



# SPECIAL RELEASE



**2023**

**Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Highlights**

Municipality of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija



*Date of Release: 05 February 2025*  
*Reference No. 2025-007*

## **About 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System Operations**

The 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) in Pantabangan commenced on June 5, 2023, and concluded on October 31, 2023. This initiative was a partnership between the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Pantabangan. A total of 29 field personnel were hired for the project, which included 1 Census Area Supervisor, 4 Team Supervisors, and 24 Enumerators.

The data processing phase began on January 2, 2024, and ended on March 31, 2024. Four data processors and two map data processors handled the data processing. The data collection phase was funded by the LGU Pantabangan, while the data processing was funded by the PSA.

**Table 1. No. of hired CBMS personnel for data collection and processing periods, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija**

Data Collection <sup>a</sup> Period	05 June to 31 October 2023
Position	No. of hired CBMS personnel
Census Area Supervisor	1
Team Supervisor	4
Enumerator	24

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Data Processing <sup>b</sup> Period	02 January to 31 March 2024
Position	No. of hired CBMS personnel
Data Processors	4
Map Data Processors	2

<sup>a</sup>LGU Funded

<sup>b</sup>PSA Funded

Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

For the entire implementation of the 2023 CBMS in Pantabangan, a total of 5,577 households, with a combined population of 22,145, were covered across the 14 barangays. These barangays are Cadaclan, Cambitala, Conversion, Ganduz, Fatima, Liberty, Malbang, Marikit, Napon-Napon, Poblacion East, Poblacion West, Sampaloc, San Juan, and Villarica. However, due to unforeseen circumstances, six enumeration areas were not included in the coverage - Cadaclan EA 001000, Malbang EA 002000, Malbang EA 004000, Poblacion East EA 004000, Poblacion East EA 007000, and Poblacion West EA 002000.

**Table 2. 2023 CBMS Coverage, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija**

Item	Frequency
Covered barangays*	14
Responding households	5,577
Covered population	22,145

\*excluding 6 Enumeration areas which were not covered (Cadaclan EA 001000, Malbang EA 002000, Malbang EA 004000, Poblacion East EA 004000, Poblacion East EA 007000, Poblacion West EA 002000)

Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

### Basic Services

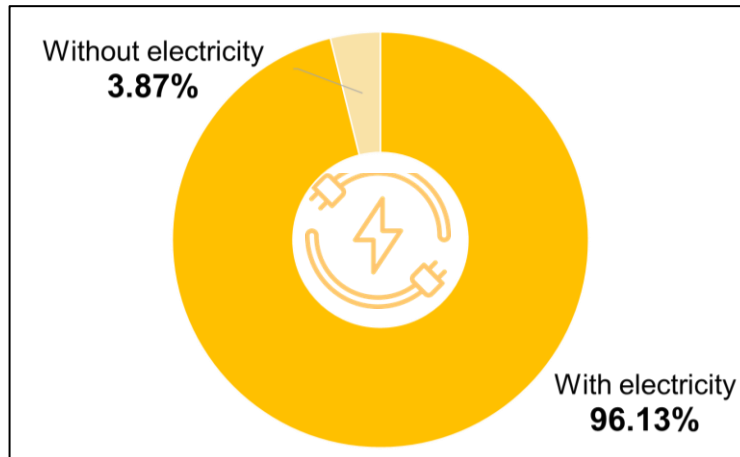
CBMS collects household information on basic services including access to electricity, internet, source of water, and service level of toilet facility as shown in Figures 1 to 5 below.

#### Access to Electricity

Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of access to electricity among the 5,577 households in the covered barangays. Of these, 96.13% (5,361 households) had access to electricity, while the remaining 3.87% (216 households) did not. Among the 216 households without electricity, it was identified that 30 households are from Barangay Cadaclan.

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**Figure 1. Percentage distribution of access to electricity in Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, 2023 CBMS**

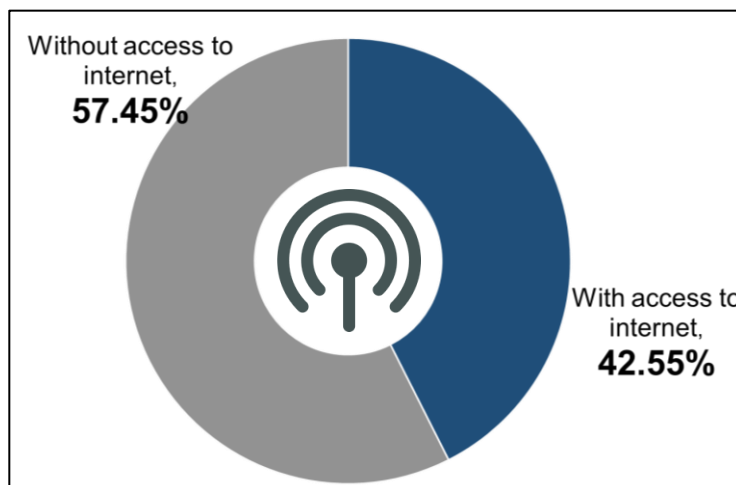


*Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan*

## Internet Access

In terms of internet access, less than half of the covered households (42.55%) have their own internet connections at home. This means that 57.45% of households, or 3,207 households, still lack internet access. Notably, Barangay San Juan has over 400 households without internet access (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Percentage distribution of access to internet in Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, 2023 CBMS**



*Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan*

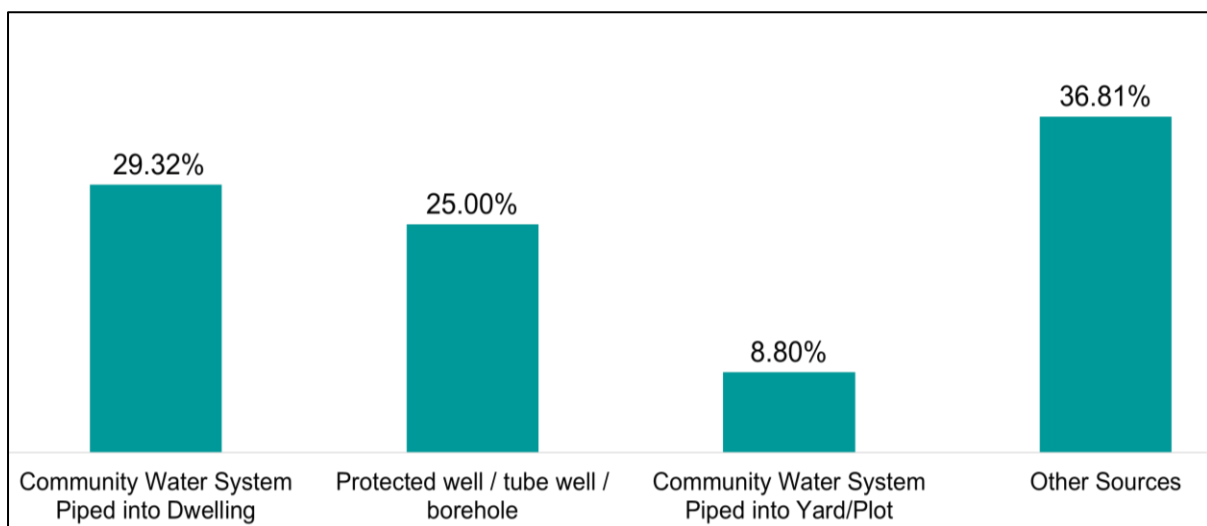
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## Main Sources of Water

The CBMS also collects data on the main sources of water for general use and drinking purposes for each household.

In terms of water source for general use, notably, other sources of water, including public taps, developed spring, and tanker truck / peddler / neighbor, account for the highest percentage at 36.81%. A total of 29.32% of the covered households use a Community Water System piped into the dwelling, 25.00% use a protected well, tube well, or borehole, and the remaining 8.80% rely on a Community Water System piped into the yard/plot (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Percentage distribution of main source of water for general use in Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, 2023 CBMS**



