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A SURVEY OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE  
RESIDENTS OF BARANGAY KRUZ NA LIGAS

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN  
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE DEGREE IN AB SOCIAL SCIENCE

By

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## CHAPTER I

### Statement of the Problem

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. When and how did the issue on the Kruz Na Ligas (KNL) land ownership started?
2. What are the prevailing socio-economic conditions of the barrio residents?
3. What are the needs and problems of the KNL residents?

### Theoretical Framework

Laquian and Turner pointed the existence of squatter settlements as a manifestation of normal urban growth and emphasized their positive aspect. Laquian attributed their growth and persistence in the Philippines to Filipino social values (such as pity, social responsibility, kinship ties, charity); continuous migration from rural areas to Metro Manila and other urban centers of the country because of war and insurgency problem, typhoons and calamities, and others; and the pressure for rapid development.

He further suggested that squatter settlements provide the means by which the poor rural migrant work their way into urban cities. It provide them a place to live commensurate with their limited income.

Turner stressed that uncontrolled urban settlements, inspite of the drawbacks, often serve as vehicles for social and economic change by performing the principal functions demanded by their inhabitants such as providing access to opportunities, a chance to own a land in which to live and build a permanent structure, and to improve a house to modern comfort standards. For their inhabitants, squatter settlements are steps toward the solution of their problems specially the self-improving ones which can act as bootstraps by which families of low-income can pull themselves up.

#### Methodology

The data gathered for this study was done through the use of the following techniques:

(1) Questionnaire - three-page socio-economic survey sheets were distributed to the respondents. Random sampling was used to select the 82 households included in the survey. The questionnaire consisted of a list of structured questions which is divided into four parts, namely: Part I - length of stay in Brgy. KNL, II - Household Information, III - Living conditions, and Part IV - Social problems. The questionnaire was worded in the vernacular so that the respondents will have an easier time answering it.

(2) Interview - barangay officials and leaders were interviewed regarding the land problem and the socio-economic conditions in the area.

Books, newspapers, magazines were also utilized for supplemental information.

#### Review of Related Literature

Slums Are For People (Laquian, 1968) presents the magnitude of the slum and squatter problem in Metro-Manila and other urban cities of the Philippines, and explains the factors affecting their growth and persistence - such as the Filipino social values (pity, social responsibility, kinship ties, and charity); continuous migration from rural areas to Metro-Manila and other urban centers of the country because of the insurgency problem, typhoons and calamities, and others; and the pressure for rapid development. It also identified their role in the process of urban development. Since slum and squatter communities are characterized by intensive face-to-face dealings, groupings by ethnic, kinship and economic ties, and close communication, they provide for the poor rural migrant a comfortable abode, and a chance to exist and even later on prosper.

The book proposes an alternative solution to urban slums and squatters, the Community Development Approach (CD) basically a

self-held program, other than the on-site housing and relocation which have been dismal failures because of lack of administrative and auxiliary support, haste in planning and implementation, and political pressures. It explains what urban CD is, describes how it was introduced into the pilot community (Barrio Magsaysay) and analyze the problems associated with the program.

Philippine Urbanization (Stone, 1973) illustrates the conflict between the externally imposed civil code and ordinances, and the indigenous patterns of behavior of the Filipino in regard to ownership and use of public and private property. The key figures in the conflict which were studied are the sidewalk vendors, jeepney drivers, police-men, squatters, and politicians. Key concepts in Filipino behavior have been discussed such as tong, lagay, malakas-mahina, palakasan, kami-sila factionalism, pakikisama.

In the discussion of the squatters, it was concluded that there are laws which pertain to squatting, however, there are factors which limit their effective application. First, there are the traditional Filipino attitudes toward public land and unused private land. They assume that public property, rather than being the possession of all, belongs in fact to one one. This concept

permits the squatter to settle on vacant land and unused and unguarded private land. Associated with this is the concept of pity which mitigates against impersonal legal action. Finally, the symbiotic relationship between the squatter and politician clearly hinders effective legal action. The squatter provides a block of votes to elect or maintain the politician in office. The politician in turn exerts his influence to prevent the ejection of the squatters from public or private land.

Man's Struggle For Shelter In An Urbanizing World, (Abrams, 1964) tackles the different aspects of the problems of urbanization and housing (economic, financial, physical, technical, social, political and legal) particularly in newly developing countries, and proposes concrete solution or programs as well.

The squatter problem specifically has been discussed, and it conveys the magnitude of the problem in many developing countries, and the problems associated with squatting. The chief problem is a land policy that denies potential settlers in the city access to adequate sites for the construction of housing and which fails to assist them adequately in their attempts to constructively relieve their housing shortage.

Factors which trigger squatting were identified - enforced migration because of hunger and poverty in rural areas, war and other disturbances, simple opportunism, surplus rural labor and the need for labor in towns combine to speed migration; and sympathy with the squatters, or lack of a consistent official policy. Types of squatters vary with building materials available and security of tenure.

## CHAPTER II

### BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

#### Geographical Location

Barrio Kruz Na Ligas (KNL) is a community where the surroundings, customs, and way of life of the people maybe considered as a typical province, but within a fast developing city. It is located in the southwestern out-skirts of the University of the Philippines (UP) in Diliman, Quezon City; and surrounded by developed residential subdivisions such as the Teacher's Village and UP Village on the west, Xavierville subdivision and Sikatuna Village on the south and southwest of Loyola Heights, and Balara Filter on the southeast and northeast.

Old residents say that the places mentioned above were once part of KNL estate. And these places were called then by the following names: "Magpatong na bato" or "Sampalokan" (Area 17, UP Compound); "Talon" (White House, UP Employees Village); "Matang Tubig" and "Tulay na Bato" (San Vicente, Elliptical Road); "Mahabang Gubat" (Quezon City Hall to Pinahan District); "Bahay Buwaya" (Quirino District); "Bangka-bangka" and "Pasong Matanda" (Loyola Heights). This whole KNL estate was then under the jurisdiction of the municipality of Marikina and Caloocan.

Later on, with the effectivity of the Commonwealth Law establishing Quezon City, KNL became part of it.

Perhaps, because of lack of education and knowledge of the laws on legal ownership of lands, the forefathers and relatives of the barrio residents particularly the old-timers had lost the right to own or to legalize their settling down in the place and their ownership of the land they were plowing. That is why, all the surrounding areas of KNL were gradually dispossessed from them.

