

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PROVINCE OF BATANGAS
MUNICIPALITY OF CALATAGAN**



**SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE
OF
CALATAGAN**

MPDC FILE

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I. SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROFILE

1.1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The word “Calatagan” is a derivative of the Tagalog word “latag” and is synonymous to “Kapatagan”. It means a plain or flat portion of land lying between mountains or hills, thus, Calatagan means a large expands of wide plain lands.

At the beginning of the century, record shows there were less than two hundred settlers who chose this flat portion of Batangas because of its agricultural potentials and its proximity to the sea. Archeological researches, however, show that there could have been more people when the Spaniards arrived there in 1890.

The town is the site of the famous historical and archeological “Calatagan Excavations” whose antique pottery and other utensils contributed important facts about the culture and activities of the Filipinos before the coming of the Spaniards. Archeological finds mostly pottery Chinese origin, dug from six large cemeteries and unearthed by archeologists Professor Olov T. R. Janse and Professor Robert B. Fox, as well as conclusion made by Professor H. Otley Bayer, point to the existence of a sizeable pre – Spanish population in this place. The same studies suggest that there was direct Chinese trade by water into Calatagan, and this trade could have centered at a place called Balong – Bato, where an entrance through the reef which surrounds Calatagan, is still presently used by vessels coming from Mindoro and Manila.

The land occupied by the Municipality of Calatagan used to be known as Hacienda de Calatagan; it was acquired by Don Domingo Roxas from the Spanish crown in 1829. The successors, Don Pedro P. Roxas and Antonio R. Roxas, continued to develop the land. By the first decade of the century, it had progressed sufficiently to become a Municipality in 1911, being an independent entity from its mother town called Balayan.

When the properties of the Roxas family which consisted of the hacienda in Nasugbu and Calatagan were divided among the heirs, the ownership of Hacienda de Calatagan passed on to the family of Don Enrique Zobel whose heir continue to own considerable portions of the original hacienda. However, much of the land was subdivided by Zobel into residential lots, which were sold to the original occupants at prices from 20 to 30 centavos per square meter. The uncultivated southern portions of the property of Don Alfonso Zobel was subdivided into 2.2 hectares parcels and raffled off to bonafide residents of Calatagan at Philippine currency one hundred pesos (Php100.00) per hectare then.

The concept and spirit of the present day land reform program, may be said to have started at Calatagan before the subdivisions were made, as there were no private land ownership while all the lands belonged either to the Roxas or the Zobel then.

In 1943, the barangays of Baha and Talibayog, which were part of Balayan were annexed to Calatagan since surveys showed that they are part of the land titled to the original owner of Hacienda de Calatagan, this added a big idea for the Municipality.

Subsequently, Calatagan continues to progress and develop to give its constituents productive and decent human settlements.

1.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The municipality of Calatagan lies in the southwestern most of the province of Batangas in a peninsula approximately one hundred and ten (110) kilometers south of the City of Manila. It is bounded on the north by the municipalities of Lian and Balayan, on the south by the Verde Island Passage, on the east by Pagapas and Balayan Bays and on the west by South China Sea.

The municipality is located at coordinates 13° 50' latitude and 120° 38' longitude. The seat of the municipal government of the town of Calatagan is exactly one hundred and twenty five (125) kilometers by road from Manila. It is ninety three (93) kilometers from Batangas City, which is the seat of the provincial government.

The western shoreline of the municipality is bounded by reef and relatively shallow water, where low fish corrals are set up. The entrance at Sitio Balong Bato has to go through the barrier of reefs. On eastern side, the entrance is through Balabatican and Punta Buaya. The extreme southern part of the peninsula is similar to most promontories bordering the sea and it is called **Cape Santiago**.

1.2.2 LAND AREA

The municipality has a total land area of 10,527.8890 hectares. It is divided into four (4) urban barangays within the Poblacion and twenty one (21) rural barangays. Refer to Table No. 1.2.2.

**TABLE NO. 1.2.2
AREA BY BARANGAY
Calatagan, Batangas
2001**

BARANGAY	LAND AREA IN HECTARES
Urban	
Poblacion I	224.7981
Poblacion II	69.0487
Poblacion III	289.5999
Poblacion IV	159.7722
SUB-TOTAL	743.2189
Rural	
Bagong Silang	576.4348
Baha	519.8789
Balibago	433.2703
Balitoc	1,034.8377
Biga	855.8998
Bucal	178.3924
Carlosa	412.1261
Carretunan	193.1133
Encarnacion	177.0541
Gulod	288.2892
Hukay	600.1390
Lucuhin	468.3968
Luya	380.0144
Paraiso	656.6373
Quilitisan	273.1872
Real	209.1595
Sambungan	479.6371
Sta. Ana	725.5946
Talibayog	395.8570
Talisay	206.4702
Tanagan	720.2804
SUB-TOTAL	9,784.6701
GRAND TOTAL	10,527.8890

Source: Municipal Assessor's Office, Calatagan, Batangas

Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator's Office

Notation: Barangay II and IV have a disputed area of approximately 63 hectares, more or less.

1.2.3 CLIMATE

The climate in Calatagan is mostly dry and wet during the year. During the rainy season, there is a fairly high degree of precipitation that starts from the latter part of June to early part of September. Due to the fact that it is not lying along the typhoon belt, Calatagan, is usually spared from destructive effect of storms and typhoons.

The climate is generally warm during the months of February, March and April. From May to January, the climate is generally cool. The coolest period occurs in the months of December and January.

On the average, rainy days occur during the period from May to November. Heavy rainfalls occur during the months of July and August with a recorded maximum rainfall of four hundred and eight (408) millimeters and four hundred and two (402) millimeters respectively.

The months of May, June, July and August have the most number of lightning and thunderstorms.

1.2.4 TOPOGRAPHY

The name of municipality, which is Calatagan, is actually a general description of the topography of the municipality. It means a plain or flat portion of land lying between hills or mountains. Except for some portions of the municipality that are coastal, varying from plains to hilly terrain, the rest are generally plain.

The poblacion area has an elevation of seven (7) meters above sea level. The two areas with the highest elevation are Mount San Pedrino on the eastern tip along San Pedrino point and Mount Santiago at the southern tip along Cape Santiago.

Being a peninsula lying along the shores of China Sea and other bodies of water, the shorelines of the municipalities are laced with swamps and marshland that have been converted into fishponds. Nevertheless, coral reefs still abound the area.

The only notable inland body of water is Santiago River.

Zobel highway is a provincial road with concrete pavement that transverses through the peninsula and ends in the municipality. The roads that are very much in good conditions are situated mostly on the western side of the municipality.

The developments introduced and made in the Hacienda Bigaa, owned by the Zobel family, is a major landmark in the area.

The municipality is generally agricultural in nature with sugarcane as the major crop planted.

1.2.5 SLOPES

Slopes range from 0% - 3% to 50% - ABOVE. Majority of the land area has a slope of 0% - 3%. This continues about 49.70% of the total land area.

Highest elevated areas have a slope of 30% - 50% to 50% - ABOVE. These are located at Barangays Talibayog, Hukay, Baha, Luya, Carlota, Real, Sambungan and Encarnacion. Table No. 1.2.5 shows slope area, % of total and location.

**TABLE 1.2.5
SLOPE CLASSIFICATION
CALATAGAN, BATANGAS
2001**

SLOPE CATEGORY LOCATION	LAND AREA IN	% OF TOTAL	LOCATION
[A] 0%-3%. LEVEL TO GENTLY SLOPING	5,232.3608	49.70	DIFFERENT BARANGAYS EXCEPT BIGA, PARAISO, LUYA
[B] 3%-8%. GENTLY SLOPING TO UNDULATING	15.7918	0.15	STA. ANA, TANAGAN AND BAGONG SILANG
[C] 8% - 18%. UNDULATING TO ROLLING	823.2809	7.82	STA. ANA, TANAGAN, POBLACION I,II,III & IV, BIGA, BAHA, TALIBAYOG, SAMBUNGAN & BUCAL
[D] 18% - 30%. ROLLING TO HILLY	2,880.4304	27.36	DIFFERENT BARANGAYS EXCEPT POBLACION I & II, CARLOSA, REAL, ENCARNACION, HUKAY, BAHA AND TALIBAYOG
[E] 30% - 50%. HILLY TO STEEPLY HILLY	1,561.2859	14.83	HUKAY, BAHA, TALIBAYOG, CARLOSA, ENCARNACION
[F] 50% - ABOVE. STEEPLY HILLY TO MOUNTANEOUS	14.7392	0.14	TALIBAYOG
TOTAL	10,527.8890	100.0	

SOURCE: CARTOGRAPHY DIVISION, BUREAU OF SOILS QUEZON CITY

1.2.6 SOILS

As per soil report prepared by the Bureau of Soils for the Province of Batangas, the soil types of Calatagan are the three series namely: Calumpang, Taal and Sibul.

The soil types are Calumpang Clay Loam, Taal Sandy Loam and Sibul Clay Loam.

Calumpang clay loam is brownish gray, hard and compact clay loam. The subsoil is dark gray, stiff and waxy loam to clay. This is found along the northwestern and western shoreline of the municipality facing China Sea. Sugarcane is grown regularly every year on this type of soil but the yield is lower. Proper cultivation and drainage will materially increase the yield per hectare on this type of soil.

Taal sandy loam consists of brownish gray loose and structure-less sandy loam soil ranging in depth from forty (40) to fifty (50) centimeters. In level areas, the surface soil is deeper than in rolling areas. The subsoil consists of two or more layers of volcanic sand and between these layers is the light gray sandy loam soil. The substratum is either light gray volcanic sand or gray volcanic tuff with sands. Corn, upland rice, citrus and other fruit trees are grown on this type of soil. The upland is used for grazing and pastures purposes.

Sibul clay loam is fine and granular, somewhat porous when dry, but sticky when wet. The vegetation of the area is luxuriant, as is always the case of a limestone region. Sugarcane is planted in large quantity along the hillsides. They are prevalently found on the northern and eastern portion of the municipality. Table No. 1.2.6 shows the type of soils and locations.

TABLE NO. 1.2.6
TYPE OF SOIL/AREA/LOCATION
Calatagan, Batangas
2001

TYPE OF SOIL	LAND AREA IN HECTARES	LOCATION
Calumpang Clay Loam	1,063.3168	Balibago, Biga, Carretunan, Lucsuhin, Real, Sambungan
Taal Sandy Loam	282.1475	Shoreline along South China Sea
Sibul Clay Loam	9,182.4247	All Barangays
TOTAL	10,527.8890	

Source: Bureau of Soils, Batangas Provincial Office

1.2.7 LAND CAPABILITY

In Calatagan, lands are classified by the Bureau of Soils into the land capability classes denoted as “Be”, “M” and “De”. These land capability classes are described as follows:

1. Land Capability Class “Be”

These lands are nearly level to sloping and slightly to moderately eroded. Observance of erosion control measure and using easily applied conservation practices are recommended. These are found on the central portion of the municipality at Barangay Bucal, Lucsuhin, Real and Sambungan.

2. Land Capability Class “M”

These lands are steep, very severely to excessively eroded or shallow for cultivation, suited for pasture or forest with effective management and controls. This class comprises the bulk of the municipalities land area.

3. Land Capability Class “De”

These lands are sloping at higher gradients that are characterized as severely eroded. Erosion and fertility are problems. Observe erosion control measures with very carefully soil management, especially good crop rotation and complex conservation practices if the lands are cultivated. These lands, suited for pasture or forest, are situated along the shores.

Table No. 1.2.7 shows the land capability by class, area and location.

**TABLE NO. 1.2.7
LAND CAPABILITY
Calatagan, Batangas
2001**

LAND CLASS	LAND AREA IN HECTARES	LOCATION
Be	1,069.4698	Balibago, Biga, Carretunan, Lucsuhin, Real, Sambungan
De	405.4583	Along the shorelines of South China Sea
M	9,052.9609	All other Barangays
TOTAL	10,527.8890	

Source: Bureau of Soils, Batangas Provincial Office

1.2.8 GEOLOGY/MINERAL RESOURCES

Sedimentary rocks are 3,373.1357 hectares of Recent Alluvium, 2,761.4653 hectares of Pliocene – Pleistocene Mt. Santiago Limestone and 3,865.8408 hectares of Upper Miocene Pliocene Shale and Sandstone, while the Igneous Rock is 527.4472 hectares of Upper Miocene Pliocene Volcanic Agglomerate.

Existing inactive strike-slip fault located at the eastern side of Barangay Tanagan extending to northwest up to Barangay Balibago and existing syncline located at mid-portion of Barangay Bagong Silang extending north up to Barangay Tanagan.

Existing mineral deposits are the following:

MINERAL STATUS	ESTIMATED RESERVE IN METRIC TONS	GRADE OR ANALYSIS	OWNER/ OPERATOR	
ORE RESERVE (1976) (CALATAGAN)	200,000,000	53.70% CaO	SAN FELIPE MINING ASSN.	NOT OPERATING
LIMESTONE ORE RESERVE (BIGA, CALATAGAN)	500,000,00	54.00% CaO	CEFERINO ASCUE	NO RECENT REPORT OF ACTIVITY
LIMESTONE ORE RESERVE (BAHA, CALATAGAN)	5,000,000	54.00% CaO 100.00%	BALAYAN ROCK FACTORY	GEOLOGICAL
BOULDERS, ROCK AGGREGATES, SILICA SAND, AND OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL				

SOURCE: POLITICO SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE MUNICIPALITY OF CALATAGAN YEAR 1978

1.2.9. EXISTING LAND USES

Existing land uses in the municipality consist of built-up areas, tourists attractions, agricultural land, roads, a planned unit development, swamps, fishpond and water bodies and open grasslands.

Table No. 1.2.9.A shows existing land use area per classification.

**TABLE NO. 1.2.9.A
EXISTING LAND USES
Calatagan, Batangas
2001**

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	AREA In Hectares	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL (%)
Built-up Areas	391.6375	3.72%
Urban	(60.1824)	
Rural	(331.4551)	
Tourism	197.9243	1.88%
Agricultural	6,698.0766	63.62%
Industrial	40.0000	0.38%
Roads	143.3610	1.36%
Planned Unit Development	871.0806	8.27%
Swamps, Fishponds and Bodies of Water	417.2529	3.96%
Open Grasslands	1,768.5561	16.81%
TOTAL	10,527.8890	100%

Source: Assessor's Office/Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator

1. BUILT-UP AREAS

Built-up areas are classified into urban and rural areas. These are further classified into residential, commercial, institutional sites, parks and playground, cemetery and dumpsite. Built-up areas aggregate to 391.6375 or 3.72% of the total land area. Urban built-up areas total to 60.1824 hectares while rural area total to 331.4551 hectares.

Table No. 1.2.8.B shows breakdown of built-up areas.

TABLE NO. 1.2.8.B
BREAKDOWN OF BUILT-UP AREAS
Calatagan, Batangas
2001

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	LAND AREA IN HECTARES			PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	
Residential	50.5976	307.2175	357.8151	91.36%
Commercial	2.8718	5.6426	8.5144	2.17%
Institutional	3.5170	18.4181	21.9351	5.60%
Parks and Playground	0.4418	0.1769	0.6187	0.16%
Cemetery	2.3520		2.3520	0.60%
Dumpsites	0.4022		0.4022	0.11%
TOTAL	60.1824	331.4551	391.6375	100.00%

*Urban areas consist of four (4) Poblacion. Barangay Poblacion I, II, III, IV have a total area of 743.2189 hectares.

Source: Assessor's Office

Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator

Actual areas presently devoted to tourism sum up to 197.9243 hectares or 1.88% of the total land area. However, the municipality has great potentials for tourism development.

Agriculture is the largest land use totaling to 6,698.076 hectares with data gathered from the Department of Agriculture. These are areas actually planted with various agricultural crops. These constitute about 63.62% of the total land area.

Roads occupy areas estimated at 143.361 hectares or 1.36% of the total land area. These include national, provincial, municipal and Barangay roads with different width based on the administrative classification.

Hacienda Calatagan and Hacienda Bigaa are considered as planned unit development. Existing development within the area and perceived development plan show a mixed used trend; thus, they are considered to be planned unit development. Land occupied by this haciendas total to 871.0806 hectares constituting about 8.27% of the total land area.

