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MACRO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE
OF
EASTERN VISAYAS
(Region VIII)

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(Revised)

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INTRODUCTION

The following is a macro-economic profile of Eastern Visayas, one of the most lagging regions in the country in terms of development. This report basically consists of two parts and is intended to help USAID define its development assistance strategy for the region. The first part provides a descriptive overview of the region's existing physical, demographic, economic and social resources. Where data is available, a comparative provincial analysis is made to provide a clearer picture of the magnitude and the variances of the resources of each of the five provinces of Eastern Visayas. Part Two gives a summary of the major economic causes of poverty and an assessment of the Region's Five-Year Development Plan and the constraints likely to confront both the national and local governments in its implementation. A listing of other major foreign donors activities in the region is also included in the report.

The baseline information, statistical data and qualitative assessments of the region's socio-economic situation are mostly based on reports and profile studies that have been made by the regional offices of line ministries and by provincial governments, and on interviews with local government officials. Specifically, discussions with the Provincial Development Staff (PDS) in each of the five provinces and with the NEDA Regional Staff on their perceptions and knowledge of the development problems in their respective areas have been valuable in enlightening us on the major issues and concerns raised in Part Two of this report. The Socio-Economic Profile of the provinces and the Five-Year Development Plan, Annual Development Reports and other publications of Regional NEDA have likewise been important sources of information for this study.

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Part One. Socio-Economic Profile

I. General Features

Eastern Visayas (Region VIII) is composed of two major islands, Samar and Leyte, which are separated only by the narrow San Juanico Strait, and a number of smaller islands including Biliran. Samar island is bounded on the north by the tip of the Bicol Peninsula and the Pacific Ocean while the island of Leyte is bounded on the south by Surigao Province in Northern Mindanao. West of the two islands are Maqueda Bay and the Visayas and Camotes Sea, and to the east is the Pacific Ocean.

The region's two major islands have somewhat different physical features. The island of Leyte has vast plains dissected in the center by mountainous ranges (cordillera) with peaks measuring from 700 to 1,200 meters high. Samar island, on the other hand, is more rugged with low hills nearly covering the entire territory and no extensive plain and lowland areas except along the coast. A large number of the inhabitants of the two islands are concentrated along the coastal areas with some coastal and interior towns of the region accessible only by water transportation. Five provinces comprise Eastern Visayas, namely Leyte, Southern Leyte, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar and Western Samar. The island of Biliran is now a sub-province of Leyte. Region VIII has three chartered cities and 136 municipalities, with Tacloban City as the regional center.

The climate of the region is relatively humid, characterized by pronounced rainfall and periodically accompanied by trade winds and storms during the four months of October through January. The region's "dry season" begins in April and runs from one-and-a-half to three months, at most. Rains occur more frequently in the Samar provinces where the temperature is generally lower than in Leyte.

Situated in the typhoon belt, Eastern Visayas has been frequently hit by destructive typhoons which have inflicted heavy losses in lives and agricultural crops and discouraged settlement in exposed areas.

Resources. The region has a total land area of 2.14 million hectares or approximately 7.2 percent of the total Philippine land area. Some 1.04 million or almost half of the region's land area are forests, brushlands, cogon and marshlands. Of these, roughly 77.0 percent are located in the three Samar provinces. About 915,613 hectares or 42.7 percent of Eastern Visayas's land area are cultivated and planted to agricultural crops. Urban settlements account for another 25,800 hectares or 1.2 percent of total land area.

The waters around the region, particularly the Samar Sea, Camotes Sea, Visayan Sea, Carigara Bay, Leyte Gulf and Sogod Bay are vast fishing grounds although these are gradually becoming overexploited. Fish, shrimps, lobsters, abalone and seaweeds abound in these waters. In addition, the region has fish-pond areas totalling 9,406 hectares in 1977, most of which are located in the provinces of Northern and Western Samar and Leyte. Despite this, the supply of fish and other marine products is often scarce in many areas particularly in the interior parts of the region.

Eastern Visayas is also rich in mineral deposits. Copper, aluminum, magnetite iron sand, manganese, bentonite, bauxite, and coal are available in commercial quantities in the region. Gold and pyrite deposits can also be found in the two Leyte provinces.

Production. The region's gross domestic product (GDP) reached ₱5.54 billion in 1979. This represented a meager 2.5 percent share to the country's total GDP of over ₱221.93 billion, a decline from a slightly more than 3 percent share in 1977. Although regional GDP in current prices has increased by 13.9 percent

during 1977-79, total output of the region in real terms (at 1972 prices) actually decreased by 5.7 percent, from ₱2.45 billion in 1977 to ₱2.31 billion in 1979. Eastern Visayas, in fact, has the lowest gross domestic output among the regions in the country, (See Tables A and B in the Annex for detailed GDP breakdown).

Production in the region comes mostly from agriculture where the bulk of employment is concentrated. Gross output of the agricultural sector (including fishery and forestry) in 1979 stood at ₱2.57 billion, representing 46.5 percent of the region's GDP. By comparison, the country's agricultural sector in 1979 contributed 24.3 percent of overall GDP.

The industrial sector's output amounted to ₱1.27 billion or 22.8 percent of the region's GDP in 1979. Manufacturing and construction are the leading industries in this sector. However, manufacturing facilities and activities in Eastern Visayas are very limited and contribute only 13.7 percent of gross regional production. In contrast, the share of the total manufacturing subsector to the country's overall GDP in 1979 was 24.3 percent. Construction activities in Region VIII, meanwhile, have declined considerably since its peak in 1977 largely as a result of the slowdown in the implementation of government road construction projects in the region because of drastic construction cost increases.

The output of the region's services sector, which is composed mainly of transportation, commerce, personal and government services, stood at ₱1.70 billion in 1979 or 30.7 percent of total regional GDP. Its contribution to GDP, however, is well below the 40.5 percent share of the whole service sector to overall national production.

Eastern Visayas has the lowest per capita output among the 13 regions in the country. Its average GDP (current) per capita in 1979 amounted to only ₱1,960 or just 41.3 percent of the national average of ₱4,745, about one-half

the average for the other Visayan regions (P3,964) and merely one-sixth that of Metro-Manila, the region with the highest GDP per capita. Region VIII and Bicol (Region V) are the only regions whose output per capita amounts to less than half the Philippines average in 1979.

Table 1
PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY REGION, CY 1977-79
(in pesos at current prices)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>% of Phil.</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>% of Phil.</u>
PHILIPPINES	<u>3,504</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,745</u>	<u>100.0</u>
I. Ilocos	1,832	52.3	2,718	57.3
II. Cagayan Valley	2,050	58.5	3,019	63.6
III. Central Luzon	2,829	80.7	3,854	81.2
NCR Metro Manila	8,752	249.8	11,960	252.1
IV. Southern Tagalog	4,146	118.3	5,601	118.0
V. Bicol	1,800	51.4	2,181	46.0
VI. Western Visayas	2,833	80.9	3,670	77.3
VII. Central Visayas	3,018	86.1	4,257	89.7
VIII. Eastern Visayas	1,811	51.7	1,960	41.3
IX. Western Mindanao	2,165	61.8	3,456	72.8
X. Northern Mindanao	2,999	85.6	3,923	82.7
XI. Southern Mindanao	4,015	114.6	5,151	108.6
XII. Central Mindanao	2,075	59.2	3,003	63.3

Source: Regional Income Accounts, NEDA.

Population. The total population of Eastern Visayas in 1975 was 2.60 million which was about 6.2 percent of the entire population of the Philippines. The region's average annual growth rate was 1.83 percent between 1970 and 1975. The average regional population density was 121 persons per square kilometer, lower than the national average of 140 persons per sq. km.

Leyte has the largest population among the five provinces, accounting for 46.3 percent of the region's population or 1.203 million. Southern Leyte is the smallest province with only 276,418 or 10.6 percent of the total number of inhabitants in Region VIII. The three Samar provinces have low population densities with Eastern Samar having only 66 persons per sq. km. The two Leyte provinces, however, are more densely populated, with Leyte having a very high 192 persons to a square km. The low population density in the Samar provinces is partly attributed to the rugged mountain terrain of the island which has forced most of the large communities and settlements to be located along the coast.

The region has a young population with 46.1 percent of the population belonging to the 0-14 age group. The productive age group, 15-64 years old, accounts for 50.6 percent while the rest belong to the 65 years old-and-over age group. The resulting dependency ratio for Eastern Visayas is 97.5:100 or approximately one dependent per member of the productive age group.

Table 2
Population by Province, Eastern Visayas, 1975
(in thousands)

	Leyte	Southern Leyte	Eastern Samar	Northern Samar	Western Samar	Eastern Visayas
Total Population	1,203	276	287	355	478	2,600
% share to regional total	(46.3)	(10.6)	(11.0)	(13.7)	(18.4)	(100.0)
Population Density (persons)	192	159	66	101	86	121
Urban Population	253	42	71	65	51	482
% share to regional total	(52.5)	(8.7)	(14.7)	(13.5)	(10.6)	(100.0)
% share to provincial total	(21.0)	(15.2)	(24.7)	(18.4)	(10.7)	(18.5)
Rural Population	950	234	216	289	427	2,117
% share to regional total	(44.9)	(11.1)	(10.2)	(13.7)	(20.2)	(100.0)
% share to provincial total	(79.0)	(84.8)	(75.3)	(81.6)	(89.3)	(81.5)

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

Urban-Rural Distribution. Eastern Visayas is predominantly rural with a large population of farm and fishing households.

Some 81.5 percent of its population in 1975 (or 2.117 million) live in rural areas, a figure way above the national average of 68.2 percent. The proportion of rural population to the total in all the provinces, in fact, is higher than the average for the whole country, ranging from 75.3 percent for Eastern Samar to a high of 89.3 percent for Western Samar. Approximately 45 percent of the rural population in the region or 1.027 million are in Leyte while another 20.2 percent (or 427,007) are in Western Samar. Eastern Samar has the least number of people living in rural areas with only 216,309 or one-tenth of Region VIII's total rural population.

The region's urban population in 1975 totalled 482,356 or 18.5 percent of its total inhabitants. The extent of urbanization varies significantly -- from the relatively busy commercial and trading districts in the region's three cities (Tacloban, Ormoc and Calbayog) to the somewhat limited commercial activities in the provincial capitals to the more rural-like atmosphere in the poblaciones of the small municipalities.

The province with the biggest proportion of urban dwellers to its total population is Eastern Samar with 24.7 percent, almost all of whom are found in the poblaciones of the municipalities. On the other hand, it is the province of Leyte which accounts for the largest number of people in urban areas with 252,707 or more than half the total urban population in Region VIII. Nearly one-third of the urban inhabitants in Leyte are in the cities of Tacloban and Ormoc.

Migration Patterns. The region suffers from heavy outmigration particularly among the young (15-29 years-old age group). NCSO figures show that there were

around 49,706 outmigrants between 1970 and 1975, (or an average of almost 10,000 outmigrants each year). This is roughly equivalent to 2.0 percent of Eastern Visayas' total population and about 7.0 percent of its labor force in 1975. This very high outmigration level is a reflection of the poor economic conditions in the region that have spurred a large number of those belonging to the young productive age group to migrate to urban centers in the other regions, notably Cebu, Manila and in Mindanao. This is also a major factor for the low population density in the Samar provinces.

II. Agriculture

1. Land Area and Utilization. The total land area of Eastern Visayas of 2.14 million hectares are distributed as follows: commercial forest, 22.7 percent; non-commercial forest, 17.2 percent; brushland, 5.8 percent; open land, 5.3 percent; swampland, 3.0 percent; agricultural land, 42.7 percent; and roads, rivers and residential areas, 3.0 percent.

Some 662,193 hectares or 77.4 percent of the aggregate commercial and non-commercial forest area in Eastern Visayas are in the three Samar provinces. Western Samar has the most land area covered by forests (268,799 has.) followed by Eastern Samar (221,516 has.).

The two Leyte provinces, on the other hand, account for 53.9 percent of the region's total agricultural area. Southern Leyte has the largest percentage of land devoted to agriculture (about 66.3 percent) while Western Samar has the lowest, with only 29.8 percent of its land area planted to agricultural crops. Leyte has the most land area devoted to agriculture with 378,563 has. or 41.3 percent of the aggregate cultivated land in the region.

Table 3
GENERAL LAND USE OF EASTERN VISAYAS
AS OF DECEMBER, 1977
(in hectares)

VEGETATIVE COVER	Leyte	Southern Leyte	Western Samar	Eastern Samar	Northern Samar	Biliran	Total (hectares)
Commercial Forest	80,147	20,294	154,991	133,707	93,134	4,416	486,689
Non-Commercial Forest	71,289	4,980	113,808	87,809	78,744	11,837	368,467
Brushland	17,075	12,365	38,865	33,933	16,078	5,960	124,276
Cogon/Openland	17,375	11,692	35,114	29,492	17,632	2,026	114,131
Marsh or Swamp	8,702	477	37,939	7,406	10,322	230	65,076
Agricultural Area	350,329	115,015	167,606	131,705	122,806	28,152	915,613
Roads, Rivers and Residential Areas	26,369	8,657	12,615	9,913	9,244	2,119	68,917
Total	571,286	173,480	560,938	433,965	347,960	55,540	2,143,169

Source: NEDA Region VIII

Farming is the major economic activity in Eastern Visayas. The principal crops of the region are palay and coconut while corn, abaca, rootcrops and sugar are secondary crops. On the other hand, it is very significant that despite its agricultural orientation, the region is neither self-sufficient in rice nor corn and has to import these cereals from nearby provinces. Based on the region's Five-Year Development Plan, the estimated supply deficit in rice and corn were 169,547 MT and 137,680 MT, respectively, in 1978.^{1/}

For a fuller discussion of the agricultural profile and assessment of Eastern Visayas, refer to a recent study made by the Mission.^{2/}

2. Crop Area:

Palay. Some 163,901 has. or 17.9 percent of the total agricultural area of Region VIII are planted to palay, the major staple crop of 80 percent of its population. Of the total palay area, only 35,420 has. or around one-fifth are irrigated. The rest are mostly rainfed (68.5 percent) and some upland (9.9 percent). Normally, only one harvest per year can be made in these rainfed and upland rice areas and the average yield is less than half of that in irrigated lands. During the dry season, rainfed rice lands are planted to other crops such as corn, vegetables and rootcrops.

Leyte has 62,000 has. or 38.0 percent of the region's palay area, the largest in the region. It also has the largest area of irrigated land in Eastern Visayas. In 1977, Leyte had 22,352 has. or almost two-thirds of the region's total irrigated rice land.

1/ NEDA Region VIII, Eastern Visayas Five-Year Development Plan, 1978-82, pp. 45-46.

2/ USAID/Philippines, Agricultural Profile and Assessment, Eastern Visayas, March, 1981.

Northern Samar has the highest proportion of land planted to palay among the five provinces. Around 46,500 has., or 37.8 percent of its agricultural area, are planted to palay. Some 94.3 percent of these palay areas are rain-fed, however, and only 3.6 percent are irrigated.

Coconut. Eastern Visayas is one of the major copra-producing areas in the country with about 386,528 has., or 42.2 percent of its total cultivated area, planted to coconuts. Grown in all parts of the region, particularly along coastal areas, coconut is the main export and income-producing crop of Region VIII. In 1978, the region's coconut output reached 532,435 MT, or 9.2 percent of the country's aggregate coconut production.

Leyte and Eastern Samar have the largest area planted to coconuts, with 154,600 has. and 72,800 has., respectively, for a combined 58.8 percent of the region's total coconut hectarage. Southern Leyte and Eastern Samar have the highest proportion of agricultural land planted to coconut, both with nearly 60 percent.

Corn. Corn is the second staple food preference of Eastern Visayans after rice. It is planted in 53,799 has. or on almost 6 percent of the region's agricultural area. Western Samar and Leyte are the leading corn-producing provinces, with a combined hectarage of 44,000 has., or 81.8 percent of the total.

Rootcrops. A large area in Eastern Visayas is planted to rootcrops which also serve as staple substitutes for rice and corn in some areas, especially in the more depressed rural hinterlands where rice is not grown or is scarce. Roughly 87,595 has. or 9.6 percent of the region's cultivated area are planted to rootcrops. Most of the rootcrops grown are cassava, camote, gabi and ube. Leyte and Western Samar have the largest hectarage planted to rootcrops among the five provinces.

Abaca. Abaca is another major commercial crop in the region although its hectarage, compared to coconut is much smaller. It occupies approximately 52,880 has. of land (or 5.8 percent of agricultural area of Region VIII), located generally in the interior sections of the region. These abaca plantations are mostly found in mountain slopes and areas around the base of mountains where other agricultural crops do not seem to thrive as well. The two Leyte provinces account for about two-thirds of the total area planted to abaca in the region.

Sugar. This export crop is planted in some 32,750 has. in the region, almost all of which are in the western part of Leyte province (in the vicinity of Ormoc City). Two sugar mills, Hilongos Development Corporation and Ormoc Sugar Company, process the region's sugar output which is then transported to Cebu and Manila.

Other Crops. Some 51,117 has. of agricultural land in Eastern Visayas is planted to bananas, most of which are grown for domestic consumption although some are exported to other nearby provinces.

The other crops grown in the region include vegetables, pineapple, coffee, cacao and other fruit trees. The local governments in the region are now encouraging the planting of Ipil-ipil trees as a source of firewood, feeds and fertilizer to local farmers and partly in support of the national reforestation program.