How KNL got its name

There are many stories about how KNL got its name. According to the old residents of the barrio, one story happened during the Spanish time. A Spanish soldier was hunting and lost his way. Since he didn't know where he was, he asked the first person he met, the native of the place. But because the native didn't know Spanish, he thought what the Spanish soldier was asking about was the tree shaped like a cross or crucifix. And so he answered "Krus Na Ligas". As time passed, the name *Kruz Na Ligas* became a common expression, and the residents of the place then built their "Bisita" (Chapel) right where the "Ligas" tree (poison ivy) had been planted. Through the years, the church or "Bisita" has become

an attraction, particularly to those who didn't know the place. Kruz Na Ligas is also called "Bundok" or "Gulod".

#### *Residents of Barangay Kruz Na Ligas*

According to the old-timers in the barrio, the first families who had occupied the land were the Tiburcio and the Baluyot families. Later on, the families of Francisco, Santos, Fulgencio, Cruz and the others became residents of the place.

At present, there are more or less 1,350 families living in the barrio. The increase in population in the barrio maybe attributed to migration from the provinces and other nearby communities. The old-timers in the barrio who are the legitimate residents married those who are from the other places.

There is close association and a feeling of community solidarity among the residents of the barrio. This is evident particularly in their active participation in religious organizations.

*The History of the Kruz Na Ligas  
Land Ownership Problem*

*The land problem in Kruz Na Ligas (KNL) has a long history and maybe traced back during the time of the American occupation, (Kruz Na Ligas Souvenir Program, May 1982, pp. 3-5). The American colonizers required registration of all land holdings. The barrio residents then disagreed. And their reason was: why did they had to register their lands for property titles and pay taxes when the lands in which they had been living had been long treasured by their forefathers. In short, they owned then lands since they have established residence there for a long period of time dating as far back as the Spanish regime.*

*The question over the land ownership of KNL started in 1914 when the Tuazon family claimed ownership of KNL and its neighboring communities through a land title they presented. Old resident recall that the elder Tuazon would come to the barrio and like a real cacique would collect payment on land rents. In 1930, the Tuazons sold their vast land holdings to the national government, and in 1949, the government allotted 450 hectares for the site of the University of the Philippines (UP) in Diliman.*

Barrio KNL was part of the 450 hectares.

The long-standing dispute between the UP Administration and the KNL residents started since then. This dispute reached its climax after the declaration of Martial Law according to Atty. Angel Colet who was the University Legal Counsel then. In 1972, Barrio KNL under the leadership of Barrio Captain Timoteo Baluyot filed a complaint to the Department of National Defense (DND) in Malacanang against the alleged acts of injustice by the UP. Both sides were heard and given the chance to present evidence of ownership. After the investigation, the decision of the DND recommended that the legitimate residents of the barrio since March 1, 1949 be allowed to remain and all the others not included be relocated outside the University campus.

Also, during this time, the leadership of the barrio met with the officials of the University for the transfer of 9 hectares to the community. But UP President Salvador P. Lopez then did not give way to their petition because the DND had already made recommendations on the case, and the University would now use all its lands for its development plans. Two years before Martial Law was declared, Congressman San Juan of Quezon City also met with the UP authorities in behalf of the KNL residents for the

immediate turn-over of the 9.2 hectares to the legitimate residents of the barrio. But much earlier than this, in 1962, the former Barrio Lieutenant Amado Baluyot had appealed already to then UP President Carlos P. Romulo. The UP President consented and allowed the farmers to remain in the barrio if they would pay taxes or rents. However, the request of Mr. Baluyot for the donation of lots to barrio residents who were 25 years old at that time particularly those married was not granted, that is why what was agreed upon did not take effect.

In 1974-1975, the shanties at the end of Magiting Street, UP Village were demolished to give way to the plan to construct the Philippine Medical Center Complex. Next were the houses in Libis and Manggahan (known as the sitios KNL), this time to give way to the construction of the UP Low Cost Housing Project and Camp Datuin (Metrocom Headquarters).

Engineer Eulogio Ramos (deceased) was the Barangay Chairman during that time. Mr. Ramos and the members of the Sangguniang Barangay tried to help lessen the destitution and worries of those effected. They held a dialogue with the UP and PAHRA authorities and appealed that the legitimate residents of the barrio affected by the demolition be transferred to the barrio proper; that they

be given one month extension and that they be allowed to detach their own houses to avoid damages on their things and materials; that they be paid P140.00 which were equivalent to their 14 days wages. And the indigent squatters who were not legitimate residents of the barrio be relocated to government resettlement sites. The authorities concerned were very understanding and conceded to their requests.

In 1977, the Ministry of Human Settlements under the leadership of the former First Lady Imelda R. Marcos declared that KNL is included in the Zonal Improvement Program, and designated to study and plan are the UP, National Housing Authority (NHA) and the Quezon City Government. Registration of the houses and census on the number of families were conducted as initial steps to the promise improvement of the barrio. Those houses erected or built without the official identification tag of registration were demolished. According to the Quezon City Planning Office, the demolition was carried out for the development, subdivision and distribution of the land later among the residents.

After almost ten years of uncertainty, the KNL residents finally obtained assurance on the promise land by the government when UP turned over 15.8 hectares of land currently occupied by Barangay KNL to the Quezon City government last August 1986. The former UP President Edgardo J. Angara and former Quezon City CIC

Brigido Simon signed last August 5, 1986 at Quezon Hall the deed of donation transferring ownership of the land. Present at the turn-over ceremony were Brg. KNL officials headed by Patricio Francisco who was the Brgy. Captain at that time as well as University officials, (UP Newsletter 2986, August 25).

Under the terms of donation, the Quezon City Government shall develop the land for eventual transfer to the residents of KNL under the Human Settlements Program of the present government. The town conditions in agreement with the UP Administration to be implemented within 18 months after the deed of donation were the following: the putting up of a concrete fence around the donated land, installation of a drainage system, removal of structures built on the boundaries, relocation of houses built outside the donated area into the donated land, and relocation of families not accommodated by the land grant. The deed of donation also stipulated that if the Quezon City Government could not carry out the provisions of the contract in 18 months, the prime land would revert to UP, (Phil. Collegian 1987, June 16).

