

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**PROVINCE OF BATAAN**

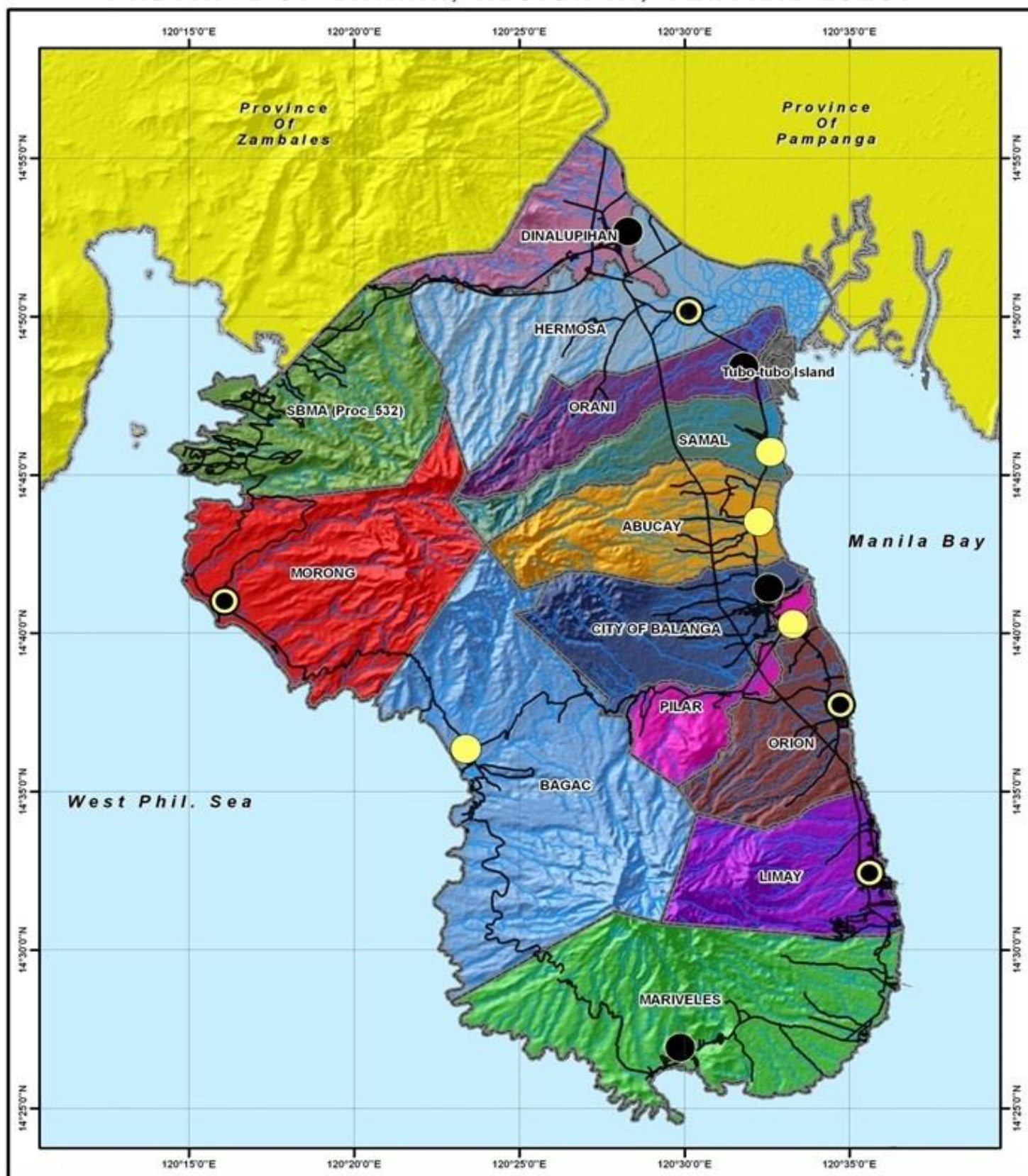


**ENHANCED  
SOCIO  
ECONOMIC  
PROFILE**

**CY 2011-2015**



# PROVINCE OF BATAAN, REGION III, CENTRAL LUZON



0 25 50 100 150 200  
Kilometers  
N  
W E  
S  
Projection: UTM, Luzon, Zone 51N

1:280,000

Map Sources:

DENR Shapefiles, PRS 1992  
NAMRIA Shapefiles



Prepared By: PPDO, Bataan (2013)

## Legend

### Urban\_Center

#### Size

- Large Town
- Medium Town
- Small Town

- Major\_Road
- Major\_River\_Network
- Mun\_Boundary

## **Preface**

The Socio-Economic Profile of Bataan before only contained plain tables and data without further description and analysis of the content, trend and impact of information that were deemed to be useful for the people particularly the Bataeños to know more of the province.

For this year, the information usually gathered for SEP have been described. Available data with 5-year trend have also been presented. Moreover, graphical representations and write-ups are included. It is in this sense that the term “enhanced” has been intertwined in the SEP of the province- this initial effort aims to elevate the usual method of doing SEP so as to guide and help the users, researchers, investors, and decision-makers for easier understanding of data that describe the present sectoral characteristics of the province. This is only the start of systematic innovation of the province’s databank so as to transform this into a more useful reference, the Data Analytics Project.

It is hoped that this document will be of help to all those concerned.

## **Acknowledgement**

We would like to recognize all the LGUs, departments, offices and individuals who contributed to the preparation of this document, the Enhanced Socio-Economic Profile 2015.



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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

AREA :	Upland Hills, Mountain Area	-	111,072 has.
	Lowlands and plains	-	26,224 has.
		-	137,296 has or 1,373 sq. kms.

Table A.1 Fast Facts About Bataan

Municipality	Land Area (Has.)	No. of Barangays	Distance from Balanga City (km.)	Classification (2007)
<b>First District</b>				
1. Dinalupihan	9,252	46	26.12	1 <sup>st</sup>
2. Hermosa	15,700	23	18.62	1 <sup>st</sup>
3. Orani	6,490	29	13.87	1 <sup>st</sup>
4. Samal	5,630	14	10	4 <sup>th</sup>
5. Abucay	7,970	9	4.72	3 <sup>rd</sup>
6. Morong	21,920	5	50.48	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Sub-Total	66,962			
<b>Second District</b>				
7. City of Balanga	11,163	25	0	4th (component city)
8. Pilar	3,760	19	2.22	3 <sup>rd</sup>
9. Orion	6,541	23	8	2 <sup>nd</sup>
10. Limay	10,360	12	15.31	1 <sup>st</sup>
11. Mariveles	15,390	18	46.98	1 <sup>st</sup>
12. Bagac	23,120	14	27.82	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Sub-Total	70,334			
<b>BATAAN</b>	<b>137,296</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>

Population:

CY 2015	-	760,650	
Growth Rate (2015)	-	1.94	
Projected (2016)	-	775,407	
Population Density 2015	-	554 persons/sq. km	
Human Development Index	-	0.729 (2012) Rank 5 <sup>th</sup> in the National Level	<b>Note:</b> Preliminary Result Metro Manila (Region), not included in the ranking
Life Expectancy Index	-	0.787 (2012)	
Education Index	-	0.914 (2012)	
Income Index	-	0.539 (2012)	
Status of Electrification	-	100% Energized	

POLITICAL FIGURES CY 2016

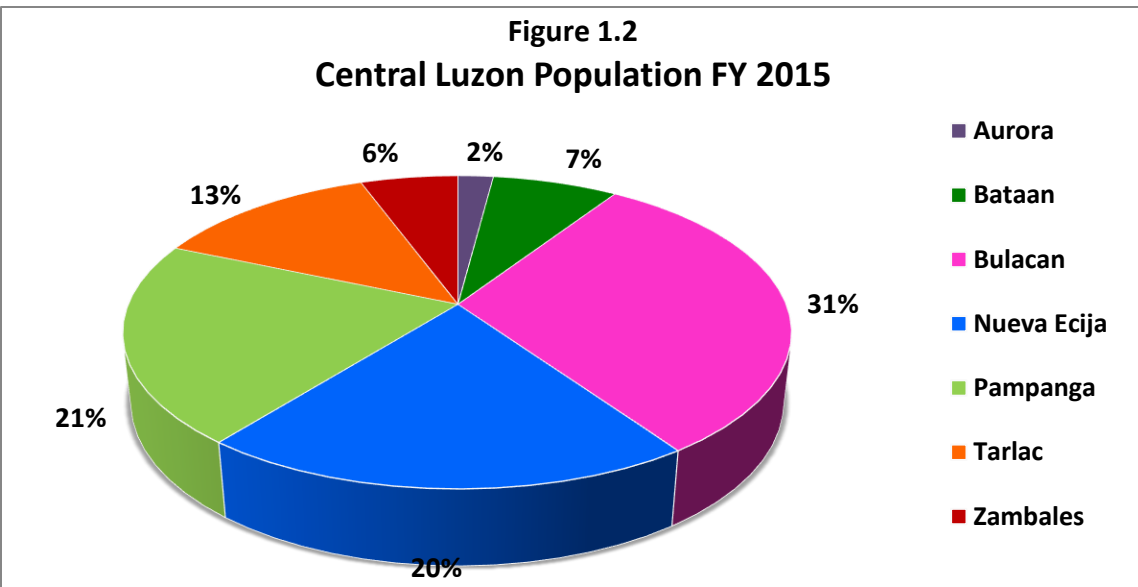
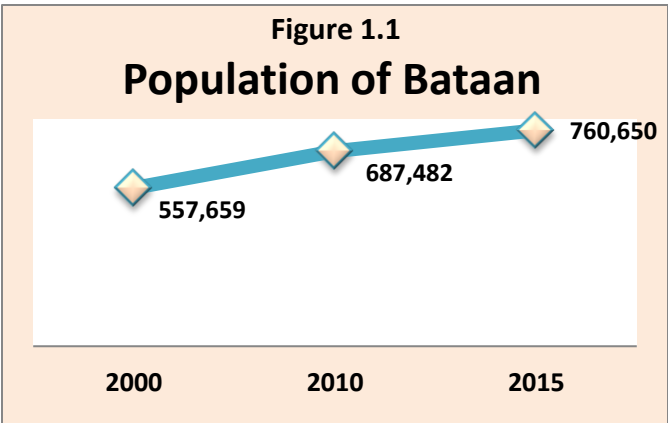
Congresswoman	1 <sup>st</sup> District	-	Rep. Geraldine Bautista Roman
Congressman	2 <sup>nd</sup> District	-	Rep. Jose Enrique S. Garcia III
Governor		-	Hon. Albert Raymond S. Garcia
Acting Vice-Governor		-	Hon. Jovy Z. Banzon
Mayor, Dinalupihan		-	Hon. Maria Angela S. Garcia
Mayor, Hermosa		-	Hon. Antonio Joseph R. Inton
Mayor, Orani		-	Hon. Efren Dominic E. Pascual, Jr.
Mayor, Samal		-	Hon. Generosa M. dela Fuente
Mayor, Abucay		-	Hon. Liberato P. Santiago, Jr.
Mayor, City of Balanga		-	Hon. Francis Anthony S. Garcia
Mayor, Pilar		-	Hon. Alicia D. Pizarro
Mayor, Orion		-	Hon. Antonio L. Raymundo, Jr.
Mayor, Limay		-	Hon. Lilvir B. Roque
Mayor, Mariveles		-	Hon. Ace Jello C. Concepcion
Mayor, Bagac		-	Hon. Louise Gabriel Q. del Rosario
Mayor, Morong		-	Hon. Cynthia L. Estanislao



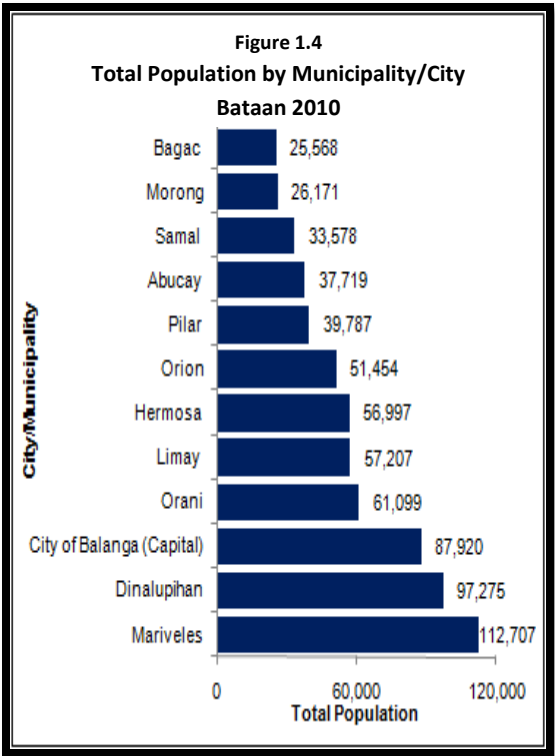
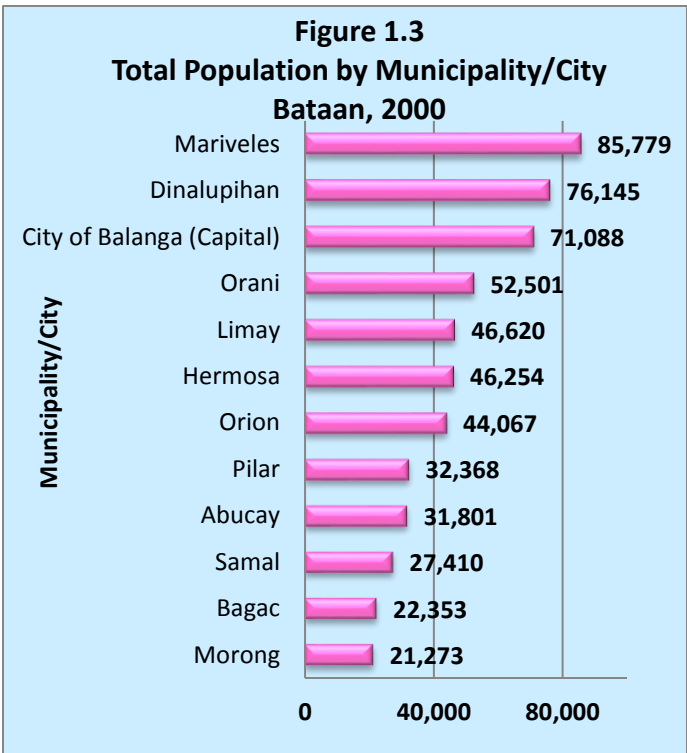
## Demography

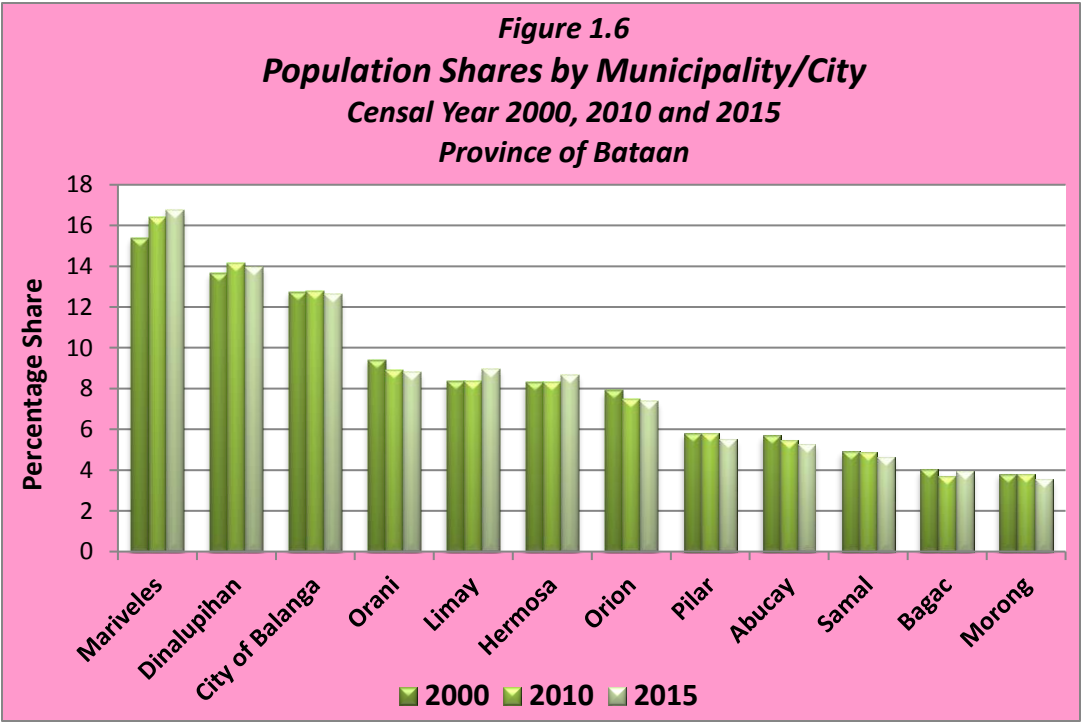
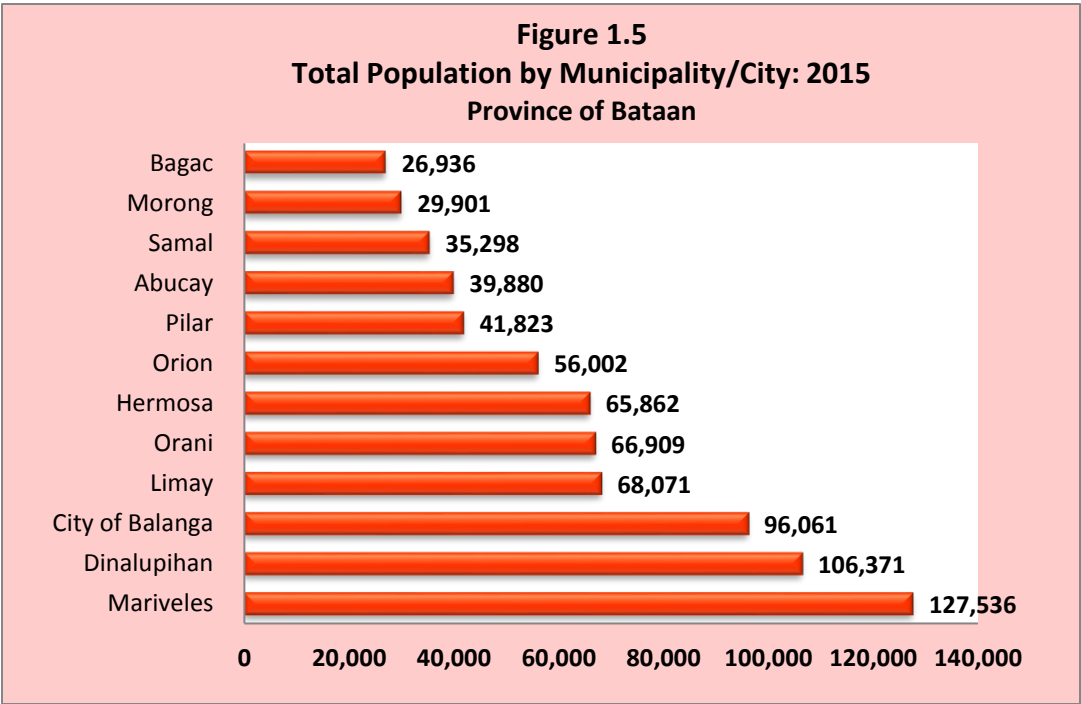
### Population Characteristics

Based on the 2015 Census of Population, Bataan ranked fifth among the seven provinces comprising Central Luzon in terms of population. The province's 11 municipalities and 1 component city had for the year 2015 a total population of 760,650 representing 7% of the region's population. The 2015 population was higher by 73,168 compared with the population of 687,482 in 2010, and 202,991 compared with the population of 557,659 in 2000.



### Size and Population



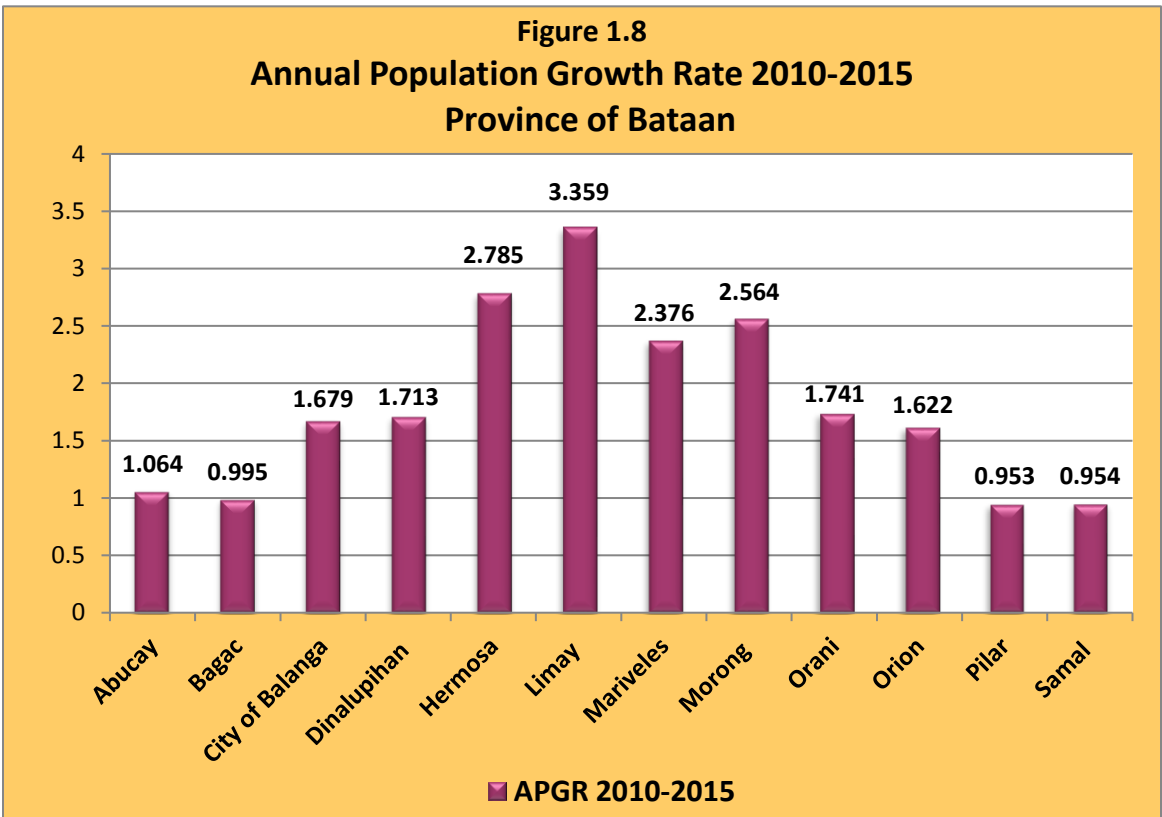
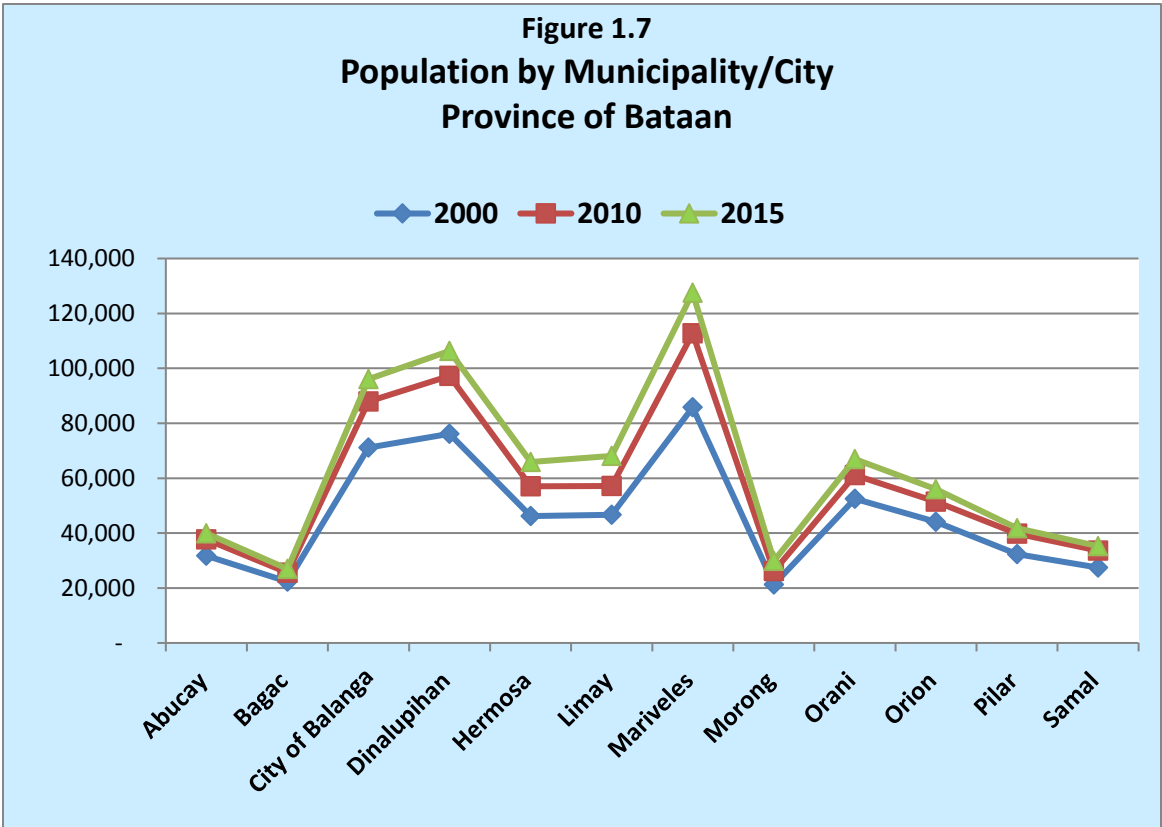


Among the 11 municipalities and 1 component city of Bataan, the largest in terms of population size was Mariveles with 127,536 persons as of CY 2015. It accounted for 16.77% of the population of the entire province. In the same year Dinalupihan was second largest with 106,371 persons or 13.98% share while Balanga City, the capital of the province, registered the third largest population with 96,061 persons or 12.63% share of the population of Bataan. The fourth largest was Limay with 68,071 persons or 8.95% share. Fifth was Orani with 66,909 or 8.80%. Hermosa with 65,862 persons or 8.66% share was the sixth. The smallest in terms of population was Bagac with 26,936 persons or 3.54% share.

Hence from 2000 to 2015, the population of Mariveles with 17% of the total population of Bataan remained the largest municipality in terms of population size. Dinalupihan the second largest was 14% while Balanga City, the third largest had 13% of the total population of Bataan. On the other hand Morong, the smallest municipality accounted for 4% of the province’s population ranked second to Bagac, the smallest municipality in terms of population size according to PSA 2015 census report.

Growth Rate per Municipality

Among the municipalities, Limay had the highest growth rate of 3.359% in 2015. Other city/municipalities with records of higher growth rates were Dinalupihan 1.713%; Balanga City 1.679%; Hermosa 2.785%; Morong 2.564%; Orani 1.741% and Mariveles 2.736%. Municipalities with lower growth rates were Bagac 0.995%; Orion 1.622%; Pilar 0.95%, Abucay 1.064% and Samal 0.954%.

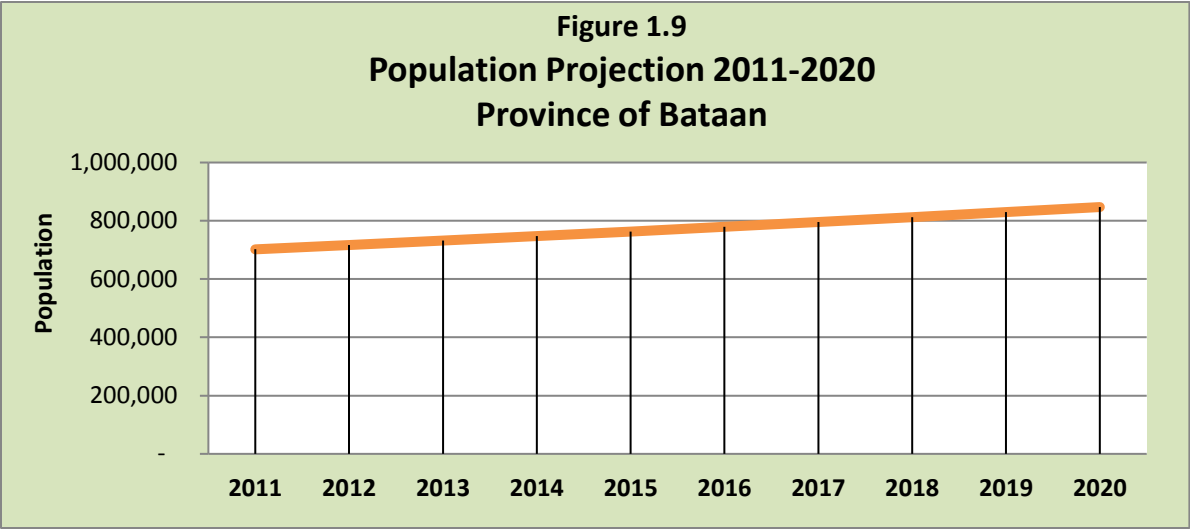


**Bataan Population Projection**

The annual population growth rate of the Bataan Province from 2010 to 2015 was lower by 0.17% compared to 2000-2010 period. The data reveals that population will continue to grow and is expected to double in 36 years. This is lower by 4 years compared to the population doubling time of the whole Philippines which is 40 years. (See table and graph below)

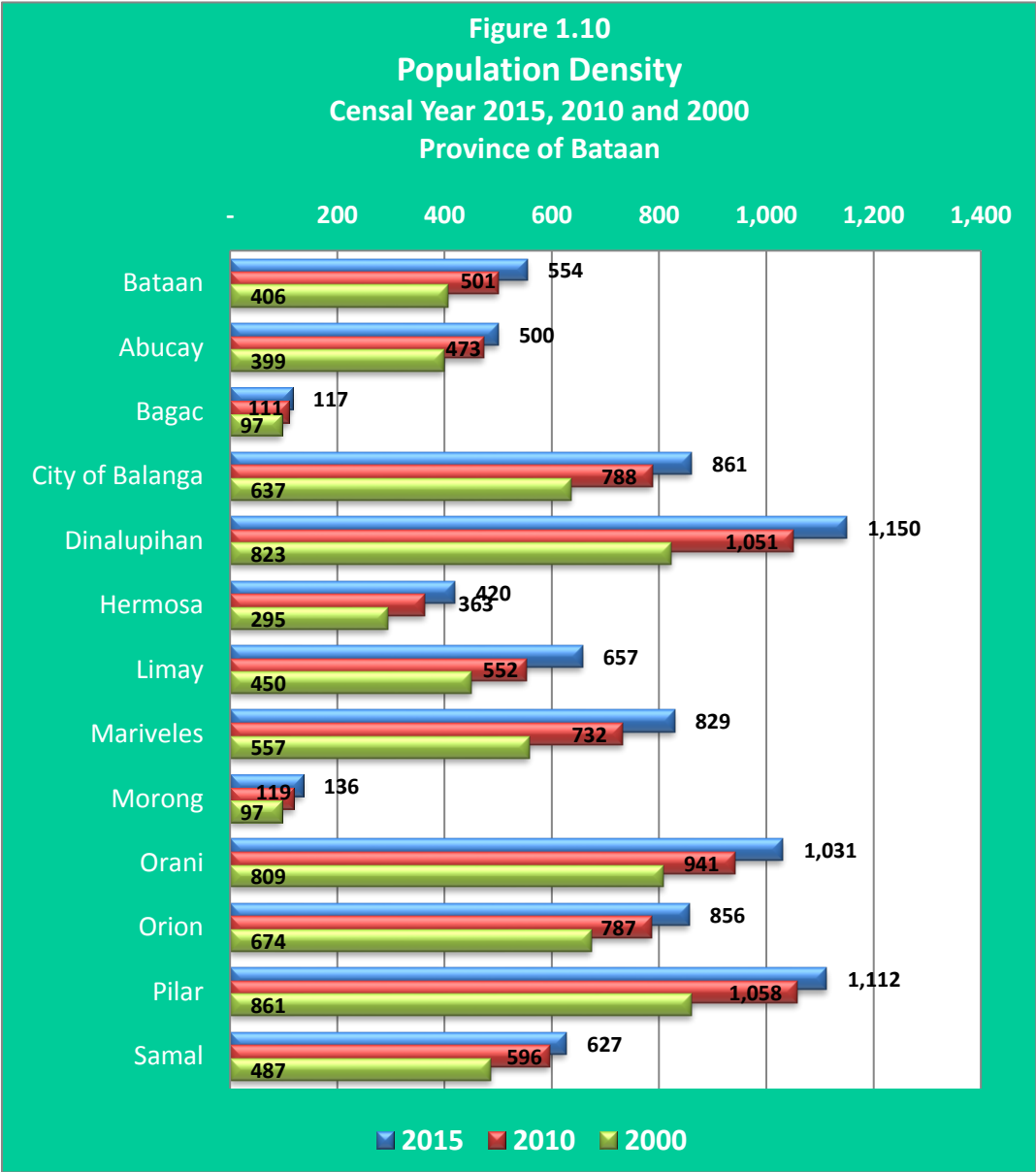
**Table A. 2**  
**TOTAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY SINGLE YEAR**  
**BY MUNICIPALITY/CITY: 2016-2020 (Census 2015)**

City/Municipality  Province	Population Sept. 1995	Population May 2000	Population Aug. 2007	Population May 2010	Population Aug. 2015	Growth Rate				Population Projection (2016-2020)				
						1995- 2000	2000- 2007	2000- 2010	2010- 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Abucay	29,270	31,801	38,554	37,719	39,880	1.79	2.69	1.72	1.064	40,304	40,733	41,167	41,605	42,047
Bagac	20,906	22,353	24,202	25,568	26,936	1.44	1.10	1.35	0.995	27,204	27,475	27,748	28,024	28,303
City of Balanga	60,912	71,088	84,105	87,920	96,061	3.37	2.34	2.15	1.679	97,674	99,314	100,981	102,677	104,401
Dinalupihan	65,159	76,145	92,289	97,275	106,371	3.40	2.68	2.48	1.713	108,193	110,046	111,932	113,849	115,799
Hermosa	38,764	46,254	52,484	56,997	65,862	3.86	1.75	2.11	2.785	67,696	69,582	71,519	73,511	75,559
Limay	40,092	46,620	54,782	57,207	68,071	3.79	2.25	2.07	3.359	70,358	72,721	75,164	77,688	80,298
Mariveles	76,626	85,779	102,844	112,707	127,536	2.45	2.53	2.77	2.376	130,566	133,669	136,844	140,096	143,425
Morong	18,731	21,273	27,119	26,171	29,901	2.76	3.40	2.09	2.564	30,668	31,454	32,260	33,088	33,936
Orani	48,695	52,501	59,530	61,099	66,909	1.63	1.75	1.53	1.741	68,074	69,259	70,465	71,692	72,940
Orion	39,537	44,067	49,164	51,454	56,002	2.35	1.52	1.56	1.622	56,910	57,833	58,771	59,725	60,694
Pilar	28,207	32,368	43,213	39,787	41,823	2.99	4.06	2.09	0.953	42,222	42,624	43,030	43,440	43,854
Samal	24,560	27,410	33,867	33,578	35,298	2.38	2.96	2.05	0.954	35,635	35,975	36,318	36,664	37,014
<b>BATAAN (TOTAL)</b>	<b>491,459</b>	<b>557,659</b>	<b>662,153</b>	<b>687,482</b>	<b>760,650</b>					<b>775,504</b>	<b>790,684</b>	<b>806,200</b>	<b>822,059</b>	<b>838,269</b>
<b>BATAAN (PROJECTED)</b>	<b>491,459</b>	<b>557,659</b>	<b>662,153</b>	<b>687,482</b>	<b>760,650</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>775,407</b>	<b>790,449</b>	<b>805,784</b>	<b>821,416</b>	<b>837,352</b>



**Population Density**

The total land area of Bataan is 137,296 hectares or 1,372.96 square kilometers. Based on this area, the density of the province was computed at 554 persons per sq. kilometer of land area. Provincial population density in 2010 was recorded at 501 persons per square kilometer which was 23.4% higher than the 2000 figure (406 ppkm<sup>2</sup>). Dinalupihan was the most densely populated municipality having 1,051 ppkm<sup>2</sup> in 2010 and rose to 1,150 ppkm<sup>2</sup> in 2015. Second highest was Pilar having 1,112 ppkm<sup>2</sup>. Orani ranked third with 1,031 ppkm<sup>2</sup>, Balanga City, 861 ppkm<sup>2</sup>, Orion 856 ppkm<sup>2</sup>, and Mariveles 829 ppkm<sup>2</sup>. The least densely populated municipality was Bagac with 117 ppkm<sup>2</sup>. See graph below.



2. ECONOMIC SECTOR

Economic sector constitutes classical breakdown of activities such as those that involve the retrieval and production of raw materials; the transformation of raw or intermediate materials into goods; and the supplying of services to consumers and businesses.

A. AGRICULTURE

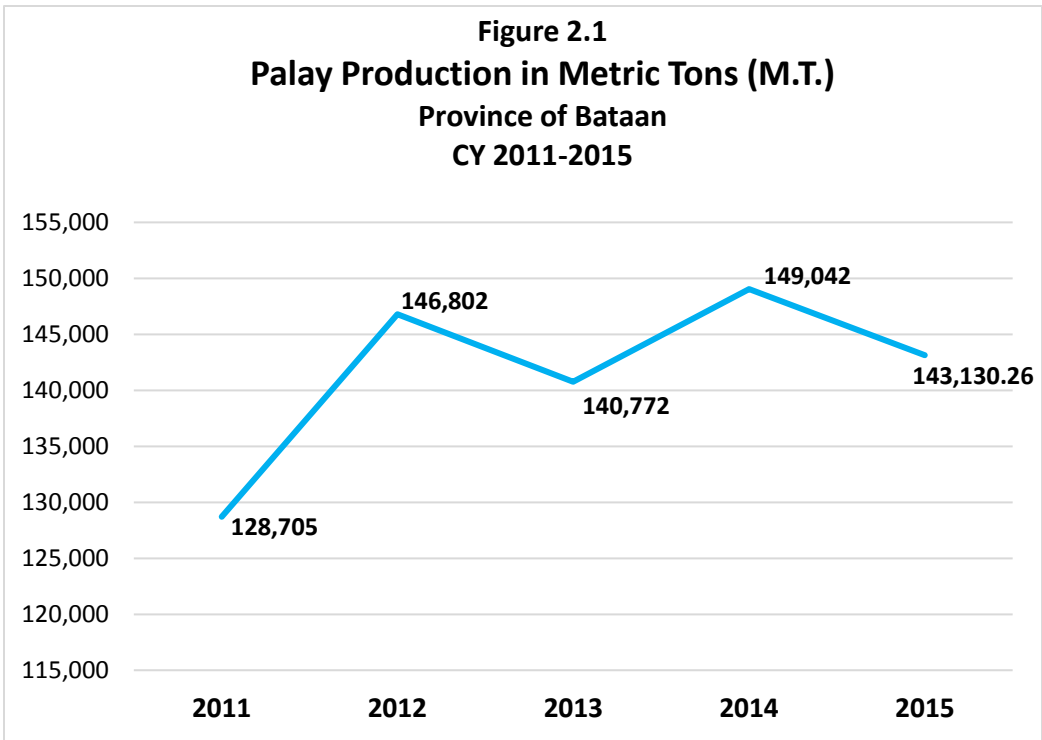
Bataan has a total land area of 1,373 square kilometers or 137.296 hectares representing 7.79% of Central Luzon. Bataan is a mountainous land mass, dominated largely by upland, hills, and mountains covering almost 81% of the entire province while the remaining 19% is composed of lowlands and plains. It is also a peninsula with a coastline approximately 177 kilometers. 11 out of 12 municipalities and city are along the coastal area bounded by Manila Bay on the east and West Philippine Sea on the west and south.

A.1 Crops

Table B.1  
Palay Production  
CY 2011-2015

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Effective Area (has)	31,687	30,651.25	31,361.75	30,539	28,529.75
Production (M.T.)	128,705	146,802	140,772	149,042	143,130.26

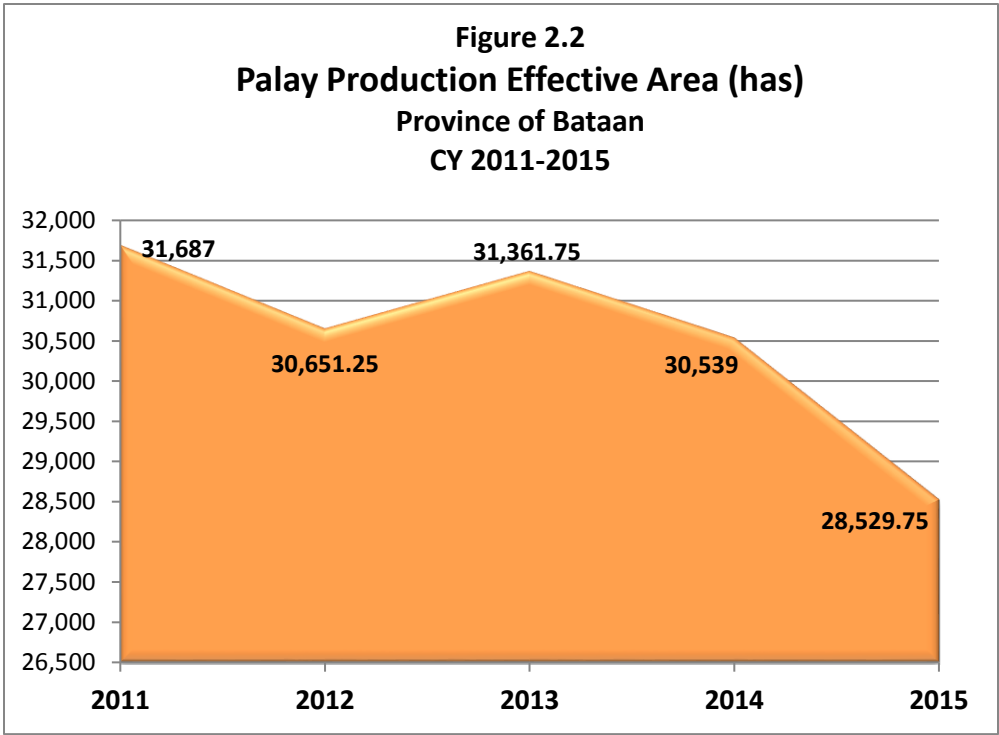
Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist



As can be seen from Table B.1, Bataan province produced an average of 5.02 metric tons of palay per hectare planted in an effective area of 28,529.75 hectares in year 2015. Effective area here refers to the totality of the area devoted for planting of main crops, double crops and intercrops during one calendar year. It is another measure for farm size indicating the area planted for different crops in a fixed period of time.

Palay production in 2011 was 128,705 metric tons or 2,787,470 cavans harvested from an effective area of 31,687 has. In 2012, rice production increased by 18,097 metric tons or 14% total increase amidst the decrease by 1,035.75 hectares area planted for palay. However, the following year brought a minimal decrease of 4% in production, which accounted to 4.49 metric tons per hectares yield. In 2014, rice production again increased to 149,042 metric tons harvested from 30,539 has. effective area, thus increased the average yield to 4.88 MT/ha.

From 2011-2015, there was an increase of 7% with regards to irrigation coverage of the province; however this was not translated to an increase in palay production. Such incident can be attributed to biological stressors like weeds and insects/pests as well as to the El Niño phenomenon being experienced not only in the province but also in the whole country.



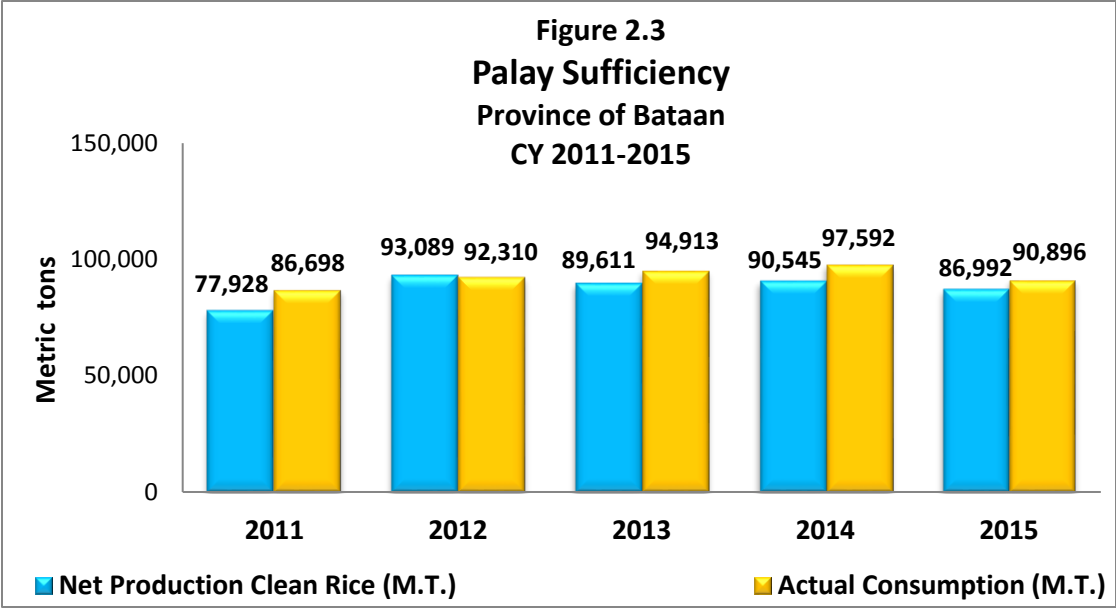
In year 2015, the total effective area for palay production in the province is 28,529.75 hectares, which accounted to only 20.77% of the total land area of Bataan Province. This is 3, 157.25 hectares lower than the total effective area planted for palay in year 2011 (see Figure 2.2). The relative minor percent share of total effective area for palay production in the province is due to the fact that Bataan is dominantly mountainous as well as a peninsula of which most of its low lands and plains are near the coastline.

**Table B.2**  
**Palay Sufficiency**  
**CY 2011-2015**

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Net Production Clean Rice (M.T.)	77,928	93,089	89,611	90,545	86,992
Actual Consumption (M.T.)	86,698	92,310	94,913	97,592	90,896
Surplus/ Deficit (M.T.)	(8,770)	779	(5,302)	(7,047)	(3,904)

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist





As for the palay sufficiency in the province, the net production of clean rice increased by 19.46% in 2012. This means that there were 779 metric tons of surplus in relation to actual consumption in the said year. However, there was a steady decrease in rice production from year 2013-2015. With a growing population that is directly proportional to actual consumption of clean rice and decrease in net production, therefore a deficit is inevitable. In order to ensure positive palay sufficiency, which refers to the extent of domestic palay production in relation to human consumption, an increase in palay production must be achieved in the province for the next years. (See Table B.2)

**A.2. Land Distribution**

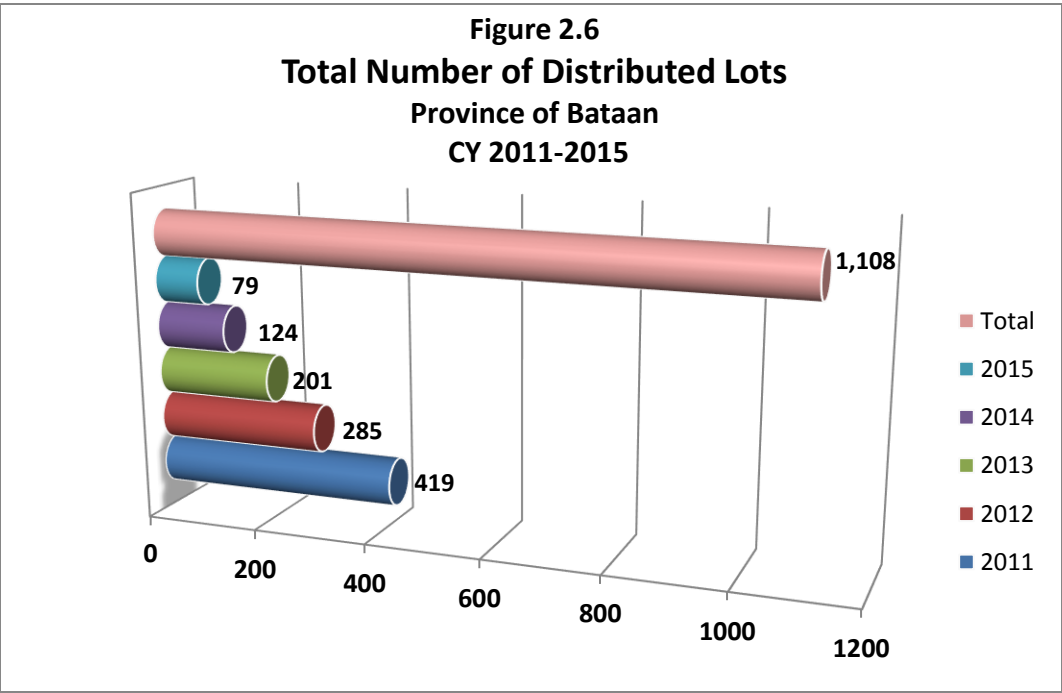
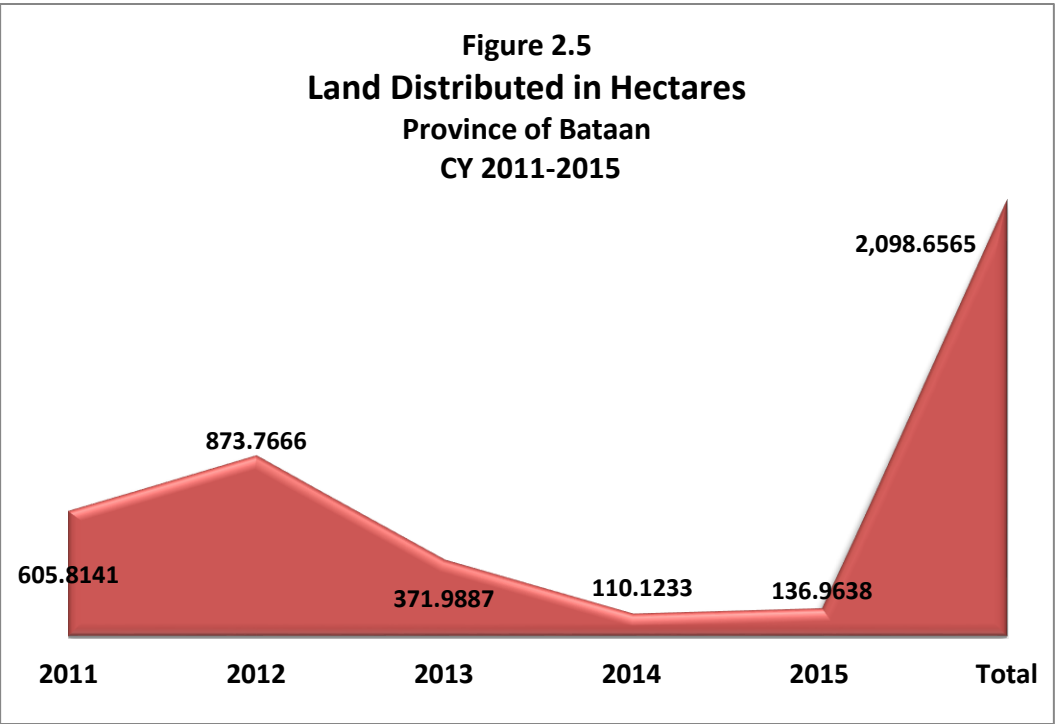
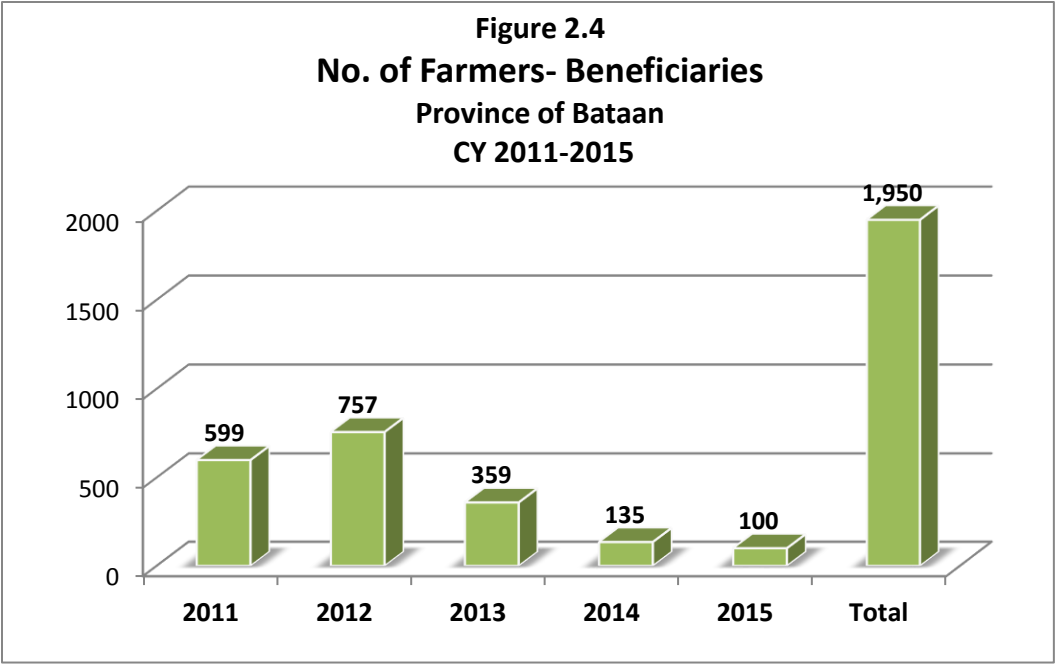
The agrarian reform is part of the long history of attempts of land reform in the Philippines. To help beneficiaries survive as small independent farmers by means of effective redistribution of private and public agricultural lands regardless of the tenurial agreement, Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) was implemented under the responsibility of Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR).