Swamps, fishponds and inland bodies of water total 417.2529 hectares or about 3.96% of the total land area.

Open grasslands total to 1,768.5561 hectares, which covers 16.81% of the total land area.

2. For built-up purpose and urban land requirement, only the detailed land uses are accounted for as presented in Table 1.2.8.B on built-up areas.

3. The Hacienda Calatagan is treated as a planned unit development. This is done to determine the "real" land use utilization figures as well as area requirement per land use for the municipality and the use of its population. Inclusion of land use plan may result in under or over rating the projection estimates for the direct use of the native population. As a planned unit development, the lot shall be developed according to its own development plan, subject to the approval of the local government. The development plan shall be executed in conformity with the municipal land use policies and adjacent land uses; likewise, all necessary permits and clearances shall be obtained prior to development and operation. Internal arrangement of area and site development plan shall be based on the general plan provided compatibility and conformity to the general character of the zone is observed.

4. Corresponding affected land uses such as residential, open grasslands, swamps, fishponds and bodies of water as well as agricultural were duly adjusted.
5. Subsequently, in the general land uses, the broad categories of land uses such as planned unit development, open grasslands, swamps/fishponds/bodies of water and agricultural will also be included. Table 1.2.8.A shows the final existing land use tabulation.
6. In the rural land use column on Table 1.2.8.B on built-up areas, the figures for residential and commercial were also adjusted due to classification of land uses approved by the Sangguniang Bayan. Existing land uses and those within Hacienda Bigaa, similar to that of the Hacienda Calatagan, were considered as planned unit development and corresponding land uses were accordingly adjusted.

The reclassified lands were considered as tourism areas, due to their strategic location and as gleaned from the purpose of such reclassification, they were anchored on tourism potentials of the area. The reclassified land area inside Hacienda Bigaa from part of the planned unit development areas and these were correspondingly deducted from the concerned land use classification.

Finally, Table 1.2.8.A shows the final existing land use data. Data from the Assessor's Office formed the basis of all the statistics and parameters; adjustments were made accordingly in view of the situation or reclassified lands and delineation of planned unit development as explained in paragraph 1.2.8.3.

7. AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN GRASSLANDS

The report from the Department of Agriculture showed that the total land area devoted to crops aggregates to 6,698.0766 hectares only, while data from Assessor's office indicated a larger area measuring up to 8,823.2577 was considered and the remaining from the assessor's data was classified as open grassland.

1.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS

1.3.1 SOCIAL SECTORS

1.3.1.1 DEMOGRAPHY

1.3.1.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The population of a given planning area is considered as a primary factor and a vital consideration in planning. The development needs of an area in terms of spatial dimensions and functions, as well as the level of sector requirements to be provided are primarily determined by its population size and characteristics.

Thus, a basic step in any planning exercise is the conduct of comprehensive demographic study. It shall serve as the take-off point in plan formulation and implementation.

1.3.1.1.2 METHODOLOGY

The population study herein presented is based mainly on official reports of the National Statistics Office supported by the records of the Local Government Unit.

Using the geometric formula, the 1990 and 2000 National Statistics Office reports were utilized as base data for population projections from 2001-2010.

1.3.1.1.3 POPULATION GROWTH

The National Census and Statistics Office conducted the first official census of population in 1903 recording a total of 2,654 persons. The figure continuously increased to 45,068 more than 16 times the increase of the first census report in a span of 97 years or an average annual addition of 437 persons per year.

The average growth rates between 1903 to 1928 and 1960 to 1970 marked the highest growth with the rates of 4.98% and 4.45% respectively. The lowest average growth rates record is 2.14 between 1995-2000.

Refer to Table No. 1.3.1.1.3 for historical growth of population.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.3
HISTORICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION
Calatagan, Batangas
1903-2000**

CENSUS YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	INCREASE IN POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE	AVERAGE GROWTH RATE
1903	2,654	-----	-----	-----
1918	4,636	1,982	74.68%	4.98%
1939	7,710	3,074	66.31%	3.16%
1946	9,620	1,910	24.77%	3.54%
1960	14,457	4,837	50.28%	3.59%
1970	20,889	6,432	44.49%	4.45%
1975	23,648	2,759	13.21%	2.64%
1980	27,578	3,930	16.62%	3.32%
1984	31,187	3,609	13.09%	3.27%
1990	35,543	4,356	13.97%	2.33%
1995	40,707	5,164	14.53%	2.91%
2000	45,068	4,361	10.71%	2.14%
**2001	46,151	1,083	2.40%	2.40%

Source: National Statistics Office Publications on Census of Population 1975, 1990, 2000

**projection.

1.3.1.1.4 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION / DENSITY

The 2001 population of 46,151 is distributed over the twenty five (25) barangays of Calatagan, of which four (4) are urban and twenty one (21) are rural. However, massive concentrations are noticeable within the Poblacion being the institutional and commercial center of the area. Sixteen percent (16%) of the populace settle in the Poblacion. Identified nodal growth barangays are Lucsuhin, Gulod and Talisay.

With a total land area of 10,527.8890 hectares, Calatagan is classified as a low density area with a gross density of four (4) persons per hectare. Urban area has a density of 10 persons per hectare while rural area has a density of four (4) persons per hectare.

Table No. 1.3.1.1.4 shows the urban-rural population distribution and population density by Barangay.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.4
URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION
DENSITY BY BARANGAY
CALATAGAN, BATANGAS
2000-2001

BARANGAY	AREA IN HECTARES	POPULATION			DENSITY
		2000	RATIO TO TOTAL	**2001	
I. URBAN					
1. Barangay I	224.7981	2,905	0.0645	2,977	13
2. Barangay II	69.0487	999	0.0222	1,024	15
3. Barangay III	289.5999	924	0.0205	946	3
4. Barangay IV	159.7722	2,388	0.0530	2,446	15
SUB-TOTAL	743.2189	2,216	0.1602	7,393	10
II. RURAL					
1. Bagong Silang	576.4348	1,679	0.0373	1,721	3
2. Baha	519.8789	1,286	0.0285	1,315	3
3. Balibago	433.2703	2,926	0.0649	2,995	7
4. Balitoc	1,034.8377	2,674	0.0593	2,736	3
5. Biga	855.8998	2,653	0.0589	2,718	3
6. Bucal	178.3924	796	0.0177	817	5
7. Carlosa	412.1261	1,070	0.0237	1,094	3
8. Carretunan	193.1133	1,284	0.0285	1,315	7
9. Encarnacion	177.0541	920	0.0204	942	5
10. Gulod	288.2892	2,318	0.0514	2,372	8
11. Hukay	600.1390	1,911	0.0424	1,957	3
12. Lucsuhin	468.3968	3,633	0.0806	3,720	8
13. Luya	380.0144	599	0.0133	614	2
14. Paraiso	656.6373	1,012	0.0223	1,029	2
15. Quilitisan	273.1872	1,468	0.0326	1,505	6
16. Real	209.1595	1,282	0.0285	1,315	6
17. Sambungan	479.6371	1,550	0.0344	1,588	3
18. Sta. Ana	725.5946	2,704	0.0600	2,769	4
19. Talibayog	395.8570	1,468	0.0326	1,505	4
20. Talisay	206.4702	2,019	0.0448	2,068	10
21. Tanagan	720.2804	2,600	0.0577	2,663	4
SUB-TOTAL	9,784.6701	37,852	0.8398	38,758	4
GRAND TOTAL	10,527.8890	45,068	1.0000	46,151	4

** Projection

Source: National Statistics Office

1.3.1.1.5 AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION

Analysis of the sex ratio shows that the male-female ratio is 106:100. As of 2001, males constitute 23,768, while females total to 22,383. Sex ratio in both urban and rural areas tallies with the over-all ratio.

Of the total population of 46,151, 19,301 or 41.82% constitute the child and youth group (ages 0 to 14); 25,268 or 54.75% comprise the productive or working age group (ages 15 to 64); and 1,582 or 3.43% are senior citizens (ages 65 and above).

Dependent group composed of the child and youth group, and the senior populace bracket sum up to 20,883 or 45.25%. With the labor force or productive working age group of 25,268, the economic dependency ratio is 1:1.21, which means that there are 100 dependents for every 121 labor force.

With this economic dependency ratio, it can be concluded that the population is more of a provider. Such situation can be improved and made better if socio-economic activities are given greater emphasis and made responsive to the needs of the populace. Introduction of labor intensive income generating endeavors shall be conducive to giving incentives to the labor force.

Table No. 1.3.1.1.5.A, 1.3.1.1.5.B and 1.3.1.1.5.C show the population by age group, economic dependency ratio and population by sex.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.5.A
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
Calatagan, Batangas
1990 and 2001**

AGE GROUP	1990	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	**2001	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL
Under 1	1,109	3.12%	1,440	3.12%
1-4	3,832	10.78%	4,975	10.78%
5-9	5,100	14.35%	6,623	14.35%
10-14	4,823	13.57%	6,263	13.57%
15-19	3,821	10.75%	4,961	10.75%
20-24	3,188	8.97%	4,140	8.97%
25-29	2,723	7.66%	3,535	7.66%
30-34	2,285	6.43%	2,967	6.43%
35-39	2,026	5.70%	2,631	5.70%
40-44	1,642	4.62%	2,132	4.62%
45-49	1,269	3.57%	1,648	3.57%
50-54	1,102	3.10%	1,431	3.10%
55-59	842	2.37%	1,094	2.37%
60-64	562	1.58%	729	1.58%
65-69	441	1.24%	572	1.24%
70-74	309	0.87%	401	0.87%
75-79	259	0.73%	337	0.73%
80 and above	210	0.59%	272	0.59%
TOTAL	35,543	100%	46,151	100%

Source: National Statistics Office

** Projection

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.5.B
ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO
Calatagan, Batangas
1990 and 2001

AGE GROUP	1990		**2001	
	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL
0-14	14,864	41.82%	19,301	41.82%
65 AND OVER	1,219	3.43%	1,582	3.43%
Total Dependents	16,083	45.25%	20,883	45.25%
15-64 Productive or Working Age Group	19,460	54.75%	25,268	54.75%
TOTAL POPULATION	35,543	100%	46,151	100%
AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO: 1:1.21				

Source: National Statistics Office

** Projection

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.5.C
POPULATION BY SEX
Calatagan, Batangas
1990 and 2001

SEX	1990		** 2001	
	POPULATION	% TO TOTAL	POPULATION	% TO TOTAL
I. URBAN				
Male	2,874	51.51%	3,732	51.51%
Female	2,706	48.49%	3,514	48.49%
SUB-TOTAL	5,580	15.70%	7,246	15.70%
II. RURAL				
Male	15,431	51.50%	20,036	51.50%
Female	14,532	48.50%	18,869	48.50%
SUB-TOTAL	29,963	84.30%	38,905	84.30%
GRAND TOTAL	35,543	100%	46,151	100%
Male	18,305	51.50%	23,768	51.50%
Female	17,238	48.50%	22,383	48.50%

Source: National Statistics Office

** Projection

1.3.1.1.6 MARITAL STATUS

Of the household population, ten (10) years old and over, 11,631 (45.61%) are single; 12,674 (49.70%) are married; 941 (3.69%) are widowed; 184 (0.72%) are divorced or separated and 72 (0.28%) are not classified or stated. An increasing trend is a normal factor in all status.

Table No. 1.3.1.1.6 reflects the household population by marital status.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.6
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND MARITAL STATUS
Calatagan, Batangas
1990 and 2001

MARITAL STATUS	1990		**2001	
	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	% TO TOTAL	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	% TO TOTAL
SINGLE	11,631	45.61%	15,103	45.61%
MARRIED	12,674	49.70%	16,457	49.70%
WIDOWED	941	3.69%	1,222	3.69%
DIVORCED/SEPARATED	184	0.72%	238	0.72%
OTHERS	64	0.25%	83	0.25%
NOT STATED	8	0.03%	10	0.03%
TOTAL	25,502	100%	33,003	100%

Source: National Statistics Office

** Projection

1.3.1.1.7 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

With the 1990 and 2000 National Statistics Office reports as base data, the annual growth rate of 0.02403 was derived using the geometric formula as of follow:

$$r = \text{Antilog} [\log P2/P1-1] / t.$$

The formula, $P2 = P1 (1+r) t$ was used to get the yearly population projections. The participation rate method was likewise utilized to project relevant data such as projected population by Barangay, by age group, by labor force, by sex and by household.

At the end of the planning period in the year 2010, the projected population will increase to 57,146, of which projected household will grow to 11,429.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.7.A
YEARLY PROJECTED POPULATION
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
2001	46,151
2002	47,259
2003	48,395
2004	49,558
2005	50,749
2006	51,968
2007	53,217
2008	54,495
2009	55,805
2010	57,146

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.7.B
PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010

YEAR	PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
2001	9,230
2002	9,452
2003	9,679
2004	9,912
2005	10,150
2006	10,394
2007	10,643
2008	10,899
2009	11,161
2010	11,429

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.7.C
PROJECTED POPULATION BY BARANGAY
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010

BARANGAY	PROJECTED POPULATION						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2010
I. URBAN							
1. Barangay I	2,977	3,048	3,122	3,196	3,273	3,352	3,686
2. Barangay II	1,024	1,049	1,074	1,100	1,127	1,154	1,269
3. Barangay III	946	969	992	1,016	1,040	1,065	1,171
4. Barangay IV	2,446	2,505	2,565	2,627	2,690	2,754	3,029
SUB-TOTAL	7,393	7,571	7,753	7,939	8,130	8,325	9,155
II. RURAL							
1. Bagong Silang	1,721	1,763	1,805	1,849	1,893	1,938	2,131
2. Baha	1,315	1,347	1,379	1,412	1,446	1,481	1,629
3. Balibago	2,995	3,067	3,141	3,216	3,294	3,373	3,709
4. Balitoc	2,736	2,802	2,870	2,939	3,008	3,082	3,389
5. Balitoc	2,718	2,784	2,850	2,919	2,989	3,061	3,366
5. Biga	817	836	858	877	898	920	1,011
6. Bucal	1,094	1,120	1,147	1,175	1,203	1,232	1,354
7. Carlota	1,315	1,347	1,379	1,412	1,446	1,481	1,629
8. Carretunan	942	964	987	1,011	1,035	1,060	1,166
9. Encarnacion	2,372	2,429	2,488	2,548	2,609	2,671	2,937
10. Gulod	1,957	2,004	2,052	2,101	2,152	2,203	2,423
11. Hukay	3,720	3,809	3,901	3,994	4,090	4,189	4,606
12. Lucsuhin	614	628	644	659	675	691	760
13. Luya	1,029	1,054	1,079	1,105	1,132	1,159	1,274
14. Paraiso	1,505	1,541	1,578	1,616	1,654	1,694	1,863
15. Quilitisan	1,315	1,347	1,379	1,412	1,446	1,481	1,629
16. Real	1,588	1,626	1,665	1,705	1,746	1,788	1,966
17. Sambungan	2,769	2,835	2,904	2,973	3,045	3,118	3,429
18. Sta. Ana	1,505	1,541	1,578	1,616	1,654	1,694	1,863
19. Talibayog	2,068	2,117	2,168	2,220	2,274	2,328	2,560
20. Talisay	2,663	2,727	2,792	2,860	2,928	2,999	3,297
21. Tanagan							
SUB-TOTAL	38,758	39,688	40,642	41,619	42,919	43,643	47,991
GRAND TOTAL	46,151	47,259	48,395	49,558	50,749	51,968	57,146

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.7.D
PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010

AGE GROUP	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2010
Under 1	1,440	1,474	1,510	1,546	1,583	1,621	1,783
1-4	4,975	5,095	5,217	5,342	5,471	5,602	6,160
5-9	6,623	6,782	6,945	7,112	7,282	7,457	8,201
10-14	6,263	6,413	6,567	6,725	6,887	7,052	7,755
15-19	4,961	5,080	5,202	5,227	5,456	5,587	6,143
20-24	4,140	4,239	4,341	4,445	4,552	4,662	5,126
25-29	3,535	3,620	3,707	3,796	3,887	3,981	4,377
30-34	2,967	3,039	3,112	3,187	3,263	3,342	3,675
35-39	2,631	2,694	2,758	2,825	2,893	2,962	3,257
40-44	2,132	2,183	2,236	2,290	2,345	2,401	2,640
45-49	1,648	1,687	1,728	1,769	1,812	1,855	2,040
50-54	1,431	1,465	1,500	1,536	1,573	1,611	1,772
55-59	1,094	1,120	1,147	1,175	1,203	1,232	1,354
60-64	729	747	765	783	802	821	903
65-69	572	586	600	615	629	644	709
70-74	401	411	421	431	442	452	497
75-79	337	345	353	362	370	379	417
80 and over	272	279	286	292	299	307	337
TOTAL	46,151	47,259	48,395	49,558	50,749	51,968	57,146

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.7.E
PROJECTED LABOR FORCE
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010

YEAR	PROJECTED LABOR FORCE
2001	25,268
2002	25,874
2003	26,496
2004	27,133
2005	27,786
2006	28,454
2010	31,287

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.1.7.F
PROJECTED POPULATION BY SEX
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010

YEAR	TOTAL	SEX	
		MALE	FEMALE
2001	46,151	23,768	22,383
2002	47,259	24,338	22,921
2003	48,395	24,923	23,472
2004	49,558	25,522	24,036
2005	50,749	26,136	24,613
2006	51,968	26,764	25,204
2010	57,146	29,430	27,716

1.3.1.2 EDUCATION

1.3.1.2.1 ELEMENTARY LEVEL

There is a well-established public elementary education in the municipality of Calatagan. There are six (6) primary and fifteen (15) complete elementary schools.