The residents of the barrio, however, are delaying compliance to the two conditions by the UP. The fencing has been started, but was stopped early October 1987 because of a petition initiated by former Brgy. Captain Patricio Francisco and signed by the residents of the barrio asking UP President Jose V. Abueva to

rescind the UP donation of 15.8 hectares covering the entire Barrio KNL to the Quezon City Hall. This petition stemmed from the plan of the former OIC Jun Simon, thru his lawyer Atty. Sergio Angeles to sell 15% or 2.37 hectares of the donated land to finance the fencing and to shoulder the attorney's fee. However, Mr. Francisco asked, "Assuming that they will sell only 2 hectares (about 20,000 sq.m.) and considering that every sq.m. costs at least P500, the amount they will get will reach P10 M. Now, if the estimated cost of the fencing is only P3.2 M, where will the P7 M excess go? Who will get the excess .37 hectare?"

Mr. Sergio Angeles who represented the Homeowners Association in obtaining the land title for the KNL has filed in 1986 his claim of ownership of the 2.37 hectares as his attorney's fee. Mr. Francisco said the negotiations for the UP donation of KNL property began during the term of UP President Onofre D. Corpus in 1975. He also pointed out that a large number of families would be affected if ejected from the 2.3 hectares dole out to lawyer Angeles, (UP Newsletter 1987, Sept. 30).

### CHAPTER III

#### PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

##### 2.0 Household Income

The total household income is ₦235,011. More than half of the total households or 58.6% numbering forty-eight (48) are earning each a total monthly income of not lower than ₦2,000. Of the 48 households, more than one third or eighteen (18) households have each a total monthly income of not less ₦4,000. On the other hand, 41.5% of the households numbering thirty-four (34) are earning each a total monthly income which is lower than ₦2,000.

The class interval ₦1,500 - 1,999 is the modal class since it has the most number of frequencies. However, the mode or modal class may not be a reliable mean at this point. What is equally noteworthy though is that 33% of the households have a family income of ₦3,000 and over. This considerably accounted for the much higher mean family income of ₦2,973 which was obtained using the formula  $f_i X_i / N$ .

Two (2) households have their total monthly income in five figures, that is ₦13,000 and ₦16,000, respectively. It is

important to note that 77% of the P13,000 is earned by the other member of the household or the wife who is a nurse working in the Middle East, while the remaining P3,000 is earned by the family head who is a jeepney operator/driver owning two (2) jeepneys and three (3) tricycles.

The latter is solely earned by a single individual, the family head, who is employed as a supervisor in a heavy equipment firm in Japan.

The lowest family income is P90 earned by the other member of the household who works as a laundrywoman, the family head being sick and unemployed. For a family size of nine (9) members, with seven (7) children all studying except for one (1), the P90 monthly income maybe too small, so it is possible that the family once in a while receive financial aids and doleouts from their relatives or neighbors. This household owns a total of three (3) appliances - a television, electric stove, electric fan. Lastly, the household frequently avails of the services of the health center.

Table 2.0

*Total Monthly Income of Household*

<i>Monthly Income</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Below ₱ 500</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<i>₱ 500 - 999</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9.8</i>
<i>1,000 - 1,499</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9.8</i>
<i>1,500 - 1,999</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>19.5</i>
<i>2,000 - 2,499</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>15.9</i>
<i>2,500 - 2,999</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9.8</i>
<i>3,000 - 3,400</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<i>3,500 - 3,999</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<i>4,000 - 4,499</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<i>4,500 - 4,999</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<i>5,000 - 5,499</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<i>5,500 - 5,999</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>6,000 - 6,499</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<i>6,500 - 6,999</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>7,000 - 7,999</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<i>8,000 and over</i>	<u><i>2</i></u>	<u><i>2.4</i></u>
<i>Total</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>100.0</i>

\* *Modal Class*

*Note: Total Monthly Household Income is ₱235,011.*

*Mean Household Income is ₱2,973.*

## 2.11 *Income of Household Head*

Seventy (70) of the eighty-two (82) household heads or 85.4% earn a total income of ₦135,978. The average monthly income amounts to ₦1,942 for every employed household head. The high average maybe attributed to the fact that four (4) household heads work overseas in the Middle East and Japan. The remittances of the four family heads sum up to ₦27,050. The average income per overseas family head is ₦6,762.

The highest monthly income of a single household head is ₦16,000 which is just the remitted part of the actual income earned by the overseas worker.

On the other hand, the lowest income of a household head is ₦300. Despite the household head's low income, income from other sources like rent, salaries of other members of the household and business help boost the household's total monthly income.

It is important to note that there are ten (10) household heads whose monthly income are between ₦1,500 - 1,599. This class interval ₦1,500 - 1,599 is the modal class since it contains the most number of frequencies. The mode or modal value is ₦1,500. (Refer to Table 2.1).

However, as a measure of average the mode may not proved to be meaningful in a distribution like this one since there are eight (8) household heads whose monthly income exceed ₱3,000. This may be the reason why a large average resulted from the computation using the formula  $f_i X_i$  divided by the number of frequencies (n). Thus, the mean value of ₱1,956 is a meaningful average and the mean the most reliable measure at this point.

In the computation of the monthly household head income, there is one limitation though. Several of the household heads surveyed are self-employed or work as extras in construction trade who earn their income on a daily basis. To compute for their monthly income, their daily income, or what they normally receive for a day's work were multiplied with the number of their working days in a month ranging from five (5) to seven (7) which depend on their kind of work and the household heads' preference.

## 2.12 Income of Other Members of the Household

Income from other members of the household totalled ₱77,319. Noteworthy is that 51.2% of the 82 households surveyed have members of the household other than the head contributing their share to the total household income.

The average per household of the combined income of other household members amounted to ₱1,841.

Fourteen (14) out of forty-two (42) households have their members combined earnings in four figures. The highest combined income of a single household is ₱5,957. ₱4,230, ₱4,190 and ₱3,058 come in second, third and fourth, respectively.

It has also been observed that six (6) households have at least one (1) member working abroad. Three (3) are services workers, that is, two (2) domestic helpers and a babysitter; one (1) works in a laboratory, one (1) is a singer, and the other one is a staff nurse. The staff nurse is working in a government hospital in the Middle East and remits ₱10,000 monthly to his family which is 13% of the total income from other members. It is the highest income from a member of a household.