Year 2009 then saw the passage of an amendatory law known as CARPER or the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms or the Republic Act 9700 which extended the deadline of agricultural land distribution to the farmers for an additional five years. As expected, private agricultural lands were issued Notice of Coverage which translated into bulk of accomplishment from 2011-2012. Table B.3 shows that accomplishments for year 2013 to 2015 relatively decreased with main focus on workable balance left to be distributed within the said period.

**Table B.3**  
**Land Distribution Accomplishment**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

CY	No. of Farmer Beneficiaries	Land Distributed in Hectares	Number of Lots
2011	599	605.8141	419
2012	757	873.7666	285
2013	359	371.9887	201
2014	135	110.1233	124
2015	100	136.9638	79
Total	1,950	2,098.6565	1,108

Source: DAR



A.3. LIVESTOCK

Livestock Population and Production

In the last five years, livestock population substantially increased by 221 % from 72,000 in year 2011 to 231,027 in year 2015 (see table B.4). This can be attributed to the effective veterinary management services rendered by the Office of the Provincial Veterinarian which also boasted a Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) free livestock in the province.

Table B.4  
Livestock Population (No. of Heads)  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Specie	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cattle	9,100	10,000	12,000	12,300	9,857
Swine	40,000	44,000	46,000	56,000	206,201
Goat	17,900	19,000	21,000	22,500	6,639
Carabao	4,500	4,900	5,600	6,000	6,706
Horse	500	550	600	650	220
Total	72,000	78,450	85,200	97,450	229,623 (229,623 + 1,404 = 231,027)

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist

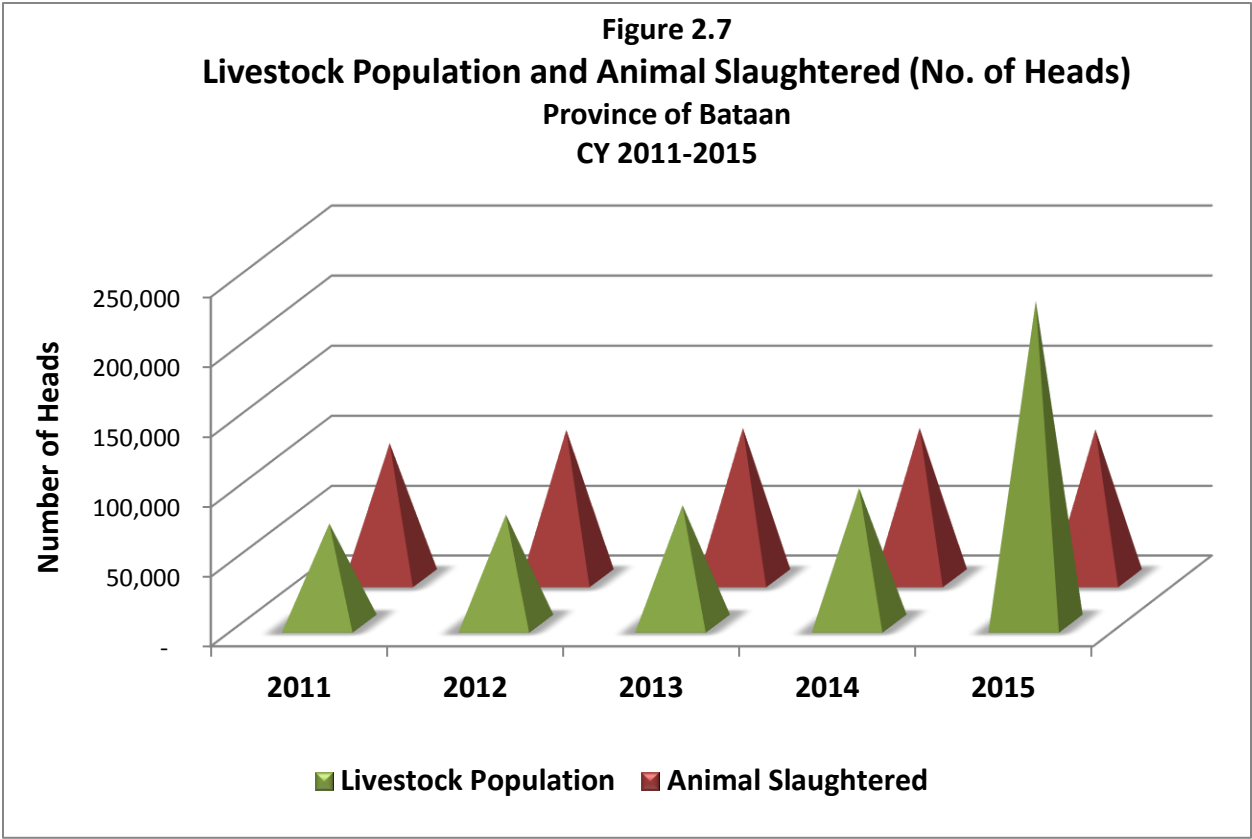
**Note:** The total livestock population for 2015 includes native pig (521), sheep (548) and rabbit (335) for a total of 1,404.

As for the number of Animal Slaughtered, total number of livestock slaughtered from year 2011-2014 consistently exceeded the total livestock population of the equivalent year (see table B.5 and Figure 2.7). This means that the upward demand for swine meat or pork for human consumption was not met by hog/swine raisers in the aforementioned years. However year 2015 saw an increase in swine production which climbed up to 97.40% thus exceeding its equivalent meat demand for the said year.

Table B.5  
Animal Slaughtered (No. of Heads)  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Specie	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cattle	2,591	2,699	2,715	2,698	2,890
Swine	93,507	103,193	104,546	104,456	103,476
Goat	575	356	358	358	253
Carabao	106	78	94	92	87
Horse	76	63	39	39	57
Total	96,855	106,389	107,752	107,643	106,763

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist



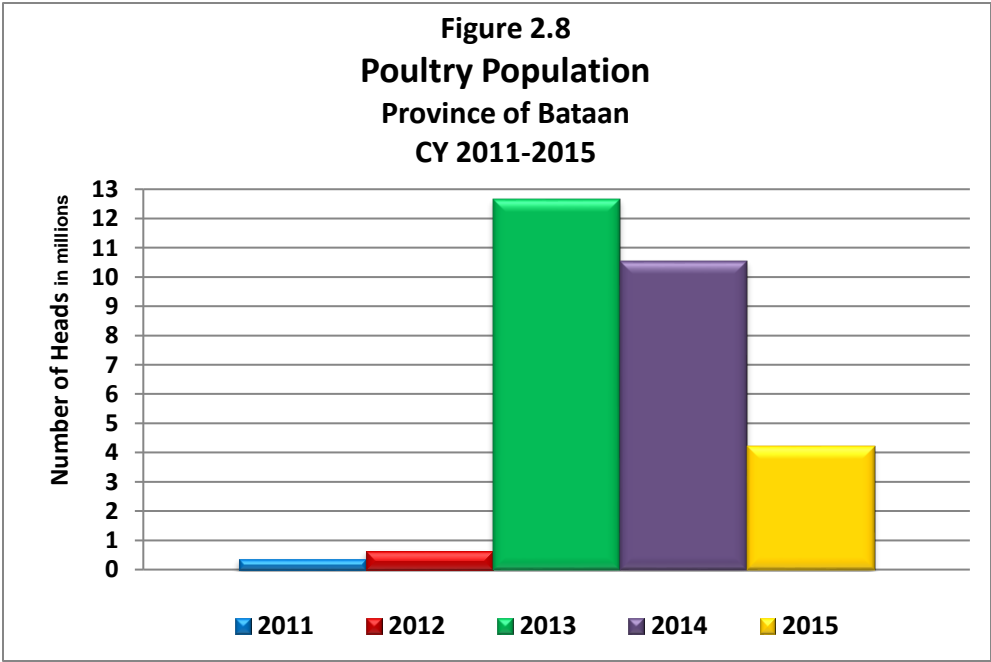
Poultry Production

**Table B.6**  
**Poultry Population**  
CY 2011-2015

CY	No. of Heads
2011	357,000
2012	645,700
2013	12,682,000
2014	10,548,000
2015	4,210,074

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist

Table B.6 also shows an increase in poultry production of 3552.38% from year 2011-2013; however the following 2 years recorded a downtrend of 120.24% in year 2014 and 250.54% in year 2015. Such decrease in poultry production can be attributed to the following factors: extreme fluctuation of weather condition; lack of ventilation; overcrowding in the chicken house; heat stress; overfeeding; poor nutrition; and illness or disease of chickens.



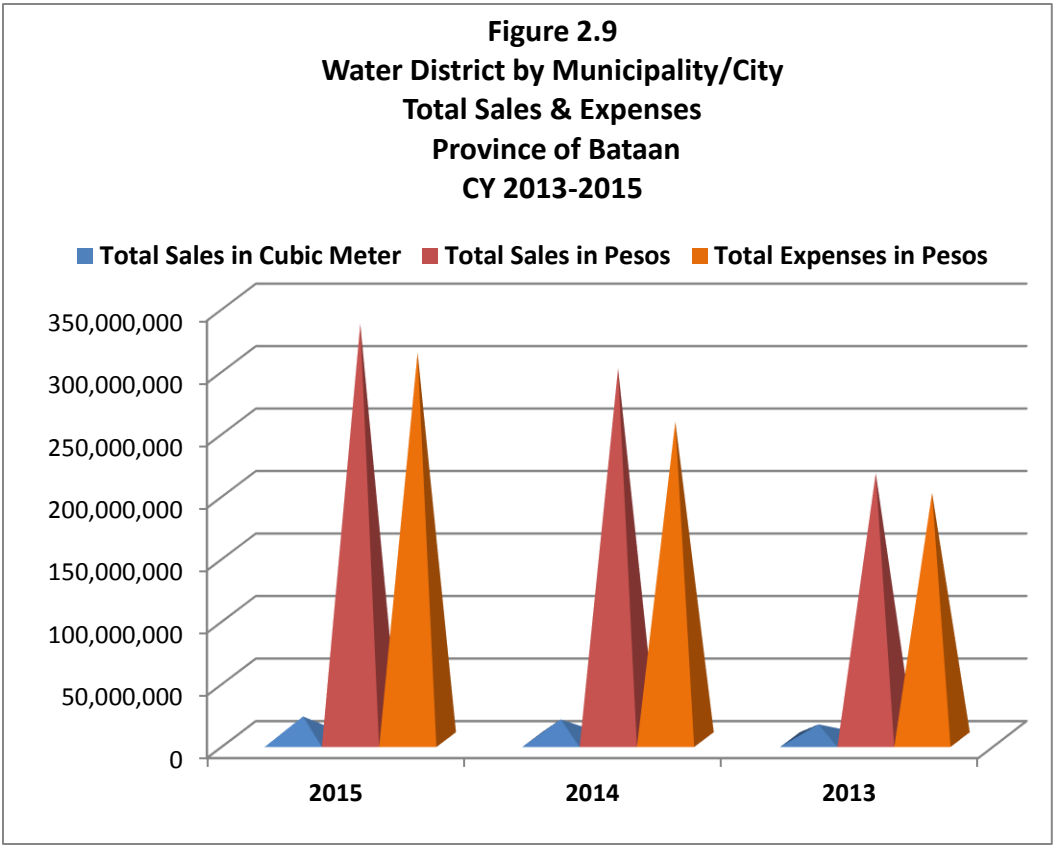
B. WATER DISTRICT

Table B.7 shows trends of total sales both in cubic meters and in pesos as well of total expenses registered by water districts in the province from year 2013-2015. For year 2013-2014, water districts registered a total of 32.64% increase of sales in cubic meters followed by a 14.38% rise in year 2014-2015. Likewise, a continuous uptrend was recorded from total sales in peso with increase of 39.37% for year 2013-2014 and 11.94% for year 2014-2015. Parallel to the aforementioned trend, total expenses in peso also climbed to 28.85% for year 2013-2014 and 21.71% for year 2014-2015.

Table B.7  
Water District by Municipality/City  
Total Sales & Expenses  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2013-2015

CY	Total Sales in Cubic Meter	Total Sales in Pesos	Total Expenses in Pesos
2015	18,477,069	332,571,398.81	309,698,280.78
2014	16,153,576	297,096,181.94	254,450,353.84
2013	12,178,139	213,176,999.28	197,478,229.75

Source: Water District Offices



C. COOPERATIVE

Cooperatives are duly registered association of persons with a common bond and interest, who have voluntarily joined together to achieve a lawful common social or economic end, making equitable contribution to the capital required and accepting a fair share of the risks and benefits of the undertaking in accordance with universally accepted cooperative principle. Its primary objective is to provide goods and services to its members to enable them to attain increased income and savings, investment, productivity and purchasing power.

The Bataan Cooperative Development Council was organized to serve as mechanism for collaboration, consultation and coordination in the implementation of various cooperative program and projects implemented by all government branches and instrumentalities, subdivisions and agencies in partnership with the cooperative sector. The council is composed of the Provincial Governor, Sangguniang Panlalawigan member, representative of Government Financing Institutions operating in the province, cooperative leaders from provincial federation and unions, NGOs and other government agencies involved in cooperative development.

The Provincial Cooperative and Enterprise Development Office (PCEDO), Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) alongside other agencies have joined offices to restore cooperative’s major role in economic progress. Series of intentions include capability buildings such as seminars, workshops, technical assistance and a number of skills training investments matching market linkage and networking, product development and promotion through trade fair and some of the regular activities extended to cooperatives.

As of December 31, 2015 there are one hundred thirty six (136) registered cooperatives classified as follows:

Multipurpose Cooperative	103
Credit Cooperative	8
Service Cooperative	6
Consumer Cooperative	6
Marketing Cooperative	4
Producer Cooperative	3
Cooperative Union	1
Cooperative Bank	1
Cooperative Federation	2
Agrarian reform Cooperative	2

**Table B.8**  
**RA-95 Masterlist of Re-Registered Cooperatives**  
**Province of Bataan (District I)**  
**CY 2015**

NO.	REGISTRATION NUMBER	DATE ISSUED	NAME OF COOPERATIVE	CONTACT PERSON	TEL. NO.	MOBILE NO.	COOP TYPE	STREET/BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	TOTAL MEMBERS
1	9520-03000572	10/14/2009	Abucay Multipurpose Cooperative	Antonio A. Tengonciang	2376588	9178686967	Multipurpose	Magtanong St., Calaylayan	Abucay	1474
2	9520-03008402	2/23/2010	Abucay Teachers & Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Remedios Del Rosario	N/A	9185643254	Multipurpose	T. Pinpin, Ibayo	Abucay	151
3	9520-03002765	11/17/2009	Bonifacio Camacho High School Teachers & Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Reynaldo B. Visda	N/A	9165960269	Multipurpose	Bonifacio Camacho High School, Calaylayan	Abucay	91
4	9520-03019200	3/25/2011	BPSU Teachers and Employees Credit Cooperative (BPSUTECC)	Ana Maria C. Buraga	N/A	9155518332	Credit	BPSU, Bangkal	Abucay	22
5	9520-03010436	3/19/2010	Capitangan Organic Farmers Marketing Cooperative	Josefina C. Soriano	N/A	9282627587	Marketing	Wakas St., Capitangan	Abucay	50
6	9520-03010439	3/19/2010	Hacienda Agrarian Reform Multipurpose Cooperative	Danilo Penalosa	N/A	9209522450	Multipurpose	Barangay Hacienda	Abucay	N/A
7	9520-03010590	3/19/2010	Municipal Employees Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc.	Ronald Dacion	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Municipal Bldg.	Abucay	43
8	9520-03019169	3/23/2011	Parish of Saint Dominic De Guzman Consumers Cooperative	Lino J. Obana	2373830	9178686967	Consumers	Parish of Saint Dominic de Guzman	Abucay	38
9	9520-03020369	9/22/2011	Bataan Believers Consumers Cooperative	Carlito O. Pagulayan	4811593	9284125259	Consumers	Viligan Avenue, Luacan	Dinalupihan	30
10	9520-03002871	11/19/2009	Bataan State College Dinalupihan Multipurpose Cooperative	Rosemarie E. Cortez	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	BPSU, San Ramon	Dinalupihan	54
11	9520-03008853	3/3/2010	BAT-ZAM FTC Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Cecilia M. Caiz	4811578	9197287266	Multipurpose	San Ramon	Dinalupihan	N/A
12	9520-03000139	10/1/2009	Dinalupihan Economic Community Multipurpose Cooperative	Francisco Rey C. Cuartero, Jr.	4815701	9285041143	Multipurpose	Dinalupihan Public Market	Dinalupihan	357
13	9520-03001734	11/4/2009	Dinalupihan Olongapo Transport Service Cooperative	Ronald Morales	N/A	9217118282	Service	San Ramon	Dinalupihan	183
14	9520-03020553	10/26/2011	Dinalupihan Universal Credit Cooperative	Victor A. Gaddi	N/A	9339398273	Credit	Sta. Isabel	Dinalupihan	28
15	9520-03010394	3/19/2010	Luacan Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc.	Celerina P. Manio	N/A	N/A	Service	Luacan	Dinalupihan	170
16	9520-03019174	3/23/2011	Makabagong Agricultura ng Dinalupihan Marketing Cooperative	Pedro malit	N/A	9234172935	Marketing	New San Jose	Dinalupihan	57
17	9520-1030000000030712	11/17/2015	Malasimbu Agrarian Reform Cooperative (MARC)	Benedick C. De Mesa	N/A	N/A	Agrarian Reform	Moncupa St., Pagalanggang	Dinalupihan	22
18	9520-03010397	3/19/2010	New San Jose Multipurpose Cooperative	Norma M. De Guzman	4811672	N/A	Multipurpose	New San Jose	Dinalupihan	N/A
19	9520-03003493	12/2/2009	Pagalanggang Farmer's Multipurpose Cooperative	Ramir P. Baluyot	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Pagalanggang	Dinalupihan	97



20	9520-03021485	3/22/2012	Pagalanggang National High School Teachers and Employees Consumers' Cooperative (PNHSTECO)	Medel L. Gabriel	N/A	9282546039	Consumers	Pag-asa Street, Pagalanggang	Dinalupihan	N/A
21	9520-03008995	3/5/2010	Roosevelt Water System Cooperative	Enrique P. Nicolas	N/A	N/A	Service	Purok I, Barangay Roosevelt	Dinalupihan	160
22	9520-03009580	3/16/2010	Saguing Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc.	Amado T. Flores	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Saguing Barangay Hall	Dinalupihan	49
23	9520-03010431	3/19/2010	Samahan ng mga Manggagawang Aktibo Responsable at Tapat Multipurpose Cooperative ( SMART MPC)	Lucilla C. Morquicillo	6381314	9223563490	Multipurpose	San Ramon	Dinalupihan	N/A
24	9520-03001650	11/4/2009	Samahan sa Ikauunlad ng mga Kababaihan sa Tucop (SIKAT) Multipurpose Cooperative	Zenaida Recibe	N/A	9192079301	Credit	Brgy. Tucop	Dinalupihan	N/A
25	9520-03009565	3/16/2010	Samahang Magsasaka Multipurpose Cooperative	Adelaida M. Malit	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Old San Jose	Dinalupihan	N/A
26	9520-03000343	10/8/2009	Balanga Olongapo Transport Service Cooperative	Marites C. Salenga	2236824	9152518454	Service	A. Rivera St., Tagumpay Subd., Burgos	Hermosa	236
27	9520-03000576	10/14/2009	Balsik High School Teachers and Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Leticia S. Flores	4814427	9062507463	Multipurpose	Balsik High School, Centro Balsik	Hermosa	63
28	9520-03006026	1/11/2010	Culis New Multipurpose Cooperative	Ricardo Cruz	4911374	9295270515	Multipurpose	Culis	Hermosa	N/A
29	9520-03009448	3/15/2010	Hermosa Municipal Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Froilan V. Jorge	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Hermosa Municipal Hall	Hermosa	80
30	9520-1030000000030338	10/1/2015	Hermosa United Farmers Producers Cooperative	Eufemia S. Sarmiento	N/A	N/A	Producers	Barangay Mambog	Hermosa	28
31	9520-03008997	3/5/2010	Mabiga Farmers Development Cooperative	Apolonia Gatdula	N/A	9213844628	Multipurpose	Centro I, Barangay Mabiga	Hermosa	25
32	9520-03008458	2/23/2010	Self-Reliant Team Hermosa Cooperative of Bataan	Marieta C. Santos	4916112	9081895570	Multipurpose	Municipal Hall	Hermosa	N/A
33	9520-03007860	2/11/2010	Morong Multipurpose Cooperative	Charles N. Angeles	9185527525	9219242703	Multipurpose	National Rd. cor. Sulangi St., Binaritan	Morong	457
34	9520-03009808	3/17/2010	Nagbaito Irrigators Multipurpose Cooperative	Alfrdeo D. Dacula	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Sabang	Morong	48
35	9520-03007616	2/8/2010	Nagkaisang Magsasaka ng Nagbalayong Cooperative (NAMANA Coop.)	Eduardo M. Perez	9183444852	9164935890	Multipurpose	Nagbalayong	Morong	98
36	9520-03003495	12/2/2009	3D (Duty Dignity Determination) Multipurpose Cooperative		N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Centro 1	Orani	51
37	9520-03010393	3/19/2010	Dona Multipurpose Cooperative	Teofilo De Gucena	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Doña	Orani	85
38	9520-03008863	3/3/2010	Kababaihan Tungo sa Kaunlaran (KABAKA) Multipurpose Cooperative	Herminia B. Roman	6381376	9189228414	Multipurpose	Bayan	Orani	N/A
39	9520-03004032	12/7/2009	Kaparangan Senior Citizens and Family Multipurpose Cooperative	Marcos Roberts	N/A	9205743272	Multipurpose	Kaparangan	Orani	N/A
40	9520-03006014	1/11/2010	Lingap Kababaihan Consumers Cooperative Inc.	Emma S. Camiling	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Pag-Asa	Orani	38
41	9520-03001896	11/5/2009	Orani Municipal Federation of Multipurpose Cooperative	Benigno P. Andres	4311262	9209505959	Multipurpose	Orani Municipal Bldg., D.A.	Orani	N/A
42	9520-03006027	1/11/2010	Orani Teachers And Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Olivia V. Victoria	4314617	9208550000	Multipurpose	North Central Elementary School	Orani	309
43	9520-03006018	1/11/2010	Orani Vendors Credit Cooperative	Jinx Feliciano	N/A	N/A	Credit	New Public Market	Orani	100

44	9520-03001879	11/5/2009	Orani Water District Multipurpose Cooperative (ORANIWDCCOOP)	Benigno P. Andres, CESE	6381400	9209505959	Multipurpose	Centro Uno	Orani	750
45	9520-03007686	2/8/2010	Pulo Fisheries Development Cooperative	Jose Sally Raymundo	N/A	9163622690	Multipurpose	Sitio Pulo, Kabalutan	Orani	N/A
46	9520-03001898	11/5/2009	Sampaguita RIC Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc.	Perlita C. Razon	N/A	9053716193	Multipurpose	Tagumpay	Orani	N/A
47	9520-03001883	11/5/2009	SATODA '92 Multipurpose Cooperative	Rouchelle A. Bautista	9104486592	9104486592	Multipurpose	Pantalan Luma	Orani	134
48	9520-03009817	3/17/2010	Sibul Agrarian Reform Communities Multipurpose Cooperative	Criselda S. Resinto	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Sibul	Orani	N/A
49	9520-03003871	12/4/2009	Super Hi-Way Orani Tricycle Operators and Drivers Multipurpose Cooperative	EVANGELINE B. BASA	N/A	9107423006	Multipurpose	Mulawin, Roman Super Hi-way	Orani	N/A
50	9520-03010435	3/19/2010	Talaorani Development Cooperative	Susan P. Manalo	9164498383	9275743345	Multipurpose	Tala	Orani	98
51	9520-03004024	12/7/2009	Tapulao Primary Multipurpose Cooperative	Felicito G. Razon	4313182	9062084271	Multipurpose	Mc Arthur Hi-way, Tapulao, Orani, Bataan	Orani	170
52	9520-03001863	11/5/2009	Gintong Butil Multipurpose Cooperative	Atty. Lacandola S. Lea	N/A	9186793912	Multipurpose	Daang Bago	Samal	N/A
53	9520-03006028	1/11/2010	Imelda Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc.	Antonio B. Salenga	4511521	9276535239	Multipurpose	Imelda	Samal	30
54	9520-03003479	12/2/2009	Magsalu Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc.	Ernesto B. Esconde	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Sta. Lucia	Samal	90
55	9520-03009816	3/17/2010	Samahan ng Makabagong Magsasaka Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc.	Raul S. Dela Rosa	4511178	9266164086	Multipurpose	Ibaba	Samal	N/A
56	9520-03001838	11/5/2009	Samal Employees and Workers Multipurpose Cooperative	Marilyn R. Narag	4513073	9203722834	Multipurpose	Municipal Hall	Samal	198
57	9520-03001862	11/5/2009	Samaleño Dekada '70 Multipurpose Cooperative (SDMPC)	Agnes Alisbo	N/A	9192374923	Multipurpose	San Roque	Samal	N/A
58	9520-03021204	2/8/2012	Samaleno Organiko Producers Cooperative	Miguel F. Acena	451 2522	0927 561 9841	Producers	Sitio Banlik, San Juan	Samal	66
59	9520-03003996	12/7/2009	San Juan Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc.	Angelina M. Tolentino	N/A	9296748333	Multipurpose	San Juan	Samal	N/A

**Table B.9**  
**RA-95 Masterlist of Re-Registered Cooperatives**  
**Province of Bataan (District II)**  
**CY 2015**

NO.	REGISTRATION NUMBER	DATE ISSUED	NAME OF COOPERATIVE	CONTACT PERSON	TEL. NO.	MOBILE NO.	COOP TYPE	STREET/BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	TOTAL MEMBERS
1	9520-03008462	2/23/2010	Bagac Municipal Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Thea Martinez	N/A	9106183165	Multipurpose	Barangay Atilano Ricardo	Bagac	N/A
2	9520-03009585	3/16/2010	Binukawan Bicol Marketing Cooperative	Cherry Tuano	N/A	9305900270	Marketing	Binukawan	Bagac	66
3	9520-03006533	1/19/2010	Montemar Employees Credit Cooperative	Virgilio Alonzo	6120106	9152182714	Credit	Montemar Beach Club, Bo. Pasinay	Bagac	62
4	9520-1030000000026653	3/19/2015	Salapao-Cayasan Agrarian Reform Cooperative	Efren P. Binongcal	N/A	N/A	Agrarian Reform	Banawang	Bagac	30
5	9520-03013011	3/22/2010	SAMASAKA Bagac Multipurpose Cooperative	Norma Callejo	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Barangay San Antonio	Bagac	157
6	9520-03018034	9/30/2010	Balanga - Orani Transport Service Multipurpose Cooperative	Artemio Magat Jr.	N/A	N/A	Service	Tuyo	City of Balanga	99
7	9520-03002381	11/12/2009	Balanga Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Multipurpose Cooperative	Leonardo David	N/A	9213747886	Multipurpose	Tuyo	City of Balanga	88
8	9520-03006038	1/11/2010	Balanga City Development Multipurpose Cooperative	Editha Beltran	2375539	9217723444	Multipurpose	General Capinpin St , San Jose	City of Balanga	213
9	9520-03000341	10/8/2009	Balanga City Employees and Entrepreneurs Multipurpose Cooperative (BALCEEMCO)	Reynaldo Guevarra	7911547	9163736303	Multipurpose	3rd Floor Doña Dominga Bldg. Barangay Dona Francisca	City of Balanga	404
10	9520-03003527	12/2/2009	Barangay Camacho Consumer Cooperative	Eduardo L Bartolome	N/A	9185633434	Consumers	264 Barangay T Camacho Sr Cadre	City of Balanga	N/A
11	9520-03004105	12/8/2009	Bataan Cooperative Bank	Ma. Lourdes A. Aranas	7914715	9064469674	Cooperative Bank	Capitol Compound	City of Balanga	N/A
12	9520-03008576	2/24/2010	Bataan General Hospital Multipurpose Cooperative	Evangeline A Macararanga	2372269	9285517937	Multipurpose	Tenejero	City of Balanga	N/A
13	9520-03000568	10/14/2009	Bataan National High School Multipurpose Cooperative	Edmund Bustamante	2377080	9072221555	Multipurpose	BNHS, National Highway	City of Balanga	595
14	9520-03003484	12/2/2009	Bataan PNP Credit Cooperative	Rosanna G. Mendoza	N/A	N/A	Credit	Camp Tolentino	City of Balanga	140
15	9520-03003478	12/2/2009	Bataan Press Club Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc	Ana Marie Baluyot	2372539	9186454963	Multipurpose	Poblacion	City of Balanga	15
16	9520-03006032	1/11/2010	Bataan Seed Growers Multipurpose Cooperative	Efren Salazar	2444333	9172583937	Multipurpose	OPA, Capitol Compound	City of Balanga	N/A

17	9520-03000550	10/14/2009	Capitol Employees of Bataan (CEmBa) Multipurpose Cooperative	May A. Hizon	7913891	9194000781	Multipurpose	Capitol Compound	City of Balanga	404
18	9520-03016045	8/23/2010	Cooperative Union of Bataan	Tito Mate	9287847177	9287847177	Union-Secondary	Capitol	City of Balanga	N/A
19	9520-03000566	10/14/2009	Co-ops for Christ (Bataan)	Emmanuel D. Pineda	2373493	9277970332	Multipurpose	Unit 2, 1st Flr. J & L Bldg. II, Paterno St., Pob.	City of Balanga	267
20	9520-03003528	12/2/2009	Cupang West Multipurpose Cooperative	Agnes G De Leon	2375432	9069493821	Multipurpose	Cupang West	City of Balanga	145
21	9520-03001904	11/5/2009	Greater Bani Multi Purpose Cooperative	Miguela Gesto	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Sitio Bani Barangay Cataning	City of Balanga	153
22	9520-03003522	12/2/2009	Kababaihan ng Bataan Lingap sa Kaunlaran at Tagumpay (Kabalikat) Multipurpose Cooperative	Ma. Fe S. Panerio	7915530	9085733315	Multipurpose	Pto. Rivas Itaas	City of Balanga	N/A
23	9520-03022969	2/11/2013	Kasama-Ani sa Barangay Consumer Cooperative	Zenaida Tomas	N/A	9279113141	Consumers	Old Barangay Hall, Cataning	City of Balanga	25
24	9520-03000573	10/14/2009	LBP-Bataan Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Marcelino S Guzman Jr	N/A	9209076591	Multipurpose	Zulueta St, Poblacion	City of Balanga	N/A
25	9520-03009557	3/16/2010	New Ibayo Multipurpose Cooperative	Orlando I. Santiago	N/A	9294275518	Multipurpose	Ibayo Barangay Hall, Ibayo	City of Balanga	84
26	9520-03002867	11/19/2009	Tanato Multipurpose Cooperative	Casiano A. Desepeda	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Barangay Tanato	City of Balanga	61
27	9520-03010434	3/19/2010	TESDA Bataan Association of Concern Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Jaime S. Castillo	2375852	9189263914	Multipurpose	Kinatawan Building, Capitol Drive	City of Balanga	N/A
28	9520-03000234	10/5/2009	Traders Multipurpose Cooperative	Raymondcito S Oconer	7911983	9186355779	Multipurpose	Bpsu Main Campus Barangay Tenejero	City of Balanga	328
29	9520-03008575	2/24/2010	Unlad Multipurpose Cooperative	Carlito L. Enriquez	2465213	N/A	Multipurpose	Tortugas	City of Balanga	N/A
30	9520-03020879	12/15/2011	Bataan Bayanihan Multipurpose Cooperative	Arnel Danilo B. Serna	N/A	9154271869	Multipurpose	Bernabe St., St. Francis	Limay	23
31	9520-03002332	11/12/2009	Limay Mango Culture Multipurpose Cooperative	Cristina Bulandos	2447673	9192448069	Multipurpose	Townsite	Limay	312
32	9520-03007347	2/1/2010	Limay Municipal Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Shella G. Ormasa	2448788	9205596081	Multipurpose	Limay Municipal Office	Limay	156
33	9520-03001693	11/4/2009	Limay Vendors Credit Cooperative	Ariel Laureano	2448643	9163737524	Credit	Limay Public Market	Limay	309
34	9520-03002303	11/12/2009	1834 Brotherhood Transport (Tricycle) Multipurpose Cooperative		N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	National Road, Balon Anito	Mariveles	546
35	9520-03010430	3/19/2010	Alasasin Kaakibat Multipurpose Cooperative	Rolando A. Beltran	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Alasasin	Mariveles	N/A
36	9520-03006806	1/25/2010	Balanga Mariveles Mini-Bus Jeepney Operators Drivers Transport Multipurpose Cooperative	Edmundo E. Visorde	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Cabcaben	Mariveles	177
37	9520-03002267	11/12/2009	Baseco Country Multipurpose Cooperative	Elmer Baracao	N/A	9058618808	Multipurpose	Baseco Country	Mariveles	43
38	9520-03001690	11/4/2009	Bataan Accessories and Garment Producers Cooperative	Flordeliza V. Zueta	9356856	9175762001	Producers	Bataan Economic Zone	Mariveles	28
39	9520-03000537	10/14/2009	Bataan Economic Zone Community Multipurpose Cooperative	Domingo C. Limin	9356275	9392329571	Multipurpose	2nd, Bez Administration Bldg.	Mariveles	87
40	9520-03008380	2/23/2010	Cabcaben Mt.View Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative	Leoncio Lungcay	N/A	9203348412	Multipurpose	Lower Balandasan, Mt. View	Mariveles	N/A

41	9520-03019173	3/23/2011	Dunlop Slazenger Phils. Inc. (DSPI) Service Cooperative	Perla A. Saballe	9354281	9158100220	Service	10th Avenue, The Freeport Area of Bataan	Mariveles	103
42	9520-03000277	10/6/2009	Iwahori Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Marilou R. Almario	9356629	9185852113	Multipurpose	2nd Flr. Public Market	Mariveles	2295
43	9520-03000589	10/14/2009	Kaizen Multipurpose Cooperative (Bataan)	Leticia C. Villapando	2446400	9193268122	Multipurpose	Barangay Batangas Ii	Mariveles	104
44	9520-03008578	2/24/2010	Laya Neighborhood Multipurpose Cooperative	Virginia Sambo	N/A	9155466518	Multipurpose	Mariveles	Mariveles	N/A
45	9520-03000542	10/14/2009	Laya Poblacion Tricycle Operators and Drivers Credit Cooperative	Edgar R.Diaz	N/A	9163309509	Credit	Laya, Poblacion	Mariveles	139
46	9520-03005476	1/5/2010	MAHESECO Multipurpose Cooperative	Aileen Dela Cruz	9356743	9296213489	Multipurpose	Lakandula St. Poblacion	Mariveles	200
47	9520-03000273	10/6/2009	Maligaya Community Multipurpose Cooperative	Leliosa M. Tongco	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Adelfa St., Barangay Maligaya, Bez	Mariveles	260
48	9520-03002259	11/12/2009	Maligaya Wet Market Multipurpose Cooperative	Remedios Victoria	N/A	9158247471	Multipurpose	Maligaya Wet Market	Mariveles	288
49	9520-03006477	1/19/2010	Mariveles Bagmakers Multipurpose Cooperative	Rey M. Maglaque	9356629	9195815398	Multipurpose	San Nicolas, Brgy. Poblacion	Mariveles	509
50	9520-03005473	1/5/2010	Mariveles Builders Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Felix S. Evangelista Jr.	9356766	9294885857	Multipurpose	Lakandula St., Poblacion	Mariveles	N/A
51	9520-03000342	10/8/2009	Mariveles Commercial Center Vendors Multipurpose Cooperative	Brandie Kabiling	9356903	9296213482	Multipurpose	Asiatic Market, San Isidro	Mariveles	123
52	9520-03002386	11/12/2009	Mariveles Grains Terminal Employees Multipurpose Cooperative	Aberden Gabriel	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Mariveles Grains Terminal (Baseco) Compound, BEZ	Mariveles	N/A
53	9520-03006395	1/18/2010	Mariveles High School Teachers Multipurpose Cooperative	Noemi H. Gutierrez	N/A	9173020063	Multipurpose	Cabcaben	Mariveles	100
54	9520-03000267	10/6/2009	Mariveles Public Market Development Cooperative	Candida D. Pangilinan	9356758	9089441833	Multipurpose	Dry Goods Section, Public Market, San Carlos	Mariveles	560
55	9520-03000283	10/6/2009	Mariveles Women and Community Multipurpose Cooperative (MWCMPCC)	Milagros Macaraig	9355459	9189201287	Multipurpose	C. Rodriguez Street, San Carlos	Mariveles	356
56	9520-03003839	12/4/2009	Mountain View Village Homeowners Multipurpose Cooperative	Nathaniel P. Colobong, CPA	9354244	9284054040	Multipurpose	Mountain View Village, Barangay Mt. View	Mariveles	162
57	9520-03005466	1/5/2010	People's Multipurpose Cooperative	Nelly D. Iglesia	9354250	9212876914	Multipurpose	Zalavarria St., Barangay San Carlos	Mariveles	1320
58	9520-03022693	11/26/2012	SAKOMI Federation Of Cooperatives (SFC)	Milagros I. Macaraig	9355459	9192568736	Federation-Secondary	Iwahori Guest House and Coffee Shop, Lakandula St., Poblacion	Mariveles	N/A
59	9520-03006062	1/11/2010	Samahan Ng Kababaihan Ng Batangas II Multipurpose Cooperative	Lyn C. Sampang	N/A	9107073084	Multipurpose	Bay View Village, Batangas II	Mariveles	N/A
60	9520-03004025	12/7/2009	Sol Del Este Multipurpose Cooperative	Manny Beltran	9287417930	9186842651	Multipurpose	Mindanao Avenue Phase II, Mariveles, Bataan	Mariveles	N/A
61	9520-03004023	12/7/2009	St. Dymphna Multipurpose Cooperative	Ruby Lynda T. Reyes, M.D.	9354617	9203251998	Multipurpose	Monroe St., Barangay Poblacion	Mariveles	100
62	9520-03001901	11/5/2009	Sun-East ( Mariveles ) Multipurpose Cooperative	Nelvin M. Rea	9354257	9291396304	Multipurpose	250 Brgy.Camaya Zone 3	Mariveles	703
63	9520-03006037	1/11/2010	Sunny Marketing Cooperative	Generosa Alarcon	9355696	9214867738	Marketing	Mariveles Main Health Center, Municipal Compound	Mariveles	N/A

64	9520-03000130	10/1/2009	Watchlife Workers Multipurpose Cooperative	Charito G. Abaya	9356961	9214024940	Multipurpose	129 Lakandula Street, Barangay Poblacion	Mariveles	2122
65	9520-03004324	12/14/2009	Zone II Tricycle Operators Multipurpose Cooperative	Claro T. Padre	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Barangay Maligaya	Mariveles	N/A
66	9520-03006065	1/11/2010	Alagad Multipurpose Cooperative	Merlita J. Ta	2444379	9215313480	Multipurpose	Wakas	Orion	97
67	9520-03000567	10/14/2009	Bataan School of Fisheries Faculty and Staff Multipurpose Cooperative	Cristina C. Chua	2447371	9196179283	Multipurpose	Bataan School Of Fisheries, Daan Bago	Orion	400
68	9520-03006064	1/11/2010	Centralian Teachers Multipurpose Cooperative(CTMPC)	Ofelia Reyes	2444788	9158742921	Multipurpose	Orion Elementary School	Orion	81
69	9520-03005469	1/5/2010	Masagana Multipurpose Cooperative, Inc.	Dolores Navarro	2447142	9193341899	Multipurpose	Wakas	Orion	N/A
70	9520-03003532	12/2/2009	Metro Orion Progressive Entrepreneur Multipurpose Cooperative (MOPE)	Bernarda San Jose	2444689	9205633873	Multipurpose	Barangay Wakas	Orion	710
71	9520-03009584	3/16/2010	Orion Federation of Multipurpose Cooperative	Carolina C. Generillo	N/A	N/A	Federation-Secondary	DA Office, Arellano	Orion	N/A
72	9520-03006063	1/11/2010	Orion Kawani Multipurpose Cooperative	Carlota T. Valerio	2447940	9189349880	Multipurpose	Orion Municipal Building	Orion	138
73	9520-03009812	3/17/2010	La Concepcion Consumer Cooperative	Melinda E. Ramos	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	C/o Melinda Ramos, Nagwaling	Pilar	178
74	9520-03004031	12/7/2009	Lingap - Kapwa Multipurpose Cooperative	Evelyn Ferol	2371253	9285046048	Multipurpose	Bagumbayan	Pilar	664
75	9520-03008459	2/23/2010	P. Roman Memorial High School Multipurpose Cooperative	Lourdes Octavio	2375184	9083978007	Multipurpose	P. Roman High School	Pilar	63
76	9520-03001732	11/4/2009	Pilar Rural Improvement Club Multipurpose Cooperative	Amelita D. Abello	N/A	N/A	Multipurpose	Poblacion	Pilar	88
77	9520-03008931	3/4/2010	Uyong Consumers Cooperative	Crisanta A. Villanueva	N/A	9289666192	Consumers	Brgy. Diwa	Pilar	31

#### **D. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Bataan has a total land area of 137,296 hectares. Around 52.35% are alienable and disposable land and the rest comprises the forestland.

The province had numerous rivers and small streams mostly cascading from Mt. Natib and Mt. Mariveles. Colo River in Dinalupihan and Pantingan- Tiawe River in Balanga City and Pilar are two of the main sources significantly discharging irrigation waters for agriculture.

There are two (2) protected areas in the province; the Bataan Natural Park which has an area of 31,200 hectares covering portions of Hermosa, Morong, Orani, Samal, Abucay, Balanga City and Bagac. The other one is the Roosevelt Protected Landscape (786.4 hectares) located in the municipalities of Dinalupihan and Hermosa.

The Subic Watershed, Mt. Natib Watershed, and Mariveles Watershed are the three main watershed groups in the province. More than a hundred rivers and small tributaries coming from these watershed areas drained the province that serve as irrigation, navigation fishing and water reservoir.

Bataan as a peninsula is also rich in marine resources. Coastal marine waters support a dynamic ecosystem and contain valuable natural resources that are important to the coastal community.

The coastal upland is composed of rocky hills, bush lands, grasslands and plantation forest found mostly in the areas of Mariveles and nearby localities.

Several species of trees are present in the forest areas of Bataan such as Mahogany, Gmelina, Narra, Teak, A. Auriculiformis, Molave, Lauaan, Guijo, Eucalyptus and many others. Minor forest products are rattan, bamboo, buho, and hingiw.

Bataan has more or less 140.51 hectares of mangrove forest that are located in Orani, Samal, Abucay, Balanga City, Orion, Pilar and Limay along the Manila Bay Area.

In the baseline survey of the wildlife at the Bataan Natural Park in 2000, a total of 127 species of birds, 16 species of mammals, 25 species of amphibians and reptiles, and 33 species of butterflies were recorded. No recent data is available.

During the Annual Asian Water Bird Census held last February 2011, migratory birds at Balanga Wetland and Nature Park were about 13,984 of different species largely dominated by whiskered terns and little egrets.

Bataan has few metallic and non-metallic mineral resources. Prospective gold deposits exist along the foot of Mt. Natib. Another metallic mineral ready for exploration is the magnetite sand abundantly present in Morong and Bagac.

A peninsula with 177 km. coastline, Bataan also prides itself with pristine and sandy beaches and preserved coral reefs, seaweeds and sea grass beds.

#### **Mangrove Groundtruthing**

Mangroves are shrubs or small trees that grow in coastal saline or brackish water. These are not only important but crucial for the coastal areas. Mangroves serve as buffer zone between the land and sea. These also protect the land from erosion as well as play an invaluable role as nature's shield against storm surge, ecological disasters and as protector of shorelines. These also provide breeding and nursery grounds for a variety of marine animals

and also serve as harbor to variety of life forms like invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and even mammals. Mangroves are also good source of timber, fuel and fodder. These can become main source of income generation for shoreline communities like fisher folk as well as potential source for recreation and tourism. These do not only save the marine diversity, which is already fast diminishing, but also help the populace through absorption of impurities and harmful heavy metals for the purification of water and absorption of pollutants in the air so people can breathe clean air

In the province of Bataan, mangrove forests were successfully established and continuously being maintained and protected by Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) with the support of various People’s Organizations in the province. Species of mangrove that can be found in the province are Bakawan lalake (Rhizupora Apiculata), Pagatpat (Sonneratia Alba), and Bugalon (Avicennia Marina). In year 2011, Bataan registered a total of 121.08 hectares planted to mangroves. On the other hand, City of Balanga and municipalities of Abucay and Samal were the only LGUs that performed groundtruthing activities in year 2015 while the rest of the municipalities of Bataan were targeted to follow in year 2016. Groundtruthing is useful to determine the status of a mangrove area so as to identify suitable planning strategies for the preservation of habitats and resources of Manila Bay.

**Table B.10**  
**Mangrove Coverage by Municipality/City**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011 and 2015**

Municipality/City	Area (hectares)	
	CY 2011	CY 2015
Abucay	17.38	29.89
City of Balanga	24.53	26.07
Limay	0.9	0.9
Orani	42.28	42.28
Orion	13.79	13.79
Pilar	14.03	14.03
Samal	8.17	13.55
<b>Bataan</b>	<b>121.08</b>	<b>140.51</b>

Source: Project Management Office

It can be seen in Table B.10 that the overall mangrove coverage of Bataan increased from CY 2011-2015 by 16 % due to the augmented mangrove area of Samal, Balanga City and Abucay.



E. Industry and Trade

Freeport Area of Bataan

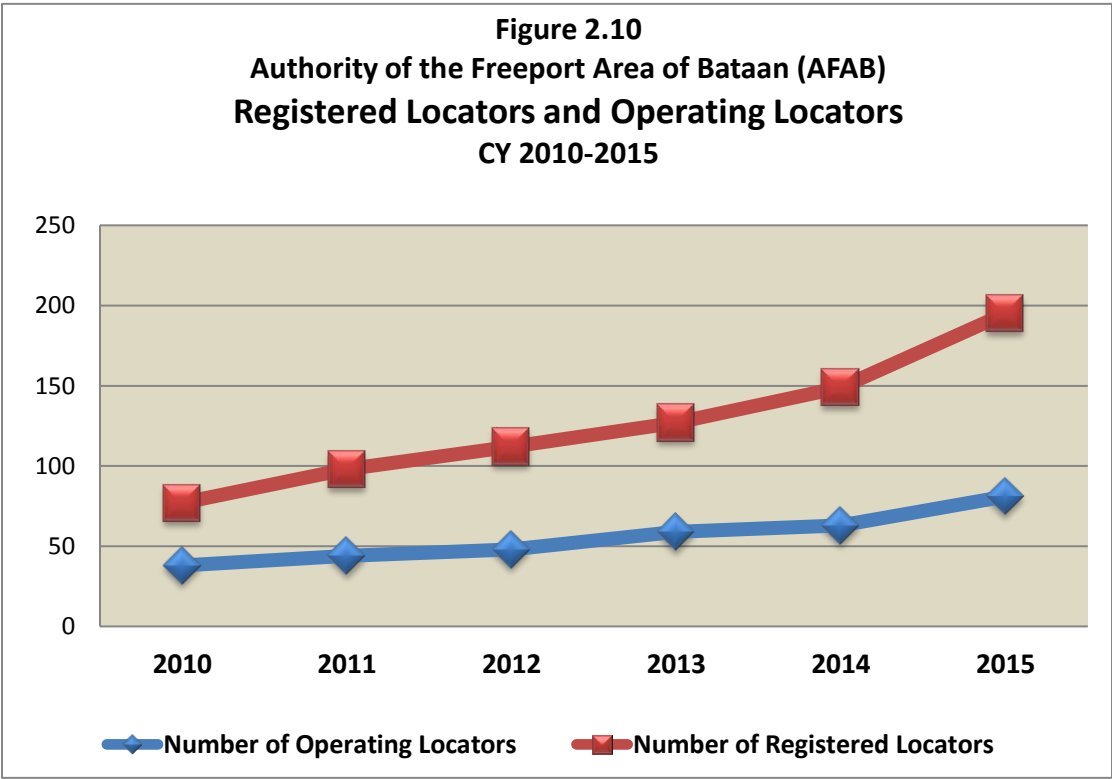
Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB) is a government owned and controlled corporation that was created by virtue of Republic Act 9728 or the “FAB Act of 2009”. With a total land area of 1,691.55 hectares, it is located in Mariveles, Bataan and strategically located between the Manila Bay and the South China Sea. The FAB used to be the former Bataan Export Processing Zone, the first economic zone in the Philippines.