Table 4
 BASIC AGRICULTURAL AREA OF EASTERN VISAYAS
 AS OF DECEMBER, 1977
 (in hectares)

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Leyte</u>	<u>Southern Leyte</u>	<u>Western Samar</u>	<u>Eastern Samar</u>	<u>Northern Samar</u>	<u>Biliran</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rice	55,519	7,500	24,023	23,878	46,500	6,481	163,901
Irrigated	(22,352)	(4,600)	(696)	(866)	(1,658)	(5,248)	(35,420)
Rainfed	(29,884)	(2,750)	(13,627)	(21,812)	(43,842)	(416)	(112,331)
Upland	(3,282)	(150)	(9,700)	(1,200)	(1,000)	(817)	(16,150)
Corn	21,000	1,180	22,600	2,680	6,000	339	53,799
Rootcrops	30,300	8,300	37,000	6,400	5,000	505	87,595
Bananas	16,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	2,000	117	51,117
Vegetables	600	350	300	250	250	55	1,805
Fruit Trees	650	500	1,000	280	320	75	2,825
Abaca	20,000	15,000	5,000	4,000	8,600	280	52,880
Coconut	135,000	68,000	40,000	72,800	51,128	19,600	386,528
Sugar	32,000	250	-	-	-	500	32,750
Others	9,170	1,935	4,683	1,417	808	100	18,113
Idle Lands	30,000	2,000	20,000	10,000	2,200	100	64,300
TOTAL	350,329	115,015	167,606	131,705	122,806	28,152	915,613

Source: NEDA Region 8.

3. Fishing. There are approximately 1,133 fishing villages (barrios) in the five provinces of Region VIII.^{3/} In 1977, the number of families whose source of livelihood is fishing totalled 59,421, representing about 12.8 percent of the total families in Eastern Visayas. Full-time fishermen in the region in 1977 numbered 107,816, although this figure does not include those who are also involved in part-time and occasional fishing especially during the catching season. On the average, there are about two (full-time) fishermen per fishing family in Region VIII.

The province of Leyte has the largest number of fishing families and full-time fishermen with 45.4 percent^{and} 44.4 percent of the region's total, respectively. It also has the highest number of families (80) engaged in fishing per coastal village. Western Samar also has a significant number of fishing families (20.1 percent of the region's total) and full-time fishermen (19.7 percent). By contrast, Eastern Samar, though having the second largest number of fishing barrios, has on record the lowest number of fishing families (only 7.9 percent of the region's total) and full-time fishermen (6.0 percent) for an average of only 20 fishing families per fishing barrio and 1.4 full-time fishermen per family.

The total production of municipal and sustenance fishermen in Eastern Visayas in 1977 reached 73,635 metric tons, contributing some 10.3 percent of the country's marine municipal fisheries output.^{4/}

This is quite significant considering that the production of commercial fishing in the region amounted to 9,686

^{3/} Based on the preliminary report by Jose S. Garrido, Jr. and Cesar V. Guerrero, "Socio-Economic Survey of Municipal and Sustenance Fishermen in Eastern Visayas", Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Region VIII, 1979, (unpublished).

^{4/} 1977 Fisheries Statistics of the Philippines, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).

metric tons while fishpond operations reached 3,354 metric tons only, representing a meager 1.9 percent and 2.9 percent shares to the national total, respectively. On the other hand, the total fish catch of the municipal and sustenance fishermen in Region VIII is relatively low compared to other regions in the Visayas and Mindanao. A major reason for this low productivity is the fact that only one out of four fishing bancas in Eastern Visayas are equipped with engines. In the other regions, the proportion is much greater so that the output of small-scale fishing in these places is higher. It is estimated that the fish production capacity of power-motored boats is almost three times that of non-motorized boats.

The frequency of fishing operations in the region largely depend on the weather. During the non-typhoon months, fishermen spend an average of 20 days each month fishing. But during the typhoon season, strong winds and big waves greatly reduce the number of fishing days to about eight a month. The lean catch during the typhoon months is another factor contributing to the low income and productivity of municipal fishermen. It is also the main reason for the high prices of fish and other marine products during the period.

Although the waters around Region VIII are vast fishing grounds, its resources are gradually being diminished. This is due principally to over-fishing along the coasts by small-scale fishermen and^{to} the weak enforcement of fishery laws in the region. Dynamite fishing and other illegal fishing activities are rampant. In fact, fishing is done even during the spawning season. Consequently, some of the municipal fishermen are forced to go beyond the three-mile limit to get good catch, though the lack of motorized bancas is a major constraint. Commercial fishing boats from other regions (and even Japanese and Taiwanese trawlers) have reportedly been fishing along Eastern Visayas' waters, thus, contributing to the depletion of the region's marine resources.

Table 5
BASIC STATISTICS ON FISHING IN EASTERN VISAYAS
1977

	<u>Leyte</u>	<u>Southern Leyte</u>	<u>Eastern Samar</u>	<u>Northern Samar</u>	<u>Western Samar</u>	<u>Eastern Visayas</u>
No. of Fishing Villages (Barrios)	335	190	238	146	224	1,133
% to total	(29.6)	(16.8)	(21.0)	(12.9)	(19.8)	(100.0)
No. of Fishing Families	26,995	9,447	4,665	6,393	11,961	59,421
% to total	(45.4)	(15.9)	(7.9)	(10.8)	(20.1)	(100.0)
No. of Full-Time Fishermen	47,943	18,681	6,461	13,516	21,215	107,816
% to total	(44.4)	(17.3)	(6.0)	(12.5)	(19.7)	(100.0)
Ave. Fishing Family per Fishing Barrio	80.5	49.7	19.6	43.8	53.4	52.4
Ave. Full-Time Fishermen per Fishing Family	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.8
No. of Bancas with Engine	3,301	2,272	843	1,067	2,466	9,949
No. of Bancas without Engine	7,749	6,796	3,000	4,161	7,763	29,649
Total No. of Bancas	11,050	9,068	3,843	5,228	10,229	39,598

Source: Garrido, Jr. and Guerrero, "Socio-economic survey of Municipal and Sustenance Fishermen in Eastern Visayas", Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Region VIII, 1979 (Unpublished).

4. Forestry. With an extensive portion of its land covered by forests and brushlands, Eastern Visayas has vast forest resources that yield part of the country's log exports and other forest products including lumber, rattan, mangrove wood, decorative plants, and almaciga which is used for boat-coating. Some 486,689 hectares or 22.7 percent of the region's total land area is classified as commercial timberlands while another 368,467 has. (or 17.2 percent of total area) are non-commercial forest, being utilized chiefly as watersheds.

Western Samar and Eastern Samar have the largest area covered by forests among the five provinces. These two provinces combined account for 57.3 percent of the aggregate commercial and non-commercial forest area in the region. The province of Northern Samar has another 171,878 has. of forest lands, accounting for 20.1 percent of the region's total forest area.

Although a number of firms have been granted timber licenses by the government, logging operations are still small scale because most of the region's forests and hinterlands are currently inaccessible. In 1978, the region's log output amounted to 287,267 cubic meters, or 4.0 percent of the country's aggregate log production.

III. Industry and Services

1. Manufacturing and Small-Scale Industry. The few large industrial facilities in Eastern Visayas are all located in Leyte. The other provinces have no manufacturing activities to speak of except for a number of small-scale, mostly home enterprise, industries. Among the region's large establishments are two softdrinks bottling plants, two sugar centrals, a chemical plant and a coconut oil mill. The chemical plant (BIOPHIL, Inc.) manufactures for export ribonucleic acid concentrates which are used in the preparation of food seasoning. The oil mill of National Investment Development Corporation (NIDC)

has a rated milling capacity of 150 metric tons per day. Its major products are crude and coconut oil and plasticizer, a chemical used in the manufacture of leatherettes and plastic sheets.

The existing small- and medium-scale industries in the region include rice and corn mills, distilleries, a few establishments engaged in the manufacture of hollow blocks and tiles, and metalcraft. Cottage industries include mat weaving, food preservation (confectioneries and fruits), tailoring/dressmaking, furniture, fibercraft (abaca handbags, slippers and rope) ceramics, shellcraft and woodcraft (sandals).

The encouraging prospects of available new energy sources within the next few years, however, have^{led}/the government to establish two industrial estates in Leyte. One of these is located in a 500-hectare site in Isabel and Palompon, Leyte. The industries proposed to be set up here are mostly large-scale and capital-intensive like the country's copper smelter plant, phosphate fertilizer plant and other possible spin-off industries. The other industrial estate will be in Tacloban City and will mostly be for light and medium industries that are expected to be labor-intensive and resource-based.

2. Mining. The rich mineral resources have attracted a number of large mining firms in the region. Based on a survey by the Bureau of Mines, substantial mineral deposits like copper, iron, zinc, manganese, aluminum, limestone, lead, coal, bauxite and non-metallic minerals are available in Eastern Visayas.

Northern Samar has copper, aluminum and bauxite deposits. Reynolds Aluminum, an American firm, has reached an agreement with the government to mine these deposits in the northwestern part of the province. In Western Samar, the Bagacay Copper Mines of Marinduque Mining is in full operation. In 1979, the mill produced 19,327 dry metric tons of copper concentrates

containing 7.08 million pounds of copper metal, 889 ounces of gold and 72,265 ounces of silver. It also produced 58,757 dry metric tons of pyrite concentrates. The company is also embarking on the exploration of coal deposits within the vicinity of the mine.

There are two large mining firms in Leyte, Inco Mining and Filmag (Phils.) Inc., which produce magnetite sand and milled bentonite, respectively. Inco Mining, however, has recently stopped operations due to the Presidential Decree prohibiting mining activities along shores. Other smaller mining firms in the region, including those in Southern Leyte and Eastern Samar, produce non-metallic minerals, such as construction materials (rock asphalt ore, sand and adobe) and salt.

The country's copper smelter, one of the major industrial projects of the government, will be located in Isabel, Leyte. This \$405-million smelter project designed to process locally manufactured concentrates into copper metal is expected to go on stream by 1983, with the strong possibility that the phosphate fertilizer plant will also be established by that time utilizing the smelter's sulfuric acid by-products.

3. Commerce and Services. According to the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO), the total number of service-oriented establishments in Eastern Visayas in 1978 was 16,088, of which 13,061 or 81.2 percent are in wholesale and retail trade. (The NCSO inventory of establishments, however, excludes sari-sari (retail) stores whose merchandise at the time of listing were worth less than ₱500 or whose average monthly sales/revenues was less than ₱100,) The other service establishments include 1,082 in transportation, storage and communication, 159 firms engaged in financing, insurance, real estate and business services and another 1,786 dealing in community, social and

personal services. On a nationwide basis, Eastern Visayas has the least number of establishments in the service sector, accounting for only 3.6 percent of the total.

Leyte has the most number of service firms in Region VIII with 7,017 or 43.6 percent of the region's total. It accounts for two-thirds of the financing, real estate, insurance and business establishments and 54.5 percent of the community, social and personal services firms in the region. Southern Leyte and Eastern Samar have the least number of service establishments in Eastern Visayas, with each having less than 2,000 firms or about 12 percent of the aggregate number.

Like in many parts of the country, the region's commerce is generally dominated by ethnic Chinese merchants. Local traders are usually limited to the traditional sari-sari stores, although some have shown relative success in competing against the Chinese. Aside from their inherent skills in marketing, one reason that has been advanced for the success of Chinese businessmen in the region is the strong ties and cooperation that characterize the local chambers of commerce and trade associations they have formed.

4. Financial Institutions. As of 1979, there were 81 financial institutions in Eastern Visayas which is broken down as follows: rural banks/savings banks, 46; private commercial banks, 21; and branches of government banks (PNB and DBP), 14. Leyte has the most number of banks in the region with 48, of which 26 are thrift banks and rural banks and 16 are private commercial banks. It is interesting to note, however, that all the branches of private commercial banks and of PNB (except for one) and DBP in the province are all located in the cities of Tacloban and Ormoc. The other municipalities of Leyte depend on the rural banks for their banking requirements.

Table 6
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE SERVICES SECTOR, EASTERN VISAYAS
1978

	<u>Leyte</u>	<u>Southern Leyte</u>	<u>Eastern Samar</u>	<u>Northern Samar</u>	<u>Western Samar</u>	<u>Region 8 Total</u>	<u>Total Philippines</u>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,553	1,494	1,597	2,130	2,287	13,061	306,895
Transportation, Storage and Communication	385	122	138	242	195	1,082	56,014
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business	105	22	8	13	11	159	11,924
Community, Social and Personal Services	974	283	141	165	223	1,786	77,143
Total	7,017	1,921	1,884	2,550	2,716	16,088	451,976

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

In the other provinces, most of the existing banks are situated in the capital towns and in the larger urban areas like Calbayog City in Western Samar. All the other municipalities, with the exception of a few, do not have any banks to service their needs.

Based on the survey of the banking resources of financial institutions in Region VIII, the total loan exposure of government, rural and private commercial banks during the period 1976-1979 reached almost ₱1.905 billion. Some ₱1.220 billion or 64.1 percent of the total loans went to agriculture, ₱172.9 million or 9.0 percent to industry, and the rest to commerce, real estate, housing and others. Total deposits, meanwhile, amounted to ₱980.8 million, of which ₱492.0 million or 50.3 percent are savings deposits. (See Tables E and F in Annex)

Table 7
Number of Banking Institutions in
Eastern Visayas, by Type
1979

	<u>Private Comm'l Banks</u>	<u>Rural Banks/ Thrift Banks</u>	<u>PNB</u>	<u>DBP</u>	<u>Total</u>
Leyte	16	26	3	3	48
Tacloban City	(11)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(18)
Ormoc City	(5)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(9)
Southern Leyte	-	6	1	1	8
Eastern Leyte	-	5	1	1	7
Northern Samar	1	5	1	1	8
Western Samar	4	4	2	-	10
Total	<u>21</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>81</u>

Source: Regional Statistical Yearbook 1980, NEDA Region VIII.

The relatively small amount of credit going to the region's industrial sector (which includes manufacturing, mining, construction and utilities) is quite significant considering that about two-thirds of the country's domestic credit resources went to industries (mostly large-scale). A major reason for the sector's low share of the loan portfolio is the limited manufacturing activities existing within the region. The collateral-biased nature of banks and other financial institutions is another important factor. The pervasive practice of local financing institutions to require at least 80 percent collateral of the face value of the loan, which naturally most local entrepreneurs and small farmers and fishermen cannot put up front, is considered the biggest barrier to obtaining credit for use in gainful economic activities.

Furthermore, using real property as collateral poses an added problem to a large number of households in Eastern Visayas. Many parts of the region, especially in Southern Leyte and the Samar provinces, are still undertaking or have not yet undertaken any cadastral surveys. These families, therefore, do not possess official land titles to their real properties which they can use as collateral. On the other hand, in cases where the property may be accepted as collateral, the bank has the prerogative of valuing the land much lower than its assessed value and this discourages many prospective borrowers.

IV. Infrastructure

Over the past few years, Eastern Visayas has been the recipient of numerous public investments on infrastructure that have resulted in big government projects like the National Maharlika highway, some 35,420 hectares of rice lands irrigated; the completion of a trunkline airport in Tacloban City; the expansion of the rural electrification program; the development of several tourist spots and a five-star hotel in Leyte; the construction of numerous government buildings; and the on-going construction of the Tongonan Geothermal Plant, also in Leyte. The government's Samar Integrated Rural Development Project (SIRDP), which is being assisted by World Bank and the Australian government, has also involved the construction of roads, bridges and communal irrigation systems, water supply and flood control programs, the improvement of ports and airports, and the establishment of distribution lines for electrification purposes in the Samar provinces.

1. Roads. The national Maharlika Highway traverses Eastern Visayas from Allen, Northern Samar to Liloan, Southern Leyte, passing through the coastal towns of Western Samar and eastern part of Leyte and Southern Leyte. Ferry services for both vehicles and passengers connect the region to Sorsogon province in Luzon in the north and the province of Surigao in Mindanao in the south. Several principal and arterial roads have been constructed as a result of the Maharlika Highway. These include the following:
 - a) In Eastern Samar, the Borongan-Guian Road - 111 kms.
 - b) In Leyte: (1) the Ormoc-Baybay road - 82 kms.
(2) the Tacloban-Mahaplag road - 82 kms.
(3) the Leyte-Tabango-Merida road - 125 kms.
 - c) In Southern Leyte, the Maasin-Liloan road - 145 kms.

In addition, several more main and secondary roads are being improved and constructed as part of the Samar Integrated Rural and Development Program, most of which are in Northern and Eastern Samar. There have also been road constructions and improvement under the USAID-supported Rural Roads Project in PDAP provinces in the region, namely Leyte and Western Samar.

The region's national and provincial road network totalled 3,305 kms. in 1979, of which only 629 kms. or 19.0 percent are cemented (nearly all are part of the Maharlika Highway) and 75.5 kms. or 2.3 percent are asphalted. The rest (78.7 percent) are unpaved surface roads, often impassable during the monsoons. The total municipal and city road network in 1978 was 60 kms., slightly less than half of which are neither cemented or asphalted. The paved roads are usually located only within the poblaciones and serve as the main road of the municipalities.

The region's major bridges include the 2.16-km. Marcos (formerly named San Juanico) bridge linking the islands of Leyte and Samar, the Biliran bridge which connects the sub-province of Biliran to the main island of Leyte, and the Liloan Bridge in Southern Leyte which links Panaon Island to the Leyte mainland.

2. Transportation. Region VIII is easily accessible by air, water and land. Daily flights from Tacloban-Manila and Tacloban-Cebu and thrice a week flights from Calbayog-Manila by jet and jet prop are maintained by Philippine Airlines (PAL). Passenger and cargo vessels connecting the region with important ports of the other regions call at the principal ports of Eastern Visayas, particularly in Leyte and Western Samar, in regular schedules.

