104.9	40.1	132.13	30.3
% of regional average	36.4	73.1	57.9	261.6	100.0		
Ave. Production per Effective Crop Area (mt)	19.1	42.6	36.7	29.0	31.4	29.82	105.3
% of regional average	60.8	135.6	116.9	92.4	100.0		

^{1/} Aklan has no reported farm engaged in sugarcane production in 1971.

^{2/} Number of farms reporting any sugarcane production.

Source: 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 18.

Table 19
SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION
Crop Year 1973-74
Region VI

Mill District	Area (Hectares)	Production ('000 tons-canes)	Yield TC/Ha.
<u>Panay</u>	<u>65,085</u>	<u>3,504</u>	<u>53.84</u>
Asturias	8,869	453	51.04
Calinog-Lambunao	12,509	759	60.65
New Frontier	8,935	420	47.05
Passi	16,045	830	51.72
Pilar	9,222	549	59.50
Santos-Lopez	9,505	494	51.96
<u>Negros Occidental</u>	<u>221,815</u>	<u>13,944</u>	<u>62.87</u>
Bacolod-Murcia	14,925	585	39.21
Binalbagan-Isabela	33,355	1,704	51.10
Dacongcogon	5,156	286	55.10
Danao	6,500	319	49.04
First Farmers	11,689	812	69.46
Talisay-Silay	5,833	526	90.14
Hawaiin-Phils. & AIDSISA	12,891	1,737	134.75
La Carlota	24,279	1,648	67.37
Lopez	12,872	1,011	78.56
Ma-ao	18,230	791	43.41
Sagay	12,804	668	52.15
San Carlos	16,381	976	59.57
Sonedco	16,900	814	48.17
Victorias	30,000	2,067	68.92
<u>Region VI</u>	<u>286,900</u>	<u>17,448</u>	<u>60.82</u>
<u>Philippines</u>	<u>468,263</u>	<u>26,085</u>	<u>55.70</u>

Source: Philsugin
NEDA, Region VI

Table 20. Shelled Corn: Farms Reporting, Effective Area Planted and Production, by Province, Regions V, VI and VIII, 1971.

Province and Region	No. of Farms ^{1/}	Farm % of Regional Total	Effective Crop Area Planted ^{2/} (Ha.)	Effective Ha. per Farm	Annual Production (1000 cavans) ^{3/}	Cavans per Farm	Cavans per Effective Ha.
Albay	15,795	20.3	16,436	1.04	200.27	12.7	12.2
Camarines Norte	1,631	2.1	1,237	.76	30.88	18.9	25.0
Camarines Sur	22,551	29.0	27,332	1.21	317.62	14.1	11.6
Catanduanes	2,653	3.4	1,852	.70	28.95	10.9	15.6
Masbate	32,387	41.7	82,205	2.54	631.06	19.5	7.7
Sorsogon	2,675	3.4	2,642	.99	38.66	14.5	14.6
Bicol Region V	77,692	100.0	131,704	1.70	1,247.44	16.1	9.5
-- % of Philippines	7.8		5.7	73.6	3.7	47.2	64.6
Aklan	1,839	3.1	1,486	.81	14.33	7.8	9.6
Antique	8,355	14.2	5,368	.64	36.85	4.4	6.9
Capiz	4,641	7.9	7,215	1.55	98.22	21.2	13.6
Iloilo	19,765	33.7	17,264	.87	147.35	7.5	8.5
Negros Occidental	24,118	41.1	55,271	2.29	567.92	23.5	10.3
W. Visayas Region VI	58,718	100.0	86,604	1.47	864.67	14.7	10.0
-- % of Philippines	5.9		3.8	63.6	2.6	43.1	68.0
Leyte	40,538	65.5	63,058	1.55	865.90	21.4	13.7
S. Leyte	2,279	3.7	1,330	.58	25.72	11.3	19.3
E. Samar	270	0.4	260	.96	4.91	18.2	18.9
N. Samar	1,909	3.1	1,941	1.02	25.22	13.2	13.0
W. Samar	16,888	27.3	19,856	1.18	376.38	22.3	19.0
E. Visayas Region VIII	61,884	100.0	86,445	1.40	1,298.13	21.0	15.0
-- % of Philippines	6.2		3.8	60.5	3.8	61.6	102.2
PHILIPPINES	990,630		2,293,118	2.31	33,796.45	34.1	14.7

1/ Number of farms reporting any corn production.