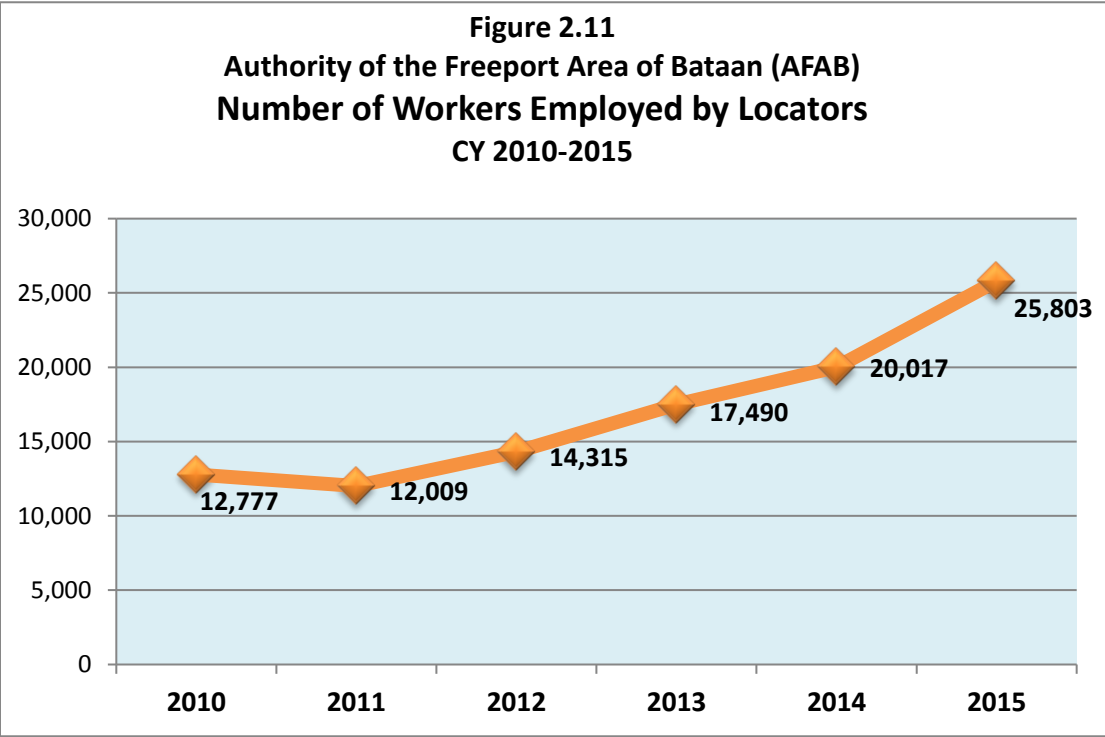
The Authority of Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB) has reported a huge increase in investment and employment generation since it took over operations from BEPZ.

Table B.11  
Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB)  
No. of Registered and Operating Locators with Workers Employed  
By Locators  
CY 2010-2015

Calendar Year	Number of Operating Locators	Number of Registered Locators	Number of Workers Employed by Locators
2015	81	114	25,803
2014	63	86	20,017
2013	59	68	17,490
2012	48	64	14,315
2011	44	54	12,009
2010	38	39	12,777

Source: AFAB





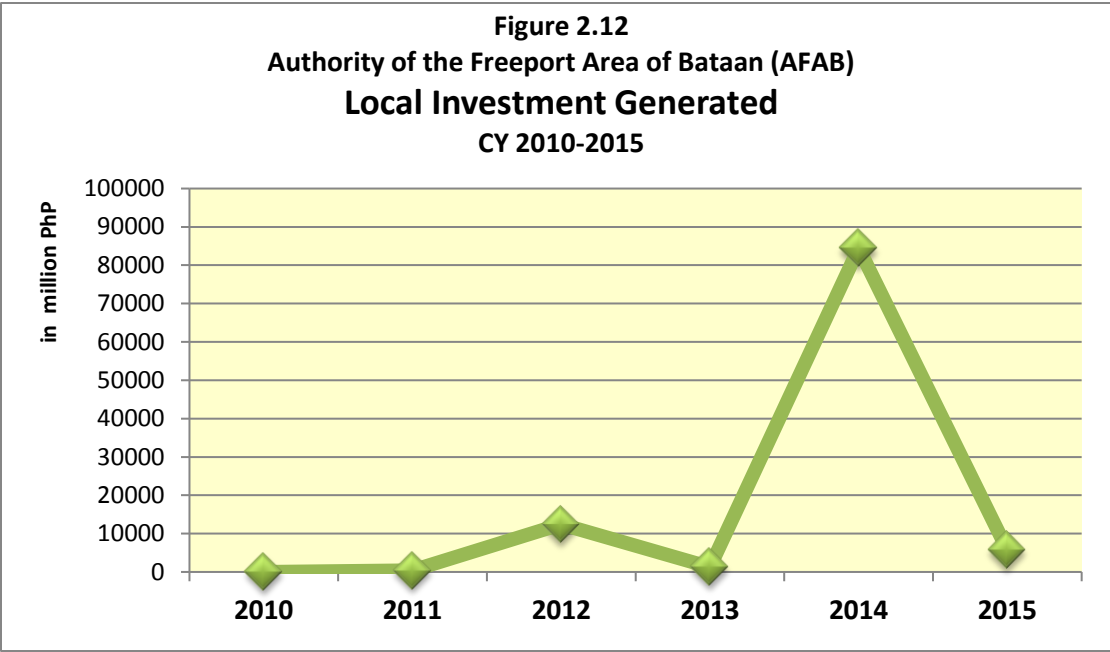
As can be seen in Table B.11, number of operating locators posted a remarkable uptrend, with 29% increase from year 2014 to year 2015 and a total of 113% increase from year 2010 to year 2015 when the AFAB took over operations from BEPZ. Number of registered locators also displayed an upsurge with 33% increase from year 2014 to year 2015 and a total of 192% increase from year 2010 to year 2015. With these positive records, number of workers employed by locators also rose from 6% decline in the first two years to a continuous uptrend registering a 102% total increase from year 2010 to year 2015.

**Table B.12**  
**Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB)**  
**Local and Foreign Investment Generated**  
**CY 2010-2015**

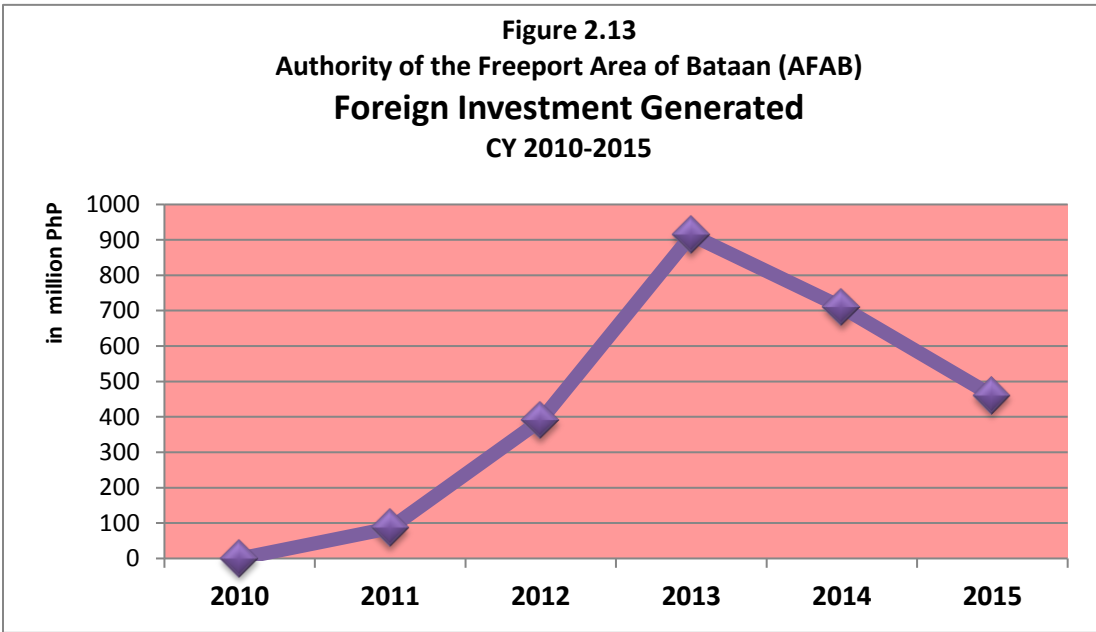
Investment (in million PhP)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Local	5	393.58	12,402.51	1,286.04	84,459.13	5,768.81
Foreign	0	86	390.63	913.52	709.91	459.6
Total	5	479.58	12,793.14	2,199.56	85,205.04	6,228.41

Source: AFAB

Investments into the Freeport Area of Bataan (FAB) had also grown four folds to Php 6.2 billion in year 2015 from only Php 5 million in year 2010.



In the said period of years, local investments into FAB registered a fluctuating trend with skyrocket increase of 7,772% from year 2010 to year 2011, decrease of 90% from year 2012 to year 2013, increase again of 6,467% the following year and decline of 93% from year 2014 to 2015. Overall, it had an impressive record of 115,276% increase from year 2010 to year 2015. (See Figure 2.12)



Moreover, based on its report, the Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB) attracted P86 million in Foreign Investments in year 2011. From this record Figure 2.10 demonstrates a fluctuating trend with 962% increase from year 2011 to year 2013 and decline of 50% from year 2013 to year 2015. Overall, it had an increase of 434% from year 2011 to year 2015.

As for the total local and foreign investments generated by AFAB, the figure illustrates fluctuating trend with 2568% increase from year 2011 to year 2012, decrease of 83% from year 2013 to year 2014, increase again of 3774% the following year and decline of 93% from year 2014 to 2015. Overall it registered 1199% increase from year 2011 to year 2015.

**Table B.13**  
**Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB)**  
**Import - Export (in US\$)**  
**CY 2011-2015**

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Import	201,364,793.03	1,203,646,044.29	251,884,390.77	218,426,880.60	349,563,631.66
Export	255,399,088.68	325,377,403.69	402,421,584.74	389,775,253.91	526,397,527.79
Net Value Created	54,034,295.65	-878,268,640.60	150,537,193.97	171,348,373.31	176,833,896.13

Source: AFAB

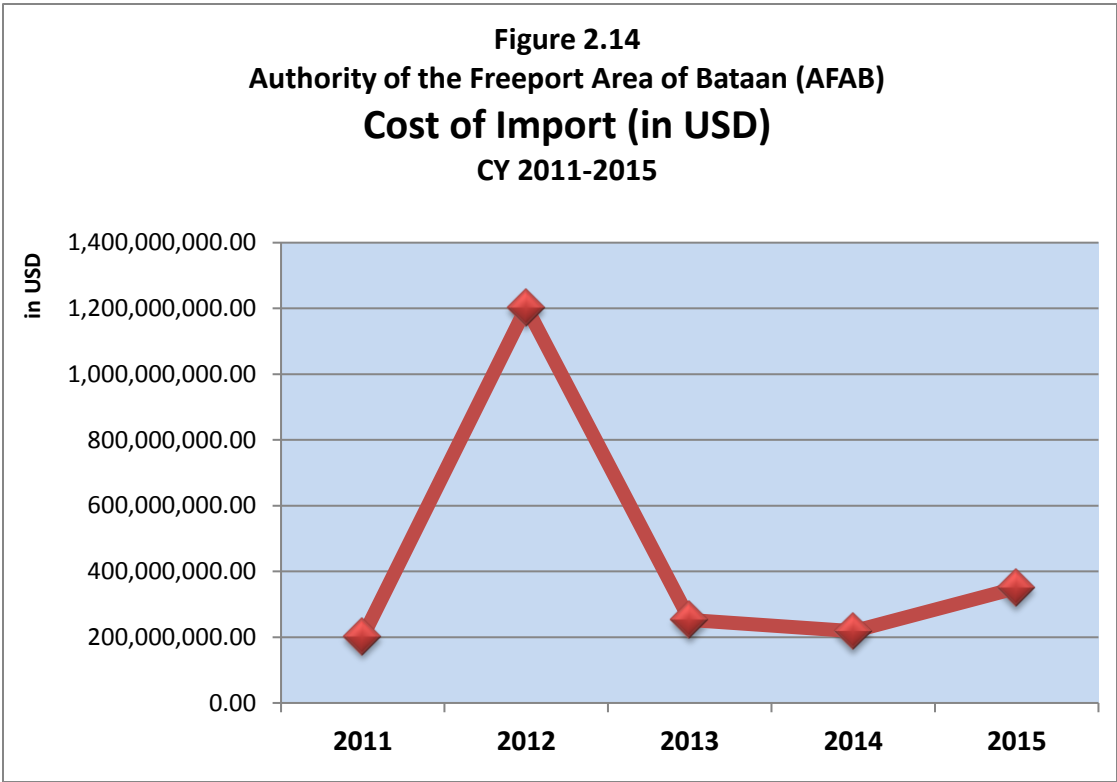


Figure 2.14 demonstrates that the cost of import (in USD) had fluctuating trend with increase of 498% from year 2011 to year 2012, decline of 82% from year 2012 to year 2014 and increase again of 60% from year2014 to 2015.Overall it had 74% increase from 2011 to year 2015.

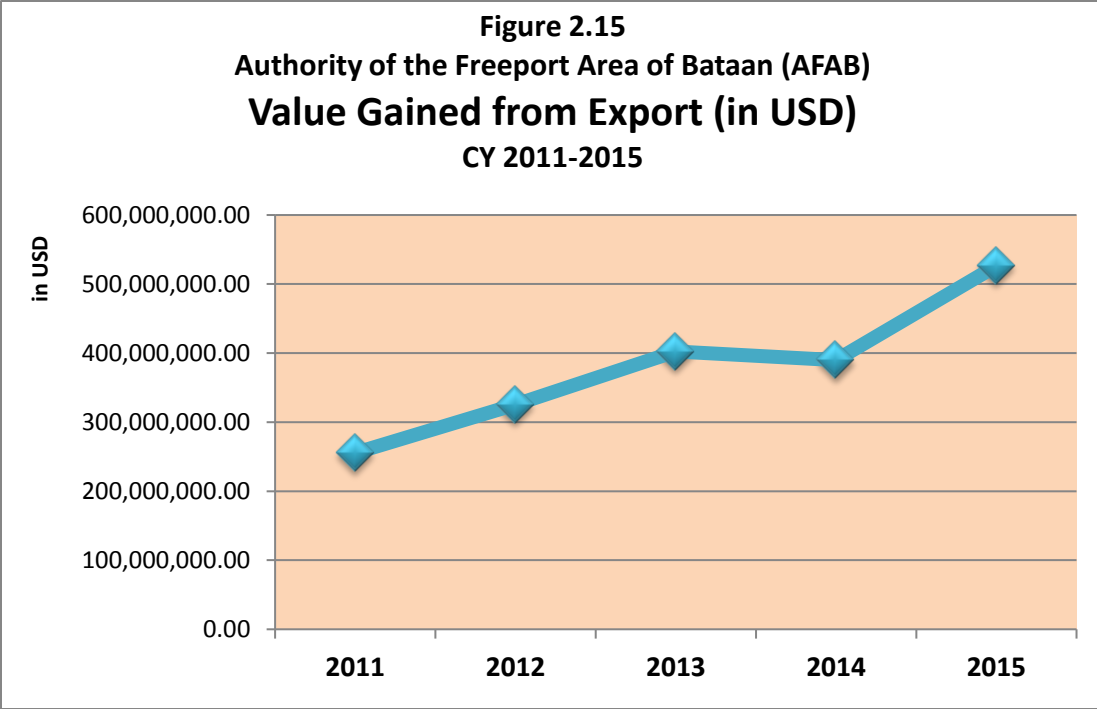
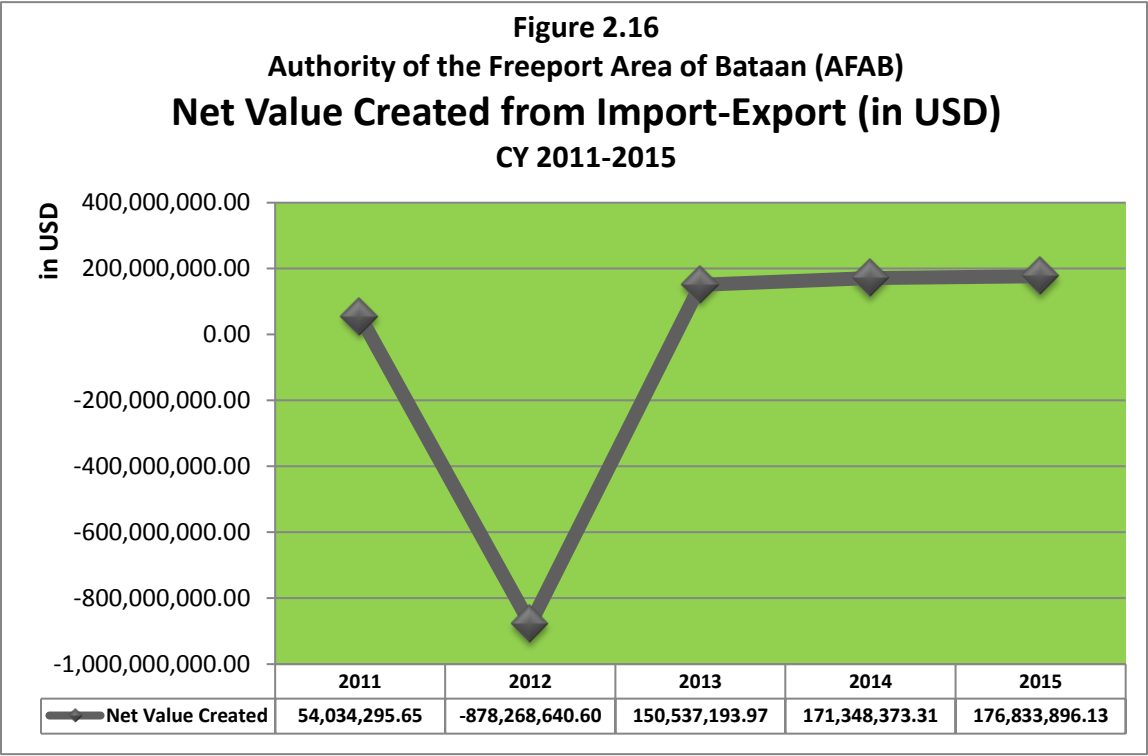


Figure 2.15 illustrates that value gained from export (in USD) registered a fluctuating trend with continuous uptrend from year 2011 to year 2015 except for year 2014 with 3% decline. It recorded an overall increase of 106% from year 2011 to year 2015



Thus, although the total net created value from import and export (in USD) posted a remarkable decline for year 2012 with 1725% lost, AFAB still made a positive rebound for the next three years with an overall registered increase of 227% from year 2010 to year 2015.

## Tourism

The province of Bataan is strategically located at the middle of the region's growth quadrant (Freeport Area of Bataan, Subic Bay Freeport Zone, Clark Freeport Zone and National Capital Regions or NCR). It also has economic zones and industrial estates (Hermosa Special Economic Zone and Industrial Park, Bataan Technology Park, Inc., PNOC Alternative Fuel Inc., DND Arsenal and FAB). These make Bataan an ideal place for business and investments bringing positive impact on the economy of the province by creating more job opportunities.

But the province has more to offer than just business opportunities. Bataan is now being promoted as a tourism hub because of its natural wonders – the picturesque mountains for trekking and biking and its pristine beaches of Bagac, Morong and Mariveles.

Bataan is also a promising getaway for history enthusiasts. Local and foreign tourists enjoy the historical markers and monuments that pay tribute to the valiant soldiers that fought during World War II.

The annual celebration of the “Araw ng Kagitingan” at Mt. Samat is the most significant event in the province of Bataan. It commemorates the heroism and bravery of both the Filipino and American soldiers during WW II who offered their lives to defend our freedom and democracy from invading Japanese forces. The Mount Samat National Shrine in Pilar Bataan consisting of a towering 92 meter memorial cross situated at 555 meters above sea level was dedicated to these soldiers. There is also an esplanade, a colonnade, and a museum where artifacts can be found.

Bataan Day is a weeklong festivity highlighted by series of activities. Mountain Bike Circuit Race, Galing Bataan Trade Fair, Cultural Presentation, History Quiz Bee, Reenactment of the Battle of Pockets, Foot Parade, Parade of Floats, Tribute to War Veterans, Drum and Lyre Competition, Bataan Day Celebration held at the Shrine of Valor at Mount Samat lead by the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

Tourist, both local and foreign, can take a walk back to the Spanish colonial era at Las Casas Filipinas de Acuzar in Bagac. This heritage park provides visitors an opportunity to explore and learn about Spanish colonial period houses. These houses, some of which were severely neglected, were transported from its original location. These were then carefully reconstructed using some, if not all of its original parts and brought back to its original splendor.

The Pawikan Conservation Center leads the conservation of pawikans (sea turtles), an endangered marine animal, nesting in the coast of Nagbalayong, Morong. At the Center, turtle eggs gathered from the shore are kept to protect from poachers and released back into the sea once they hatch. To create awareness and draw out support for the saving of the pawikans, Pawikan Festival is being held every last Sunday of November. It is highlighted by different activities like street dancing, walk for a cause, nature's camp, sand sculpture, paddle painting, beach concert, night patrolling and mural painting joined by conservationists, environmentalists, tourists and various organizations from private and government agencies. Releasing of pawikan hatchlings to the sea highlighted the two-day celebration.

Another great place to see is the Balanga Wetland and Nature Park. Bird watchers and enthusiast will surely enjoy hundreds of exotic migratory water birds that temporarily thrive in Balanga City's thick mangroves and wetlands.

Above all these, the real tourism charm of the province are its people – the warm, hospitable and beautiful Bataños.

**Table B.14**  
**Excursionist Arrival**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2012-2015**

<b>Municipality/City</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
Abucay	65,269	67,148	61,949	-
Bagac	21,372	21,342	21,819	-
City of Balanga	148,083	71,133	28,118	5,509
Dinalupihan	-	-	-	-
Hermosa	-	-	-	-
Limay	-	-	-	-
Mariveles	-	-	-	-
Morong	162,868	41,455	18,396	16,300
Orani	-	-	-	-
Orion	-	-	-	-
Pilar	142,401	137,424	110,232	215,024
Samal	-	-	-	-
<b>Bataan</b>	<b>539,993</b>	<b>338,502</b>	<b>240,514</b>	<b>236,833</b>

Source: Provincial Tourism Office

**Table B.15**  
**Tourist Arrival**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2012-2015**

<b>Municipality/City</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
Abucay	-	-	-	-
Bagac	45,102	25,117	35,173	17,334
City of Balanga	51,335	61,860	54,438	6,479
Dinalupihan	-	-	-	-
Hermosa	154	-	-	-
Limay	-	-	-	-
Mariveles	-	-	334	1,478
Morong	146,472	41,259	21,647	23,357
Orani	-	-	-	-
Orion	-	-	-	-
Pilar	1,150	1,213	480	-
Samal	-	-	-	-
<b>Bataan</b>	<b>244,213</b>	<b>129,449</b>	<b>112,072</b>	<b>48,648</b>

Source: Provincial Tourism Office

3. SOCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Under the Social Services and Community Development are programs that aim to uplift the economic condition and the general welfare of the people especially the disadvantaged and the most vulnerable groups in the society. The sectors being served include the children; youth; women; persons with disability; elderly and individuals in crisis situation.

A. Day Care Centers

To defend the right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and to provide them with special protection against all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development, Barangay-Level Total Development and Protection of Children Act was passed. Also known as RA 6972, this pertains to “an act establishing a day care center in every barangay, instituting therein a total development and protection of children program, appropriating funds therefore, and for other purposes”.

At present, upgrades were made in line with the passage of Early Years Act of 2013 where terms such as day care center was improved into child development center and day care workers to child development workers or child development teachers.

Table C.1  
Number of Child Development Center Enrollees and Graduates by Gender  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2015

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY/ CITY		NO. OF ENROLLEES			NO. OF GRADUATES		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	ABUCAY	249	260	509	209	200	409
2	BAGAC	380	342	722	345	274	619
3	BALANGA	808	790	1598	736	782	1518
4	DINALUPIHAN	954	956	1910	798	829	1627
5	HERMOSA	635	638	1273	635	638	1273
6	LIMAY	567	527	1094	475	467	942
7	MARIVELES	891	909	1,800	847	878	1725
8	MORONG	330	322	652	270	274	544
9	ORANI	398	455	853	398	455	853
10	ORION	537	526	1063	389	398	787
11	PILAR	409	444	853	310	329	639
12	SAMAL	301	343	644	287	328	615
TOTAL (BATAAN)		6459	6512	12971	5699	5852	11551

Source: PSWDO-Bataan

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Table C.1 shows that as of December 2015, Bataan Province recorded 12,971 total number of Child Development Center enrollees and 11,551 total number of Child Development Center graduates. The total rate of ratio of enrollees to graduates is 1.12, with total number of graduates having gap of 1,420 from total number of enrollees or 11% number of Child Development Center enrollees who were not able to graduate in Bataan for the covered year. Based on the computed ratio and gap, only 2 municipalities in the whole province successfully attained zero gap percent between the numbers of enrollees to graduates. These were the municipalities of Hermosa and Orani. On the other hand, municipalities with high disparity between numbers of enrollees to numbers of graduates were Orion, Pilar and Dinalupihan, respectively. (See Table C.2)



Table C.2  
Ratio and Gap of Child Development Center Enrollees to Child Development Center Graduates  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2015

MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NO. OF ENROLLEES	NO. OF GRADUATES	RATIO (ENROLLEES TO GRADUATES)	RATE	GAP (ENROLLEES TO GRADUATES)	PERCENT
ABUCAY	509	409	509:409	1.24	100	19.65
BAGAC	722	619	722:619	1.17	103	14.27
BALANGA	1,598	1,518	1,598:1,518	1.05	80	5.01
DINALUPIHAN	1,910	1,627	1,910:1,627	1.17	283	14.82
HERMOSA	1,273	1,273	1,273:1,273	1	0	0
LIMAY	1,094	942	1,094:942	1.16	152	13.89
MARIVELES	1,800	1,725	1,800:1,725	1.04	75	4.17
MORONG	652	544	652:544	1.20	108	16.56
ORANI	853	853	853:853	1	0	0
ORION	1,063	787	1,063:787	1.35	276	25.96
PILAR	853	639	853:639	1.34	214	25.09
SAMAL	644	615	644:615	1.05	29	4.50
AVERAGE	1,081	963				
TOTAL (BATAAN)	12,971	11551	12,971:11,551	1.12	1420	10.95

With regards to gender analysis for Child Development Center participants of Bataan province, there is logical pattern between numbers of enrollees by gender with numbers of graduates by gender although the recorded gaps are very minimal. As for the number of enrollees by gender, total female enrollees slightly dominated total male enrollees by having 50.20% part of the pie or exceed of 53 heads or .40% more female enrollees than male enrollees. Female Child Development Center participants also slightly dominated its male counterpart by 153 heads or 1.33% gap of male graduates to female graduates. The larger gap of graduates to enrollees came from male Child Development Center participants, thus demonstrating that there were more male Child Development Center enrollees than female Child Development Center enrollees who were not able to finish their schooling in the province of Bataan. Moreover, there was a 10.14% gap of female enrollees to female graduates or 660 female enrollees who were not able to graduate while male counterpart recorded higher gap with 11.77% or 760 male enrollees who did not finish Child Development Center schooling in the covered period of time.

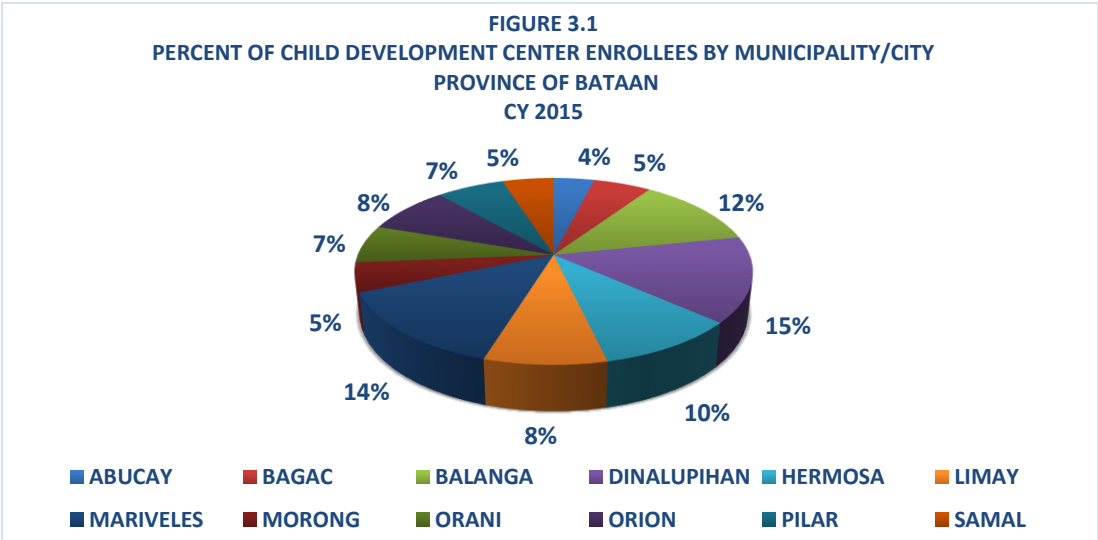
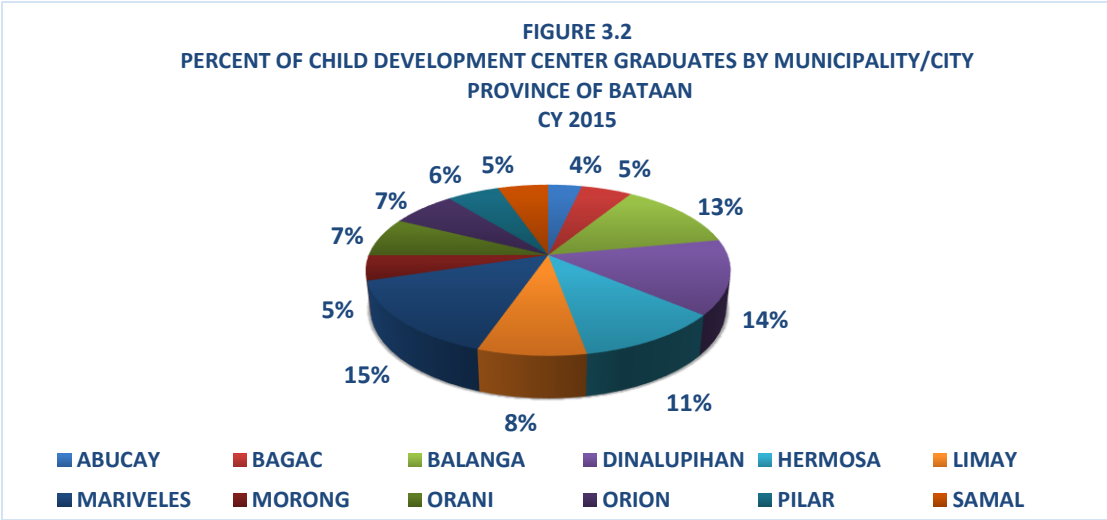


Figure 3.1 demonstrates that Municipality of Dinalupihan had the highest record of Child Development Center enrollees with 1,910 total numbers of Child Development Center enrollees or 15% of the province’s total Child Development Center enrollees. Bataan’s average number of enrollees for all of the municipalities and city was 1,081.



Likewise, Municipality of Mariveles had the highest record of Child Development Center graduates in the province of Bataan with 1,725 graduates or 15% of the province’s total Child Development Center graduates (see Figure 3.2). Bataan’s average number of Child Development Center graduates for all of its municipalities and city was 962.

**B. Farm Home Resources Management**

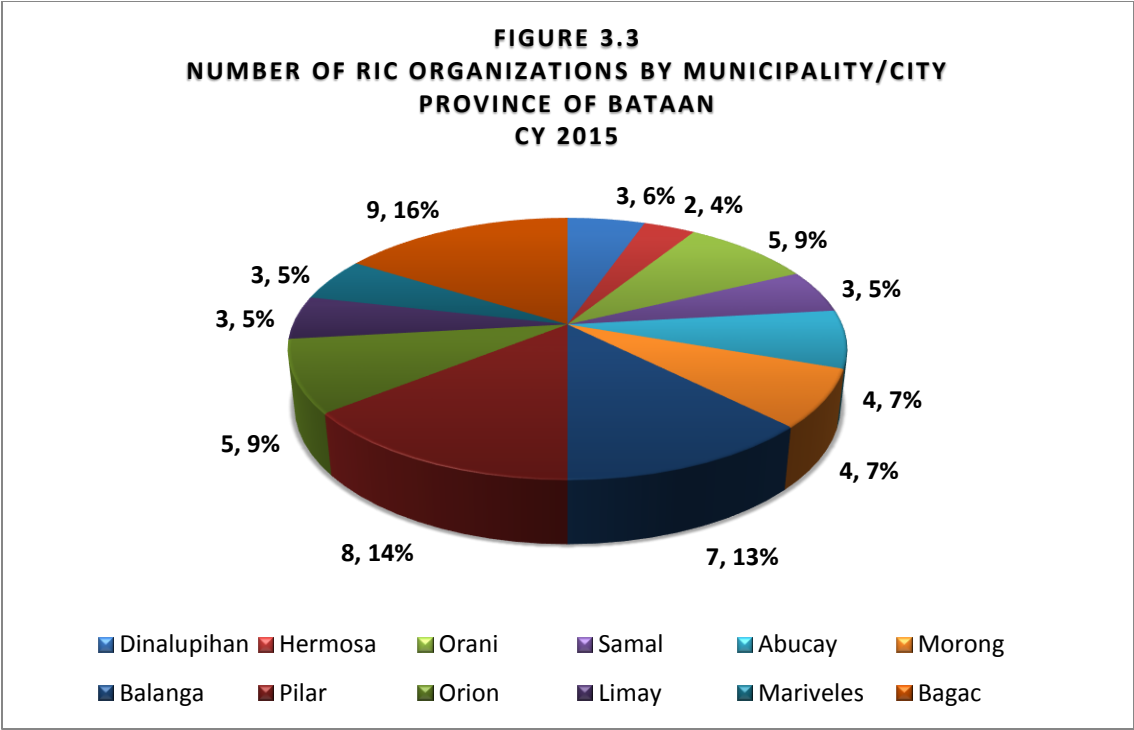
Through Executive Order No. 231, the Home Economics Division was formally detached from the Bureau of Women’s Welfare of the Department of Social Welfare and Development and attached to the Agricultural Training Institute of the Department of Agriculture while remaining it as Farm Home Resources Management Section.

One of the functions of Farm Home Resources Management is to supervise and monitor organizations like Rural Improvement Club (RIC). RICs aim to provide livelihood projects and create extra income for its members. Positively, livelihood projects such as this proved to be profitable in every community. Thus, significant improvements in number both of RIC organizations and RIC members are helpful to rural development of every province. However, this quantitative improvement was not met in the province in the covered period of time as RIC’s number of organizations and members showed fluctuation of trend with a total decrease of 7% for Number of RIC Organizations and 13% decrease for Number of RIC Member for CY 2011-2015. (see Table C.3)

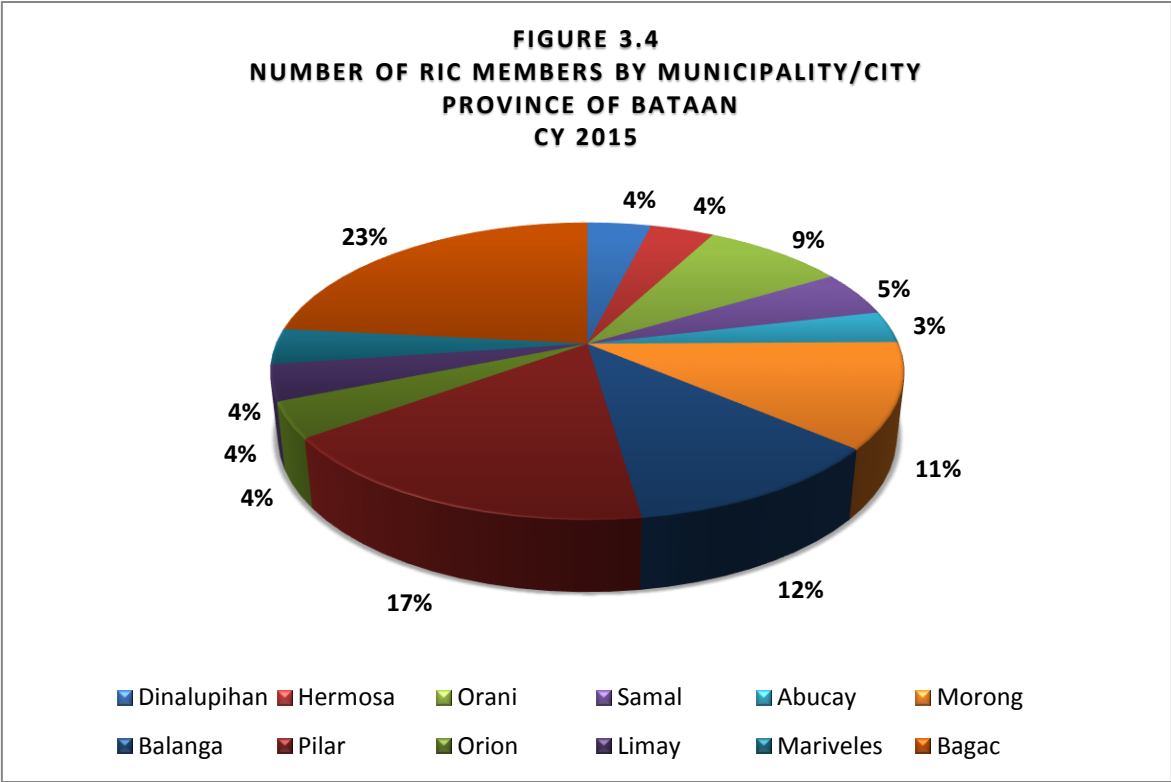
**Table C.3**  
**Farm Home Resources Management**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

Municipality/City	2011		2013		2014		2015	
	No. of Organization	No. of Members	No. of Organization	No. of Members	No. of Organization	No. of Members	No. of Organization	No. of Members
District I								
Dinalupihan	5	125	2	30	2	30	3	45
Hermosa	1	20	1	20	1	20	2	45
Orani	5	100	5	10	5	100	5	100
Samal	3	57	3	57	3	57	3	57
Abucay	4	40	4	40	4	40	4	40
Morong	4	132	4	132	4	132	4	132
Sub-Total	22	474	19	289	19	379	21	419
District II								
City of Balanga	7	133	7	133	7	133	7	133
Pilar	11	264	11	264	11	264	8	200
Orion	2	30	2	30	5	45	5	45
Limay	6	120	3	45	3	45	3	45
Mariveles	3	45	3	45	3	45	3	45
Bagac	9	270	9	270	9	270	9	270
Sub-Total	38	862	35	787	38	802	35	738
TOTAL (BATAAN)	60	1336	54	1076	57	1181	56	1157

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist



As of December 2015, Bataan province registered a total of 56 RIC organizations. With subtotal of 35 organizations, 2nd district of the province had larger number of organizations as compared to 1st district. Among the 11 municipalities and lone city, the municipality of Bagac had both the most number of RIC organizations and RIC members. It had 9 organizations or 16% of the province's total number of RIC organizations and 270 RIC members or 23% of the province's total number of RIC members (see Figure 3.3 and 3.4).



C. POOREST BARANGAYS IN THE PROVINCE OF BATAAN

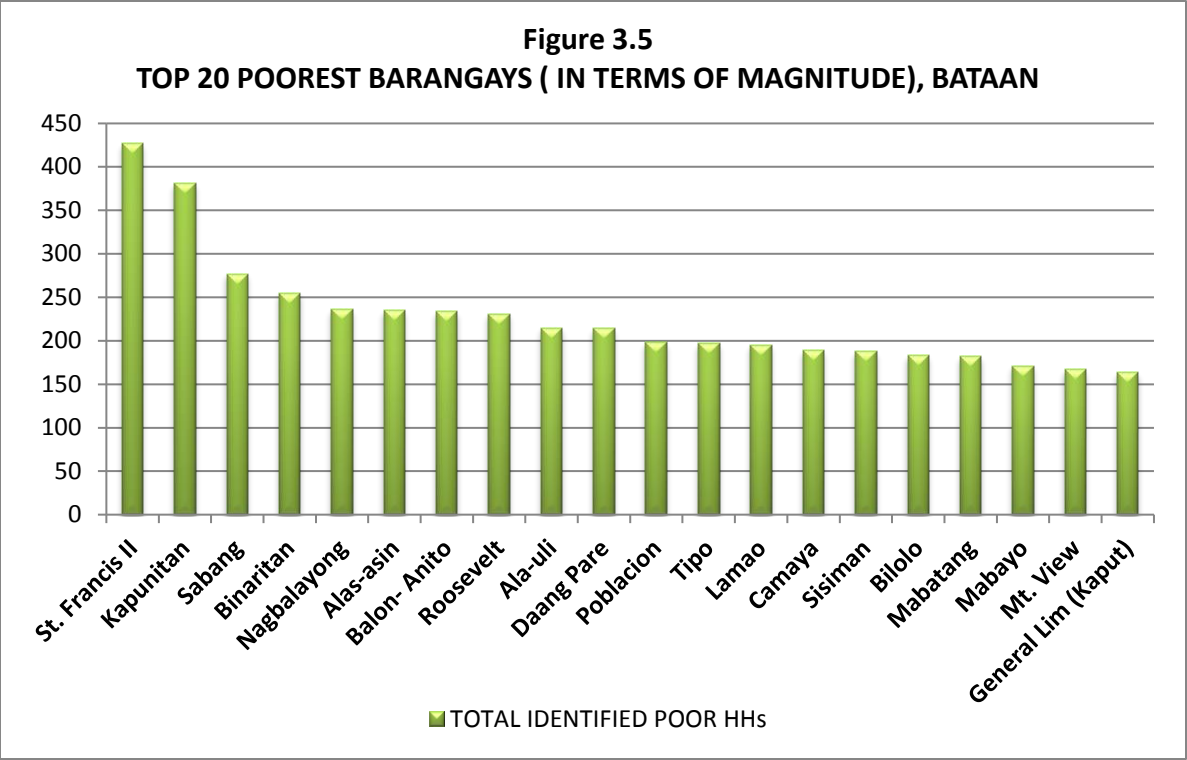
As of February 29, 2016, the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO) has released its Listahan II Data Statistics which include the list of barangays which are considered poorest of the poor or at least identified as priority communities for the development interventions in the Province of Bataan. The implementation of the information management system that identifies who and where the poor are is spearheaded by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

It is also important to note that the NHTO is reviewing the Listahan data sharing protocol vis-à-vis Data Privacy Act (RA 10173) signed on August 15, 2012, an act protecting individual personal information and communications systems in the government and the private sector.

Table C.4  
LISTAHAN II DATA STATISTICS (as of FEBRUARY 29, 2016)  
TOP 20 POOREST BARANGAYS ( IN TERMS OF MAGNITUDE)

NO.	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY/ CITY	BARANGAY	AREA CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL IDENTIFIED POOR HHs
1	BATAAN	LIMAY	St. Francis II	2- Rural	427
2	BATAAN	ORION	Kapunitan	1- Urban	381
3	BATAAN	MORONG	Sabang	2- Rural	277
4	BATAAN	MORONG	Binaritan	2- Rural	255
5	BATAAN	MORONG	Nagbalayong	2- Rural	236
6	BATAAN	MARIVELES	Alas-asin	1- Urban	235
7	BATAAN	MARIVELES	Balon-Anito	1- Urban	234
8	BATAAN	DINALUPIHAN	Roosevelt	2- Rural	231
9	BATAAN	PILAR	Ala-uli	1- Urban	215
10	BATAAN	ORION	Daang Pare	2- Rural	214
11	BATAAN	MORONG	Poblacion	1- Urban	198
12	BATAAN	HERMOSA	Tipo	2- Rural	197
13	BATAAN	LIMAY	Lamiao	1- Urban	195
14	BATAAN	MARIVELES	Camaya	1- Urban	189
15	BATAAN	MARIVELES	Sisiman	2- Rural	188
16	BATAAN	ORION	Bilolo	2- Rural	183
17	BATAAN	ABUCAY	Mabatang	1- Urban	182
18	BATAAN	MORONG	Mabayo	2- Rural	171
19	BATAAN	MARIVELES	Mt. View	1- Urban	167
20	BATAAN	ORION	General Lim (Kaput)	2- Rural	164

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Field Office III, National Household Targeting Unit



As can be seen in Table C.4, out of the 20 poorest barangays in the province in terms of magnitude, Brgy. St. Francis II in Limay registered the most number of identified poor households with 427. This barangay was also the 2nd most populous barangay in Limay with 8,615 population size based on the 2015 Census of Population by Philippine Statistics Authority. Brgy. Lamao, the most populous barangay in this municipality and in the whole province in year 2015, also joined the list of the poorest barangays in 13th place.

Likewise, Brgy. Kapunitan in Orion, which placed 2nd among the poorest barangays in the province, was the third most populous barangay in the municipality of Orion in year 2015. It is also interesting to note that two of the most populous barangays in the municipality of Orion such as Brgy. Bilolo and Brgy. Daang Pare also joined the list of the poorest barangays in the province.

This trend is also true in the case of Brgy. Roosevelt which was also the most populous barangay in the Municipality of Dinalupihan. The poorest barangays located in Mariveles were also the most populous barangays of the municipality except for Brgy. Sisiman in year 2015.

On the other hand, all of the five barangays in the municipality of Morong joined the list of the poorest barangays in the province.

Overall, majority of the poorest barangays are classified as rural barangays. Eleven (11) of which are rural while nine (9) are classified as urban barangays.

Only three (3) of the poorest barangays belong to the municipalities located in the first district of Bataan. These are Brgy. Roosevelt in Dinalupihan, Brgy. Mabatang in Abucay and Brgy. Tipo in Hermosa. On the other hand, the largest share of the poorest barangays comes from the municipalities of Morong and Mariveles with five barangays each thus constituting half of the pie. Four (4) barangays are from Orion, two (2) are from Limay, and the remaining barangay is from the Municipality of Pilar.

In terms of magnitude per indicator, Brgy. St. Francis II in Limay topped other barangays in the province in the following indicators: number of poor households who live in houses with outer walls made of strong materials with 184 households; number of poor households who do not have access to electricity with 127 households; number of poor individuals who found to have disability with 47 individuals; number of women who are considered poor with 1,159 individuals; number of children (3-18 y.o), youth (15-30), senior citizens (60 y.o and above) who are considered poor with 1,173, 551 and 73 individuals, respectively; and number of poor individuals with no occupation (15 y.o and above) with 783 identified poor individuals under this indicator.