Overland transportation for long distance routes are provided by jeepneys and buses. Regular Manila-Tacloban bus runs are operated by Pantranco South

Table 8
 LENGTH OF ROAD NETWORK
 in Eastern Visayas, by Type
 (in Kilometers)

	<u>National/Provincial Roads ^{1/}</u>		<u>City/Municipal Roads ^{2/}</u>	
	<u>Length</u>	<u>% to total</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>% to total</u>
Concrete	628.6	19.0	27.5	46.1
Asphalt	75.5	2.3	5.4	9.1
Unpaved	2,601.3	78.7	26.8	44.8
Total	3,305.4	100.0	59.7	100.0

1/ 1979 data

2/ 1978 data

Source: Ministry of Public Highways, Region VIII.

Express, Inc. daily via Bicol and using the Matnog-Allen ferry. This long trip takes about 22 hours. Over short distances, jeepneys and motorized tricycles are the common passenger and cargo vehicles. Despite the benefits achieved by the region from the construction of the Maharlika Highway, however, transport vehicles are conspicuously lacking especially in the interior towns and mountain villages owing to the poor conditions of secondary and feeder roads in the five provinces of Eastern Visayas. Motorboats and bancas are also used for transportation to the island municipalities and coastal towns that are not accessible by overland transport.

3. Communications. Communication facilities are still inadequate in Eastern Visayas. Commercial telephone facilities are available only in the three chartered cities (Tacloban, Ormoc and Calbayog) and the capital towns of Southern Leyte, Western Samar and Eastern Samar. The government's Bureau of Telecommunications (BUTEL) and a number of small telephone companies operate these telephone systems. Service, however, is limited only within the respective cities and municipalities and long-distance calls to and from these areas to Manila is very difficult and often impossible. Only Tacloban's telephone system is linked to Cebu City.

As to telegraphic services, nearly 85 percent of the region's cities and municipalities are covered by BUTEL and four private telegraph firms, with major urban areas having about three to five telegraph stations each. The provincial distributions of the telegraph stations are:

Leyte - 94 in 2 cities and 49 municipalities

Southern Leyte - 34 in 18 towns

Eastern Samar - 20 in 23 municipalities

Northern Samar - 23 in 23 towns

Western Samar - 32 in 1 city and 23 towns

Meanwhile, some of the government agencies and the military use the single-side band radio to communicate with their offices in the capital towns in the region. When the equipment is operational, and it is often not, this system provides a fast and effective, although expensive, intra-regional communication system for those agencies that can afford the cost, but not for the general public or private businessmen.

4. Power. As of 1979, 94 out of the 139 municipalities and cities in the region have been served with electricity. The total electric power capacity in the region is 21,255 kw . The Tongonan Geothermal Power Plant in Leyte is now undergoing construction and is expected to provide 37.5 MW by 1981 and as much^{as}/400 MW when fully completed by 1985. It is expected that the Tongonan geothermal field will also be a source of energy not only for the region but also to other nearby provinces in^{Luzon} and Visayas. Region VIII has also been identified to have a hydropower potential of at least 22,800 kw . Its main sources would be the 5 rivers in Leyte mainland and 4 rivers in the island of Samar.
5. Ports/Airports. Eastern Visayas has eight national ports which are open to inter-island vessels. These are the ports of San Jose in Northern Samar; Borongan in Eastern Samar; Calbayog and Catbalogan in Western Samar; Tacloban, Ormoc and Palompon in Leyte; and Maasin in Southern Leyte. Only the Tacloban port, however, is an international port that can accomodate four inter-island ships, three ocean-going vessels, several barges and motor launches at any one time. The other municipal ports and piers in the region operated by local governments (numbering 107 in 1975) generally can only harbor power-motored bancas and fishing boats.

The region has one trunkline airport in Tacloban City where domestic flights to and from Manila and Cebu come in daily; three secondary airports located in Catarman, Northern Samar, in Calbayog, Western Samar and in Ormoc, Leyte. The region also has four feeder airports -- in Guian (Eastern Samar), Catbalogan (Western Samar), Biliran and Hilongos (both in Leyte). The province of Southern Leyte has no airport.

V. Employment and Income

1. By Sector. The working-age population (10 years old and over) in Eastern Visayas in 1975 numbered 1.76 million, of which 751,140 or 42.6 percent are gainfully employed. This number represents some 6.0 percent of the total employed persons in the country for that year. Approximately 81.6 percent of 613,120 of the employed in the region are in the rural sector and only 18.4 percent or 132,020 are in urban areas.

Employment in Eastern Visayas is concentrated mostly in agriculture. The total number of employed in the agriculture sector (including fishing and forestry) in 1975 was 552,392 or 73.5 percent of aggregate regional employment. Thus, the share of agricultural employment to total employment in the region is one of the highest in the country. By comparison, only 49.2 percent of those employed nationwide in 1975 were in the agriculture sector.

The region's industry sector has the least number of workers, accounting for only 52,341 or 7.0 percent of total regional employment in 1975. In contrast, this sector employed 16.7 percent of all those working in the country that same year. Some 72.3 percent of those employed in the region's industrial sector or 5.0 percent of aggregate regional employment are in manufacturing, engaged mostly in textile (weaving), footwear, wearing apparel,

furniture, and food manufacturing activities. Employment in mining, utilities and construction industries accounted for 0.3 percent, 0.1 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, of the total number of persons working in Region VIII in 1975.

The region's service sector employed 146,407 persons or 19.5 percent of the gross employment level in 1975, which is also much lower than the 34.1 percent share of this sector to total employment for the entire country that year. Persons employed in the service sector in Region VIII were mostly engaged in retail and wholesale trade, transportation, government, community and personal services.

The province of Leyte had nearly half of the total employed persons in the region in 1975, some 80 percent of which were in rural areas. Although Leyte has the largest employment levels in Eastern Visayas in absolute terms among the five provinces, the proportion of rural and urban employment to total employment by province is highest in Western Samar and Eastern Samar, respectively. Likewise, although Leyte has 45.8 percent of the region's total agricultural employment, only 70.6 percent of the province's work force is in agriculture compared to 75.0 percent or more in ^{the} other four provinces. More than half of the persons employed in the industry and service sectors in Region VIII are also in Leyte but in terms of sectoral distribution, Western Samar has the highest proportion of employed in the industry sector to total provincial employment among the five provinces.

Table 9
EASTERN VISAYAS HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS AND OVER, GAINFULLY EMPLOYED
BY INDUSTRY, BY PROVINCE, 1975
(percent to total employed)

	Leyte	Southern Leyte	Eastern Samar	Northern Samar	Western Samar	Total Region VIII	Total Philippines
Agriculture	70.6	74.7	76.7	76.6	76.4	73.5	54.8
Agricultural Production	65.0	68.0	67.9	70.0	65.8	63.7	49.2
Hunting, Trapping	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Forestry & Logging	0.2	0.09	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.45	0.4
Fishing	5.4	6.6	8.5	5.0	10.2	6.7	4.7
Mining and Quarrying	0.26	0.06	0.1	0.06	0.6	0.3	0.5
Manufacturing	5.4	2.9	4.7	3.4	6.5	5.0	10.7
Food Manufacturing	0.75	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4
Beverages	0.4	0.1	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.2	0.3
Textile	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.4
Footwear & Wearing Apparel	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.8
Wood & Cork	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8
Elec., Gas and Water	0.1	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.3
Construction	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.4
Commerce	6.25	5.6	3.8	3.6	4.1	5.2	8.3
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
Retail Trade	5.3	4.9	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.4	6.5
Transportation, Communication & Storage	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.1	4.2
Transport	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	3.9
Communication	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.2
Services	11.4	11.6	11.3	12.1	8.8	11.0	17.0
Government	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.8
Community	3.7	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.3
Business	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.7
Personal	4.6	3.9	3.5	5.6	2.9	4.2	7.0
Industry Not Adequately Described	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(number)	358,002	69,582	80,778	98,487	144,291	751,140	12,418,996

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

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

2. By Occupation. Understandably, farming is the predominant occupation in this agriculture-based region with farmers and farm workers constituting some two-thirds of those who were employed in 1975. Fishermen are another significant group in Eastern Visayas, accounting for about 6.6 percent of the total number of employed that year.

The professionals, technicians, office managers and related workers in Region VIII numbered around 34,341 in 1975 or 4.6 percent of gross regional employment, while clerical and sales workers constituted another 6.2 percent of the total employed. Both groups of workers are mostly found in the urban sector.

Craftsmen (like spinners, tailors, tools makers, carpenters, etc.) and other skilled and semi-skilled workers also form a major group of the region's labor force, accounting for 6.8 percent of total employed persons in 1975. Other service-related workers including policemen, firefighter, stevedores, housemaids, etc. comprised some 5.2 percent of the region's work force.

More than 50 percent of those employed in Eastern Visayas are classified as self-employed or employer mainly because farmers (and fishermen) usually tend their own farms with the help of members of their families or some hired labor. This is the chief reason, too, that a significant 18.8 percent of the employed in the region are classified as unpaid family workers. Only 25.3 percent of the Region VIII's employed persons are considered wage and salary earners, of which 75.5 percent are hired by the private sector and 24.5 percent by the government. (See also Tables G and H in Annex).

3. Family Income Levels. Of the 441,500 families in Eastern Visayas in 1975, representing 6.4 percent of the families for the entire country, some 361,900 or 82.0 percent are in rural areas while 79,600 or 18.0 percent are urban

households. The region's gross family income for the same year amounted to ₱2.134 billion of which 79.8 percent were contributed by rural families and 20.2 percent by households in the urban sector. Average family income in the region thus stood at ₱4,834 in 1975 (or ₱805 per capita), about 17.2 percent lower than the national average income of ₱5,840 per family (or ₱973 per capita). This income level is the third lowest among the thirteen regions in the country after Northern Mindanao and Bicol. (See Table I in Annex).

Urban families in Region VIII have slightly higher income than their rural counterparts but have much lower earnings compared to urban families in the other regions. In fact, the average income per family in urban areas in Eastern Visayas of ₱5,427 (or ₱905 per capita) is 34.2 percent less or about two-thirds the average urban family income of ₱8,329 (or ₱1,388 per capita) for the whole Philippines. On the other hand, the average income of rural families in Region VIII of ₱4,703 (or ₱784 per capita) in 1975 approximated the national average income of ₱4,745 per family (or ₱790 per capita) in the rural sector.

Among the five provinces of Eastern Visayas, only two, Leyte and Western Samar, have average income per family higher than the regional average. The average family income in Leyte is even higher than the national by a few pesos. This is largely attributed to the high income of rural families in Leyte whose average earnings of ₱5,950 in 1975 is 26.5 percent more than the regional average of ₱4,703 and 25.4 percent greater than the average income per rural family nationwide. In fact, Leyte is one of the few provinces in the Philippines where the income of rural families on the average are more than those in urban areas. Though this could possibly be attributed to some faulty statistics, the relatively high average income of

rural families in Leyte reflects the highly skewed distribution of income in the province where a few landed families control a significant portion of the total wealth to the detriment of the vast majority of rural poor.

Urban families in Western Samar have significantly higher average income levels than both the Region VIII and national average earnings of urban households. The urban families in the province earn ₱8,476 on the average, some 56.2 percent ^{higher} than the average for Eastern Visayas and 1.8 percent more than the average family income level for the country in the urban sector. The rural households in Western Samar, in contrast, have average incomes slightly below the national average for rural families.

The average income of both rural and urban families in the three other provinces are considerably lower. Eastern Samar has the lowest average family income in the region in 1975 with only ₱2,458 (or ₱410 per capita) which is about half the average income per family in Region VIII and 57.9 percent less than the average income per family in the country. The average income of rural families in Eastern Samar of ₱2,301 (or ₱385 per capita) in 1975 is one of the lowest in the entire country. Meanwhile, the average income per family in Southern Leyte amounted to merely ₱3,000 (or ₱500 per capita) in 1975, some 37.9 percent and 48.6 percent lower than the regional and national averages, respectively, although urban families in the province are estimated to have revenues almost twice as much as those in the rural areas. In Northern Samar, the average income is ₱3,783 (or ₱630 per capita), some 21.7 percent lower than the average for the region with families in rural areas having almost the same ^{average} income level as urban families.

Table 10
Number of Family and Family Income by Province, Eastern Visayas, 1975

	Leyte	Southern Leyte	Eastern Samar	Northern Samar	Western Samar	Eastern Visayas	Philippines
No. of Families	212	46	47	55	81	442	6,859
% share to regional total	(48.0)	(10.4)	(10.6)	(12.4)	(18.3)	(100.0)	
Urban	41	6	12	9	11	80	2,096
Rural	171	40	35	46	70	362	4,763
Total Family Income (Million ₱)	1,255	138	117	209	415	2,134	40,059
Urban	240	32	36	35	89	432	17,456
Rural	1,015	106	81	174	326	1,702	22,603
Average Family Income (₱)	5,923	3,000	2,458	3,793	5,130	4,834	5,840
Urban	5,811	5,079	2,903	3,846	8,476	5,427	8,329
Rural	5,950	2,670	2,301	3,783	4,631	4,703	4,745

Source: Regional Development Information, NEDA, Region VIII, 1978.

4. Family Income Distribution. Based on the NCSO Survey on Family Income and Expenditures, roughly 70.1 percent of the families in Eastern Visayas in 1975 have incomes less than or just about equal the region's average family income of ₱4,834. This is an improvement over the 1971 level when about 78.9 percent of the families in the region had incomes lower than the average ₱3,018 income per family that year. It is likewise slightly better than the country's overall situation where around 72.4 percent of the families had incomes below or just about the same as the national average income of ₱5,840 per family in 1975. The estimated median income for the Philippines and for Region VIII in 1975 were ₱4,480 and ₱3,751, respectively.

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As/the case nationwide, income distribution in the region is heavily skewed. The best available data indicate that the "upper 20 percent" of the families in Eastern Visayas account for 47.4 percent of total income in 1975, with the "top 10 percent" owning 31.7 percent of the region's total wealth. However, the share of the "lowest 60 percent" is a scanty 31.3 percent, with the "bottom 40 percent" having only 16.6 percent of the aggregate income. By comparison, about 27.6 percent of aggregate income of families in the country are owned by the "lowest 60 percent" of the households, with the "poorest 40 percent" holding a much smaller 14.7 percent of the income pie. The "top 20 percent" have 53.3 percent of total income with the share of the "highest 10 percent" at a considerable 38.8 percent of gross family income.

Table 11
Average Income and Distribution of Income
by Tenths of Families, 1975

	<u>Philippines</u>		<u>Eastern 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	1,303	2.5
2nd 10th	2,341	3.4	1,931	3.8
3rd 10th	2,932	4.2	2,409	4.7
4th 10th	3,507	5.0	2,875	5.6
5th 10th	4,027	5.8	3,482	6.8
6th 10th	4,904	7.1	4,074	7.9
7th 10th	5,872	8.5	4,906	9.5
8th 10th	7,328	10.6	6,086	11.8
9th 10th	10,049	14.5	8,050	15.7
Last 10th	26,863	38.8	16,274	31.7

Source: NCSO Special Release No. 191.

5. Poverty Incidence and Distribution. A World Bank Report on Poverty in the Philippines^{5/} showed that 56.0 percent or 247,700 of the families in Eastern Visayas in 1975 are poor, some four-fifths of which are in the rural areas. This is based on a rural poverty line of ₱827.4 per capita (or about ₱4,964 per family) and an urban poor threshold figure of ₱1,103.2 (or ₱6,619 per family) for that year. For the entire country, the poverty incidence is estimated at 45.3 percent, numbering 3.105 million families in 1975. According to IBRD, the incidence of poverty in the region is the third highest in the country after Northern Mindanao and Central Visayas. Region VIII's poor families constitute 8.0 percent of the country's poor.

Among the rural families in Eastern Visayas, approximately 202,800 families or 56.0 percent of the total have incomes below the poverty line established by the World Bank. They comprise 9.0 percent of the rural poor in the Philippines. The incidence of poverty among the region's urban households is 56.1 percent, or about 44,900 families in 1975. This represents some 5.3 percent of the poor families in the urban sector nationwide.

The Mission's CDSS analysis of the dynamics of poverty in the Philippines showed the number of poor in the region (and for that matter, in the country) to be relatively higher than the IBRD figures.^{6/} The CDSS indicated that about 322,000 families, or nearly three-fourths of the number of families in Eastern Visayas, fall below the regional poverty threshold of ₱5,356 for 1975. Using different food poverty thresholds for each region, the CDSS determined that poor families in the Philippines

^{5/} From the World Bank Draft Report No. 2984-PH, Aspects of Poverty in the Philippines, A Review and Assessment, Vol. II: The Main Report, May 9, 1980.

^{6/} USAID/Philippines, Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) FY 1982 January 1980.

numbered 4.413 million in 1975 and the overall poverty incidence to be at 64.3 percent (vis-a-vis the World Bank's 45.3 percent). The region's poor, therefore, comprised some 7.3 percent of the aggregate number of poor families in the country.

A more detailed ^{micro-level} analysis of the poverty situation in Eastern Visayas can be found in the Mission study of the dynamics and survival strategies of the poor groups in the region, namely, the landless agricultural workers, kaingineros, upland rice and corn farmers, share tenants on coconut farms, rainfed paddy rice farmers and municipal fishermen.^{7/}

^{7/} USAID/Philippines, Poverty Profile of Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), April 1981.