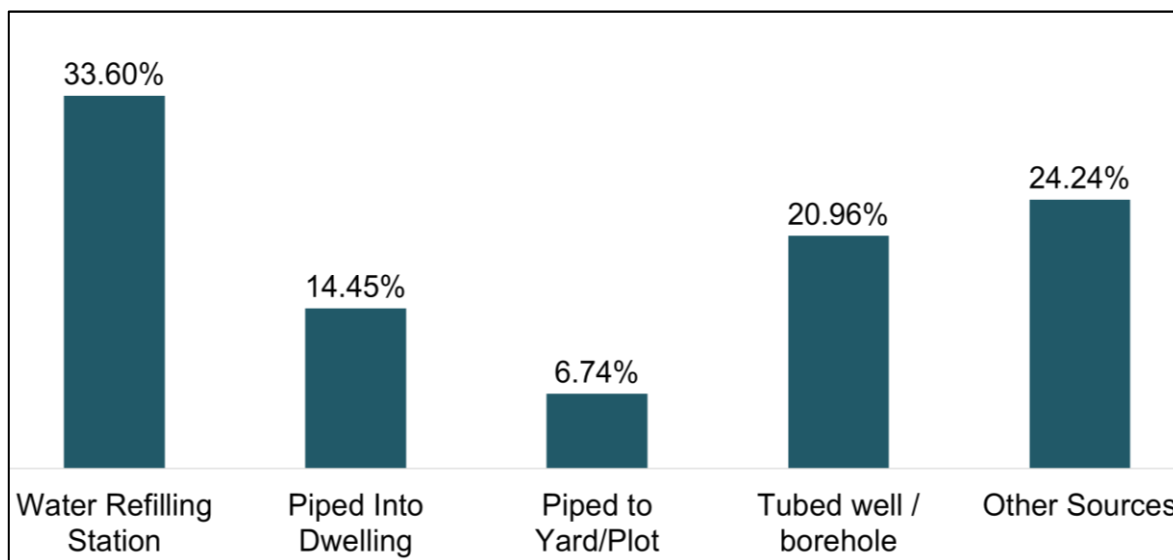
**Notes:**

Other sources include public tap, developed spring, tanker truck / peddler / neighbor, among others  
Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

For drinking water, 33.60% of the covered households rely on water refilling stations as their main source. This is followed by other sources, including piped to a neighbor, public tap/standpipe, protected well, and protected spring, which together account for 24.24%. Additionally, 20.96% use a tubed well/borehole, 14.45% use a piped connection into the dwelling, and 6.74% use a piped connection into the yard/plot (Figure 4).

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**Figure 4. Percentage distribution of main source of water for drinking in Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija 2023 CBMS**



**Notes:**

Other sources include piped to neighbor, public tap/stand pipe, protected well, protected spring, among others  
Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

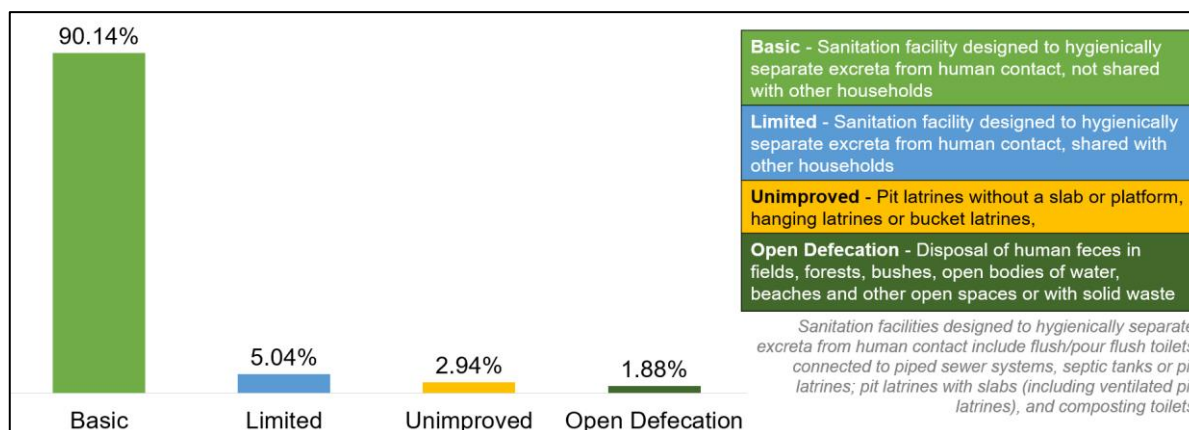
## Service Level of Toilet Facilities

The service level of toilet facilities for the covered households was also collected. Notably, the majority of households (90.14%, or 5,027 households) have hygienic and basic sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Meanwhile, 5.04% (281 households) have limited or hygienic facilities shared with other households, while 2.94% (164 households) have unimproved facilities, such as pit latrines without covers, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines. A small percentage, 1.88% (105 households), practice open defecation or dispose of waste in open spaces, bodies of water, or fields. This practice was observed in several barangays, including Cadaclan (18 households), Conversion (24 households), Ganduz (31 households), and Liberty (15 households). The remaining 17 households practicing open defecation can be found in Cambitala, Marikit, Napon-Napon, Poblacion East, and San Juan (Figure 5).

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**Figure 5. Percentage distribution of service level of toilet facility in Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija 2023 CBMS**