As for the other indicators, Brgy. Kapunitan in Orion topped the other barangays for the most number of poor households who live in houses with roofs made of strong materials and for the most number of poor households without sanitary toilet. Brgy. Alas-asin in Mariveles has the most number of poor households with no access to safe water source with 148 poor households. Lastly, Brgy. Tipo in Hermosa has the most number of poor households who considered themselves as part of an Indigenous People (IP) group. (See Table C.5)

Table C.5  
LISTAHAN II DATA STATISTICS (as of FEBRUARY 29, 2016)  
TOP 5 POOREST BARANGAYS  
(IN TERMS OF MAGNITUDE PER INDICATOR)

1. No. of Poor HHs who live in houses with outer walls made of strong materials		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
St. Francis II	LIMAY	184
Alas-asin	MARIVELES	111
Balon-Anito	MARIVELES	93
Roosevelt	DINALUPIHAN	82
Camaya	MARIVELES	74
2. No. of Poor HHs who live in houses with roofs made of strong materials		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
Kapunitan	ORION	287
St. Francis II	LIMAY	258
Balon-Anito	MARIVELES	158
Alas-asin	MARIVELES	156
Camaya	MARIVELES	130
3. No. of Poor HHs who do not have access to electricity		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
St. Francis II	LIMAY	127
Binaritan	MORONG	89
Daang Pare	ORION	85
Sabang	MORONG	81
Alas-asin	MARIVELES	74

4. No. of Poor HHs with no access to safe water source		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
Alas-asin	MARIVELES	148
Tipo	HERMOSA	123
Balon-Anito	MARIVELES	123
Sisiman	MARIVELES	119
Mabiga	HERMOSA	109
5. No. of Poor HHs without sanitary toilet facility		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
Kapunitan	ORION	288
St. Francis II	LIMAY	166
Sabang	MORONG	119
Daang Pare	ORION	113
Binaritan	MORONG	111
6. Poor individuals regionwide with PWD		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
St. Francis II	LIMAY	47
Alas-asin	MARIVELES	34
Duale	LIMAY	30
Lamao	LIMAY	27
Batangas II	MARIVELES	24
7. Poor Individual- WOMEN		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
St. Francis II	LIMAY	1,159
Kapunitan	ORION	977
Sabang	MORONG	784
Binaritan	MORONG	748
Alas-asin	MARIVELES	709
8. Poor Individual- CHILDREN (3-18)		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
St. Francis II	LIMAY	1,173
Kapunitan	ORION	888
Sabang	MORONG	763
Alas-asin	MARIVELES	724
Binaritan	MORONG	677

9. Poor Individual- YOUTH (15-30)		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
St. Francis II	LIMAY	551
Kapunitan	ORION	524
Sabang	MORONG	391
Binaritan	MORONG	330
Roosevelt	DINALUPIHAN	321
10. Poor Individual- SENIOR (60 Y.O AND ABOVE)		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
St. Francis II	LIMAY	73
Kapunitan	ORION	72
Binaritan	MORONG	71
Sabang	MORONG	57
Nagbalayong	MORONG	47
11. Poor Household- IP		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
Tipo	HERMOSA	73
Binaritan	MORONG	26
Duale	LIMAY	21
Bangkal	ABUCAY	15
Tubo-tubo	Dinalupihan	15
12. Poor Individual- NO OCCUPATION (15 Y.O AND ABOVE)		
BARANGAY	MUNICIPALITY/CITY	NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED POOR
St. Francis II	LIMAY	783
Kapunitan	ORION	745
Sabang	MORONG	478
Alas-asin	MARIVELES	457
Binaritan	MORONG	451

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Field Office III, National Household Targeting Unit



4. HEALTH, NUTRITION AND POPULATION MANAGEMENT SECTOR

A. NUTRITIONAL STATUS

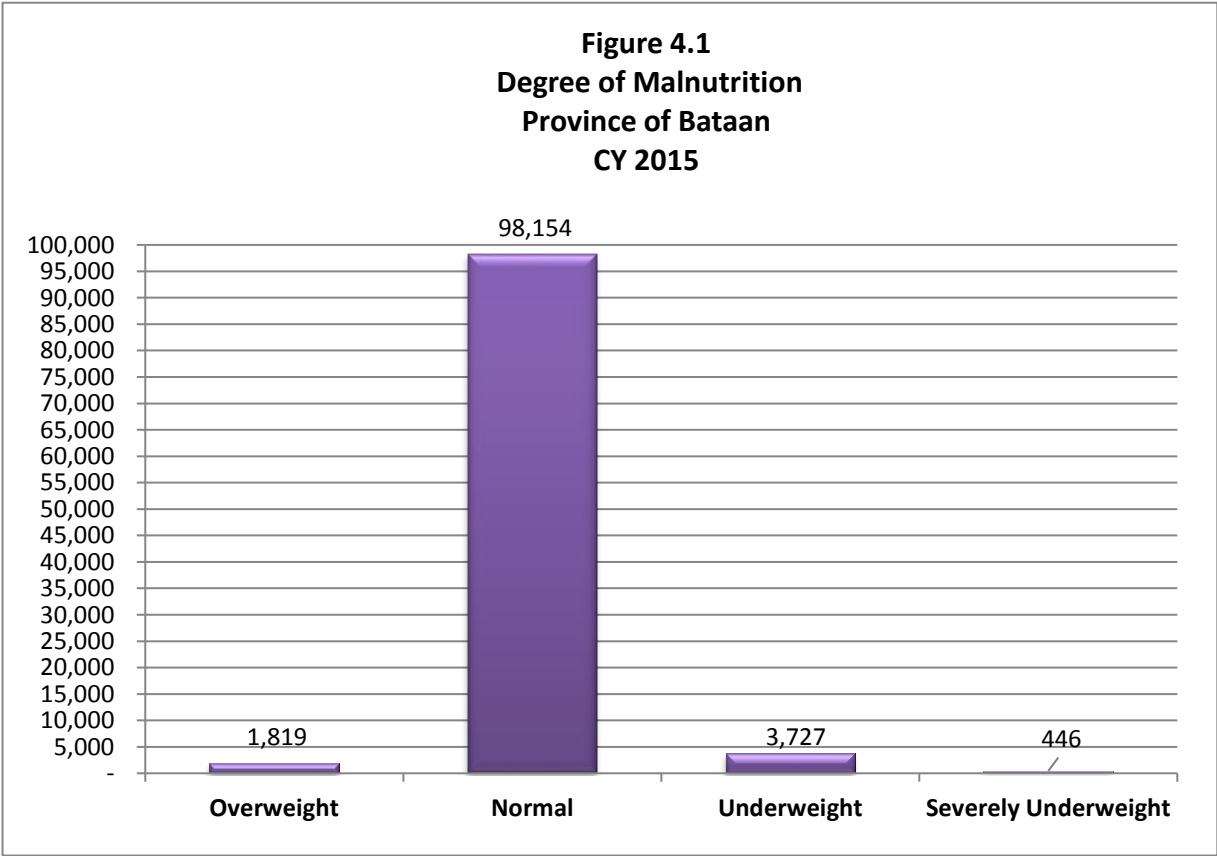
The nutritional status of an individual is often the result of many inter-related factors such as food intake, quantity and quality, as well as physical health. The spectrum of nutritional status spread from obesity to severe malnutrition.

Table D.1  
NUTRITIONAL STATUS  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2015

Degree of Malnutrition	Actual No. of PS Weighed	Number	Rate (%)
Estimated No. of PS Aged (0-71 mos.)	123,537		
Actual No. of PS Weighed	104, 146		
OPT % Weighed	84.30%		
Overweight		1,819	1.75%
Normal		98,154	94.25%
Underweight		3,727	3.58%
Severely Underweight		446	0.43%

Source: PHO

sep 2015 nutritional status



Number of Normal Weight

For CY 2015, Bataan registered 84.30% OPT weighed or 104,146 actual number of PS weighed out of 123,537 estimated number of PS aged 0-71 mos. The degree of malnutrition of the actual PS weighed are named into four categories, of which, majority of the PS weighed belonged to those with normal nutritional status having 94.25 normal rate or 98,154 out of 104,146 in year 2015. This was higher than the recorded rate in year 2011 with only 93.07 normal rate in the province. (See Table D.2)

Table D.2  
NUTRITIONAL STATUS  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Degree of Malnutrition	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Estimated No. of Pre-School Aged from 0 to 71 Months	123,537	105,817	118,787		
Actual No. of Pre-School Weighed	104,146	90,500	100,695	104,196	89,535
No. of Operation Timbang (OPT) Weighed)	84.30	86	84.77		
No. of Overweight	1,819	1737	1832	1458	1297
Overweight Rate	1.75	1.92	1.82	1.4	1.4
No. of Normal Weight	98154	83703	92804	97167	83333
Normal Rate	94.25	92.49	92.16	93.25	93.07
No. of Underweight	3727	4074	4798	4530	4029
Underweight Rate (%)	3.58	4.5	4.76	4.35	4.5
No. of Severely Underweight	446	986	1261	1041	876
Severely Underweight Rate	0.43	1.09	1.25	1	0.98

Source: PHO- Bataan

Number of Underweight

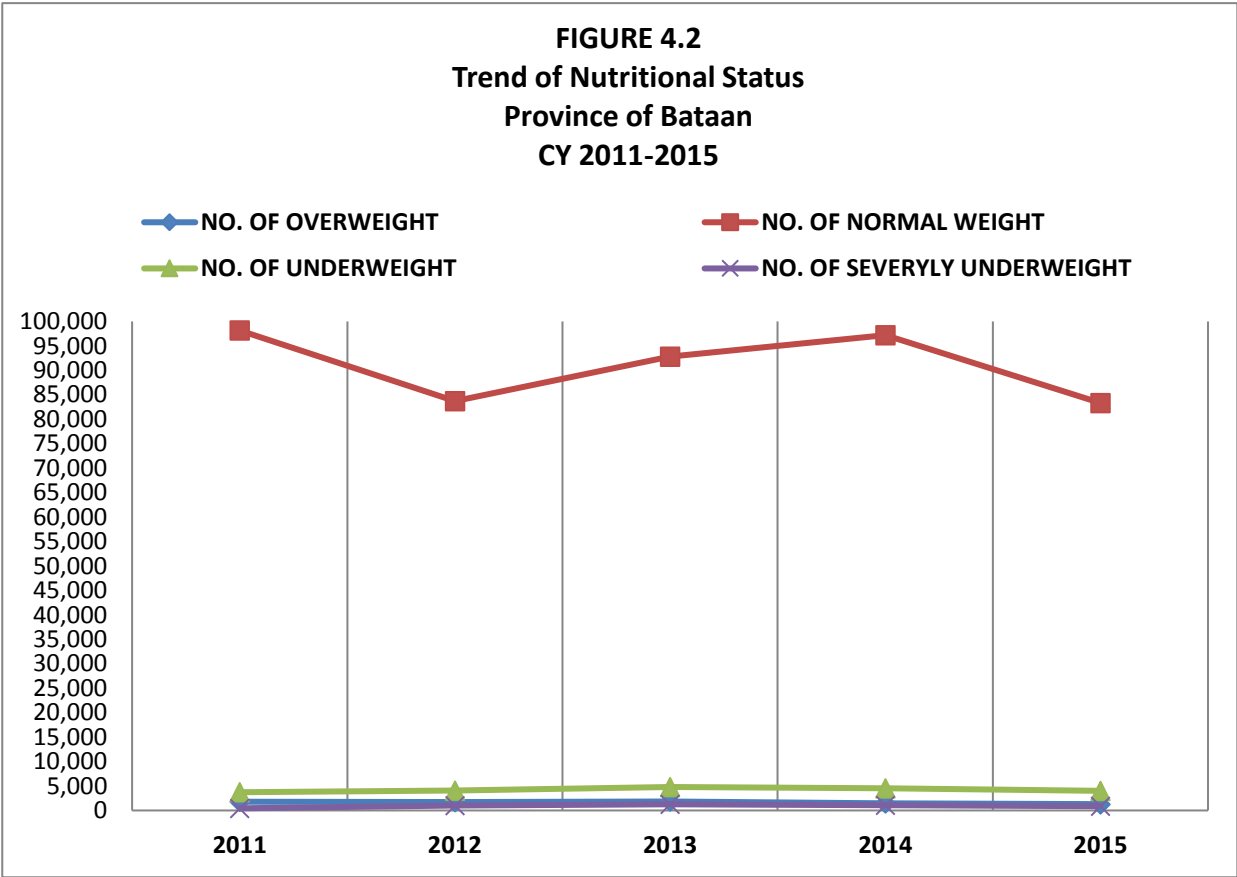
PS weighed with underweight nutritional status recorded 3.58% of the total share or 3,727 underweight out of the actual number of PS weighed in 2015. This was lower than the recorded rate in year 2011 with 4.5 underweight rate in the province. Individuals are said to be malnourished, or suffer from under nutrition if their diet does not provide them with adequate calories and protein for maintenance and growth, or they cannot fully utilize the food they eat due to illness. (See Table D.2)

Number of Overweight

Overweight PS also registered substantial number with 1,819 or 1.75% of the eligible population in year 2015. As compared with its recorded rate of 1.4 in year 2011, although with very slight increase, overweight rate in year 2015 did not post significant change. People are also considered malnourished if they suffer from over nutrition or if they consume too many calories. Thus, malnutrition can also be defined as the insufficient, excessive or imbalanced consumption of nutrients. (See Table D.2)

Number of Severely Underweight

PS weighed who are considered severely underweight registered .43% of total actual number or 446 children with extreme nutritional deficiency in the province of Bataan as for year 2015. Although with very minimal change, recorded rate in 2015 was lower than the recorded rate in year 2011 with .98 (see Table D.2). Children who are severely malnourished typically experience slow behavioral development, even mental retardation may occur. Even when treated, under nutrition may have long-term effects in children, with impairments in mental function and digestive problems persisting - in some cases for the rest of their lives.



B. TRENDS OF VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

**Table D.3**  
**Trends of Vital Health Statistics Over A 5-Year Period**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Crude Birth Rate	19.15	18.31	17.92	15.45	16.09
Crude Death Rate	3.85	3.53	3.13	3.75	3.17
Infant Mortality Rate	6.08	5.19	4.33	5.1	3.25
Perinatal Mortality Rate	2.86	2.56	0.93	3.45	0.57
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.22	0.29	0.15	0.26	0.73
Neonatal Mortality Rate	0	0	0.08	0.09	0
Death among Child<5 yrs. Old	0	5.56	4.17	6.05	3.82

Source: PHO

sep2015infantmortality

## CRUDE BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate is defined as the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year. In the Province of Bataan, for CY 2011-2015, table and figure on Crude Birth Rate demonstrate fluctuation of trend, with continuous decline of live births from 19.15 in year 2011 to 15.45 in year 2014 and a sudden minimal increase of .64 by year 2015. The total crude birth rate decrease from year 2011-2015 was 3.06.

## CRUDE DEATH RATE

The crude death rate is defined as the ratio of total deaths to total population in a specified community or area over a specified period of time. This is often expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population per year. In the Province of Bataan, for CY 2011-2015, table and figure on Crude Death Rate demonstrate fluctuation of trend, with continuous decline of death rate from 2011-2013 by .72 and sudden increase of .62 by 2014 and decrease again of .58 by 2015. The total crude death rate decline from year 2011-2015 was .68.

## INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Infant mortality refers to deaths of young children, typically those less than one year of age. It is measured by the infant mortality rate (IMR), which is the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births. In the Province of Bataan, for CY 2011-2015, table and figure on Infant Mortality Rate demonstrate fluctuation of trend with continuous decline of infant mortality rate from year 2011-2013 by 1.75%, sudden increase of .77% by year 2014 and decrease again of 1.85 by year 2015. Many factors may contribute to infant mortality, such as the mother's level of education, environmental conditions, and political and medical infrastructure. Improving sanitation, access to clean drinking water, immunization against infectious diseases, and other public health measures can help reduce high rates of infant mortality.

## PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

To calculate perinatal mortality rate, basis such as perinatal mortality (PNM) is needed, also known as perinatal death, which refers to the death of a fetus or neonate. Moreover, the World Health Organization defines perinatal mortality as the "number of stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 total births, the perinatal period commences at 22 completed weeks (154 days) of gestation and ends seven completed days after birth". In the Province of Bataan, for CY 2011-2015, table and figure on Perinatal Mortality Rate demonstrate fluctuation of trend with continuous decline of perinatal mortality rate from year 2011-2013 by 1.93, sudden increase of 2.52 by year 2014 and decrease again of 2.88 by year 2015. Perinatal mortality rate of the province from year 2011-2015 shows a total decrease of 2.29. Known causes of perinatal mortality are preterm birth, infant respiratory distress syndrome, and birth defects.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

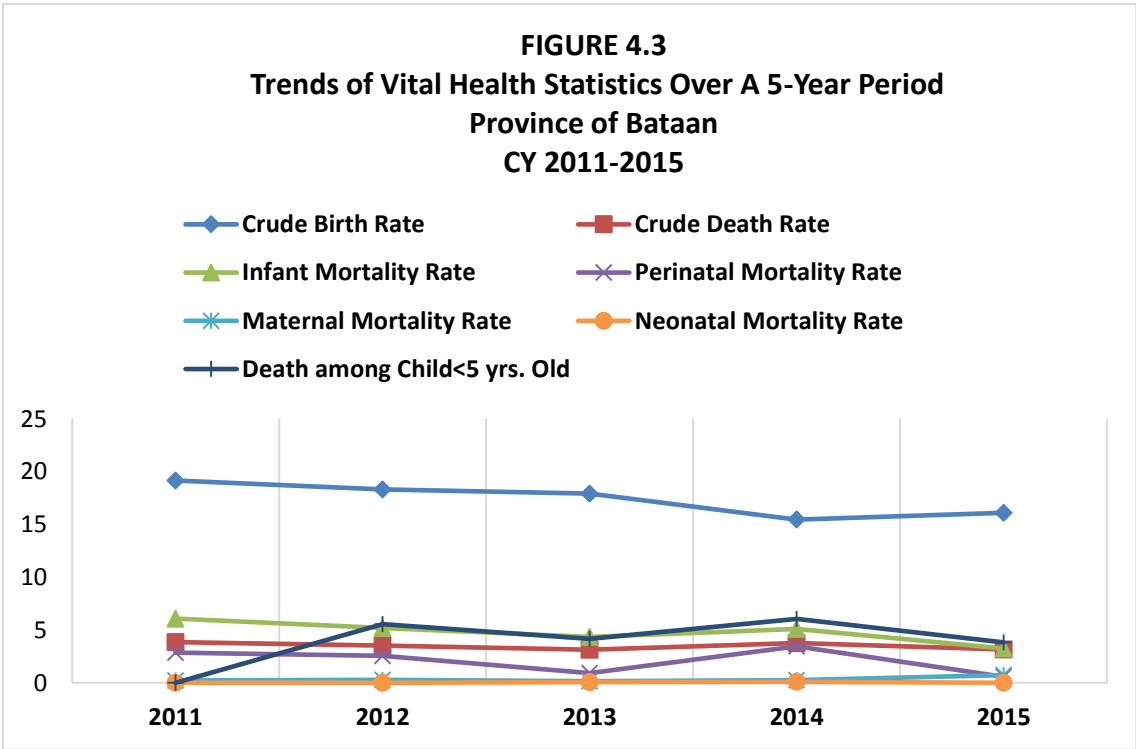
Maternal mortality rate refers to the number of registered maternal deaths due to birth- or pregnancy-related complications per 100,000 registered live births. In the Province of Bataan, for CY 2011-2015, table and figure on Maternal Mortality Rate demonstrate fluctuation of trend with increase of maternal death rate from year 2011-2012 by 0.07, sudden decrease of 0.14 by year 2013 and continuous increase up to 0.47 by year 2014 and 2015. Maternal mortality rate of the province from year 2011-2015 shows a total increase of 0.51.

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE

Neonatal Mortality Rate is the number of neonatal deaths per 1000 live births. A neonatal death is defined as a death during the first 28 days of life (0-27 days). In the Province of Bataan, for CY 2011-2015, table and figure on Neonatal Mortality Rate demonstrate that the province successfully eliminated the occurrence of neonatal death in year 2011-2012 and year 2015 except in year 2013 with .08 neonatal mortality rate and in year 2014 with .09 neonatal mortality rate.

DEATH AMONG CHILD <5 YRS. OLD

According to World Health Organization, leading causes of death in <5 yrs. old children are preterm birth complications, pneumonia, birth asphyxia, diarrhea and malaria. About 45% of all child deaths are linked to malnutrition and more than half of these early child deaths are due to conditions that could be prevented or treated with access to simple, affordable interventions. In the Province of Bataan, for CY 2011-2015, table and figure on Death Among Child <5 yrs. Old demonstrate fluctuation of trend with decrease of 1.39 in year 2013, increase of 1.88 in year 2014 and decline again of 2.23 in year 2015. The province’s total decrease of cases in Death among Child <5 yrs. old from year 2012-2015 is 1.74.



### C. *Leading Causes of Infant Mortality*

The following are some of the leading causes of infant mortality:

1. **Intra Uterine Hypoxia** – This occurs when the fetus is deprived of an adequate supply of oxygen. It may be due to a variety of reasons such as prolapse or occlusion of the umbilical cord, blockage of blood flow in the umbilical vessel, placental infarction and maternal smoking;
2. **Neonatal Sepsis** - type of neonatal infection and specifically refers to the presence of bacterial blood stream infection (BSI) in a newborn baby such as meningitis, pneumonia, pyelonephritis or gastro enteritis at the setting of fever;
3. **Fetal Asphyxia** – a condition of hypoxemia (low level of oxygen in the blood), hypercapnia (elevated level of carbon dioxide in the blood), and respiratory and metabolic acidosis that may occur in the uterus. This results from interference in placental circulation, umbilical cord compression or premature separation of the placenta;
4. **Meconium Aspiration** – Meconium is the baby's first feces or poop and is typically passed in the womb during early pregnancy and again first few days after birth. Aspiration of meconium can happen before, during or after labor and delivery when a newborn inhales or aspirated a mixture of meconium and amniotic fluid (the fluid wherein the baby floats inside the amniotic sac). The inhaled meconium can partially or completely block the baby's airways and makes it difficult to breathe;
5. **Septicemia** – bacteria in the blood that often occurs with severe infections. Also called sepsis, septicemia is a serious life threatening infection that gets worse very quickly. Most common infections that lead to septicemia are urinary tract infection, lung infection, kidney infection or infection in the abdominal area;
6. **Status Asthmaticus** – severe asthma attacks or acute exacerbation of asthma that remains unresponsive to initial treatment with bronchodilators and is associated with symptoms of potential respiratory failure;
7. **Anencephaly** – absence of a major portion of the brain, skull and scalp that occurs during embryonic development. Upper part of the neural tube forms and closes which helps form the baby's brain and skull, spinal cord and backbone. Low intake of folic acid before getting pregnant and in early pregnancy increases the risk of having a pregnancy affected by neural tube defects;
8. **Hydrocephalus** – commonly referred to as water in the brain. (Water is actually Cerebro Spinal Fluid –CSF which is a clear fluid that looks like water in the brain and is produced in the 4 ventricles of the brain, connected by narrow pathways. As a result, pressure is placed on the brain at the skull causing neurological problems;
9. **Feto Placental Insufficiency** – This is uncommon but a serious complication to pregnancy. It is a blood flow disorder marked by a reduction in the mother's blood supply causing placental malfunction. When this happen, the placenta is unable to supply adequate oxygen and nutrients to the baby from the mother's bloodstream, adversely affecting survival and growth of the baby;
10. **Multiple Congenital Anomaly** – structural defect present at birth which is different from the norm and caused by socio economic and demographic factors; genetic factors; infections, maternal nutritional status or environmental factors;
11. **Intra Uterine Fetal Death or Intra Uterine Fetal Demise** – fetal death occurs after the 20<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy and is considered a miscarriage.

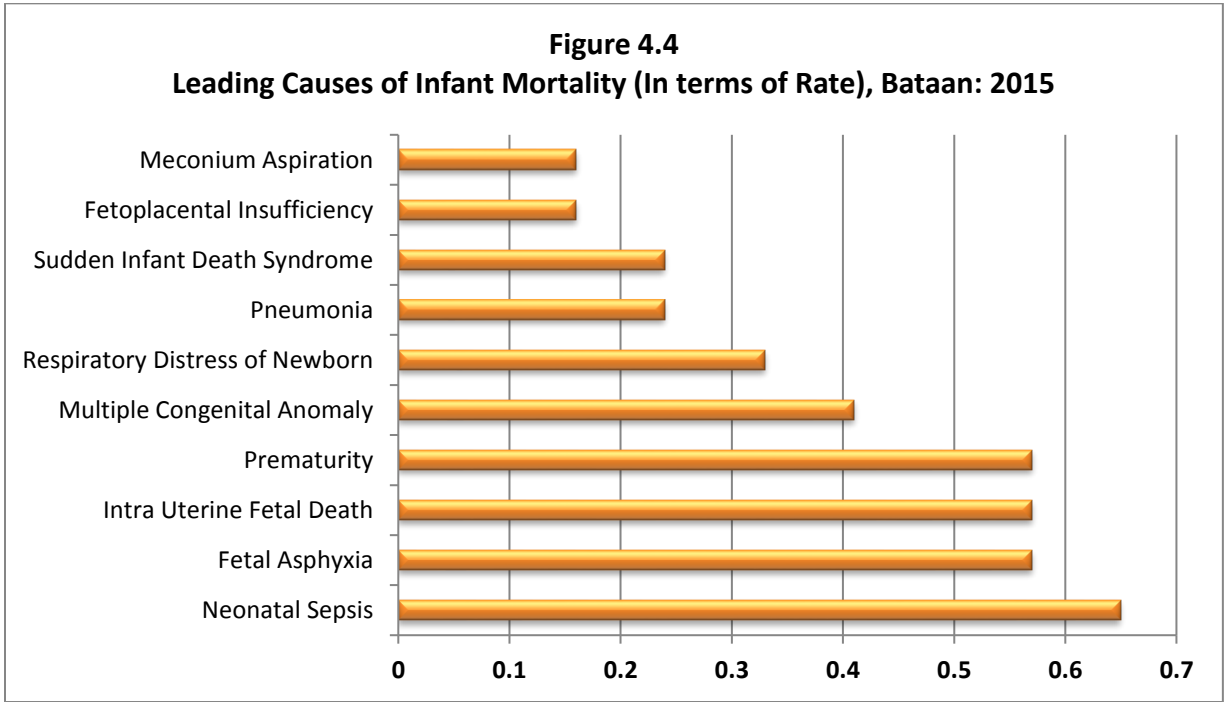
Table D.4 showed that in 2015 the leading cause of infant mortality was Neonatal Sepsis with the rate of 0.65 from the total recorded infant deaths. This was followed by Fetal Asphyxia, Intra Uterine Fetal Deaths and Prematurity with the rate of 0.57 each and Multiple Congenital Anomaly, 0.41. Pneumonia and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome ranked 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>. Feto Placental Insufficiency and Meconium Aspiration had the least percentage. Overall, 49 out of 1,000 infants born alive died before reaching their first birthday in year 2015.

**Table D.4**  
**Leading Causes of Infant Mortality**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2015**

Leading Cause	Rate
Neonatal Sepsis	0.65
Fetal Asphyxia	0.57
Intra Uterine Fetal Death	0.57
Prematurity	0.57
Multiple Congenital Anomaly	0.41
Respiratory Distress of Newborn	0.33
Pneumonia	0.24
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	0.24
Fetoplacental Insufficiency	0.16
Meconium Aspiration	0.16

Source: PHO- Bataan

As of year 2014 and 2013, Pneumonia ranked as the leading cause of infant death with the rate of 2.68 and 0.92 respectively. Compared to 2015 report, there were only 3 cases of death reported with the rate of 0.24 in year 2014. Heart Disease/Cardiac Arrest ranked second with the rate of 1.04 in year 2014 and 0.69 in year 2013. On the other hand, Septicemia ranked third with the rate of 0.86 in year 2014 and 0.53 in year 2013. Neonatal Sepsis, a broader type of infant disease due the presence of bacteria in the blood stream as in pneumonia has not been reported within the last two years but as mentioned, it was the number one cause in 2015.



#### ***D. Leading Causes of Mortality and Morbidity***

Mortality refers to death of a person while mortality rate refers to the number of deaths per 100,000 population. The leading causes are the following:

1. **Acute Myocardial Infarction** – medical name for heart attack which occur when the flow of blood to the heart becomes blocked causing tissue damage and can be life threatening. High blood pressure, high cholesterol and diabetes may increase the risk for heart attack;
2. **Stroke** – occurs when blood flow is interrupted to part from the brain hampering the supply of oxygen and nutrient to remove the waste products causing brain cells to die. It is sometimes called brain attack or cerebro vascular accident;
3. **Chronic Renal Failure** – more commonly classified as chronic kidney disease and is listed as stages based on the patient's level of glomerular filtration rate (GFR) which is a measure of filtering capacity of the kidneys;
4. **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease** – characterize by long term poor airflow and caused by smoking. The main symptoms are shortness of breath and cough with sputum production;
5. **Unspecified Diabetes Mellitus** – chronic lifelong condition that affects the body's ability to use the energy found in food. The body doesn't make enough insulin or cannot use the insulin which is a hormone that enables glucose to be used for the body's energy;
6. **Essential (primary) hypertension** – high blood pressure that doesn't have a known secondary cause. Also referred to as primary hypertension. Most cases of high blood are classified as essential hypertension which is caused by stress, poor diet and being overweight;
7. **Multiple Organ Failure** – an altered organ function in an acutely ill patient requiring medical intervention to achieve homeostasis (regulation of the body temperature);
8. **Cardio Respiratory Arrest** – permanent brain damage and death can occur unless the flow of blood to the brain is restored within five minutes.

Acute Myocardial Infarction or heart attack was the number one cause of death in 2015 with the rate of 51.93%. It was also the leading cause from 2012 to 2014 with an average rate of 46.82%. In 2011, on the other hand, cancer in all forms was identified the leading cause. Pneumonia and other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases were identified as the second leading cause of mortality from 2012, 2014 and 2015. Mortality by leading causes reveals the most prevalent life-threatening disease and helps detect the population's vulnerability to certain illnesses. Compared to the previous years (2011–2014) data, the prevalence of myocardial infarction in both middle age and adults had the highest rate in 2015 which was 51.93%.

Most heart attacks are the result of coronary artery disease also known as atherosclerosis or hardening of the arteries. This condition clogs coronary arteries with fatty, calcified plaques overtime. Heart attack is often triggered by a blood clot that blocks the flow of blood through a coronary artery. It may also be caused by coronary artery spasm wherein a heart artery is temporarily blocked and constricted.



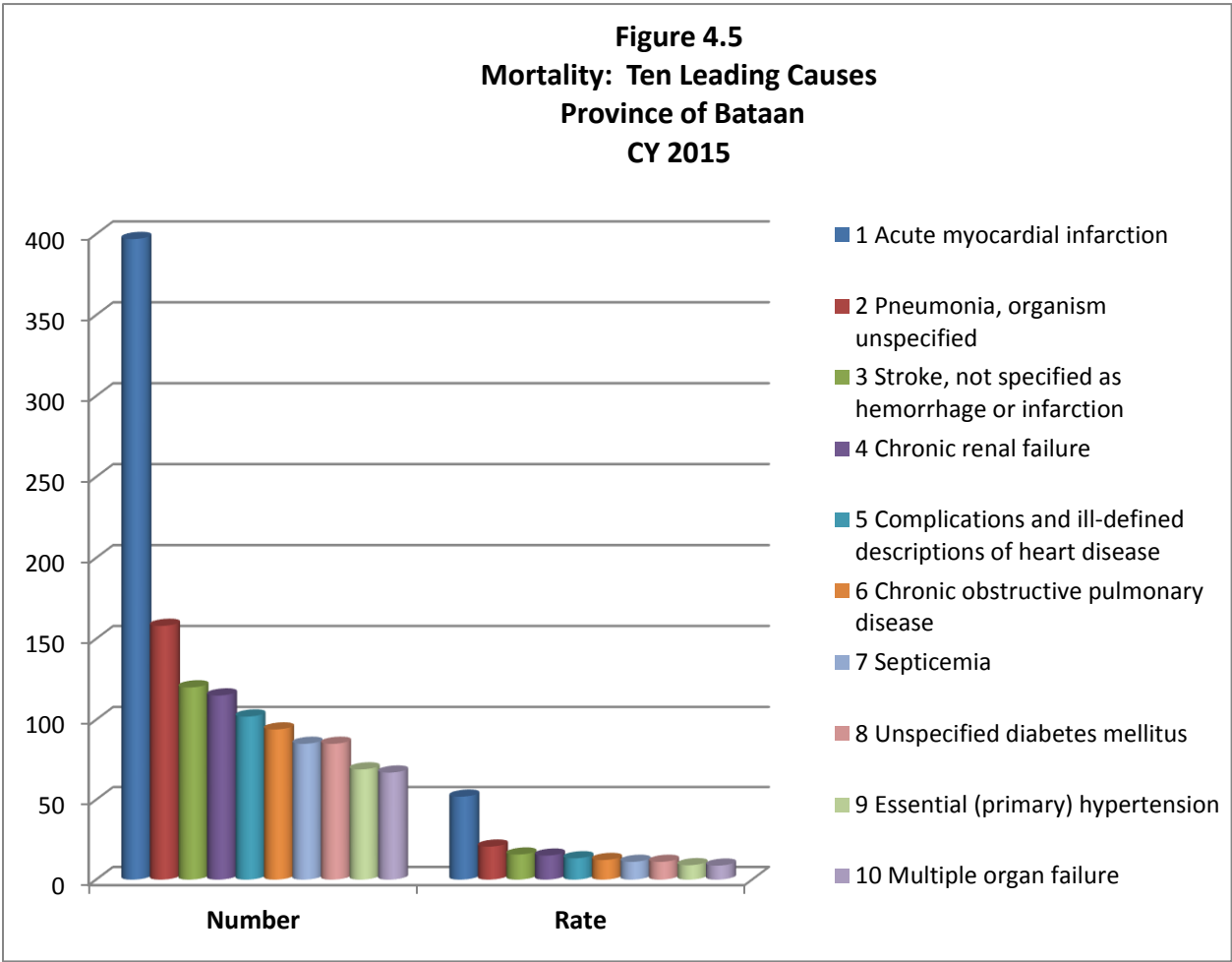
Table D.5  
Mortality: Ten Leading Causes  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2015

Leading Causes per 100,000 Population		Number	Rate
1	Acute myocardial infarction	397	51.93
2	Pneumonia, organism unspecified	158	20.67
3	Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	120	15.7
4	Chronic renal failure	115	15.04
5	Complications and ill-defined descriptions of heart disease	102	13.34
6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	94	12.29
7	Septicemia	85	11.12
8	Unspecified diabetes mellitus	85	11.12
9	Essential (primary) hypertension	69	9.02
10	Multiple organ failure	67	8.76

Source: PHO

sep 2015 infant mortality sht 1

Figure 4.5  
Mortality: Ten Leading Causes  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2015



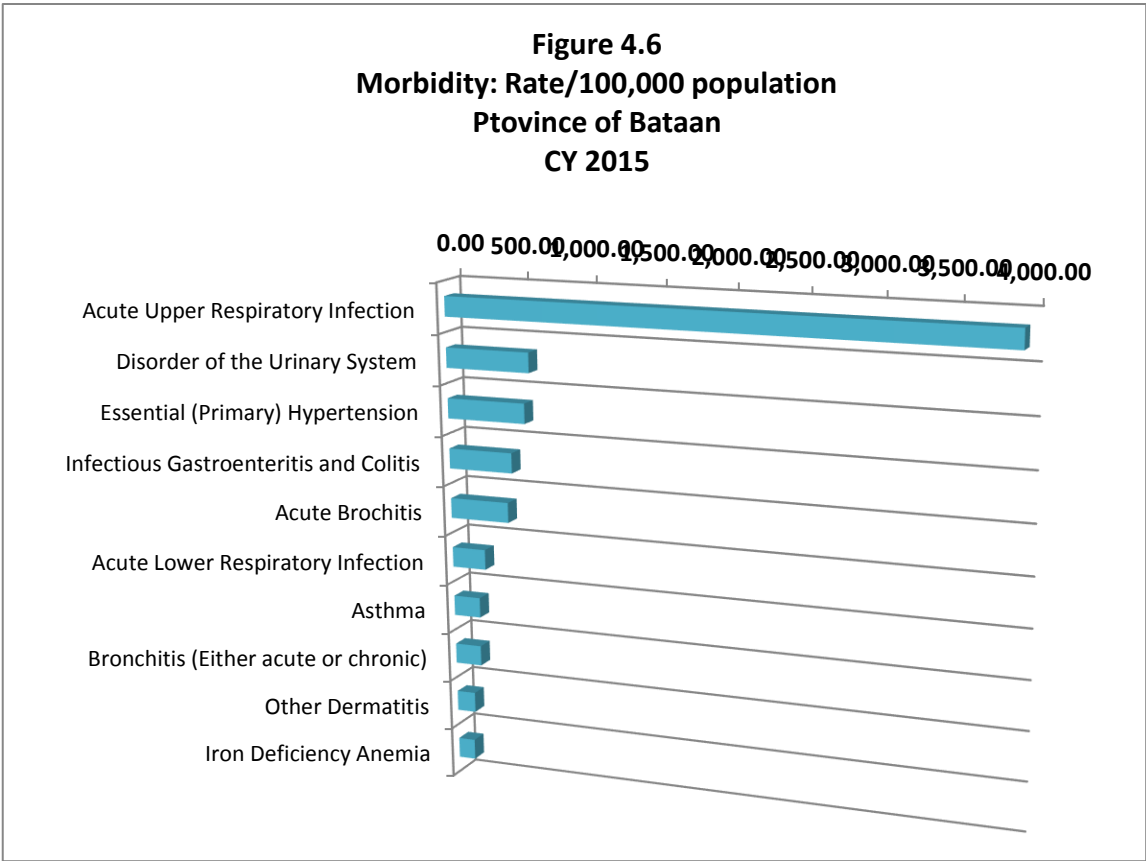
On the other hand, if mortality refers to the person’s state of being mortal, morbidity then refers to the unhealthy state of an individual. Thus, if mortality rate is the rate of death in a population; morbidity rate then again looks at the incidence of a disease across a population and/or geographic location during a single year. Morbidity rate focuses on the frequency with which a disease appears in a population.

In CY 2015, Acute Respiratory Infection topped the leading causes of morbidity in the province of Bataan with 3,943.59 rate/100,000 population. An acute upper respiratory infection (URI) is a contagious infection of the upper respiratory tract which includes the nose, throat, pharynx, larynx, and bronchi. Caused by viruses or bacteria, the most well-known URI is the common cold, while other types include sinusitis, pharyngitis, epiglottitis, and tracheobronchitis.

**Table D.6**  
**Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity**  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2015

Rank	Leading Cause	Rate/ 100,000 population
1	Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	3,943.59
2	Disorder of the Urinary System	607.28
3	Essential (Primary) Hypertension	567.78
4	Infectious Gastroenteritis and Colitis	464.06
5	Acute Brochitis	427.31
6	Acute Lower Respiratory Infection	244.32
7	Asthma	193.71
8	Bronchitis (Either acute or chronic)	190.18
9	Other Dermatitis	133.28
10	Iron Deficiency Anemia	119.81

Source: PHO Bataan



E. *Nativity by Sex and by Birth Weight*

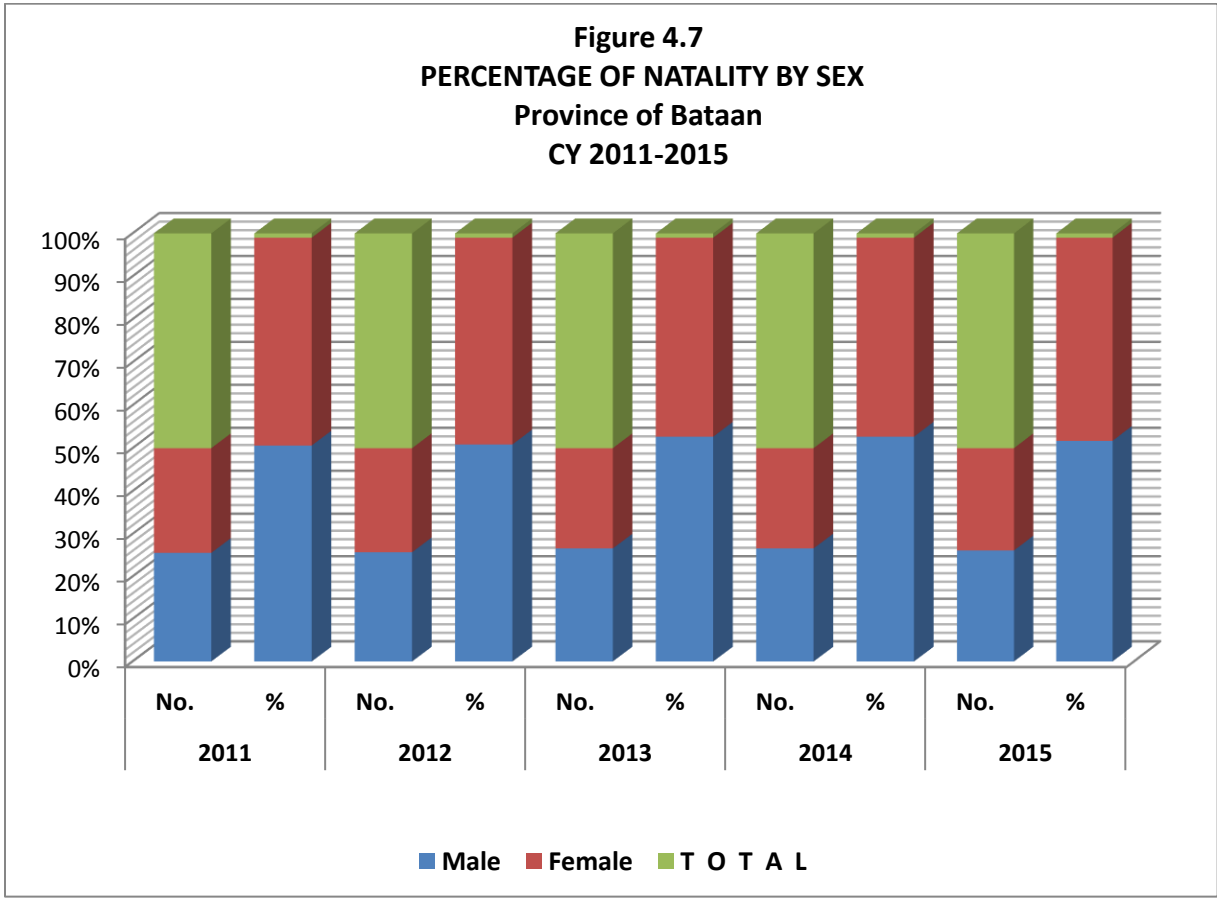
Records show that an average of 52.22% of birth from year 2011 to year 2015 were male babies. This has been the trend even elsewhere not only in the province. From year 2011 to year 2014, there was a steady decrease in the number of reported births from 13,656 down to 11,575 however, there was a slight increase of 6.25% in 2015.

Table D.7  
PERCENTAGE OF NATALITY BY SEX  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Description	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	6,980	51.11	7,022	51.38	6,968	53.19	6,158	53.20	6,422	52.22
Female	6,676	48.89	6,646	48.62	6,133	46.81	5,417	46.80	5,876	47.78
T O T A L	13,656	100%	13,668	100%	13,101	100%	11,575	100%	12,298	100%

SOURCE: PHO

sep 2015 :natality  
by sex



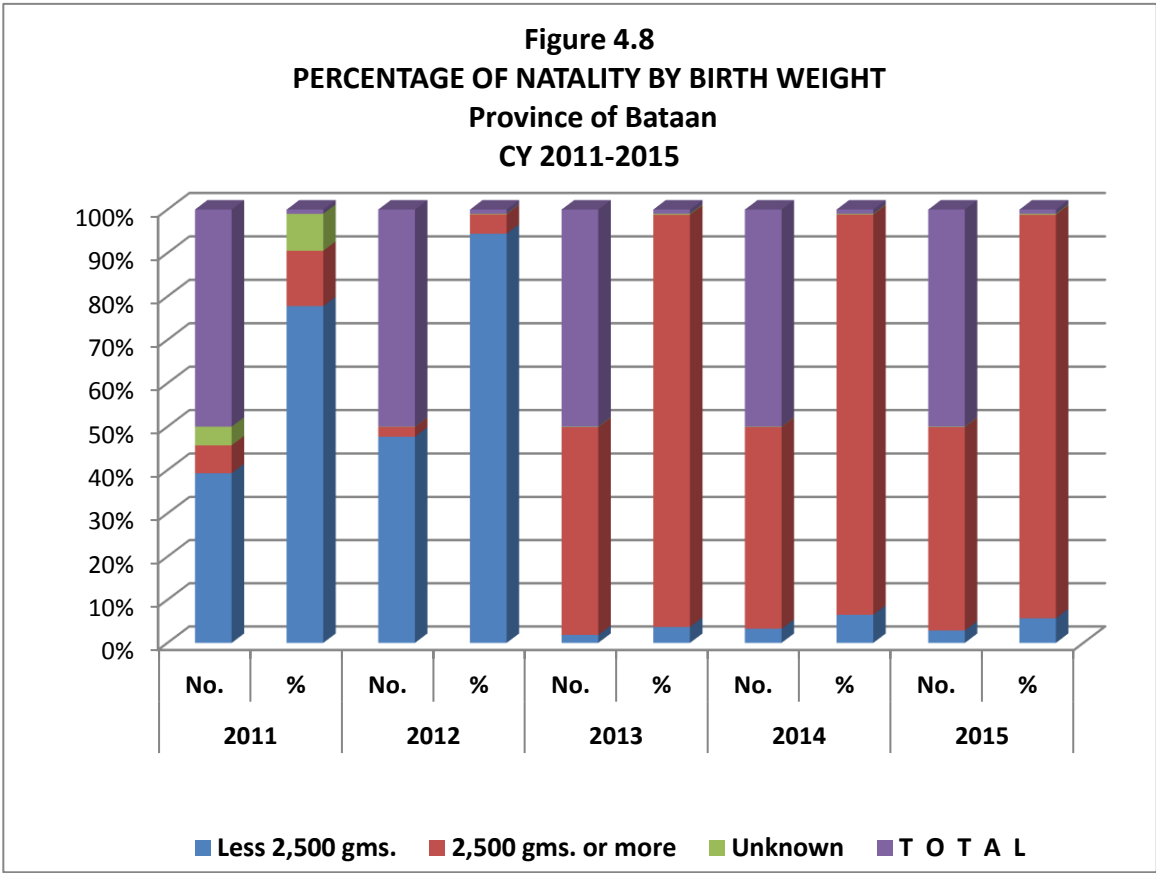
In terms of birth weight the ideal or standard weight of newborn is 2,500 grams or more. In year 2011, only 12.88% of the total newborn babies reached the standard weight. Those who weighed less were computed at 78.54% and around 8.58% were not indicated. The percentage of underweight babies even grew to 95.39% in 2012 such that only 4.49% had the standard weight. This trend was reversed during the succeeding years from 2013 to 2015 wherein the ideal weight of newborns reached an average of 94.44%.

Table D.8  
PERCENTAGE OF NATALITY BY BIRTH WEIGHT  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Description	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less 2,500 gms.	10,725	78.54	13,038	95.39	488	3.72	765	6.59	708	5.76
2,500 gms. or more	1,759	12.88	614	4.49	12,584	96.05	10,822	93.25	11,564	94.03
Unknown	1,172	8.58	16	0.12	29	0.22	18	0.16	26	0.21
T O T A L	13,656	100%	13,668	100%	13,101	100%	11,605	100%	12,298	100%

SOURCE: PHO

sep 2015  
natality by sex



The birth weight is one of the indicators in determining the chances of newborn survival. Babies weighing below what is normal maybe influenced by factors such as following:

1. Genetics
2. The health of the mother particularly during pregnancy
3. Environmental factors including exposure of the mother to second hand smoking
4. Economic status of the parents
5. Other factors such as multiple birth where such baby is likely to be outside the appropriate gestational age or the age of pregnancy where the basis is the mother’s last menstrual period. Babies may also be twins or triplets
6. Pre-pregnancy weight of the mother is low
7. Maternal age such that teen mothers are more at risk of low and very low birth weight (less than 1,000 grams) during delivery
8. Placental location/uterine fibroids – Abnormal placentatiasis, especially placenta previa can result in a decrease in blood supply to the fetus. The presence of uterine fibroids may decrease blood supply by stealing blood away from the body thereby decreasing access to nutrients resulting in lower birth weights.

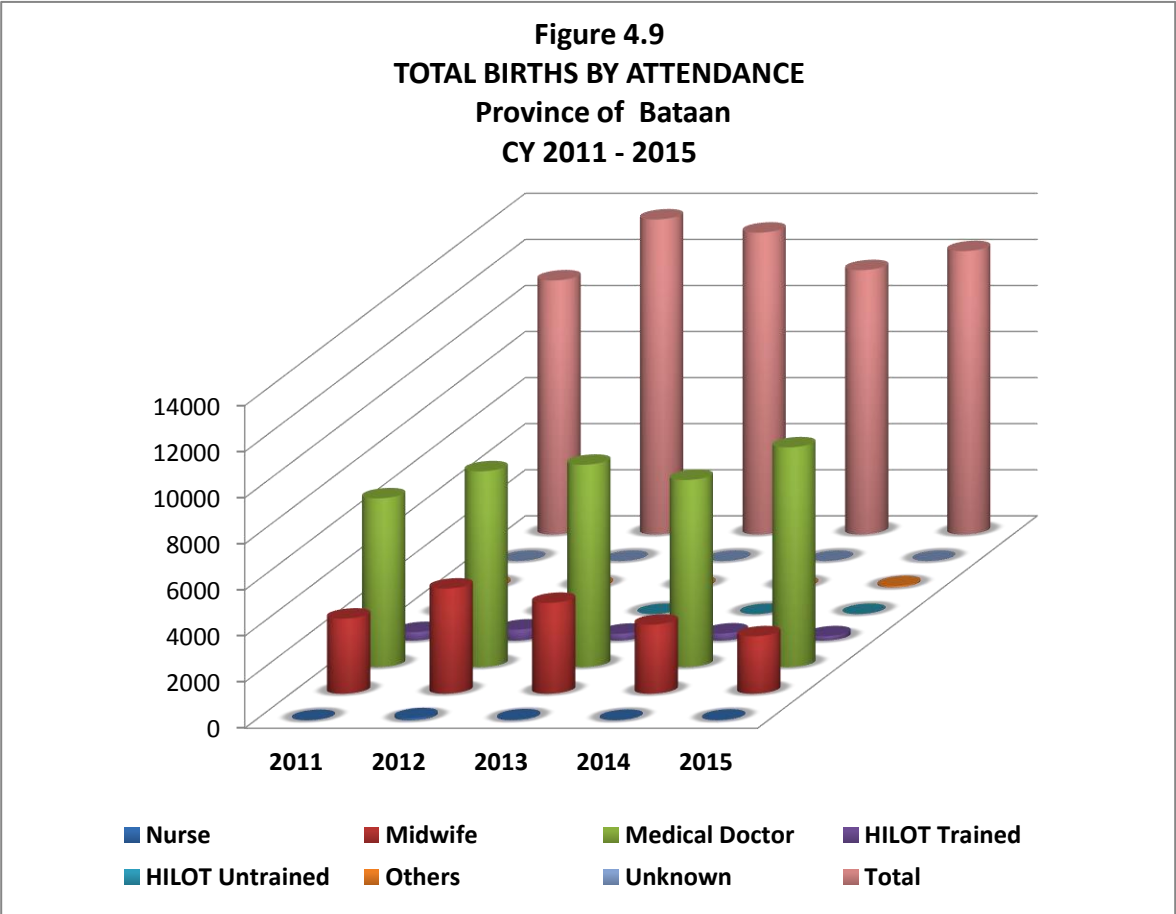
**F. Total Births By Attendance**

The largest threat to maternal mortality occurs during labor, birth and the 24 hours following birth. Many of the interventions known to save the lives of women and their newborns depend upon the presence of a skilled birth attendant. This health professional must be accredited such as a midwife, doctor or nurse and has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate post natal complications in women and newborns. The need to increase women’s access to skilled birth attendants is highlighted by MDG 5 (to improve maternal health by decreasing the maternal mortality ratio by 75% by 2015).

**Table D.9**  
**TOTAL BIRTHS BY ATTENDANCE**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011 - 2015**

CY	Nurse	Midwife	Medical Doctor	HILOT		Others	Unknown	Total
				Trained	Untrained			
2011	7	3,256	7,324	367	0	68	0	11,022
2012	80	4,561	8,498	475	0	53	0	13,667
2013	35	3,939	8,782	293	0	45	0	13,094
2014	12	2,993	8,119	305	0	38	0	11,467
2015	22	2,489	9,538	186	0	55	0	12,290

Source: PHO



As per report of the Bataan Provincial Health Office, births were attended either by nurse, midwife, medical doctor, trained hilot and others. Table D.9 showed that the most number of deliveries were attended by medical doctor represented by an average of 66.4% of the total deliveries from year 2011 to year 2014. In year 2015, the percentage of doctor attendance to total birth deliveries was almost 78%, while those attended by midwives was recorded at 20%. Percentage of births attended by registered nurse was only 0.18% which was less than those attended by trained hilot and computed at 1.51%. Percentage of birth deliveries performed by unspecified attendants was estimated at 0.45%. Overall, there is an increasing trend in the number of deliveries being attended by medical doctor.

