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**STANDARD OF LIVING OF HOUSEHOLDS IN
SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND CITIES
IN THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE**

Thesis

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STANDARD OF LIVING OF HOUSEHOLDS IN
SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND CITIES
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ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted to determine the standard of living of households in selected municipalities and cities in the province of Cavite. Specifically, this study aimed to: describe the demographic characteristics of households, identify the household's monthly budget pattern of major income earners, establish the relationship of the demographic characteristics to the standard of living and establish the relationship of physiographical areas where the respondents reside to the standard of living

The study was conducted in selected municipalities and cities in three physiographical areas of Cavite, namely: lowland (Bacoor, Imus and Gen. Trias), transitory (Dasmarinas, Silang and GMA); and upland (Tagaytay City, Alfonso, and Maragondon). A total of 270 major income earners were used as respondents of the study. Data were collected using personally prepared structured questionnaires, which were personally distributed to the respondents by the researcher.

The data were analyzed using statistical tools such as frequency count, mean, percentages, ranges and ranking.

Majority of major income earners in lowland were male with a mean age of 44 years old and were high school graduates. In transitory area, more than half or 60 percent was male with a mean age of 35 years old and were college graduates while in upland

area, majority of the respondents were male with a mean age of 40 years old and they were college graduates.

Standard of living of households was measured highest in lowland area than in transitory and upland areas.

Majority of the respondents' monthly budget were allocated on education and nutrition or food and least allocated on health and social activities.

Generally, demographic characteristics such as civil status and occupation are significantly related to household's standard of living. It showed that male and married major income earners have higher standard of living than those who are single, widow/widower and self-employed, OFW and pensioner on the other hand.

Physiographical areas such as lowland, transitory and upland areas have significant relationship to standard of living. It revealed that the two variables are dependent, hence, there is a difference in standard of living between lowland, transitory and upland area.

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STANDARD OF LIVING OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES AND CITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE ^{1/}

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INTRODUCTION

Standard of living is one of the indices of human development. As published in the Philippine Human Development Report, the other two indices are longevity and knowledge (PIDS, 2005). It defines human development index (HDI) as a tool to measure the overall achievements in the three basic dimensions of human development. It is premised on the principle that human development cannot be measured by the yardstick of income alone since income is a means, not an end, and there is no automatic link between income growth and human progress.

The poverty line moves up in money terms when the price level goes up so a family with fixed income may join those below the poverty line if prices rise and the family income is the same. When the greater percentages of the population are on or below the poverty line, the economy is poor. Its performance can be judged by way of its