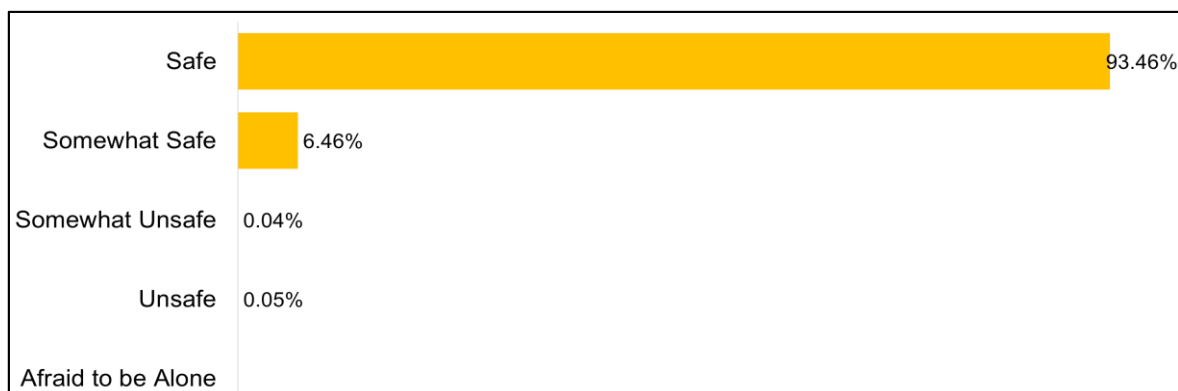


Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

## Safety

CBMS also covered the residents' perception on safety and security within Pantabangan. Among the 14 covered barangays, 93.46% of the households perceived that they felt safe walking alone within their own communities at night, 6.46% said that they felt somewhat safe, and less than one percent indicated that their neighborhoods were somewhat unsafe and unsafe. No residents said that they are afraid to be alone (Figure 6).

**Figure 6. Percentage distribution of household's perception on safety when walking alone in the community of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija 2023 CBMS**



Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

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## ***Food insecurity***

The CBMS includes questions that measure the household's level of food insecurity to assist LGUs in developing programs and plans to address this issue. Residents were asked if they had experienced food insecurity to varying levels within the past 12 months during the reference period, specifically due to a lack of money or other resources.

A total of 21.50% (1,199 households) expressed concern about not having enough food to eat. The highest number was recorded in Barangay Conversion, where 239 households were worried about food shortages. Additionally, 1.90% of households reported having to skip a meal at least once in the past 12 months, 1.13% felt hungry but did not eat, and 0.38% went without food for a whole day at least once during the same period (Table 3).

**Table 3. Percentage distribution of household food insecurity experience in the past 12 months\*, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija  
2023 CBMS**

Item	Percentage
Worried not have enough food to eat	21.50
Had to skip a meal	1.90
Hungry but did not eat	1.13
Went without eating for a whole day	0.38

\* due to lack of money or other sources

Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

## ***Education***

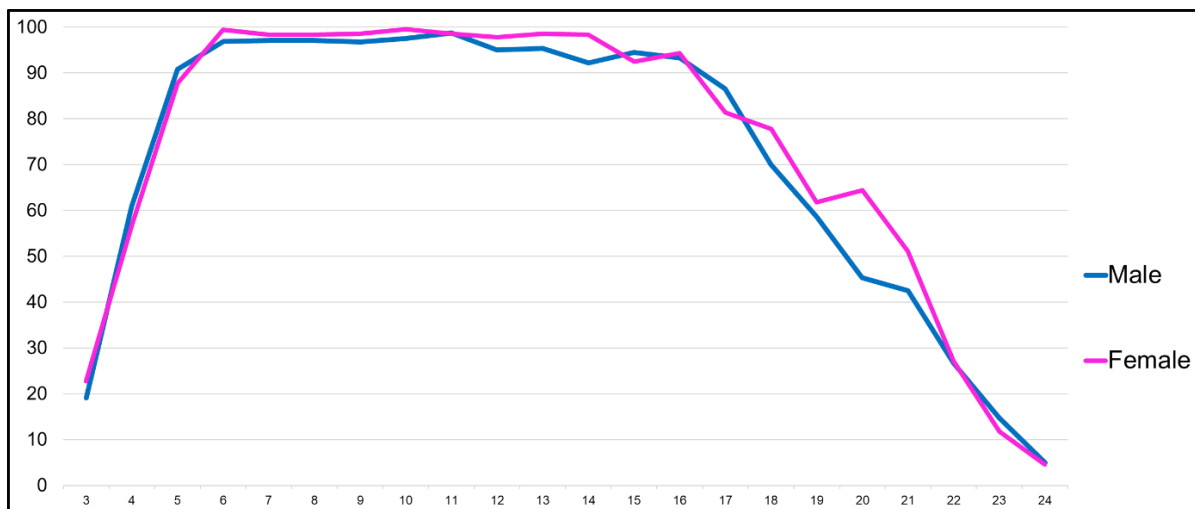
In addition to household information, the CBMS also collected data on individuals in the education sector. This includes school attendance, reasons for not enrolling, and highest grade completed, among others.

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## School Attendance (aged 3 to 4)

Figure 7 below shows the trend in school attendance rates by age (3 to 24 years old) and sex. From the graph, it is evident that children and youth begin attending school at ages 3 to 5, with attendance continuing until the age of 16. At age 16, however, there is a noticeable decline in school attendance. This drop may suggest that some individuals stop attending school at this age, with a gradual decrease in attendance observed until the age of 24.