Calatagan Elementary School is located in the Poblacion while the other elementary schools are distributed in the different barangays of the municipality.

Current elementary enrollment data is shown on Table No. 1.3.1.2.1.A. There are a total of 6,478 elementary level pupils with 169 teachers and 187 classrooms. Given this figures, teacher to pupil ratio is 1:38 while classroom to pupil ratio is 1:35.

In terms of school buildings, there are a total of seventy five (75) school buildings that house the one hundred eighty seven (187) classrooms. Of this number, two (2) school buildings are considered to be have been condemned. Fifty-two (52) school buildings are in good condition and twenty one (21) school buildings are found out to be dilapidated. As to classrooms, there are one hundred and eighty seven (187) classrooms. However, a total of fifty six (56) classrooms are dilapidated and two (2) classrooms are condemned, leaving only one hundred and twenty nine (129) classrooms to be in good condition. Refer to Table No. 1.3.1.2.1.B on the condition of school buildings and classrooms.

Students avail of the different school facilities as shown on Table No. 1.3.1.2.1.C.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.2.1.A
ELEMENTARY ENROLLMENT DATA
SCHOOL YEAR 1996 – 1997
Calatagan, Batangas

NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROL- LMENT	NO. OF TEACHERS	TEACHER PUPIL RATIO	NO. OF CLASS ROOMS	CLASS- ROOM PUPIL RATIO
1. Calatagan Elem. School	1,237	32	1:39	30	1:41
2. Baha Elem. School	282	7	1:40	8	1:35
3. Balibago Elem. School	359	9	1:40	7	1:40
4. Balitoc Elem. School	392	9	1:44	10	1:39
5. Biga Elem. School	485	12	1:40	11	1:44
6. Bucal Elem. School	258	8	1:32	10	1:26
7. Carretunan Elem. School	179	5	1:36	5	1:36
8. Hukay Elem. School	292	7	1:42	7	1:42
9. Quilitisan Elem. School	251	7	1:36	11	1:23
10. Lucsuhin Elem. School	831	22	1:38	22	1:38
11. Luya Elem. School	160	6	1:27	7	1:23
12. P. Palacio Elem. School	393	9	1:44	8	1:49
13. Real Elem. School	316	10	1:32	13	1:24
14. Talisay Elem. School	303	9	1:34	14	1:22
15. Tanagan Elem. School	321	7	1:46	8	1:40
16. Calambuyan Primary	69	2	1:34	2	1:34
17. Carlota Primary	68	2	1:34	3	1:23
18. Encarnacion Primary	91	2	1:46	3	1:30
19. Kulubot Primary	125	1	1:125	3	1:42
20. Parola Primary	24	2	1:12	3	1:8
21. Sambungan Primary	42	1	1:42	2	1:21
TOTAL	6,478	169	1:38	187	1:35

Source: Department of Education, Culture and Sports
District of Calatagan, Batangas

Record of previous enrollment shows that the current school year has the biggest number of enrollees. Decrease in enrollment is evident in school year 1993 – 1994, which registered only a total of 5,091 pupils. Refer to Table No. 1.3.1.2.1.D for the historical data on enrollment from School Year 1991 – 1997.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.2.1.D
HISTORICAL DATA ON ENROLLMENT
ELEMENTARY LEVEL
Calatagan, Batangas**

SCHOOL YEAR	ENROLLMENT
1991 – 1992	5,941
1992 – 1993	5,930
1993 – 1994	5,091
1994 – 1995	5,908
1995 – 1996	6,223
1996 – 1997	6,478

There is a total school age population of 12,335. Of this number, 5,952 are the total elementary should be pupils, which is about 48.25% of the total school age population and 14.23% of the total population.

The municipality of Calatagan has a high elementary participation rate. It has a total enrollment of 6,478, which is 109% elementary participation rate. This indicates that some pupils must have come from barangays of neighboring municipalities.

1.3.1.2.2 SECONDARY LEVEL

There are three (3) institutions that offer secondary education. One is a public school at Barangay Lucsuhin and two are private high schools in the Poblacion, the Calatagan Institute and Our Lady of Carmel School.

There are a total of 2,619 secondary level students with 68 teachers and 50 classrooms. Thus, teacher to student ratio is 1:39 and classroom to student ratio is 1:52. Refer to Table No. 1.3.1.2.2.A.

Data on previous enrollment shows an upward trend from 1991 – 1995. There is a slight decrease of enrollees in 1996. The decrease could be attributed to the fact that some students are enrolled in schools at neighboring municipalities of Balayan, Nasugbu and even up to Metro Manila; while others may have stopped schooling due to financial constraints.

Secondary level school age population is 3,455 students. Of this number, 2,619 are enrolled. This figure indicates an enrollment participation rate of secondary level at 76%.

School facilities at the Lucsuhin National High School are inadequate. Facilities in high schools are being shared with the elementary department. The library is also being utilized as guidance center.

The Calatagan Institute has an administration room, H.E. room combined with a shop, canteen, library, guidance center, playground and separate comfort rooms for male and female.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.2.2.A
SECONDARY ENROLLMENT DATA
SCHOOL YEAR 1995 – 1996
Calatagan, Batangas

NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	TEACHER PUPIL RATIO	NUMBER OF CLASS-ROOMS	CLASS-ROOM PUPIL RATIO
1. Calatagan Institute	993	22	1:45	19	1:52
2. Lucsuhin National High School	1,082	31	1:35	19	1:57
3. O L C S	616	15	1:41	12	1:51
TOTAL	2,619	68	1:39	50	1:52

Source: Primary Survey

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.2.2.B
HISTORICAL DATA ON ENROLLMENT
SECONDARY LEVEL
Calatagan, Batangas

SCHOOL YEAR	ENROLLMENT
1990 – 1991	2,113
1991 – 1992	2,270
1992 – 1993	2,418
1993 – 1994	2,589
1994 - 1995	2,669
1995 – 1996	2,619

Source: Primary Survey

Students of Our Lady of Carmel School avail themselves of school facilities such as H.E. room, canteen, library, toilets, playground and clinic. The school is being operated by the Order of Augustinian Recollect and subsidized by the Zobel family.

Table No. 1.3.1.2.2.C shows the school facilities available per school.

1.3.1.2.3 TERTIARY LEVEL

For tertiary education, students either enroll in Metro Manila, Batangas City, Balayan or Nasugbu because there are no schools offering tertiary education within the municipality.

1.3.1.2.4 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

The Department of Education, Culture and Sports in Calatagan District conducts non-formal education classes with the aim to enhance cooperation and active participation among Barangay officials and community residents. Another objective is aimed at information dissemination of government thrusts together with other pertinent issues during community assemblies. Non-formal education courses offered are skills and various vocational training oriented programs.

Table No. 1.3.1.2.4 shows the type of non-formal education courses conducted and numbers of enrollees from 1991 – 1995.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.2.4
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION DATA
SCHOOL YEAR 1991 – 1995
Calatagan, Batangas**

YEAR	BARANGAY	NON-FORMAL EDUCATION COURSES CONDUCTED	NUMBER OF ENROLLEES/ GRADUATES
1991	1. Poblacion (Different Barangays)	Stuffed Toy Making	22
	2. Lucsuhin	Bamboo Craft	21
	3. Poblacion (Different Barangays)	Pedicure/Manicure	26
	4. Lucsuhin	Crocheting	24
	5. Poblacion (Different Barangays)	Basic Electronics	22
	6. Lucsuhin	Practical Electricity	16
	7. Poblacion (Different Barangays)	Practical Electricity	18
	8. Lucsuhin	Basic Electronics	24
1992	1. Lucsuhin	Basic Sewing/Dressmaking	20
	2. Lucsuhin	Tailoring	20
	3. Talisay	Food Processing	25
	4. Lucsuhin	Food Processing	20
	5. Balibago	Charcoal Painting	19
	6. Lucsuhin	Charcoal Painting	21
	7. Lucsuhin	Pedicure/Manicure	22
	8. Talibayog	Stuffed Toy Making	23
1993	1. Balibago	Welding (Acetylene)	22
	2. Talisay	Buri Craft (Buntal/Latag Weaving)	35
	3. Lucsuhin	Buri Craft (Buntal/Latag Weaving)	41
	4. Lucsuhin	Practical Electricity	24
	5. Lucsuhin	Basic Sewing/Dressmaking	19
	6. Lucsuhin	Tailoring	19
	7. Talisay	Basic Sewing/Dressmaking	25
	8. Talisay	Tailoring	25
1994	1. Poblacion (Different Barangays)	Stuffed Toy Making	27
	2. Talisay	Stuffed Toy Making	24
	3. Lucsuhin	Basic Sewing/Dressmaking	26
	4. Lucsuhin	Tailoring	26
	5. Hukay	Christmas Décor Making	35
	6. Baha	Christmas Décor Making	37
	7. Lucsuhin	Christmas Décor Making	24
1995	1. Poblacion (Different Barangays)	Stuffed Toy Making	28
	2. Lucsuhin	Basic Sewing/Dressmaking	24
	3. Lucsuhin	Tailoring	24
	4. Balibago	Christmas Décor Making	29
	5. Lucsuhin	Christmas Décor Making	26
	6. Lucsuhin	Crocheting	22
	7. Lucsuhin	Typing I	20
	8. Poblacion (Different Barangays)	Typing I	95

1.3.1.2.5 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Teachers and classroom requirement is determined using the standard of forty (40) pupils under one (1) teacher in a classroom.

For the elementary level, assumption is 100% enrolment participation rate; hence using the above standard, there would be enough teachers and classrooms up to year 2003. However, by the end of the planning period in 2010, a total of one hundred and ninety nine (199) teachers shall have to be hired and a total of one hundred and ninety nine (199) classrooms have to be constructed to meet the needs of the projected number of enrollees. See Table No. 1.3.1.2.5.A as to the existing number of classrooms that need replacement, repair and improvement.

Considering the current secondary level enrolment with a participation rate of 76%, target setting approach in enrolment will be used. Thus, assumption for 2001 – 2006 is 90% EPR and for 2010 95% EPR. The remaining percentages are assumed to be studying in Balayan, Nasugbu, Batangas City and Metro Manila.

In terms of classrooms, there is a current need for fifteen (15) classrooms to meet the standard of one (1) classroom for every forty (40) pupils. A total of one hundred and ten (110) classrooms are needed to accommodate the projected enrolment of 4,408 students by year 2010.

As to the teacher requirement, the present number suffices. However, from 1997 to 2010, additional teachers shall have been hired to meet the prescribed standard of one (1) teacher for every forty (40) students. Tables No. 1.3.1.2.5.B and 1.3.1.2.5.C show the projected enrolment and teacher-classroom requirement for 2001 - 2010.

School feasibility should likewise be looked into. Laboratories and shops must be provided for effective teaching and learning activities. Repairs and maintenance of existing classrooms should be made.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.2.5.A
CURRENT AND PROJECTED SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010**

YEAR	LEVEL			
	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL
2001	6,424	3,748	3,212	13,384
2002	6,578	3,837	3,289	13,704
2003	6,737	3,930	3,368	14,035
2004	6,899	4,024	3,449	14,372
2005	7,064	4,121	3,532	14,717
2006	7,234	4,220	3,617	15,071
2010	7,955	2,640	3,977	16,572

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.2.5.B
PROJECTED SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION
ENROLMENT AND TEACHER-CLASSROOM REQUIREMENT
SECONDARY LEVEL
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 - 2010

YEAR	SCHOOL AGE POPULATION	ENROLMENT	REQUIREMENT	
			TEACHER	CLASSROOM
2001	3,748	3,373	84	84
2002	3,837	3,453	86	86
2003	3,930	3,537	88	88
2004	4,024	3,622	91	91
2005	4,121	3,709	93	93
2006	4,220	3,798	95	95
2010	4,640	4,408	110	110

Assumption: 90% EPR for 2001-2006
95% EPR for 2010

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.2.5.C
PROJECTED SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION AND
TEACHER-CLASSROOM REQUIREMENT
ELEMENTARY LEVEL
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010

YEAR	SCHOOL AGE POPULATION	REQUIREMENT	
		TEACHER	CLASSROOM
2001	6,424	161	161
2002	6,578	164	164
2003	6,737	168	168
2004	6,899	172	172
2005	7,064	176	176
2006	7,234	181	181
2010	7,955	199	199

Assumption: 100% EPR for Elementary Level Education

1.3.1.3 HEALTH

1.3.1.3.1 HEALTH INDICES

Health statistics shows the crude birth rate is 24.76 and crude death rate is 3.81 as recorded in 1995. This shows that occurrence of deaths is rather minimal. The following table shows total health statistics from the rural health unit.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.3.1.A
VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS
Calatagan, Batangas**

	NUMBER	RATE
CRUDE BIRTH RATE	986	24.76
CRUDE DEATH RATE	152	3.81
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	9	9.12
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE	3	3.04

Source: Municipal Health Office, Calatagan, Batangas

Respiratory disorder is the most common cause of morbidity in the municipality. The following table shows the leading causes of morbidity.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.3.1.B
LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY
Calatagan, Batangas**

CAUSES	NUMBER	RATE
Respiratory Disorder	4,671	117.50
Dermatological Condition	1,550	389.25
Nutrition	1,287	323.20
Muskulo-Skeletal Disorder	1,204	302.36
Gastro-Intestinal Disorder	1,118	280.76
Cardio Vascular Disorder	538	135.10
Genito-Urinary Disorder	451	104.21
EENT	319	80.11

Source: Field Health Information System. Target Client List, 1995, Municipal Health Office, Calatagan, Batangas

Cerebro-vascular accident is the leading cause of mortality. There are a total of twenty seven (27) recorded deaths due to said case.

Table No. 1.3.1.3.1.C shows the ten leading causes of mortality in 1995.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.3.1.C
TEN LEADING CAUSES OF MORTALITY
Calatagan, Batangas
1995**

CAUSES	NUMBER	RATE
Cerebro-vascular accident	27	.67
Pneumonia	24	.60
Cancer	22	.55
PTB	13	.32
Bronchial Asthma	8	.20
Drowning	6	.15
Heart Diseases	4	.10
Kidney Failure	4	.10
Diabetic Neuropathy	2	.05
Enclampsia	2	.05

Source: Field Health Service Information System, Target Client List, 1995
Municipal Health Office, Calatagan, Batangas

In the overall, health situation in the municipality is within acceptable level. Death rate is minimal both in general and those of infants. Causes of morbidity are common and can be managed and treated. This indicates a healthy population, as well as the population capability to maintain a healthy living.

1.3.1.3.2 HEALTH MANPOWER AND FACILITIES

Health services are taken cared of by three (3) medical facilities such as Medicare Community Hospital, Sto. Domingo Clinic and Rural Health Unit or Municipal Health Office with a Barangay health station at Barangay Lucsuhin.