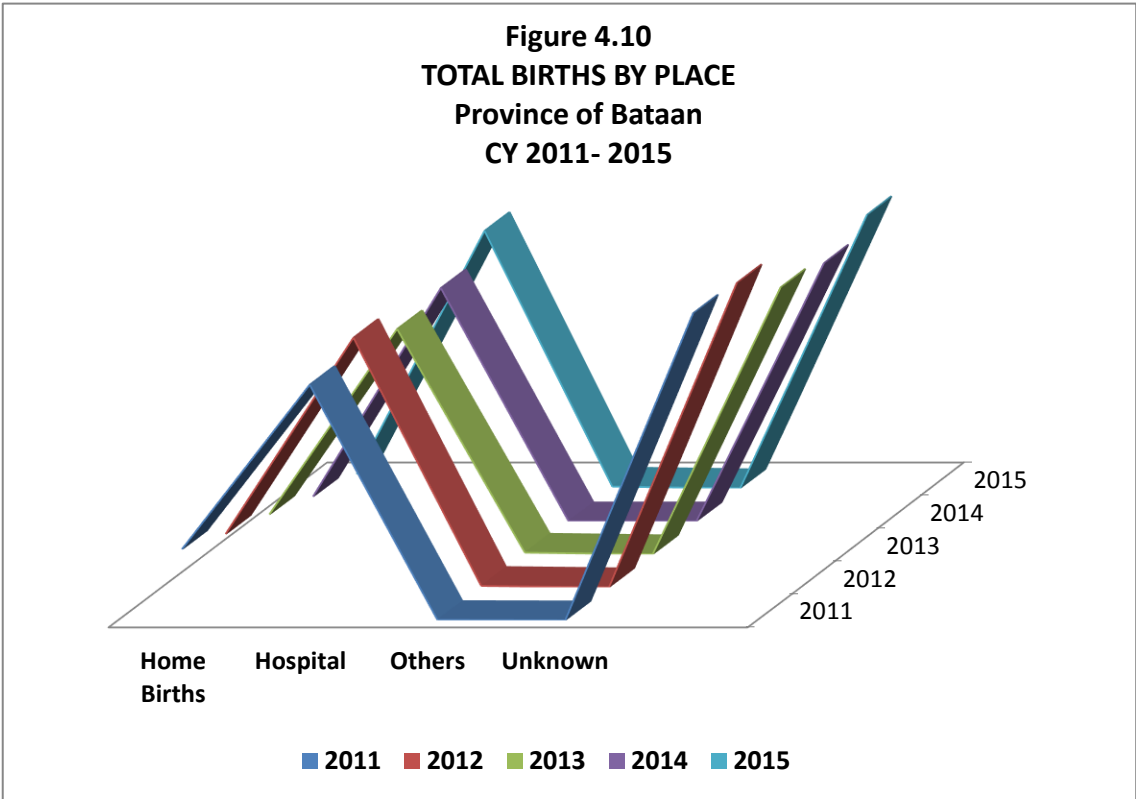
Deliveries by place of birth on the other hand depend on the mother's needs or risks and to some extent where she lives. Table D.10 shows the trend of birthing by place from year 2011 to year 2015 in the province. Hospital facility had the highest record of deliveries with an average increase of 4.4% for the period of 4 years. Home births although registered a bigger record compared to other places of birth had a decreasing trend from year 2011 to year 2015, from 23.15% down to 5.20%. Other places was recorded at 0.66% in year 2011 and decreased to 0.12% in year 2015.

**Table D.10**  
**TOTAL BIRTHS BY PLACE**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011- 2015**

CY	PLACES OF BIRTH				Total
	Home Births	Hospital	Others	Unknown	
2011	3,189	10,570	16	0	13,775
2012	2,394	11,197	64	0	13,655
2013	1,791	10,104	76	0	11,971
2014	1,112	10,459	4	0	11,575
2015	637	11,543	81	0	12,261

Source: PHO

sep 2015/total births by place



**G. Family Planning Method**

Family planning refers to the factors that may be considered by a couple in a committed relationship and each individual involved in deciding if and when to have children. It involves consideration on the number of children a couple wish to have as well as the age at which they wish to have them. If sexually active, family planning may involve the use of contraception and other techniques to control the timing of reproduction. A number of contraceptive methods are available to prevent unwanted pregnancy. There are a range of contraceptive methods, each with particular advantages and disadvantages.

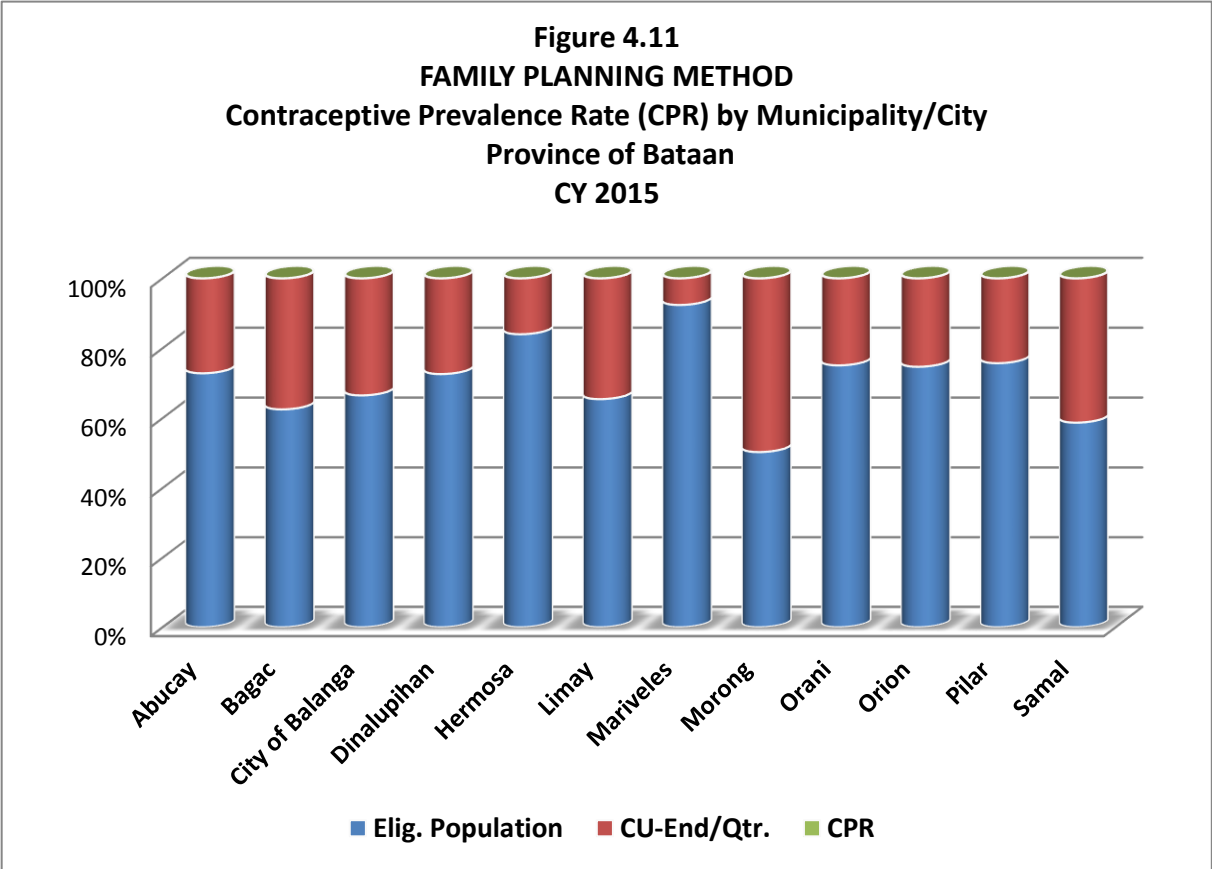
Contraceptive prevalence is the percentage of women who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using at least one method of contraception regardless of the method used. It is usually reported for married or in-union women aged 15 to 49.

Generally, the measure includes all contraceptive methods (modern and traditional). The indicator (CPR) is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 15 to 45 times 100. The CPR provides a measure of population coverage of contraceptive use, taking into account all sources of supply and all contraceptive methods. It is the most widely reported measure of outcome for family planning programs of the population level. As of 2015, with the total eligible population of 94,232, the current users of contraceptives reached 35,524 equivalent to CPR of 37.70. This rate was constant for three years until 2013 having a slight difference of 0.17 in 2014 and 0.09 in 2013. In 2012, the rate increased by 2.95.

**Table D.11**  
**FAMILY PLANNING METHOD**  
**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) by Municipality/City**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2015**

Municipality/City	Elig. Population	CU-End/Qtr.	CPR
Abucay	5,065	1,887	37.26%
Bagac	3,369	2,019	59.93%
City of Balanga	12,063	6,070	50.32%
Dinalupihan	13,572	5,115	37.69%
Hermosa	7,806	1,484	19.01%
Limay	7,817	4,125	52.77%
Mariveles	15,955	1,313	8.23%
Morong	3,581	3,536	98.74%
Orani	8,124	2,691	33.12%
Orion	6,853	2,319	33.84%
Pilar	5,442	1,743	32.03%
Samal	4,585	3,222	70.27%
<b>Bataan</b>	<b>94,232</b>	<b>35,524</b>	<b>37.70%</b>





Contraceptive prevalence is an indicator of health, population, development and women empowerment. It also serves as a proxy measure of access to reproductive health services that are essential for meeting many of the Millennium Development Goals, especially the child mortality, maternal health particularly having protection from HIV/AIDS and gender related goals.

**H. Rural Health Units**

Table D.12 shows the total number of Rural Health Units (RHUs) in different municipalities and city in the province. The City of Balanga and the municipalities of Dinalupihan and Mariveles had more than one unit in proportion to the total population of LGUs. It is further shown that as of year 2015, the ratio of government physician/medical officer to RHU was 1:1 except the municipality of Pilar where the position of medical officer was vacant.

**Table D.12**  
**List of Rural Health Unit by City/Municipality**  
**Bataan 2015**

City/Municipality Rural Health Unit	Designation	Contact Person
<b>Abucay</b> 1 Abucay Rural Health Unit I	Municipal Health Officer	Dr. Irma R. Mendoza
<b>Bagac</b> 1 Bagac Rural Health Unit I	Municipal Health Officer	Dr. Ann Ysabel A. Gonzales
<b>Balanga City</b> 1 Balanga City Rural Health Unit I 2 Balanga City Rural Health Unit II 3 Balanga City Rural Health Unit III	Rural Health Physician Rural Health Physician Rural Health Physician	Dr. Kathleen Anne Luneta-Verdadero Dr. Cesar Chua Dr. Bhen Anthony Bautista
<b>Dinalupihan</b> 1 Dinalupihan Rural Health Unit I 2 Dinalupihan Rural Health Unit II	Municipal Health Officer Rural Health Physician	Dr. Philip Andrew David Dr. Maria Corazon Bautista
<b>Hermosa</b> 1 Hermosa Rural Health Unit I	Municipal Health Officer	Dr. Francisco D. Hermoso III
<b>Limay</b> 1 Limay Rural Health Unit I	Municipal Health Officer	Dr. Jennifer Caudilla
<b>Mariveles</b> 1 Mariveles Rural Health Unit I 2 Mariveles Rural Health Unit II 3 Mariveles Rural Health Unit III	Rural Health Physician Rural Health Physician Rural Health Physician	Dr. Ethel Marie Sebastian Dr. Michael L. Soriano Dr. Kristine Santos
<b>Morong</b> 1 Morong Rural Health Unit I	Municipal Health Officer	Dr. Anna Sharmie C. Quezon
<b>Orani</b> 1 Orani Rural Health Unit I	Municipal Health Officer	Dr. Rachelle Silloriquez
<b>Orion</b> 1 Orion Rural Health Unit I	Municipal Health Officer	Dr. Corazon M. Cruz
<b>Pilar</b> 1 Pilar Rural Health Unit I	Municipal Health Officer	
<b>Samal</b> 1 Samal Rural Health Unit I	Municipal Health Officer	Dr. Cristina Espino

Source: PHO, Bataan

sep 2015/rural health unit.xls

The need for health services increases as the population increases even as there are differences in person’s age and sex. Based on the Guidelines on Local Planning developed by NEDA, the standard for local health services rendered by medical and allied personnel is one government physician per 20,000 population; one public health nurse per 20,000 population and one Rural Health nurse per 5,000 population. The service standards are subject to change according to the latest standards of sectoral agencies. Other service standards for medical and allied personnel are:

- 1 Government Dentist per 50,000 population
- 1 Rural Sanitary Inspector per 20,000 population
- 1 Barangay Health Worker per 20 households
- 1 Barangay Nutrition Scholar per barangay
- 1 Health Educator per 50,000 population

## I. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Environmental health service is defined as those services which implement environmental health policies through monitoring and control activities. These promote the improvement of environmental parameters and by encouraging the use of environmental friendly and healthy technologies and behaviors. Since poor environmental quality has its greatest impact on people whose health status is already at risk thus environmental health must address the societal and environmental factors that increase the likelihood of exposure and disease.

**Table D.13**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BY CITY/MUNICIPALITY**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2015**

Municipality/City	Total No. of Households	Households with access to Improve/ Safe Water Supply		Households with Access to Safe Water						Households with Sanitary Toilet Facilities		Households with Satisfactory Disposal of Solid Waste		Households with Complete Basic Sanitation Facilities	
				Level I		Level II		Level III							
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Abucay	6,849	6,711	97.99	2,867	41.86	3,791	55.35	53	0.77	6,052	88.36	6,620	96.66	6,052	88.36
Bagac	4,556	3,749	82.29	356	7.81	0	0.00	3,393	74.47	3,676	80.68	4,021	88.26	3,815	83.74
City of Balanga	16,313	15,496	94.99	1,358	8.32	339	2.08	13,799	84.59	15,452	94.72	14,831	90.92	15,128	92.74
Dinalupihan	18,353	18,353	100.00	4,768	25.98	825	4.50	12,760	69.53	17,253	94.01	15,214	82.90	15,214	82.90
Hermosa	10,555	10,555	100.00	460	4.36	-	0.00	10,095	95.64	9,685	91.76	8,451	80.07	9,685	91.76
Limay	10,571	10,360	98.00	1,025	9.70	206	1.95	9,129	86.36	9,514	90.00	8,457	80.00	9,514	90.00
Mariveles	21,576	21,576	100.00	3,014	13.97	855	3.96	17,707	82.07	20,824	96.51	20,138	93.34	20,006	92.72
Morong	4,843	3,821	78.90	2,491	51.44	84	1.73	1,246	25.73	3,868	79.87	2,842	58.68	2,838	58.60
Orani	10,986	10,986	100.00	1,182	10.76	-	0.00	9,804	89.24	10,622	96.69	9,887	90.00	9,887	90.00
Orion	9,267	8,972	96.82	4,607	49.71	0	0.00	4,365	47.10	7,666	82.72	8,720	94.10	7,066	76.25
Pilar	7,359	7,359	100.00	4,032	54.79	0	0.00	3,327	45.21	6,582	89.44	4,783	65.00	6,582	89.44
Samal	6,200	5,835	94.11	4,033	65.05	0	0.00	1,802	29.06	5,383	86.82	5,084	82.00	5,383	86.82
TOTAL	127,428	123,773	97.13	30,193	23.69	6,100	4.79	87,480	68.65	116,577	91.48	109,048	85.58	111,170	87.24

Source: PHO

**Table D.14**

**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BY CITY/MUNICIPALITY**

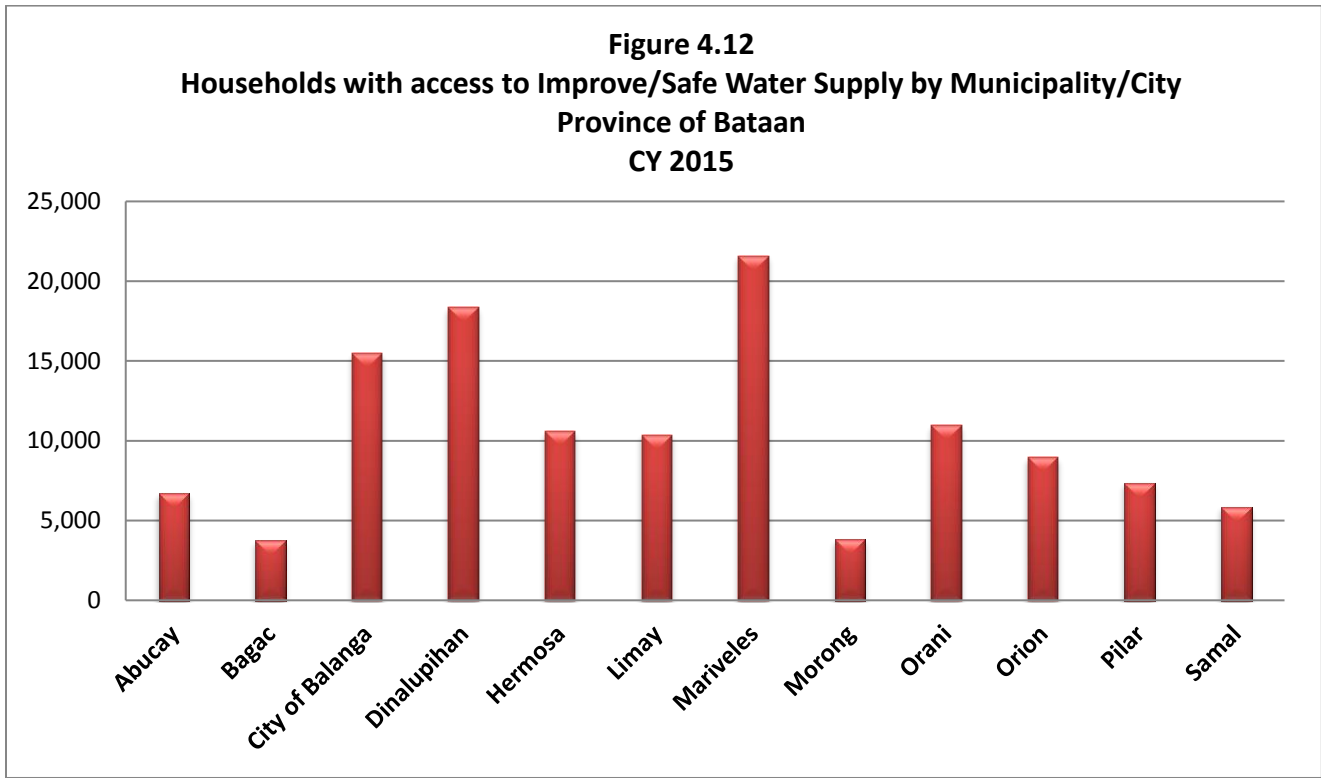
**Province of Bataan**

**CY 2012-2015**

CY	No. of Households	Total Households with access to Improve/Safe Water Supply	Total Percentage of Households with access to Improved/Safe Water Supply	No. of Households with access to Improved/Safe Water Supply belonging in Level I	Percentage of Households with access to Improved/Safe Water Supply belonging in Level I	No. of Households with access to Improved/Safe Water Supply belonging in Level II	Percentage of Households with access to Improved/Safe Water Supply belonging in Level II	No. of Households with access to Improved/Safe Water Supply belonging in Level III	Percentage of Households with access to Improved/Safe Water Supply belonging in Level III	No. of Households with Sanitary Toilet	Percentage of Households with Sanitary Toilet	No. of Households with Satisfactory Disposal of Solid Waste	Percentage of Households with Satisfactory Disposal of Solid Waste	No. of Households with Complete Basic Sanitation Facilities	Percentage of Households with Complete Basic Sanitation Facilities
2015	127,428	123,773	97.13	30,193	23.69	6,100	4.79	87,480	68.65	116,577	91.48	109,048	85.58	111,170	87.24
2014	124,848	121,342	97.19	32,304	25.87	10,704	8.57	78,334	62.74	111,967	89.68	89,231	71.47	85,952	68.85
2013	121,835	123,342	101.24	33,541	27.53	12,298	10.09	77,503	63.61	105,929	86.94	109,981	90.27	101,148	83.02
2012	152,349	145,164	95.28	48,924	32.11	8,192	5.38	88,048	57.79	129,661	85.11	119,363	78.35	117,402	77.06

Households with Access to Improve/Safe Water

With regards to Environmental Health Services in the province as of December 2015, majority of the households of all of the municipalities/city of Bataan had access to improve/ safe water supply. Dinalupihan, Hermosa, Mariveles, Orani and Pilar had 100% of their households with access to improve/ safe water supply while Morong had the least percentage with 78%.



Households with Access to Level I Water System

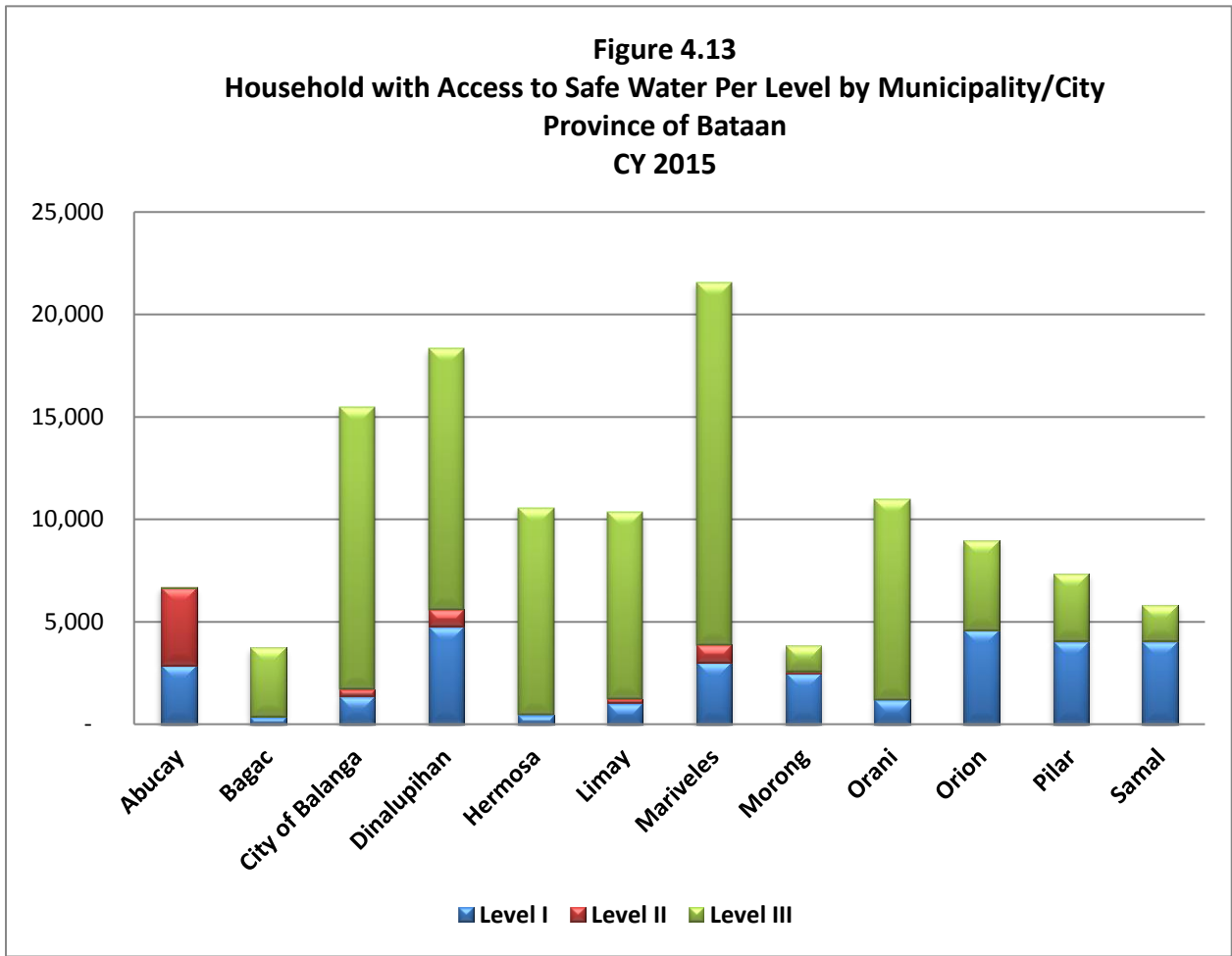
Level I of water system in the Philippines refers to stand-alone water points (e.g. hand pumps, shallow wells, rainwater collectors) serving an average of 15 households within a 250-meter distance. As for access to Level I of Safe water, majority or 65.05% of households living in Samal had access with this while only 4.36% of those living in Hermosa had access with this level of safe water. The trend of percentage of households with access to Level I of safe water in the province for CY 2013-2015 had declined by 10%.

Households with Access to Level II Water System

Level II of water system in the Philippines refers to piped water with a communal water point (e.g. bore well, spring system) serving an average of 4-6 households within a 25-meter distance. As for Level II of safe water, only the Municipality of Abucay had the majority of its household with access to this level of safe water with 55.35%, while Bagac, Hermosa, Morong, Orani, Orion, Pilar and Samal remained to have no access with this level of safe water. The trend of percentage of household with access to improved/ safe water supply in the province for CY 2013-2015 had declined by 50%.

Households with Access to Level III Water System

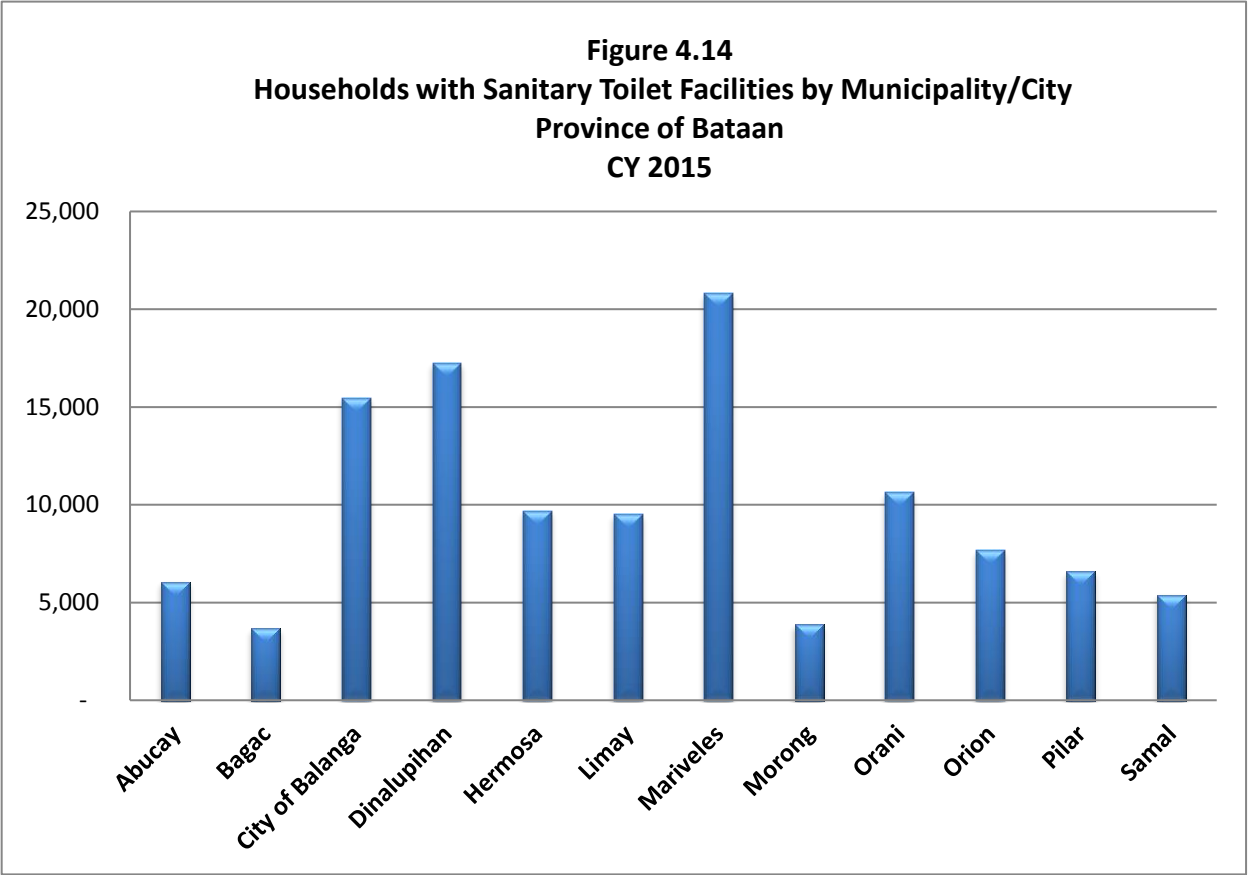
Level III of water system in the Philippines refers to piped water supply with a private water point (e.g. house connection) based on a daily water demand of more than 100 liters per person. As for Level III of safe water, 95.64% of those households living in Hermosa had access to this level of safe water, while Abucay had only .77% of its households. The trend of percentage of households with access to Level III of safe water in the province had increased by 13% from CY 2013-2015.



Households with Sanitary Toilet

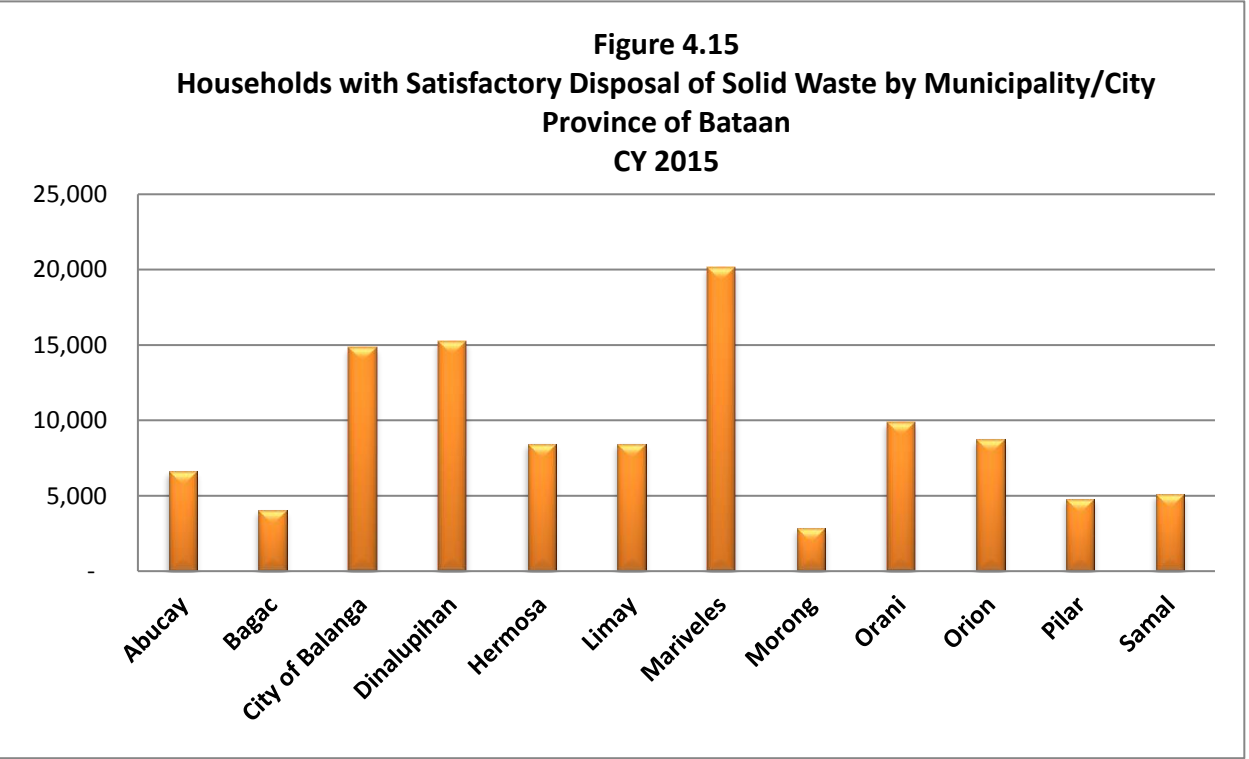
Lack of toilets can lead to many serious sanitation problems. Exposed fecal matter can lead to any number of a long list of diseases and can cause infection, lead to dysentery, and provided a breeding ground for many parasite. Thus toilets, and the access to toilets and established sanitation standards, are considered important issue. More than reducing levels of infection and disease, however, the sanitary importance of toilets offers an increased sense of dignity.

As for Households with Sanitary toilets, majority of the households in the province had this kind of facilities, of which, Municipality of Orani topped its fellow municipalities when it comes to percentage with 96.69% of its households having sanitary toilet facilities, while Morong had the least percentage with 79.87%. The trend of percentage of households with sanitary toilet in the province from CY 2013-2015 had increased by 10%.



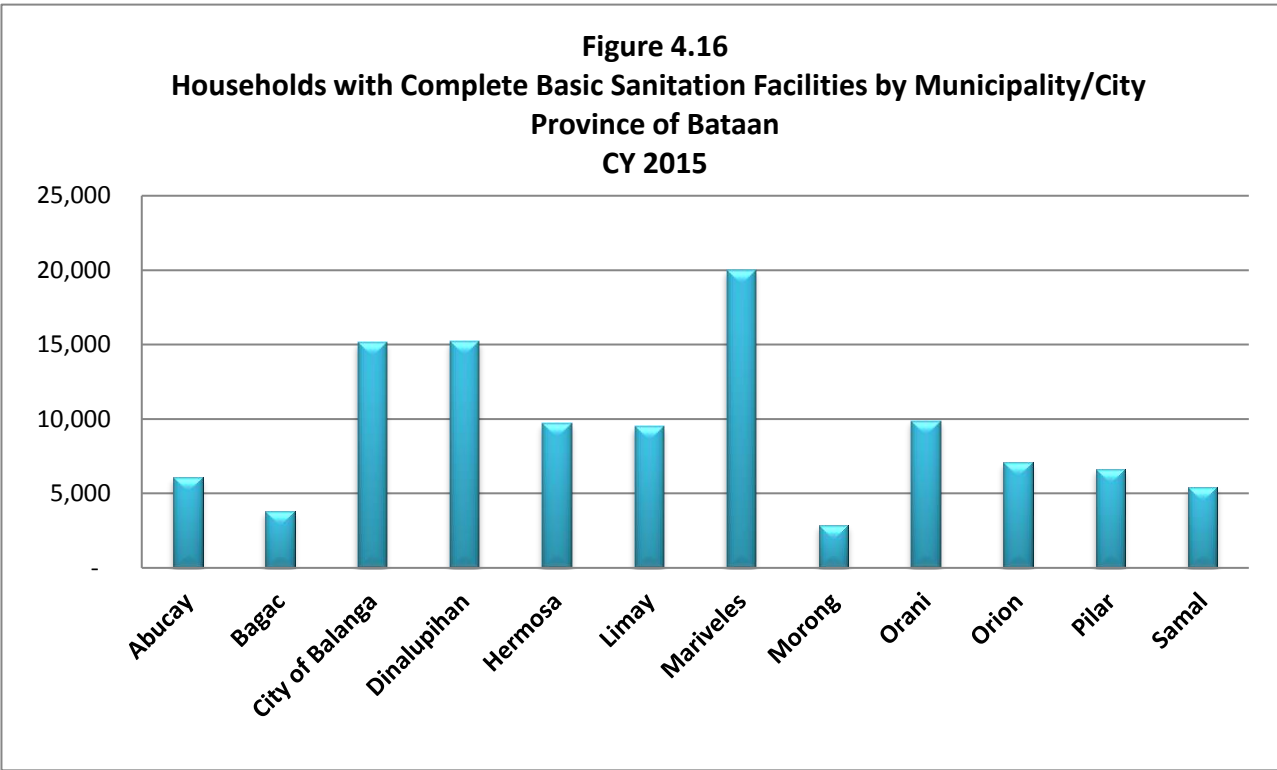
**Household with Satisfactory Disposal of Solid Waste**

Majority of the province's household had already satisfactory disposal of waste with Municipality of Abucay topping the list with 96.66% while Municipality of Morong still in the lowest with 58.68%. The trend of percentage of households with satisfactory disposal of solid waste in the province for CY 2013-2015 had increased by .85%.



Households with Complete Basic Sanitation Facilities

Households in the province with complete basic sanitation facilities had positive percent share, with City of Balanga topping the list with 92.74% of its households while Morong as the lowest still registered a positive percent share of 58.60%. The trend of percentage of households with complete basic sanitation facilities in the province for CY 2013-2015 had increased by 10%.



J. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PHO

The Program Accomplishments of Provincial Health Office reflect its provision of quality and quantity health services in all eligible population, in form such as intensification of implementation of all preventive & control health programs, in order to help decrease the morbidity/mortality of prevailing diseases among under five children, mothers and the general populace.

Table on Program Accomplishments of Provincial Health Office shows number and percentage of eligible population granted by different services under various programs such as Maternal Care Program (Prenatal Care), Family Planning and Child Care.

Under Maternal Care Program (Prenatal Care), majority of the eligible population/pregnant women, had already received TT2 plus and complete iron with folic acid. On the other hand, pregnant women who had been granted with 4 or more PN visits were only 48% of the eligible population while maternal care program with the fewest beneficiaries was the grant of 2 doses of TT with only 25.15% of the total eligible population. Daily oral iron and folic acid supplementation is recommended by World Health Organization as part of the



antenatal care to reduce the risk of low birth weight, maternal anemia and iron deficiency. On the other hand, neonatal tetanus is particularly common in rural areas where most deliveries are at home without adequate sterile procedures. This disease is particularly common and serious in newborn babies that also caused many deaths of infants. Tetanus can be prevented by immunizing women of childbearing age with tetanus toxoid, either during pregnancy or before pregnancy. This protects the mother and – through a transfer of tetanus antibodies to the fetus – also her baby.

As for the services under Postpartum Care, majority of the postpartum women in the province already received all of the services under this program such as grant of Vitamin A and complete iron. Majority of the PP women also accomplished at least 2 PP visits and initiated breastfeeding. Postpartum Care is important because while many women and infants have an uneventful course during the postpartum period, others experience significant morbidity. Thus effective postpartum care is important to prevent short, medium and long-term consequences of unrecognized and poorly managed problems within this critical period.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is defined as the percent of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at a particular point in time, almost always reported for women married or in sexual union. The CPR provides a measure of population coverage of contraceptive use, taking into account all sources of supply and all contraceptive methods; it is the most widely reported measure of outcome for family planning programs at the population level. In the province, Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) was 37.69%.

As for the Child Care Program, under the Control Diarrhea Cases (CDD), out of the 5,082 actual seen diarrhea cases, 80.05% were given ORS while 69.80% were given ORS with zinc. ORS and ORS with zinc are very helpful in preventing dehydration which is mostly the cause of death of those who experienced diarrhea.

Pneumonia is the single largest infectious cause of death in children worldwide. Children can be protected from pneumonia, and it can be prevented with simple interventions, and can be treated with low-cost, low-tech medication and care. As for the Children with Pneumonia (0-59 months) in the province, out of the 1,808 pneumonia cases actually seen, almost all were given necessary treatment with 99.17% of the total eligible population.

Under Expanded Program on Immunization, majority of the children, with 61.55% of the eligible population are already considered fully immunized.

With regards to Nutritional Status of 0-71 mos. PS weighed, majority of the eligible population were already weighed with 84.70% number of PS weighed out of the total eligible population. Majority of the population's weight were normal, with 94.25%. 3.58% of the population was considered undernourished while 1.75 was overweight. On the other hand, .43% of the total eligible population was considered severely malnourished with 446 total cases.

Vitamin A is essential for the functioning of the immune system and the healthy growth and development of children, and is usually acquired through a healthy diet. Children who suffer Vitamin A deficiency has an increased risk of visual impairment (night blindness), illness and death from childhood infections such as measles and those causing diarrhea thus Vitamin A supplementation in order to reduce mortality rate among children is very important. As for the grant of Vitamin A to eligible population, majority of the sick children ages 6-11 mos. were given Vitamin A with 78.24%. On the other hand, only 24.24% of the sick children ages 12-59 mos. were given Vitamin A. Infants 6-11mos who were given Vitamin A also reached majority of the eligible population with 55.68% while children 12-59 months given by the said vitamin only constitute 17.46% of the population.

In the province, there were 207 infants 2-5 mos. old actual seen with low birth weight, and 61.84% of these were given iron. A larger number, diagnosed as anemic children 6-11 mos. old, were seen with 1,347 and 90.79% of them were given iron. Largest number were those anemic children 2-59 mos. old with 2,399 actually seen, 89% of them were given iron.

Out of the 20, 642 infants age 6 months, only 13,413 were actually seen and 11,125 or 53.89% of them were exclusively breastfed. Breast milk is best for babies, and the benefits of breastfeeding extend well beyond basic nutrition because aside from containing all the vitamins and nutrients for infant's needs in the first six months of life, breast milk is also packed with disease-fighting substances that protect your infants from illness.

All of the newborn with eligible population of 10,277 were all referred for screening.

There were no records yet for Malaria confirmed cases, Filiriasis and Schistosomiasis.

As for dental care, only 2.29% of eligible population ages 12-71 mos. were considered orally fit, and 10.77% were given BOHC. 3.45% of the Adolescent & Youth (10-24 yrs. Old) were granted by dental care. Larger percent share of pregnant women was given by BOHC with 18.14%. 7.66% of the older person (60 yrs. and above) were granted by dental care.

As for Leprosy cases, 25% of the cases were already cured and only .05% was undergoing treatment.

As for Environmental Health Services, 97.13% of the province households had already access to improved or safe water. 23.69% of households had access to Level I, 4.79% to Level II and majority of the households had access to Level III with 68.65%. Households with sanitary toilets were 91.48% of the total household, households with satisfactory disposal of waste were 85.58% and households with complete basic sanitation facilities were 87.24%.

Lack of basic infrastructure, poor knowledge of hygiene, and practices in food service establishments can contribute to outbreaks of food borne illnesses thus implementation of food safety practices of food establishments and handlers are very important. As for data with regards to Food Establishments, food establishment with sanitary permits were already 5,529 or 84.32% of the total number, while food handlers with health certificate were already 96.33% of the total number.

Table D.15

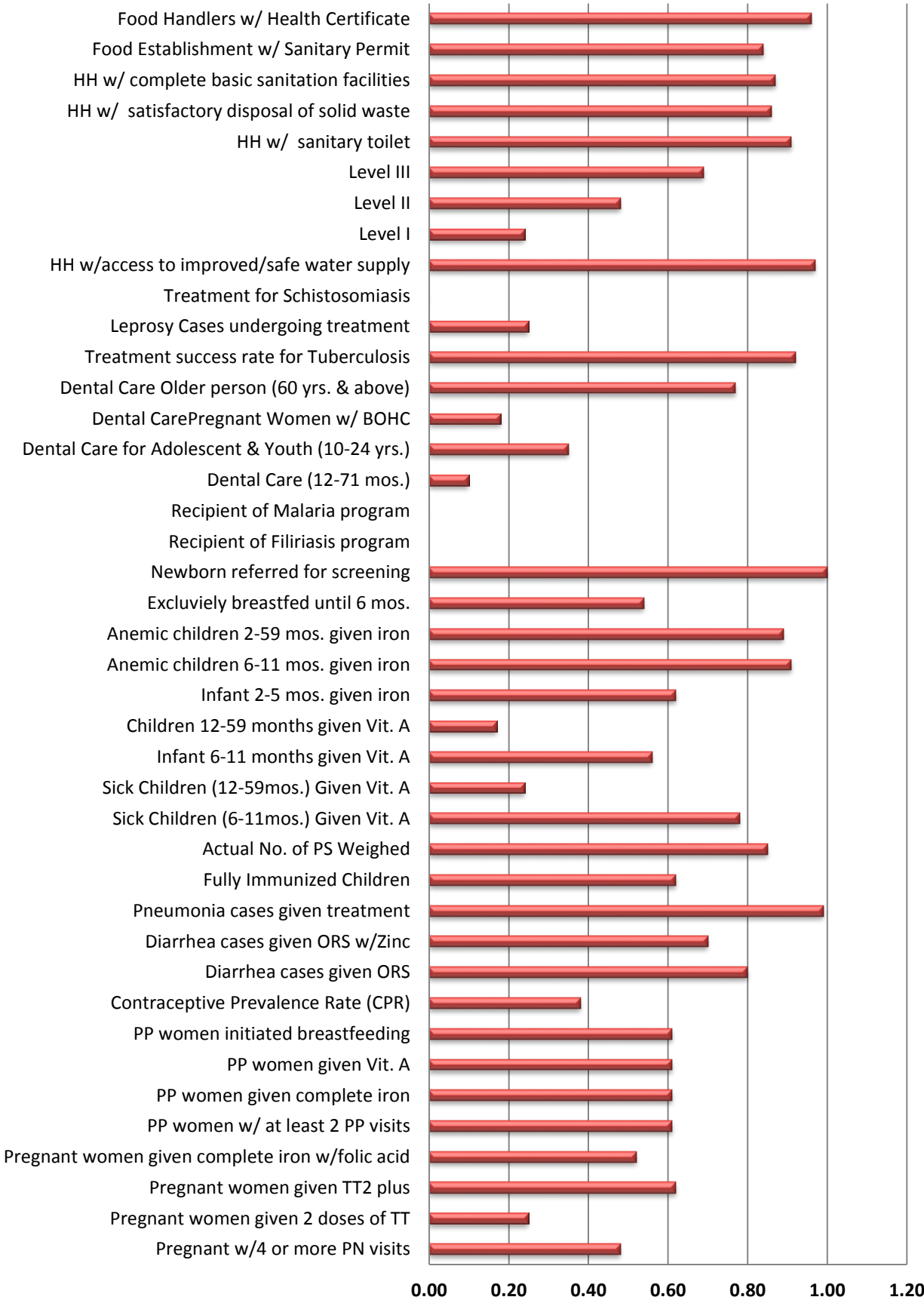
**Provincial Health Office  
Program Accomplishments  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2015**

<b>A. MATERNAL CARE PROGRAM (Prenatal Care)</b>	<b>Eligible Pop.</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
1. Pregnant w/4 or more PN visits	20,642	9,991	48.40
2. Pregnant women given 2 doses of TT		5,192	25.15
3. Pregnant women given TT2 plus		12,871	62.35
4. Pregnant women given complete iron w/folic acid		10,692	51.80
5. Pregnant women given Vit. A supplementation			
<b>Postpartum Care</b>			
1. PP women w/ at least 2 PP visits	20,642	12,637	61.22
2. PP women given complete iron		12,495	60.53
3. PP women given Vit. A		12,756	61.80
4. PP women initiated breastfeeding		12,635	61.21
<b>B. FAMILY PLANNING</b>			
1. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	94,232	35,524	37.69
<b>C. CHILD CARE</b>			
<b>Control of Diarrhea Cases (CDD)</b>			
1. Diarrhea cases	Actual seen	5,082	
2. Diarrhea cases given ORS		4,068	80.05
3. Diarrhea cases given ORS w/Zinc		3,546	69.80
<b>Children with Pneumonia (0-59 mos.)</b>			
1. Pneumonia cases seen		1,808	
2. Pneumonia cases given treatment		1,793	99.17
<b>Expanded Program on Immunization</b>			
1. Fully Immunized Children	20,642	12,706	61.55
<b>OPT - Weight for Age</b>			
Estimated No. of PS Weighed (0-71 mos.)	123,537		
Actual No. of PS Weighed		104,639	84.70
OPT% Weighed			
<b>Nutritional Status</b>			
Normal		98,154	94.25
Overweight		1,819	1.75
Underweight		3,727	3.58
Severely underweight		446	0.43
<b>Sick Children Given Vit. A</b>			
1. Ages 6-11 mos. Seen	10,322	8,076	
6-11 mos. given Vit. A		8,076	78.24
2. Ages 12-59 mos. Seen	80,903	19,612	
12-59 mos. given Vit. A		19,612	24.24
<b>Infant 6-11 mos./children 12-59 months given Vitamin A</b>			
1. Infant 6-11 months given Vit. A	10,112	5,631	55.68
2. Children 12-59 months given Vit. A	80,903	14,130	17.46
<b>Infant 2-5 mos. w/ low birth weight seen &amp; given iron</b>			
1. Infant 2-5 mos. w/low birthweight seen	Actual seen	207	
Infant 2-5 mos. given iron		128	61.84
2. Anemic children 6-11 mos. old seen	Actual seen	1,347	
Anemic children 6-11 mos. given iron		1,223	90.79
3. Anemic children 2-59 mos. old seen		2,399	
Anemic children 2-59 mos. given iron		2,135	89.00
<b>Infants seen &amp; exclusively breastfed until 6 months</b>			
1. Infant age 6 months seen	20,642	13,413	
2. Exclusively breastfed until 6 mos.		11,125	53.89

MATERNAL CARE PROGRAM (Prenatal Care)	Eligible Pop.	Number	%
<b>Newborn referred for screening</b>		10,277	
: DONE		10,277	100.00
<b>Filariasis</b>			
1. Case Examined		0	0.00
2. Case Positive		0	0.00
3. MF found +		0	0.00
4. Person given multi-drug ad.		0	0.00
5. Adenolymphangitis Cases		0	0.00
<b>Malaria</b>			
<b>Confirmed Case</b>			
1. By species		0	0.00
2. By method - Slide		0	0.00
- RDT		0	0.00
<b>By Species</b>			
1. P. Faciparum		0	0.00
2. P. Vivax		0	0.00
Malaria Case <5 yrs. old		0	0.00
Malaria Case >5 yrs. old		0	0.00
HHs at risk		0	0.00
HHs given ITN		0	0.00
Malaria Deaths		0	0.00
<b>Dental Care</b>			
1. Orally fit (12-71 mos.)	103,214	2,364	2.29
2. Given BOHC (12-71 mos.)	103,214	11,119	10.77
3. Adolescent & Youth (10-24 yrs.)	229,370	7,907	3.45
4. Pregnant Women w/ BOHC	20,642	3,744	18.14
5. Older person (60 yrs. & above)	52,753	4,040	7.66
<b>Tuberculosis</b>			
1. Case Detection Rate	2,233	3,057	136.90
2. Treatment success rate	2,553	2,340	91.66
<b>Leprosy Cases</b>	764,558		
1 Newly detected cases		2	0.03
2 Less than 15 yr. old		0	0.00
3 Newly det. cases w/ grade 2 disability		4	0.05
4 Leprosy Cases undergoing treatment		1	25.00
5 Cases Cured			
<b>Schistosomiasis</b>			
1. Symptomatic Case		0	0.00
2. Positive Case		0	0.00
3. Cases Treated		0	0.00
4. Cases referred to hospital facility		0	0.00
5. Cases Examined		0	0.00
6. Low Intensity		0	0.00
7. Moderate Intensity		0	0.00
8. High Intensity		0	0.00
<b>Environmental</b>			
1. HH w/access to improved/safe water supply	127,428	123,773	97.13
Level I		30,193	23.69
Level II		6,100	4.79
Level III		87,480	68.65
2. HH w/ sanitary toilet		116,577	91.48
3. HH w/ satisfactory disposal of solid waste		109,048	85.58
4. HH w/ complete basic sanitation facilities		111,170	87.24
<b>Food Establishment</b>			
1. Food Establishment w/ Sanitary Permit	6,557	5,529	84.32
2. Food Handlers	15,847		
Food Handlers w/ Health Certificate		15,226	96.33
3. Salt Samples Tested			
4. Salt Samples Tested FOUND (+) for Iodine			

Due to current revision set by DOH this column is not included in the FHSIS annual report

**Figure 4.17**  
**PHO Program Accomplishment Rate**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2015**



5. PUBLIC SERVICES SECTOR

A. Civil Service or Public Personnel Administration

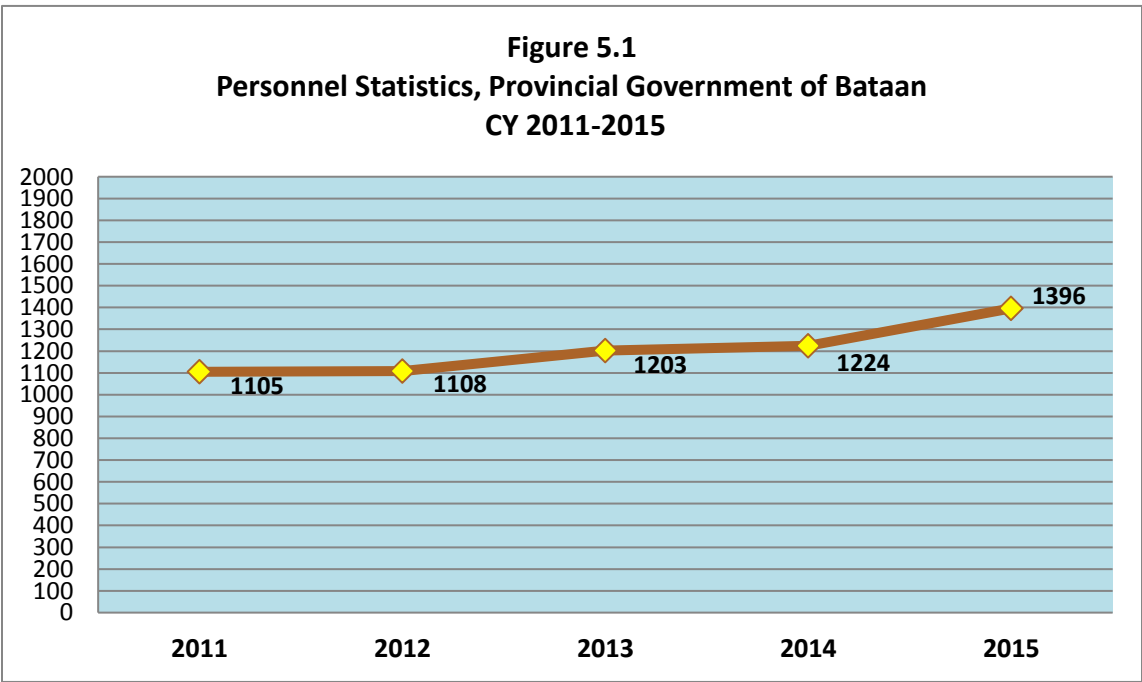
In year 2015, the Provincial government of Bataan was composed of fourteen (14) elected officials, four hundred seventy three (473) permanent employees, twenty (20) co-terminus employees, one (1) temporary employee, eight hundred forty nine (849) job order employees and thirty nine (39) consultants. A total of one thousand three hundred ninety six (1,396) personnel were servicing the Provincial Government of Bataan in the said year.