**Figure 7. Percentage distribution of school attendance (aged 3 to 24) by sex, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija  
2023 CBMS**



*Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan*

## Top Reasons for Not Enrolling (Aged 3 to 24)

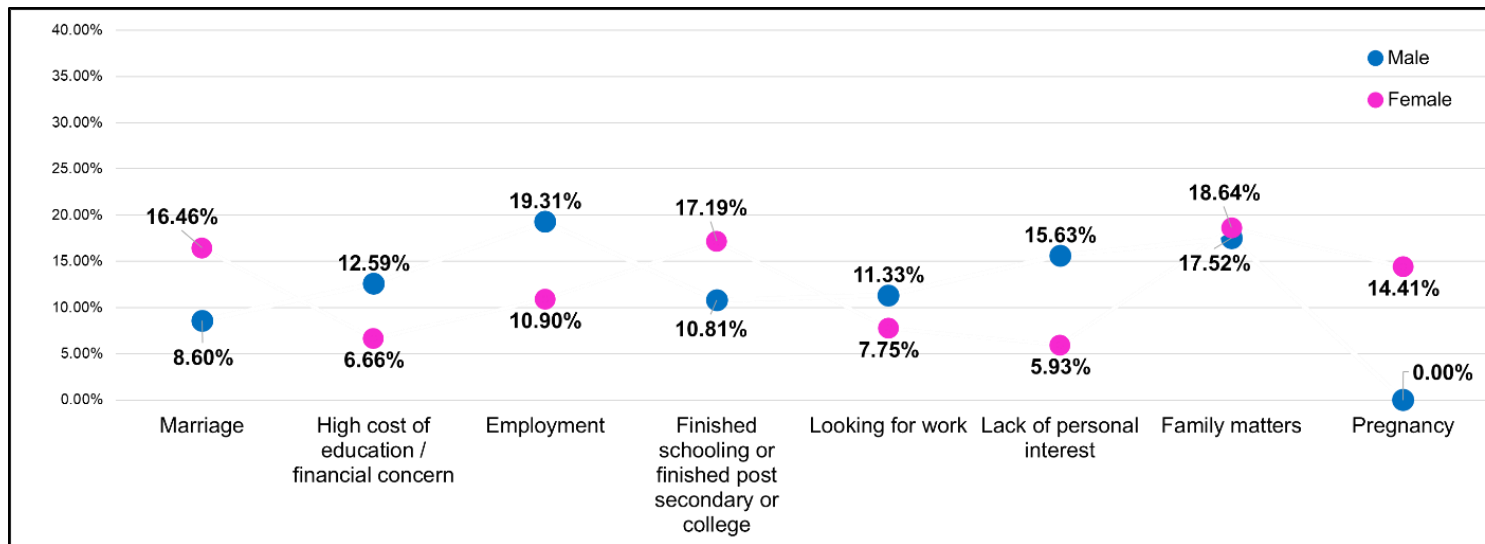
To better understand why some individuals have stopped attending school, the CBMS also gathered data on the possible reasons. Figure 8 below shows the top reasons for not enrolling among individuals ages 3 to 24, by sex. For males, the most common reason is employment (19.31%), compared to only 10.90% for females. For females, however, the top reason is family matters, with 18.64%, which is nearly tied with males at 17.52%.

Other significant reasons for males in this age group include lack of personal interest (15.63%), high cost of education or financial concerns (12.59%), and looking for work (11.33%). Meanwhile, the top reasons for females include having completed schooling or post-secondary education (17.19%), marriage (16.46%), and pregnancy (14.41%).



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**Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of the Top Reasons for Not Enrolling (Aged 3 to 24) by Sex, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija 2023 CBMS**



Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.