Services offered by the Community Hospital are general, medical, pediatrics, minor surgical, EENT and obstetrics, gynecology. Program such as free clinics and information dissemination on health and sanitation are also being implemented by the said hospital. There is also a medical laboratory where blood analysis and chemistry are undertaken.

The Sto. Domingo clinic extends medical care and services to emergency and minor medical cases.

The Rural Health Unit or Municipal Health Office personnel make regular visits to barangays and hold office alternately in the Poblacion and the station in Lucsuhin. Activities of the Municipal Health Office include environmental sanitation, nutrition, family planning, maternal and childcare through lectures, seminars and dissemination of reading materials. They also implement different programs sponsored by the Department of Health, such as, OPLAN ALIS DISEASE, the nationwide immunization program, SAGIP MATA, and other programs. The Municipal Health Office also gives first aid treatments for emergency cases and attends to pregnant mothers for their pre-natal consultations, as well as consultations on minor sickness. Furthermore, the office gives free medicines to consulting outpatients.

There are a total of four (4) doctors, five (5) nurses, eight (8) midwives, one (1) pharmacist/ medical technologist and one (1) rural sanitary inspector. There are no dentists. Table No. 1.3.1.3.2 shows the medical health facilities and personnel in 1996.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.3.2
MEDICAL HEALTH FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL
Calatagan, Batangas
1996**

HEALTH FACILITY	NUMBER OF BEDS	PERSONNEL					
		DOCTORS	NURSES	MIDWIVES	AIDS	PHARMACIST MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	RSI
Medicare Community Hospital	15	2	3	3	3	1	0
Sto. Domingo Clinic	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rural Health Unit	0	1	1	4	1	0	1
TOTAL	15	4	5	8	4	1	1

Source: Municipal Health Office, Calatagan, Batangas

Since the level of health is also influenced by the services organized and delivered by the primary health care system. It is imperative to analyze the health resources so that the programs could be made to cope up with the demands of the increasing population.

1.3.1.3.3 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Using the assumption of morbidity in the Philippine Health Development plan which assumes that 43% of the population will get sick or are morbid annually, projected medical personnel requirement are considered. Morbid in this context includes simple cases like colds, headaches, stomachaches and others. Not all these cases may require treatment but many of them would require consultations. Other assumptions considered are man-hours required for morbid cases, which is 2.88 times frequency of clinic visit consultations estimated at fifteen (15) minutes duration of visit per consultations. Standard professional time per medical personnel is distributed as follows: doctor, four (4) hours; nurse, five (5) hours; midwife, six (6) hours; vaccinator, seven (7) hours and dentist, five (5) hours. The given working days for one year is two hundred and seventy two (272) days.

The projected morbid cases, man-hours required and medical manpower is presented in Table No. 1.3.1.3.3.A and Table No. 1.3.1.3.3.B.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.3.3.A
MEDICAL HEALTH FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL
Calatagan, Batangas
2000 – 2010**

YEAR	MORBID CASES	MAN-HOURS REQUIRED
2000	19,379	13,953
2001	19,845	14,029
2002	20,321	14,631
2003	20,810	14,983
2004	21,310	15,343
2005	21,822	15,711
2006	22,346	16,089
2007	22,883	16,475
2008	23,433	16,871
2009	23,996	17,277
2010	24,573	17,692

Professional time per personnel times' number of working days per year is the professional time required per personnel.

Projected requirements per personnel are presented in the following table.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.3.3.B
PROJECTED MEDICAL MANPOWER
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010

MEDICAL PERSONNEL	NUMBER REQUIRED PER YEAR							
	2001-2006		2002-2008		2006-2008		2009-2010	
Physician	13	2001-2003	14	2004-2005	15	2006-2008	16	2009-2010
Nurse	10	2001	11	2002-2005	12	2006-2008	13	2009-2010
Dentist	10	2001	11	2002-2005	12	2006-2008	13	2009-2010
Midwife	9	2001-2004	10	2005-2008	11	2009-2010	-	-
RSI	9	2001-2004	10	2005-2008	11	2010	-	-
Vaccinator	7	2001	8	2002-2005	9	2006-2008	-	-

The existing hospital bed population ratio of 1:2,614 is slightly below standard. At present, it might be tolerable. However, considering the standard ratio of 1:2,000, there is a current need for five (5) more hospital beds.

By the end of the planning period in the year 2010, the total hospital bed requirement is estimated to be twenty nine (29) units. This number of hospital beds may warrant a bigger hospital. Thus the existing community hospital may expand as may be necessary. The government may also improve services being rendered by the Municipal Health Office by offering additional health care services and by providing for hospital beds as well as admission of patients for confinement on shorter term.

Further improvement of the health services in terms of facilities and personnel must be the concern of the government, specifically the local government.

1.3.1.4 SOCIAL WELFARE

Social welfare deals primarily with the upliftment of the socio-economic status of the impoverished population. Tapping of non-government organizations involved in civic and community services is another concern of this sector.

1.3.1.4.1 SOCIAL SERVICES

The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office located at the municipal building delivers social services to the populace of Calatagan. It is manned by one (1) social welfare officer, one (1) daycare worker and five (5) volunteer daycare workers.

As of 1996, there are two identified depressed areas namely, Talibayog and Carretunan, with a total of 1,656 households. This can be attributed to the inaccessibility of the areas. See Table No. 1.3.1.4.1.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.4.1
DEPRESSED AREAS
Calatagan, Batangas
1994 - 1995**

LOCATION	AREAS IN HECTARES	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	
		1994	1995
1. Barangay Real	215.6487	225	240
2. Barangay Encarnacion	154.7533	160	212
3. Barangay Hukay	639.7896	335	357
4. Barangay Talisay	151.6245	280	341
5. Barangay Talibayog	362.7993	245	271
6. Barangay Carretunan	108.6035	205	235
TOTAL		1,450	1,658

Source: Social Welfare Office, Calatagan, Batangas

Ongoing social welfare programs include the following:

1.3.1.4.1.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (SEA)

Self-employment assistance refers to the Department of Social Welfare and Development program that provides opportunities to individuals or families and organized group to engage in productive undertakings/income generating projects through open, shelter and self-employment.

1.3.1.4.1.2 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY WELFARE

1.3.1.4.1.2.1 Family Welfare

a. Parent Effectiveness

This renders the provision and expansion of knowledge and skills of parents and others involved in child caring, such as: early childhood development, healthcare, behavior management, improving the husband-wife relationship and parenting rights and duties.

b. Marriage Counseling

This involves counseling for conjugal and family life, specifically on how to handle marital adjustment / problems / differences, how to enrich marital relationships and on deciding about legal separation.

c. Responsible Parenthood

This refers to counseling on the values on child spacing and planned family size as well as the resolution of psycho-social barriers to the practice of child spacing and family planning.

d. Social Services for Single Parent

This refers to social work activities that are aimed at improving the level of self-esteem and resolution of bothersome feelings arising from being a solo parent. These feelings may include loneliness, frustrations, helplessness, anger, hostility, fear, rejection, isolation, depression, etc.

e. Family Casework Services

This involves counseling that involves every significant members of the family in addressing dysfunctioning of one or more members. The dysfunction may have been due to crisis or stressful situation such as death of a family member, loss of job, unwanted pregnancy, chronic illness of one or more members, substance abuse, delinquency and other causes, as the case may be.

1.3.1.4.1.2.2 Community Organizing

a. Social Preparation for People's Participation

This involves assisting the community to be conscious or aware of the problems, analysis, formulation of goals and action plans, implementation of plans, monitoring and evaluation collectively.

b. Community Volunteer Resource Program

This program involves the initiation, development sustaining people's voluntary participation in responding to community needs or problems through knowledge based on systematic service delivery system.

c. Community Mobilization Services

This service responds to a community situation wherein there is awareness and concern about the problems affecting their functions but there is no collective response to these. The community is taught about problem prioritizing, formulating plan of plan, implementing plans, monitoring implementation and evaluation. Mobilization may be done community wide or in small groups.

d. Social Welfare Structure Development

This service includes organizing, strengthening or organizing, strengthening or reactivating community welfare groups that will initiate community action and provide leadership in adapting measures to address prevailing community social problems in an organized and systematic manner.

1.3.1.4.1.3 WOMEN WELFARE

a. Self-Enhancement Skills Development

This refers to the provision of opportunities for the improvement of women as human beings or persons, including the enhancement of their self-image through the discovery and understanding of their potentials and capacities leading to change, acquisition of appropriate values and attitudes about themselves, their families and the larger community as well as the environment.

b. Maternal and Child Care

This refers to the provision of knowledge and skills, as well as the teaching of values to women based on their specific needs in the areas of self-care including personal hygiene, breast examination, breast feeding and weaning, care of children and other members of the family, nutrition education including growth monitoring and promotion, environmental sanitation focusing on the use of sanitary toilets, proper refuse disposal and intake of safe water, usage of herbal plants as well as recognizing the value of the backyard gardening, livestock and home-based aqua culture.

c. Productivity Skills / Livelihood Development

This refers to the provision of opportunities for women to acquire gainful occupation / livelihood through practical skills development and basic business management skills. Capital assistance for individual or groups under self-employment assistance, job referral under open employment including counseling and sheltered workshop are also provided.

d. Community Participation Skills Development

This refers to the mobilization of women for them to be able to relate and interact with other women in the community over common interest and concern affecting women's welfare resulting in community action among them.

1.3.1.4.1.4 CHILD AND YOUTH PROGRAM

a. Peer Group Service

This refers to opportunities provided to out-of-school youth who are members of the Pag-asa Youth Movement (PYM), a duly constituted organization of the out-of-school youth who are clientele of Department of Social Welfare and Development. Through the Pag-asa Youth Movement, young persons are provided with opportunities to realize his potentials and aspirations, experience self-fulfillment, participate in the task of nation building and contribute to the growth of community. This service can be availed of by out-of-school youths who are thirteen (13) to eighteen (18) years of age, single and whose family cannot provide opportunities for his social and economic development and is a member of Pag-asa Youth Movement. It includes those who are abused, exploited, neglected, delinquents, street children, victim of prostitution and youth offender.

b. Day Care Service

Day Care Service is the provision of supplemental parental care to 0 to 6 years old children who may be neglected, abused, exploited, abandoned during part of the day or whose parents cannot attend to their needs. This service can be availed of by a child who is 0 to 6 years old and whose parents are unable or incapable to care for them because one or both parents are working or mothers spend most of their caring time for younger children. Children who lack opportunities for intellectual and social stimulation or who have no relatives, neighbors and other suitable arrangement for substitute parental care at home can also avail of this service.

1.3.1.4.1.5 EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) by virtue of its mandate has to provide a balanced approach to welfare, whereby the needs or interests of the population are addressed not only at the outbreak of crisis. The Emergency Assistance Program has been developed to enhance the response mechanism in times of crisis. Specific interventions have been developed and tested through various programs specified hereon.

Supplemental Feeding Program refers to the provisions of food assistance to moderately and severely (non-medical) under weight pre-school children of families whose monthly income fall below the threshold estimated at Philippine currency two thousand one hundred forty pesos (Php 2,140.00) for a family of six (6). The standard rate of assistance shall not be less than Philippine currency fifty pesos (Php 50.00) per month consisting of food support from donations.

Food for Work / Cash for Work is the provision of food or cash as a replacement for a temporary loss of income of the distressed or displaced families in exchange for the services they render, while undertaking or participating in a restorative or rehabilitative activities, as well as, in the mitigation and preparation that will increase their capacity to cope with future hazards. Disaster mitigation and preparation is designed to prevent or at least minimize loss of life, damage to property, ensure an effective and efficient meeting of emergency needs to minimize suffering and to speed up recovery as results of hazards, either natural or man-made.

Emergency Shelter Assistance refers to the provision of limited financial and material assistance to help families construct / repair their houses that are partially or totally destroyed by natural or man-made disasters or calamities. To ensure its effectiveness, social preparation / mobilization and beneficiaries of the community are provided.

Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS) refers to the provisions of limited assistance in cash or in kind to individuals or families who are hampered to function normally because of socio-economic difficulties. The nature of difficulty is usually short term and requires immediate action in nature; thus, assistance is on a short term basis.

1.3.1.4.1.6 PROGRAM FOR THE DISABLED AND ELDERLY

Information dissemination on Disability prevention is a series of activities designed to raise the level of awareness of individuals and families regarding the cause and effects of disabling conditions and encourage the practice of disability prevention.

Assistance for Physical Disability is a service that involves helping the disabled persons and elderly to attain maximum improvement of their physical residual capacities to facilitate integration to family and community life.

Self-Social Enhancement services for disabled persons are activities designed to assist the disabled person. Acceptance and positive self-image provide opportunities for socialization, membership in organization, creative expression and active participation in community life.

Social Services for the Elderly are designed to assist:

(1) The elderly who needs physical, social and vocational services;

(2) The elderly who are physically, socially and economically well-off but do not have the opportunity to share their time, talent and treasure.

These are implemented through the provision of opportunities for income generating project, socio-cultural, sports and recreational activities.

The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office have served four hundred and sixty six (466) clientele as of 1996. Clientele categories include heads of the family and other needy adults (150), children and youth (122), disabled / elderly (32), distressed (125), women (250) and single parents (12). See Table No. 1.3.1.4.1.6.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.4.1.6
TOTAL NUMBER OF CLIENTELE PER CATEGORY PER YEAR
Calatagan, Batangas
1993 – 1996

CLIENTELE CATEGORY	YEAR			
	1993	1994	1995	1996
1. Family Head and Other				
Needy Adult	196	190	200	150
2. Children/Youth	105	108	113	122
3. Disabled/Elderly	20	23	25	32
4. Distressed	180	200	300	125
5. Women	30	40	50	25
6. Single Parent	15	15	20	12
TOTAL	546	576	708	466

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development Office, Calatagan, Batangas

1.3.1.4.1 SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES

As of 1996, Social Welfare facilities include six (6) daycare centers, fourteen (14) food for growth center and one (1) community center in Barangay Encarnacion. These also include orphanages, home for the aged and sheltered workhouse. See Table No. 1.3.1.4.2.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.4.2
SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES
Calatagan, Batangas
1996

MUNICIPALITY/ BARANGAY	NUMBER OF FACILITIES						
	RESIDENTIAL CARE CENTER	DAY CARE CENTER		FOOD FOR GROWTH		COMMUNITY CENTER	
		1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
CALATAGAN							
Bagong Silang	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Balitoc	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Bucal	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Carretunan	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Encarnacion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gulod (Bulihan)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Quilitisan	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lucuhin	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Real	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sambungan	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Talisay	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tanagan	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Poblacion I	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Poblacion II	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Talibayog	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL		6	7	13	14	1	1

Source: Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office, Calatagan, Batangas

1.3.1.4.3 OTHER AGENCIES ASSISTING MUNICIPAL SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Among the government agencies that extend assistance to the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office are Population Commission, Department of Health, Medicare Hospital, Department of Agriculture, Philippine National Police, Department of Interior and Local Government, Philippine Assistance to Community Development and Public Information Agency. Other government assistance in this endeavor is a good indicator of inter-agency collaboration towards the socio-economic upliftment of the less privileged population.

Types of service rendered by the organizations are as follows:

1. POPCOM

- Information dissemination on responsible parenthood
- Provision of knowledge on methods / approaches on family planning

2. Department of Health

- Medical Assistance to indigent clients, proper health care and nutrition.

3. MEDICARE HOSPITAL

- Medical assistance to indigent patients.

4. Department of Agriculture

- Technical assistance to client on food production, backyard gardening, livestock and aqua culture.

5. Philippine National Police

- Render assistance to client during the time of disaster / calamities.
- Assistance to youthful offender to delinquent youth.

6. Department of Interior and Local Government

- Issuance of memorandum circular regarding benefits and privileges of clients.

7. PACD

- Supplementary feeding to malnourished children.

Source: DSWD Office, Calatagan Batangas; Year: 1996

There is a total of 1,585 clientele served by the different government agencies. See Table. 1.3.1.4.3.A.

Nonetheless, Pugad Lawin is the sole private civic organization assisting in the donation and distribution of relief goods in times of calamities.

