



## DEMOGRAPHICS OF BARANGAY CASTILLO (MAKATO, AKLAN) AS REFERENCE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

*The study aimed to determine the demographics of Castillo (Makato, Aklan) in the central Philippines as a reference for community development. The study wants to know the family aspirations, ascertain the training needs and level of interest to attend trainings of the 132 households-respondents; stratified random sampling was used for sampling size per sitio, then simple random sampling technique through random start was used to draw each respondent; secondary data was used on household population and a constructed questionnaire.*

*The respondents were mostly females with ages, 31-40., generally married, Roman Catholics and had attained high school; majority were farmers followed by laborers, had no occupation; got income below P3,000.00 per month, followed by an income from P3,000.00 to P5,000.00; they either had 1 to 3 children or more or no child at all; houses were concreted with roofing of GI sheets, concreted flooring but a few had wood and bamboo with two households having soil and sand flooring; almost all households owned a radio and a television; used wood for cooking and very few had gas stove; used tricycles and motorcycles for transport, generally paid but a few owned motorcycles; had transportation expense per month from P200.00 and above; families aspired to have a peaceful and healthy family life and will be able to send children to college; showed high interest to attend trainings on vegetable crop production, animal production, and a handful liked handicrafts, thus, trainings on this field is highly recommended.*

### KEYWORDS:

*Demographics, Profile,  
Households, Aspirations,  
Training needs*

### INTRODUCTION

Barangay Castillo is 6 kilometers from the Poblacion of Makato, Aklan in the central Philippines while the town of Makato is only 9 kilometers from the Provincial Capital, Kalibo. Despite the proximity of the barangay to the town proper and the provincial capital and aside from having a tertiary institution in town only very few of the residents have either attended or completed college. This could be undoubtedly the cause of the economically-challenged general profile of the barangay.

The presence of a 10 hectare lot of the Aklan State University (ASU) at Barangay Castillo with a training center had brought many educational and livelihood activities to the barangays but were confined only in the property area. These activities were initiated by the ASU-College of Agriculture, Forestry and Environmental Sciences (ASU-CAFES), then and at present by the ASU-Teacher Education Center (ASU-TEC). Likewise, some agricultural activities were also done by the Provincial Government of Aklan and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in partnership with ASU like planting of forest and fruit trees and putting perimeter fence as well. Furthermore, training on Pina weaving

was also conducted to interested residents in partnership with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

Prior to termination of agricultural projects of ASU-CAFES at Brgy. Castillo with the noble aim of establishing a demonstration farm in the area, several problems had happened such as indifferent attitudes of the barangay people. This led to the encroachment in the property and extent of stealing the agricultural produce.

The above activities were done considering the presence of the physical and academic presence of ASU at Brgy. Castillo, however, no formal study so far has been made as to the socio economic profile, training needs, and aspirations of the people. Data of the Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO) as of 2015 declared the very low economic status of the residents with alarming health conditions since there are still considerable number of the household who still have an open pit toilet and some 0-5 years old children show indications of malnutrition. While a great majority consults the doctor almost half of the sampled populations still consult the herbolario. This data could be attributed to the low educational status of the people, majority of whom have finished secondary education only which ultimately redound to a great number who falls below the

poverty threshold. To validate the data of the MPDO, it is a must to know the demographics of the area. "Demographics is valuable to understand better the target clients." (Hammer,2011).

Furthermore, in order to provide effective and efficient community intervention it is most fitting to know as well the family aspirations of the locals and the kind of trainings they perceive to need in order to augment their family income. So, for an educational institution to extend support to the locals, an effective training program must be conducted which start off with a training needs assessment.

## METHODOLOGY

The researcher utilized the descriptive evaluative research design, utilizing quantitative method. According to Ardales (2008), it is the design appropriate for studies that aim to obtain facts or to ascertain the prevailing conditions or situations as they exist at the time of study.

Secondary data on demographics of the study area was obtained from the Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO) of Makato and the Barangay Castillo Council Office. Consultative Meeting and pre-testing of the constructed questionnaire was made to the Barangay Council officials.

Stratified random sampling was used for sampling size per sitio, then simple random sampling technique through random start was used to draw each respondent.

The researchers sought permission from the barangay council and from all concerned officials before distributing the questionnaires. The questionnaire was pre-tested among

barangay council officials, officers and other Purok leaders. The students who were involved in the extension project were mobilized.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following were the results.