Part Two. Major Development Issues and Assistance Plans

VI. Macro-Economic Causes of Poverty

Eastern Visayas remains one of the most depressed areas in the country in spite of various recent efforts to accelerate development and growth. Poverty is widespread, and the limited realization of its economic potentials have compounded the region's development and poverty problems. Its agriculture is characterized by insufficient production and low productivity. Region VIII, in fact, does not produce enough rice and corn to meet its own consumption needs. While government programs to upgrade agricultural production have made some progress in the last few years, traditional methods of production still prevail and productivity levels are low compared to other regions. The dependence of a large majority of farm household on coconut has made its economy highly vulnerable to world market price fluctuations. And although the region has abundant forests and fishing grounds, these are being rapidly depleted.

Moreover, the conspicuous absence of industries has restricted the growth potentials of the region's economy, retarded the development of small-scale and rural industries, and limited the expansion of employment opportunities and income sources of the local people. The lack of public infrastructure, particularly roads, in areas outside the cities and provincial capitals has also hampered the growth of regional trade and private investments and the access of the people in these areas to better markets and prices for their goods.

Following is a brief discussion of the major economic causes of poverty in the region. While widespread poverty and the varied economic problems it brings are often viewed as the effects of existing factors, such as misdirected government policies and misallocation of budgetary resources, the primary causes generally run deeper in history and in the socio-economic structure of society. This is the case in Eastern Visayas.

A. Limited Assets of a Large Majority of the Population. Limited assets given relatively few wage earning opportunities are major determinant of low incomes among the region's poor households. Returns from limited assets are so low that these households cannot survive on income from only one occupation.

Farm size is a major factor. Heavy population pressures and inheritance customs favoring the wealthy landowners have resulted in a proliferation of farms at or below the minimum viable farm size. Of the region's 135,643 farm units in 1971, almost 60 percent of the rice and coconut farms were less than three hectares in size and another one-fourth were between 3-5 hectares. Full owners represent approximately 56 percent of rice and some 74 percent of coconut farm operators. The remainder are either tenants or part-owners, most of whom pay from 25 percent to as much as 80 percent of the value of their crop as rent to landowners. For many of these farmer-tenants, such high cost and insecurity of tenure further reduces their meager incomes.

The low physical productivity of their farms and the low value of their crops have forced the poor to rely on various jobs to generate enough income to sustain their usually large families. However, the lack of off-farm employment opportunities, largely as a result of the near absence of rural industries in the region, and their remoteness from large population centers further undercut the poor's ability to improve their living conditions.

B. Low Productivity in Agriculture. Agricultural production and productivity in Eastern Visayas have not improved much, partly owing to the deterrents posed by its natural resource endowments and partly the result of the inadequacy of technological and infrastructure support given to it. The region's rugged terrain and steep slopes, notably in the Samar provinces and Southern Leyte, have made crop-growing very difficult despite the presence of several rivers and creeks. And while it receives a substantial amount of rainfall all year-round which should make crop-growing a natural and viable venture, the region is frequently visited by destructive typhoons that inflict heavy damages to agricultural crops as well as human lives.

To a large extent, however, the low productivity of the region's agricultural land is attributed to the inadequate technology available to local farmers and the over-emphasis on inappropriate technology for rice. The non-usage of improved and high-yielding varieties/ ^{for rice,} corn and even for the commercial crops like coconut and abaca, the limited application of fertilizers and other inputs needed to increase production, and the insufficient number of skilled manpower and farm technicians to provide technical know-how to local farmers are among the serious factors affecting crop productivity in the region. Small farm size, an unfavorable tenure system, and the relatively low farmgate prices for their crops compared to the high costs of required inputs are some of the key reasons for the reluctance of local farmers to adopt available new technology and use HYV seeds. Many of them, thus, rely on traditional and often inappropriate farming practices which affect not only their outputs but also, at least in some cases, the fertility of the soil.

In addition, the government has given too much focus on the Masagana 99 - type of technology for rice which is appropriate for only a few areas in Eastern Visayas, primarily in the irrigated areas in Leyte Province.

Insufficient attention, however, has been given to the development and improvement of rainfed technology and other

farm technologies that would allow local farmers to diversify and avoid problems of monocropping, by taking into consideration the varied mix of crops and livestock they can produce and which are more compatible with the most of the region's agroclimatic, land and resource conditions.

The lack of infrastructure support, particularly irrigation and farm-to market roads, is another major obstacle to improving the production of rice and other agricultural crops. Only about one-fifth of the region's rice land are irrigated while 112,331 hectares or nearly 70 percent of the total area planted to rice are still potentially irrigable. Some 79,281 has. or 70.6 percent of these non-irrigated rice lands are in the Samar provinces, where the problem of rice insufficiency is most serious. The high cost and difficulty of bringing their produce to market centers as a result of inadequate transport facilities have forced farmers to sell to middlemen at prices much lower than the prevailing market levels, which in turn, has not encouraged them to be more efficient and to improve the productivity of their farms. Because of high transport costs, prices of fertilizers and other modern agricultural inputs become so high relative to the farmgate prices of outputs that farmers are not able to afford them. Agricultural extension workers are also discouraged from visiting areas not accessible by roads and, therefore, are not able to service farmers in these isolated areas who are in most need of technical assistance. Finally, poor communications prevents effective distribution of rice to deficit areas which forces farmers to grow rice in ill-suited soil to meet food requirements and increases the cost of rice that is purchased.

C. Environmental Degradation. The rapid depletion of the forests and fishing grounds in Eastern Visayas is another critical factor that has contributed to the erosion of the already low productivity and incomes of the poor. Such deterioration reduces, for most households, the supply of traditional and cheap goods and inputs to production and exacerbates the worsening conditions of the region's eco-system. The extensive denudation of the forest has diminished the availability of wood for cooking fuel and for construction purposes and has, likewise, accelerated soil

erosion, destroyed critical watershed and increased the problem of siltation in rivers and irrigation facilities. Over-fishing along the coasts has limited the catch and incomes of the municipal fishermen.

Along with illegal logging, indiscriminate "Kaingin" or burning to clear land and undergrowth for cultivation by lowland immigrants is mainly responsible for the extensive denudation and soil erosion of the region's forest lands, especially in Leyte. In many cases, such indiscriminate burning has led to destructive brush fires that kill the young trees and wanton destruction of the forests, so that during the monsoons, landslides and floods hit the low areas.

Likewise, some of the rivers and lakes in Eastern Visayas are generally drying up and becoming silted. In the heavy populated coastal areas, the haphazard mining of sand for the making of concrete hollow-blocks for use in the construction industry and other infrastructure projects has threatened some residential and agricultural areas with encroachment by the sea. The loss of much of the region's mangrove forest along the coasts through indiscriminate cutting for firewood (or even for fishponds) has further precipitated the steady incursion of the sea on the coastal areas. In Eastern Samar, the Taft River is heavily polluted as a result of the wastes coming from the Bagacay Copper Mines, causing the destruction of marine life and vegetation along the waters of the river. This has seriously affected the livelihood of a number of families, most of whom depend on upland farming and fishing. It is also indicative of the lack of early safeguards and controls against pollution and the deterioration of the region's eco-system that would likely become even more serious as more industries (i.e. the copper smelter and phosphatic fertilizer plants) are established and as modern inputs in agriculture, i.e. pesticides, are used more commonly in Eastern Visayas.

The worsening pollution of the region's environment affects the livelihood and the quality of life of the poor more directly than that of the rich. Many of the poor families live in dilapidated and congested barong-barongs (temporary houses

made of light materials, i.e. nipa, bamboo slats, etc,). Thus, respiratory and other contagious diseases are prevalent, and the lack of sufficient potable and sanitation facilities contributes to the high incidence of waterborne parasitic and infectious diseases among the poor, especially considering many parts of the region are schistosomiasis-endemic areas. High rates of morbidity reduces the labor productivity of the poor, and for many of the landless workers, deprive them of a major asset (e.g. good health).

D. Heavy Dependence on Coconut. Meanwhile, the topography, climate and soils of Eastern Visayas has made coconut the region's predominant crop, with about 42.4 percent of total agricultural areas planted to it. Coconut farms together with rice lands account for almost two-thirds of Eastern Visayas aggregate farm areas. Approximately one-third of the region's total farm households rely mainly on coconut for their major source of income, while a similarly large number of farm households depend on this cash crop for part of their income.

With this heavy dependence of the agriculture sector on coconut, the region's economy, in turn, becomes highly vulnerable to the fluctuating market prices for copra. During times of depressed copra prices, as has been the case since mid-1979 up to the present, commercial and trading activities in the region slacken, affecting all other sectors of the economy. Many households dependent on coconut are forced to borrow from usurers or obtain cash advances from middlemen with the condition that they sell copra to them. Although no interest is usually charged, the farmers are not able to sell to other buyers who may offer relatively higher prices. Indeed, copra farm prices (offered to farmers) in Eastern Visayas (especially in the Samar provinces) usually range from only 50 - 70 percent of the prevailing domestic market prices. In addition, the region's coconut industry is saddled with other serious problems that have contributed to its sub-par performance in recent years, among which are the proliferation of old trees, their

low productivity, the non-usage of improved production practices like fertilization, weeding and proper spacing, and the difficulty of transporting copra due to poor roads. A more complete socio-economic profile of coconut farmers in Eastern Visayas can be found in the Cornista Study^{8/}.

E. Limited Manufacturing Activities and Off-Farm Employment Opportunities.

The region's economic growth is further constrained by the absence of an industrial base that could stimulate complementary small-scale revenue-generating activities by private entrepreneurs and lead to an expansion of off-farm employment opportunities. The local manufacturing sector, composed chiefly of a number of small industries and a few large establishments, contributes only one-seventh of gross regional output and employs a mere seven percent of the labor force. This lack of industrial development in Eastern Visayas is attributed to certain fundamental problems and weaknesses that are interrelated and having to do with (a) the lack of capital and credit facilities, (b) poor marketing systems, (c) lack of infrastructure facilities, (d) shortage of entrepreneurial skills and (e) the inadequate transfer of appropriate technology. Despite the rising number of financial institutions in the region, their assistance to local industries through the provision of funds for start-up capital and credit leaves much to be desired. Government officials, small businessmen and would-be entrepreneurs are unanimous in pointing out the difficulty in obtaining credit from banks and other financing institutions owing to their rigid requirements for collateral and equity, the stringent and numerous documentation requirements and the long time it takes banks to process applications, all of which invariably increase the cost of securing loans.

The small size of local markets and the apparent absence of information on the needs of markets outside the region and abroad have resulted in the slow expansion in the demand for locally-produced goods. Such^a situation offers no

^{8/} Luzviminda Cornita, Coconut Farmers Profile: Eastern Visayas Region, USAID, 1981.

incentives for entrepreneurs to expand, let alone, improve the quality of their output. Significant marketing links between local small-scale enterprises and firms in major trade centers like Cebu and Manila are almost non-existent. This results in the inefficient delivery and distribution of locally manufactured goods and the proliferation of middlemen handling the distribution, and in turn, absorbing a greater portion of the profit margins than the small producers. The necessary infrastructure support to industries like power, transportation and communication facilities are inadequate, especially outside the cities and provincial capitals. Local entrepreneurs, thus, incur higher production and opportunity costs vis-a-vis their counterparts in the other regions because of higher transport costs, more expensive power rates and an unreliable communication system.

F. Inadequate Infrastructure Facilities. The infrastructure needs of the region, particularly in the three Samar provinces and Southern Leyte, are still very large. About 16 municipalities and a large portion of the rural barangays in the region are not linked to the major road network and are inaccessible by all-weather roads. Though the construction of the Maharlika highway has given rise to many secondary/^{and}arterial roads, many of the roads linking towns and capitals are in poor shape and feeder roads have barely begun to penetrate the hinterland areas of Samar where many rural folks live, partly because of the rugged terrain. As a result, there is a serious shortage of buses and other transport vehicles carrying passengers and commodities from outlying towns and barangays to urban areas. Like the farmers in the rural barangays, entrepreneurs in municipalities that are distant from large population centers like Tacloban and the provincial capitals find it very costly to market and deliver their processed goods or raw materials to and from/^{these}places because of transportation difficulties..

Improvement of port facilities, meanwhile, although being undertaken in Leyte and Western Samar, are also needed in the other three provinces not merely to

encourage more vessels to call on these ports and help boost manufacturing and trade activities, but more so because the inferior state of the roads in these provinces has made shipping the best alternative mode of transport.

Considerable irrigation potentials still remain to be tapped. The local water supply system for agricultural, industrial and domestic use can also be further improved. In 1975, about 44.5 percent of the region's population got their drinking water from government-built water facilities, mostly from artesian wells (deep well or water pump) built by the Bureau of Public Works. Piped water was available to only 13 percent of the population, however.

Existing power supply is mainly provided by small generating units (with capacities ranging from 30 to 60 MW) usually serving the poblacion on a dusk-to-midnight basis and are quite high, costing some ₱1.40 per kwh compared to the average ₱1.00 per kwh rate in the other Visayas regions and in Bicol and ₱0.35 kwh in Metro Manila. The region's poorly developed communication facilities have made it difficult for local entrepreneurs to obtain and disseminate relevant information on markets, prices, production techniques and other related news. The lack of a reliable telephone system has made it burdensome and costly to place a long-distance call to Manila from any of the cities (including Tacloban, the regional center), and the provincial capitals. Telephone connection between cities and provincial capitals in the region are non-existent. The telegraphic system is the only dependable communication outlet but even with the growing number of telegraph stations, the delivery of messages usually takes at least a day, if within the region, and two days, if outside.

There are likewise local demands for small-scale infrastructure related to the major economic pursuits and potentials of the people in the region. These include cold storage facilities, public markets, slaughterhouses, warehouses,

and social infrastructure like health centers and schoolbuildings. There are only a few ice plants and cold storage facilities in Region VIII, and this is the chief reason for the high spoilage of the fish catch of local fishermen and their inability to supply interior towns and rural barangays with fish and other marine products.

G. Past Government Neglect and Biased Policies. The region's widespread poverty and depressed economic conditions have been exacerbated by past government policies that largely tended to favor the growth and development of the central and highly urbanized regions, i.e., Metropolitan Manila and the surrounding provinces and Cebu, at the expense of the rest of the country. These policies have resulted in the concentration of industries, public infrastructure, government and financial institutions, international trade and investments in these favored areas to the detriment of a more balanced development of incomes and investments in the other regions, including Eastern Visayas.

The unbalanced pattern of resource allocation and industrialization which marked Philippine development for several decades through to the 1970's have contributed significantly to the region's prevailing development problems. On one hand, it resulted in the nation's industrial structure becoming highly capital-intensive and import-dependent, and therefore, not conducive to the growth of domestic or rural industries that rely on indigenous raw materials. The latter are the type of industries that could flourish in Region VIII and help generate more off-farm employment, improve labor productivity and increase the sources of income of the local people. On the other hand, the national economy, has been dependent on the region's export crops (coconut, abaca, and sugar) for a good part of the country's foreign exchange that is needed to pay for the imports of the manufacturing sector. This situation has helped sustain the region's key role as a producer of primary

agricultural exports, but, ironically, a significant portion of the returns accrue to the exporters and banking concerns in the metropolitan area rather than to the small agricultural producers in the region. Consequently, profits are not reinvested in the expansion of rural employment and productivity in the region but go to finance urban-based capital-intensive industry elsewhere. Likewise, the bulk of the country's limited credit resources goes to the large-scale industries in Metro Manila and other major urban areas while small firms and borrowers have found it difficult to borrow from credit institutions at reasonable rates and, often, forced to borrow from non-institutional sources that provide credit at exorbitant rates.

The virtual neglect of the rural areas by past GOP administration has resulted in the lack of public infrastructure in Region VIII, especially prior to the 1970's. This serious inadequacy of all-weather feeder or farm-to-market roads, irrigation, seaports and other productive infrastructure inhibited the access of the region's rural population to better markets and opportunities for higher incomes. The growth of the region's rural sector has been restrained, and the job-creating capacity of its agriculture has not been able to keep pace with the growing surplus of rural labor. As a result, underemployment has become widespread and a large number of the region's rural workers (especially the young) have migrated to urban centers, mostly outside the region.

The poor state of economic development in some critical areas and the apparent apathy shown by the central government have given rise to insurgency and peace and order problems in Eastern Visayas, particularly in the Samar provinces. Thus, an increasing number of the local people have been persuaded or forced to support the dissidents and commit "subversion" or acts of violence against the civilian and military authorities in the region.

H. Inadequate Domestic Resource Mobilization. In Eastern Visayas, possibly more than in some of the other richer regions, the lack of domestic resources that can be mobilized is seriously inhibiting local government capacity to pursue and implement development programs and projects to help alleviate poverty. This is due primarily to the limited income base of the region's predominantly rural economy, the related low demand for goods among its people and the consequent lack of potentially viable investment opportunities available for its private sector. Moreover, there are also institutional constraints impeding the mobilization of local resources in the region. These stem mainly from the overall social and political power structure that has been inherited from the colonial period, based on patronage alliances, and controlled by an elite group that included landowners, politicians and even Chinese merchants. The paternalistic system that has been sustained in most parts of the region has eroded local initiatives, and served to undercut the ability of local governments to resist political, commercial and financial exploitation by powerful vested-interests groups.

The difficulty in getting qualified technical and managerial personnel to work in rural areas also poses a severe constraint to improving local resource mobilization and local management in Region VIII. The relative scarcity of administrative, managerial and technical skills in the poorer provinces and rural municipalities in the region is seriously inhibiting the capacity of their local governments for planning and implementation of development programs. And where skills may be available, local governments are unable to attract such qualified people due to the low salary scales, remoteness, and the lack of quality education, recreation, health and other social amenities that are more readily found in the other larger urban centers in the country.

