

**ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITION OF
FAMILIES IN THE RESETTLEMENT AREAS IN CAVITE**

THESIS

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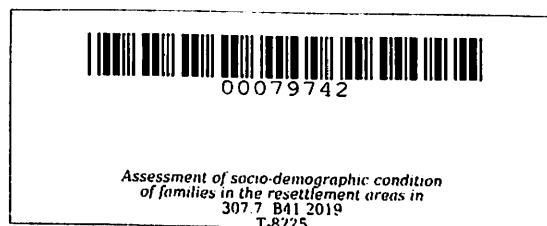
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ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted to assess the socio-demographic condition of families in the resettlement areas in Cavite. The objectives of this study were to determine the socio-demographic profile of resettlers, determine the perceived quality of life of the resettled families in terms of social, economic, environmental and political factors, assess whether the profile of resettlers have a relationship with the perceived quality of their life and to determine problems encountered by the resettled families in the area. Primary and secondary data were used in the study.

Pearson's R Correlation and Chi-square Test were used to determine whether the profile of resettlers had a relationship with their perceived quality of life. For the weighted average of the dependent variables, mean score was used.

Results show that the perceived quality of life of families in the resettlement areas was on a subsistence level. Sex showed significant relationship with perceived quality of life in terms of economic factors while educational attainment had no significant relationship with perceived quality of life. Family composition showed significant relationship with perceived quality of life in terms of political factors. Monthly family income had no relationship with perceived quality of life. However, younger participants viewed a higher perception of the quality of life in terms of environmental factors compared to older participants.

Financial problem ranked first on the problems encountered by the resettled families in Cavite.

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INTRODUCTION

According to Jalal (1998), our region has enjoyed rapid economic development in recent years, yet we know that this development has not benefited all people equally. In ADB-Financed Projects in Asia alone, about 200,000 people per year are threatened directly with displacement. They are the people who will experience resettlement. They may lose land, houses, business, assets or resources. Many of them are poor and disadvantaged. They often have no say in discussions among project stakeholders. They can indeed be voiceless because they are too busy making ends meet every day.

Jalal (1998) further stated that good resettlement practice needs sound social assessments, reliable demographic estimates, appropriate resettlement expertise in planning, good cost estimates, firm financing arrangements, and the phasing of resettlement in line with civil works construction.

Wanjiku (2016) explained that involuntary resettlement should be a core part of the development plan of the project that necessitates and causes relocation and resettlement and not a secondary or after thought programme. The resettled persons should at least be economically and socially restored to their pre-resettlement state or condition or left better off than they were before resettlement. However, De Wet (2006b) observes that in the overwhelming majority of cases, most of the people