The lowest, so far, is ₱90 monthly earned by a laundry woman who happens to be the sole breadwinner of the family, the family head being unemployed. It is also the lowest in total family income.

### 2.13 Rent Income

Of the eighty-two (82) households, only 18 (22%) rent out their rooms. Actually, there are only seventeen (17) who rent out

their rooms and a house with rates ranging from ₱100 to ₱1,200. One rents out lots for two (2) families with rates ₱60 and ₱70 or a monthly rent income of ₱130 only. This value is the lowest rent income.

The total rent income for these eighteen (18) households is ₱12,530 and the average rent income per household is ₱696. Five (5) families have monthly rent income in four figures. The highest rent income of a single household is ₱1,600 per month coming from three (3) families. ₱2,500, ₱1,250 (coming from single family who is renting out a whole house), and ₱1,150 (coming from five (5) families) come in second, third, fourth and fifth, respectively.

#### 2.14 Business Income

Eight (8) households have extra income from family business or from operation of sari-sari stores. Actually, there are 18 households who are involved in some form of business. The ten (10) others are tended by the household heads, and fall under the household heads' income. Of the ten (10), 8 are engaged in the retail business, one is in a junk shop business, and the other one is a driver/operator who owns two jeepneys and three tricycles.

A total of ₱10,800 come from family business wherein the computed average is ₱1,350 per household involved. 74.1% of the total business income are earned by three (3) households only. The highest business income of a single household is ₱4,000. The other two earn ₱2,000 each from their sari-sari stores.

The lowest income, on the other hand, is ₱300.

### 2.15 Employment of Household Heads

Sixty-nine (69) household heads or 84.1% of the total number of household heads are employed. Of the sixty-nine (69), thirty-four (34) or 41.5% are service workers. This group, the largest so far, is composed of janitors, collectors, security guards, drivers, cooks, a delivery boy, waiter, seamstress, bartender, barber, watchman, and a typewriter repairman.

Businessmen/traders/self-employed vendors, and production/manual workers compose 41.4% of the total number of household heads. Each class forms 20.7 of the total number, having fifteen heads (15) falling under each class.

The former class is composed of salesmen, sari-sari store owners, a jeepney operator, and those engage in piggery, buy-and-sell, and junk shop business.

The latter group is composed of carpenters, shoemakers, factory workers, mechanics. Majority of these workers particularly the carpenters and factory workers are hired on a temporary or contractual basis. In cases wherein their contracts expire or if they are laid-off they remain jobless for months, or they work irregularly as extras until the time they find themselves hired or rehired by a contractor.

Supervisors and clerical workers composed of 4.8% of the total number of household heads. Each class have two (2) household heads.

One household head is engaged in gambling as his source of income working as "Kristo Ng Sabungan". He gets 20% for every bet on the cock he represents, and the bets run from tens to thousands of pesos. Aside from this, he also get tips and has his winnings from his own bets if the cock he chose or put his bet on wins. Cockfighting is held every Sunday and usually during official holidays which starts in the morning and may last until midnight.

Also, it has been observed that four (4) household heads or 5% are working overseas. Two (2) are service workers, that is, a cook and a driver, one (1) is a carpenter, and the other one occupies a supervisory position in heavy equipment firm in Japan. As a supervisor, he is able to remit ₱16,000 monthly to his family.

Table 2.1

Monthly Income of Household Heads

Monthly Income	Frequencies ( $f_i$ )	%	Midpoint ( $x_i$ )	( $f_i x_i$ )
₱ 300 - 399	1	1.2	₱ 349.5	₱ 349.5
400 - 499	3	3.1	449.5	1,348.5
500 - 599	1	1.2	549.5	549.5
600 - 699	4	4.9	649.5	2,598
800 - 899	1	1.2	849.5	849.5
900 - 999	3	3.7	949.5	2,848.5
1,000 - 1,099	3	3.7	1,049.5	3,148.5
1,100 - 1,199	2	2.4	1,149.5	2,299
1,200 - 1,299	8	9.7	1,249.5	9,996
1,300 - 1,399	1	1.2	1,349.5	1,349.5
1,400 - 1,499	3	3.7	1,449.5	4,348.5
*1,500 - 1,599	10	12.2	1,549.5	15,495
1,600 - 1,699	3	3.7	1,649.5	4,948.5
1,700 - 1,799	2	2.4	1,749.5	3,499
1,800 - 1,899	3	3.7	1,849.5	5,548.5
2,000 - 2,099	8	9.7	2,049.5	16,396
2,500 - 2,599	2	2.4	2,549.5	5,099
2,800 - 2,899	1	1.2	2,849.5	2,849.5
3,000 - 3,099	3	3.7	3,049.5	9,148.5
3,500 - 3,599	1	1.2	3,549.5	3,549.5
3,800 - 3,899	1	1.2	3,849.5	3,849.5
3,900 - 3,999	1	1.2	3,949.5	3,949.5
4,000 - 4,099	2	2.4	4,049.5	8,099
4,200 - 4,299	1	1.2	4,249.5	4,249.5
4,500 - 4,599	1	1.2	4,549.5	4,549.5
16,000 - 16,099	1	1.2	16,049.5	16,049.5
none	-12	-14.6		
Total	10	85.4	$f_i x_i = ₱136,965$	

\*Modal class

$$\text{Note: } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{n} = \frac{₱136,965}{70} = 1,956$$

Table 2.11

Monthly Income of Other Members of the Household

Monthly Income	No. of Households	%
Below E 300	1	1.2
E 300 - 499	5	6.1
500 - 699	5	6.1
700 - 899	2	2.4
900 - 1,099	3	3.7
1,100 - 1,299	2	2.4
1,500 - 1,699	6	7.3
1,700 - 1,899	3	3.7
1,900 - 2,099	3	3.7
2,100 - 2,299	1	1.2
2,300 - 2,499	3	3.7
2,500 - 2,699	-	-
2,700 - 2,899	1	1.2
2,900 - 3,099	3	3.7
4,000 and above	4	4.8
Total	42	51.2
none	40	48.8