Table E.1  
Personnel Statistics, Provincial Government of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

CY	Elected	Permanent	Co-Term	Temporary	Casual		Consultant	Total No. of Personnel
					Plantilla	Job Order		
2011	15	458	18	0	65	504	45	1105
2012	15	444	17	0	63	542	27	1108
2013	14	428	18	0	60	682	1	1203
2014	14	426	16	0	0	768	0	1224
2015	14	473	20	1	0	849	39	1396

Source: PHRMO

From year 2011-2015, trend on personnel statistics of the Provincial Government of Bataan demonstrated an overall increase of 26.34%. In the presented period of time, there was fluctuating trend from records of permanent employees which can be attributed to employee resignation, transfer, retirement or even death. On the other hand, number of Job Order employees registered an increase of 68.46%, from 504 in year 2011 to 849 in year 2015. There were also 39 consultants from the Office of the Provincial Governor, Office of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and Office of the Provincial Health.



## B. Financial and Fiscal Administration

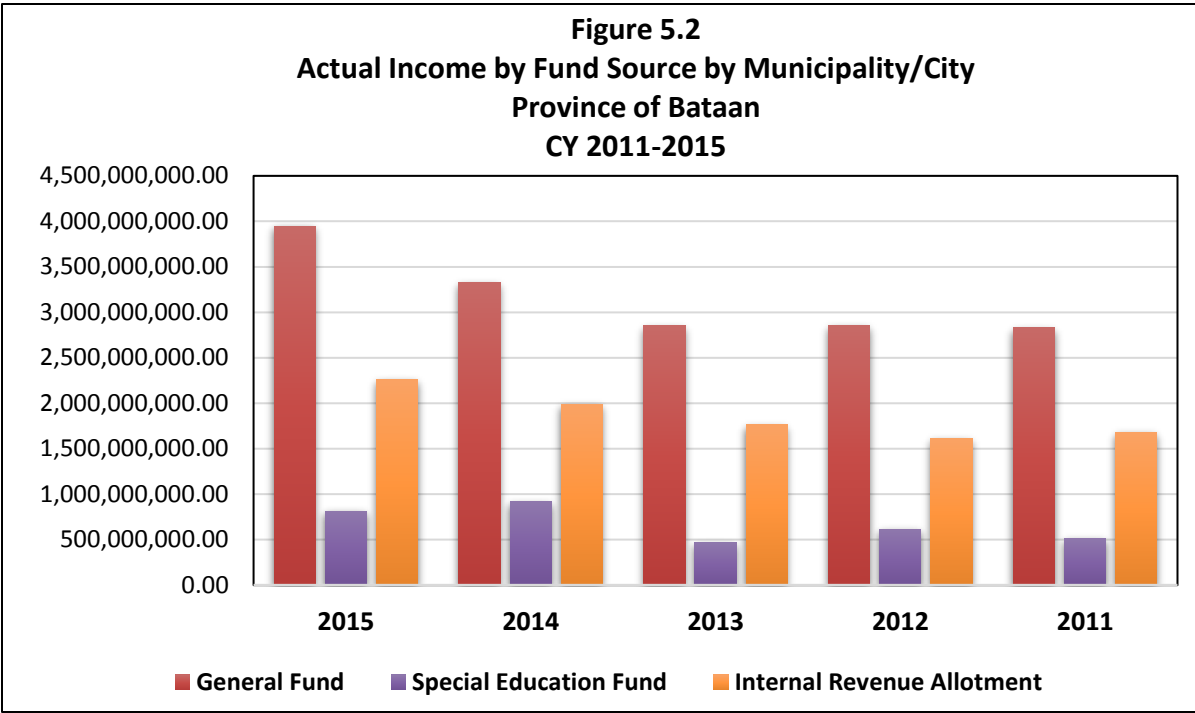
### Income by Fund Source

Funding sources of different LGUs and whole Province were from General Fund amounting to PhP 3,948,526,663.75; Special Education fund amounting to PhP 813,413,047.07; and Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) summed up to PhP 2,256,232,773.00- all of these for year 2015. Tables E.2 presents the Actual Income by Fund Source and by Municipality from year 2011-2015.

**Table E.2**  
**ACTUAL INCOME BY FUND SOURCE OF THE CITY/MUNICIPALITIES**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

LGU'S	CY	General Fund	Special Education Fund	Total Income from General Fund and Special Education Fund	Internal Revenue Allotment
City of Balanga	2015	523,680,360.69	37,266,659.59	560,947,020.28	325,321,274.00
Municipalities	2015	2,011,614,050.68	368,109,059.50	2,379,723,110.18	1,113,024,168.00
Province	2015	1,413,232,252.38	408,037,327.98	1,821,269,580.36	817,887,331.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>3,948,526,663.75</b>	<b>813,413,047.07</b>	<b>4,761,939,710.82</b>	<b>2,256,232,773.00</b>
City of Balanga	2014	494,505,876.31	41,192,099.02	535,697,975.33	284,857,018.00
Municipalities	2014	1,652,924,057.33	427,139,671.09	2,080,063,728.42	987,374,165.00
Province	2014	1,177,436,776.62	447,152,795.30	1,624,589,571.92	718,597,040.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>3,324,866,710.26</b>	<b>915,484,565.41</b>	<b>4,240,351,275.67</b>	<b>1,990,828,223.00</b>
City of Balanga	2013	447,358,779.24	33,092,729.77	480,451,509.01	254,800,744.00
Municipalities	2013	1,384,615,880.80	212,323,160.01	1,596,939,040.81	868,468,214.13
Province	2013	<b>1,019,753,726.00</b>	<b>223,168,353.00</b>	1,242,922,079.00	<b>637,956,114.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2,851,728,386.04</b>	<b>468,584,242.78</b>	<b>3,320,312,628.82</b>	<b>1,761,225,072.13</b>
City of Balanga	2012	408,156,619.24	26,790,371.01	434,946,990.25	238,752,010.00
Municipalities	2012	1,472,352,383.22	208,822,638.72	1,681,175,021.94	763,257,202.00
Province	2012	969,647,492.47	379,190,182.52	1,348,837,674.99	610,644,604.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2,850,156,494.93</b>	<b>614,803,192.25</b>	<b>3,464,959,687.18</b>	<b>1,612,653,816.00</b>
City of Balanga	2011	431,615,685.48	23,141,291.29	454,756,976.77	277,054,970.00
Municipalities	2011	1,339,908,091.11	238,187,794.92	1,578,095,886.03	791,883,903.00
Province	2011	1,056,443,128.14	253,986,640.19	1,310,429,768.33	610,644,604.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2,827,966,904.73</b>	<b>515,315,726.40</b>	<b>3,343,282,631.13</b>	<b>1,679,583,477.00</b>

Source: Provincial Treasurer's Office/ City Treasurer's Office



From 2011-2015, it can be seen from Table E.2 that the registered general fund went up by 39.63%. On the other hand, Special Education Fund from 2011-2015 revealed a fluctuating pattern with 19.31% increase in 2011-2012, 23.79% decrease in year 2013, 95.35% rise in year 2014 and 11.15% decline in year 2015. Lastly, Internal Revenue Allotment illustrated a steady increase for the said 5-year period except in year 2012 where a 4.24% decrease was recorded.

**Income and Expenditure, Province of Bataan**

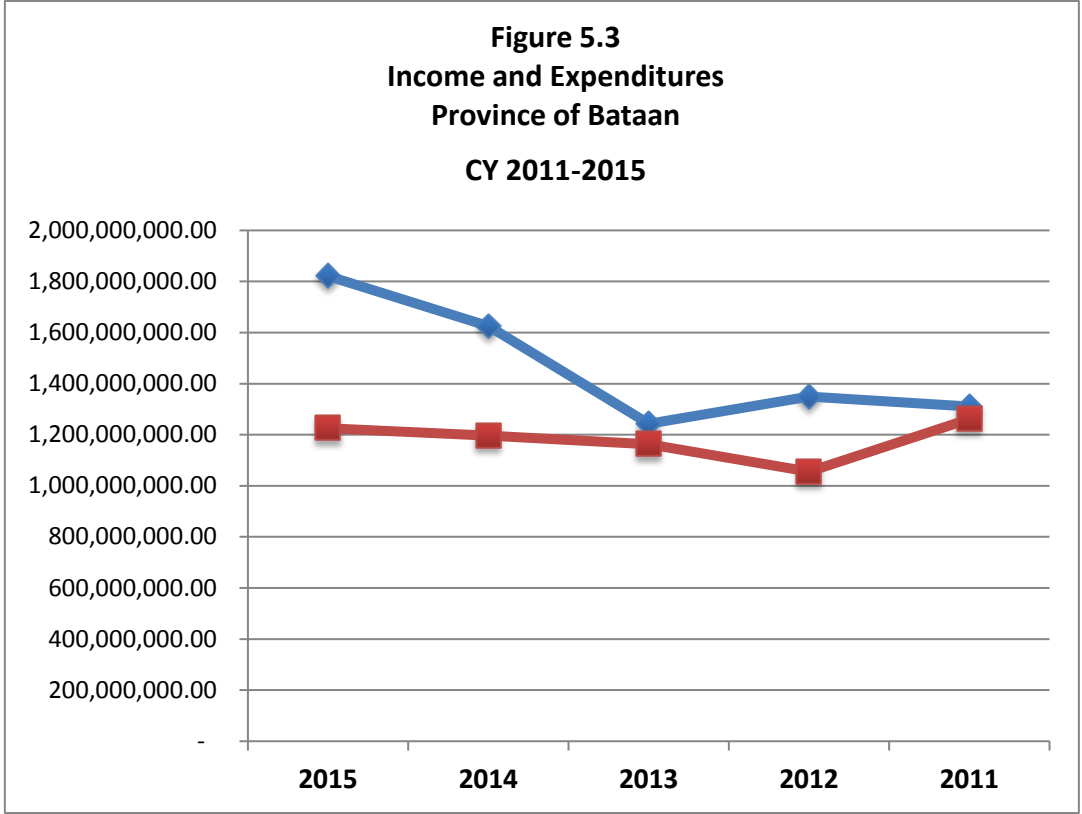
**Table E.3**  
**Income and Expenditures**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

CY	Income	Expenditures
2015	1,821,269,580.36	1,225,745,205.39
2014	1,624,589,571.92	1,196,889,412.29
2013	1,242,922,079.00	1,162,048,353.28
2012	1,348,837,674.99	1,055,391,848.00
2011	1,310,429,768.33	1,261,472,895.46

Source: PTO

As can be seen from the graph below, there is a fluctuating trend on the registered income and expenditure of Bataan province from year 2011-2015. An increase of 2.93% in income was recorded in year 2011-2012 but a decline of 7.85% was registered in year 2013. The following years posted positive uptrend in income with 30.7% in year 2014 and 12.1% in year 2015. Overall, the province registered 39% increase in the presented period of time. Finally, from year 2011-2015, the recorded income for each year consistently surmounted the recorded expenditure of the province.





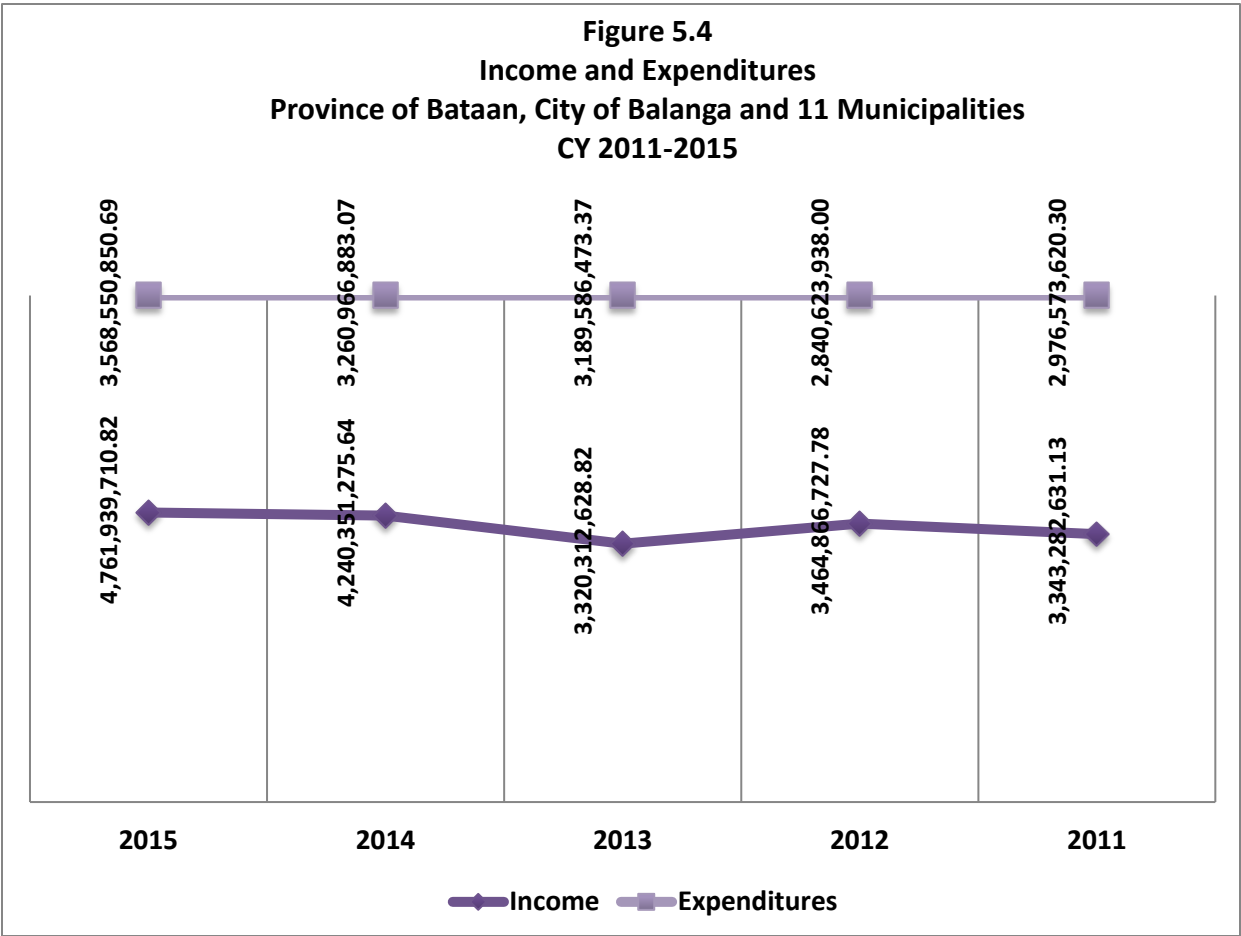
**Income and Expenditure, Including Records of Municipalities/City**

**Table E.4**  
**Income and Expenditures**  
**Province of Bataan, City of Balanga and 11 Municipalities**  
**CY 2011-2015**

CY	Income	Expenditures
2015	4,761,939,710.82	3,568,550,850.69
2014	4,240,351,275.64	3,260,966,883.07
2013	3,320,312,628.82	3,189,586,473.37
2012	3,464,866,727.78	2,840,623,938.00
2011	3,343,282,631.13	2,976,573,620.30

Source: PTO/City Treasurer's Office

The trend on Income and Expenditure of the province, with all of its municipalities and lone city, demonstrates a parallel pattern with the trend of the province- with a recorded minimal fluctuation from year 2011-2015 and with overall increase in income of 42.43%, as well as with expenditure of 19.89%. Likewise, its recorded income for each year had been consistently greater that its recorded expenditure from year 2011-2015.



**Real Property Tax Collection**

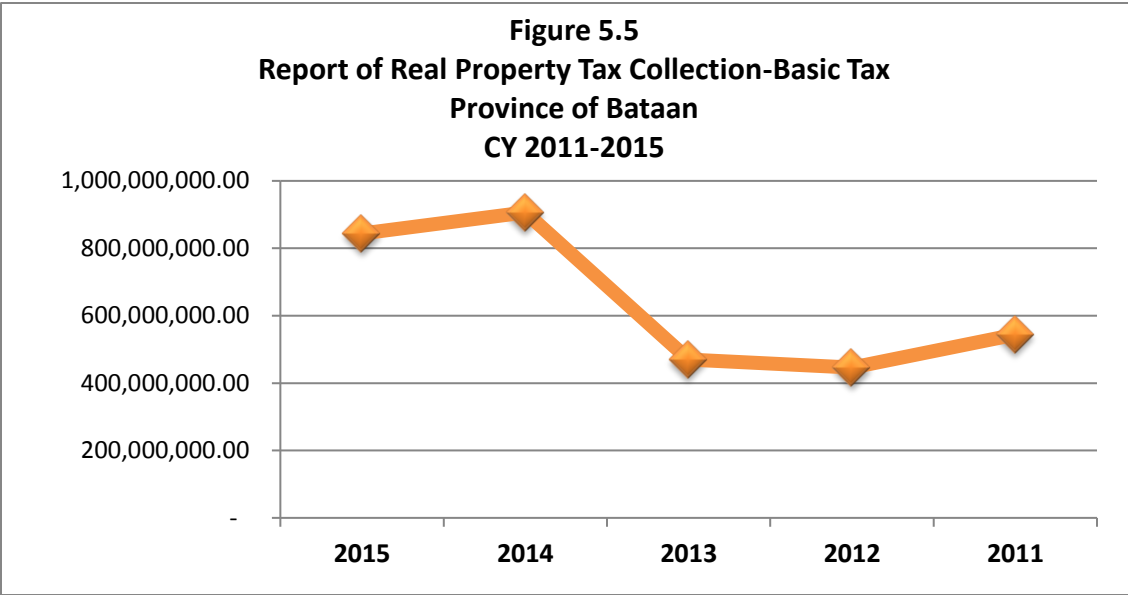
When the Local Government Code was enacted in 1991, the government vested power to local government units (provinces and the cities within Metro Manila) to create their own revenue sources. One of these revenue sources is the Real Property Tax (RPT)—the tax imposed on all forms of real property (land, building, improvements, and machinery).

Table E.5 demonstrates fluctuating trend of basic tax on Real Property Tax. If in year 2012, the collected tax decreased by 18% or almost PhP 98 million, an increase of 103% was registered in year 2013-2014 due to intensified tax collection campaign and implementation of Tax Collection Enforcement Program by the Provincial Treasure’s Office (PTO). In year 2015, the collection decreased again by 6.88% which was equivalent to PhP 62 million. On the other hand, it can be noticed in Table E.6 that the trend and data of Real Property Tax Collection on Special Education Fund was just similar with the trend on Basic Tax. Moreover, Tables E.7 and E.8 demonstrate tax collection for the current year, previous year as well as penalties and discounts in the last five years.

**Table E.5**  
**Report of Real Property Tax Collection - Basic Tax**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

CY	Collection
2015	844,044,740.50
2014	906,422,183.12
2013	469,423,956.97
2012	446,048,050.11
2011	543,816,271.35

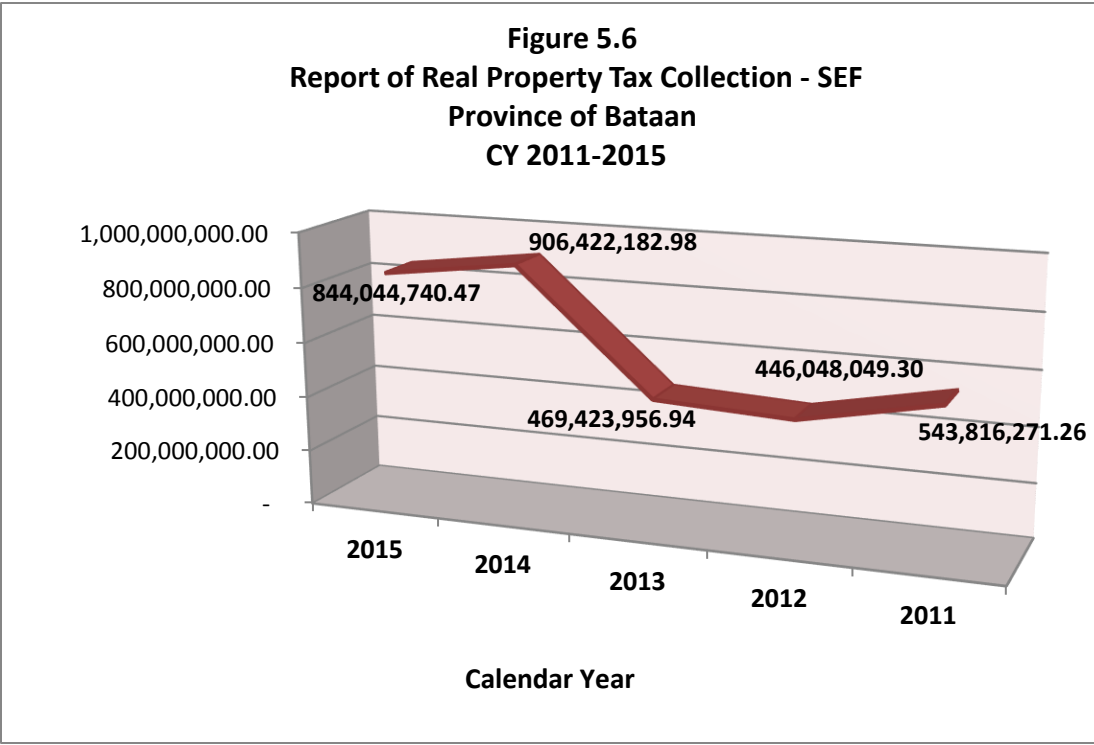
Source: PTO



**Table E.6**  
**Report of Real Property Tax Collection - SEF**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

CY	Collection
2015	844,044,740.47
2014	906,422,182.98
2013	469,423,956.94
2012	446,048,049.30
2011	543,816,271.26

Source: PTO



**Table E.7**  
**REAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTION - BASIC TAX**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

CY	Current Year	Previous Year	Penalty	Discount
2015	781,760,582.78	39,717,993.83	22,566,163.86	10,043,069.56
2014	723,947,454.23	119,285,871.44	63,188,857.45	9,421,061.76
2013	422,170,442.24	29,527,819.71	17,725,695.02	20,029,059.81
2012	389,413,199.18	35,511,272.85	21,123,578.08	5,389,339.41
2011	476,470,802.31	44,648,629.40	22,696,839.64	8,765,853.92

Source: PTO

**Table E.8**  
**REAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTION - SEF**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

CY	Current Year	Previous Year	Penalty	Discount
2015	781,760,582.79	39,717,993.85	22,566,163.86	10,043,069.56
2014	723,947,454.11	119,285,871.43	63,188,857.44	9,421,061.76
2013	422,170,442.21	29,527,819.71	17,725,695.02	20,029,059.81
2012	389,413,198.40	35,511,272.84	21,123,578.06	5,389,339.41
2011	476,470,802.24	44,648,629.40	22,696,839.62	10,485,208.11

Source: PTO

### Summary of Assessment Report

**Table E.9**  
**SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**PROVINCE OF BATAAN**  
**CY 2011-2015**

CY	Total No. of Parcels	Taxable for Valuations in Market Value	Exempt for Valuations in Market Value	Taxable for Valuations in Assessed Value	Exempt for Valuations in Assessed Value
2015	277,755	193,773,146,392.83	15,901,867,568.48	92,891,528,807.00	6,368,287,700.00
2014	274,072	218,983,417,193	6,982,418,553	107,523,236,479	1,073,816,563
2013	277,212	142,052,890,184	19,942,989,329	74,512,724,580	8,682,771,525
2012	276,092	93,999,098,686	18,680,557,257	41,004,272,670	7,448,499,072
2011	271,821	93,427,132,555	19,011,969,785	41,387,287,410	7,796,563,810

Source: Office of the Provincial Assessor

Real properties assessed in year 2015 was 277,755 parcel market valued at PhP 193,773,146,393, a 1% slight increase from 2014 assessment and an overall 2% increase from year 2011 assessment (see Table E.9).

Taxable for Valuations in Market Value, which refers to a unit value of lot per square meters, although registered a decline of 12% from 2014-2015 still attained 107% overall increase from 2011-2015 assessment. In contrast, report on Exempt for Valuations in Market Value, although climbed up to 128% increase from year 2014-2015 still recorded an overall decline of 16% from year 2011-2015. Exempt for Valuations include religious lots (i.e. church), lots occupied by hospitals, charitable institutions and lots owned by the government.

Moreover Taxable Valuations in Assessed Value, which is a reference for assessment for 2% Real Property Tax (RPT), also recorded 124% increase from year 2011-2015 amidst of its 14% decline from year 2014-2015. Quite the opposite, it can be seen from the assessment report for Exempt for Valuations in Assessed Value the significant increase of 493% in year 2014-2015 but with overall decrease of 18% from year 2011-2015.

### C. Public Order and Safety

#### Police Force and Station

The Philippine National Police (PNP) was established by virtue of Republic Act 6975 under a reorganized Department of Interior and Local Government. Tasks of the PNP involved the enforcement of the law, prevention and control of crimes, maintenance of peace and order, and assurance of public safety and internal security with the active support of the community.

In year 2015, the Bataan Police Force was already comprised of 51 officers and 595 personnel/non-commissioned officers, 14 police stations, 47 motor vehicles, and 30 motorcycles with a total population of 760,650. The ratio of the existing population in the said aforementioned year was 1:1,177. Considering the standard police-population ratio of 1:500 for partially urban and urban provinces, the province was still in need of 875 more police personnel in order to ensure public safety and a more conducive and peaceful environment for the citizenry. (See Table E.10)

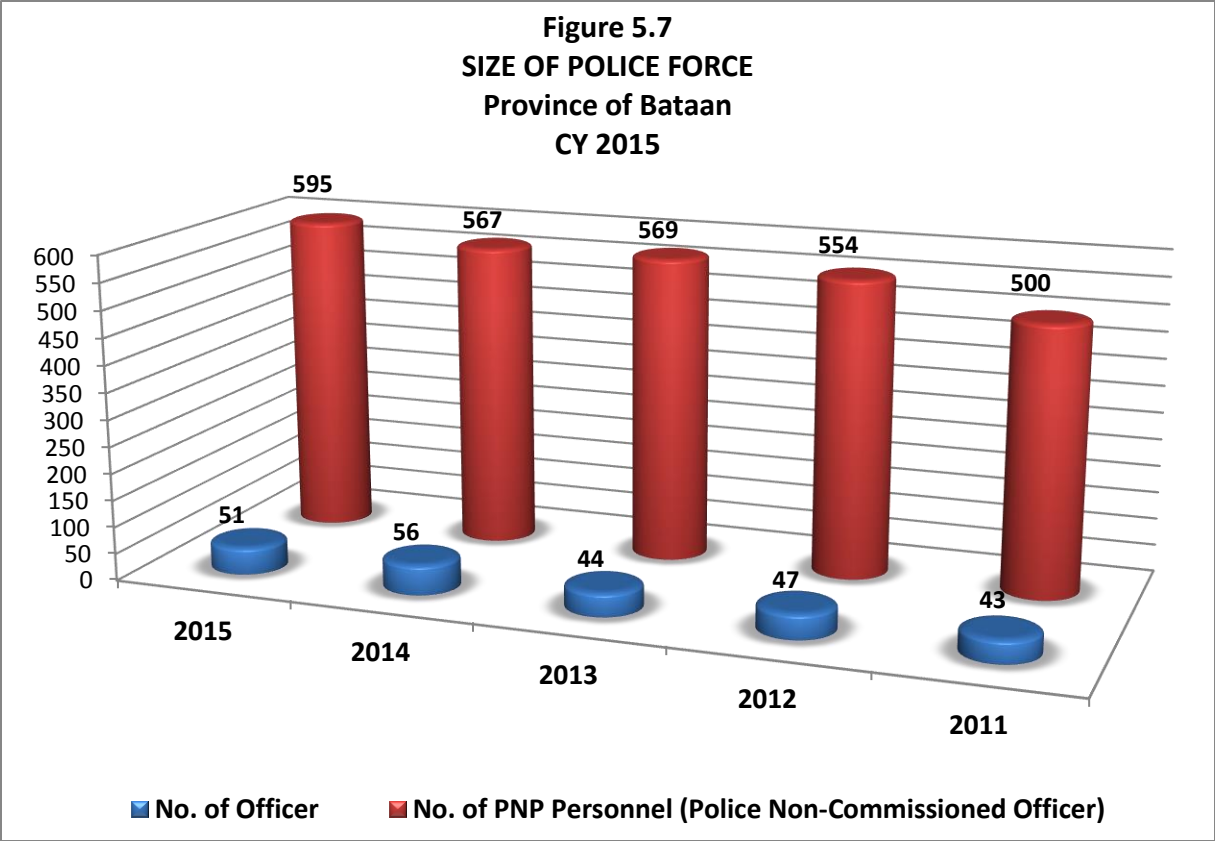
Table E.10  
 SIZE OF POLICE FORCE AND STATION  
 Province of Bataan  
 CY 2015

CY	No. of PNP Personnel (Police Non-Commissioned Officer)	No. of Station/ Sub-Station Patrol Base	No. of Officer	No. of Vehicles/ Patrol Cars	
				MV	MC
2015	595	14	51	47	30
2014	567	11	56	37	20
2013	569	11	44	39	20
2012	554	27	47	40	21
2011	500	24	43	42	21

Source: PNP, Bataan

MV - Motor Vehicle

MC - Motor Cycle



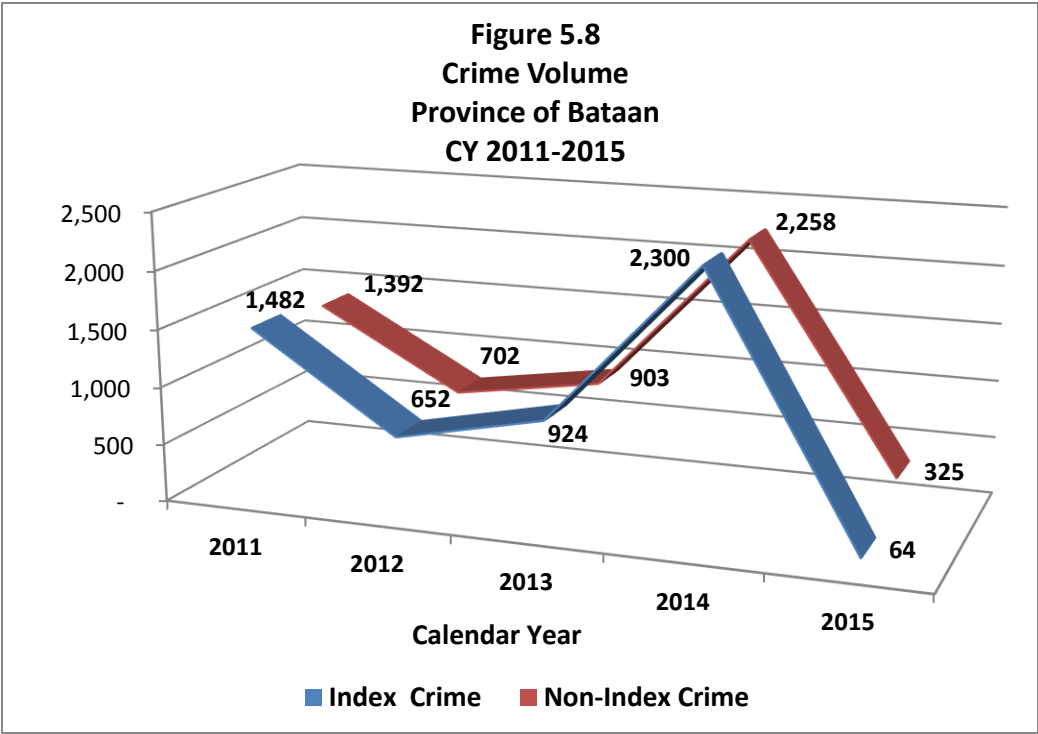
**Crime Volume and Solution Efficiency**

There were also 389 recorded total crime incidents in the province for the year 2015; 64 of which were index crimes. The latter figure involved 33 incidents for crime against person and 31 incidents for crime against property and non-index crimes, with total incidents of 325 cases. The average crime rate was 51.50% while the crime solution efficiency in the province was 71%. (See tables E.11 and E.12)

**Table E.11**  
**Crime Volume**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

Calendar Year	Index Crime	Non-Index Crime
2011	1,482	1,392
2012	652	702
2013	924	903
2014	2,300	2,258
2015	64	325

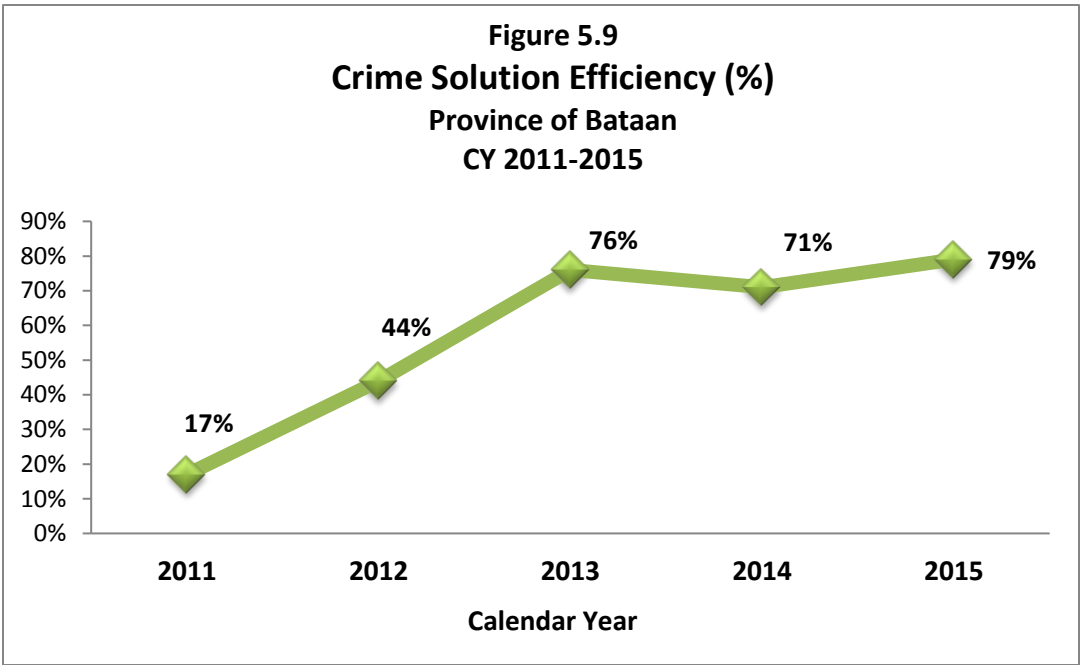
Source: PNP



**Table E.12**  
**Crime Solution Efficiency**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

Calendar Year	Crime Solution Efficiency (%)
2011	17%
2012	44%
2013	76%
2014	71%
2015	79%

Source: PNP



### Firefighter, Station and Equipment

By virtue of RA 6975, the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) was created to serve as agency responsible for the prevention and suppression of all destructive fires on buildings, houses and other structures, forest, land transportation vehicles and equipment, petroleum industry installation and other similar activities. Moreover, it has the power to investigate all causes of fires and if necessary, file the complaint in court that has jurisdiction over the case.

In year 2015, the Bataan Field Office of the Bureau of Fire Protection has four (4) officers and 135 personnel as well as twelve (12) fire stations (one for each municipality and city) and 18 serviceable fire trucks. Based on the standard requirement of (1) fireman for every 2,000 population, fourteen (14) firemen per fire truck and one (1) fire truck per 28,000 population, the province is still in need of additional 241 fire personnel to meet the standard of 380 and additional nine (9) fire trucks in order to satisfy the standard demand for fire truck which is twenty seven (27) as against the total population of 760,650. Satisfying the standard requirement will surely ensure an efficient response in times of emergencies.

**Table 5.10**  
**Number of Firefighter, Station and Equipment by Municipality/City**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

CY	No. of Officer	No. of Personnel	No. of Brigade	No. of Fire Station	Existing No. of Fire Truck		Equipments							
					Serviceable		Unserviceable	Fire Boots		Fire Nozzle	Fire Hose		Fire Coat	Fire Helmet
					BFP owned	LGU owned		BFP owned	LGU owned		BFP owned	LGU owned		
2015	4	135	44	12	16	2	3	102	0	36	211	0	47	89
2014	4	119	39	12	16	3	3	91	0	37	213	0	51	87
2013	3	128	36	13	17	2	4	79	0	39	228	8	49	88
2012	4	110	38	13	16	2	4	79	0	37	163	16	50	89
2011	3	113	37	13	19	2	1	46	0	35	79	25	44	52

Source: BFP/Office of the Provincial Fire Marshal



Fire Incidence

In year 2015, there were 43 fire incidents in the province with estimated damage to property amounting to Php 24,947,500.00. This was much lower compared to 79 fire incidents in year 2014, five of which were caused by suspected arsons with damages amounting to more than Php 63 million.

Table E.14  
FIRE INCIDENCE  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

CY	Number of Fire Incident	Fire Caused by Accident	Fire of Suspected Arson	No. of Death	No. of Injuries	Estimated Damages in Property
2015	43	43	0	0	0	24,947,500
2014	178	71	5	0	5	63,888,480
2013	51	49	2	0	4	74,627,500
2012	56	50	6	1	1	182,358,000
2011	54	52	2	0	0	10,875,312

Source: BFP/Office of the Provincial Fire Marshal

The effect of fire incident to the lives and properties is so enormous that everyone should be serious and conscientious about in preventing its occurrence. As can be seen in Table 5.12., residential fires got the biggest percentage share followed by vehicular fires and commercial fires.

Table E.15  
Consolidated Type of Occupancy Involved in Fire Incident  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Type of Fire Incident	No. of Fire Incident				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 Residential Fires	40	37	26	51	28
2 Commercial Fires	3	5	8	8	3
3 Mixed Occupancy Fires	0	0	0	0	1
4 Places of Assembly Fires	1	0	0	2	0
5 Miscellaneous Fires	2	1	2	1	1
6 Vehicular Fires	5	5	4	8	8
7 Educational Fires	0	3	3	2	0
8 Storage Fires	0	4	7	6	2
9 Industrial Fires	2	1	1	1	0
10 Fishing Boat Fires	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	54	56	51	79	43

Source: BFP

6. INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES SECTOR

The infrastructure and utilities sector provides necessary structural support and services to all social and economic activities.

Infrastructure includes services that are provided by roads, transportation system, water resources development project, solid waste management facilities, irrigation, flood control and drainage, ports and harbors, telecommunication, as well as power and rural electrification facilities. This can also be examined in terms of the services provided by the physical facilities.

A. TRANSPORTATION

Roads and Bridges

The existing road network in Bataan is adequate compared with any other provincial road network in Central Luzon. In year 2015, the province had road density of 1.25 km for every square kilometer of the province’s land area of 1,373 sq. km.

National Road

Table F.1  
EXISTING ROAD BY ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION  
Unit in Kilometer (km)  
As of December 2015

Municipality/ City	TYPE OF PAVEMENT																GRAND TOTAL			
	National Road				Provincial Road				Municipal Road				Barangay Road							
	Concrete	Asphalt	Unpaved	Total	Concrete	Asphalt	Unpaved	Total	Concrete	Asphalt	Unpaved	Total	Concrete	Asphalt	Unpaved	Total	Concrete	Asphalt	Unpaved	Total
Abucay	9.126	11.498	0.000	20.624	26.652	0.000	7.511	34.163	3.859	0.100	0.000	3.959	6.028	1.015	42.961	50.004	45.665	12.613	50.472	108.750
Bagac	28.097	5.481	13.307	46.885	11.675	0.152	7.758	19.585	1.288	1.266	0.577	3.131	1.640	9.720	101.836	113.196	42.700	16.619	123.478	182.797
City of Balanga	8.632	10.481	0.000	19.113	35.254	1.277	6.084	42.615	3.459	2.893	0.000	6.352	72.429	8.049	16.272	96.750	119.774	22.700	22.356	164.830
Dinalupihan	12.848	14.769	0.000	27.617	10.438	1.570	4.548	16.556	6.103	0.939	0.210	7.252	16.546	3.894	266.144	286.584	45.935	21.172	270.902	338.009
Hermosa	6.723	7.368	0.000	14.091	14.630	1.659	6.406	22.695	3.510	0.000	0.000	3.510	28.610	0.000	31.175	59.785	53.473	9.027	37.581	100.081
Limay	1.189	5.367	0.000	6.556	8.908	0.734	3.353	12.995	3.498	1.612	0.000	5.110	41.258	5.476	0.000	46.734	54.853	13.189	3.353	71.395
Mariveles	45.951	30.252	9.422	85.624	18.033	1.614	39.603	59.250	1.100	3.770	51.700	56.570	6.285	9.428	69.287	85.000	71.369	45.064	170.012	286.444
Morong	16.830	7.042	0.000	23.872	17.323	0.213	0.500	18.036	1.108	1.247	0.000	2.355	1.146	3.525	5.350	10.021	36.407	12.027	5.850	54.284
Orani	3.088	3.735	0.000	6.823	30.294	4.083	28.769	63.146	1.974	1.962	0.000	3.936	22.259	6.709	25.512	54.480	57.615	16.489	54.281	128.385
Orion	5.349	20.376	0.000	25.725	18.289	1.443	5.790	25.522	23.476	1.860	6.051	31.387	5.338	0.871	4.294	10.503	52.452	24.550	16.135	93.137
Pilar	10.505	13.474	0.000	23.979	7.370	0.000	0.037	7.407	4.220	2.800	2.000	9.020	20.594	0.790	19.849	41.233	42.689	17.064	21.886	81.639
Samal	1.968	20.628	0.000	22.596	16.491	5.247	3.615	25.353	3.066	0.000	0.000	3.066	2.865	5.315	46.854	55.034	24.390	31.190	50.469	106.049
Bataan	150.306	150.471	22.729	323.505	215.357	17.992	113.974	347.323	56.661	18.449	60.538	135.648	224.998	54.792	629.534	909.324	647.322	241.704	826.775	1,715.80

admin\_road

Note: Municipal/Barangay Road of Abucay, Bagac, Dinalupihan, Morong and Samal are 1995 data  
Mariveles Municipal Road are of 1993 data

The total aggregate length of road in the province was 1,715.80 kilometers as of year 2015. Out of the total, about 323.505 km. or 18.85% were classified as national roads. Those roads form part of the main trunk line which generally cater to inter and intra provincial mobility which demand greater road structural strength for long distance trips and heavy vehicles circulating the province.

Table F.2  
Length of Existing National Road by Type of Pavement  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Type of Pavement	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Concrete	161.279	153.131	145.921	143.542	150.306
Asphalt	133.309	142.278	154.856	157.565	150.471
Unpaved	34.233	27.413	22.729	22.398	22.729
Total	328.820	322.821	323.505	323.505	323.505

Source: PEO

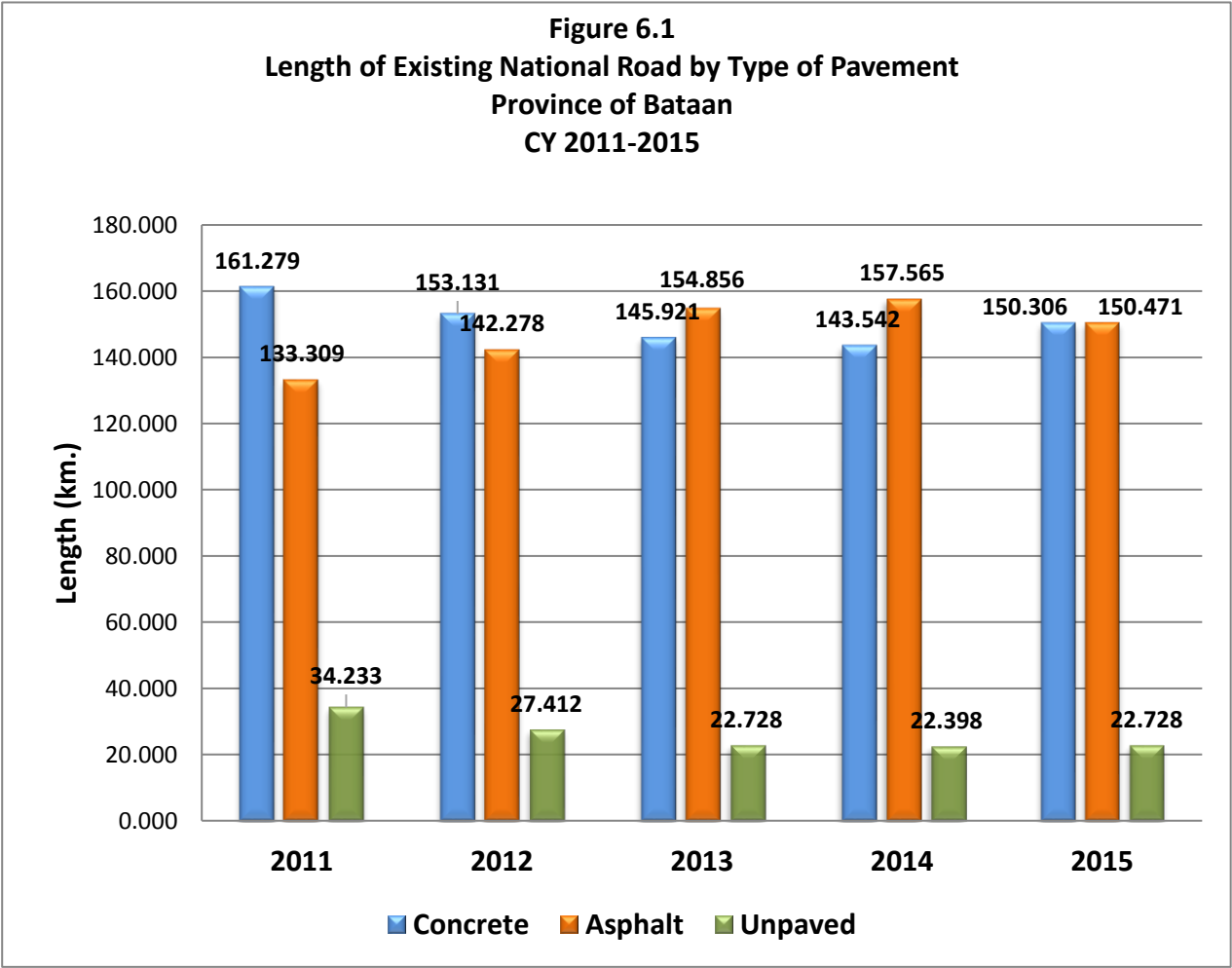


Table F.2 shows the figures of national transportation roads and bridges in kilometers and in three classifications- concrete, asphalt, and unpaved. It can be seen in the table/graph above the logical trend between figures of national concrete and asphalt road. From year 2011-2014, national concrete roads registered 11% reduction while the national asphalt road increased in length by 18%. On the contrary, in year 2014-2015, national concrete roads posted a percent increase of 4.7% while national asphalt roads displayed a percent decrease of 4.5%.