### A. The Personal Profile of the Respondents

The personal profile of the respondents reveal the gender, age, civil status and the religion.

Table 1, presents the Personal Profile of the respondents.

**Gender.** Majority of the respondents, 69 or 52.27% were females, while 63 or 47.73% were males.

**Age.** In terms of age of the respondents, 35 or 26.52% has ages 31-40 years old, 30 or 22.73% has ages 41-50 years old, 27 or 20.46% belongs to 51-60 years old, while 20 or 15.15% belongs to below 30 and above 60 years old is 15.15%.

**Civil Status.** Most of the respondents, 83 or 62.88% were married, 23 or 17.42% are having live-in relations, 14 or 10.61% are widowed, 9 or 6.82% are separated and only 3 or 2.27% were single.

**Religion.** Most of the respondents, 126 or 95.46% were Roman Catholics and the remaining percentage were adherents of Iglesiani Cristo and Baptist, 4.54%.

**Educational Attainment.** One-third of the respondents, 44 or 33.33% were secondary graduate, 31 or 23.48% were elementary graduate, 14.39% did not finish elementary, while 12.89% did not finish high school; with 8.33% who were college graduates but there were 2 or 1.52% who did not go to school.

**Table 1. Personal Profile of the Respondents**

Personal Profile	n = 132	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	69	52.27
Female	63	47.73
<b>Age</b>		
Below 30	20	15.15
(31-40)	35	26.52
(41-50)	30	22.73
(51-60)	27	20.46
Above 60	20	15.15
<b>Civil Status</b>		
Single	3	2.27
Married	83	62.89
Separated	9	6.82
Widowed	14	10.61
Live in	23	17.42
<b>Religious Affiliation</b>		
Roman Catholic	126	95.46
Iglesiani Cristo/Baptist	6	4.54
<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
College Graduate	11	8.33
College (under graduate)	8	6.06
Secondary	44	33.33
Secondary (under graduate)	17	12.89
Elementary	31	23.48
Elementary (under graduate)	19	14.39
Did not go to school	2	1.52

## B. The Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The demographic profile of the respondents presented here is the socio-economic status (SES) or profile of the respondents. It reflects the kind of occupation every household has, monthly family income and number of children. The profile also presents the type of house the respondents have, the materials used on roofing and on flooring. It also presents the kind of appliances the households have as well as the kind of stove they used. The SES also include the means of

transportation the respondents used, whether they own a vehicle or not and the total expense on transportation they incurred.

**Occupation.** Table 2 presents the occupation of the respondents. Majority of the respondents, 73 or 55.30% has an occupation, while 59 or 44.70% has no occupation. Out of that 73, 43 or 58.90% were farmers, 11 or 15.07% were laborers and only 9 or 12.33% were vendors. This result is closely associated with the study of Ali (2014) where majority of rural women in India were engaged in agriculture for livelihood and the rest were laborers.

**Table 2. Occupation of the Respondents**

Socio-Economic Profile	n = 132	%
Occupation		
No	59	44.70
Yes	74	55.30
Farmer	43	58.90
Piña Weaving	10	13.70
Vendor	9	12.33
Laborer	11	15.07

**Monthly Family Income.** Table 3 presents the monthly family income of the respondents. Most of the respondents, 101 or 76.52% claim they receive a monthly income below Php 3,000.00; 22 or 16.67% obtained a monthly income from Php3, 001.00-Php5, 000.00; 6 or 4.54% have a monthly income of Php5, 001.00-Php7, 000.00; while, only 3 or 2.27% received above Php7, 000.00.

Generally, the mean monthly income of households was Php3, 030.09. The data corroborate with the findings of Ali (2014) that the per capita income of rural women in India was between Indian Rs 2000 to Rs3000. This findings revealed that they have low income and only enough for their foods. In contrast to the report released by National Statistical Coordination Board revealed (2012) that poverty estimates in Western Visayas, a family of five needed Php5, 258.00 monthly income to meet the basic food needs and Php7,512.00 monthly income to stay out of poverty.