Note: Total income from other members of the household is E77,319

Table 2.12  
Monthly Household Rent Income

Monthly Income	No. of Households	%
Below P 200	1	1.2
P 200 - 299	1	1.2
300 - 399	3	3.7
400 - 499	2	2.4
500 - 599	1	1.2
600 - 699	3	3.7
700 - 799	2	2.4
800 - and above	5	6.1
Total	18	22
none	64	78

Note: Total rent income is P12,530  
Average rent income per household is P696

Table 2.13  
Monthly Household Business Income

Monthly Income	No. of Households	%
Below P 500	1	1.2
P 500 - 599	1	1.2
600 - 699	2	2.4
800 - 899	1	1.2
3,000 - 3,099	2	2.4
4,000 and above	1	1.2
Total	8	9.7
none	74	90.2

Note: Total business income from 8 families is P10,800  
Average business income per household is P1,350

Table 2.14

*Occupations of Household Heads*

Type	No. of Household Heads
Drivers/Mechanics	14
Carpenters	7
Janitors	6
Security guards	4
Salesmen	3
Vendors	3
Sari-sari store owners	2
Piggery business	2
Factory workers	2
Collectors	2
Cooks	2
Shoemakers	2
Supervisor/Chief Engineer	2
Plant Mechanic	1
Machine Operator	1
Cashier	1
Clerk	1
Watchman	1
Barber	1
Waiter	1
Bartender	1
Seamstress	1
Hospital Technician	1
Delivery Boy	1
Typewriter Repairman	1
Helper (Mechanic)	1
Jeepney Operator	1
Newspaperman	1
Bakeshop Owner	1
Junkshop Business	1
Businessman	1
Cockpit Gambler	1

Table 2.15

*General Classification of Employment of Household Heads*

<i>Class</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Supervisor/Administrators</i>	2	2.4
<i>Clerical workers</i>	2	2.4
<i>Businessmen, traders, self- employed vendors</i>	15	20.7
<i>Production and manual workers</i>	15	20.7
<i>Service workers</i>	34	41.5
<i>Others</i>	1	1.2
	---	-----
	69	84.1
<i>Unemployed</i>	13	16
	---	----
<i>Total</i>	82	100.0

**2.16 Household Appliances**

*Appliances are good indicators of what income group the sample households belong to. The appliances include radios, cassettes, television sets, stereos, refrigerators, gas ranges and electric stoves, washing machines, and electric fans.*

*Television tend to be one of the most popular appliances among the households surveyed. Fifty-three (53) households or 65% own television sets, colored or black and white, while only six (6) have more than one television set.*

Electric stoves and ranges are owned by sixty (60) or 73.2% of the households. Devices which use kerosene such as the "de bomba" and "kusinilya" are also classified under stoves/ranges. Equally noteworthy is that six (6) or 7.3% have ovens.

Fifty-one (51) or 62.2% households own two (2) or more electric fans. Only twelve (12) households or 14.6% have one (1) electric fan each.

Thirty-seven (37) households or 45.1% have refrigerators. Only one (1) has two (2) refrigerators, and the household's total monthly income is ₱4,600. The rest of the households belong to the income groups higher than ₱1,000.

Radio cassettes are owned by thirty-three (33) or 40.2% of the households. Four (4) have two (2) radio cassettes each. Nine (9) households whose heads or other members are overseas workers have radio cassettes. One of them has two (2) cassette radios.

Fifteen (15) households or 18.3% own stereo sets which varies from the traditional box-type to the much modern stereo components.

Transistor radios are becoming less popular these days with only seventeen (17) or 21% owning them.

## 2.17 Cooking Fuel

Twenty-three (23) households or 28% use petroleum gas (LPG) for their cooking needs. An additional twenty-one (21) households or 25.5% utilizes a variety of cooking fuels depending on the situation. For example, some households prefer using wood, charcoal, "kusot" or kerosene to save on LPG and electricity, and for emergencies like brown-outs and power failures. A total of forty-four (44) households or 53.7% utilize LPG.

Second to LPG is wood (charcoal "kusot") with a total of forty (40) households or 49% using it particularly charcoal which can be readily purchased at nearby sari-sari stores, and "kusot" which is very inexpensive at ₱1 per sack. Eighteen (18) households or 22% have gas stoves, but according to them they use wood alternately with LPG to save on the cost of LPG by longer use, and particularly when they have to cook for big occasions (like fiesta, weddings, birthdays, christmas), or in case their LPGs ran out of fuel and they are short of money. Nine (9) or 11% have electric stoves, although they use wood to cut down on cost of electricity, and particularly on occasions of power failures. Like gas stoves, there are also nine (9) households who have the "de bomba" or "kusinilya" so in case the stores ran out of kerosene, or they are short of cash, they can always use wood.

A total of twenty-two (22) households or 27% avail of electricity. For many households, the use of LPG and kerosene are more expensive than electricity, however, their advantage is during occasions of power failures. And so, there are eight households who have stoves other than the electric ones. Six (6) or 7.4% have gas stoves, while two (2) or 2.4% have "de bomba." Sixteen (16) households or 19.5% use kerosene gass as cooking fuel. One of the sixteen (16), only three (3) or 3.6% have stoves other than the "de bomba" or "kusinilya." Two (2) households have electric stoves, while the other one has a gas stove using LPG.

#### **2.18 Housing Materials**

Housing materials are classified into four, namely: light, combination of light and strong, strong and very strong materials.

The light materials include cardboard, tin, bamboo, old wood, light wood. Of the twenty-two (22), twenty (20) households or 24.4% live in one room barong-barong mostly made of old, light wood and some made from the combination of any of the light materials which may not be considered safe to live in specially during calamities and typhoon occurrences.

Twenty-five (25) or 30.5% live in houses made from the combination of light and strong materials. This maybe considered as an indication that the households seem to have progressed in life, and that their status in life are improving.

The strong type of housing materials include hollow blocks, concrete or wood with GI sheets, tiles. Thirty (30) households or 36.6% live in these kind of houses.

Houses made of very strong materials resemble the residences in well-planned subdivisions. Only seven (7) households or 8.5% are owners of these kinds of houses. It is also equally important to note that the six (6) or 7.3% have a monthly income of ₱3,000 and above, while the other one (1) left has an income of ₱1,500.