TABLE 1.3.1.4.3.A
OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES THAT ASSIST DSWD
BY CLIENTELE CATEGORY
Calatagan, Batangas
1996

CATEGORY	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Family Head and Other Needy Adult	50	150	60	50	50	200	50	100	100	810
Children / Youth	20	25	30	30	--	10	50	100	50	315
Disabled / Elderly	--	25	25	--	--	--	50	--	--	100
Distressed	--	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Single Parent	5	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	45
Women	50	25	25	20	20	--	--	25	50	215
TOTAL	125	295	210	100	70	210	150	225	200	155

- A - POPCOM
- B - DOH
- C - MEDICARE HOSPITAL
- D - DA
- E - DECS
- F - PNP
- G - DILG
- H - PACD
- I - PIA
- J - TOTAL

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.4.3.B
NUMBER OF CLIENTELE SERVED PER BARANGAY
Calatagan, Batangas
1996

CATEGORY	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Family Head and Other Needy Adult	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	20	20	25
Children / Youth	20	25	15	15	30	10	10	10	--	25	--	25	25	--	--	25
Disabled / Elderly																
Distressed																
Single Parent	5	10	10													
Women								25								
TOTAL	50	60	50	40	55	35	35	60	25	50	25	50	50	20	20	50

Source: Office of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office

1.3.1.4.4 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The depressed areas namely Barangays Real, Encarnacion, Hukay, Talisay, Talibayog and Carretunan should be given priority attention despite remote distance of the area, mainly conducted by sari-sari stores comprising about one hundred and forty seven (147) units or 73.5%. Provisions for additional outreach workers are recommended for a more effective delivery of ongoing social service projects.

Close coordination with the different government support agencies must be done continuously for the efficient implementation of the program.

Tapping the resources and assistance of civic organizations is likewise recommended.

1.3.1.5 HOUSING

1.3.1.5.1 HOUSING SETTLEMENTS

Housing settlements in the municipality pursue a traditional pattern of ribbon or linear type of development along roads. Settlements become loose and scattered with the distance from the Poblacion. In the Poblacion area, urban density is ten (10) persons or two (2) households per hectare while rural density averages to four (4) persons per hectares or two (2) hectares per household.

Residential settlements occupy a total area of 357.8151 hectares yielding a gross density of four (4) persons per hectares and a residential density of 129 persons per hectare of residential area.

As of 1997, there are a total of 7,301 dwelling units of which 7,166 are occupied and 135 units are vacant. See Table No. 1.3.1.5.1.A.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.5.1.A
HISTORICAL DATA ON HOUSING UNITS
Calatagan, Batangas
1960 – 1995**

YEAR	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	VACANT HOUSING UNITS
1960	2,740	2,585	155
1970	3,746	3,683	63
1980	5,107	4,972	135
1990	6,752	6,625	127
1996	7,302	7,166	135

Source: National Statistics Office

** Projection

Single detached houses predominate the type of settlements. As shown in Table No. 1.3.1.5.1.B, 101 (99.09%) are single detached while other types like duplex, multi-residential, commercial/ industrial/ agricultural and other housing units account to 55 (0.77%), 8 (0.12%), 1 (0.01%) respectively.

Consequently, Calatagan started to develop and so is still developing at present to give its constituents productive and decent human settlements.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.5.1.B
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
BY TYPE OF BUILDING
Calatagan, Batangas
1990 and 1996

TYPE OF BUILDING	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS		HOUSEHOLDS		HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	
	1990	1996	1990	1996	1990	1996
Single House	6,564	7,101	6,723	8,127	35,188	41,424
Duplex	52	55	53	64	282	332
Multi-Unit Residential	7	8	7	8	49	58
Commercial/Industrial	1	1	1	1	7	8
Agricultural						
Other Housing Unit	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	6,625	7,166	6,785	8,201	35,527	41,823

1.3.1.5.2 DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Of the 7,301 dwelling units, 55% are made of mixed and light materials. These are made of wood, bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa and makeshift, improvised or salvaged materials as they have no basic housing components. See Table No. 1.3.1.5.1.C.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.5.1.C
NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
MATERIALS
Calatagan, Batangas
1990 and 1996

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	NUMBER	
	1990	1996
Concrete/Brick/Stone	1,517	1,641
Wood	786	1,641
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	1,433	850
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	47	51
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	2,809	3,038
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised	82	87
Asbestos/Glass/Others	37	40
No Walls/Not Reported	41	44
TOTAL	6,752	7,301

Source: National Statistics Office

1.3.1.5.3 TENURE STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS

As per National Statistics Office report, tenure status of housing units are 7,372 (89.89%) are owned or being amortized; 93 (1.14%) are rented; 731 (8.91%) are being occupied for fee with the consent of owner; and 5 (0.06%) are being occupied for the fee without consent of owner. See Table No. 1.3.1.5.3.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.5.3
TENURE STATUS OF THE HOUSING UNITS
Calatagan, Batangas
1990 and 1996**

TENURE STATUS OF THE HOUSING UNITS	HOUSEHOLDS	
	1990	1996
OWNED/BEING AMORTIZED	6,099	7,371
RENTED	77	93
BEING OCCUPIED FOR FREE WITH CONSENT OF THE OWNER	605	731
BEING OCCUPIED FOR FREE WITHOUT CONSENT OF THE OWNER	4	5
TOTAL	6,785	8,201

1.3.1.5.4 RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS

Although residential subdivision development has not been a housing industry in the area, Calatagan has two planned unit development namely Hacienda Bigaa and Hacienda De Calatagan.

1.3.1.5.5 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Using the standard of one (1) dwelling unit per household, projected housing demand by year 2010 is 427 dwelling units of which 305 units are losses due to obsolescence and decay. See Table No. 1.3.1.5.5 for Projected Housing Demand.

Considering an average lot size for the urban and rural area of 351 square meters and 406 square meters respectively, projected additional requirement is 96.1398 hectares of residential land. Details of discussion in the land use sector.

In accordance with the national shelter program of the government, the Urban Development Housing Act (RA 7279) sites for socialized housing will be identified in this plan using the site criteria specified by law.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.5.5
PROJECTED HOUSING DEMAND
CALATAGAN, BATANGAS
2001 – 2010**

YEAR	PROJECTED DWELLING UNITS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSING BACKLOG	LOSS DUE TO OBSOLESCENCE DECAY	PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD DEMAND
2001	8,475	9,050	575	237	808
2002	8,731	9,267	536	240	776
2003	8,996	9,490	494	247	741
2004	9,268	9,718	450	255	705
2005	9,549	9,951	402	263	665
2006	9,838	10,190	352	274	626
2007	10,135	10,435	300	279	571
2008	10,442	10,686	244	287	531
2009	10,758	10,943	185	296	481
2010	11,084	11,206	122	305	427

1.3.1.6 SPORTS AND RECREATION

1.3.1.6.1 EXISTING SITUATION

The favorite sports engaged in by the residents of Calatagan are ball games. Basketball is the preferred ball game especially among the youth. A total of sixteen (16) basketball courts are existent in the different urban and rural barangays as shown in Table No. 1.3.1.6.1.A. For the rural folks, they prefer softball. Volleyball is also a favorite sport.

The implementation of the sports program is being spearheaded by the Department of Education, Culture and Sports. The Calatagan District Athletic Association, headed by the District Supervisor, is the body responsible for coordinating the various sports activities.

Athletic tournaments are conducted by hierarchy. The first level of competition is within the school among athletes of the same schools. Second level is inter-region competition where schools are grouped by regions. Tertiary level is the inter-area, and finally, the district meets. For the elementary level students, the common sports participated in are softball and volleyball. Native sports like patintero, tayakad (race where players use bamboo stilts as walkers) and kadang-kadang (where coconut shells are used as walkers) are enjoyed by the school children.

Secondary level students of public and private schools compete in inter-school meets, of which basketball is the featured ballgame.

During summer, inter-barangay athletic leagues are formed. Committees and sponsoring bodies are organized in co-terminous with the duration of the leagues.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.6.1.A
BARANGAYS WITH BASKETBALL COURTS
Calatagan, Batangas
1996

1. Poblacion III	4,418 square meters
2. Barangay Lucsuhin	1,769 square meters
3. Barangay Sta. Ana	789 square meters
4. Barangay Balitoc	789 square meters
5. Barangay Quilitisan	789 square meters
6. Barangay Carretunan	789 square meters
7. Barangay Talisay	789 square meters
8. Barangay Balibago	789 square meters
9. Barangay Biga	789 square meters
10. Barangay Real	789 square meters
11. Barangay Bucal	789 square meters
12. Barangay Encarnacion	789 square meters
13. Barangay Hukay	789 square meters
14. Barangay Baha	789 square meters
15. Barangay Talibayog	789 square meters
16. Barangay Carlota	789 square meters

Source: Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator

For passive recreation, residents spend their leisure time on activities such as, nature study, strolling or walking for pleasure, picnicking, playing cards, mahjong, chess, scrabble and others. Those with VHS/Beta Video cassette player enjoy watching movies in their own homes.

Since Calatagan is endowed with scenic and beautiful beaches that are conducive to water sport, swimming is certainly a favorite sport and recreational activity.

The older male population prefers to go to a cockpit arena in Barangay Lucsuhin.

For other sophisticated sports and recreation facilities, some resident opt to go to the neighboring municipalities or even up to Metro Manila.

Private sports and recreational facilities in the municipality are operated and managed by private entrepreneurs. These resorts cater mostly to foreign tourists since fees or charges are quite exorbitant. However, these facilities are also open to local tourists. Refer to Table No. 1.3.1.6.1.B for the private sports and recreational establishments.

Detailed descriptions of various amenities of these resorts are found in the tourism section.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.1.6.1.B
EXISTING PRIVATE SPORTS / RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
CALATAGAN, BATANGAS**

NAME AND LOCATION	LOT AREA/ SIZE Square Meter	GENERAL CONDITION	SPORTS/RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE
1. Punta Baluarte Barangay Balitoc	237,374	Well- maintained	Tennis court, swimming pools, aqua sports, playgrounds, horseback riding, coffee shops and restaurant.
2. Calatagan Golf Club Barangay Balitoc	587,529	Well- maintained	Eighteen (18) hole Golf Course, & Club House and restaurant.
3. Calatagan Polo Club Barangay Balitoc	63,666	Well- maintained	Polo Field
4. Lago De Oro Barangay Balibago	101,993	Well- maintained	Swimming pools, playground, Aqua sports, cable water ski, and Hotel & restaurant.
5. Residence Inn- Calatagan Barangay Sta. Ana	62,665	Maintained	Swimming pool, boardwalk, bar, Tiger Safarri
6. Nacua Bathing/ Fishing Resort Barangay Quilitisan	37,000	Stage of development	Swimming pool, fishing ponds, boating/aqua sports area
7. Ang Hardin Brgy. Poblacion I	3,237	Maintained	

1.3.1.6.2 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The existing park / playground occupies an area of 0.4418 hectares. The local government has to allocate 0.3552 hectares for the urban population and 4.0231 hectares for the rural population for the construction of parks and playgrounds up to 2010. Likewise, ample facilities should be provided.

There is a need to maintain / upgrade sports and recreational facilities.

For the privately owned resorts, owners could easily upgrade / expand their facilities due to the profits they derive from their business operations.

The local government may put up a public reading center while the civic organization / non-government organization (NGO) may be tapped for the purpose.

1.3.1.7 PROTECTIVE SERVICES

1.3.1.7.1 POLICE SERVICES

The Municipal Police Services responsible for public safety, protection of lives and properties, enforcement of laws and maintenance of peace and order within the territorial limits of the community.

Police protective services are being carried out by the Philippine National Police (PNP) Calatagan Police Station. Its headquarters, occupying the area on one hundred twenty six (126) square meters, is located within the Municipal Hall Compound. Seventeen (17) personnel composed of a station commander, twelve (12) effective policemen and four (4) ineffective policemen due for optional retirement are manning the station. With a total of seventeen (17) policemen, policeman to population ratio is 1:2,460. Standard requirement; however, is one (1) policeman for every one thousand (1,000) inhabitants.

Facilities available to the police force are the Philippine National Police (PNP) Station Building, vehicles, radio equipment for its radio room, separate detention cells for erring male and female individuals, adequate service firearms and ammunition and ample office supplies.

Volunteer Barangay Tanods are assigned in every Barangay to extend assistance to the current police / fire forces in the municipality. Different individuals to safeguard their lives and properties have hired forty eight (48) security guards.

Because the municipality is generally peaceful; there is only 32 reported case of crime incidence in 1995. Refer to Table No. 1.3.1.7.1.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.7.1
CRIME INCIDENCE
Calatagan, Batangas
1995

CRIME INCIDENCE	NUMBER
1. Homicide	4
2. Frustrated Homicide	4
3. P.D. 1866 (Illegal Possession of Firearm)	3
4. P.D. 1602 (Illegal Gambling)	2
5. Malicious Mischief	2
6. P.D. 704 (Illegal Fishing)	2
7. Acts of Lasciviousness	2
8. Theft	2
9. Rape	2
10. Murder	2
11. Light threats	1
12. Reckless Imprudence Resulting to Serious Physical Injuries	1
13. Kidnapping	1
14. Frustrated Murder with Violation of Act 324 (Destruction)	1
15. Frustrated Murder	1
16. Robbery	1
17. Robbery with Frustrated Homicide	1
TOTAL	32

Source: Calatagan PNP

1.3.1.7.2 FIRE SERVICES

The Municipal Fire Service renders fire protection to the community through the control of combustibles and performs fire fighting and other emergency services to protect both life and property from fire.

The Calatagan Fire Station is situated beside the Municipal Police Station and it occupies an area of 42.50 square meters. It has an administrative office, two (2) quarters for fire fighters and a fire truck. Three (3) firemen respond to fire incidence in the municipality.

Fireman to population ratio is 1:13,941. The prescribed standard is one (1) fireman per two thousand (2,000) population.

Fire incidences are very minimal. For 1996, records show that there are three (3) fire incidence, one (1) incident was caused by faulty wiring and two (2) fire incidence in sugarcane plantations due to negligence.

1.3.1.7.3 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Considering the current population of 41,823, the ratio of policemen to population is 1:2,460. Thus, the existing force is below the standard set forth by the Professionalization Law, which is one (1) policeman for every one thousand (1,000) population. Current requirement for policemen is twenty five (25) considering that the existing number of Police force is only seventeen (17).

By the end of the planning period in the year 2010, the local government shall have been provided with a total of fifty seven (57) policeman to safeguard the lives and properties of the projected population of 57,146 inhabitants.

For the fire protection services, the municipality will need additional twenty six (26) firemen up to the year 2010. Should hiring be not feasible, the municipality may tap the services of volunteers / private individuals provided they have undergone training or seminars on fire protection and prevention.

Table No. 1.3.1.7.3 shows the projected requirement for policeman and firemen. Police / fire protection facilities should likewise be upgraded to meet the demands of the ever-growing population.

TABLE NO. 1.3.1.7.3
PROJECTED POLICEMEN / FIREMEN REQUIREMENT
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010

YEAR	POPULATION	REQUIREMENT	
		POLICEMEN	FIREMEN
2001	46,151	46	23
2002	47,259	47	24
2003	48,395	48	--
2004	49,558	50	25
2005	50,749	51	--
2006	51,968	52	26
2010	57,146	57	29

Standards: 1 police per 1,000 population
 1 firemen per 2,000 population

1.3.2 ECONOMIC SECTOR

1.3.2.1 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the traditional economic base of the municipality occupying an area of 6,698.0766 hectares or 63.62% of the total land area. It consists of activities such as crop production, livestock and poultry production and fisheries.

1.3.2.1.1 CROP PRODUCTION

The major crops raised in the municipality are palay, sugarcane, fruit trees, vegetables, corn and root crops.

Palay, the staple food crop, occupies a total land area of 642.919 hectares which is 9.6% of the total agricultural area. Of these, 92.5 hectares (1.38%) are irrigated doubling the effectiveness of the physical area and having an annual yield of 1,108 metric ton. These can be found in Barangays Balibago, Carretunan, Lucsuhin and Sambungan. See Table No. 1.3.2.1.1.A for irrigated rice land's location, area and volume of production. Upland palay is planted in fifteen (15) barangays occupying 550.419 hectares (8.22%) with an annual production of 1,695.236 metric ton. Refer to Table No. 1.3.2.1.2.B for area planted, yield and location of agricultural crops.