**Table 3. Monthly Family Income of the Respondents**

Socio-Economic Profile	n = 132	%
Monthly Family Income		
Below 3,000.00	101	76.52
3,000.00-5,000.00	22	16.76
5,001.00-7,000.00	6	4.54
Above 7, 000.00	3	2.27
Mean=Php3, 034.09		

**Number of Children.** Table 4 presents the number of children of the respondents. One half of the respondents, 66 or 50% have 1 to 3 children, 34 or 25.76% have 4 to 6

children, while 17 or 12.88% have 7 and above children, the remaining 11.36% were either single or separated and have no children.

**Table 4. Number of Children of the Respondents**

Socio-Economic Profile	n = 132	%
Number of Children		
1-3	66	50
4-6	34	25.76
7 above	17	12.88
No child	15	11.36

**Type of the House.** Table 5 presents the type of house of the respondents. Majority or 46.03% of the respondents have houses made of bamboo materials, 48 or 38.10% of them have houses made of concrete and bamboo materials, 15 or 11.90% have made of concrete

materials, while only 5 or 3.97% have houses made of wood and bamboo materials. This situation presents a high risk to destruction during natural calamities that may further aggravate the empirically and economically-challenged condition of the households.

**Table 5.Type of the House of the Respondents**

Socio-Economic Profile	n = 132	%
Concrete	15	11.90
Semi-concrete	48	38.10
Bamboo	58	46.03
Wood and bamboo	5	3.97

**Materials Used on Roofing.** Table 6 presents the characteristics of the house as to materials used. Of the 132 respondents, 70 or 53.03% have house roofing's made of G.I. sheets material, while 62 or 46.97% of the respondents have roofing's made of bamboo and nipa materials. Generally the houses of many households will not be needing much needed repair in 1 to 3 years under normal condition due to the GI sheet roofing materials, while the rest may have opted for the bamboo and nipa materials due to its lower cost or its coolness being a natural and easily available material.

**Materials used on flooring.** The same table 6 is used in data that indicate the materials used on flooring. There are 55 or 43.65% households have house floorings made up of concrete material; 54 or 42.86% have made up of wood materials, 16 or 12.70% have made up of soil material, while there is 1 or 0.79% that has a house whose flooring is made of up of tile material. These data revealed that most houses have strong quality of floorings and roofing's, as it relates with the Philippine NSO report of Kalinga province (1999), where majority of houses were made of strong materials. However, as to type of the house, generally, they were describe as bamboo house, then followed by semi-concrete, since walls were made of bamboos.

**Table 6.Characteristics of the House as to Materials Used**

Socio-Economic Profile	n = 132	%
Material used on Roofing		
Bamboo and pawid	56	44.44
G.I sheet (sim)	70	55.56
Material used on flooring		
Concrete	55	43.65
Wood	54	42.86
Soil	16	12.70
Tiles	1	0.79

**Ownership of Appliances.** Table 7 presents the kind of appliances owned by the respondents. Majority of the houses, 89 or 67.42% owned radio, 87 or 65.91% owned television, 53 or 40.15% owned electric fan,. Typically almost all households have radio and/ or a television and majority have electric fans. The first three appliances have almost become a basic appliance every household should have as a

source of news and entertainment and for the electric fan as a necessity due to the climatic condition. Still some of the households own a CD player,(24.4%), a refrigerator (14.39%), cabinet and sala set (both 12%), bed (9.09%), dining set, 6.06%,foam, (5.30%), laptop,4.55%, washing machine, (3.03%), and 0.76% of the households own a personal computer.

**Table 7.Ownership of Appliances**

Socio-Economic Profile	n = 132	%
Appliances owned*		
TV	87	65.91
Radio	89	67.42
Electric fan	53	40.15
CD player	32	24.24
Refrigerator	19	14.39
Cabinet	16	12.12
Sala set	16	12.12
Bed	12	9.09
Dining set	8	6.06
Foam	7	5.30
Laptop	6	4.55
Washing machine	4	3.03
Computer	1	0.76

\*Multiple Response

**Kind of stove used.** Table 8 shows the kind of stove used by the respondents. Most of the households, 129 or 97.73% have open fire stove using wood while the rest or 2 or

1.52% used Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), with 1 or 0.79% that used kerosene. It appears a great majority have sources of firewood, hence, it become a normal condition to have open fire stove for cooking. However, this source of fuel may

pose a risk on the natural environment, especially that cutting of woods is strictly regulated by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), as this posed

another danger for soil erosion during heavy rainfall or typhoon or other related natural phenomenon.