#### 2.19 Length of Residence

Twenty-eight (28) households or 34.1% have been staying in Kruz Na Ligas for more than thirty years (30). They are the so-called old timers in the area because their ancestors had been residents in the place since the Spanish time. Twenty-six (26) households or 32% have been living in the area for ten (10) to nineteen (19) years. Fifteen (15) or 18.3% have been there from a minimum of one (1) year to a maximum of nine (9) years. Ten (10)

or 12.2% have been in KNL for twenty (20) to twenty-nine (29) years. The remaining three (3) or 3.7% have been living there for less than a year only.

## 2.20 Family Size

The number of households with one (1) to five (5) children totalled to sixty-nine (69) or 84.1% of the total population. Those having six or more children numbered to twelve (12) households or 15%. Only one (1) household has no children.

The eighty-two (82) households which are the sample population have a total population of 569 members. Divide 569 by 82 equal 6.9. Therefore, the sample households has an average of six to seven members each.

Of the 82, sixty-six (66) households or 80.5% are nuclear type of families which means they are composed of the family head, his wife and their children living together in a house. The remaining sixteen (16) or 19.5% are characterized as extended having relatives mostly grandparents, uncles and aunties, the married sons and daughters and their offsprings still living with the family.

Table 2.16

*Household Appliances*

<i>Appliances</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No. of HH with more than one</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Radio</i>	17	21	1	1.2
<i>Radio cassette</i>	33	40.2	4	4.9
<i>Television</i>	53	65	6	7.3
<i>Stereo</i>	15	18.3	-	-
<i>Refrigerator</i>	37	45.1	1	1.2
<i>Oven only</i>	6	7.3	-	-
<i>Electric Fan</i>	12	14.6	51	62.2
<i>Washing Machine</i>	2	2.4	-	-
<i>Stove/Range Oven</i>	60	13.2	13	15.9

Table 2.17

*Cooling Fuel of the Households*

<i>Cooking Fuel</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No. of HH Making Use of Only One</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Electricity</i>	22	27	9	11
<i>LPG</i>	44	53.7	23	28
<i>Wood (charcoal, Kusot)</i>	40	49	9	11
<i>Kerosene gas</i>	16	19.5	6	7.3
<i>Elec./LPG</i>	3	3.7		
<i>Elec./Kerosene</i>	1	1.2		
<i>Elec./Wood (charcoal, kusot)</i>	5	6.1		
<i>LPG/wood (charcoal, kusot)</i>	14	17.1		
<i>Kerosene/wood (charcoal, kusot)</i>	7	8.5		
<i>Elec./LPG/wood</i>	3	3.7		
<i>Elec./wood/kerosene</i>	1	1.2		
<i>LPG/wood/kerosene</i>	1	1.2		

Table 2.18

*Housing Materials*

<i>Housing Materials</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Barong-barong and others made of light materials</i>	20	24.2
<i>Combination of light and strong materials</i>	25	30.5
<i>Made of strong materials (like hollow blocks, concrete or wood with GI sheets)</i>	30	36.6
<i>Made of very strong materials with the characteristics of well-planned houses in subdivisions</i>	7	8.5
<i>Total</i>	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 100.0

Table 2.19

*Length of Residence*

<i>Years of Stay</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Less than 1</i>	3	3.7
<i>1 - 9</i>	15	18.3
<i>10 - 19</i>	26	3.2
<i>20 - 29</i>	10	12.2
<i>30 and above</i>	28	34.1
<i>Total</i>	82	100.0

Table 2.20

*Family Size*

<i>Family Size</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Without any child</i>	1	1.2
<i>With 1-5 children</i>	69	84.1
<i>With 6 and more children</i>	12	15
<i>Total</i>	82	100.0

## 2.21 Educational Attainment

The size of the sample population is five hundred sixty nine (569). All household heads received some form of education from the elementary level up to the college level (Table 2.21). The household heads constitute 14.4% of the population. The other members of the households, on the other hand, numbering four hundred thirty four (434) make up 76.3%. A total of five hundred sixteen (516) or 91% have received and are receiving some form of education.

Only three (3) household heads or 3.7% of the total number of household heads are degree holders. Eighteen (18) household heads or 22% reached college, but they were not able to graduate.

Twenty-one (21) household head or 25.6% are high school graduates, although later they may have received vocational or technical skills training in vocational schools or government sponsored programs. Fourteen (14) households or 17.1% reached high school, but did not graduate.

Another fourteen (14) household heads were elementary graduates, but ten (10) or 12.2% did not finish elementary.

Only (2) households or 2.4% are vocational graduates.

The other members of the households who received some form of education constitute more than two-thirds of the population.

Twenty (20) household members or 4.6% of the total number of households members who obtained education, finished college and are degree holders. Fifty-nine (59) or 13.6% of the total have reached college, but did not finished or are still working on their degree.

Eighty-eight (88) household members or 20.3% are high school graduates, while eighty-one (81) or 17% are still in high school or never finished high school.

Fifty-four (54) or 12.4% finished elementary. On the other hand, one hundred seven (107) or 25% are still in grade school, or have received elementary education only.

Twenty-three (23) or 5.3% are taking vocational courses or are vocational graduates, while only two (2) household members or .5% have had no formal education.

Table 2.21

*Educational Attainment of Household Heads*

<i>Educational Level</i>	<i>No. of Household Heads</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>No formal education</i>	-	-
<i>Undergraduate-elementary</i>	10	12.1
<i>Graduate-elementary</i>	14	17.1
<i>Undergraduate high school</i>	14	17.1
<i>Graduate high school</i>	21	25.6
<i>Vocational course</i>	2	2.4
<i>Undergraduate-college</i>	18	22
<i>Graduate-college</i>	3	3.7
	-----	-----
<i>Total</i>	82	100.0

Table 2.22

*Educational Attainment of Other Members of the Household*

<i>Educational Level</i>	<i>No. of Household Heads</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>No formal education</i>	2	.5
<i>Undergraduate-elementary</i>	107	25
<i>Graduate-elementary</i>	54	12.4
<i>Undergraduate-high school</i>	81	17
<i>Graduate-high school</i>	88	20.3
<i>Vocational course</i>	23	5.3
<i>Undergraduate-college</i>	59	13.6
<i>Graduate-college</i>	20	4.6
	-----	-----
<i>Total</i>	434	100.0

## 2.23 Health Needs

There is a health center located in the barrio proper of Barangay Kruz Na Ligas where residents could avail consultation/examination and other medical services for a donation of any amount, or none at all. The health center was expanded to accommodate the increasing health and medical needs of the area's growing population.