Sugarcane, the leading industrial crop of the municipality occupies a total area of 3,913.6076 hectares (58.43%) and can be found in all barangays. Production yield is 249,260.884 metric ton and is marketed for processing to Central Azucarera de Don Pedro at Nasugbu and Balayan Sugar Central.

Fruit trees like mangoes, avocados, santol and the likes are planted in about 1,582.51 hectares (23.63%). Production totals to 20,002.88 metric ton for 1996.

About 100.36 hectares or 1.5% of the total agriculture area (TAA) are planted with vegetables having a current annual yield of 59.85 metric ton. Cornfields occupy 264.36 hectares (3.94%) with an annual production of 437.52 metric ton. Root crop plantations have a total of 194.32 hectares (2.1%) and an annual yield of 116.52 metric ton.

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.1.A
IRRIGATED RICELAND'S LOCATION, AREAS AND
VOLUME OF PRODUCTION
Calatagan, Batangas
1992 – 1996

BARANGAYS	PHYSICAL AREAS IN HECTARES				
	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
1. Balibago	32.25	37.25	39.25	42.25	45.25
2. Carretunan	13.05	18.05	21.00	23.50	25.05
3. Lucsuhin	40.75	45.75	48.75	53.75	65.75
4. Sambungan	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	12.00
TOTAL	92.50	109.05	118.20	131.50	148.50
BARANGAYS	EFFECTIVE AREAS IN HECTARES				
	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
1. Balibago	64.50	74.05	78.00	84.55	90.00
2. Carretunan	27.00	37.00	2.00	47.00	51.00
3. Lucsuhin	8.50	91.50	97.50	107.55	131.50
4. Sambungan	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	24.00
TOTAL	112.00	218.55	197.50	263.10	296.50
BARANGAYS	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN METRIC TONS				
	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
1. Balibago	387.00	391.12	397.00	430.95	443.45
2. Carretunan	162.00	194.25	127.50	239.70	249.90
3. Lucsuhin	487.00	480.37	497.25	548.25	644.35
4. Sambungan	72.00	84.00	102.00	122.40	117.60
TOTAL	1,108.00	1,149.74	1,123.75	1,341.30	1,455.30

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.1.C
SUMMARY OF AREA PLANTED AND PRODUCTION OF MAJOR
AGRICULTURAL CROPS
Calatagan, Batangas
1996

AGRICULTURAL CROPS	AREA PLANTED IN HECTARES	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN METRIC TON
1. Rice	642.9190	9.60%	2,803.236
Irrigated	(92.5000)	(1.38%)	(1,108.000)
Upland	(550.4190)	(8.22%)	(1,695.236)
2. Sugarcane	3,913.6076	58.43%	249,260.884
3. Fruit Trees	1,582.5100	23.63%	20,002.880
4. Vegetables	100.2600	1.50%	59.850
5. Corn	264.3600	3.94%	437.520
6. Root crops	194.3200	2.90%	116.520
TOTAL	6,698.0766	100%	

Source: Department of Agriculture

1.3.2.1.2 LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Livestock and poultry raising is carried out throughout the municipality. For the year 1996, the office of the Municipal Agriculturist reported a total inventory of 21,172 composed of cattle, hogs, chickens, goats, ducks, horses and carabaos.

See Table Nos. 1.3.2.1.2.A, 1.3.2.1.2.B and 1.3.2.1.2.C for comparative inventory of livestock and poultry for the years 1994 to 1996.

Minimal changes in animal population can be attributed to the buy and sell scheme of business on cattle by enterprising owners.

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.2.A
INVENTORY OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY
Calatagan, Batangas
1996

MUNICIPALITY/ BARANGAY	TOTAL NUMBER OF HEADS						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Cattle	Hogs	Chickens	Goats	Ducks	Horses	Carabao
1. Barangay I	87	178	566	56	45	---	76
2. Barangay II	86	987	545	45	42	---	43
3. Barangay III	75	67	443	56	34	---	35
4. Barangay IV	78	109	553	45	43	---	37
5. Bagong Silang	164	99	342	86	53	2	77
6. Baha	196	76	435	89	18	6	87
7. Balibago	98	76	654	68	45	---	36
8. Balitoc	80	565	359	56	19	10	67
9. Biga	195	89	448	67	20	---	44
10. Bucal	71	56	520	32	13	---	34
11. Carlota	145	45	238	45	16	4	81
12. Carretunan	75	83	434	34	21	---	56
13. Encarnacion	143	76	435	56	55	---	61
14. Gulod	88	65	541	53	29	---	23
15. Hukay	123	46	485	56	34	---	65
16. Lucuhin	145	88	605	54	60	---	61
17. Luya	123	85	342	57	64	10	82
18. Paraiso	153	73	219	49	54	5	91
19. Quilitisan	87	56	435	51	23	---	41
20. Real	105	63	549	45	23	0	71
21. Sambungan	96	87	455	34	43	---	43
22. Sta. Ana	165	98	322	87	34	3	70
23. Tanagan	156	98	453	56	37	---	59
24. Talibayog	179	107	455	67	48	4	79
25. Talisay	98	96	546	43	45	---	55
TOTAL	3,011	2,959	11,379	1,387	918	44	1,474

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.2.B
INVENTORY OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY
Calatagan, Batangas
1995

MUNICIPALITY/ BARANGAY	TOTAL NUMBER OF HEADS						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Cattle	Hogs	Chickens	Goats	Ducks	Horses	Carabao
1. Barangay I	77	156	545	67	34	4	76
2. Barangay II	67	104	435	78	27	---	23
3. Barangay III	81	122	434	64	34	---	31
4. Barangay IV	87	255	546	56	54	---	46
5. Bagong Silang	154	167	544	97	38	2	86
6. Baha	257	105	346	88	15	6	66
7. Balibago	93	162	567	124	34	1	42
8. Balitoc	78	87	348	56	14	10	53
9. Biga	189	7	456	43	16	---	44
10. Bucal	64	123	545	53	22	---	43
11. Carlota	167	105	344	58	10	4	77
12. Carretunan	91	143	324	55	22	---	45
13. Encarnacion	167	101	432	68	33	---	58
14. Gulod	86	142	443	32	21	---	35
15. Hukay	113	97	321	45	29	---	88
16. Lucuhin	133	157	657	78	67	---	54
17. Luya	178	85	324	97	54	8	86
18. Paraiso	186	78	356	88	67	9	86
19. Quilitisan	94	81	409	44	34	---	32
20. Real	135	87	305	56	18	---	67
21. Sambungan	105	103	406	68	2	---	45
22. Sta. Ana	156	87	343	96	45	---	68
23. Tanagan	187	1,055	4,553	56	42	---	56
24. Talibayog	167	94	444	86	42	4	98
25. Talisay	106	97	443	43	54	---	43
TOTAL	3,218	2,910	10,770	1,696	858	43	1,448

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.2.C
INVENTORY OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY
Calatagan, Batangas
1994

MUNICIPALITY/ BARANGAY	TOTAL NUMBER OF HEADS						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Cattle	Hogs	Chickens	Goats	Ducks	Horses	Carabao
1. Barangay I	75	198	453	89	46	---	57
2. Barangay II	85	225	498	85	21	---	24
3. Barangay III	87	198	402	5	23	---	5
4. Barangay IV	75	245	505	75	13	---	55
5. Bagong Silang	202	255	567	134	45	---	77
6. Baha	305	256	805	146	18	---	97
7. Balibago	165	234	555	203	12	---	67
8. Balitoc	105	186	365	87	10	---	45
9. Biga	231	193	670	98	15	---	74
10. Bucal	55	153	176	9	34	---	32
11. Carlota	184	123	545	98	---	12	75
12. Carretunan	87	96	345	67	34	---	64
13. Encarnacion	68	134	458	93	12	3	65
14. Gulod	78	167	376	45	16	---	56
15. Hukay	178	90	389	98	23	15	87
16. Lucsuhin	132	169	690	67	54	---	75
17. Luya	165	104	346	108	34	8	67
18. Paraiso	168	105	360	78	56	14	80
19. Quilitisan	6	95	355	57	23	---	48
20. Real	142	103	567	45	8	---	56
21. Sambungan	134	88	576	87	23	---	66
22. Sta. Ana	189	156	446	122	35	3	78
23. Tanagan	5	138	497	89	23	---	64
24. Talibayog	243	166	453	73	34	4	98
25. Talisay	97	89	567	45	13	---	56
TOTAL	3,441	4,066	11,564	2,263	625	59	1,588

Source: Department of Agriculture, Calatagan, Batangas

There are twelve (12) agri-business farms in the area raising cattle, chicken, horses, swine, carabaos and sheep. See Table Nos. 1.3.2.1.2.D, 1.2.3.1.2.E and 1.3.2.1.2.F for livestock and poultry farms for the years 1994 to 1996. There is a noticeable decrease in animal population from 1994 to 1996 and the closing of a cattle ranch. This can be attributed partly to land use conversion and development. Market outlets besides the domestic consumption are Lemery, Nasugbu, Manila and the Province of Laguna.

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.2.D
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FARMS
Calatagan, Batangas
1996

NAME OF FARMS	LOCATION	TOTAL NO. OF HEADS	MARKET OUTLETS
1. ARANETA FARMS	Barangay Balitoc	906 Chickens 23 Cattles 15 Horses	Manila Calatagan, Lemery Manila
2. CAMPA-VJC FARMS	Barangay Balitoc	5 Cattles	Calatagan
3. COLLANTES	Barangay Tanagan	267 Swines	Calatagan, Nasugbu and Manila
4. HACIENDA BIGAA	Barangay Balitoc	686 Cattles 81 Sheeps 55 Horses 13 Carabaos	Calatagan, Lemery and Manila Calatagan, Lemery and Manila Manila Calatagan, Lemery
5. HACIENDA CALATAGAN	Poblacion	107 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery
6. MARDEN	Barangay Balitoc	---	---
7. PALACIO FARMS	Barangay Sta. Ana	200 Cattles 6 Carabaos	Calatagan, Lemery Calatagan, Lemery
8. PITHAYA (MORENO)	Barangay Balitoc	45 Cattles 14 Horses 245 Chickens	Calatagan, Lemery Manila Manila
9. PUKSOR	Barangay Balitoc	3 Cattles	Calatagan
10. MONTEREY	Barangay Balitoc	196 Swines	Laguna, Manila
11. REYES FARMS	Barangay Balibago	978 Chickens	Manila
12. YUPANGCO FARMS	Barangay Sta. Ana	---	---

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.2.E
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FARMS
Calatagan, Batangas
1995

NAME OF FARMS	LOCATION	TOTAL NO. OF HEADS	MARKET OUTLETS
1. ARANETA FARMS	Barangay Balitoc	867 Chickens 45 Cattles 15 Horses	Manila Calatagan, Lemery Manila
2. CAMPA-VJC FARMS	Barangay Balitoc	57 Chickens 15 Cattles 325 Swines	Calatagan, Manila Lemery Calatagan, Nasugbu and Manila
3. COLLANTES	Barangay Tanagan	201 Swines	Calatagan, Nasugbu and Manila
4. HACIENDA BIGAA	Barangay Balitoc	803 Cattles 79 Sheeps 57 Horses 25 Carabaos	Calatagan, Lemery and Manila Calatagan, Manila Manila Calatagan, Lemery
5. HACIENDA CALATAGAN	Poblacion	133 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery
6. MARDEN	Barangay Balitoc	9 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery
7. PALACIO FARMS	Barangay Sta. Ana	200 Cattles 10 Carabaos	Calatagan, Lemery Calatagan, Lemery
8. PITHAYA (MORENO)	Barangay Balitoc	61 Cattles 14 Horses 210 Chickens	Calatagan, Lemery Manila Manila
9. PUKSOR	Barangay Balitoc	13 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery
10. MONTEREY	Barangay Balitoc	587 Swines	Laguna, Manila
11. REYES FARMS	Barangay Balibago	1,334 Chickens	Manila
12. SILVERIO FARMS	Barangay Lucsuhin	67 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery
13. YUPANGCO FARMS	Barangay Sta. Ana	---	---

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.2.F
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FARMS
Calatagan, Batangas
1994

NAME OF FARMS	LOCATION	TOTAL NO. OF HEADS	MARKET OUTLETS
1. ARANETA FARMS	Barangay Balitoc	2,100 Chickens 35 Cattles 16 Horses	Manila Lemery Manila
2. CAMPA-VJC FARMS	Barangay Balitoc	307 Chickens 25 Cattles 1,095 Swines	Calatagan, Manila Lemery Calatagan, Nasugbu and Manila
3. COLLANTES	Barangay Tanagan	196 Swines	Calatagan, Nasugbu and Manila
4. HACIENDA BIGAA	Barangay Balitoc	688 Cattles 73 Deers 61 Horses 20 Carabaos	Calatagan, Lemery and Manila Calatagan, Manila Manila Calatagan, Lemery
5. HACIENDA CALATAGAN	Poblacion	97 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery
6. MARDEN	Barangay Balitoc	65 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery
7. PALACIO FARMS	Barangay Sta. Ana	196 Cattles 16 Carabaos	Calatagan, Lemery Calatagan, Lemery
8. PITHAYA (MORENO)	Barangay Balitoc	67 Cattles 36 Horses 154 Chickens	Calatagan, Lemery Manila Manila
9. PUKSOR	Barangay Balitoc	43 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery
10. MONTEREY	Barangay Balitoc	567 Swines	Laguna, Manila
11. REYES FARMS	Barangay Balibago	2,346 Chickens	Manila
12. SILVERIO FARMS	Barangay Lucsuhin	74 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery
13. YUPANGCO FARMS	Barangay Sta. Ana	34 Cattles	Calatagan, Lemery

Source: Actual Survey of the Department of Agriculture

1.3.2.1.3 FISHERY

Being surrounded by rich fishing grounds, fishing is another major industry in the area. Likewise, the development of source swampy areas into fishponds makes the town a rich fishing ground taking in to consideration the abundance of said resources in the surrounding waters.

Calatagan municipal water has an estimated shore length of forty eight (48) kilometers or about 25% of ninety five (95) kilometers of total shoreline of Batangas province. Moreover, it has the most extensive areas of mangroves and corals as shown on Table No. 1.3.2.1.3.A and 1.3.2.1.3.B

**TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.3.A
MANGROVE AND FISHPOND RESOURCES
Calatagan, Batangas**

LOCATION	RESOURCES	SIZE	DISTRIBUTION
CALATAGAN NORTHWEST	Mangrove	60 Hectares	5 clusters of mangrove areas along the stretch of coast.
	Fishpond	70 Hectares	7 barangays from Balibago to Sta. Ana
CALATAGAN EAST	Mangrove	100 Hectares	Found along 5 kilometers shoreline from Punta Baluarte to Bataha area. Width of mangrove area ranges from 100 to 300 meters
	Fishpond	128 Hectares	6 barangays from Hukay to Tanagan

Source: CERD, 1991
MAO, 2000

**TABLE NO. 1.3.2.1.3.B
CORAL RESOURCES
Calatagan, Batangas
1996**

LOCATION	RESOURCES	SIZE	DISTRIBUTION
CALATAGAN NORTHWEST	Tidal Flat	300 Hectares	Stretching along the coast with width from 0.2 kilometers to 1.5 kilometers
	Fringing Reef	22 Hectares Vertical Area or 15 Kilometers	With slope characterized as steep to gradual that reaches to the depth of 15 meters at a distance of 200 meters to 1.5 kilometers from the fringes of Tidal Flat.
	Shoal	400 Hectares	With 11 shoals having diameter ranging from 0.4 kilometer, to 1 kilometer at its base and height of about 5 meters to 15 meters. From the base it slopes downward toward the general sea bottom level. The farthest shoal is about 5 kilometers away from shoreline.
CALATAGAN EAST	Tidal Flat	225 Hectares	On Hukay, the tidal flat is very narrow as compared to other areas with width ranging from 0.1 kilometer to 0.78 kilometer.
	Fringing Reef	450 Hectares or 15 Kilometers	With slope characterized as steep to gradual that reaches down to depth of 30 meters at a distance of about 100 meters to 500 meters from the fringes of tidal flat.