2/ Each crop during the year is counted cumulatively.

3/ Cavan = 57 kilos

Source: 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 16.

USAID/Philippines, OD/PE, 6/1/81, CSC, est

Table 21. Coconut: Farms Reporting, Area Planted, Trees and Production by Province, Regions V, VI, and VIII, 1971

Province and Region	No. of Farms ^{1/}	Farm % of		Ha. per farm	Total No. of Trees (1000)	No. of Trees % of Trees		Production (1000 nuts)	Nuts per farm (1000)	Nuts per hectare (1000)	No. of Trees bearing per ha.	No. of Nuts per bearing tree
		Regional Total	Hectares Planted			Bearing (1000)	Bearing (1000)					
Albay	24,930	18.9	54,446	2.18	7,308	4,449	60.9	102,643	4.12	1.89	82	23
Camarines Norte	12,545	9.5	63,058	5.03	7,894	5,154	65.3	87,116	6.94	1.38	82	17
Camarines Sur	37,234	28.2	114,830	3.08	15,608	9,952	63.8	102,986	2.76	.90	87	10
Catanduanes	7,537	5.7	11,902	1.58	1,357	695	51.2	7,403	.98	.62	58	11
Masbate	27,570	20.9	67,237	2.44	7,385	4,322	58.5	109,056	3.96	1.62	64	25
Sorsogon	22,197	16.8	63,312	2.85	7,583	4,808	63.4	122,741	5.53	1.94	76	26
Bicol Region V	132,013	100.0	374,785	2.84	47,135	29,380	62.3	531,945	4.03	1.42	78	18
-- % of Philippines	12.1		17.6		18.0	18.6		12.6				
Aklan	16,080	20.8	17,310	1.08	1,673	1,128	67.4	24,301	1.51	1.40	65	22
Antique	12,331	16.0	5,721	.46	661	407	61.6	9,752	.79	1.70	71	24
Capiz	11,402	14.8	7,945	.70	765	462	60.4	13,184	1.16	1.66	58	29
Iloilo	27,909	36.2	15,173	.54	1,712	906	52.9	22,326	.80	1.47	60	25
Negros Occidental	9,469	12.3	18,738	1.98	2,097	1,160	55.3	23,196	2.45	1.24	62	20
W. Visayas Region VI	77,191	100.0	64,887	.84	6,908	4,063	58.8	92,759	1.20	1.43	63	23
-- % of Philippines	7.1		3.0		2.6	2.6		2.3				
Leyte	62,040	41.4	105,145	1.69	12,741	7,117	55.9	237,013	3.82	2.25	68	33
S. Leyte	20,735	13.8	35,574	1.72	3,790	2,378	62.7	54,047	2.61	1.52	67	23
E. Samar	21,406	14.3	55,653	2.60	7,981	4,823	60.4	99,939	4.67	1.80	87	21
N. Samar	23,468	15.6	74,939	3.19	9,686	6,007	62.0	165,798	7.06	2.21	80	28
W. Samar	22,385	14.9	37,647	1.68	5,641	3,127	55.4	82,803	3.70	2.20	83	26
E. Visayas Region VIII	150,034	100.0	308,958	2.06	39,839	23,452	58.9	639,600	4.26	2.07	76	27
-- % of Philippines	13.7		14.5		15.2	14.8		15.1				
PHILIPPINES	1,093,085		2,127,547	1.95	262,059	158,279	60.4	4,232,359	3.87	1.99	74	27

1/ Number of farms reporting some coconut production, not just those depending mainly on coconut.