Thirty-one (31) households or 38% frequently go to the health center for consultation or to avail of the medical services. They usually seek treatment there for asthma, allergies, colds and flu, vaccination, natal consultation, tooth extraction. In case the health center could not answer the health needs of the households, they said they would go to private clinics and hospitals.

Occasionally, sixteen (16) households or 20% visit the health center for dental purposes and treatment of skin allergies, fever and common colds and flu. But more often than not, they go to hospitals and private clinics for consultation and treatment. All in all, a little more than half of the total number of households numbering forty-seven (47) or 57.3% avail of the medical services offered by the health center.

Thirty-three (33) households or 40.2% said that they never availed of the services of the community health center. Instead, they go to private clinics and hospitals when illness occurs in the family or a physical and medical examination is needed. It is also worth mentioning that there are two private clinics in Kruz Na Ligas, one is a dental clinic and the other is a medical clinic. Also, there is one (1) medical practitioner living in the area.

One (1) household or 1.2% oftentimes seek the help of a "hilot" or herbolaryo, though this household admitted that if the illness is a serious one, they go to the nearest hospital.

The other household claims that they don't go to the health center or private doctor, but rather use herbal medicine for treating illness in the family.

Table 2.23

*Health Needs*

<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>%</i>	
<i>Others (hospitals, clinics, doctors)</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>40.2</i>
<i>Herbal Medicine</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>Hilot/Herbolaryo</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>Health Center</i>		
<i>Frequently</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Occasionally</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>
	-----	-----
<i>Total</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>100</i>

**2.24 Changes the Barrio Residents Hope For**

When the question "What changes or improvements in your lifestyle in the barrio do you expect or hope for?" was posed, varied answers were given and some respondents gave more than one answer. The most mentioned in their answers was that "to secure possession of the land in which they have been residing" by more than half of the total respondents or 66% numbering fifty-six (56). Of the 56, forty-three (43) are aware of the recent land controversy citing the alleged plan to sell and doleout some 2.3

hectares portions of Krus Na Ligas supposedly to finance the fencing and other projects, and shoulder the attorney's fees. They admitted that they signed the petition thru former Brgy. Captain Patricio Francisco seeking withdrawal of the donation of 15.8 hectares of land covering KNL to the Quezon City government because of these reasons, and commented that they support any decision protecting and promoting the interest of the barric residents. However, they "hope that the Brgy. officials and leaders would hold dialogues to thresh out their views and differences and unite, so that the development projects particularly the putting up of a concrete perimeter fence which was stopped, and eventually the subdivision and distribution of lands would be carried out soon." They further suggested that "maybe each family resident of KNL should contribute in any amount they can afford to finance the fencing if Quezon City don't have the money." Some of the respondent tend to believe that the money used for the concrete fence which has already been started did not come from the Q.C. coffers, but from the financial resources of lawyer Sergio Angeles who claims ownership of the 2.3 hectares.

More than half of the respondents or 54.9% numbering forty-five (45) indicated they want to improve or build their own

houses. However, they cannot or are reluctant to do so because they feel they might be demolished since they still don't have the legal status.

Half of the respondents or 50% numbering forty-one (41) want to improve their poor lot and attain progress in life.

Fifteen (15) respondents or 18.3% suggested the fixing of canals and repair of pathwalks. Twelve (12) or 14.6% pointed the need to extend the "Bisita" or the old church building which has become too small according to them because of the increasing population who are predominantly catholics.

Eight (8) respondents or 10% mentioned the lack of security since theft has risen in their neighborhood. Four (4) mentioned the problem of overcrowding, and suggested decongestion in their particular areas. Two (2) respondents cited the drug problem, and suggested apprehension and re-orientation/rehabilitation for the drug-users.

Only one (1) respondent claims he does expect or hope for any changes/improvement in the barrio since his family has recently moved in four (4) month ago.

Table 2.24

<i>Changes/improvements the barrio residents expect or hope for</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>secure land ownership</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>68.3</i>
<i>improve or build own house</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>54.9</i>
<i>improve the poor lot</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>fix canals and pathwalks</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18.3</i>
<i>decongestion</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>extend the Bisita or church building</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14.6</i>
<i>provide security</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>do something about the drug addiction problem</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<i>nothing to say</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.2</i>

I. Katugon (Respondent) \_\_\_\_\_ Relasyon sa pinuno ng  
Tagal ng paninirahan sa baryo \_\_\_\_\_ pamilya \_\_\_\_\_

II. Impormasyon tungkol sa pamilya

Pangalan	Relasyon	Edad	Hanapbuhay	Edukasyon natapos	Kita sa isang buwan
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

III. Antas ng pamumuhay

A. Uri ng tirahan

1. \_\_\_\_\_ barong-barong at iba pa na gawa sa magagaang na materyales (tulad ng pinagtapal-tapal na karton o lata, kawayan, kahoy, lumang kahoy)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ kombinasyon ng magaan at matibay na materyales
3. \_\_\_\_\_ gawa sa matibay na materyales (tulad ng hollowblocks, konkreto o kahoy na ginamitan ng GI sheets, tiles)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ gawa sa pinakamatibay na materyales at may katangian o plano tulad sa maunlad na subdivision

B. Uri ng ilaw na ginagamit

1. \_\_\_\_\_ elektrisidad (o sariling linya sa MERALCO)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ gasera
3. \_\_\_\_\_ iba pa (tukuyin kung ano)

K. Uri ng gatong sa pagluluto

1. \_\_\_\_\_ elektrisidad
2. \_\_\_\_\_ LPG (Manila gas/Shellane)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ kahoy/kusot/uling
4. \_\_\_\_\_ gas
5. \_\_\_\_\_ iba pa (tukuyin kung ano)

D. Kagamitan (o appliances)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ transistor radio
2. \_\_\_\_\_ radio-cassetts
3. \_\_\_\_\_ television
4. \_\_\_\_\_ stereo
5. \_\_\_\_\_ refrigerator
6. \_\_\_\_\_ oven
7. \_\_\_\_\_ gas stove/electric stove
8. \_\_\_\_\_ washing machine
9. \_\_\_\_\_ electric fan
10. \_\_\_\_\_ iba pa (tukuyin kung ano)

E. Pangangailangang Pangkalusugan

1. \_\_\_\_\_ health center
2. \_\_\_\_\_ private doctor
3. \_\_\_\_\_ iba pa (tukuyin kung ano)



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

This study is a survey on the socio-economic conditions of the sample of 82 households residing in Barangay Kruz Na Ligas. It also discusses the needs and problems of the residents particularly the Kruz Na Ligas land problem.