VII. An Assessment of the Region's Development Plan and the Constraints to its Implementation.

The Five-Year Development Plan of Region VIII reflects government awareness of the major development problems and the economic and social difficulties it faces in trying to accelerate / ^{economic} growth while alleviating some of the more glaring manifestations of widespread poverty in the area. The Plan sets forth the basic policies and major development projects that need to be carried out, in the hope of arriving at effective solutions to overcome the various problems that are contributing most to the spread of poverty in Eastern Visayas. Specifically, the broad objectives of the regional Development Plan are to: (1) increase regional contribution to national development; (2) generate more employment opportunities; (3) increase agricultural productivity; (4) improve infrastructure facilities; (5) provide basic services to a rapidly urbanizing society; (6) improve the peace and order situation in areas with subversive elements; (7) provide more efficient use of manpower, natural and financial resources; (8) achieve more equitable distribution of income; and (9) strengthen administrative capability supportive of regional development.^{9/}

This section provides an assessment of the major strategies of the regional plan and of other GOP policy reforms and efforts to address the key causes of poverty that have been discussed earlier, while pointing out the constraints likely to confront both national and local governments in its implementation. It is inevitable that in the long run, given the complexity and magnitude of the region's problems, the successful implementation of the region's

^{9/} Eastern Visayas Five-Year Development Plan, 1978-1982, NEDA Region VIII, Tacloban City, September 1977, p. 13.

development strategy will be heavily dependent upon the extent to which the major constraints to carrying it out can be effectively overcome.

A. Instituting Policy Reforms and Intensifying GOP and Local Government Development Efforts and Programs. Since the mid-70's, the GOP has instituted a number of national policy measures aimed at reducing the disparities among regions and between rural and urban areas. The National Five-Year Development Plan is directed at balanced growth with equity, and is focused on enhancing agricultural production, improving labor-intensive small-scale industries and promoting labor-intensive non-traditional exports. The GOP has also devoted its efforts and resources to the task of identifying and resolving some of the key constraints to growth and poverty alleviation in the countryside. Other long term measures related to an overall industrial development program covering small and medium industry development, tariff reforms, regional dispersal of industries and the industrial estate and export processing zone programs, and the improvement of the financial system -- all of which should ultimately benefit regions outside Manila -- have been adopted or are being proposed. Substantial public investment in rural infrastructure and support services for rice and corn farmers have been made, although with the massive requirements of the rural sector, these still remain insufficient.

The GOP, likewise, has frequently articulated its intentions and has implemented several programs to strengthen local governments capacity to undertake development programs on their own. Recognizing that its efforts to pursue development projects and construct needed infrastructure in rural areas are hampered by the marked economic, social and cultural diversity prevalent in the country, the GOP has taken the initiative towards decentralization. The five-year development

plans and development investment programs formulated by each of the 13 regions articulate the strategies and goals of local governments (with some assistance from the national government) to accelerate economic development in their respective localities. Steps have also been undertaken to strengthen the administrative, financial, management and coordinative capabilities of provincial, local and regional authorities, and to get a greater number of local residents involved in the implementation of development programs. These efforts are aimed in generating increased bottom-up participation in the regions.

There are a number of factors constraining both GOP and local government efforts to effectively pursue their rural-oriented development strategies. For one, GOP ability to direct investment and resources towards more balanced growth among regions is tempered by several factors, including a political system that generally favors the few richer regions. National funds allocations, for instance, are based on a criteria that favors richer, more populated and urbanized regions rather than on needs; and on the ability of the region/province to articulate its demand and influence (politically) national leaders other than on the region's ability (or inability) to mobilize local resources to support development activities. This obviously works to the disadvantage of the poorer regions and provinces and rural municipalities who cannot generate enough domestic resources for their own development needs. Thus, in many cases, available government resources are not being channelled towards areas and sectors where these can be most effective in improving the economic well-being of a vast majority.

Serious balance of payments difficulties and budgetary shortfalls are also adversely affecting GOP commitments to national programs and investments with broad impact. With the limited domestic and external resources that are currently

available, the GOP is now pressured to balance the need to maintain overall economic growth without compromising its own national development priorities -- a situation that does not augur well for the more depressed regions needing immediate attention like Region VIII.

B. Improving Agricultural Production, Productivity, and Marketing Technology. The country has made significant progress in recent years in improving agricultural production, productivity and marketing technology. This has been the result of a number of interrelated rural development activities, not all of which relate to agriculture itself. These have included the construction of rural infrastructure and other national programs increasing access to organized credit, research, extension and marketing services for agricultural production as well as for rural industries.

The current five-year development plan of Region VIII envisages the continued implementation of these development activities to increase agricultural productivity in the region. Self-sufficiency in rice, corn and meat production is a prime, though ambitious, objective. Particular emphasis are being given on the intensification of land use through expanded irrigation, multiple cropping and the increased use of high-yielding seed varieties; the development of more effective farm management and farm support systems; the development of improved breeds of livestock and more stable feed grain supplies; and improvement of fishermen's skills and formation of fishermen's cooperatives. The growing of non-traditional crops which thrive well on the region's wet climate conditions like coffee, black pepper, cacao, pineapple, citronelia and even ipil-ipil, are also being encouraged as a means to increase and diversify the income sources of local farmers, and possibly lessen the region's dependence on traditional crops.

The physical and economic isolation among and within the municipalities and provinces in the region, and its effects in limiting access to improved production

and marketing techniques is one of the chief causes of the low productivity levels and also presents an obstacle to raising them. In addition, the relative small farm size, the lack of farm technicians, inadequate information available on appropriate techniques and markets, high cost of inputs, and the inadequate credit facilities in the region are some of the additional constraints that local farmers will have to contend with.

C. Promoting Industries and Increasing Off-Farm Employment Opportunities.

Both the GOP and the local government in Region VIII are heavily banking on the development of the region's geothermal power resources to attract into the area intermediate and capital goods industries with strong potentials for forward and backward industry linkages in the hope of stimulating private investments and increasing local employment opportunities. This is a big step towards developing an industrial base that could propel more economic activities in Eastern Visayas, although the concomitant problems it brings are numerous. The massive investment requirements; the highly capital-intensive nature of these major industries and possibly, most of the secondary and tertiary industries; technological factors; and the trade-offs for the region, in terms of pollution and other ecological factors, are among the principal problems and constraints that will be confronted by both national and local governments in this area.

In addition, mini-industrial estates and industrial centers are being established in several strategic and favorable locations in Region VIII to encourage labor-intensive small- and medium-scale industries in rural areas using indigenous raw materials like copra, sugar, wood, rootcrops, marine products, non-metallic minerals and construction materials. However, the expansion of some of these industries will likely be hampered by the relatively weak potential growth of domestic demand. The viability of rural industries and their ability to grow and create new jobs

will also be affected by several factors including the non-availability of cheap credit, skilled manpower and simple technology; problems of local monopolies (and monopsonies); and the absence of dependable infrastructure facilities especially, transportation and communications. GOP macro policies would also have an impact on the development of labor-intensive rural industries in so far as it will affect the distorted industrial structure of the economy, reduce its capital-bias, improve the fiscal and financial incentive structure and assist small- and medium-scale industries, especially those outside of Metro Manila.

D. Improving Infrastructure Facilities. One of the foremost measures taken by the government to improve the distribution of productive assets in the rural areas is through accelerated public investments in rural infrastructure. Government expenditures for irrigation systems, highways and farm-to-market roads, national and municipal ports, power facilities, water supply and rural electrification in Region VIII have greatly increased during the last decade. Continued GOP support for constructing and upgrading similar physical infrastructure in the region is expected, with added emphasis on energy development. Local governments, though, will have to shoulder an increasing share of the investments for these facilities and for constructing other smaller forms of productive infrastructure that fit their needs. The inadequate domestic resources that can be mobilized by local governments, however, is a key constraint, particularly for the poorer provinces and municipalities.

E. Improvement of Environmental Conditions. Although not too explicit about it, the Development Plan expects the region's deforestation problems to be reversed through agro-forestation efforts that could provide sufficient vegetative cover to prevent soil erosion, conserve watershed areas and enable forest occupants to cultivate the lands without impairing the productive capacity of the area. Strict enforcement of penalties against illegal logging, fishing,

mining and quarrying activities are to be implemented to minimize over-exploitation of the region's resources and protect its eco-system. An Environmental Sanitation Program that aims to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases through the improvement of the water supply system and providing proper excreta and other waste disposal systems in rural areas, and a regional Housing Program to upgrade sites and services for dwelling units which lack basic amenities and to relocate and resettle families in unsanitary and unsafe areas are also to be undertaken. Provisions for pollution control in the region, however, are conspicuously missing in the Plan.

Attempts at controlling the heavy erosion of the region's mountains by enforcing strict punishment on indiscriminate burning and illegal logging and by intensifying the government reforestation program have not been entirely successful. Growing population pressures for land and for other resources needed to sustain livelihood are the principal constraints to improving environmental conditions in the region. The scarcity of capital resources for investment in reforestation, pollution control, better housing and improved water and sanitation facilities is another major factor. The absolute poverty of most of the population, particularly in the rural areas, together with the inadequate mobilization of domestic resources, are also significant constraints.

VIII. Other Donors

The major foreign donors in Eastern Visayas are the World Bank, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Canada and USAID. The IBRD and Australian government assistance to the region are in the form of technical and financial support to the Samar Integrated Rural Development Project. This integrated area development effort is a comprehensive program involving the construction and improvement of much-needed infrastructure facilities in the three Samar provinces. One of the components of the Project is a schistosomiasis control program in Samar island.

Japanese assistance, meanwhile, goes to roads and highways construction and improvement, the rehabilitation of the ferry service systems in the region and the development and generation of power from the geothermal fields at Tongonan, Leyte. The New Zealand government also provides technical and commodity assistance to the Tongonan geothermal power project. For its part, the International Research Development Council (IRDC) of Canada gives grants and technical assistance to the Visayas State College of Agriculture in Leyte for rootcrop research and development activities.

Below is a breakdown of the on-going development activities of other donor agencies and governments in Region VIII.

Other Donors Activities in Region VIII

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Life of Project</u>	<u>Amount of Loan/Grant (\$ million)</u>
<u>Sector: Agriculture</u>				
1) National Rootcrops Research and Outreach Programme	IRDC (Canada)	Visayas State College of Agriculture (VISCA)	1977-80	\$ 0.275

Description: Project is in support of the rootcrop research and development activities of the Philippine Rootcrops Research and Training Center in VISCA, Baybay, Leyte.

Sector: Integrated Area Development

1) Northern Samar Integrated Rural Development Project-Phase I	Australia	Samar Integrated Rural Development Project Office; National Council for Integrated Area Development (NACIAD)	1979-84	\$30.0
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Description: This project covers the following major development activities in Northern Samar: a) improvement/construction of 443.0 kms. of roads, b) improvement of Catarman airport and development of San Jose and Laong airports, c) the construction of wells, springs, bathing units and filtration system to improve water supply, d) establishment of a power plant and distribution lines, e) feasibility study on road location and feeder road development, f) maintenance of road systems, and g) establishment of telephone distribution lines.

2) Samar Island Rural Development Project	IBRD	- do -	1980-85	\$27.0
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Description: This project will involve the following: a) construction and improvement of 190.0 kilometers of national roads and 149.7 kms of feeder road in Eastern Samar, b) construction of three communal irrigation systems, c) improvement and rehabilitation of the national port of Catbalogan and the municipal ports of Dolores and Guian, d) procurement of drilling equipment and materials for the building of some 770 wells and for the installation of 60 filtration systems in Western Samar, e) provision of a comprehensive schistosomiasis control program in Western Samar, f) development of the Catubig River basin in Northern Samar for irrigation and flood control programs.

<u>Project Titles</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	<u>Life of Project</u>	<u>Amount of Loan/Grant (\$ million)</u>
<u>Sector: Infrastructure</u>				
1) Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway/ Related Roads Improvement	OECD (Japan)	Ministry of Public Highways (MPH)	1978-	\$17.7
Description: Project will enhance the PJFH, which is considered the backbone of the entire highway network of the country. Part of the construction/road improvements under this loan package are in Region VIII.				
2) Philippine-Japan Friendship Ferryboat Project	OECD (Japan)	- do -	1978-82	\$14.0
Description: Project involved the reconstruction and improvement of existing ferry service systems in the country, including those in Allen, Northern Samar and Liloan, Southern Leyte.				
3) West Leyte Road Improvement Project	OECD (Japan)	- do -	1979-81	\$ 0.8
Description: Project involves the improvement of approximately 296 kms. of road along the Palo - Carigara - Ormoc - Baybay - Maasin - Sogod Road of the western part of the Leyte Island.				
<u>Sector: Energy</u>				
1) Geothermal Power Development Project	New Zealand	National Power Corporation (NPC)	1974-	\$16.3
Description: Technical assistance, training, scientific and drilling equipments are being provided by the donor government to develop the geothermal energy resources at Tongonan, Leyte and Palimpinon, Negros Oriental.				
2) Geothermal Power Generation on Leyte Island	OECD (Japan)	- do -	1980-	\$87.5
Description: Project will involve the construction of three 37.5 MW geothermal power generators in Tongonan, Leyte that could provide electric power for the industrial estate in Leyte and the electricity needs of the region and other nearby provinces.				

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STATISTICAL ANNEX

TABLE A
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF EASTERN VISAYAS
By Industrial Origin, CY 77 - 79
(in million pesos)

	At Current Prices			Percent to Total GDP			Growth Rate	
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry	2,141	2,314	2,572	44.1	45.5	46.5	8.1	11.1
Industrial Sector	1,625	1,472	1,265	33.4	28.9	22.8	(9.4)	(14.1)
Mining & Quarrying	19	28	69	0.4	0.6	1.2	47.4	146.4
Manufacturing	491	589	759	10.1	11.6	13.7	20.0	28.9
Construction	1,092	822	392	22.5	16.2	7.1	(24.7)	(52.3)
Elec., gas and water	23	33	45	0.5	0.6	0.8	43.5	36.4
Service Sector	1,094	1,300	1,700	22.5	25.6	30.7	18.8	30.8
Transport, Communication & Storage	119	132	191	2.4	2.6	3.4	10.9	44.7
Commerce	604	728	975	12.4	14.3	17.6	20.5	33.9
Services (others)	371	440	534	7.6	8.7	9.7	18.6	21.4
Gross Domestic Product	4,860	5,086	5,537	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.7	8.9
Philippine GDP	155,631	179,497	221,926				15.3	23.6

Source: Regional Income Accounts, NEDA.

TABLE B
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF EASTERN VISAYAS
By Industrial Origin, CY 77 - 79
(in million pesos)

	At Constant 1972 Prices			Percent to Total GDP			Growth Rate	
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry	1,031	1,059	1,116	42.1	44.1	48.4	2.7	5.4
Industrial Sector	850	740	544	34.7	30.8	23.6	(12.9)	(26.5)
Mining & Quarrying	13	15	25	0.5	0.6	1.1	15.4	66.7
Manufacturing	273	311	345	11.2	12.9	15.0	13.9	10.9
Construction	554	402	159	22.6	16.7	6.9	(27.4)	(60.4)
Elec., gas and water	10	12	15	0.4	0.5	0.7	20.0	25.0
Service Sector	566	603	647	23.1	25.1	28.0	6.5	7.3
Transport, Communication & Storage	59	61	62	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.4	1.6
Commerce	299	318	349	12.2	13.2	5.1	6.4	9.7
Other Services	208	224	236	8.5	9.3	10.2	7.7	5.4
Gross Domestic Product	2,447	2,402	2,307	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1.8)	(4.0)
Philippine GDP	77,990	82,566	87,328				5.9	5.8

Source: Regional Income Accounts, NEDA.

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TABLE C
GENERAL LAND USE OF EASTERN VISAYAS
AS OF DECEMBER, 1977
(percentage to regional total)

VEGETATIVE COVER	Leyte	Southern Leyte	Western Samar	Eastern Samar	Northern Samar	Biliran	Total (hectares)
Commercial Forest	16.5	4.2	31.8	27.5	19.1	0.9	486,689
Non-Commercial Forest	19.3	1.4	30.9	23.8	21.4	3.2	368,467
Brushland	13.7	9.9	31.2	27.3	12.9	4.8	124,276
Cogon/Openland	15.2	10.2	30.8	25.8	15.4	1.8	114,131
Marsh or Swamp	13.4	0.7	58.3	11.4	15.9	0.4	65,076
Agricultural Area	38.3	12.6	18.3	14.4	13.4	3.1	915,613
Roads, Rivers and Residential Areas	38.3	12.6	18.3	14.4	13.4	3.1	68,917
Total	26.7	8.1	26.2	20.2	16.2	2.6	2,143,169

Source: NEDA Region VIII.