Source: 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 21

Table 22
 Estimated Hectarage and Production for Feedgrains and Vegetables
 By Province, Region VI
 FY 1974-75

(Area in hectares, Production in metric tons)

	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>
Feedgrains						
Yellow Corn						
Area	5,000	5,020	8,000	3,000	16,612	37,632
Production	10,000	10,040	16,000	6,000	33,224	75,264
Sorghum						
Area	1,000	1,025	2,000	512	290	4,827
Production	2,250	2,306	4,500	1,152	652	10,860
Soybeans						
Area	104	85	115	666	850	1,820
Production	78	64	96	600	638	1,376
Vegetables						
Area	1,500	1,225	1,275	7,736	2,200	13,836
Production	15,000	12,250	11,750	77,360	22,000	138,360

Source: Bureau of Plant Industry
 NEDA Region VI

Table 23
 Estimated Hectarage and Production of Commercial Crops and Fruit Trees
 by Province, Region VI^{a/}
 1975

PROVINCE	Coconuts		Mango		Banana		Cacao		Coffee		Citrus	
	Area	Prod'n (million nuts)	Area	Prod'n	Area	Prod'n	Area	Prod'n	Area	Prod'n	Area	Prod'n
Aklan	27,300	81.9	-	-	7,521	1,240	40	120	45	45	575	1,012
Antique	12,200	36.6	120	300	8,410	1,520	40	120	90	90	325	750
Capiz	17,344	52.0	-	-	4,420	875	56	168	270	270	750	1,200
Iloilo	37,364	104.9	3,505	11,491	12,276	2,513	874	2,622	2,340	2,340	1,620	2,042
Neg. Occ.	21,765	78.4	-	-	9,521	1,900	282	846	2,430	2,430	2,130	3,976
Region VI.	115,873	353.8	3,625	11,791	42,148	8,048	1,292	3,876	5,175	5,175	5,400	8,980

a/ Production in metric ton except otherwise indicated.

Source: Bureau of Plant Industry
 NEDA Region VI

Table 24
 Estimated Fish Production
 by Province, Region VI, 1975
 (In Metric Tons)

	<u>Fishpond (Brackish Water)</u>	<u>% Share</u>	<u>Municipal Fishing</u>	<u>% Share</u>	<u>Commercial Fishing</u>	<u>% Share</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% of TOTAL</u>
Aklan	3,976.7	9.3	3,594	11.4	168.0	0.1	7,738.7	3.4
Antique	62.5	0.1	4,127	13.1	505.5	0.3	4,695.0	2.1
Capiz	13,254.5	31.0	4,945	15.7	2,116.3	1.4	20,315.8	9.1
Iloilo	14,003.3	32.7	7,654	24.2	33,616.0	22.4	55,273.0	24.6
Negros Occ.	11,497.5	26.9	11,244	35.6	113,599.5	75.7	136,341.0	60.8
Region VI	42,794.5	100.0	31,564	100.0	150,005.3	100.0	224,363.5	100.0

Source: Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
 NEDA Region VI

Table 25
Number of Industrial Establishments
in Region VI, 1978

	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>
Manufacturing	493	595	1255	3544	1555	7442
Mining & Quarrying	3	3	2	44	18	70
Electricity, Gas and Water	2	11	2	11	30	56
Construction	1	-	6	8	26	41
TOTAL	499	609	1265	3607	1629	7609
% of Regional Total	6.6	8.0	16.6	47.4	21.4	100.0

Source: NCSO, Journal of Philippine Statistics, April-June 1979.

Table 26
 NACIDA REGISTERED COTTAGE INDUSTRIES FROM 1968-1979
 REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS