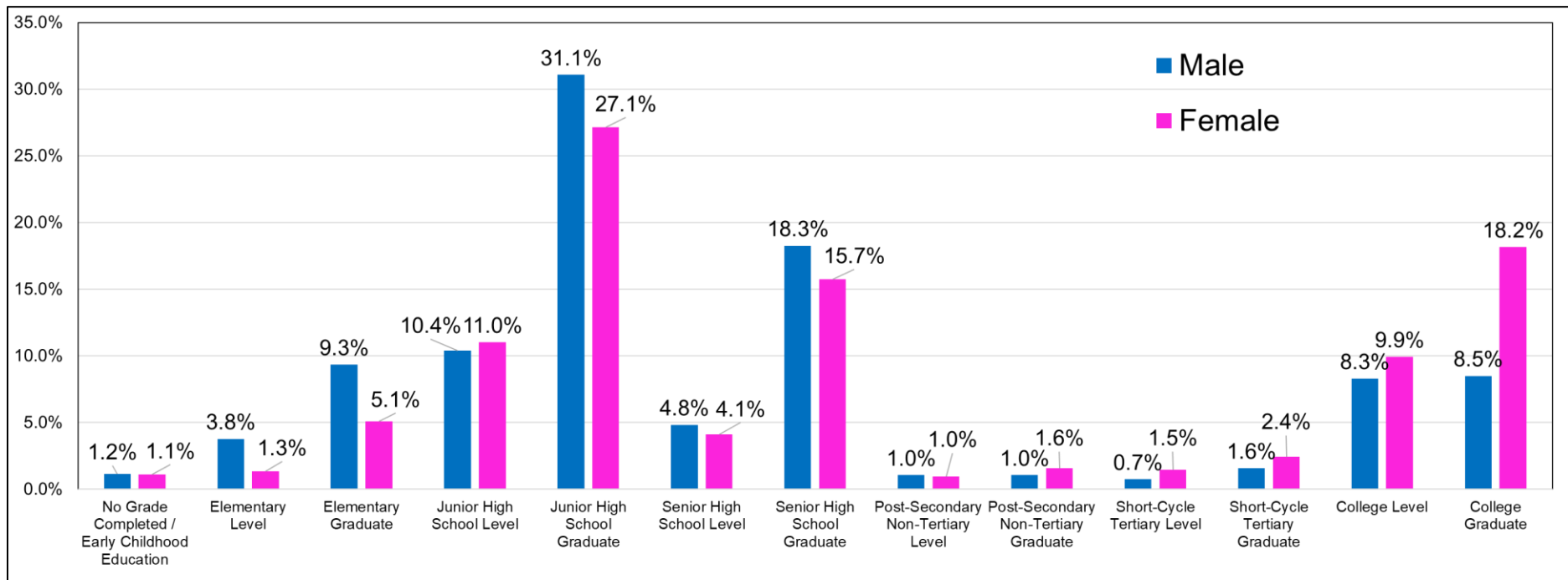
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

## Highest Grade Completed of not in School (Aged 16 to 24)

In addition to the reasons for not attending school, the CBMS also collected data on the highest grades or years completed by individuals who are not currently in school. Notably, most of the covered households reported that the highest level completed by individuals aged 16 to 24 who are not in school is Junior High School. This is true for both males (31.1%) and females (27.1%). Among females, 18.2% have graduated from college, while only 8.5% of males are college graduates (Figure 9).

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**Figure 9. Percentage Distribution of the Highest Grade Completed of Not in School (Aged 16 to 24) by Sex, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija 2023 CBMS**



Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.

Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

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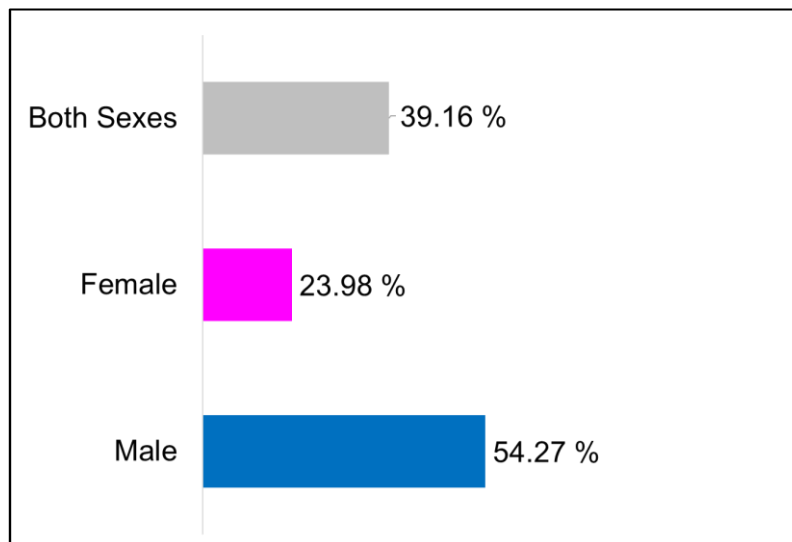
## Labor Force and Employment

To provide LGUs with insights into the engagement of residents in economic activities, various labor and economic indicators, including labor force participation and employment status, were collected.

### Labor Force Participation Rate

Out of 16,156 individuals aged 15 and over, 39.16% (6,327 individuals) are part of the labor force. Of these 6,327 individuals, 54.27% are males, while 23.98% are females in the labor force (Figure 10).