TABLE D
 GENERAL LAND USE OF EASTERN VISAYAS
 AS OF DECEMBER, 1977
 (percentage to provincial total)

VEGETATIVE COVER	Leyte	Southern Leyte	Western Leyte	Eastern Samar	Northern Samar	Biliran	Total
Commercial Forest	14.0	11.7	27.6	30.8	26.8	8.0	22.7
Non-commercial Forest	12.5	2.9	20.3	20.1	22.6	21.3	17.2
Brushland	3.0	7.1	6.9	7.8	4.6	10.7	5.8
Cogon/Openland	3.0	6.7	6.3	6.8	5.1	3.6	5.3
Marsh or Swamp	1.5	2.7	6.8	1.7	3.0	0.4	3.0
Agricultural Area	61.3	66.3	29.9	30.3	35.3	50.7	42.7
Roads, Rivers and Residential Areas	4.6	5.0	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.8	3.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NFDA Region VIII

TABLE E
TOTAL DEPOSIT LIABILITIES, BY TYPE
Eastern Visayas Region
(In Thousand Pesos)

Type of Deposit	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Demand	49,131	73,157	49,582	78,837
Savings	95,216	118,124	123,499	156,087
Time	41,402	46,131	61,343	69,881
Foreign Currency	-	-	83	215
Others	-	-	27	18,083
TOTAL	185,749	237,412	234,534	323,103

Source: NRO - VIII Survey on Banking Resources
Regional Statistical Yearbook 1980, NEDA

TABLE F
LOAN EXPOSURE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, BY TYPE
Eastern Visayas Region
(In Thousand Pesos)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Agriculture	206,906	602,494	179,257	232,093
Commercial	48,280	99,899	30,816	39,128
Industrial	14,899	116,304	11,881	29,779
Real Estate, Housing and long term loans	32,502	6,348	24,136	49,295
Masicap Assisted	293	-	1,234	1,694
Unsecured, personal and other short term loans	-	2,968	2,139	2,447
Others	9,011	-	35,318	45,492
TOTAL	391,891	828,013	284,781	399,928

Source: NRO - VIII Survey on Banking Resource
Regional Statistical Yearbook 1980, NEDA

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TABLE G
 EASTERN VISAYAS HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER,
 BY GAINFUL AND NON-GAINFUL OCCUPATION, BY PROVINCE, 1975
 (in '000s)

	Leyte	Southern Leyte	Eastern Samar	Northern Samar	Western Samar	Total Region VIII	Total Philippines
Total Population (10 yrs. & over)	820.1	191.5	198.8	235.3	317.4	1,763.0	29,149.2
Gainful Occupations	358.0	69.6	80.8	98.5	144.3	751.1	12,419.0
Wage & Salary	110.9	14.1	15.6	23.5	25.7	189.8	5,239.7
Private	88.4	9.2	10.0	17.7	17.9	143.2	4,304.8
Government	22.5	4.8	5.6	5.8	7.8	46.6	832.9
In Own Business	179.4	44.8	48.1	56.0	86.9	415.2	5,107.0
Self-employed	170.0	42.1	45.0	54.9	83.1	395.0	4,375.8
Employer	9.4	2.7	3.1	1.1	3.8	20.2	731.2
Unpaid Family Worker	64.7	10.4	16.8	18.3	31.3	141.4	1,933.2
Not Stated	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	4.5	98.5
Non-Gainful Occupations	446.0	108.4	111.7	130.6	166.5	963.2	15,723.0
Housekeepers	193.8	47.9	46.6	57.7	72.3	418.2	6,385.8
Students	180.5	48.7	47.6	54.1	64.6	395.5	7,030.9
Pensioners & other retired	7.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	11.1	260.6
Other Non-Gainful Activity or no activity reported	64.3	10.8	16.7	18.1	28.4	138.4	2,044.5
New Entrants	16.0	13.5	6.3	6.3	6.6	48.7	1,007.2

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

TABLE H
 EASTERN VISAYAS HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, 10 YEARS AND OVER,
 GAINFULLY EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION, BY PROVINCE, 1975
 (percent of total employed)

Occupation	Leyte	Southern Leyte	Eastern Samar	Northern Samar	Western Samar	Total Region VIII	Total Philippines
Professionals, technical & related workers	4.1	4.6	4.7	3.8	3.5	4.0	5.1
Professors & teachers	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1
Doctors, nurses & other med.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
Administrative, exec., & managers	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.1
Clerical Workers	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.2	3.9
Private wage & salary	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	2.3
Government wage & salary	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.6
Sales Workers	6.1	5.3	3.7	3.4	4.0	5.0	7.5
Working Proprietors	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.3
Salesmen & related workers	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.1	3.8
Farmers & Farm Managers	37.9	52.4	46.8	49.9	44.7	43.1	28.1
Wage & Salary	2.3	0.9	0.5	3.2	0.6	1.8	1.0
In own business	35.6	51.4	46.2	46.7	44.1	41.3	27.1
Farm Workers	26.4	15.8	21.1	20.4	21.2	23.1	20.9
Wage & Salary	9.8	2.0	2.8	2.9	1.6	5.9	6.9
Unpaid Family Worker	16.4	13.8	18.3	17.3	19.5	17.1	13.9
Hunters	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Fishermen	5.4	6.6	8.5	4.7	10.2	6.6	4.6
Wage & Salary	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.8	0.8
In own business	4.3	5.3	6.5	3.6	6.8	4.8	3.2
Unpaid Family Workers	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.6
Loggers & Other Forestry	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Miners, Quarrymen & related workers	0.3	0.03	0.06	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Transport & Communications	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.9	4.3
Drivers, Road Transport	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	3.4
Craftsmen, Production Process	7.3	4.9	6.1	5.4	7.9	6.8	12.7
Spinners, weavers, knitters	0.3	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9
Tailors, sewers, embroiderers	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.5
Toolsmakers, machinists	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.5
Carpenters, related workers	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.5

Table H (cont.)	Leyte	Southern Leyte	Eastern Samar	Northern Samar	Western Samar	Total Region VIII	Total Philippines
Service, sports & related type	5.3	4.5	4.2	6.5	3.5	4.9	8.1
Firefighters, policemen, guards	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Housemaids, cooks, maids	4.0	3.2	3.1	5.2	2.3	3.7	5.3
Stevedores & related freight handlers	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Laborers, not elsewhere classified	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.5
Other unidentified occupation	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(number)	358,002	69,582	80,778	98,487	144,291	751,140	12,418,996

Note: Percentages may not add up to major occupation group total as some occupations are omitted.

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

TABLE I
Distribution of Families and Family Income
by Income Class
(in percent)

	<u>Number of Families</u>				<u>Total Family Income</u>	
	<u>Philippines</u>		<u>Eastern Visayas</u>		<u>1975^{1/}</u>	
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Phils.</u>	<u>Eastern Vis.</u>
Total (in thousands; in million pesos)	6,859	6,347	442	431	₱ 40,059	₱ 2,134
Less than 1,000	2.7	17.3	1.4	31.8	0.3	0.2
1,000 - 1,999	11.0	24.0	15.2	32.7	2.9	4.8
2,000 - 2,999	18.6	17.7	22.6	14.4	8.0	11.4
3,000 - 3,999	17.4	12.5	17.9	6.6	10.3	12.8
4,000 - 4,999	13.2	7.5	13.0	4.5	10.1	11.8
5,000 - 5,999	9.5	5.0	8.2	2.9	8.8	9.2
6,000 - 7,999	10.9	6.4	9.5	4.1	12.8	13.4
8,000 - 9,999	5.9	3.6	4.3	1.2	9.1	7.9
10,000 -14,999	5.9	3.7	5.2	1.2	12.1	12.9
15,000 -19,999	2.4	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.9	3.6
20,000 -29,999	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	5.9	3.8
30,000 and over	1.1	0.3	0.9	-	12.8	8.2
Average Family Income pesos	5,840	3,736	4,834	3,018		

1/ total in million pesos

Source: NCSO Special Release No. 190

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Table J1. Population Growth and Migration Trends, By Province, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1960-1980

<u>Item</u>	<u>Leyte</u>	<u>S. Leyte</u>	<u>W. Samar</u>	<u>E. Samar</u>	<u>N. Samar</u>	<u>Region VIII E.Visayas</u>	<u>Philippines (000)</u>
Population (1000):							
1960	963	210	369	238	261	2,041	27,088
1970	1,111	251	442	271	306	2,381	36,684
1975	1,203	275	478	287	355	2,600	42,071
1980	1,302	297	509	321	383	2,812	47,914
Average Annual Net Population Growth Rate (%):							
1960-70	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.6	3.0
1970-75	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2	3.0	1.8	2.8
1975-80	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.6
Net Change (1000):							
1960-70	148	41	73	33	45	340	9,596
1970-75	92	25	36	16	49	219	5,387
1975-80	99	21	31	34	28	212	5,843
Net Migration (1000):							
1960-70	-100	-12	-1	-70	-4	-187	n.a.
1970-75						-5	n.a.
Natural Increase (1000):							
1960-70	248	53	74	103	49	527	9,596
1970-75						224	5,386
Ave. Annual Net Migration as % of Average Population:							
1960-70	-0.96	-0.52	-0.02	-2.76	-0.14	-0.85	0.0
1970-75						-0.02	0.0
Ave. Annual Rate of Natural Increase (%):							
1960-70	2.4	2.3	1.8	4.1	1.7	2.4	3.0
1970-75						0.9	2.8

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

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Table J2. Number of 1960-1970 Intra-Regional Migrants, By Province and Major Region of Origin and Destination, Eastern Visayas

Province or Region of Destination	Province or Region of Origin					Total E.Visayas & Intra-Regional	Western and Mindanao ^{2/}				Total Inter-Regional In-migrants	Total In-migrants	Intercensal Immigration Rate (Per 1000 pop)
	Leyte	S.Leyte	W.Samar	E.Samar	N.Samar		Southern Tagalog ^{1/}	Manila	C.Visayas	Mindanao ^{2/}			
Leyte	-	1,626	2,941	3,885	743	9,195	2,374	11,037	12,914	5,403	33,801	42,996	41.5
S. Leyte	2,075	-	0	62	145	2,282	441	1,290	3,009	3,369	8,439	10,721	46.6
W. Samar	2,993	282	-	3,544	1,199	8,018	635	4,429	1,534	432	7,837	15,855	39.0
E. Samar	1,109	29	1,608	-	481	3,227	789	2,749	783	532	5,563	8,790	34.6
N. Samar	405	152	1,749	889	-	3,195	598	3,311	1,199	854	7,267	10,462	36.8
Total E.Visayas & Intra-Regional	6,582	2,089	6,298	8,380	2,568	25,917	4,837	22,816	19,439	10,590	62,907	88,824	40.2
Net Migration Flow into (+) or out of (-) Eastern Visayas:													
Southern Tagalog ^{1/}	39,305	2,141	4,489	37,833	5,392	89,160	-84,323						
Manila	14,514	375	2,027	16,075	1,755	34,746		-11,930					
Western & Central Visayas	12,655	1,981	416	1,267	797	17,116			+2,323				
Mindanao ^{2/}	58,159	15,317	2,055	5,403	867	81,801				-71,211			
All Inter-Regional	136,268	20,806	10,378	70,755	11,459	249,666					-186,759		
All Outmigrants	142,850	22,895	16,611	79,135	14,027	275,583						-186,759	
Ave. 1960-1970 Population (000)	1,037	230	406	254	134	2,211							
Intercensal Outmigration Rate (per 1000 pop.)	-137.8	-99.5	-41.1	-311.6	-49.4	-124.6							
Intercensal Net Migration Rate (per 1000 pop.)	-96.3	-52.9	-2.1	-277.0	-12.6	-84.4							

1/ Includes Rizal Province and Suburbs of Manila.

2/ Total of Western, Northern and Southern Mindanao.

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Table J3. Numbers of 1960-1970 Inter-Regional Migrants, by Region of Origin and Region of Destination: Philippines*

Region of Destination	Region of Origin												All Inmigrants
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
I Ilocos		10,228	17,401	5,449	1,459	685	786	1,123	588	523	1,530	15,299	55,071
II Cagayan Valley	29,635		34,232	4,812	1,820	876	609	835	82	202	436	8,996	82,535
III Central Luzon	22,144	10,898		48,458	16,809	10,340	6,839	18,932	1,276	2,204	3,170	67,801	208,871
IV Southern Tagalog	51,837	21,936	151,518		125,981	77,049	40,628	89,160	8,523	10,791	12,087	276,397	865,907
V Bicol	1,948	784	5,600	29,425		3,798	10,079	5,953	402	1,295	1,892	36,951	98,127
VI Western Visayas	642	674	1,890	7,546	3,040		22,230	1,671	2,161	2,619	8,422	22,377	73,272
VII Central Visayas	408	382	1,646	5,660	3,212	22,774		15,445	10,088	17,593	15,585	14,045	106,838
VIII Eastern Visayas	798	228	1,368	4,837	2,831	1,739	17,700		1,136	4,735	4,719	22,816	62,907
IX Western Mindanao	838	342	3,003	2,684	944	17,722	33,799	7,735		44,872	8,909	3,906	124,754
X Northern Mindanao	3,312	2,425	3,794	6,195	3,324	28,452	119,567	33,229	27,745		37,537	11,040	276,620
XI Southern Mindanao	10,008	2,384	20,877	8,468	3,764	101,161	110,884	40,837	19,362	40,336		13,378	371,459
XII City of Manila	21,226	9,301	55,292	62,219	25,830	23,716	14,190	34,746	1,909	2,868	4,104		255,401
All Outmigrants	142,796	59,582	296,621	185,753	189,014	288,312	377,311	249,666	73,272	128,038	98,391	493,006	2,581,762

* Both Sexes

"Significant" inter-regional migration stream

Source: Reprinted from Geographical Patterns of Internal Migration in the Philippines; 1960-1970, NCSO, NEDA, Manila, 1976, p. 40.

Table K1 Length of Farm Operations by Province, Regions V, VI, and VIII, 1971 (Number of Farms)

<u>Province and Region</u>	<u>Total No. of Farms</u>	<u>Number of Farms by Length of Farm Operations</u>					
		<u>1-2 mo.</u>	<u>3-4 mo.</u>	<u>5-6 mo.</u>	<u>7-8 mo.</u>	<u>9-10 mo.</u>	<u>11-12 mo.</u>
Albay	45,740	802	948	22,102	8,136	9,347	4,405
Camarines Norte	15,007	709	896	10,120	1,916	619	747
Camarines Sur	74,166	1,788	4,873	48,979	9,987	4,743	3,796
Catanduanes	16,239	363	909	11,457	3,037	243	228
Masbate	43,224	743	2,861	29,221	5,856	3,566	977
Sorsogon	28,647	458	1,036	19,629	4,435	1,611	1,478
Bicol Region V	<u>223,023</u>	<u>4,863</u>	<u>11,523</u>	<u>141,508</u>	<u>33,367</u>	<u>20,129</u>	<u>11,631</u>
Aklan	19,080	355	1,121	14,276	2,017	586	725
Antique	26,611	1,014	1,879	19,548	2,068	941	1,161
Capiz	28,914	555	1,461	18,339	3,782	2,909	1,868
Iloilo	75,464	933	2,060	38,532	20,780	7,913	5,247
Negros Occidental	40,635	1,082	5,653	18,834	7,092	4,081	3,893
W. Visayas Region VI	<u>190,704</u>	<u>3,939</u>	<u>12,174</u>	<u>109,529</u>	<u>35,739</u>	<u>16,430</u>	<u>12,894</u>
Leyte	89,236	2,375	6,049	54,809	9,064	5,304	11,635
S. Leyte	23,326	605	1,187	17,235	2,171	1,164	964
E. Samar	23,707	970	1,018	15,663	2,952	1,570	1,534
N. Samar	26,798	1,321	2,149	20,458	1,865	569	436
W. Samar	37,080	207	621	27,267	4,317	2,686	1,982
E. Visayas Region VIII	<u>200,147</u>	<u>5,478</u>	<u>11,024</u>	<u>135,432</u>	<u>20,369</u>	<u>11,293</u>	<u>16,551</u>
Philippines	2,354,469	46,903	117,015	1,429,389	362,597	227,365	171,200

Source: 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 46

USAID/Philippines, OD/PE, 5/26/81, CSC, cst

Table K2 Length of Farm Operations by Province, Regions V, VI, and VIII, 1971 (Percentage of Farms)

Province and Region	Total No. of Farms	Percentage of Farms by Length of Farm Operations					
		1-2 mo.	3-4 mo.	5-6 mo.	7-8 mo.	9-10 mo.	11-12 mo.
Albay	45,740	1.8	2.1	48.3	17.8	20.4	9.6
Camarines Norte	15,007	4.7	6.0	67.4	12.8	4.1	5.0
Camarines Sur	74,166	2.4	6.6	66.0	13.5	6.4	5.1
Catanduanes	16,239	2.2	5.6	70.6	18.7	1.5	1.4
Masbate	43,224	1.7	6.6	67.6	13.5	8.3	2.3
Sorsogon	28,647	1.6	3.6	68.5	15.5	5.6	5.2
Bicol Region V	223,023	2.2	5.2	63.4	15.0	9.0	5.2
Aklan	19,080	1.9	5.9	74.8	10.6	3.1	3.8
Antique	26,611	3.8	7.1	73.5	7.8	3.5	4.4
Capiz	28,914	1.9	5.1	63.4	13.1	10.1	6.5
Iloilo	75,464	1.2	2.7	51.1	27.5	10.5	7.0
Negros Occidental	40,635	2.7	13.9	46.3	17.5	10.0	9.6
W. Visayas Region VI	190,704	2.1	6.4	57.4	18.7	8.6	6.8
Leyte	89,236	2.7	6.8	61.4	10.2	5.9	13.0
S. Leyte	23,326	2.6	5.1	73.9	9.3	5.0	4.1
E. Samar	23,707	4.1	4.3	66.1	12.5	6.6	6.5
N. Samar	26,798	4.9	8.0	76.3	7.0	2.1	1.6
W. Samar	37,080	0.6	1.7	73.5	11.6	7.2	5.3
E. Visayas Region VIII	200,147	2.7	5.5	67.7	10.2	5.6	8.3
Philippines	2,354,469	2.0	5.0	60.7	15.4	9.7	7.3

Source: Calculated from 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 46.