Product Line	No. of Enterprises		No. of Employees		Capitalization (P000)		Average Capitalization (P000)		Capital-Labor Ratio (P000)	
	Number	Rank (Descending)	Number	Rank (Descending)	Amount	Rank (Descending)	Amount	Rank (Ascending)	Amount	Rank (Ascending)
Bambocraft and Rattancraft	136	13	525	11	P 362.0	10	P2.66	13	P .690	12
Ceramics	339	6	1,280	5	1,265.5	1	3.73	16	.989	19
Embroidery	368	4	1,288	4	1,167.1	3	3.17	14	.906	17
Fibercraft	106	14	435	13	73.1	15	0.69	6	.168	4
Food Preservation	255	8	1,126	7	1,028.4	6	4.03	18	.913	18
Footwear	1	23	3	24	4.8	23	4.80	19	1.600	22
Hat Weaving	40	17	308	15	18.3	19	0.46	3	.059	2
Home Cigar Making	1	23	10	22	0.5	24	0.50	4	.050	1
Leathercraft	3	20	10	22	20.2	18	6.73	22	2.020	23
Loom Weaving	412	3	1,487	3	269.3	11	0.65	5	.181	5
Mat Weaving	48	16	158	17	13.2	21	0.28	1	.084	3
Metalcraft	253	9	1,037	8	1,238.2	2	4.89	20	1.194	20
Needlecraft	601	2	2,090	2	1,077.3	4	1.79	12	.516	10
Piggery	2,141	1	2,815	1	873.2	8	0.41	2	.310	8
Poultry	355	5	547	10	495.0	9	1.39	11	.905	16
Poultry and Piggery	198	10	320	14	222.2	12	1.12	9	.694	13
Rubbercraft	3	20	11	21	45.7	16	15.23	24	4.155	24
Shellcraft	55	15	284	16	218.5	13	3.97	17	.769	14
Small Agricultural Hand Tools	14	18	50	18	13.7	20	0.98	8	.274	7
Small Mining Operation	3	20	39	19	25.7	17	8.57	23	.659	11
Toyecraft	10	19	39	19	9.1	22	0.91	7	.233	6
Woodcraft	316	7	1,277	6	1,071.4	5	3.39	15	.839	15
Related Crafts	141	12	521	12	173.5	14	1.23	10	.333	9
Other Industries	178	11	728	9	1,015.0	7	5.70	21	1.398	21
Total	5,977		16,386		P10,701.4		P1.79		P .653	

Source: National Cottage Industries Development Authority (NACIDA)

Reprinted from: SGV & Co., Rural Enterprise Development Study for Regions V, VI & VIII, study done for USAID, October 1980.

Table 27
 Number of Services Establishments in Region VI,
 1975

	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>	<u>% of Regional Total</u>
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1065	876	2518	6388	11273	22120	79.6
Transportation, Storage and Communication	520	106	413	745	523	2307	8.3
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business	45	31	47	202	317	642	2.3
Community, Social and Personal Services	210	138	280	963	1125	2716	9.8
TOTAL	1840	1151	3258	8298	13238	27785	100.0
% of regional total	6.6	4.1	11.7	29.9	47.6	100.0	

Source: NCSO, 1975 Listing of Establishments.

Table 28
Existing Road Kilometers by Type of Pavement, By Province
Region VI, 1975
(Percentage of Provincial Total)

	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occidental</u>	<u>Region VI</u>
Concrete	4.8	4.1	9.2	10.1	8.6	8.1
Asphalt	3.2	4.6	2.2	8.0	22.2	10.7
Gravel	52.5	62.4	52.8	69.9	65.2	63.3
Earth or Unsur- faced	39.5	28.9	35.8	12.0	4.0	17.9
Total (in kms.)	854.2	988.0	997.9	2,432.3	2,352.6	7,625.0
% of Regional Total	11.2	13.0	13.1	31.9	30.9	100.0

Source: Department of Public Works, Region VI
Provincial Engineer's Office
City Engineer's Office

Table 29

Households Served by Electric Systems as of June 1975, Region VI

	Potential Households ^{1/} (HH)	HH served by Cooperatives	HH served by Others	Total HH Served by Electricity	% Share to regional total	% of Potential HH w/ Electricity
Aklan ^{2/}	51676	2121	790	2911	3.5	5.6
Antique ^{3/}	55635	-	778	778	0.9	1.4
Capiz ^{4/}	74869	4032	2708	6740	8.0	9.0
Iloilo ^{5/}	222497	1729	23593	25322	30.1	11.4
Negros Occ. ^{6/}	288481	12601	35787	48388	57.5	16.8
Region VI	693158	20483	63656	84139	100.0	12.1

^{1/} Based on the 1975 Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities

^{2/} Aklan Electric Cooperative (AKELCO)

^{3/} Antique Electric Cooperative (ANTECO)

^{4/} Capiz Electric Cooperative (CAPELCO)