The concept of Laquian & Turner about squatter settlements as the means by which the poor work their way into urban cities and as vehicle for social and economic upliftment by providing access to opportunities, a chance to own a land and improve the house was used as the framework of analysis. Socio-economic survey sheets were distributed and interviews conducted to gather the data.

A high average family income of ₱2,973 was obtained which maybe attributed to the fact that 33% of the households numbering 27 have a family income of ₱3,000 and over monthly. The income of the household heads combined with the income from other sources like rents, wages and salaries of other members of the household, and family business help boost the households' total monthly income.

Eleven household heads have a monthly income of ₱3,000 and over and four of them are overseas workers who have an average

monthly income of ₱6,762 each. Half of the total households or 51.2% have other members of the households aside from the family head contributing their share to the total family income. Equally noteworthy is that 6 households have at least one member working abroad.

Only 18 of the households have income coming from rents of rooms or a whole house. The average rent income per household is ₱696, but there are five families whose monthly rent income are in four figures. Eight households have extra income from family business mostly from operations of sari-sari stores.

Two households have their total monthly income in five figures. The first one has an income of ₱13,000 monthly which come from the earnings of the household head whose monthly income is ₱3,000 from jeepney/tricycle operation, and the other member of the household or the wife who is a nurse working in the Middle East and whose monthly remittance is ₱10,000. The other household has an income of ₱16,000 monthly which is earned solely by the household head who works as a supervisor in a heavy equipment firm in Japan.

The lowest total monthly income is ₱90 earned by a laundrywoman, the household head being unemployed and sick.

Since this amount maybe too small for the family's expenditures in a month considering they are composed of nine members, it is possible that this household receives financial aid from relatives and close neighbors. The household owns a total of three appliances - a television, electric stove and electric fan. Even though the household has an electric stove, they use other alternative cooking fuels such as kerosene for emergencies like power failures, and wood to save on electricity. Lastly, the household avails of the services of the health center.

There is relatively high employment among the household heads surveyed with 84.1% of the total numbering 69 being employed. On the other hand, several household heads are unemployed or 16% numbering 13. However, their number maybe more since a number of the household heads work irregularly as extras in construction for at least a number of days or at most 1-3 months. In most cases, when the project or their contracts expire, they remain jobless for months until such time they found jobs or are hired again.

On the educational attainment of the household heads, a mere 3.7% are degree holders while 22% reached the college level. 25% are high school graduates, while 17.1% are high school undergraduates. A total of 27.1% finished or reached the

elementary level. Only 2.4% are vocational graduates. These findings explain why a very high percentage of the employed household heads belong to the class of manual and service workers.

The other member of the household numbering 434 have received and are receiving some form of education. Twenty household members or 4.6% of the total are college graduates, while 59 or 13.6 have reached college or are still in college. A total of 169 or 27.3% are high school graduates or are still in high school or have never finished high school at all. 161 or 37.4% are elementary graduates or are still in grade school, or have never finished elementary. 23 or 5.3% are vocational graduates or still finishing their vocational courses. Earlier it has been mentioned that 51.2% of the 82 households have other members aside from the household head contributing to the total monthly income, and it has been noted that six of them have a member working abroad. One explanation for the relatively high employment among other members of the household is their educational background. Many have reached college and high school. And most jobs available have the minimum requirement of being high school graduates.

On the housing conditions of the household surveyed, majority have single houses made of quite strong but inexpensive materials, i.e., more than half of the total households or 67.1%. Though quite a number live in barong-barong and others made of light materials usually old light wood or a combination of this and bamboo, tin, and cardboard. These may pose a problem since 24.4% live in these kinds of houses which may not be considered safe to live in specially during typhoons.

On the type of cooking fuel the households use, majority or 53.7% utilize LPG while 49% use wood. Although KNL is widely reached by electricity, only 11% depend on it as their main cooking fuel, but 15.9% use it alternately with other cooking fuels such as wood, LPG, or kerosene gas. Only 19.5 use kerosene gas.

On the health needs of the household, more than half or 58% avail of the services of the Health Center. For a donation of any amount one can afford, the poor residents of the barrio or the financially hard-up households could avail medical examination and consultation at much less costs. 33% said they never availed of the services of the Health Center, but instead they go to private clinics or hospitals.

Noteworthy is that there is a private dental clinic and a medical clinic in KNL.

The problem felt most by the respondents have to do much with securing or obtaining possession of the land in which they have been residing. For them the demand for titles to the lands is of high priority. Many families interviewed particularly the old timers in the area are ready to defend the land which they hope to own. Most of them particularly those who have established residence there for a long period of time have proceeded to invest their earnings in building their own house on it. More than half of the total respondents or 66% hope that the development projects which has been started but was stopped because of the recent land issue and eventually the subdivision and distribution of lands would be carried out soon.

Half of the respondents hope to improve or build their own houses, but they are reluctant to do so since they still don't have the legal titles. Another half meant to improve their poor lot.

Some of the respondents or 18.3% felt the need to fix canals and pathwalks particularly along Salvador and Baluyot Street of KNL, 5% suggested decongestion in their areas. They hope that

these problems would be solved when the development plans for the barric and the subdivision of lands among the residents would begin soon.

The lack of security and drug dependency are both not much of a problem in the area. Only 10% mentioned the lack of security since theft has risen in their area. The number of durg dependents is very minimal that one need not get alarmed.

Over all, the situation is largely a problem on securing ownership of the land, and secondly on the economic side. In carrying out the development projects, authorities concerned may employ residents of the area particularly those who work in construction sites. Households whose financial assistance with no interest to start some small business or thru livelihood projects available. So those whose income is inadequate don't have to borrow with high interest or mortgage their properties.

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