**Figure 10. Percentage Distribution of the Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 15 and above) by Sex, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija 2023 CBMS**



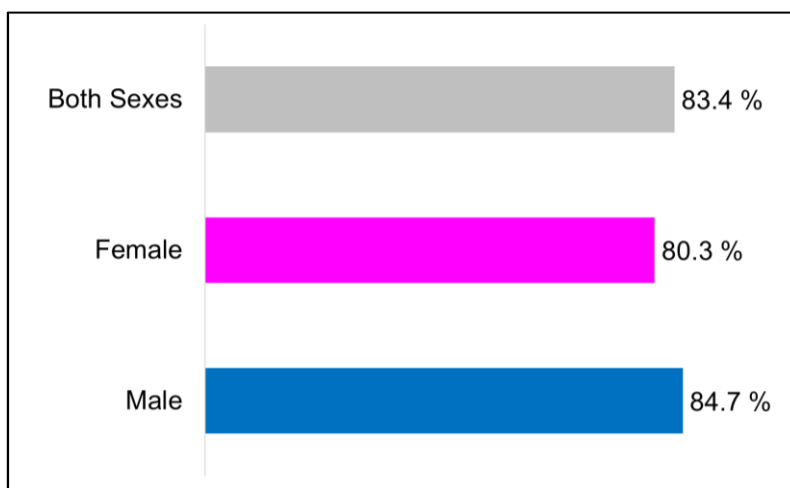
*Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan*

### Employment Rate

In terms of employment, 83.4% (5,275 individuals) were employed, meaning they had a job or business during the reference period. Of these, 80.3% (2,551) were females, and 84.7% (3,724) were males (Figure 11).

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**Figure 11. Percentage Distribution of Employment rate (Ages 15 and above) by Sex, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija  
2023 CBMS**



*Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan*

## **Housing Characteristics**

The information on the housing characteristics of the interviewed households were also collected and identified. This information helps determine which households are most vulnerable to the impacts of typhoons and earthquakes. Figure 12 shows the spatial distribution of the roofing, exterior wall, and flooring materials used in each barangay. As observed, most of the barangays are using strong materials, but there are still some which uses light materials.

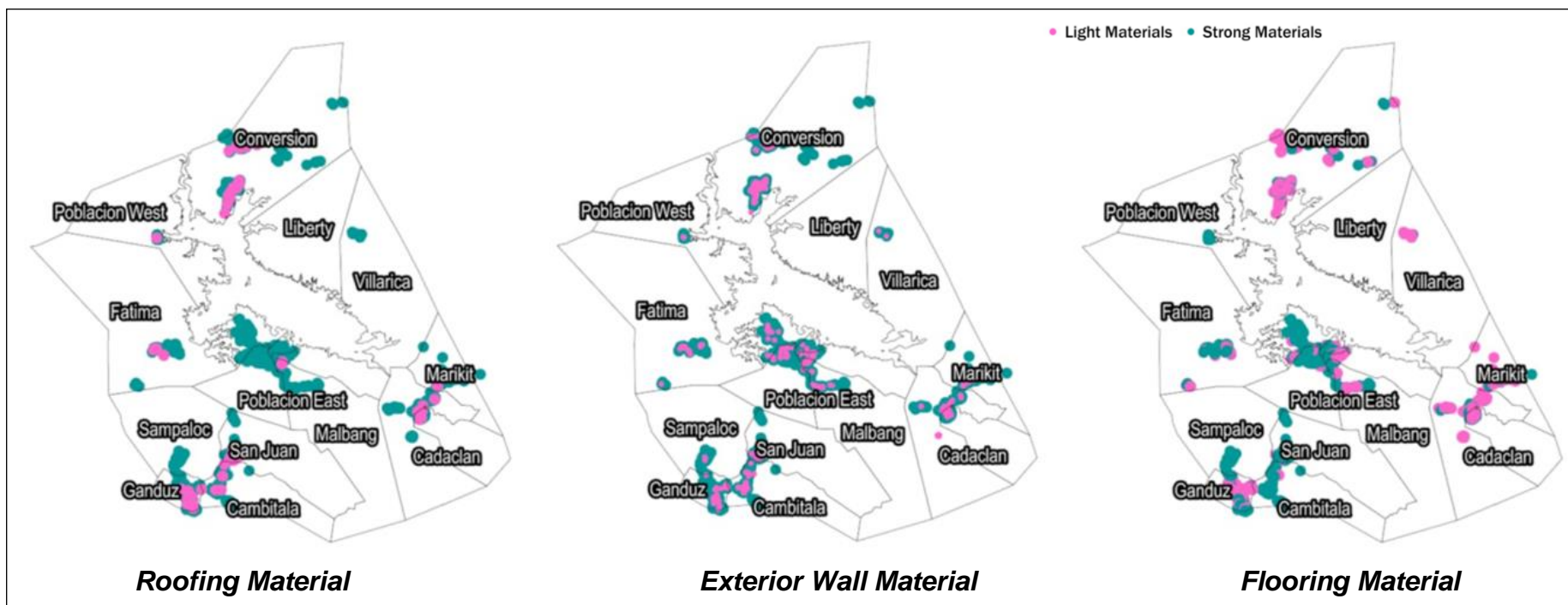
Among the 5,577 households interviewed, 87.50% or equivalent to 4,880 households uses galvanized iron or aluminum as the main construction material of their roofs. In the map below, the barangays which mostly uses light roofing materials can be found in Ganduz and Marikit.