**Table 8. Kind of Stove Used by the Respondents**

Socio-Economic Profile	n = 132	%
Kind of Stove Used		
LPG	2	1.52
Wood	129	97.73
Kerosene	1	0.76

Table 9 shows the means of transportation, kind of ownership of vehicle and transportation expense in a month of the respondents.

**Means of transportation** Many of the respondents, 100 or 75.76% used tricycle as means of transportation, while 32 or 24.24% used motorcycle. These are the two basic mode of transport in the area to and from the town proper only.

**Owned vehicle.** Most of the respondents, 94 or 71.21% have no owned vehicle, while 38 or 28.79% have owned vehicle, generally motorcycles.

**Transportation Expense.** Most of the respondents' 87 or 92.55% spent Php200.00 and above in transportation, while 7 or 7.45% spent below Php200.00 in a month.

**Table 9. Means of Transportation, ownership of Vehicle, and Transportation Expense in a Month by the Respondents**

Socio-Economic Profile	n = 132	%
Means of transportation		
Motorcycle	32	24.24
Tricycle	100	75.76
Ownership of Vehicle		
Yes	38	28.79
No	94	71.21
Transportation expense in a month		
Below Php 200.00	7	7.45
Php200.00 and above	87	92.55

**C. Family Aspiration**

The family aspirations is about the dreams and hopes of the family gauge on the present circumstance.

**Aspiration.** Table 10 presents the family aspiration of the respondents .All (100%) of the respondents' aspiration is to have peaceful life, then this was followed by an aspiration to have a healthy family with 92.42%; next is an aspiration to have children who are diligent in studying with 84.85%; the family aspired to have responsible children with 79.55%, lastly, the households aspired for their children to finish college

with 75.76%, The data revealed how every household value family life and the children in particular. It appears that hopes, joys and aspiration is on the children which is also found among the strengths of the Filipino character, the close family ties, as reported by the former senator of the Republic of the Philippines, Sen. Letecia Ramos-Shahani in "Building a People, Building a Nation" (1989). Further the aspirations are closely related with the general aspirations of the Filipino people in the NEDA report (2014) that a great majority wanted a comfortable life with the family, free of hardship and worry.

**Table 10. Family Aspiration of the Respondents**

Indicators	n = 132	Rank
Peaceful life	132(100%)	1
Healthy family	122(92.42%)	2
Children to be diligent in studies	112(84.85%)	3
Responsible children	105(79.55%)	4
Children to finish college	100(75.76%)	5

**D. Training Prospects**

The training prospects were some inquiries on what are the training needs of the respondents. The following presents the training needs and other relevant data or information as to the respondents' interest for further training or education.

Table 11 presents the training prospects of the respondents. A great majority, 105 or 79.54% wanted to attend seminars, while 27 or 20.46% did not want seminars. Out of 105 households, 63 or 60% liked to attend training on vegetable or crop production, 36 or 34.29% liked to attend training on

animal production, while 6 or 5.71% liked to attend on handicraft. Since majority of the respondents were farmers, it

is apparently aligned that they would like training in crop and or animal production

**Table 11. Training Prospects of the Respondents**

Indicators	n = 132	Rank
Want to attend Seminar		
Yes	105(79.54%)	1
No	27(20.46%)	2
Type of seminars would like to attend		
Vegetables/crop production	63(60.0%)	1
Animal Production	36(34.29%)	2
Handicraft	6(5.71%)	3

### Sources of income would like to venture.

Table 12 shows the sources of income the respondents would like to venture. Many of the respondents (31.06%) want to venture in pig raising. This was followed by those who pre

ferred vegetable farming, 26.52%, others wanted chicken raising, 17.42%, while a few wanted fruit, vegetable and meat processing, 12.88%, still a handful liked to venture on a small store and the least remaining number wanted skills on handicraft, 4.55%

**Table 12. Sources of Income would like to venture by the Respondents**

Indicators	n = 132	Rank
Pig raising	41 (31.06%)	1
Farming (vegetable raising)	35 (26.52%)	2
Chicken raising (chicken or duck)	23 (17.42%)	3
Fruit, vegetable and meat processing	17 (12.88%)	4
Store	10 (7.58%)	5
Handicraft	6 (4.55%)	6

**Table 13** shows the availability of area for pig or poultry raising, the kinds of animals to be raised, and the amount to be prepared for the intended projects.