^{5/} Iloilo Electric Cooperative (ILECO) and Panay Electric Cooperative

^{6/} VRECO and CENECO

Source: NEDA Region VI

Table 30
Household Population, 10 Years Old and Over,
By Gainful and Non-Gainful Occupation, Region VI, 1975

	Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occ.	Region VI	Philippines
Total Population (10 yrs and over) number	206845	215235	304249	930028	1226627	2882984	29149151
% of total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Gainful Occupations (%)	53.0	58.4	51.5	52.6	53.8	53.4	53.9
Housekeepers	21.2	25.2	21.7	20.8	21.1	21.4	21.9
Students	25.6	23.0	25.4	25.1	24.7	24.8	24.1
Pensioners & Other Related	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other Non-gainful activity or no activity reported	5.4	9.3	3.9	6.0	7.1	6.4	7.0
New Entrants	4.2	3.4	0.9	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.5
Gainful Occupations	42.8	38.2	47.6	43.6	43.3	43.4	42.6
Total Gainfully Employed (number)	88422	82273	144934	405231	531133	1251993	12419000
% of Gainfully Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage & Salary Earner (%)	33.6	30.7	40.3	53.6	70.1	56.1	42.5
Private	26.8	22.8	34.5	46.7	65.2	50.2	34.7
Government	6.8	7.8	5.8	6.9	4.9	5.9	7.8
In Own Business	46.9	51.3	38.8	34.0	23.0	31.9	41.1
Self-Employed	45.0	49.6	37.6	32.0	21.8	30.4	38.4
Employer	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.7
Unpaid Family Worker	18.3	17.2	20.4	12.1	6.2	11.3	15.6
Not Stated	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8

Source: 1975 Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities, NCSO.

Table 31

Household Population 10 yrs. & older, Gainfully Employed by Industry, Region VI, 1975
(% of all gainfully employed)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Aklan</u>	<u>Antique</u>	<u>Capiz</u>	<u>Iloilo</u>	<u>Negros Occ.</u>	<u>Region VI</u>	<u>Philippines</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	64.7	71.5	72.1	61.2	62.0	63.7	54.3
Crop Production	57.4	65.1	63.6	55.3	56.8	57.7	49.2
Forestry & logging	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.24	0.16	0.17	0.42
Fishing	7.1	6.3	8.4	5.6	5.0	5.8	4.7
<u>Mining & Quarrying</u>	0.36	0.06	0.07	0.22	0.42	0.29	0.47
<u>Manufacturing</u>	8.2	6.0	5.8	7.4	8.7	7.7	10.7
Food, manufactured	0.47	0.55	1.58	1.71	4.28	2.62	1.39
Textiles	1.95	2.08	0.43	0.70	0.16	0.62	1.40
Footwear, other wearing apparel & made-up textile goods	1.89	1.48	1.82	2.15	1.77	1.89	2.79
Wood & cork products	0.52	0.47	0.69	0.70	0.56	0.61	0.77
Machinery, ex. electrical mach.	0.16	0.04	0.26	0.28	0.67	0.42	0.43
Transport equipment	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.49	0.34	0.34	0.60
<u>Electricity, gas, water & sanitary services</u>	0.18	0.05	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.29
<u>Construction</u>	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.4
<u>Commerce</u>	4.9	3.3	5.2	7.9	6.8	6.6	8.3
Wholesale trade	0.70	0.31	0.66	0.79	0.56	0.64	0.94
Retail trade	3.9	2.8	4.3	6.7	5.8	5.6	6.5
Financial inst.	0.19	0.14	0.16	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.43
<u>Transport, Commun. & Storage</u>	3.2	2.1	2.7	4.5	3.6	3.7	4.2
Transport	3.0	1.9	2.5	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.9
Communication	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.14	0.24
<u>Services</u>	13.4	13.3	11.3	14.8	15.4	14.4	17.0
Government	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	3.8
Community	4.1	5.0	3.6	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.3
Business	0.70	0.25	0.35	1.07	2.3	1.4	1.7
Recreational	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.27
Personal	5.7	5.1	5.1	6.5	7.4	6.6	7.0
<u>Industry not adequately described</u>	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.4
 TOTAL EMPLOYED (number)	100.0 88422	100.0 82273	100.0 144793	100.0 405231	100.0 531133	100.0 1251933	100.0 12419000
% of Region	7.1	6.6	11.6	32.4	42.4	100.0	

Note: Percentages may not add up to total because some industries are omitted.