Table L. Farm Labor: Distribution and Average Number Employed by Quarter in Each Province, Regions V, VI and VIII, 1971

Province and Region	July-Sept. (1000)	Oct.-Dec. (1000)	Jan.-March (1000)	April-June (1000)	% Difference Highest/ Lowest	Average No. of Farm Workers Employed ^{1/}		
						Permanent	Temporary	Occasional
Albay	685.5	682.0	630.2	569.3	20.4	8	14	17
Camarines Norte	51.3	52.1	49.9	42.9	21.4	6	9	8
Camarines Sur	844.1	801.7	686.6	620.9	35.9	6	10	16
Catanduanes	117.5	118.9	104.6	71.2	67.0	6	14	12
Masbate	152.6	155.3	128.5	115.0	35.0	6	10	10
Sorsogon	151.5	169.8	151.2	157.2	12.3	6	11	8
Bicol Region V	2,002.5	1,979.8	1,751.0	1,576.5	27.0			
Aklan	195.4	208.7	163.6	173.1	27.6	8	9	13
Antique	366.9	510.0	166.8	183.2	205.8	5	3	5
Capiz	230.3	231.1	192.2	194.4	20.2	5	10	14
Iloilo	1,336.5	1,172.0	553.0	353.6	278.0	6	19	22
Negros Occidental	288.0	292.8	235.9	217.7	34.5	6	19	22
W. Visayas Region VI	2,417.1	1,414.6	1,311.5	1,122.0	15.4	10	19	21
Leyte	571.3	650.0	558.4	540.3	20.3	7	12	14
S. Leyte	78.0	80.8	76.7	67.7	19.4	5	5	5
E. Samar	94.8	156.2	105.8	160.4	69.2	6	17	13
N. Samar	96.6	152.8	126.6	136.2	58.2	6	11	33
W. Samar	279.4	293.7	261.4	199.0	47.6	6	11	33
E. Visayas Region VIII	1,120.1	1,333.5	1,128.9	1,103.6	20.8	8	15	16
Philippines	19,957.2	19,385.6	13,735.0	11,216.1	77.9	7	13	14

^{1/} Permanent workers are those employed on the farm for at least half the working time during the crop year. Temporary workers are those employed less than half but at least one third of the crop year; and occasional workers are those employed less than one third of the crop year working time.

Source: 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 45.

USAID/Philippines, OD/PE, 5/26/81, CSC, cst

Table M1 Off-Farm Employment of Farm Households by Province, Regions V, VI, and VIII, 1971 (Number of Farm Households)

Province and Region	Total Farm Households	No. of Farm Households Reporting Off-Farm Employment	Main Off-Farm Employment Occupation						
			Prof., Tech., Admin., Exec. & Managerial	Clerical Workers	Sales Workers	Farm Workers, Fishermen Hunters & Loggers	Transport & Communications	Craftsmen & Production Process	Others ^{1/}
Albay	45,740	14,637	195	240	1,275	3,154	165	7,402	2,206
Camarines Norte	15,007	3,171	102	135	499	534	138	1,279	481
Camarines Sur	74,166	22,776	418	597	3,036	5,698	341	9,508	3,170
Catanduanes	16,239	7,237	202	224	464	1,479	78	3,224	1,566
Masbate	43,224	4,235	197	68	610	1,615	39	1,048	658
Sorsogon	28,647	10,026	149	125	1,080	2,339	116	4,771	1,446
Bicol Region V	223,023	62,082	1,263	1,389	6,964	14,819	877	27,232	9,535
Aklan	19,080	5,678	322	175	485	366	76	3,479	770
Antique	26,611	8,987	355	205	618	1,426	57	4,474	1,852
Capiz	28,914	3,149	132	130	311	287	42	1,653	594
Iloilo	75,464	16,652	719	528	1,937	2,719	282	7,086	3,381
Negros Occidental	40,635	6,895	323	338	720	1,516	122	2,723	1,152
W. Visayas Region VI	190,704	41,361	1,851	1,376	4,071	6,314	579	19,415	7,752
Leyte	89,236	14,463	515	337	1,646	3,134	143	5,145	3,542
S. Leyte	23,326	6,575	166	227	587	1,880	51	2,793	871
N. Samar	23,707	3,677	311	146	588	858	51	991	712
E. Samar	26,798	4,371	242	261	642	1,216	50	1,363	597
W. Samar	37,080	5,837	159	149	938	1,907	34	1,499	1,151
E. Visayas Region VIII	200,147	34,923	1,393	1,120	4,401	8,995	329	11,791	6,874
Philippines	2,354,469	422,453	15,058	13,655	53,890	80,513	11,915	170,883	76,539

^{1/} Miners, quarrymen, service, sports, stevedores, military & workers not elsewhere classified or not classified.

Source: 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 47.

USAID/Philippines, OD/PE, 5/26/81, CSC, cst

Table M2 Off-Farm Employment of Farm Households by Province, Regions V, VI, and VIII, 1971 (Percentage of Farm Households).

Province and Region	Total Farm Households (Number)	% of Total Farm Households Reporting Off-Farm Employment	% By Main Off-Farm Employment Occupation						
			Prof., Tech., Admin., Exec. & Managerial	Clerical Workers	Sales Workers	Farm Workers, Fishermen, Hunters & Loggers	Transport & Communications	Craftsmen & Production Process	Others ^{1/}
Albay	45,740	32.0	0.4	0.5	2.8	6.9	0.4	16.2	4.8
Camarines Norte	15,007	21.1	0.7	0.9	3.3	3.6	0.9	8.5	3.2
Camarines Sur	74,166	30.7	0.6	0.8	4.1	7.7	0.5	12.8	4.3
Catanduanes	16,239	44.6	1.2	1.4	2.9	9.1	0.5	19.9	9.6
Masbate	43,224	9.8	0.5	0.2	1.4	3.7	0.1	2.4	1.5
Sorsogon	28,647	35.0	0.5	0.4	3.8	8.2	0.4	16.7	5.0
Bicol Region V	223,023	27.8	0.6	0.6	3.1	6.6	0.4	12.2	4.3
Aklan	19,080	29.8	1.7	0.9	2.5	1.9	0.4	18.2	4.1
Antique	26,611	33.8	1.3	0.8	2.3	5.4	0.2	16.8	7.0
Capiz	28,914	10.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	5.7	2.1
Iloilo	75,464	22.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	3.6	0.4	9.4	4.5
Negros Occidental	40,635	17.0	0.8	0.8	1.8	3.7	0.3	6.7	2.8
W. Visayas Region VI	190,704	21.7	1.0	0.7	2.1	3.3	0.3	10.2	4.1
Leyte	89,236	16.2	0.6	0.4	1.8	3.5	0.2	5.8	4.0
S. Leyte	23,326	28.2	0.7	1.0	2.5	8.1	0.2	12.0	3.7
E. Samar	23,707	15.5	1.3	0.6	2.5	3.6	0.2	4.2	3.0
W. Samar	26,798	16.3	0.9	1.0	2.4	4.5	0.2	5.1	2.2
N. Samar	37,080	15.7	0.4	0.4	2.5	5.1	0.1	4.0	3.1
E Visayas Region VII	200,147	17.4	0.7	0.6	2.2	4.5	0.2	5.9	3.4
Philippines	2,354,469	17.9	0.6	0.6	2.3	3.4	0.5	7.3	3.3

^{1/} Miners, quarrymen, service, sports, stevedores, military & workers not elsewhere classified or not classified.

Source: Calculated from 1971 Census of Agriculture, NCSO, Table 47.

USAID/Philippines, OD/PE, 5/26/81, CSC, cst

Table N1. Number and Hectarage of Farms by Main Crop and Province, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971

Main Crop	Leyte	S.Leyte	W.Samar	E.Samar	N.Samar	Total Region VIII	Philippines (000)
A. Number of Farms:							
<u>All Farms</u>	89,236	23,326	37,080	23,707	26,798	200,147	2,354.5
Palay	26,274	3,411	10,227	6,198	5,865	51,975	981.9
Corn	19,772	276	4,563	16	297	24,924	514.2
Coconut	27,920	13,181	11,459	14,993	16,205	83,758	432.5
Sugarcane	236	57	3	11	-	307	27.0
Tuber, Root & Bulb	1,753	1,273	2,289	416	1,038	6,769	33.3
Abaca	1,325	1,714	358	22	697	4,116	12.5
Cattle	105	14	82	33	37	271	23.6
All other	11,851	3,400	8,099	2,018	2,659	28,027	329.5
B. Hectarage:							
<u>All Farms</u>	257,068	59,372	112,080	103,792	141,824	674,136	8,493.7
Palay	60,007	6,933	26,681	29,645	30,614	153,880	2,661.2
Corn	36,160	515	9,785	54	1,024	47,538	1,493.9
Coconut	98,248	36,274	41,227	62,028	85,000	322,777	2,152.8
Sugarcane	17,628	100	48	44	-	17,820	368.1
Tuber, Root & Bulb	2,278	1,868	3,273	1,187	3,128	11,734	68.2
Abaca	4,660	5,292	1,312	282	6,322	17,868	64.3
Cattle	3,526	16	430	103	76	4,151	387.2
All other	34,561	8,374	29,324	10,449	15,660	98,368	1,298.0
C. Hectares/Farm:							
<u>All Farms</u>	2.88	2.54	3.02	4.38	5.29	3.37	3.61
Palay	2.28	2.03	2.61	4.78	5.22	2.96	2.71
Corn	1.83	1.86	2.14	3.38	3.45	1.91	2.91
Coconut	3.52	2.75	3.60	4.14	5.24	3.85	4.98
Sugarcane	74.69	1.75	16.00	4.00	-	58.04	13.63
Tuber, Root & Bulb	1.30	1.47	1.43	2.85	3.01	1.73	2.05
Abaca	3.52	3.09	3.66	12.82	9.07	4.34	5.14
Cattle	33.58	1.14	5.24	3.12	2.05	15.32	16.41
All other	2.92	2.46	3.62	5.18	5.89	3.51	3.94

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

Table N2. Percentage Composition by Main Crop of Total Farms and Hectarage in Each Province, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971

<u>Main Crop</u>	<u>Leyte</u>	<u>S.Leyte</u>	<u>W.Samar</u>	<u>E.Samar</u>	<u>N.Samar</u>	<u>Total Region VIII</u>	<u>Philippines</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	29.4	14.6	27.6	26.1	21.9	26.0	41.7
Corn	22.1	1.2	12.3	0.1	1.1	12.4	21.8
Coconut	31.3	56.5	30.9	63.2	60.5	41.8	18.4
Sugarcane	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	1.1
Tuber, Root & Bulb	2.0	5.5	6.2	1.8	3.9	3.4	1.4
Abaca	1.5	7.3	1.0	0.1	2.6	2.1	0.5
Cattle	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
All other	13.3	14.6	21.8	8.5	9.9	14.0	14.0
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	23.3	11.7	23.8	28.6	21.6	22.8	31.3
Corn	14.1	0.9	8.7	0.0	0.7	7.1	17.6
Coconut	38.2	61.1	36.8	59.8	60.0	47.9	25.3
Sugarcane	6.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	2.6	4.3
Tuber, Root & Bulb	0.9	3.1	2.9	1.1	2.2	1.7	0.8
Abaca	1.8	8.9	1.2	0.3	4.5	2.7	0.8
Cattle	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	4.6
All other	13.4	14.1	26.2	10.1	11.0	14.6	15.3

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

Table N3. Percentage Composition by Province of Total Farms and Hectarage for Each Main Crop, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971

<u>Main Crop</u>	<u>Leyte</u>	<u>S.Leyte</u>	<u>W.Samar</u>	<u>E.Samar</u>	<u>N.Samar</u>	<u>Total Region VIII</u>	<u>Regional % of Philippines</u>
A. Number of Farms:							
<u>All Farms</u>	44.6	11.7	18.5	11.8	13.4	100.0	8.5
Palay	50.5	6.6	19.7	11.9	11.3	100.0	5.3
Corn	79.3	1.1	18.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	4.8
Coconut	33.3	15.7	13.7	17.9	19.4	100.0	19.4
Sugarcane	76.8	18.6	1.0	3.6	-	100.0	1.1
Tuber, Root & Bulb	26.0	18.8	33.8	6.1	15.3	100.0	20.3
Abaca	32.3	41.6	8.7	0.5	16.9	100.0	32.9
Cattle	38.7	5.2	30.3	12.2	13.6	100.0	1.1
All other	42.3	12.1	28.9	7.2	9.5	100.0	8.5
B. Hectarage:							
<u>All Farms</u>	38.1	8.8	16.6	15.4	21.1	100.0	7.9
Palay	39.0	4.5	17.3	19.3	19.9	100.0	5.8
Corn	76.1	1.1	20.6	0.1	2.1	100.0	3.2
Coconut	30.5	11.2	12.8	19.2	26.3	100.0	15.0
Sugarcane	98.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	-	100.0	4.8
Tuber, Root & Bulb	19.4	15.9	27.9	10.1	26.7	100.0	17.2
Abaca	26.1	29.6	7.3	1.6	35.4	100.0	27.8
Cattle	84.9	0.4	10.4	2.5	1.8	100.0	1.1
All other	35.2	8.5	29.8	10.6	15.9	100.0	7.6

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

Table 0. Number and Percent of Farms by Tenure of Operator and Province, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971.

	<u>Leyte</u>	<u>S. Leyte</u>	<u>W. Samar</u>	<u>E. Samar</u>	<u>N. Samar</u>	<u>Region VIII E. Visayas</u>	<u>Philippines (1000)</u>
A. Number of Farms							
All Farms	89,236	23,326	37,080	23,707	26,798	200,147	2,354.5
Full Owner	43,189	14,891	29,940	19,902	20,857	128,779	1,365.0
Part Owner	11,444	3,854	1,583	2,000	1,533	20,414	268.7
Tenant	33,112	4,456	5,187	1,749	4,365	48,869	681.7
--Share Tenant	31,552	4,349	4,306	1,591	4,197	45,995	569.3
Manager	56	2	8	14	8	88	2.5
Other	1,435	123	362	42	35	1,997	36.7
B. Percentage of Provincial Totals							
All Farms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full Owner	48.4	63.9	80.7	83.9	77.9	64.4	58.0
Part Owner	12.8	16.5	4.3	8.4	5.7	10.2	11.4
Tenant	37.1	19.1	14.0	7.4	16.3	24.4	29.0
--Share Tenant	35.4	18.6	11.6	6.7	15.7	23.0	24.2
Manager	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.6
C. Percentage of Regional Totals:							<u>Regional % of Philippines</u>
All Farms	44.6	11.7	18.5	11.8	13.4	100.0	8.5
Full Owner	33.5	11.6	23.2	15.5	16.2	100.0	9.4
Part Owner	56.0	18.9	7.8	9.8	7.5	100.0	7.6
Tenant	67.8	9.1	10.6	3.6	8.9	100.0	7.2
--Share Tenant	68.6	9.4	9.4	3.5	9.1	100.0	8.1
Manager	63.6	2.3	9.1	15.9	9.1	100.0	3.5
Other	71.8	6.2	18.1	2.1	1.8	100.0	5.4

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

Table p. Percent Composition of Tenanted Farms in Each Province by Main Crop, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971

	<u>Leyte</u>	<u>S. Leyte</u>	<u>W. Samar</u>	<u>E. Samar</u>	<u>N. Samar</u>	<u>E. Visayas</u>	<u>Philippines (1000)</u>
<u>All Farms (No.)</u> (%)	<u>31,112</u> 100.0	<u>4,456</u> 100.0	<u>5,187</u> 100.0	<u>1,749</u> 100.0	<u>4,365</u> 100.0	<u>48,869</u> 100.0	<u>681.7</u> 100.0
Palay	32.9	22.0	32.4	35.5	27.9	31.5	53.0
Corn	35.3	0.9	23.2	-	0.6	26.5	22.9
Coconut	20.0	48.6	20.2	58.2	60.6	27.6	11.6
Sugarcane	0.1	0.6	-	-	-	0.1	2.1
Tuber, Root & Bulb	1.6	7.8	10.5	1.3	1.1	3.0	0.8
Abaca	0.3	8.3	0.4	-	1.5	1.2	0.2
Cattle	0.0	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7
All Other	9.8	11.8	13.3	4.7	8.2	10.1	8.6

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

Table Q. Percentage Land Tenure Composition of Farms by Main Crop in Each Province, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971

Main Crop	Tenure Status	Leyte	S. Leyte	W. Samar	E. Samar	N. Samar	Region VIII	Philippines
							E. Visayas	(1000)
<u>PALAY:</u>	<u>All Farms (No.)</u>	<u>26,274</u>	<u>3,411</u>	<u>10,227</u>	<u>6,198</u>	<u>5,865</u>	<u>51,975</u>	<u>981.9</u>
	Full Owner	41.6	43.9	78.0	76.6	70.0	56.3	45.0
	Part Owner	16.0	25.5	5.0	13.3	9.2	13.3	15.9
	Tenant	41.4	28.8	16.4	10.0	20.8	29.6	36.8
	Manager and Other	1.0	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.3
<u>CORN:</u>	<u>All Farms (No.)</u>	<u>19,772</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>4,563</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>24,924</u>	<u>514.2</u>
	Full Owner	30.7	65.9	70.6	93.8	88.2	39.2	61.4
	Part Owner	7.3	19.6	2.7	6.2	2.7	6.5	7.3
	Tenant	59.2	14.5	26.3	-	9.1	52.0	30.4
	Manager and Other	2.8	-	0.4	-	-	2.3	0.9
<u>COCONUT:</u>	<u>All Farms (No.)</u>	<u>27,920</u>	<u>13,181</u>	<u>11,459</u>	<u>14,993</u>	<u>16,205</u>	<u>83,758</u>	<u>432.5</u>
	Full Owner	63.5	69.8	83.5	86.4	78.5	74.2	74.4
	Part Owner	11.6	13.4	5.3	6.6	5.1	8.9	6.4
	Tenant	23.7	16.4	9.2	6.8	16.3	16.1	18.2
	Manager and Other	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.0
<u>SUGARCANE:</u>	<u>All Farms (No.)</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>27.0</u>
	Full Owner	60.6	14.0	100.0	100.0	-	53.8	30.7
	Part Owner	28.0	35.1	-	-	-	28.0	11.9
	Tenant	11.0	50.9	-	-	-	17.9	53.5
	Manager and Other	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.3	3.9
<u>TUBER, ROOT, & BULB:</u>	<u>All Farms (No.)</u>	<u>1,753</u>	<u>1,273</u>	<u>2,289</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>1,038</u>	<u>6,769</u>	<u>33.3</u>
	Full Owner	63.3	63.8	74.2	87.3	95.1	73.4	76.6
	Part Owner	5.5	8.2	2.0	7.2	0.3	4.1	5.0
	Tenant	29.7	27.2	23.8	5.5	4.5	21.9	16.4
	Manager and Other	1.5	0.8	-	-	0.1	0.6	2.0

Table Q. (cont.) Percentage Land Tenure Composition of Farms by Main Crop in Each Province, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971.