When asked as to availability of area for pig or poultry raising, a great majority (65.91%) said they have an area for the project while the minority said, they do not have an area for it, (34.09%).

**Kind of animal raising respondents intend to engage.** On the same Table 13 shows the kind of animals the respondent intend to engage in production. Many (49.24%)

wanted pig raising, others (40.15%) preferred poultry or chicken raising, a few (6.82%) liked goat raising (6.82%), and cow raising (3.79%) respectively.

Furthermore when asked as to the amount to be prepared for intended projects, majority of the respondents (41.67%) have declared they have prepared P5,000.00 for it, while, some (26.52%) have said, they prepared P10,000.00; others (8.33%) have 15,000.00, and a handful (2.27%) said they prepared P20,000.00. Seemingly the families have other sources of funds aside from farming.

**Table 13. Availability of Area for Animal Raising by the Respondents**

Indicators	n = 132	Rank
Availability of area for pig or poultry raising		
Yes	87(65.91%)	1
No	45(34.09%)	2
Type of animal raising intent to engage		
Piggery	65(49.24%)	1
Poultry	53(40.15%)	2
Goat	9(6.82%)	3
Cow	4(3.79%)	4
Amount has been prepared for the intended project		
Php5, 000.00	55(41.67%)	1
Php10, 000.00	28(21.21%)	3
Php15, 000.00	35(26.52%)	2
Php20, 000.00	11(8.33%)	4
Above Php20, 000.00	3(2.27%)	5

**Availability of area for vegetables/crop plantation.** Table 14 presents the availability of area for vegetables/crop plantation and other vegetables respondents liked to raise.

Most of the households, 109 or 82.58% have available area for vegetable and crop plantation, while only 23 or 17.42% have no available area. For the respondents with no area for vegetable/ crop production is due to the fact that the village topography is hilly and the land area is just enough for the house structure.

**Table 14. Availability of Area for Animal Raising by the Respondents**

Indicators	n = 132	Rank
Availability of area for vegetables/crop plantation		
Yes	109(82.58%)	1
No	23(17.42%)	2
Other vegetables like to raise*		
Eggplant	123(93.18%)	1
Ampalaya	112(84.85%)	2
Tomatoes	109(82.58%)	3
Beans (hamtak)	105(79.55%)	4
Petchay	89(67.42%)	5
Squash	80(60.61%)	6

**Would like to train in handicrafts.** Table 15 reflects respondents who like to be trained in handicrafts. Data revealed that majority of the households, 91 or 68.94% did not want training on handicrafts, while 41 or 31.06%

wanted to be trained in handicrafts. Out of 41, 15 or 36.59% wanted training on piña embroidery, 10 or 24.39% wanted training on recycled plastic bags or cloth bag, 9 or 21.95% wanted skills in furniture making, and 7 or 17.07 liked to be trained on buri bag making.

**Table 15. Type of Handicrafts Like to Train with the Respondents**

Indicators	n = 132	Rank
Like to train handicrafts		
Yes	41(31.06%)	2
No	91(68.94%)	1
Type of handicrafts like to train with		
Pina embroidery	15(36.59%)	1
Recycled plastic bags/cloth bag	10(24.39%)	2
Furniture	9(21.95%)	3
Buri bag	7(17.07%)	4

## CONCLUSIONS

The household heads were mostly females with ages, 31 to 40 years old, married, Catholics, with farming as major occupation and declared a monthly income below P3,000.00. The households have either 1 to 3 children or more or none at all. The houses were generally made of wood and bamboos with roofing's of GI sheets or bamboos or nipa. The floorings of the houses were concreted but others have made of wood or bamboos. Almost all household owned a radio and a television but others have some house appliances like electric fan, refrigerator, sala set and the like. Many used wood for cooking. They used tricycles for transport and others used motorcycles, of which transportation expense reach more than P200.00/month. These conditions reflect an economically-challenged family situation. On training

prospects, majority have an area available for both animals and crop raising. Most wanted training on pig raising and crop raising, to which they have prepared an amount of Php5, 000.00 to Php15, 000.00. Most households wanted to raise vegetables like eggplants, ampalaya, pechay and squash.

All the families aspired to have a peaceful and healthy family life, to have respectful children and could send them to college. They showed high interest to attend trainings on vegetable crop production, animal production, and a few on handicrafts.

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