Source: CERD, 1991

It is estimated that Calatagan contributes more or less 25% of the total fish catch of the province. Six (6) of top eight (8) species are found in Calatagan waters. The species caught are Tulingan, Galunggong, Dilis, Tambakul, Guliasan, Tunsoy, Burador and Samaral.

The potential income per fisherman per month is about Philippine Currency Five Thousand Six Hundred Twenty Five Pesos (Php 5,625.00) for Calatagan Northwest and Philippine Currency Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (Php 7,500.00) for Pagapas Bay based on the following data:

Shoreline Length	5.5 kilometers
Municipal water limit	7.0 kilometers
Municipal water area	3,850 hectares
Maximum sustainable yield	200 kilograms/hectare/year
Total maximum sustainable yield	770,000 kilograms per year
Number of fishing days	240 days
Catch per day at MSY	3,200 kilograms
Catch per day per fisherman	9.0 kilograms
Income per day per fisherman	Php 235.00 per day (Php 25.00/kg. x 9.0 kgs.)

CALATAGAN EAST

Pagapas Bay area	3,000 hectares
Add: Outside Bay	4,500 hectares
Total Bay Area	7,500 hectares
Maximum sustainable yield	1,500,000 kgs. Per year
Number of fishing days	300 days
Catch per day at MSY	5,000 kilograms
Catch per day per fisherman	12.0 kilograms 5,000/410 bancas
Income per day per banca	Php 300.00 per day (Php 25.00/kg. x 12.0 kgs.)
Income per month per banca	Php 7,500.00 per month (Php 300.00/kg.x25 days)

However, the above-mentioned income levels do not hold true for the majority of the small fishermen, especially those using non-motorized bancas, because of the problems on over fishing due to the intrusion of commercial fishing vessel in the municipal water, massive destruction of coral reefs, conversion of mangroves into fishponds.

Majority of the gears used municipal fishermen are hook / line and gill nets while some practice the use of dynamite cyanide in catching fish. Present catch ranges from less than one (1) kilogram and sometimes none to an average maximum of five (5) kilograms per day.

In Talisay, the fisherfolks have formed an organization known as Samahan ng Magkakapit Bahay Sa Baybay or Samahan ng Bantay Dagat which is organizational expression in attending to their problems. They participated in the provincial dialogue in Batangas City concerning the banning of commercial fishing vessel in the municipal water. With regard to the problem of dynamite fishing, members of the organization with the participation of the Barangay council conduct arrest of those engaged in illegal fishing activities.

The coastal community of Hukay, composed of full time fishermen, full time farmers and farmers-fishers, has two (2) main organizations; the Samahan Ng Kapisanan ng Magsasaka, and a fisherfolk organization. The crucial problem of the residents is the impending demolition of their houses, although the issue of declining fish catch of equal importance.

1.3.2.2 COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Commerce and industry play a significant role in the economic structure of the municipality. It is a primary economic indicator of progress. Moreover, it strengthening the nexus of settlement fabrics by catering to the local everyday needs of the populace.

Based on the records of the Treasurer's Office, there is a total of 310 commercial establishments as of 2000. They are broadly categorized into wholesale and retail, service-oriented, manufacturing, quarry, recreational, real estate, cooperatives, agro-industries and financial institutions.

1.3.2.2.1 COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Table No. 1.3.2.2.1 shows the inventory of commercial establishments.

1.3.2.2.1.1 WHOLESALE/RETAIL

There are one hundred ninety nine (199) establishments carrying out wholesale and retail business in the municipality. They are predominantly sari-sari stores, consisting of 147 or 73.5% of establishments classified under this category.

1.3.2.2.1.2 SERVICE-ORIENTED

Servicing firms total to fifty (50) or 16.13% of the total inventory. This includes refrigeration and air-conditioning services, funeral services, gasoline stations, photo services/video coverage, dress shops, restaurants/caterers, beauty parlors, shoe repairs, dance studios, welding shops, construction services, battery services, junks shops, apartelles and security services.

1.3.2.2.1.3 MANUFACTURING

There are seven (7) manufacturing establishments in the area. These areas comprised of by 3 bakeries, 2 engaged in salt production, ice plant and garments industry.

1.3.2.2.1.4 QUARRY

Quarrying of back filling materials is carried out in Barangay Lucsuhin, Paraiso and Biga.

1.3.2.2.1.5 RECREATIONAL

Recreational facilities inside the different tourist destinations like Punta Baluarte, Calatagan Golf Club, Residence Inn, Nacua Fishing & Bathing Resort, Ang Hardin and Lago de Oro, includes swimming pools, golf course, playgrounds, aqua sports, tennis courts and horseback riding.

1.3.2.2.1.6 REAL ESTATE

There is only one registered real estate broker in the area.

1.3.2.2.1.7 COOPERATIVE

The BAFPI-SMC is a sugar marketing cooperative.

1.3.2.2.1.8 AGRO-INDUSTRIES

There are thirty seven (37) agro-industrial establishments in the area comprising of three (3) rice mill, three (3) piggeries, five (5) prawn farms, twelve (12) fishponds, one (1) sugarcane and livestock farm, one (1) poultry, nine (9) hatcheries and three (3) agricultural farms.

1.3.2.2.1.9 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

There are four (4) financial institutions that offer agricultural and commercial loans. They include the Rural Bank of Calatagan and three (3) lending investors.

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.2.1
INVENTORY OF COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS
Calatagan, Batangas
2000

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
I. Wholesale and Retail	199	64.19%
Sari-sari	147	
Auto Supply	3	
Furniture Store	3	
Boutique	1	
Dry Goods	5	
LPG Retailer	1	
Gift Shop	6	
Grocery	1	
Candy Store	1	
Drug Store	4	
Plastic Ware Store	2	
Tire Supply	1	
Construction Supply	5	
Marine Products	1	
Ice Retailer	1	
Appliance Store	1	
Beauty Products	1	
Footwear	1	
School Supplies	2	
Poultry Supply	1	
Variety Store	1	
Prawn Feeds Retailer	2	
Rice and Feeds Retailer	2	
Bagoong Dealer	1	
Fruits and Vegetable Dealer	2	
Chicken Dealer	1	
Meat Retailer	2	

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
II. Service	50	16.13%
Refrigerator & Air-conditioning Services	1	
Funeral Services	1	
Gasoline Stations	2	
Photo Services/Video Rental Services	13	
Dress Shop	1	
Restaurants/Eateries	14	
Beauty Parlor	4	
Shoe Repair	1	
Dance Studio	1	
Welding Shop	4	
Construction Services	2	
Battery Shop	1	
Telephone Service	2	
Junk Shop	1	
Apartelle	1	
Security Service	1	
III. Manufacturing	7	2.26%
Bakery	3	
Salt Production	2	
Ice Plant	1	
Garments	1	
IV. Quarry	5	1.61%
Boulders & Stone Aggregate	3	
White/Silica Sand	2	
V. Recreational	6	1.73%
Punta Baluarte Intercontinental Resort	1	
Hotel Calatagan Golf Club	1	
Residence Inn, Calatagan	1	
Lago de Oro	1	
Nacua Fishing/Bathing Resort	1	
Ang Hardin	1	
VI. Real Estate	1	0.35%
Broker	1	
VII. Cooperative	1	0.35%
BAFPI	1	

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
VIII. Agro-Industries	37	11.94%
Rice Mill	3	
Piggery	3	
Prawn Farm	5	
Fishpond	12	
Sugarcane and Livestock	1	
Poultry	1	
Hatchery	9	
Agricultural Farm	3	
IX. Financial Institution	4	1.29%
Rural Bank	1	
Lending Investor	3	
TOTAL	310	100%

Source: Office of the Municipal Treasurer

1.3.2.2.2 PUBLIC MARKET

The central business district of Calatagan is located along Sto. Domingo Street and Ayala Street. The Poblacion Public Market is located in this area and it serves as the major hub of commerce occupying an area of 1,500 square meters.

There are two other markets in the rural area namely Bigaa Market in Barangay Gulod and another in the nodal growth of Barangay Lucsuhin.

1.3.2.2.3 INDUSTRY

The sole industrial establishment in the area is an ice plant in Barangay Gulod.

1.3.2.2.4 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Despite the presence of a commercial district and three (3) markets in Calatagan, there is still a need to diversify the present structure of business to sufficiently cater to the growing demands of the populace. The development of minor commercial nodes should be encouraged, especially in the tourism barangays.

In line with the agro-industrialization thrust of the area, Barangay Talibayog is identified to be the general industrial district. The establishment of industrial firms will not only increase total revenues but also employ many residents. However, this also poses pollution problems. Strict compliance in the use of anti-pollution devices and measures by all industrial and agro-industrial establishments should be imposed by the local government in coordination with the National Pollution Control Commission (NPCC).

The spatial allocation for both commercial and industrial use will also inquire the provision for support facilities such as roads, water and power services.

The commercial and industrial land requirements in designated areas are discussed in detail on Land Use.

1.3.2.3 TOURISM

Tourist spots in Calatagan are known not only in the municipality but also internationally. These tourism establishments cater to local, national and foreign tourists. But due to their exorbitant rates, only affluent and foreign tourists can afford to visit these resorts.

Among the most popular tourist attractions that can be found in Calatagan are:

1. Punta Baluarte Inter-Continental Resort Hotel

Situated along the coastline of Calatagan, Batangas, Punta Baluarte is a pleasant 2-2 ½ hours drive (subject to traffic conditions) south from Manila City, passing through towns, plantations and open fields. There are two alternative routes to Batangas via the Coastal Road or through the South Express Highway taking the Carmona exit, then on through the scenic Tagaytay City. From Tagaytay City, drive onward south to the Sugar Central junction in Nasugbu, then proceed to the town of Lian. Continuing through Calatagan main highway, Punta Baluarte is nestled throughout sprawling hillsides, overlooking Balayan Bay and the South China Sea. Punta Baluarte is popularly known as a resort by the sea.

For registered guests, Punta Baluarte offers swimming, tennis, pelota, horseback riding, water skiing, scuba diving and fishing among others.

The resort has one hundred seventy seven (177) spacious guest rooms and suites which are air-conditioned. There are standard rooms or native style nipa bungalows, cabanas, beach houses, sunrise or hilltop rooms or Bicol houses for the guests. All accommodations are equipped with telephone, mini-bar and in-room safes in selected guest rooms. Spectacular water views or natural greenery is abundance throughout the resort.

Within the resort, there is a restaurant and bars. These are Pagapas Café, Mulawin Clubhouse, Poolside Bars and Beach 5.

Seven (7) air-conditioned function rooms are available to cater to out-of-town company meetings, seminars, workshops or social gatherings. Audio-visual equipment and other support facilities are on hand.

Guests can engage in sports like golf, horseback riding, deep sea diving and fishing. Sports equipment and facilities are available.

Aqua sports available to guests are jet ski, aqua bike, fishing rod and reel speed boat, kayad, outrigger canoe and paddle board.

Registered guests could arrange for a round of golf at the Calatagan Golf Club, designed by Mr. Robert Trent Jones, Jr.

The many facets Punta Baluarte would satisfy everyone's whim. It is a sportsman's leisure haven, a vacationer's hideaway, a gourmet's kitchen, a sunbather's sanctuary, honeymooner's nook, a nature lover's Eden. It is everything a traveler could have wished for.

2. Calatagan Golf Club Course

The Calatagan Golf Club Course is located in a Hacienda Bigaa, Calatagan, Batangas. Facilities include a restaurant and bar, ladies' lockers and shower rooms, men's lockers and shower rooms, pro shop, kitchen, office, golf equipment, storage and caddy lounge.

The Calatagan Golf Club Course promises to be one of the best international championship golf course in Southeast Asia.

Carved out of the sixty (60) hectares of rolling terrain in the Zobel reservation beside Punta Baluarte, the golf course is designed by the world renowned golf architect named Mr. Robert Trent Jones, Jr. The eighteen hole par Calatagan Golf Club course plays 6,196 meters (6,572 yards) from the championship tees. It has an eleven (11) for and four (4) par thirty five and three (3) sparkling lakes where the most modern computerized sprinkler system draws its water.

An outstanding feature that makes Calatagan Golf Club course a standout among the golf courses in the country is that it is an arboretum, where some 3,000 trees of Philippine and foreign species are planted. This is unique for a golf course where the arboreal wealth of the country is displayed for the benefit of tourists, residents and nature lovers.

3. Residence Inn

Residence inn is located in Barangay Sta. Ana, Calatagan, Batangas.

Facilities available to guest are salt water/brackish water lagoon, picnic grove, park/playground, kiddie/adult seawater pools, clubhouse among others.

Guests can opt for lagoon dining at the trellised wharf or garden dining.

Other amenities are cottages by the sea where guest may feed fish and some tree houses. Guests can avail of Fisherman's Cottages at rates ranging from Php 3,190.00 (pax) to Php 5,390.00 (5 pax). An additional of Php 500.00 per person exceeding the minimum capacity is being charged. Entrance fee on weekdays is Php 150.00 per person (consumable of Php 100.00) and weekend is Php 200.00 person (consumable of Php 150.00). Day tour package of Php 399.00 per person includes free shuttle/buffet lunch, use of swimming pool and beach. Rates are subject to 10% service charge and 10% government tax.

4. Lago De Oro

Lago De Oro Beach Club and Restaurant, situated in Barangay Balibago, Calatagan, Batangas, fronts the South China Sea. It is an easy scenic ride, just one hundred twenty (120) kilometers from Manila passing Taal Volcano in Tagaytay City, rice fields, sugar plantations and the natural beauty of Batangas.

Facilities and amenities available to guests and visitors are restaurants, bar, swimming pool and Jacuzzi. Guests can enjoy fishing, diving, boat rides and water sports.

The restaurant offers international cuisine, fresh sea foods and local specialties in every generous servings. The sixteen (16) bright and clean rooms are equipped air-conditioning units and marbled bathrooms with hot and cold water. Every bedroom has its own private patio where one can enjoy magnificent views and spectacular sunset overlooking South China Sea.

5. Others

Local, national and foreign tourists can likewise avail of other beach resorts in the municipality. These resorts offer simple amenities and their rates are affordable.

For tourists who cannot afford the rates at the expensive resorts, they may opt to stay at Lola's Apartelle located at Barangay Lucsuhin. The place is clean and rates are reasonable.

DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Considering that the present resorts cater mostly to the foreign tourists, the local government should look into the affordability level of the local tourists. Enterprising investors for low budgeted local and national tourist can venture into some tourist spots. The local government should spur the thrust develop other potential tourist spots to provide recreation, outdoor activities and picnic sights for the local populace.

Private citizens/entrepreneurs should be encouraged to invest in lodging places/apartelles within the affordability level of the local tourists.

1.3.2.4 INFRASTRUCTURE / UTILITIES

1.3.2.4.1 TRANSPORTATION

1.3.2.4.1.1 CIRCULATION SYSTEM

The existing internal circulation system of Calatagan is a network of linear and circumferential roads which links various settlements of the town and other functional areas.

The National Highway is the main ingress and egress of the municipality. Connected to the main road are the provincial roads going to the northeastern and southern part, as well as the Barangay roads in the northern part of the municipality. The other barangays are linked to the town centers by the provincial roads: one, which intersects at Barangay Lucsuhin and the other that connects to the Poblacion proper.

1.3.2.4.1.2 ROAD NETWORK

As of 1996, the total length of the road network in the municipality is registered at 151,948 kilometers which is distributed over a total land area of 13,897.7711 hectares. This shows that there is a road density of 10.93 kilometers per 1,000 hectares.

The road system is classified as National (12 kilometers); Provincial (35.69 kilometers); Municipal (8.17 kilometers) and Barangay (96.08 kilometers) roads.

With regards to the type of pavements, 77% are unpaved. 13% are paved with asphalt and 10% are paved with concrete.

Table No. 1.3.2.4.1.2 shows roads and bridges inventory.

1.3.2.4.1.3 BRIDGES

Calatagan, having only a few bodies of water traversing the entire municipality. Thus, Calatagan has only 9 bridges. This includes 4 National, 3 Provincial and 2 Barangay bridges. Six (6) of the aforementioned bridges are concrete bridges and three (3) are made of timbers. Refer to Table No. 1.3.2.4.1.2 again.