Main Crop	Tenure Status	Leyte	S. Leyte	W. Samar	E. Samar	N. Samar	Region VIII Philippines	
							E. Visayas	(1000)
<u>ABACA:</u>	<u>All Farms (No.)</u>	<u>1,325</u>	<u>1,714</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>4,116</u>	<u>12.5</u>
	Full Owner	81.3	59.3	90.8	86.4	89.2	74.4	76.7
	Part Owner	10.1	19.2	3.9	13.6	1.6	11.9	7.9
	Tenant	8.2	21.5	5.3	-	9.2	13.6	13.5
	Manager & Other	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.8
<u>CATTLE:</u>	<u>All Farms (No.)</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>23.6</u>
	Full Owner	71.4	100.0	98.8	66.7	73.0	80.8	62.5
	Part Owner	14.3	-	-	12.1	10.8	8.5	14.7
	Tenant	8.6	-	-	15.1	16.2	7.4	20.0
	Manager & Other	5.7	-	1.2	6.1	-	3.3	2.8
<u>OTHER:</u>	<u>All Farms (No.)</u>	<u>11,851</u>	<u>3,400</u>	<u>8,099</u>	<u>2,018</u>	<u>2,659</u>	<u>28,027</u>	<u>329.5</u>
	Full Owner	50.8	63.6	87.2	88.1	80.6	68.4	69.0
	Part Owner	19.2	21.0	3.5	7.3	5.2	12.7	11.5
	Tenant	27.5	15.4	8.6	4.1	13.5	17.5	17.9
	Manager & Other	2.5	-	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.6

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

Table R1. Palay: Farms Reporting Hectareage Planted, and Production by Irrigation Facilities and Province, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971

Type of Farm and Crop	Leyte	S. Leyte	W. Samar	E. Samar	N. Samar	Region VIII E. Visayas	Philippines (000)
A. Total No. of Farms Growing Palay	46,517	8,591	21,265	12,500	12,919	101,792	1,462.5
Farms w/ irrig. facilities	18,391	5,149	384	222	338	24,484	490.0
Lowland Palay ^{2/}	18,248	5,113	241	217	322	24,141	477.0
Upland & Kaingin Palay	143	36	143	5	16	343	13.0
Farms w/o irrigation	28,126	3,442	20,881	12,278	12,581	77,308	972.5
Lowland Palay ^{2/}	24,678	3,040	12,037	10,580	10,342	60,677	686.5
Upland & Kaingin Palay	3,448	402	9,008	1,698	2,239	16,795	290.8
B. Total Physical Hectareage Planted to Palay	52,141	5,711	21,811	19,446	29,680	128,789	2,305.3
On Farms w/ irrigation ^{1/}	24,003	3,827	489	828	801	29,948	868.8
Lowland Palay ^{2/}	23,879	3,814	359	826	796	29,674	854.9
Upland & Kaingin Palay ^{1/}	124	13	130	2	5	274	13.9
On Farms w/o irrigation ^{1/}	28,138	1,884	21,322	18,618	28,879	98,841	1,436.5
Lowland Palay ^{2/}	25,295	1,693	13,857	17,314	27,051	85,210	1,074.3
Upland & Kaingin Palay	2,843	191	7,465	1,304	1,828	13,631	367.9
C. Annual Palay Prodn. (cavans)^{4/}	2,757,452	339,549	610,779	511,777	638,546	4,858,103	95,134.3
On Farms w/ irrigation ^{3/}	1,741,957	246,793	12,768	23,016	27,935	2,052,469	51,110.3
Lowland Palay ^{2/}	1,739,169	246,134	10,150	22,966	27,849	2,046,568	50,820.6
Upland & Kaingin Palay	2,788	359	2,618	50	86	5,901	289.7
On Farms w/o irrigation ^{3/}	1,015,495	92,755	598,011	488,761	610,611	2,805,634	44,024.0
Lowland Palay ^{2/}	958,423	88,062	441,811	459,977	585,886	2,534,159	36,749.7
Upland & Kaingin Palay	57,072	4,694	156,200	28,784	24,725	271,475	7,274.3

^{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. Some farms report both lowland and upland rice on same plot as different crops, so sum of lowland and upland and hectares sometimes exceeds subtotals above.

^{3/} All cropping seasons.

^{4/} Cavan = 44 kg.

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

Table R2. Palay: Percentage of Farms Reporting by Irrigation Facilities and Type of Crop (Upland or Lowland) and by Province, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971

Type of Farm & Crop	Leyte	S. Leyte	W. Samar	E. Samar	N. Samar	Region VIII E.Visayas	Reg. VIII E.Visayas (No.)	Philippines (000)
A. <u>Total No. of Farms Growing Palay</u>	<u>46,517</u>	<u>8,591</u>	<u>21,265</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,919</u>	<u>101,792</u>		<u>1,462.5</u>
Percentage:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Farms w/ irrig. facilities	39.5	59.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	24.1		33.5
Lowland Palay	39.2	59.5	1.1	1.7	2.5	23.7		32.6
Upland & Kaingin Palay	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4		0.9
Farms w/o irrigation	60.5	40.1	98.2	98.2	97.4	75.9		66.5
Lowland Palay	53.1	35.4	56.6	84.6	80.1	59.6		46.9
Upland & Kaingin Palay	7.4	4.7	42.4	13.6	17.3	16.5		19.9
B. <u>Percentage of Regional Totals of Farms Growing Palay</u>	<u>45.7</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>101,792</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Farms w/ irrig. facilities	75.1	21.0	1.6	0.9	1.4	100.0	24,484	5.0
Lowland Palay	75.6	21.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	100.0	24,141	5.1
Upland & Kaingin Palay	41.7	10.5	41.7	1.4	4.7	100.0	343	2.6
Farms w/o irrigation	36.4	4.4	27.0	15.9	16.3	100.0	77,308	8.0
Lowland Palay	40.7	5.0	19.8	17.4	17.1	100.0	60,677	8.8
Upland & Kaingin Palay	20.5	2.4	53.7	10.1	13.3	100.0	16,795	5.8

Source: Calculated from Table R1.

Table S. Palay: Physical Hectarage per Farm and Production per Farm and Hectare, by Irrigation Facilities and Province, Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1971

Type of Farm and Crop	Leyte	S. Leyte	W. Samar	E. Samar	N. Samar	Region VIII E. Visayas	Philippines (1000)
A. Physical Ha. per Farm Planting							
<u>Palay</u> ^{1/2}	<u>1.16</u>	<u>0.66</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.56</u>	<u>2.30</u>	<u>1.26</u>	<u>1.58</u>
Farms w/ Irrigation Facilities	1.30	0.74	1.27	3.73	2.37	1.22	1.77
Lowland Palay	1.31	0.75	1.49	3.81	2.47	1.23	1.79
Upland & Kaingin Palay	0.87	0.36	0.91	0.40	0.31	0.80	1.07
Farms without Irrigation	1.00	0.55	1.02	1.52	2.30	1.28	1.48
Lowland Palay	1.02	0.56	1.15	1.64	2.62	1.40	1.56
Upland & Kaingin Palay	0.82	0.48	0.83	0.78	0.82	0.81	1.27
B. Annual Production per Farm							
<u>(Cavans)</u> ^{1/2}	<u>59.3</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>28.7</u>	<u>40.9</u>	<u>49.4</u>	<u>47.7</u>	<u>65.0</u>
Farms w/ Irrigation Facilities	94.7	47.9	33.2	103.7	82.6	83.8	104.3
Lowland Palay	95.3	48.2	42.1	105.8	86.5	84.8	106.5
Upland & Kaingin Palay	19.5	10.0	18.3	10.0	5.4	17.2	22.3
Farms without Irrigation	36.1	27.0	28.6	39.8	48.5	36.3	45.3
Lowland Palay	38.8	29.0	36.7	43.5	56.6	41.8	53.5
Upland & Kaingin Palay	16.6	11.7	17.3	17.0	11.0	16.2	25.0
C. Annual Production per Ha.							
<u>(cavan)</u> ^{1/2}	<u>57.9</u>	<u>59.5</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>37.7</u>	<u>41.3</u>
Farms w/ Irrigation Facilities	72.6	64.5	26.1	27.8	34.9	68.5	58.8
Lowland Palay	72.8	64.6	28.3	27.8	35.0	69.0	59.4
Upland & Kaingin Palay	22.5	27.6	20.1	25.0	17.2	21.5	20.8
Farms without Irrigation	36.1	49.2	28.0	26.2	21.1	28.4	30.6
Lowland Palay	37.9	52.0	31.9	26.6	21.7	29.7	34.2
Upland & Kaingin Palay	20.1	24.6	20.9	22.1	13.5	19.9	19.8

1/ cavan = 44 kg.

2/ Denominators for farms with and without irrigation figures are physical farm hectareage, while denominators for lowland and upland palay figures are crop hectareage (first crop for lowland palay), which results in some overlap in the latter and small discrepancies between a few subtotals and their components.

Source: Calculated from Table R1.

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

<u>Province and Region</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u> ^{1/}	<u>Farm % of Regional Total</u>	<u>Effective Crop Area Planted</u> ^{2/} (Ha.)	<u>Effective Ha. per Farm</u>	<u>Annual Production</u> (1000 cavans) ^{3/}	<u>Cavans per Farm</u>	<u>Cavans per Effective Ha.</u>
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	10.5	7.7
Sorsogon	2,675	3.4	2,642	.99	38.66	14.5	14.6
Bicol Region V	<u>77,692</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>131,704</u>	<u>1.70</u>	<u>1,247.44</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>9.5</u>
-- % 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	<u>58,718</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>86,604</u>	<u>1.47</u>	<u>864.67</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>10.0</u>
-- % 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	<u>61,884</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>86,445</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>1,298.13</u>	<u>21.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>
-- % 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.

Table U. 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)	% 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	1.80	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	13.9	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

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Table V. Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), 1970 Household Data

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Total No. Households (000)</u>	<u>% Without Safe Water</u>	<u>No. (000)</u>	<u>% Without Sanitary Toilets</u>	<u>No. (000)</u>
Leyte	196.9	52.0	102.4	74.0	145.7
Southern Leyte	43.4	31.0	13.5	72.0	31.2
Western Samar	76.8	61.0	46.8	94.0	72.2
Eastern Samar	47.0	65.0	30.5	92.0	43.2
Northern Samar	<u>52.8</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>88.0</u>	<u>46.5</u>
Total	416.9	53.0	221.7	81.0	338.8

Source: NEDA-Regional Development Information 1978, as reported in World Bank, Aspects of Poverty in the Philippines: A Review and Assessment, (Draft) May 9, 1980, Vol. III, p. 63.

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Table W. DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL BEDS AND HEALTH MANPOWER

		<u>Population per bed</u>	<u>Population per physician</u>	<u>Population per nurse</u>	<u>Population per midwife</u>
<u>Philippines</u>		<u>833</u>	<u>3,125</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,882</u>
<u>Luzon</u>		<u>588</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,556</u>
I	Ilocos	<u>769</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,273</u>	<u>2,702</u>
II	Cagayan	1,428	4,762	6,250	6,667
III	Central Luzon	1,428	4,167	7,143	5,882
IV	Metro Manila	344	1,724	4,762	5,556
IV-A	Southern Tagalog				
V	Bicol	1,667	5,263	8,333	9,091
<u>Visayas</u>		<u>1,250</u>	<u>3,846</u>	<u>3,846</u>	<u>5,882</u>
VI	W. Visayas	<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,703</u>	<u>3,125</u>	<u>5,263</u>
VII	C. Visayas	1,111	3,030	2,941	6,250
VIII	E. Visayas	1,667	6,250	7,143	8,333
<u>Mindanao</u>		<u>1,667</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>8,333</u>	<u>7,962</u>
IX	W. Mindanao	<u>2,500</u>	<u>6,667</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>9,091</u>
X	N. Mindanao	1,428	4,762	10,000	5,556
XI	E. Mindanao	1,667	6,667	12,500	9,091
XII	C. Mindanao	2,500	6,667	11,111	7,143

Source: National Economic and Development Authority, Regional Planning. Studies, #6: Health Issues and Strategies, June 1979, as reported in World Bank, Aspects of Poverty in the Philippines: A Review and Assessment, (Draft) May 9, 1980, Vol. III, p. 213.

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Table X. LITERACY RATES BY REGION (1970)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
<u>Philippines</u>	<u>83.4</u>	<u>92.7</u>	<u>78.7</u>
Male	86.6 ^{a/}	94.8	80.3
Female	85.7 ^{a/}	92.2	77.2
<u>Luzon</u>	<u>87.9</u>		
I Ilocos	83.1	90.8	81.1
II Cagayan	78.8	89.9	76.8
III Central Luzon	90.4	94.2	88.5
IV Metro Manila	95.7	96.0	87.8
IV-A Southern Tagalog	88.2	93.9	85.7
V Bicol	86.4	92.1	85.1
<u>Visayas</u>	<u>79.2</u>		
VI W. Visayas	82.2	91.7	78.5
VII C. Visayas	77.8	88.1	73.6
VIII E. Visayas	77.6	88.1	74.9
<u>Mindanao</u>	<u>74.3</u>		
IX W. Mindanao	65.5	82.4	62.0
X N. Mindanao	83.7	92.1	81.4
XI E. Mindanao	81.8	91.5	78.4
XII C. Mindanao	66.7	80.3	64.1

a/ These percentages are for 1975.

Source: National Economic and Development Authority, Regional Development Information, 1978, as reported in World Bank, Aspects of Poverty in the Philippines: A Review and Assessment, (Draft) May 9, 1980, Vol. III, p. 216.

Table Y'. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (1978-79) AND SCHOOL AGE POPULATION (1978)

	Elementary schools ^{a/}		Secondary schools ^{a/}	
	Distribution of schools (%)	Distribution (%) of school age population	Distribution of schools (%)	Distribution (%) of school age population
<u>Philippines</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Luzon</u>	<u>46.1</u>	<u>52.1</u>	<u>54.6</u>	<u>54.5</u>
I Ilocos	9.3	7.2	16.3	7.4
II Cagayan Valley	6.8	4.5	4.0	4.7
III Central Luzon	7.8	10.2	8.1	10.6
IV Metropolitan Manila	2.6	8.1	3.5	10.7
IVA Southern Tagalog	10.8	14.3	15.3	12.9
V Bicol	8.8	7.8	7.4	8.2
<u>Visayas</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>22.3</u>
VI Western Visayas	9.6	8.8	12.2	9.0
VII Central Visayas	8.1	7.6	4.7	7.3
VIII Eastern Visayas	9.8	5.6	8.2	5.8
<u>Mindanao</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>23.2</u>
IX Western Mindanao	6.4	5.8	4.2	5.2
X Northern Mindanao	7.0	6.1	7.4	5.8
XI Eastern Mindanao	6.7	7.7	6.5	6.7
XII Central Mindanao	4.9	6.2	2.4	5.5

a/ The coverage is limited to the schools which submitted the requisite information to the Ministry.

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture Statistical Bulletin, 1979, as reported in World Bank, Aspects of Poverty in the Philippines: A Review and Assessment, (Draft) May 9, 1980, Vol. III, p. 219.

Table Z. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION RATES, 1975

<u>Region</u>	<u>Participation Rates</u>	
	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>
<u>Philippines</u>	105.1	48.0
<u>Luzon</u>	100.9	46.3
I Ilocos	114.7	84.2
II Cagayan Valley	116.9	30.0
III Central Luzon	113.0	37.4
IV Metro Manila	85.5	47.3
IVA Southern Tagalog	86.1	49.7
V Bicol	111.3	29.1
<u>Visayas</u>	115.6	58.7
VI Western Visayas	139.2	64.3
VII Central Visayas	101.0	74.0
VIII Eastern Visayas	101.0	37.4
<u>Mindanao</u>	105.5	42.2
IX Western Mindanao	93.3	17.2
X Northern Mindanao	98.1	35.9
XI Eastern Mindanao	131.9	51.4
XII Central Mindanao	99.4	64.3

Source: NEDA/IBRD Regional Planning Project, Education Strategies for Regional Development, August 1976, as reported in World Bank, Aspects of Poverty in the Philippines: A Review and Assessment, (Draft) May 9, 1980, Vol. III, p. 218.

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