One of the contributory factors for year 2011-2014 trend between national concrete roads and national asphalt roads was the effort of the government to continuously repair the assessed damaged parts through the overlaying of those parts into asphalt. As preventive measure, such alteration not only averted the deterioration of the road's damages but also maintained the usual mobility of the vehicles. As expected, records for year 2014-2015 between the aforementioned types of road demonstrated reversed direction due to the increasing number of vehicles and normal depreciation of public goods' capacity through time. Nevertheless, since conversion into asphalt roads are only for preventive measure, any upward trend in the future for this type of road may also encourage upgrading of such into concrete as it is more economical and asphalt pavement may also lost its plasticity during wet season.

On the other hand, figures of the national unpaved roads show fluctuating trend with percent decrease of 34.57% from year 2011-2014 and percent increase of 1.48% from year 2014-2015. The sudden increase, although minimal, can be attributed to the creation of new paths from places with non- existent roads or due to the conversion of local/provincial roads into national roads. Even so, significant decrease of national unpaved roads should be projected/targeted in order to fulfill the goal of the government on the conversion of all national unpaved/ gravel roads by year 2016.

### **Old Junction Layac-Balanga-Mariveles Port Road**

This road which is parallel to its coastline is a two lane road comprised of 43.221 km. concrete and asphalt road pavement. This road passes through urban area of 8 municipalities and one city to major industries, processing/manufacturing petroleum, petrochemicals, plastic and explosives.

### **Roman Superhighway (Bataan Expressway)**

With a total length of 57.255 km., a road parallel to the old road from Hermosa leading to the Freeport Area of Bataan (FAB) was constructed in support to the economic zone and the province as a whole. This is the Bataan Expressway formerly Roman Superhighway.

### **Gov. J.J Linao Road**

Another important road link in the province is the Balanga-Bagac-Morong road which cut across the central part of the province connecting the eastern and western portion of the province's trunk line loop road from the municipality of Pilar passing through the municipality of Bagac to municipality of Morong. The road length is 54.631 km. This road leads to tourist destinations in Bagac and Morong as well as to the mothballed Bataan Nuclear Power Plant (BNPP).

Bagac - Mariveles Road

With a length of 43 km., this road is part of the province’s loop road in the western part. This is also under the jurisdiction of DPWH and is already in its 90% completion with construction of three (3) bridges, drainages and slope protection still on-going. The project is expected to be completed by year 2017 so as to provide shorter route between the two municipalities of Bagac and Mariveles as well as to help boost the economic development in the province. However, since the road also passes through the National Park and Watershed, there is a risk of exploitation of the said area such as illegal logging and squatting.

Provincial Road

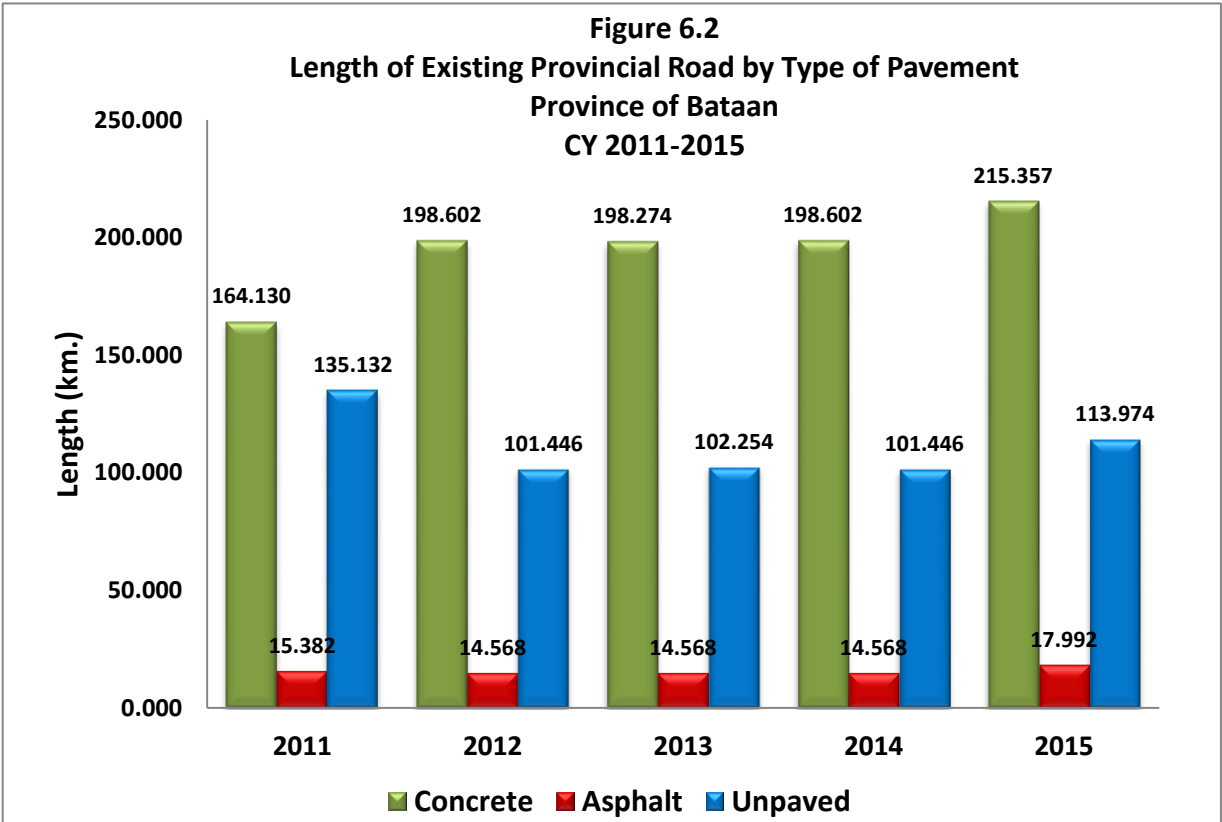
The provincial roads which provide inter-municipal accessibility were about 347.323 km. or 20.24% of the province’s total road length as of year 2015.

Out of the total length of the provincial roads, 215.357 km. were concrete or in good condition. About 17.992 km. were asphalt with most of the sections already deteriorated. The remaining 113.974 km. were gravel road.

Table F.3  
Length of Existing Provincial Road by Type of Pavement  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Type of Pavement	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Concrete	164.130	198.602	198.274	198.602	215.357
Asphalt	15.382	14.568	14.568	14.568	17.992
Unpaved	135.132	101.446	102.254	101.446	113.974
Total	314.644	314.616	315.096	314.616	347.323

Source: PEO



Due to the program of the provincial government for easy access and mobility of the people and goods, the provincial concrete roads recorded an increase of 21% while 25% decrease was registered from the total record of provincial asphalt roads. (See Table F.3)

As for year 2012-2014, the concrete and unpaved provincial roads showed a very minimal fluctuation of trend while the figures on the classified provincial asphalt roads remained static as these did not post any change for three consecutive years. The overall measure derived from figures of three road classifications demonstrated a minimal fluctuating trend with apparent pattern of data from year 2012 and 2014 as these two years comprised all the same accounts for three types of provincial roads; hence there was a constancy of trends which posted a very minimal significance as for the improvement of such figures.

In year 2014, the total unpaved road was 32% of the total provincial road. Its length also augmented by 12% for year 2014-2015. This sudden increase of unpaved roads could be attributed to the creation of new paths from places with non-existent roads. Since unpaved roads hinder the convenience of people's mobility and the advancement of socio-economic activities in the province thus upgrading of these roads must be properly prioritized.

From year 2014- 2015, the concrete roads reported an increase of 8%. For the same period of time, asphalt also increased by 12%. The reported increase of concrete roads might be due to the conversion of asphalt or unpaved roads into this type of road. Likewise, the increase of asphalt roads can be attributed to the conversion of unpaved roads into asphalt or continuous repair of the assessed damaged parts of provincial concrete roads through the overlaying of those parts into asphalt.

### **Municipal Roads**

The municipal roads which provide convenient movement of the people from the central or urban areas of the municipalities had a length of 135.648 km. or 7.90% of the province's total road length. Out of the total length of municipal roads, 56.661 km. were concrete, 18.449 km. were asphalt and the remaining 60.538 km. were unpaved road.

### **Barangay Roads**

The longer portion of the network, providing for the necessary accessibility to the barangays, were the tertiary roads or barangay roads which account for about 909.324 km. or 53% of the total road kilometers of the province. Based on the Barangay Road Inventory, 224.998 km. were concrete, 54.792 km. were asphalt and 629.534 km. were unpaved road.

### **Bridges**

The national road had 115 bridges with a total length of 2,528 L.M. Out of this, 78 were in dire need of rehabilitation or must be replaced due to antiquated condition. The provincial road had 42 bridges comprising 892 L.M. and from this total, 32 bridges need to be rehabilitated or improved.

### **Bataan Transport Mall**

Integrated mini bus and public utility jeepney terminal was established to solve the problem of congestion and traffic in Balanga City as well as to enhance the economy of the province by creating more investment opportunities within the terminal and its environs.

All public utility vehicles are accommodated under one roof for safety and comfort of the riding public.

Transport

Number of Motor Vehicles Registered

The Land Transportation Office (LTO) is a government agency tasked with the registration and regulation of land-based motor vehicles. From year 2011 to year 2013, there was a constant increase in the registration of vehicles. The 67,880 registered vehicles in year 2013 was 10.30% higher than the 61,543 registered vehicles in year 2012.

Table F.4  
Breakdown of Registered Motor Vehicles by Major Classification  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

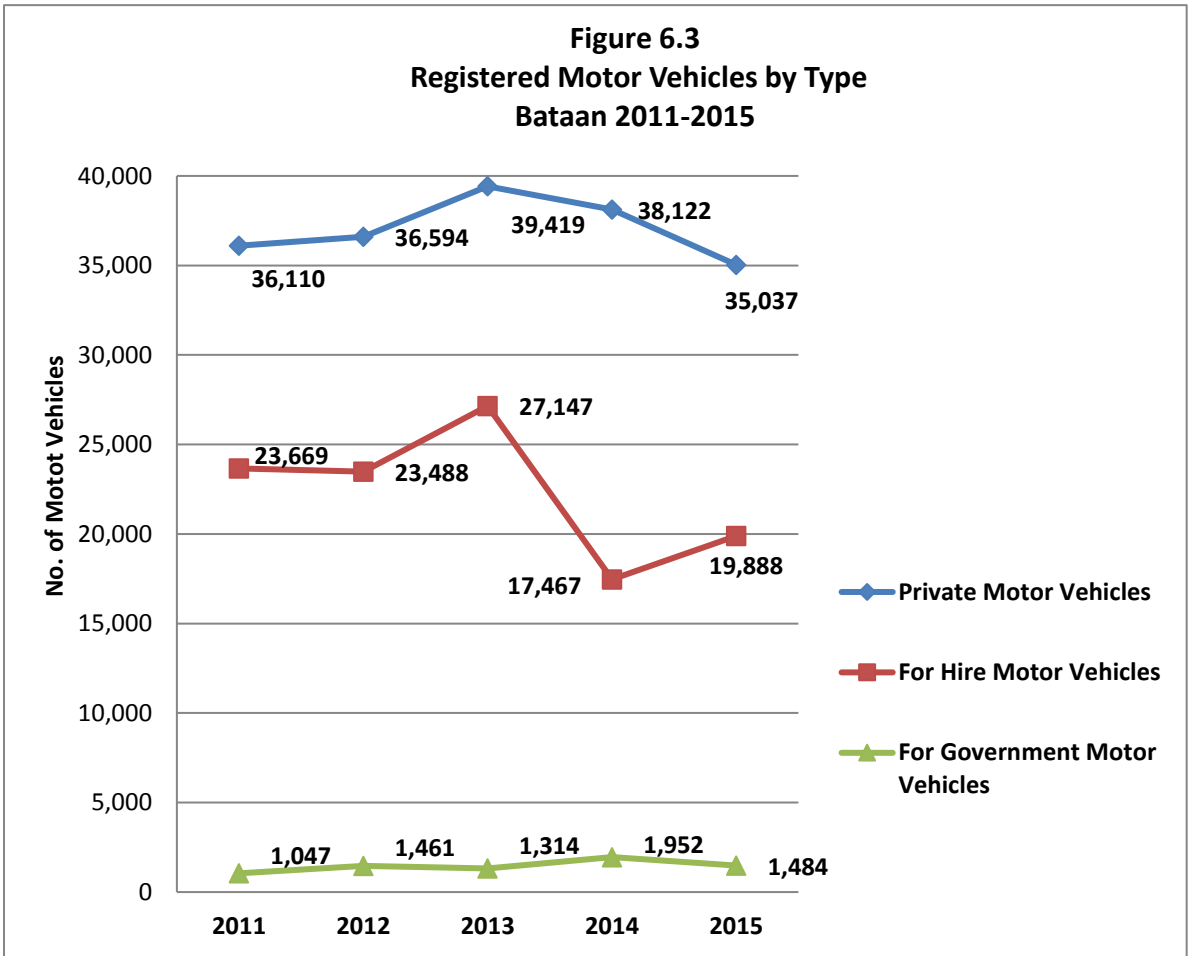
CLASSIFICATION	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Private Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>36,110</b>	<b>36,594</b>	<b>39,419</b>	<b>38,122</b>	<b>35,037</b>
Cars	5,252	5,376	5,560	6,533	6,130
Utility Vehicles	8,985	7,783	6,048	10,651	6,382
Trucks and Buses	2,335	2,214	2,120	1,477	728
Motorcycles	19,231	20,841	25,137	18,818	21,304
Trailers	307	380	554	643	493
<b>For Hire Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>23,488</b>	<b>27,147</b>	<b>17,467</b>	<b>19,888</b>
Cars	0	0	0	0	0
Utility Vehicles	4,600	4,817	5,171	5,807	4,169
Trucks and Buses	1,080	1,328	1,532	787	1,105
Motorcycles	17,984	17,320	20,339	10,714	14,286
Trailers	5	23	105	159	328
<b>For Government Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>1,484</b>
Cars	313	492	618	606	329
Utility Vehicles	369	600	520	701	440
Trucks and Buses	120	143	168	181	219
Motorcycles	245	226	8	464	496
Trailers	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>60,826</b>	<b>61,543</b>	<b>67,880</b>	<b>57,541</b>	<b>56,409</b>

Source: LTO

In year 2014, there were 57,541 vehicles being registered in the province which was 13% lower from the number of reported vehicles in year 2013. Factors contributory to this lower registration of motorcycles were government campaign on smoke belching and prohibition on usage of 2-stroke motorcycles (2T) allowing only the use of four stroke or 4T motorcycles.

In year 2015, there were 56,409 registered vehicles or a 2% decrease on registered vehicles in year 2014. The downtrend was due to the lower registered government and private motor vehicles as compared to the increased number of purchased motorcycles.

Out of the total registered vehicles in year 2015, there were 35,037 privately-owned vehicles or 62.11% of the total number. For hire motor vehicles were 19,888 or 35.26% while government vehicle were 1,484 or 2.63%



Data on registered vehicles indicate a ratio of 74 vehicles per 1,000 population as well as a ratio of 33 vehicles per kilometer of road.

**Inter and Intra- Provincial Roads**

Three (3) bus companies service the commuting public of Bataan namely: Bataan-Transit, Genesis Transport Service and Victory Liner. These buses ply the routes of Balanga-Manila, Balanga-Olongapo, Mariveles-Manila, Mariveles-La Union, Mariveles-Baguio and Mariveles-Cabanatuan.

Mini-buses also service the commuters of Balanga-Olongapo, City, Balanga- San Fernando (Pampanga), Balanga-Mariveles, Balanga-Bagac, and Balanga-Morong routes.

Jeepney routes within the province are: Balanga-Dinalupihan, Balanga-Abucay, Balanga-Orani, Balanga-Orion, Balanga-Limay/Lamiao, Balanga-Cabog-Cabog, Balanga-Saysain, Balanga-Parang-San Antonio-Binukawan, Balanga-BNAS and San Pablo-Tipo. On the other hand, the intra-provincial routes include Dinalupihan- Olongapo, Dinalupihan-Guagua, Dinalupihan-Porac and Dinalupihan- Florida Blanca.

Aside from the above-mentioned means of land transportation, tricycles play an important role in servicing the commuters within each municipality and nearby barangays.

**Other Modes of Transportation**

Other modes of transport are by air and sea. The province has 7 helipads, 3 terminal/national ports and 9 tertiary/municipal ports. Travel by sea is presently available only to cargoes which are being transported to and from Manila for faster and less travel time.



PORTS AND HARBORS

The province has extensive coastline with 11 of the municipalities having marine borders. As of 2015, there were about 3 national ports namely: Port of Limay, Mariveles, and Orion. These national/terminal ports however are used only by tramper vessels/tankers catering to the requirement of industries and companies operating in the province. Located in 3-hectare reclamation area, the Port of Orion, a national port was designed for Roll-on-Roll-off (Ro-Ro) vessels to carry both passengers and motor vehicles.

Aside from these, the province also had 9 tertiary/municipal ports which cater mostly the fish landing requirement of coastal municipalities.

Table F. 5  
National and Municipal Ports  
Province of Bataan

Port/Location	Category	Nautical Distance from Manila (Nautical Miles)
Mariveles	T	31
Limay	T	22
Abucay	M	26
Balanga	M	24
Mariveles		
Alas-asin	M	
Poblacion	M	
Quarantine	M	
Sisiman	M	29
Orion		
Puting Buhangin	T	22.5
Orani	M	28
Samal	M	27
Morong	M	57

Source:

Legend:

T- Terminal/National Port                      M - Municipal/Tertiary Port

Private Ports

Eleven (11) Private Ports discharging or loading points also exist in Bataan. These are: Petron Bataan Refining Corp. Port, Planter’s Products Inc./Limay Bulk Handling Terminal Inc., PNOC-Alternative Fuel Corporation (PNOC-AFC), Oilink International Corporation Terminal, Seafront, Total/Liquigaz, Herma Port, San Miguel Corp. (SMC)- Bataan Malt Terminal, San Miguel Corp. (SMC)- Shipping and Lighterage Corporation, Asian Terminal Inc. (ATI)- Mariveles Grains Terminal and Bataan Nuclear Power Plant Pier.

## COMMUNICATION

### Post Office

**Table F.6**  
**EXTENT OF POSTAL SERVICE SYSTEM BY MUNICIPALITY/CITY**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2015**

Municipality/City	Station	Existing P. O./Postal Station				Population	No. of Letter Carrier	Letter Carrier to Population Ratio	Post Office to Population Ratio	Monthly Average Mail Volume Handled	
		PHILPOST Owned	Public Bldg.	Rented	Total					Posted	Delivered
Abucay*	Plaza	0	1	0	1	41,076	1	1:41,076	1:41,076	630	6,100
Bagac	Mun. Bldg.	0	1	0	1	27,341	1	1:27,341	1:27,341	-	3,300
City of Balanga	Poblacion	0	0	1	1	97,787	6	1:16,298	1:48,894	8,100	24,500
	Capitol Bldg.	0	1	0	1		-	-	-	5,200	-
Dinalupihan*	Mun. Compound	1	0	0	1	109,950	4	1:27,488	1:109,950	2,730	11,501
Hermosa	Mun. Bldg.	0	1	0	1	63,269	2	1:31,634	1:63,269	905	6,179
Limay	Mun. Bldg.	0	1	0	1	63,378	3	1:21,126	1:63,378	1,034	3,879
Mariveles*	Poblacion	1	0	0	1	129,206	3	1:25,814	1:43,069	2,400	2,300
	AFAB (BEPZ)	0	1	0	1		1			485	2,250
	Cabcaben	0	1	0	1		1			300	2,500
Morong	Mun. Bldg.	0	1	0	1	29,023	1	1:29,023	1:29,023	-	3,300
Orani	Mun. Bldg.	0	1	0	1	65,918	3	1:21,972	1:65,918	633	8,637
Orion	Mun. Bldg.	0	1	0	1	55,595	3	1:18,532	1:55,595	3,000	3,000
Pilar	Mun. Bldg.	0	1	0	1	44,122	1	1:44,122	1:44,122	1,800	6,328
Samal	Mun. Bldg.	1	0	0	1	37,164	1	1:37,164	1:37,164	1,208	9,080
<b>BATAAN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>763,829</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1:24,640</b>	<b>1:50,922</b>	<b>28,425</b>	<b>92,854</b>

Source: Post Office

sep 2015/postal

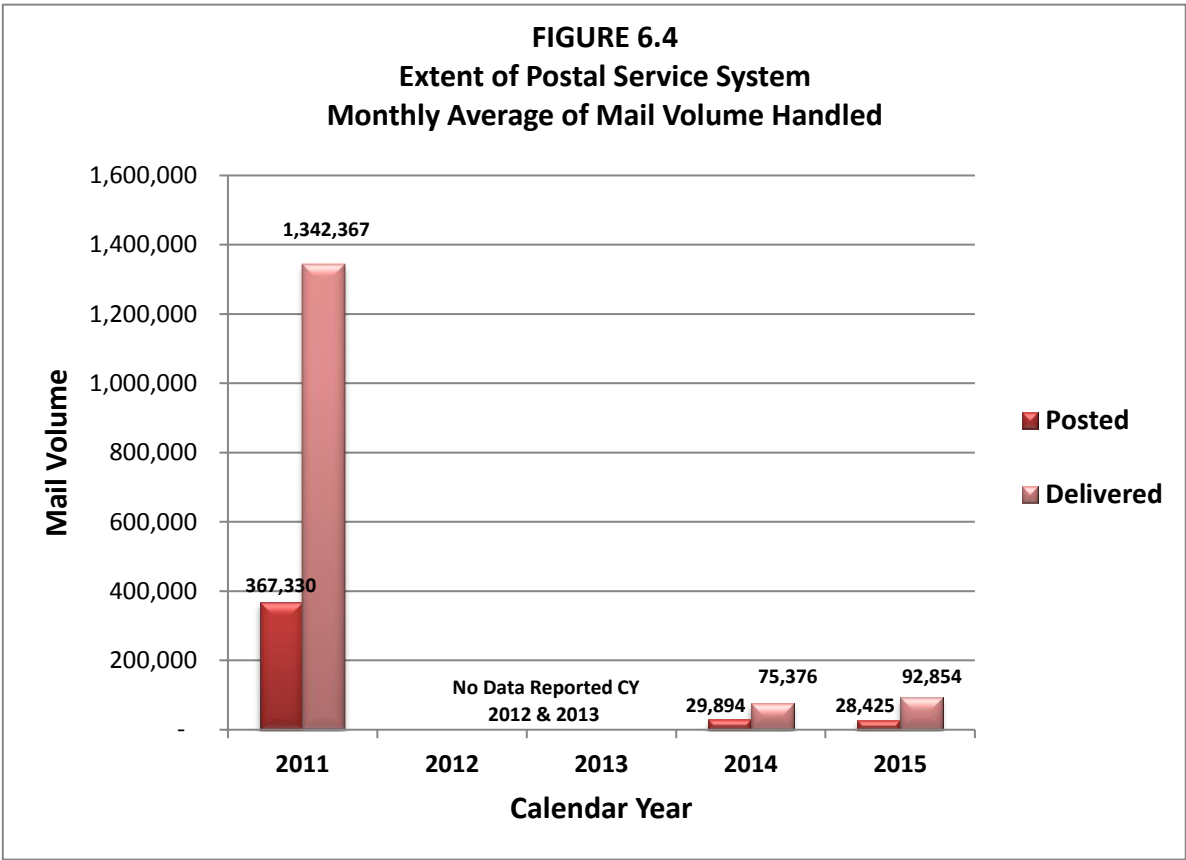
In year 2015, postal services provided by the government included fifteen (15) post offices/postal stations servicing the needs of all the municipalities and lone city of Bataan province. On the average about 50,922 persons were served per post office which was far below the recommended standard of one post office per 20,000 populations. As for letter carriers servicing the population in the said year, the ratio was 24,640 way below the standard ratio of 1:5,000. Thus, mail delivery service in the province for the said year was deemed satisfactory despite the constraints in facilities and manpower.

In terms of the mailing system, a decreased volume of letters was also recorded due to fast and reliable information/digital technology such as cellphones and social networking sites using various multimedia devices.

Table F.7  
EXTENT OF POSTAL SERVICE SYSTEM  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Calendar Year	Existing P. O./Postal Station				Population	No. of Letter Carrier	Letter Carrier to Population Ratio	Post Office to Population Ratio	Monthly Average Mail Volume Handled	
	PHILPOST Owned	Public Bldg.	Rented	Total					Posted	Delivered
2011	3	12	1	16	728,546	45	1:16,190	1:45,534	367,330	1,342,367
2012	No Data Reported									
2013	No Data Reported									
2014	3	12	1	16	747,885	28	1:26,710	1:46,743	29,894	75,376
2015	3	11	1	15	763,829	31	1:24,640	1:50,922	28,425	92,854

Source: Post Office



Telecommunication

Telephone services in the province of Bataan are being provided by private companies such as PLDT and DIGITEL. PLDT is operating in towns of Pilar, Orion, Limay, Abucay, Samal, Orani, Hermosa, Dinalupihan, and Balanga City. On the other hand, DIGITEL covers the places of Dinalupihan, Mariveles, Orion, Pilar and Balanga City.

PLDT and DIGITEL utilize the latest computer, telecommunication, and electronic technologies. Moreover, these have direct distance calling connected to local and international lines and state of the art communication equipment.

Table F.8  
Telecommunication Companies/Facilities by City/Municipality  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2015

Name of Telecommunication Company/Facility	Name of Manager/Owner	Business Address	Number of Cellsites	Number of Subscribers	Number of Lines Available	Other Services Offered
<b>Bagac</b>						
1 Smart			1			
2 Globe			3			
3 Sun Cellular						
<b>City of Balanga</b>						
1 Sun Cellular	Digitel Mobile Phils.,Inc.	Camacho St., Bagumbyan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2 Globe Telecommunication Inc.	Globe Telecom Inc.	Recar Comm'l. Complex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3 Innove Communication Tel. Co., Inc.	Innove Communication Inc.	Recar Comm'l. Complex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4 Phil. Long Distance Tel. Co., Inc.	PLDT Co. Inc.	Cuaderno St., DFS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 Smart Broadband Inc.	Smart Broadband Inc.	E.B.A . Mall , J.P. Rizal St.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 Smart Communications, Inc.	Smart Communications, Inc.	E.B.A . Mall , J.P. Rizal St.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7 We are it Philippines, Inc.	We are it Philippines Inc.	Roman Highway	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Dinalupihan</b>						
1 PLDT	Manny Pangilinan	Ortigas, Pasig City	2	850		
2 SUN	Manny Pangilinan	Ortigas, Pasig City	1	1600		
3 SMART COMMUNICATIONS	Manny Pangilinan	Ortigas, Pasig City	2	3500		
4 GLOBE TELECOM	Ernest L. Cu	Mandaluyong City	1	2700		
5 DIGITAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS	Manny Pangilinan	Quezon City	2	700		
<b>Mariveles</b>						
1 PLDT	PLDT Co. Inc.	AFAB	N/A	N/A	N/A	INTERNET
<b>Morong</b>						
1 Smart			1			
2 Globe			3			
<b>Orani</b>						
1 CONVERGENCE INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION		NA	0	0	0	0
2 TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS						
<b>Orion</b>						
1 PLDT	Ace Lastimosa	Balagtas, Orion, Bataan	2			PLDT (Vibe) Internet Service
<b>Pilar</b>						
1 Digitel Mobile Philippines INC.	Digitel Mobile	Sta.Rosa	1			

Source: MPDCs/CPDC

Communication in the province is also further enhanced by the existence of single side band and two way radio.

Private initiatives have also contributions to the postal and telecommunication service in the province. The operation of various franchise holders such as LBC, JRS, and DHL, door-to-door delivery service companies, provide a personalized or corporate mailing address, and a message handling service.

All municipalities and lone city in the province are reached by national newspaper, radio and television stations. These are also reached by cable/satellite television stations and mobile phones.

**Table F.9**  
**List of Cable Networks by Municipality/City**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2015**

Name of Cable Network	Name of Manager/Owner	Business Address	Number of Subscribers
<b>Abucay</b>			
1 Mabuhay Cable	Ana Margarita S. Paguio	Gabon, Abucay, Bataan	
<b>Bagac</b>			
1 St. Joseph Cable TV System	Josephine Lim Saba	A. Ricardo, Bagac, Bataan	900
<b>City of Balanga</b>			
1 Bataan Space Cable Network	Rodolfo G. Zabala	Cuaderno St., DFS	No data available
2 ComClark Network & Technology Corp.	Gina Esquivel		
<b>Dinalupihan</b>			
1 Mt. Malasimbu Cable TV Corp	Felicitto Payumo / Sonny Canlas	Rizal St., Din. Bataan	7,500
2 SIGNAL TV	Manny Pangilinan	San Ramon, Din. Bataan	2,000
<b>Limay</b>			
1 Central Luzon Cable TV Network	Anthony Uy	Nat'l Road, Townsite	
2 Converge Information & Comm. Tech. Solution Inc.	Anthony Uy	Nat'l Road, Townsite	
<b>Mariveles</b>			
1 Comclark Network and Technology Corp.	GINA ESQUIVEL	Balon Anito	n/a
2 Mariveles Space Cable Inc.			
3 Signal Cable	n/a	Lakandula St.Brgy Poblacion	n/a
<b>Morong</b>			
1 SIGNAL	Melody Abad	Poblacion,Morong, Bataan	
2 Central Luzon Cable Television	Dennis Anthony Uy	Binaritan,Morong, Bataan	
<b>Orani</b>			
1 Central Luzon Cable tv.	Dennis Uy	CENTRO 1	2,000
<b>Orion</b>			
1 Signal (Arich Satellite Services)	Mary Grace Quidato	Balagtas, Orion, Bataan	
<b>Pilar</b>			
1 SIGNAL	Mary Grace D. Quidato	Panilao	

Source: MPDC's/CPDC

**Table F.10**  
**List of Local Radio Stations**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2015**

NAME OF RADIO STATION	STATION MANAGER/OWNER	BUSINESS ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS
<b>City of Balanga</b>					
1. Smile Radio	Gener Andres S. Marquez	Zamora St., Bagumbayan	237-4822	No data available	No data available
2. Poweradio 104.7 FM & Mobile Services	Jaime Z. Mangalindan	Gomez St., Bagumbayan	791-3006	No data available	No data available
<b>Orani</b>					
100.7 FM BATAAN					

Source: MPDC/CPDC

sep2015 radio stations

**Table F.11**  
**List of Local Newspaper/Publication**  
**City of Balanga**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2015**

NAME OF NEWSPAPER/PUBLICATION	NEWSPAPER/PUBLICATION MANAGER/OWNER	BUSINESS ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	MOBILE NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS
BPC Koop Vision	Anna Marie P. Baluyot	Capitol Site, San Jose	237-2539	No data available	No data available
Bataan Standard	Corazon DG Ross	Macopa St., DFS	237-5046	No data available	No data available
Newshawk Newsweekly	Greg O. Refraccion	Gen. Capinpin St., San Jose	No data available	9197102742	No data available
Bataan Chronicle	Lourdes Levera	Naval Bldg., Poblacion	237-7707	No data available	No data available
Bataan Peninsula Times	Mario T. Supnad	Villa Angelina Subd.	237-7170	No data available	No data available
Bataan Reporter Publications	Rogelio A. Macaliniao	Remaville, Ibayo	No data available	No data available	No data available
Bataan Primestar Newsweekly	Zenaida Soriano	Roman Super Highway	791-5014	No data available	No data available

Source: CLPFO

sep2015 newspaper/publication

POWER AND ELECTRIFICATION

Pan Asia Energy Inc., formerly Combined Cycle Power Plant with generating capacity of 600 MW is now owned by Millennium Energy Incorporated. Combined Cycle is a combination of Gas Turbine- Thermal Plant. There is also a primary sub-station in Balsik, Hermosa.

Two (2) Coal Fired Power Plant, owned by GN Power Mariveles Coal Plant Ltd. Inc. (GMCP) are in operation in Alas-asin, Mariveles. These two plants have a capacity of 300 MW each.

Refinery Solid Fuel (Coal) Fired Power Plant, owned by Petron Refinery Inc., is located inside the Petron Refinery Plant in Limay, Bataan. It has four (4) power plants with a total generating capacity of 140 megawatts. Part of the electricity it produced is being used for refinery while excess of electricity is being sold to Napocor.

Table F.12  
Power Generating Facilities  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2015

Power Plant	Location	Capacity (Megawatt)
Pan Asia Energy Inc.	Limay, Bataan	600
G.N Coal Fired Power Plant	Alas-asin, Mariveles	600
Refinery Solid Fuel (Coal) Fired Power Plant	Limay, Bataan	140
Bataan Nuclear Power Plant	Morong, Bataan	moth-balled
Balsik Sub-Station	Balsik, Bataan	-

Source:

Bataan Nuclear Plant is located in Morong, Bataan. The plan converting it to an oil, coal, or gas fired power station was not economically feasible. It was built since 1980 and the plant itself was deteriorating.

Status of Electrification

Power supply of the province is handled by the Independent Power Producer (IPP) for power generation and thru the Peninsula Electric Cooperative, Inc. (PENELCO) for power distribution. The 237 barangays of the province have been 100% energized since year 2008. (See Table F.13.)

Table F.13  
STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Calendar Year	Barangay	
	Potential Barangays	Energized Barangays
2011	237	237
2012	237	237
2013	237	237
2014	237	237
2015	237	237

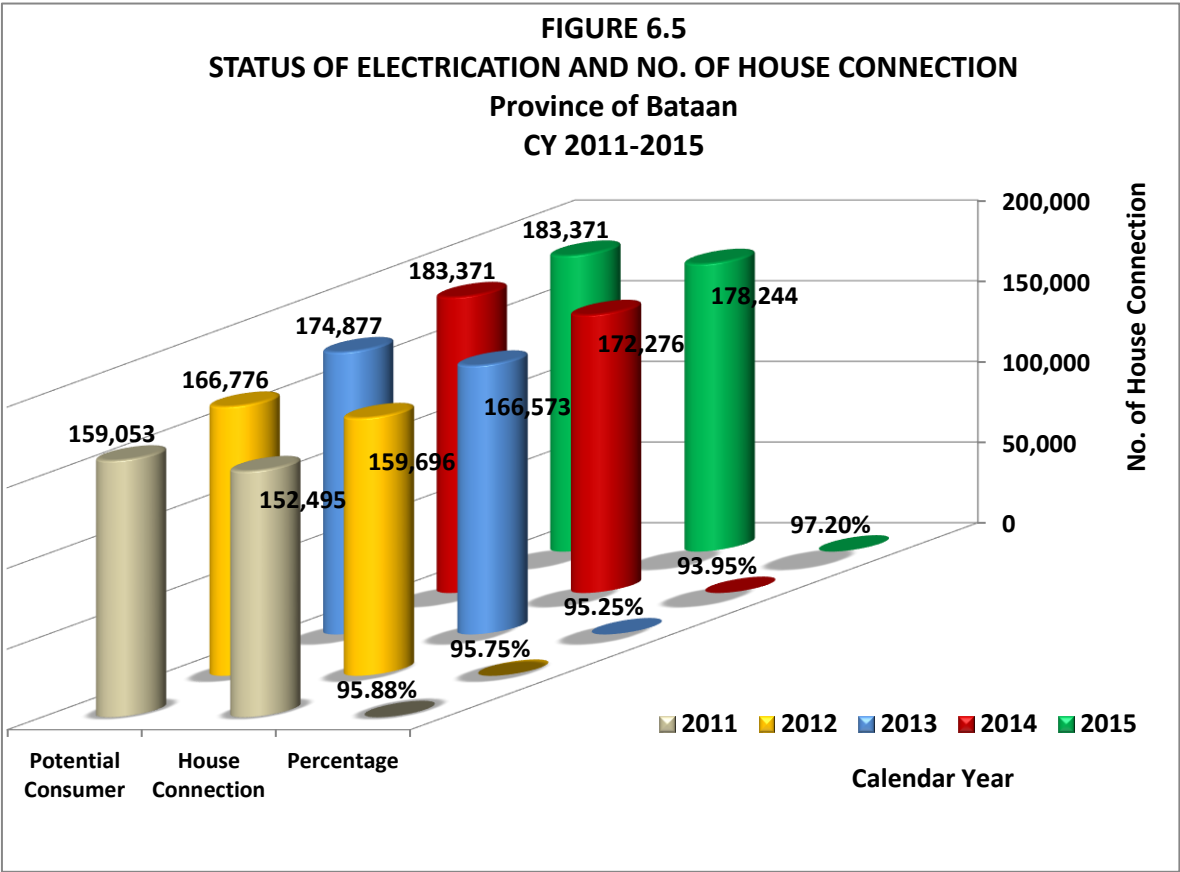
Source: PENELCO

Table F. 14 demonstrates upward trends for both the potential consumer and number of house connection from year 2011-2015. Such positive increase can be attributed to effective electrification program of the government.

Table F.14  
STATUS OF ELECTRICATION AND NO. OF HOUSE CONNECTION  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Calendar Year	CONNECTION		
	Potential Consumer	House Connection	Percentage
2011	159,053	152,495	95.88%
2012	166,776	159,696	95.75%
2013	174,877	166,573	95.25%
2014	183,371	172,276	93.95%
2015	183,371	178,244	97.20%

Source: PENELCO





PENELCO caters to all kinds of consumers from higher voltage users, lower voltage users such as residential, small and medium scale commercial industry, industrial, irrigation, public buildings, street lights and the BAPAs (Barangay Power Association)

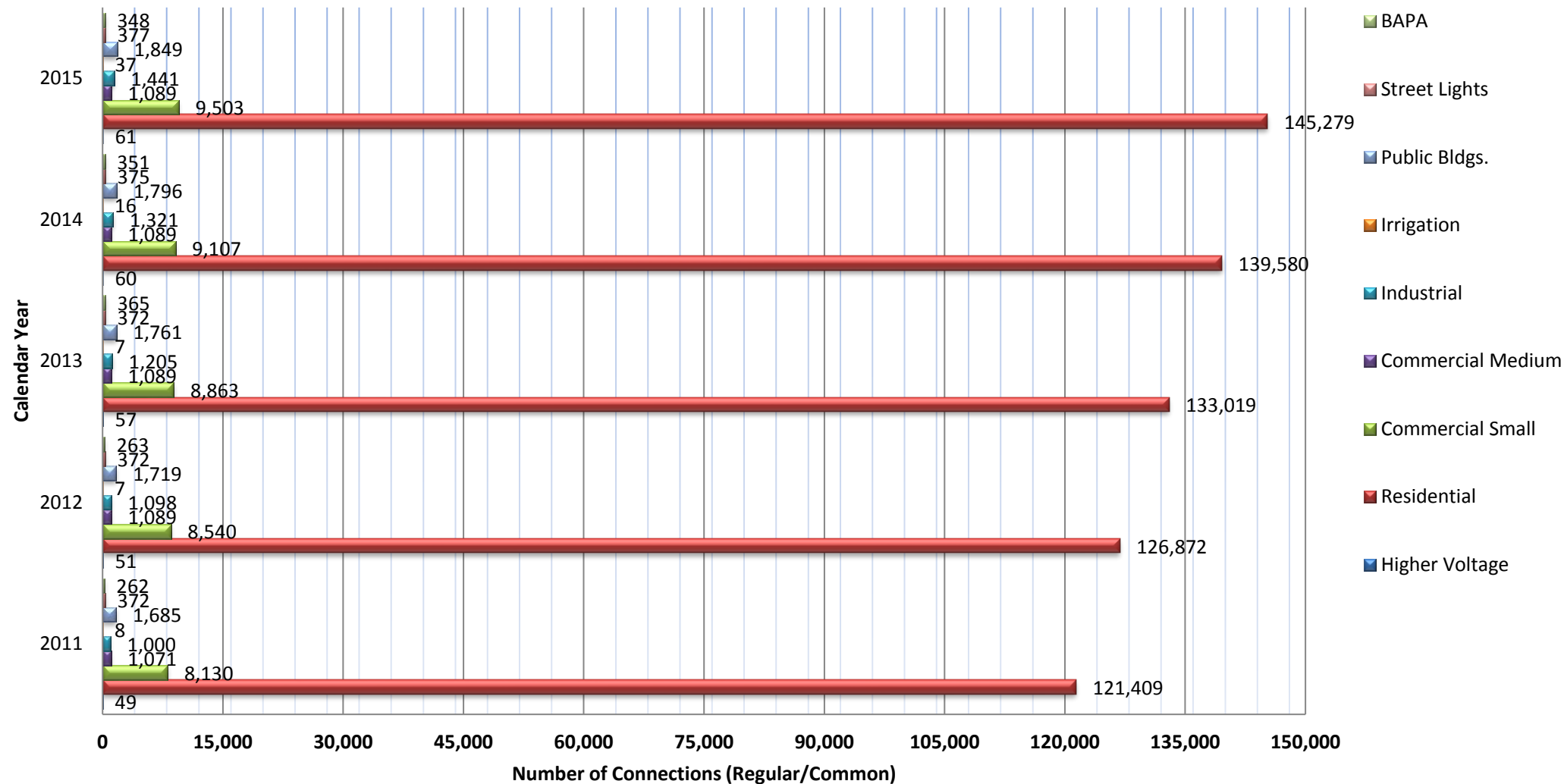
As can be seen from the data submitted by PENELCO, all kinds of connections/ consumers registered upward trend from year 2011-2015.

**Table F.15**  
**STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION BY TYPE OF CONSUMER**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

Calendar Year	Number of Connections (REGULAR/COMMON)								BAPA
	Higher Voltage	Residential	Commercial Small	Commercial Medium	Industrial	Irrigation	Public Bldgs.	Street Lights	
2011	49	121,409	8,130	1,071	1,000	8	1,685	372	262
2012	51	126,872	8,540	1,089	1,098	7	1,719	372	263
2013	57	133,019	8,863	1,089	1,205	7	1,761	372	365
2014	60	139,580	9,107	1,089	1,321	16	1,796	375	351
2015	61	145,279	9,503	1,089	1,441	37	1,849	377	348

Source: PENELCO

**Figure 6.6**  
**Status of Electrification by Type of Consumer**  
**Province of batangas**  
**CY 2011-2015**



## ***WATER RESOURCES AND WATER SUPPLY***

The major source of water supply in the province is the ground water through wells. Spring offers a convenient source of water supply in distant or isolated barangays. All the municipalities and city in the province have their respective water supply systems which take charge of water supply distribution through piped system with individual household connections.

The domestic water supplies are generally provided by the following: for rural areas, Level I (artesian wells); for urban areas, Level II (community faucet); and Level III (individual household connection).

The urban population is being served with water by means of a combination of Level I, II and III schemes.

The operation and maintenance of water supply facilities are under the responsibility and supervision of Water District and the Barangay Councils which maintain some Level III facilities.

## ***IRRIGATION***

The National Irrigation Authority (NIA) is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the National Irrigation System (NIS). The Communal Irrigation System (CIS) although financed by NIA is operated and maintained by the Irrigators Association.

**Table F.16**  
**PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION COVERAGE**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

Calendar Year	NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM (NIS)				COMMUNAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM (CIS)										TOTAL			
	Potential Irrigable Area	No. of System	Service Area		Potential Irrigable Area	Reservoir		Gravity		Pump		Total			Potential Irrigable Area	No. of System	Service Area	
			Actual Area	% Pot'l.		No. of System	Service Area	No. of System	Service Area	No. of Units (s)	Service Area	No. of System	Service Area	% Pot'l.			Actual Area	% Pot'l.
2011	863	1	863	100%	10,840.84			92	5741.76	306	983.09	92	6,724.85	62%	11,703.84	95	7,587.85	65%
2012	863	1	749	87%	10,874.79			102	7000.75	306	983.09	102	7,983.84	73%	11,737.79	95	8,732.84	74%
2013	1,090	1	863	79%	13,860.00			102	9527.55	306	983.09	102	10,510.64	76%	14,950.00	95	11,373.64	76%
2014	1,090	1	749	69%	10,993.27			101	7000.75	306	983.09	101	7,983.84	73%	12,173.37	94	8,732.84	72%
2015	1,090	1	749	69%	11,084.27			101	7000.75	306	983.09	101	7,983.84	72%	12,173.37	94	8,732.84	72%

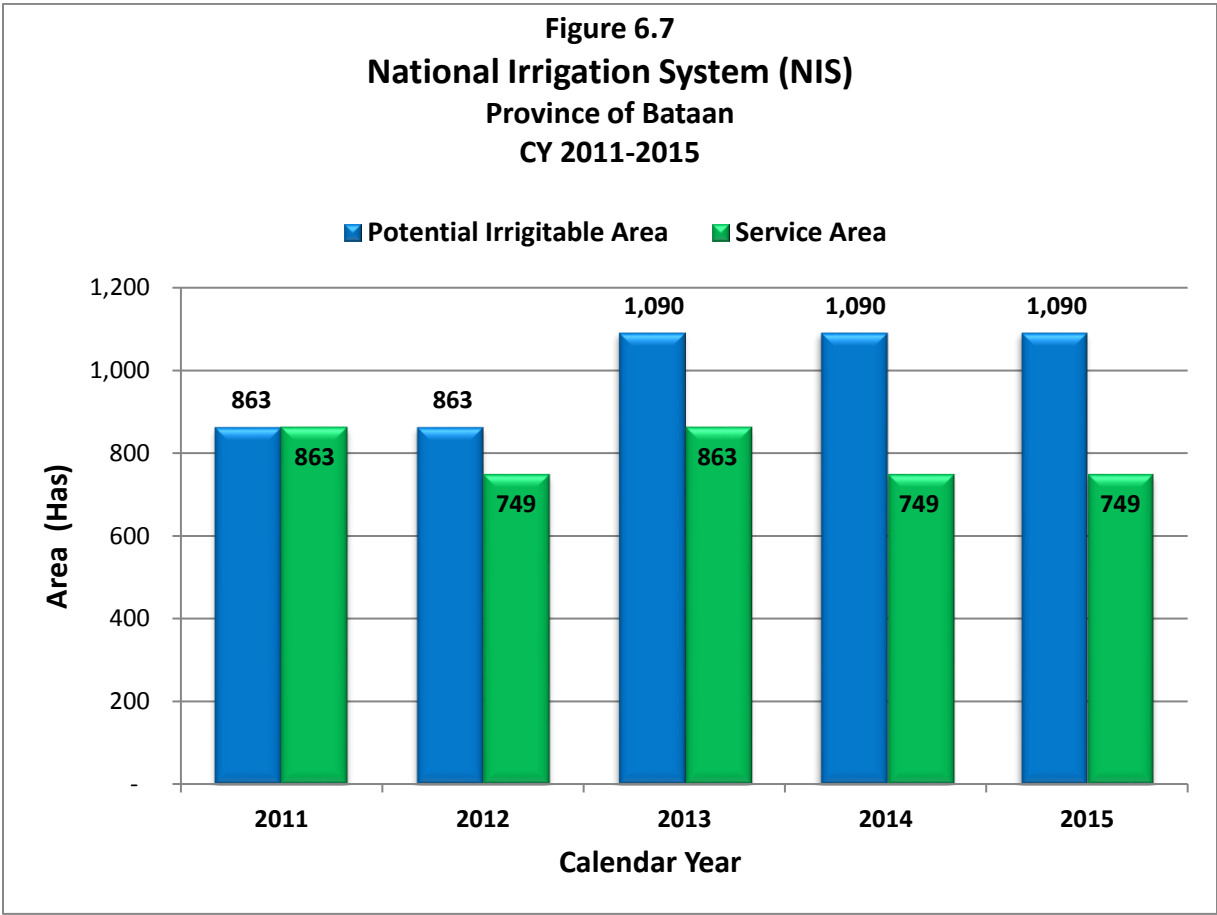
Source: PSWDO-Bataan

The NIS has only one system namely Colo/Layac/Balsik RIS servicing the towns of Dinalupihan and Hermosa and had a service area of 749 hectares as of year 2015 which was 69% of the potential irrigable area. This was way lower than in records of year 2011 where there was a 100% coverage. Such reduction was brought about by a decrease in the service area from 863 hectares in 2011 to 749 hectares in year 2015 together with an increase in the potential irrigable area from 863 to 1,090 hectares.

Table F.17  
PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION COVERAGE (National Irrigation System)  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM (NIS)		
Calendar Year	Potential Irrigitable Area	Service Area
2011	863	863
2012	863	749
2013	1,090	863
2014	1,090	749
2015	1,090	749

Soure: NIA



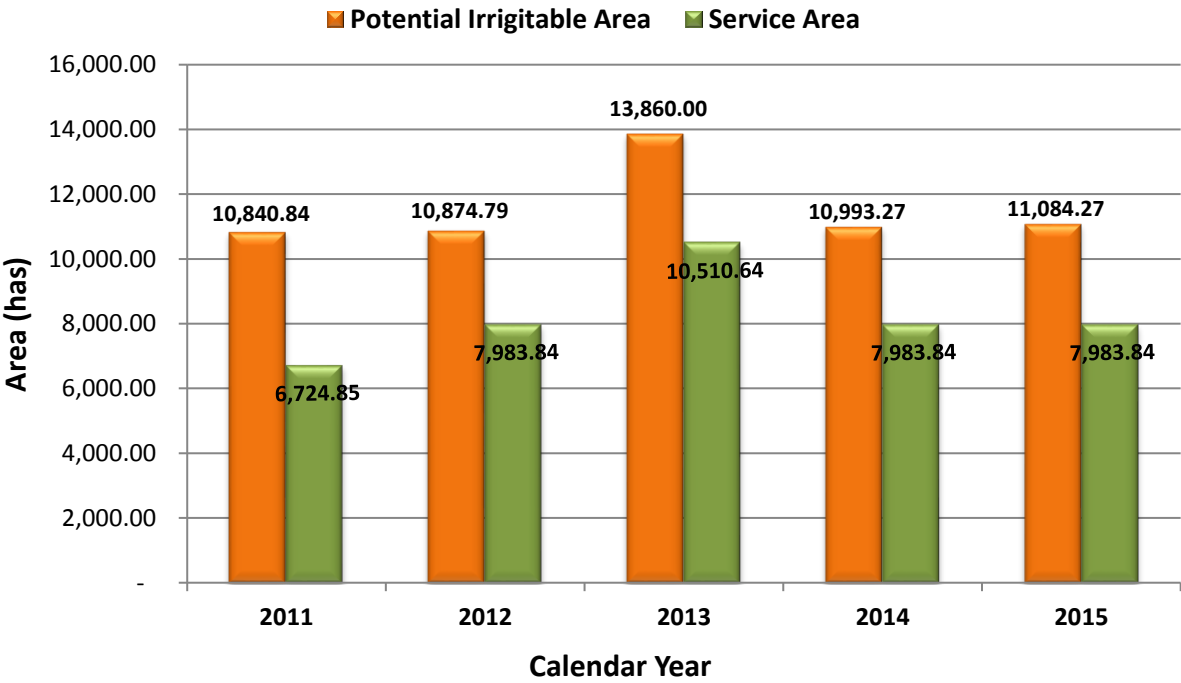
The CIS on the other hand had service area of 7, 983.84 hectares in year 2015 or 72% of the 11,084.27 hectares potential irrigable area. This comprised a 10% increase from the former 62% in 2011.