As for the type of exterior walls, 61 % or 3,402 households use concrete / brick / stone as the main construction material of the walls. As shown in the spatial map, there are quite a mixture of strong and light exterior wall materials across the barangays in Pantabangan.

Lastly, 68.82 % or 3,838 households are using concrete as the main construction material of the floor. Notably, most of the households in the barangays of Conversion, Marikit, Cadaclan, and Ganduz use light flooring materials. That is, earth / sand / mud, makeshift/salvaged and other materials.

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**Figure 12. Spatial distribution of the roofing material, exterior wall material, and flooring material, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, 2023 CBMS**



**Notes:**

The boundaries are not authoritative.

Prepared by the Geospatial Management Division

Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.

Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan

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## **Disaster Preparedness**

To identify the disaster preparedness and awareness of the residents in terms of emergency hotlines, CBMS also asked relevant questions on knowledge/ behaviors of households with regards to preparation for disasters.

Only 2 in every 5 household respondents said that they know any contact number or hotlines in case of emergency. In addition, only 1 in 5 households said that they discuss with their household members how to prepare for disasters (Figure 13).

**Figure 13. Respondents' Awareness on emergency hotline and preparedness in disasters, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija 2023 CBMS**

When asked, “Do you know any **contact number or hotlines** which you can contact in case of emergency?”,

**2 in 5**

of the respondents said **yes**.

When asked, “In the past 12 months, did you **discuss with your household** how to prepare for disasters?”,

**1 in 5**

of the respondents said **yes**.

*Note: Data presented are about the 14 barangays covered in the 2023 CBMS of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.  
Source: 2023 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Philippine Statistics Authority and LGU Pantabangan*

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## TECHNICAL NOTES

The Community-Based Monitoring System serve as an economic and social tool towards the formulation and implementation of poverty alleviation and development programs which are specific, targeted, and responsive to the basic needs of each sector of the community.

CBMS aims to generate updated and disaggregated data at the local level, necessary for targeting beneficiaries, conduct more comprehensive poverty analysis and needs prioritization, and provide information that will enable a system of public spending that warrants government allocation on areas and populace that are most wanting.

*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, CBMS Brochure*

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. **Community Water System** - when the household gets the water supply from a faucet inside the house or yard or from a public tap, whether for own use or shared, directly connected to a water pipeline from the community water system or the local water network system.

2. **Protected Well** - includes tubewell or borehole and protected dug well.

a. Tubewell or borehole - refers to water tapped by digging a hole or sinking pipes into the ground and installing water drawing equipment such as pumps.

b. Dug wells - excavations that are circular or rectangular in shape, with diameter usually ranging from 1 to 1.5 meters. They are protected if they have a lining made of permanent materials like masonry or brickworks of reinforced concrete materials which serve as protection against surface or outside contamination. They may further be provided with roofs or removable covers which protect the wells from falling materials.

3. **Unprotected (open dug well)** - an undeveloped dug well, hence, unprotected from external contamination unlike the ones mentioned above.

4. **Developed spring** - spring water occurs when water in water-bearing stratum reaches the surface of the ground. Spring can be developed by enlarging the water outlet and constructing an intake structure for water catchment and storage. It is

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considered as protected if efforts were made to develop or shield it from external contamination such as filters, roof, among others.

5. **Undeveloped spring** - refers to spring water that are not protected from external contaminations.

6. **Bottled water/refilling station** - includes mineral/distilled water bought in bottles, gallons, or any other containers

7. **Tanker truck/peddler** - when water comes from moving tanker trucks or ambulant/roving vendors, regardless of where the water originally came from.

8. **Basic Toilet Facility** - Sanitation facility designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, not shared with other households

9. **Limited Toilet Facility** - Sanitation facility designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, shared with other households

10. **Unimproved Toilet Facility** - Pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines

11. **Open Defecation Toilet Facility** - Disposal of human feces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste

12. **Food Insecurity** – lack of access to enough safe and nutritious food

13. **In the Labor Force or Economically Active Population** - This refers to persons 15 years old and over who are either employed or unemployed in accordance with the definitions described below:

**Employed** - Employed persons include all those who, during the reference period are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday, and are reported either:

- a. At work, i.e., those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; or
- b. With a job but not at work, i.e., those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness or injury, vacation, or





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other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit are considered employed.

*Sources: National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority (psa.gov.ph)*

  
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