Source: 1975 Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities, NCSO.

Table 32
Household Population 10 Years Old & Over, Gainfully Employed by Occupation, Region VI, 1975
(% of those Gainfully Employed)

Occupation	Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occ.	Region VI	Philippines
<u>Professional, technical & related</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Professors & teachers	3.4	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.1
Physicians, surgeons & dentists	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.20
Nurses, midwives & other medical	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.43	0.36	0.37	0.41
<u>Administrative, exec. & mgr.</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>0.59</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>0.48</u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>1.07</u>
<u>Clerical workers</u>	<u>1.69</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>1.38</u>	<u>2.62</u>	<u>3.76</u>	<u>2.81</u>	<u>3.92</u>
Private wage & salary	0.51	0.27	0.61	1.47	2.91	1.84	2.31
Government wage & salary	1.13	1.10	0.76	1.12	0.81	0.95	1.55
<u>Sales workers</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>7.5</u>
Working proprietors, whole-sale & retail	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.3
Salesmen & related workers	2.7	1.4	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.8
<u>Farmers, fishermen, hunters & loggers</u>	<u>64.4</u>	<u>71.8</u>	<u>72.0</u>	<u>61.0</u>	<u>59.6</u>	<u>62.6</u>	<u>53.9</u>
Farmers & farm mgrs.	31.5	39.5	27.9	23.3	13.1	21.1	28.1
Wage & salary	0.34	1.15	0.34	2.40	1.20	1.43	0.95
In own business	31.1	38.3	27.5	20.8	11.9	19.7	27.1
Farm workers	25.7	26.1	35.7	31.9	41.5	35.6	20.9
Wage & salary	9.9	10.2	17.2	21.0	36.1	25.5	6.9
Unpaid family workers	15.7	15.8	18.4	10.9	5.3	10.0	13.9
Hunters	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fishermen	7.1	6.1	8.3	5.5	4.8	5.7	4.6
Wage & salary	2.0	0.48	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.1	0.8
In own business	4.2	5.1	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2
Unpaid family worker	0.88	0.53	1.3	0.39	0.37	0.53	0.64
Loggers & other forestry	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.24	0.15	0.17	0.31
<u>Miners, Quarrymen & related</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.18</u>	<u>0.32</u>
<u>Transport & Communications</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Drivers, road transport	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.7	4.5	3.2	3.4
<u>Craftsmen, Prodn. Process</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Spinners,weavers,knitters, dyers	1.29	0.42	0.18	0.61	0.08	0.37	0.91
Tailors, sewers, embroi-derers	1.83	1.24	1.62	2.11	1.75	1.82	2.46
Toolmakers, machinists, plumber, welders & platers	0.35	0.26	0.47	1.06	1.58	1.11	1.48
Carpenters, cabinetmakers	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.75	2.36	2.51	2.51
<u>Services, sports & related</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>8.1</u>
Firefighters, policemen, guards	0.55	0.52	0.54	0.74	1.06	0.82	0.99
Housekeepers, cooks, maids	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.9	6.1	5.3	5.3
<u>Stevedores & related freight handlers</u>	<u>0.26</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.18</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>0.23</u>	<u>0.26</u>	<u>0.31</u>
<u>Laborers N.E.C.</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.51</u>	<u>1.53</u>
<u>Other N.E.C. & unidentified occup.</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>
TOTAL EMPLOYED (number)	100.0 88422	100.0 82273	100.0 144934	100.0 405231	100.0 531133	100.0 1251993	100.0 12419000

Source: Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities, 1975, NCSO.

