

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF
FISHERFOLKS IN CAVITE**

THESIS

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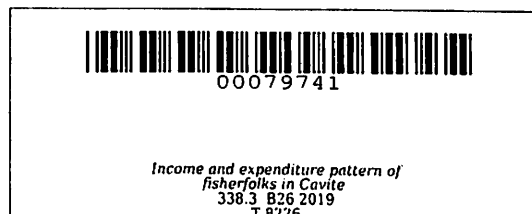
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ABSTRACT

BENUEZA, JANNISE LYCA V., LEACHON, ANN CRISTAL Z. and, MABILANGAN, RACEL JOYCE D., Income and Expenditure Pattern of Fisherfolks in Cavite. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Economics major in Agricultural Economics. Cavite State University- main campus, Indang, Cavite. June 2019. Adviser: Dr. Elizabeth E. Polinga.

This study was conducted from January to April 2019 in the coastal areas of Cavite, namely; Bacoor City, Cavite City, Kawit, Maragondon, Naic, Noveleta, Rosario, Tanza, and Ternate to determine the income and expenditure pattern of fisherfolks in Cavite. Specifically, this study aimed to: determine the socio-economic profile of fisherfolks; determine the level of income of fisherfolks from selling fish; determine the other sources of income of fisherfolks aside from fishing; determine the level of expenditure of fisherfolks used in fishing; determine the level of household expenditure of fisherfolks; identify if there a significant relationship between income and expenditure of fisherfolks; and determine the problems encountered by the fisherfolks. Descriptive research was used in the study. The sample size was determined by multiplying the proportion by 250 as suggested total number of participants.

Results of the study showed that majority of the fisherfolks were in their middle age with an average age of 44 years all males mostly married had formal education. And had been fishing for an average of 21 years. Most of the fisherfolks (70%) can catch 1-25 kilograms of different fisheries per sail. The monthly income of fisherfolks ranged from P3000 to P15,000 with an average of P7988. The results showed that majority of the fisherfolks belonged to the average income (46%) banners. The entire fisherfolks major source of income was from fishing. The average monthly expenditure of fisherfolks in gasoline is P1,389, while P683 was spent for food. Majority of the fisherfolks (91.60%) used net as a medium of fishing and 8.40% said that they used bait for fishing. Most of the participants do not pay rent and maintenance (58%) because they were joining other fisherfolks and boat

owner when fishing. Boat owners (42%) shoulder all the maintenance cost when fishing. The average monthly household expenditure for food was P2,616 while the average cost for monthly clothing expense was P619. The average monthly expenditure for medicines cost them P1455. For the utility expenditure. The average monthly cost of electricity was P383 and P342 for water bill. The average monthly expenditure for education costs them P1677 and the average expenses for other monthly expenditures cost P498.

The results showed that there is a significant relationship between income and expenditure of fisherfolks in Cavite. All of the fisherfolks encountered bad weather as the main problem when sailing. Government policy limiting trolls and illegal fishing is highly recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

Fisheries are very important industry in the Philippines. The country's archipelagic nature is only one of the reasons for its importance. The other reason is the Filipinos' great liking for fish. No meal is complete without fish. As a result, the Philippines has one of the highest per capita fish consumption in the world at 36 kg per year of fish and fishery products. Its importance is underscored by the fact that as of 1995 the Philippine ranks 12th among the largest fish producer in the world and ranks fourth in terms of aquaculture production based on figures from FAO Yearbook, (1995). In terms of contribution to the national Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry in 1997, fisheries contributed 18.5 percent, at constant prices, as against livestock and poultry which contributed only 12.1 percent and 10.3 percent respectively. Fisheries was exceeded only by agricultural crops which contributed 54.1 percent (Yap, 1999).

Philippine fisheries production has always been categorized into three modes of production for statistical and administrative purposes: commercial fisheries, municipal fisheries and aquaculture. Municipal fisheries refer to fishing done in inland