**Table F.18**  
**PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION COVERAGE (Commercial Irrigation)**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

COMMUNAL IRRIGATION SYSTEM (CIS)		
Calendar Year	Potential Irrigable Area	Service Area
2011	10,840.84	6,724.85
2012	10,874.79	7,983.84
2013	13,860.00	10,510.64
2014	10,993.27	7,983.84
2015	11,084.27	7,983.84

Source: NIA

**Figure 6.8**  
**Communal Irrigation System (CIS)**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**CY 2011-2015**

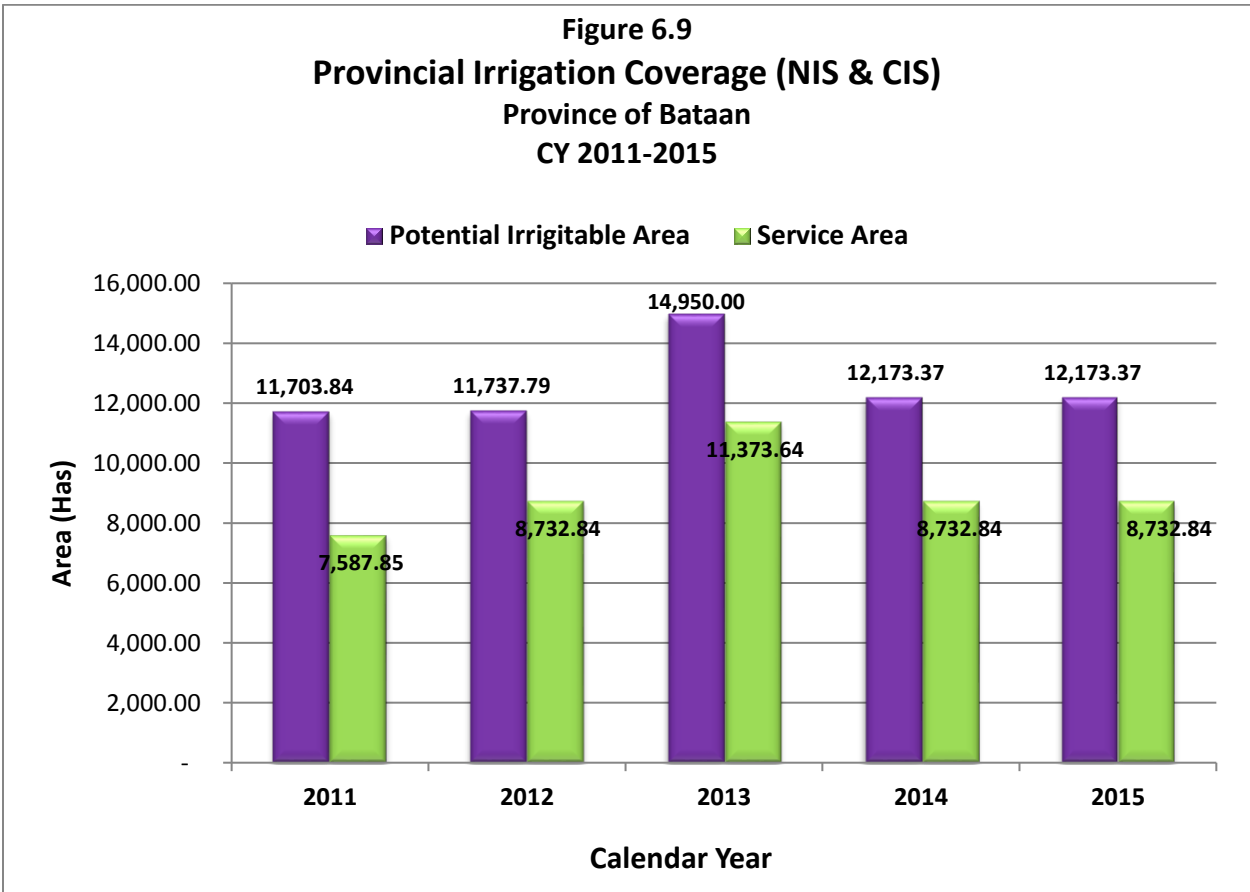


Overall, the actual area service by both the CIS and NIS was 8,732.84 hectares as of year 2015 or 6.36% of the province’s land area. This was also 7% higher than that of 2011 which was 62%.

Table F.19  
PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION COVERAGE (NIS & CIS)  
Province of Bataan  
CY 2011-2015

Provincial Irrigation Coverage (NIS & CIS)		
Calendar Year	Potential Irrigitable Area	Service Area
2011	11,703.84	7,587.85
2012	11,737.79	8,732.84
2013	14,950.00	11,373.64
2014	12,173.37	8,732.84
2015	12,173.37	8,732.84

Source: NIA



## ***FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE***

The flood control facility in the province includes dike, revetment and drainage mains while the drainage facilities are consists of cross and lateral drainage canals, esteros, waterways and cut-off channels.

Losses in crops and properties due to annual inundation will be minimized with the setting up of integrated flood control system and dredging project in the strategic location specially in towns of Dinalupihan, Hermosa, and Orani.

Flood control projects can also be installed along the rivers which are assessed to critically damage adjacent low lying areas by inundation caused by scouring and siltation. Revetment and dikes are provided at riverbanks to serve as protection from scouring and even possible erosion.



7. EDUCATION AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

EDUCATION

Formal education in the province is provided by public and private schools in all levels starting from pre-elementary up to post-graduate level.

Pre-Elementary Schools Enrollment

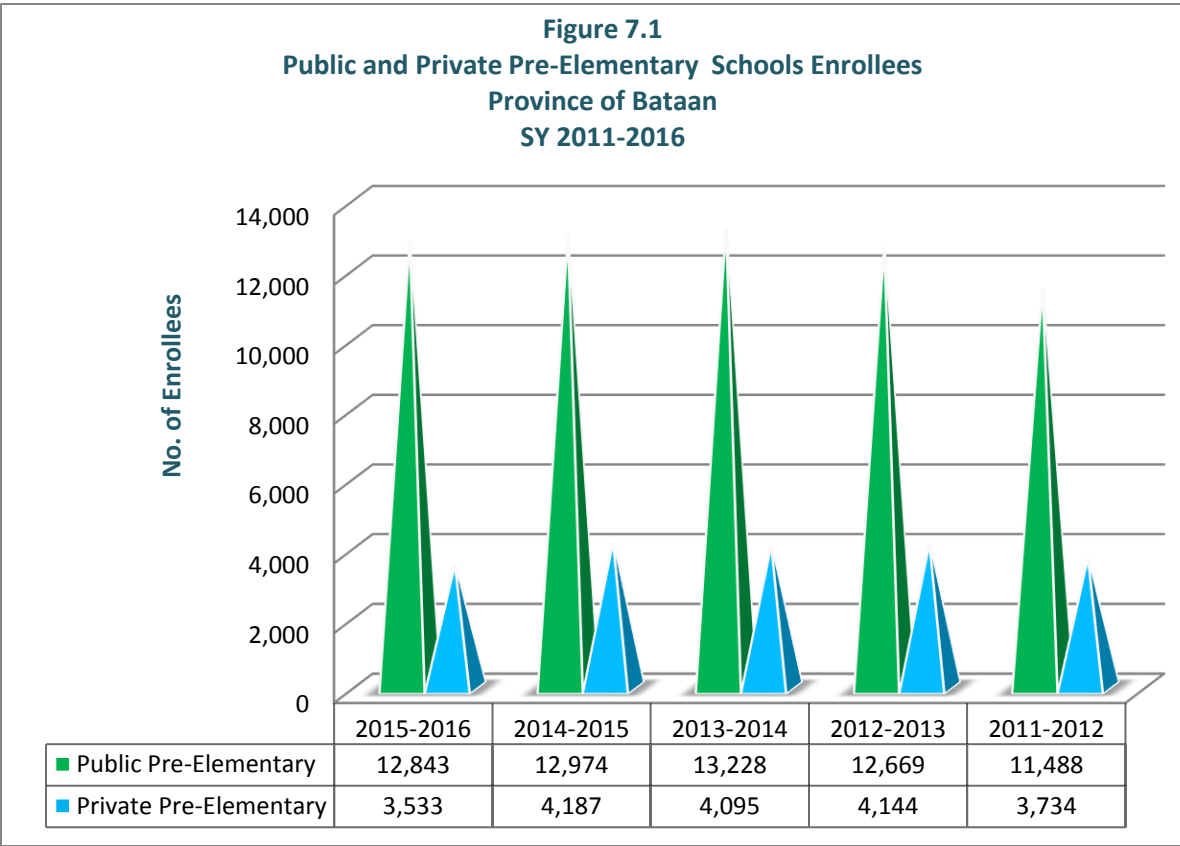
In SY 2015-2016, pre-elementary education in the province of Bataan was offered in 185 public schools and 79 private schools. From SY 2011-2012 up to SY 2014-2015, enrolment in public pre-elementary demonstrated an upward trend however the following school year 2015-2016 registered drop of 1%.

Table G.1  
Public and Private Pre-Elementary Schools Enrollees  
Province of Bataan  
SY 2011-2016

School Year	Public Pre-Elementary		Private Pre-Elementary		Total	
	No. of Schools	Enrollees	No. of Schools	Enrollees	No. of Schools	Enrollees
2015-2016	185	12,843	79	3,533	264	16,376
2014-2015	185	12,974	80	4,187	265	17,161
2013-2014	185	13,228	83	4,095	268	17,323
2012-2013	184	12,669	81	4,144	265	16,813
2011-2012	179	11,488	70	3,734	249	15,222

Source: DepEd-Bataan/City DepEd

On the other hand, private pre-elementary enrolment illustrated a fluctuation of trend over the 5 school year period. The latest school year registered a 16% decrease in number of enrollment from 4,187 to 3,533 private pre-elementary enrollees.



Elementary and Secondary Education

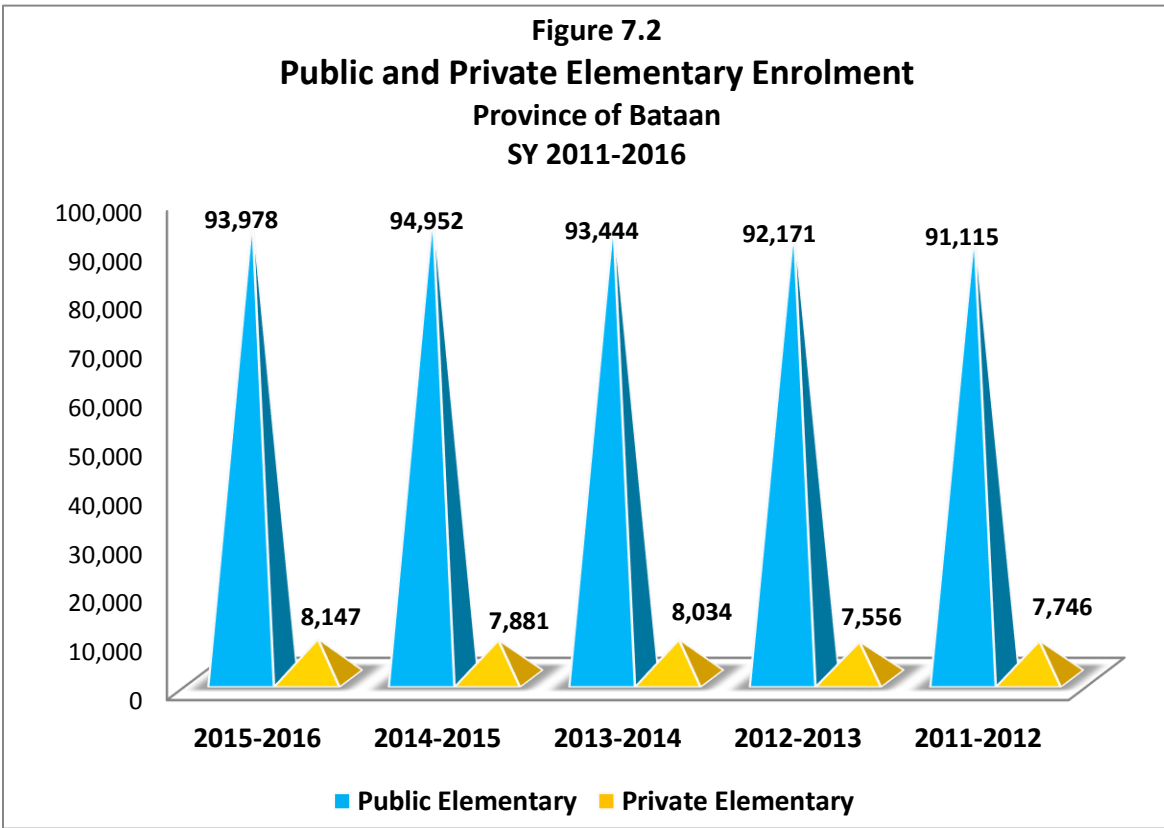
Elementary Schools Enrollees and Graduates

In SY 2015-2016, there were already 185 public schools offering elementary education in the province. A total of 93,978 enrollees was also registered in the same school year. From SY 2011-2012 up to SY 2014-2015, elementary enrolment established a steady uptrend, but it ended in SY 2015-2016 when a minimal decrease of 1% was registered.

Table G.2  
Public and Private Elementary Schools Enrollees  
Province of Bataan  
SY 2011-2016

School Year	Public Elementary		Private Elementary		Total	
	No. of Schools	Enrollees	No. of Schools	Enrollees	No. of Schools	Enrollees
2015-2016	185	93,978	61	8,147	246	102,125
2014-2015	185	94,952	64	7,881	249	102,833
2013-2014	185	93,444	60	8,034	245	101,478
2012-2013	186	92,171	60	7,556	246	99,727
2011-2012	185	91,115	53	7,746	238	98,861

Source: DepEd-Bataan/City DepEd



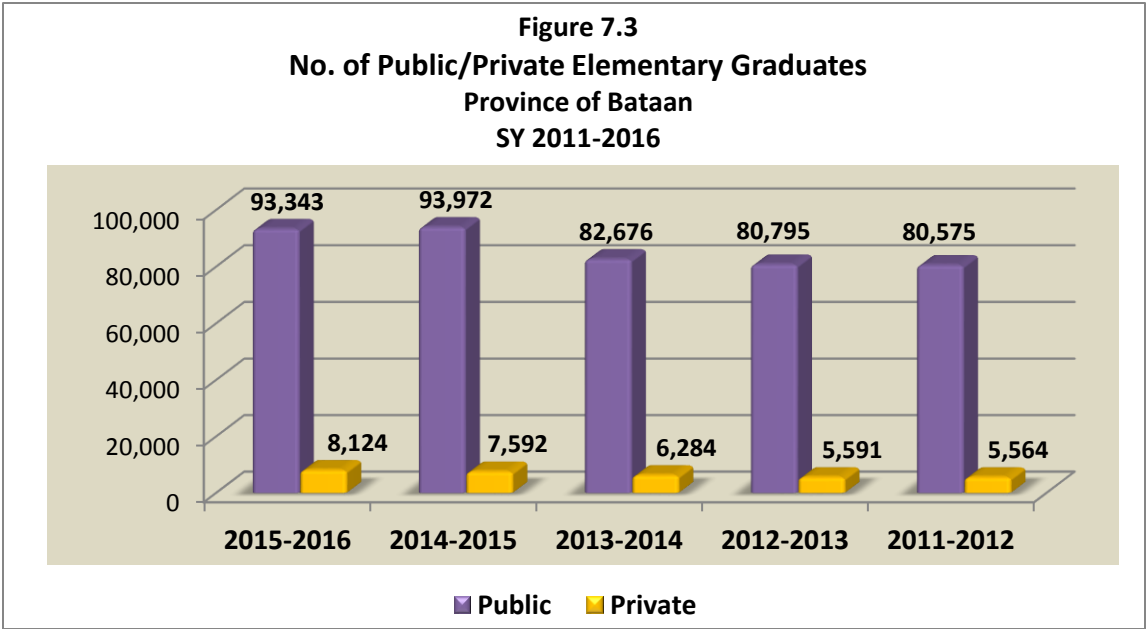
As for the private elementary schools and in SY 2015-2016, 61 private elementary schools in the province registered a total of 8,147 enrollees. Although there was fluctuating trend in the 5-year period of the annual enrolment, overall, a 5.2% increase was registered from SY 2011-2012 up to SY 2015-2016.

On the other hand, the number of public elementary graduates registered an uptrend from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2014-2015 with 17% increase from the baseline year. However the trend ended as the number of graduates dropped by 629 in SY 2015-2016. The number of private elementary graduates registered a steady uptrend from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016 with 46% overall increase from the baseline year. In total, the number of graduates from public and private elementary schools registered an increasing trend from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2014-2015 with 18% increase but a slight decrease of 97 graduates in SY 2015-2016 (See Table G.3)

**Table G.3**  
**No. of Public/Private Elementary Graduates**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**SY 2011-2016**

School Year	No. of Graduates		
	Elementary		Total
	Public	Private	
2015-2016	93,343	8,124	101,467
2014-2015	93,972	7,592	101,564
2013-2014	82,676	6,284	88,960
2012-2013	80,795	5,591	86,386
2011-2012	80,575	5,564	86,139

Source: DepEd-Bataan/City DepEd



**Table G.4**  
**Public and Private Elementary Schools**  
**Enrolment and Graduates**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**SY 2015-2016**

Grade Level	Public		Private		Total	
	Enrolment	Graduates	Enrolment	Graduates	Enrolment	Graduates
Grade I	14,556	14,346	1,500	1,503	16,056	15,849
Grade II	16,318	16,183	1,473	1,469	17,791	17,652
Grade III	16,107	16,029	1,362	1,344	17,469	17,373
Grade IV	16,157	16,099	1,312	1,310	17,469	17,409
Grade V	15,964	15,834	1,292	1,294	17,256	17,128
Grade VI	14,876	14,852	1,208	1,204	16,084	16,056
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,978</b>	<b>93,343</b>	<b>8,147</b>	<b>8,124</b>	<b>102,125</b>	<b>101,467</b>

Source: DepEd Bataan/City DepEd

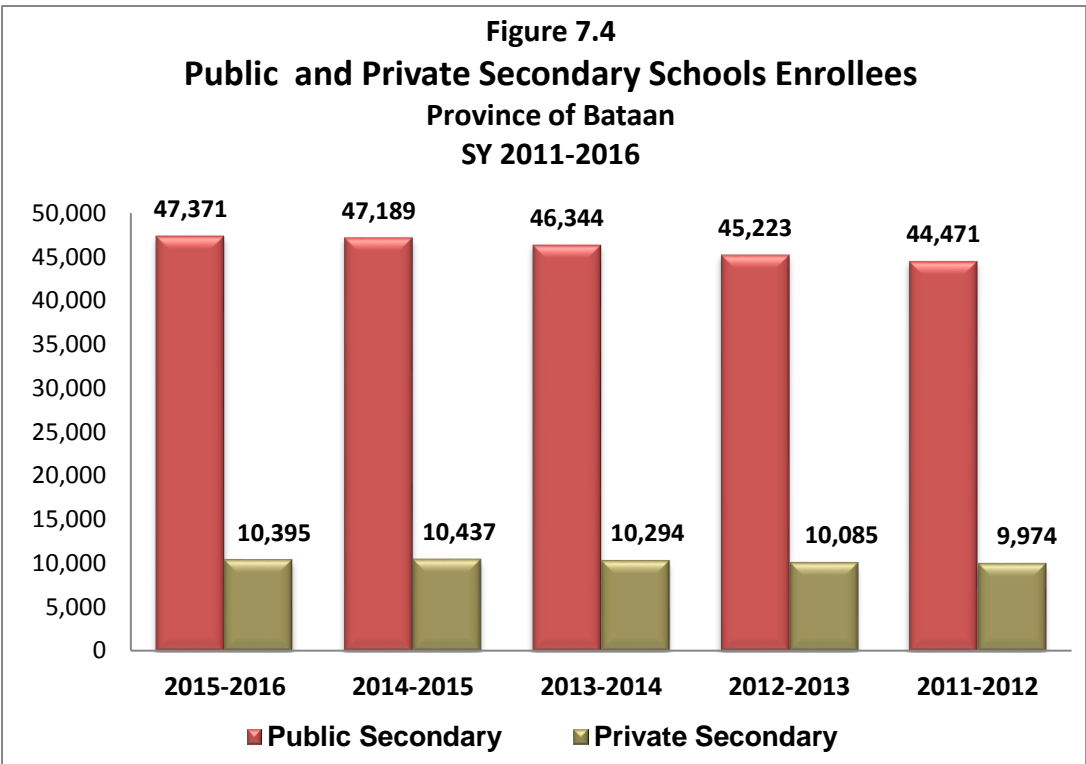
Secondary Schools Enrollees and Graduates

In SY 2015-2016, public secondary schools registered a total of 47,371 enrollees. Annual enrolment from SY 2011-2016 illustrates an increasing trend with 6.53% rise within 5-school year period. From SY 2011-2016 to SY 2015-2016, private secondary schools also registered an upward trend however a minimal decrease was recorded in SY 2015-2016 with .4% drop in number of private secondary school enrollees.

Table G.5  
Public and Private Secondary Schools Enrollees  
Province of Bataan  
SY 2011-2016

School Year	Public Secondary		Private Secondary		Total	
	No. of Schools	Enrollees	No. of Schools	Enrollees	No. of Schools	Enrollees
2015-2016	40	47,371	37	10,395	77	57,766
2014-2015	42	47,189	37	10,437	79	57,626
2013-2014	38	46,344	34	10,294	72	56,638
2012-2013	37	45,223	33	10,085	70	55,308
2011-2012	36	44,471	32	9,974	68	54,445

Source: DepEd-Bataan/City DepEd

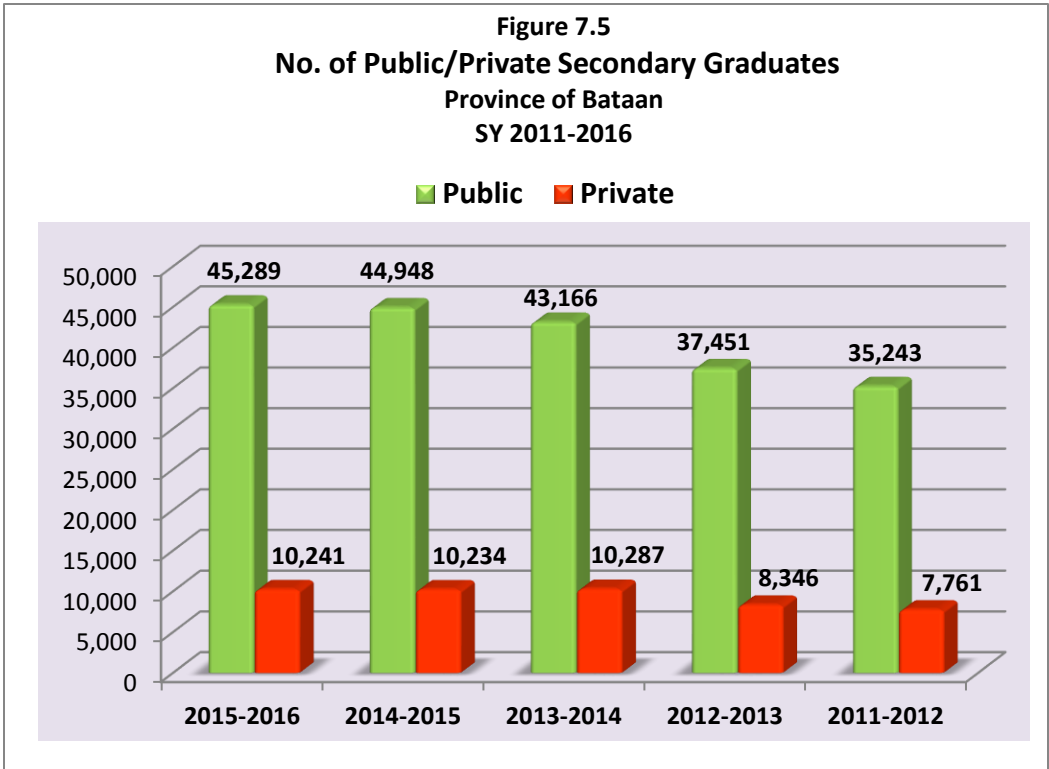


The number of graduates in public secondary schools in Bataan registered an uptrend from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016 with 28% overall increase from the baseline year. On the other hand, the trend of number of graduates in private secondary schools in Bataan demonstrated an increasing trend from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2013-2014 with 33% increase from the baseline year. However, it registered a slight decrease of 53 graduates for SY 2014-2015. In SY 2015-2016 it recorded a decrease again of 7 graduates. Overall it registered 32% increase from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016. In total, the number of public and private secondary graduates in Bataan registered 4% increase from SY 2013-2014 to SY 2015-2016 and 29% increase from the baseline year SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016. (See Table G.6)

**Table G.6**  
**No. of Public/Private Secondary Graduates**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**SY 2011-2016**

School Year	No. of Graduates		
	Secondary		Total
	Public	Private	
2015-2016	45,289	10,241	55,530
2014-2015	44,948	10,234	55,182
2013-2014	43,166	10,287	53,453
2012-2013	37,451	8,346	45,797
2011-2012	35,243	7,761	43,004

Source: DepEd-Bataan/City DepEd



**Table G.7**  
**Public and Private Secondary Schools**  
**Enrolment and Graduates**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**SY 2015-2016**

Year Level	Enrolment		Graduates		Total	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Enrolment	Graduates
First Year	13,243	2,685	12,421	2,630	15,928	15,051
Second Year	12,291	2,569	11,617	2,494	14,860	14,111
Third Year	11,609	2,581	11,031	2,561	14,190	13,592
Fourth Year	10,228	2,560	10,220	2,556	12,788	12,776
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,371</b>	<b>10,395</b>	<b>45,289</b>	<b>10,241</b>	<b>57,766</b>	<b>55,530</b>

Source: DepEd Bataan/City DepEd

Classroom-Student Ratio

In SY 2015-2016, number of classrooms in public elementary schools summed up to 2,356 while enrolment registered a total of 94,059 pupils. With number of classroom to student ratio of 1:37, the province therefore met the standard measure in national level of 1 classroom is to 40 students. With consistent ratio from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016, Bataan province proved to have an adequate learning environment for its students in elementary level.

Table G.8  
Public Elementary and Public Secondary Enrollees and No. of Classroom  
Province of Bataan  
SY 2011-2016

School Year	Elementary		Secondary	
	Enrollees	No. of Classroom	Enrollees	No. of Classroom
2015-2016	94,059	2,536	47,371	1,090
2014-2015	94,952	2,920	47,189	1,229
2013-2014	93,444	2,667	46,344	995
2012-2013	92,171	2,457	45,223	944
2011-2012	91,115	2,496	44,471	876

Source: DepEd-Bataan/City DepEd

On the other hand, number of classrooms in public secondary schools summed up to 1,090 while enrolment registered a total of 47,371 pupils, both in SY 2015-2016. Number of classroom to student ratio was 1:43, which slightly exceeded the standard ratio mentioned above. Ratios in SY 2011-2012 up to SY 2013-2014 also exceeded the required standard except in SY 2014-2015 when the registered figure conformed to the national standard for classroom-student ratio.

Teacher- Pupil Ratio

The province achieved an average teacher-pupil ratio of 1:36 in public elementary schools for SY 2015-2016. The range of teacher-pupil ratio in last four school years was from 1:34 to 1:37. Lower ratio was registered by private elementary schools with 1:14 in SY 2014-2015 and range of 1:14 to 1:19 from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2014-2015.

Table G.9  
Public and Private School Teachers in both Elementary and Secondary Schools  
Province of Bataan  
SY 2011-2016

School Year	Number of Elementary Teachers				Number of Secondary Teachers			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Enrollees	Teacher	Enrollees	Teacher	Enrollees	Teacher	Enrollees	Teacher
2015-2016	94,059	2,536	47,371	1,090	94,059	2,536	47,371	1,090
2014-2015	94,952	2,920	47,189	1,229	94,952	2,920	47,189	1,229
2013-2014	93,444	2,667	46,344	995	93,444	2,667	46,344	995
2012-2013	92,171	2,457	45,223	944	92,171	2,457	45,223	944
2011-2012	91,115	2,496	44,471	876	91,115	2,496	44,471	876

Source: DepEd-Bataan/City DepEd

In SY 2015-2016, public and private secondary schools had teacher-pupil ratio of 1:30 and 1:27, respectively. As can be seen from Table G.9, the standard ratio of 1:40 for Grade 1 and 2 and 1:45 for Grade 3 to high school was successfully achieved by the province. This means that the province has enough number of elementary and secondary teachers to serve the growing student population.

### Tertiary Education

#### Tertiary Schools, Enrollees and Graduates

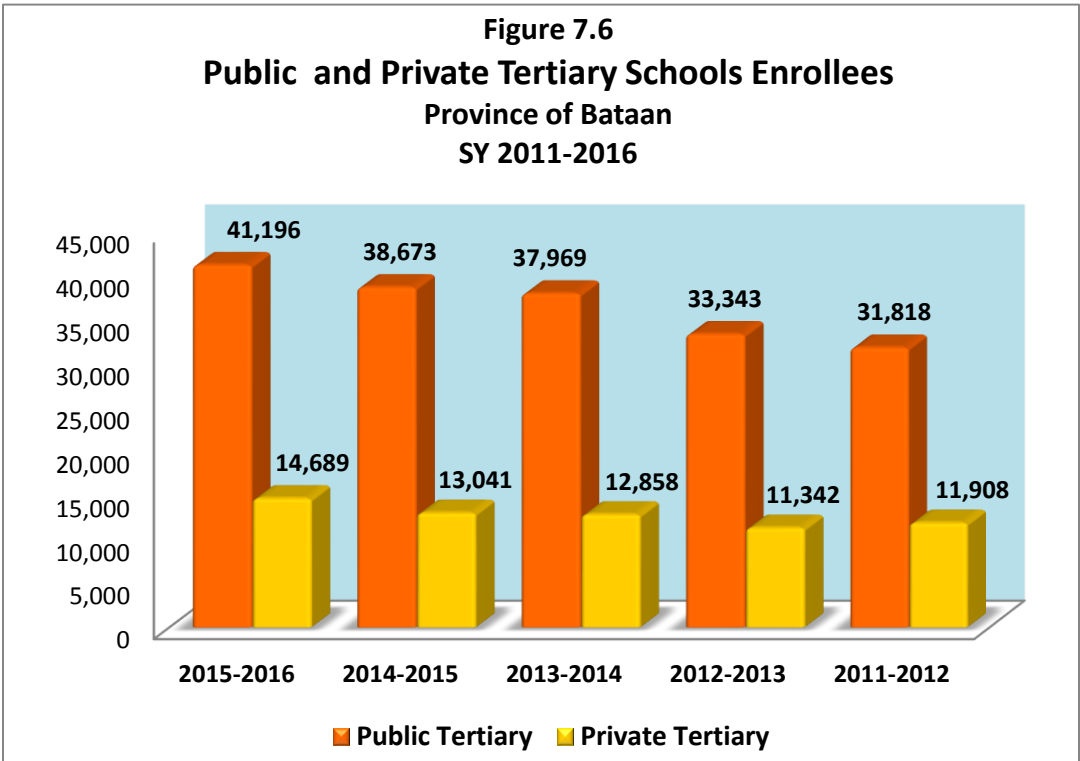
Number of enrollees in public tertiary schools climbed up from 31,818 in SY 2011-2012 to 41,196 in SY 2015-2016 or a 29% overall increase in enrollment in nine (9) state colleges and universities of the province. Number of enrollees in all levels of private tertiary schools also increased by 23% with 11,908 enrollees in SY 2011-2012 to 14,689 enrollees in SY 2015-2016 except in SY 2012-2013 where a 5% decreased was recorded.

Annual trend shows the upward pattern of combined years in both the public and private tertiary level enrolment.

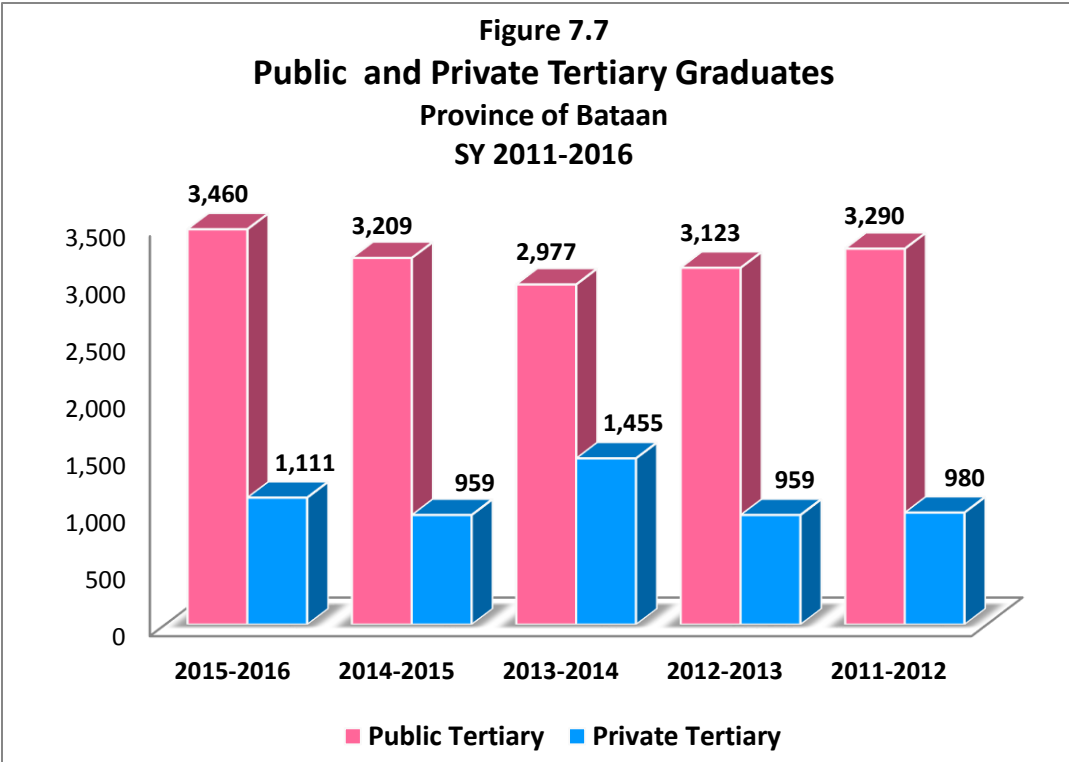
**Table G.10**  
**Public and Private Tertiary Schools Enrollees and Graduates**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**SY 2011-2016**

School Year	Public Tertiary			Private Tertiary		
	No. of Schools	Enrollees All Level	Graduates	No. of Schools	Enrollees All Level	Graduates
2015-2016	9	41,196	3,460	10	14,689	1,111
2014-2015	9	38,673	3,209	10	13,041	959
2013-2014	9	37,969	2,977	11	12,858	1,455
2012-2013	9	33,343	3,123	11	11,342	959
2011-2012	9	31,818	3,290	12	11,908	980

Source: Public & Private Tertiary Schools  
 Note: Enrolment Double Counting - sum of 1<sup>st</sup> Sem & 2<sup>nd</sup> Sem Enrollees



Number of graduates of public tertiary schools in the province illustrates a fluctuating trend with total decline of 10% from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2013-2014, increased of 8% in SY 2014-2015 and rise again of 8% in SY 2015-2016. Overall it registered a 5% increase from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016.



Likewise, number of graduates of private tertiary schools in the province demonstrates a fluctuating trend with decrease of 2% from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2012-2013 increase of 52% in SY 2013-2014 but a decrease of 34% in SY 2014-2015 and increase again of 16% in SY 2015-2016. Overall it registered a 13% increase from baseline year of SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016.

**Tertiary Graduates by Discipline**

As can be seen in Table G.11, among the registered graduates on hand, those who graduated with two-year course dominated all the disciplines offered by the tertiary schools in the province of Bataan with 3,282 total graduates in SY 2011-2016 or 15% of the total percent share. Those who graduated with the degree of Associate in Computer Technology have the highest record under the said discipline with 506 graduates from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016.

Graduates under the disciplines of Education and Teacher Training, Business Administration and Related Courses and Engineering also got significant percent share with 13%, 13% and 11% respectively. Under the discipline of Engineering, majority comes from those who graduated with degree in Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering with 544 heads from SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016.

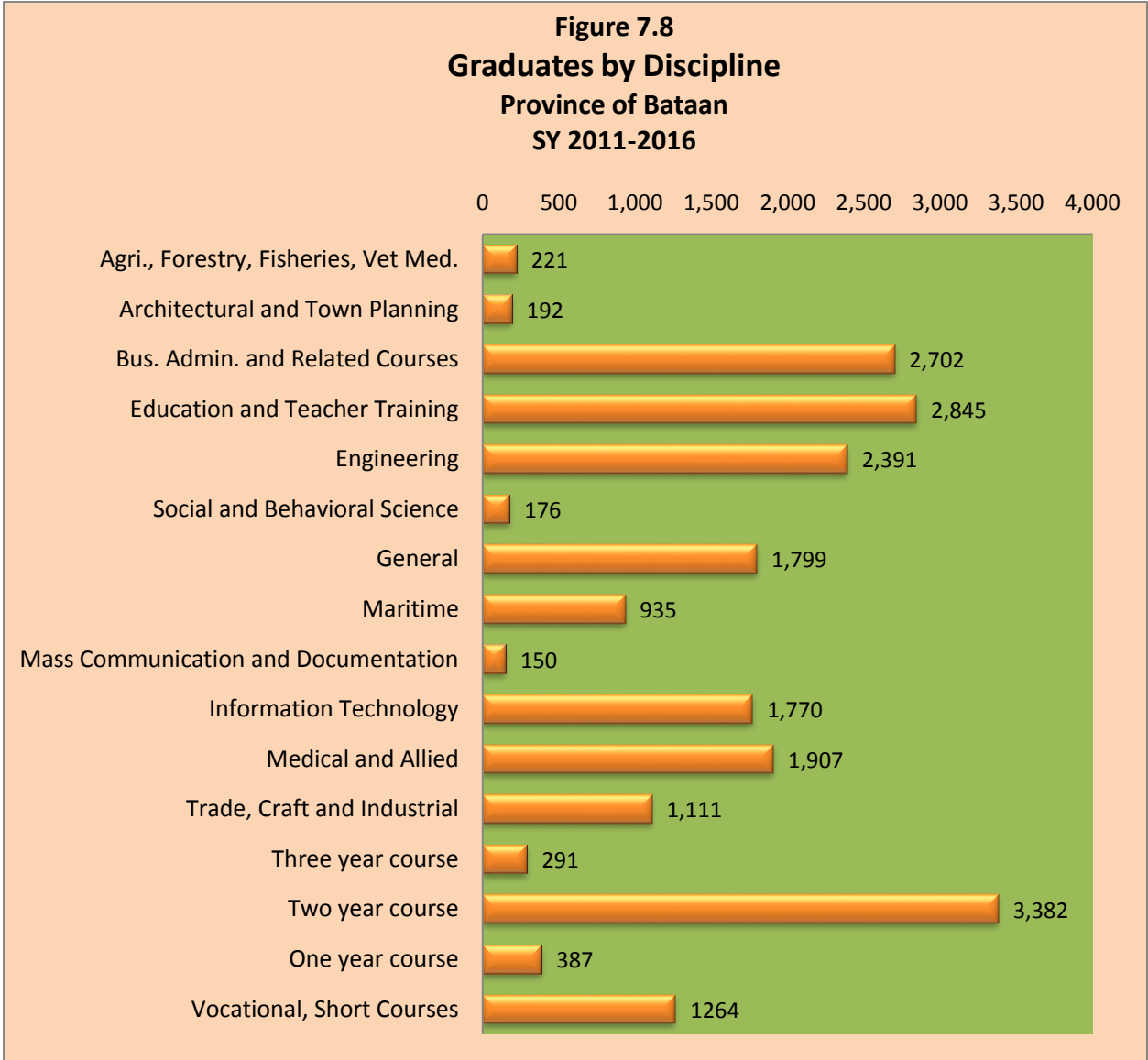
On the other hand, disciplines with the least number of graduates being produced by the tertiary schools in the province of Bataan in the same period of school year mentioned above are Mass Communication and Documentation, Social & Behavioral Science and Architectural and Town Planning with 150, 176 and 192 produced graduates, respectively or with 0.1% percent share each to the total number of graduates with specified disciplines. (See Table G.11)



**Table G. 11**  
**Graduates by Discipline**  
**Province of Bataan**  
**SY 2011-2016**

Agri., Forestry, Fisheries, Vet Med.	221
Architectural and Town Planning	192
Bus. Admin. and Related Courses	2,702
Education and Teacher Training	2,845
Engineering	2,391
Social and Behavioral Science	176
General	1,799
Maritime	935
Mass Communication and Documentation	150
Information Technology	1,770
Medical and Allied	1,907
Trade, Craft and Industrial	1,111
Three year course	291
Two year course	3,382
One year course	387
Vocational, Short Courses	1264

Source: Public/Private Tertiary Schools



## 8. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Industrialization of Bataan placed a positive net migration rate which resulted to rapid increase in population. The total population of Bataan as of May 2010 was 687,482 persons or increase of 25,329 persons over 2007 census count of 662,153 persons. This registered a growth rate of 2.11% which was 0.28% lower than the rate during 2000-2010. The number of households also rose to 150,090 compared to 139, 125 households in 2007.

As of year 2010, the total occupied housing unit in Bataan was 147,142 which registered an increase of 8.08% from year 2007 and recorded a ratio of 4.67 person per occupied housing unit.

The continuous increase in population put pressure on the government to provide housing for low income earners and marginal groups. Government and private financing institutions are addressing this concern thru Public-Private Partnership Schemes.

At present, the Provincial Government is in planning stage for a socialized housing project intended for government employees and informal settlers. The Bataan Housing and Community Development is located at Brgy. Bagong Silang, Balanga City with an area of 5.63 has. It has 635 lots wherein each lot has an area of 75 sq. m. and 40 sq. m.

Dinalupihan Height Settlement, a housing project with an area of 3.93 has., is an on-going construction since 2012. It has 500 lots and 40 sq. m. per lot develop by Municipality of Dinalupihan and National Housing Authority. The target beneficiaries of this project are informal settlers along Taging-ilog and there are already eighty nine (89) families who occupied their units in the settlement.

Bliss Socialized Housing Project is also on going in the Municipality of Limay with total area of 11.10 hectares. A total of 1,051 informal settlers from the said municipality already benefited from the project amounting to PhP 19.3 million. Those who will avail must pay the price of lot in installment basis.

As for the Balanga City Low Cost Housing Project, the Phase I is also on-going covering the site development located at Brgy. Tenejero, Balanga City, behind Bataan Heroes Memorial College. This a project of city government of Balanga with the cooperation of National Housing Authority (NHA), which will develop in a total of 5 hectares with 635 lots. The area of lot is 4m X 10 m. The allotted budget of the project for Phase 1 is PhP 12M and PhP 18M for Phase II construction of houses. The beneficiaries are the informal settlers along the river bank.

As for the Gawad Kalinga Housing Project, this is located in the municipality of Abucay with allotted 1.7 hectares as counterpart from the LGU. As a Public-Private Partnership project, the fund cost is shouldered by the Couples for Christ Movement with initial fund of PhP 10 million while another PhP 10 million comes from Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) for site development. The project has 115 lots with an area of 70 sq. m. per lot and a floor area of 30 sq. m. for the houses. The beneficiaries are the informal settlers along the riverbanks and coastal areas. In relation to this, there is also a proposed project amounting to PhP 800,000 for Water System.

The Orion Resettlement Project is another socialized housing project located at Sibul II, Daan Pare, Orion with an area of 3 hectares or 168 lots with 70 sq. m. per lot. The project amount is PhP 12M. The beneficiaries are the informal settlers along the river bank and coastal areas.

Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials

Table H.1  
Occupied Housing units by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls and Roof  
Province of Bataan

Censal Year	TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	GALVANIZED IRON/ ALUMINUM	TILE CONCRETE (IRON AND HALF CONC. CLAY TILE)	HALF GALVANIZED IRON AND HALF CONCRETE	WOOD	COGON/NIPA ANAHAW	MAKESHIFT/ SALVAGE IMPROVISED MATERIALS	ASBESTOS/ OTHERS	NOT REPORTED
2010	147,142	128,183	1,174	5,769	1,301	9,419	1,094	179	23
2007	136,143	115,603	735	6,766	1,253	8,463	638	582	2,103
2000	110,925	87,111	911	5,585	1,428	12,810	1,493	703	884

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In year 2000 to 2010, occupied housing units in the province registered an increase of 32.65% from 110,925 to 147,142. Housing units that used galvanized iron/aluminum was greater by 47.15% from 87,111 to 128,123 units, likewise, housing units that used tile concrete (iron and half concrete clay tile) registered an increase of 59.73% from year 2007 to 2010. The half galvanized iron and half concrete decreased by 14.74% from 2007 to 2010. Other housing units that registered increase percent were housing units made of wood with 3.83% and housing units with cogon/nipa anahaw roofing with 11.29% both from year 2007 to 2010 census. On the other hand, housing units that registered decrease percent were units that used asbestos/other materials with significant decrease of 74.54% from year 2000 to 2010. Housing units made of makeshift/salvage improved materials registered fluctuating trend with 57.27% decrease from year 2007 to 2010 and a sudden increase of 71.47% from year 2007 to 2010.

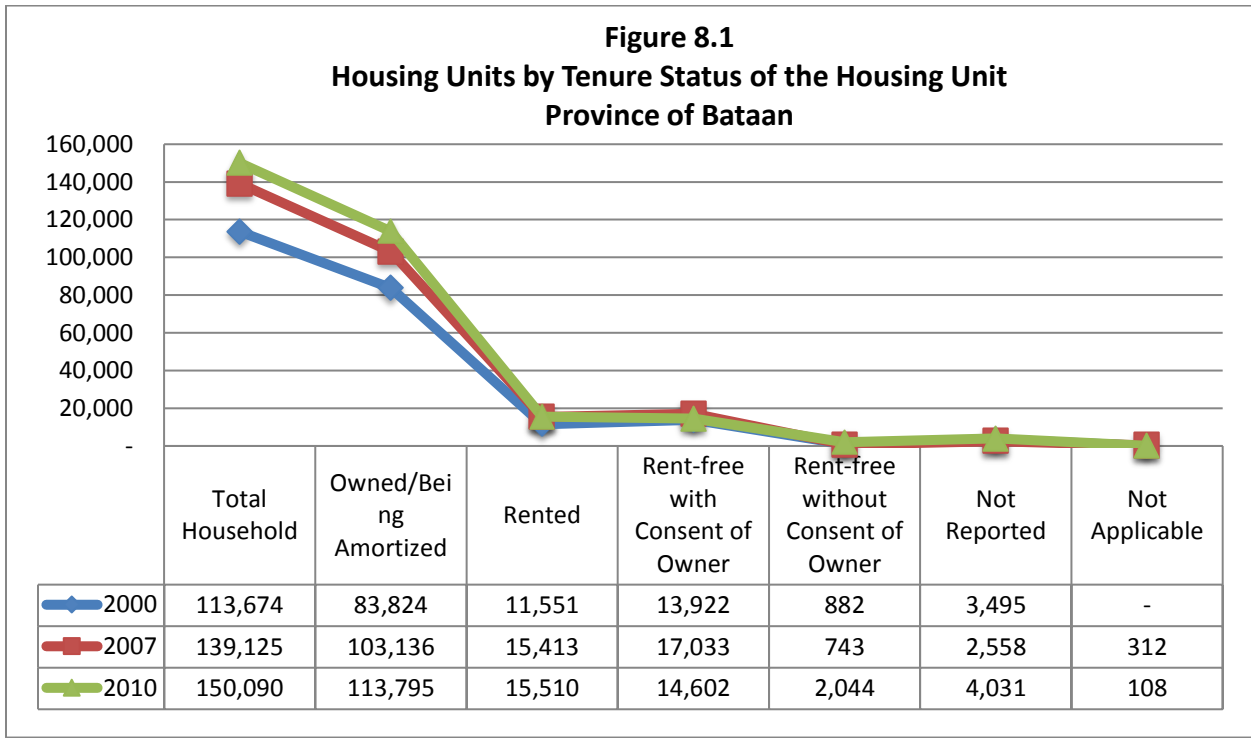
Housing Units by Tenure

Table H.2  
Housing Units by Tenure Status of the Housing Unit  
Province of Bataan

Censal Year	Total Household	Owned/Being Amortized	Rented	Rent-free with Consent of Owner	Rent-free without Consent of Owner	Not Reported	Not Applicable
2000	113,674	83,824	11,551	13,922	882	3,495	-
2007	139,125	103,136	15,413	17,033	743	2,558	312
2010	150,090	113,795	15,510	14,602	2,044	4,031	108

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

As for the Housing Units by Tenure Status, households with units that are owned/being amortized registered uptrend from year 2000 to 2010 with 37.75% increase. Likewise, households with rented housing unit increased from year 2000 to 2010 by 34.27%. In year 2007 to 2010, opposite trend was registered by households with housing units that are rent-free but with consent of owner which declined by 14.28% and households with rent free without the consent of the owner which increased by 175% from 743 to 2,044 units.



As for the Housing Sector, there was still no update posted by The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) with regards to reported data for 2015 Census count.

In summary, the graph on the Housing Units by Tenure Status of the Housing Units, for the last three consecutive census count, 2000, 2007 and 2010, demonstrates uptrend except those housing units which are rent- free with consent of owner which registered a decline from year 2007-2010. Housing units which are not reported for the year 2000 to 2007 decreased by 26.81% while those considered as not applicable decreased by 65.38% in year 2007 to 2010.