Table 33
Number of Families and Average Family Income
by Province, Western Visayas, Region VI, 1975

	No. of Families ('000s)	% Share to regional total	Total Family Income (million ₱)	Average Family Income (₱)	% of Regional Total
Aklan	51.5	7.6	153	2971	54.2
Urban	5.8	3.6	20	3448	47.1
Rural	45.7	8.8	133	2910	59.3
Antique	55.3	8.1	284	5136	93.7
Urban	7.3	4.5	72	9863	134.6
Rural	48.0	9.3	212	4417	90.0
Capiz	74.1	10.9	503	6788	123.8
Urban	9.2	5.6	88	9565	130.5
Rural	64.9	12.6	415	6394	130.3
Iloilo	217.7	32.0	1267	5820	106.1
Urban	55.8	34.5	409	7330	100.0
Rural	161.9	31.3	858	5330	108.6
Negros Occidental	280.0	41.3	1514	5407	98.6
Urban	83.6	51.7	596	7129	97.3
Rural	196.4	38.0	918	4674	95.3
Western Visayas Region VI	678.6	100.0	3721	5483	100.0
Urban	161.7	100.0	1185	7328	100.0
Rural	516.9	100.0	2536	4906	100.0
Philippines	6859.3		40059	5840	
Urban	2095.8		17456	8329	
Rural	4763.5		22603	4745	

Source: NEDA, Regional Development Information Region VI (Western Visayas), 1978, Table 2.3.

Table 34
Average Income and Distribution of Income
by Tenths of Families, 1975
(Income in Pesos)

	<u>Philippines</u>		<u>Western Visayas</u>	
	<u>Ave. Income</u>	<u>% Distribution</u>	<u>Ave. Income</u>	<u>% Distribution</u>
(From Lowest to Highest)				
First 10th	1,425	2.1	1,585	2.5
2nd 10th	2,341	3.4	2,401	3.8
3rd 10th	2,932	4.2	2,886	4.6
4th 10th	3,507	5.0	3,328	5.3
5th 10th	4,027	5.8	3,852	6.1
6th 10th	4,904	7.1	4,527	7.2
7th 10th	5,872	8.5	5,392	8.6
8th 10th	7,328	10.6	6,689	10.6
9th 10th	10,049	14.5	9,060	14.4
Last 10th	26,863	38.8	23,185	36.9
Median Income	4,480		4,150	
Average Income	5,840		5,484	
Gini Index	0.45		0.4243	

Source: NCSO Special Release No. 191, April 20, 1977.

TABLE 35

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF
POORER HOUSEHOLDS ^{1/}

Province Group	Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occidental	Region VI
Landless Sugar Workers	-	-	3,000 ^{2/} (5%)	12,500 ^{2/} (20%)	47,000 ^{2/} (75%)	62,500
Diversified, Shifting Cultiva- tors ≤ 1 ha.	1,200	4,300	3,400	8,100	28,000	45,000
Upland Palay Farmers ≤ 1 ha.	3,000	4,500	3,600	5,200	2,200	18,500
Rainfed Palay Farmers, single crop	-	11,500 ^{3/}	-	34,000 ^{3/}	3,000	48,500
Rainfed Palay Farmers, double crop	13,500	-	25,000 ^{3/}	18,500 ^{3/}	4,000 ^{3/}	61,000
Artisanal Fishermen	4,000 ^{4/}	15,000 ^{4/}	3,000 ^{4/}	7,000 ^{4/}	6,500 ^{4/}	35,500
Upland coconut farmers	5,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,500	15,500
Total Poorer HHs	26,700	36,300	40,000	88,300	95,000	286,500
Total Rural Households ^{5/}	43,000	43,000	61,000	151,000	191,000	493,000
Incidence of Poorer HHs within Province	62	84	65	58	50	58
Percent of Total Poorer HH within Region	9	13	14	31	33	100

- 1/ PCARR/UPLB Study, W.P. #4, Table 2.30, P. 43, except when otherwise indicated.
 2/ Educated guesses on percentage distribution subject to confirmation/correction.
 3/ Provincial estimates are derived from regional totals and provincial aggregates for all rainfed palay groups keeping in mind that Antique and Iloilo are only provin with much single cropping.
 4/ Source: BFAR. No. of fishermen has been divided by 1.8 average fishermen per HH to estimate number of HH. Coastal coconut HHs have been added in.
 5/ 1975 NCSO Provincial Population data has been divided by 6.17 family size to obtain approximate household nos. Figures do not total owing to rounding error.
 Reprinted from: CDSS FY 1983, Annex B, Poverty Profile of Western Visayas.