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.4.1.2
INVENTORY OF EXISTING ROAD NETWORK
Calatagan, Batangas
1996

ROAD CLASSIFICATION / ADMINISTRATION	ROAD LENGTH IN KILOMETERS	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	ROAD WIDTH IN METERS
1. National	12.000	7.90%	20
2. Provincial	35.690	23.49%	15
3. Municipal	8.178	5.38%	10
4. Barangay	96.080	63.23%	6
TOTAL	151.946	100%	

Source: Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator

1.3.2.4.1.4 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

The Batangas Laguna Tayabas Bus Company (BLTBCO) is the sole public utility bus plying the route of Calatagan – Manila and vice versa. Other public utility transports include jeepneys and tricycles.

Shuttle buses are used in transporting both foreign and local tourists and they operate on schedules for exclusive service trips to well-known resorts in the area.

Others are privately owned vehicles.

1.3.2.4.1.5 TRAFFIC FLOW

Traffic flow in Calatagan is generally light and smooth at all times.

1.3.2.4.1.6 UTILITIES

Public utilities include the BLTBCO bus terminal, Cape Santiago Lighthouse and Balong-Bato Pier. The BLTBCO bus terminal is located along E. Zobel de Ayala St. in the Poblacion with an approximate area of 450 square meters.

The Cape Santiago Lighthouse serves as navigational guide to fishermen and inter-island sea vessels passing by the area and it is located in Barangay Bagong Silang with an area of 0.6024 hectares.

Balong-Bato Pier, which is located at Barangay IV, serves as docking area for commercial fishing vessels from Palawan and Lubang Occidental Mindoro.

Tricycles utilize Sto. Domingo Street fronting the market as an on-the-street terminal.

A private landing strip for air crafts can be found in Hacienda Bigaa located in Barangay Balitoc.

1.3.2.4.1.7 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

With a total road length of 151.948 kilometers and an area of 13,897.7711 hectares, the existing road-land ratio is 1.09 kilometers per 100 hectares. In comparison to the standard ratio of 1 kilometer per 100 hectares, it shows that the municipality is above the general standard. Exceeding the standard, however, does not mean that road construction shall not be conducted. This will actually depend on the need that will arise in the coming years.

The barangay roads appear to be needing priority attention with regards to road improvement and maintenance, as mentioned earlier, majority are unpaved or still gravel/earth-filled. Parts of the provincial road should likewise be upgraded being the inter-linking segment of the barangay roads. Improvement of such roads will improve the accessibility and mobility of residents in the rural portion.

Although majority of the national and municipal roads is generally in good condition, it is essential that they be properly maintained to ensure convenience and safety for the commuting public and motorists.

Lastly, the local government should aim at improving all its external and internal linkages in order to facilitate smooth marketing flow of goods and commerce, as well as to provide convenience to the commuting public and promote tourism in the area.

1.3.2.5 WATER

1.3.2.5.1 EXISTING SITUATION

At present, there is no waterworks system in the municipality. People procure water from sources like shallow wells, artesian wells and deep wells.

For water demand in the golf courses in the different resorts, water is being recycled to maintain their facilities.

Resorts and other establishments have their own water tanks to supply the needs of their clientele. Other residents have installed hand-pumps for their domestic use.

1.3.2.5.2 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

A municipal waterworks system is deemed necessary. Since the municipality has a shallow water table, water supply for drinking and other uses is not a problem. In establishing the waterworks system, due consideration should be made on resorts with golf courses. An 18-hole golf course could consume water enough to supply five (5) barangays. Thus, management of these establishments should be consulted. Table No. 1.3.2.5.2 shows the projected water demand for domestic purposes only, using the standard of seventy five (75) liter per capita per day.

The local government should look into the water requirement of prospective industries to be put up in the municipality.

Identification and conservation of other possible sources of water supply should be given due course.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.2.5.2
PROJECTED DAILY WATER DEMAND
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010**

YEAR	POPULATION	LITER CONSUMPTION PER DAY
2001	46,151	3,461,325
2002	47,259	3,544,425
2003	48,395	3,629,625
2004	49,558	3,716,850
2005	50,749	3,806,175
2006	51,968	3,897,600
2010	57,146	4,285,950

1.3.2.6 POWER

1.3.2.6.1 EXISTING SITUATION

The Batangas I Electric Cooperative, Inc., with office in Calaca, Batangas, provides the power services for the municipality. Its source of power comes from the National Power Corporation (NPC) Caliraya Substation. The Balayan Substation that serves the municipalities of Calatagan, Balayan, Tuy, Calaca and portion of Lian is supplying the power directly consumed by the cooperators of Calatagan. This source has a capacity of 5 MVA.

Power rates differ for each type of user/consumer. Table Nos. 1.3.2.6.1.A and 1.3.2.6.1.B show the electricity use by type of consumers and the power rate by type of consumers, respectively.

All barangays are energized. However, out of the current 8,201 households, only 5,514 households or 67% of the total households are energized. Refer to Table No. 1.3.2.6.1.C. Resorts and other big establishments have their own generator sets in anticipation of power interruptions.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.2.6.1.A
TOTAL ELECTRICITY USE BY TYPE OF CONSUMERS
Calatagan, Batangas
1996**

TYPE OF USERS	NUMBER OF USERS
Residential	4,918
Commercial	228
Industrial	2
Commercial Waterworks	6
Agricultural	1
Institutional (Streetlight)	298
Public Buildings	61
TOTAL	5,514

Source: BATELEC, Calaca, Batangas

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.6.1.B
POWER RATES BY TYPE OF CONSUMERS
Calatagan, Batangas
As of March, 1996

TYPE OF USER	RATE	
Residential	Minimum	Php 31.54 (10 kwh)
	Excess	3.1523/kwh
Commercial	Minimum	Php 48.05 (15 kwh)
	Excess	3.2034/kwh
Industrial	Demand Charge	Php 20.00
	Energy Charge	3.1534/kwh
Irrigation/Public Building	Demand Charge	Php 20.00
	Energy Charge	3.0934/kwh
Streetlight/Kilowatt hour (kwh)		Php2.843

Source: BATELEC, Calaca, Batangas

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.6.1.C
POWER USER DISTRIBUTION BY BARANGAY
Calatagan, Batangas
1995

BARANGAY	NUMBER OF USERS
Poblacion I	342
Poblacion II	453
Poblacion III	310
Poblacion IV	287
Bagong Silang	180
Baha/Lipatan	302
Balibago	324
Balitoc	277
Biga/Paang Salwal/Prenza	379
Bucal	88
Carretunan	132
Carlosa	119
Encarnacion	116
Gulod/Lucusuhin	110
Hukay	215
Lucsuhin	189
Luya	49
Paraiso	70
Quilitisan	439
Real/Sambungan/Nangkaan	252
Sambungan	79
Sta. Ana/Tanagan	365
Talibayog	189
Talisay	228
TOTAL	5,514

Source: BATELEC, Calaca, Batangas

1.3.2.6.2 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

At present, a number of households (2,687 or 33%) have not yet been provided with power utility. It is being assumed that by the end of the planning period in the year 2010, all household projected to increase up to 11,429 household will have fully energized.

Power services expansion programs should be considered and initiated to meet the requirements of the projected population and economic growth including the needs of the prospective industrial users and future development.

Table No. 1.3.2.6.1.D shows the current and projected domestic power consumption.

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.6.1.D
CURRENT / PROJECTED DOMESTIC POWER CONSUMPTION
Calatagan, Batangas
1996 – 2011

YEAR	PROJECTED CONSUMPTION (KILOWATT- HOUR)
1996	10,000,000
2001	16,300,000
2006	26,300,000
2011	42,400,000

Source: BATELEC, Calaca, Batangas

1.3.2.7 MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

1.3.2.7.1 MASS MEDIA

Although Calatagan is 125 kilometer away from Manila, the residents are kept well informed and updated in terms of local, national and international news. Printed newspapers, magazines and other publication available in the Province of Batangas and Metro Manila circulate in the municipality. Radio and television sets in the locality have good and clear reception of the various programs aired in Metro Manila and nearby provinces.

1.3.2.7.2 POSTAL SERVICES

The postal office is housed in the town hall. It is manned by four (4) personnel and serves the twenty five (25) barangays. Average volume of incoming letters is 6,000 per month while outgoing mail is 3,500 letters per month.

There are two (2) letter-carriers for the total population of 41,823, giving a ratio of 1 letter-carrier per 20,912 population. Prescribed standard is 1 letter-carrier for every 5,000 population.

Facilities and equipment available to the post office staff are one (1) weighing scale, two (2) vaults, steel cabinet and pigeon hole cabinet. The staffs are provided with ample office supplies.

Mail services are being served daily in the Poblacion and adjacent barangays within a distance of 2 kilometers. Barangays with a distance of 2 to 5 kilometers from the municipal hall are served by letter-carriers 3 times a week and those with a distance of more than 5 kilometers are being served by letter-carriers 2 times a week.

1.3.2.7.3 TELEPHONE

There is a Philippine Long Distance Telephone (PLDT) booth located in Poblacion IV. The lone staff attends to callers. Facilities used are two (2) units of telephone, antenna and ophaphone. Service area coverage is worldwide. Average incoming calls register twenty five (25) calls per month while outgoing calls is five hundred (500) per month.

Another pay phone station is located in Barangay Gulod. It has two units of telephone, optaphone and antenna. Only one man staffs the office; likewise, he attends to sixty (60) incoming calls a month and one thousand (1,000) outgoing calls a month. Service area coverage is also worldwide.

There are no individual telephone connections, hence acquiring cellular phones is being resorted to.

1.3.2.7.4 TELEGRAPH

The telegraph office of the Bayan Tel provides there last wire services to the residents of Calatagan in 1998 and is being manned by two personnel. The office is equipped with an ICOM radio, a typewriter and adequate office furniture/supplies. The messenger uses his bike to deliver telegraph messages. The wire services is currently availed by the resident of Calatagan at the adjacent Town of Balayan.

1.3.2.7.5 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Considering the development thrusts of the municipality, it is imperative to improve/upgrade existing communication facilities to meet the future demands of economic activities.

There is a current need for six (6) letter carriers to meet the demand of the current population. By the year 2006, a total of eleven (11) letter-carriers shall have been hired to serve the projected population of 54,895. Refer to Table No. 1.3.2.7.5 for the projected letter-carrier requirement from 1997 to 2010. A need to establishment/restore the operation of a telegraph wire services may be implemented to year 2003 – 2006.

For the post office, current need is a typewriter for routinary office use.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.2.7.5
PROJECTED LETTER-CARRIER REQUIREMENT
Calatagan, Batangas
2001 – 2010**

YEAR	POPULATION	NUMBER OF LETTER-CARRIER
2001	46,151	9
2002	47,259	10
2003	48,395	10
2004	49,558	10
2005	50,749	10
2006	51,968	10
2010	57,146	11

Standard: One (1) letter-carrier per five thousand (5,000) population.

1.3.2.8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

This sector includes beautification and cleanliness, sanitation and environmental management aspects, specifically pollution control, waste disposal, drainage and sewerage, dumpsite and cemetery, as well as natural resources preservation and conservation. Blighted and flood-prone areas have also been considered.

1.3.2.8.1 DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The topography of the area, being largely plain and flat but slightly above sea level, make drainage a minor problem. A negligible portion of the Poblacion-Lucusuhin, becomes flooded during rainy days. These areas are the passageways of floods draining to the sea. Household drainage are drained through open canals or excavations made just beneath their kitchens. For liquid waste disposal, individual sewers or culverts have been installed.

1.3.2.8.2 WASTE DISPOSAL

Garbage is being dumped in a site adjacent to the cemetery at Poblacion IV. The dumpsite comprises of 0.4022 hectares, enough to accommodate the garbage being collected from the different barangays. This dumpsite is 350 meters away from the nearest bodies of water.

For an orderly collection of garbage, a scheme has been arrived at wherein garbage are being collected by schedule. Refer to Table No. 1.3.2.8.2.A. Composting and burying of disposable wastes are still being resorted to, especially in the rural barangays.

**TABLE NO. 1.3.2.8.2.A
SCHEDULE OF GARBAGE COLLECTION
Calatagan, Batangas
1996**

DAY	AREAS COVERED
Monday	Lucsuhin/Punta Baluarte/Carmel School
Tuesday	Poblacion II, Poblacion Market, Punta Baluarte
Wednesday	Poblacion III, Poblacion Market, Punta Baluarte, Lucsuhin

For human waste disposal, the local government conducted an intensive campaign for the installation of toilets in every household. It may be noted that there are some households with more than one toilet. This is true for apartelles and for those who can afford to install two (2) or more toilets. Table No. 1.3.2.8.2.B shows the number of household by type of toilets.

TABLE NO. 1.3.2.8.2.B
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH TOILET FACILITIES
Calatagan, Batangas
1995

BARANGAY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	SANITARY TOILET	UNSANITARY TOILET	WITHOUT TOILET	NEWLY CONSTRUCTED TOILET
Urban					
Barangay I	410	296	3	54	6
Barangay II	113	115	0	15	3
Barangay III	156	153	5	4	6
Barangay IV	362	319	0	24	8
Rural					
Tanagan	3,558	235	0	125	8
Sta. Ana	367	178	50	180	5
Bagong Silang	238	128	1	62	13
Balibago	401	235	16	139	6
Talisay	284	129	0	144	5
Lucuhin	527	224	62	126	11
Biga	394	134	43	203	7
Paraiso	175	49	0	86	9
Luya	117	39	14	33	8
Carlosa	179	44	0	147	3
Bucal	126	91	0	16	5
Encarnacion	147	57	0	114	6
Hukay	298	95	50	130	6
Talibayog	226	47	15	72	4
Baha	173	76	0	124	8
Real	200	137	0	57	13
Carretunan	196	119	35	198	8
Quilitisan	257	87	29	154	5
Gulod	335	109	51	132	3
Balitoc	388	239	0	142	15
Sambungan	198	109	55	112	9
TOTAL	6,637	3,441	439	2,593	180

Source: Sanitary Inspection, Rural Health Unit, Calatagan, Batangas

1.3.2.8.3 CEMETERY

There are two (2) cemeteries in the municipality, both in the Poblacion. The Municipal Cemetery occupies 1 hectare while the Catholic Cemetery is 1.352 hectares.

1.3.2.8.4 BLIGHTED AREAS

A total of 1,656 households is considered to be composed of the blighted areas in the municipalities. Some of these households could be found along the shorelines. These blighted areas are situated in the barangays of Real, Encarnacion, Talisay, Talibayog and Carretunan.

1.3.2.8.5 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

One of the requirements of a well-planned community is an effective and adequate drainage system. This may consist of open canals or closed conduct type of storm drainage system, but it must be so designed to handle a given storm magnitude.

Since there exists an efficient garbage collection system, strict enforcement of an ordinance on anti-littering and indiscriminate dumping of garbage including human and animal wastes into creeks and rivers should be implemented. There is a need to identify a new dumpsite outside of the Poblacion area. A total of 1.9049 hectares of land in the rural area is suited for the purpose up to the end of the planning period in the year 2010.

Environmentally critical areas like fishponds, swamplands and beaches should be maintained and preserved for food production and recreational or tourism purposes.

The identified blighted areas should be the concern of the municipality. They should be relocated to livable and viable human settlements.

1.3.2.9 List of DPWH Proposed Projects in Calatagan

1. Regular 2001

A. Highways (Roads and Bridges)		
1. Concreting of Barangay Road	Barangay 3 Poblacion	400,000.00
2. Concreting of Barangay Road	Barangay 4 Poblacion	400,000.00
3. Concreting of Barangay Road	Barangay Biga	400,000.00
4. Improvement of FMR	Barangay Paraiso	2,000,000.00
5. Improvement of FMR	Barangay Luya	2,500,000.00
6. Concreting of Barangay Road	Bagong Silang	2,500,000.00
7. Concreting of FMR	Barangay Luya	250,000.00
8. Concreting of FMR	Barangay Biga	250,000.00
B. Flood Control & Drainage		
1. Cost of Open Canal Drainage	Barangay I Poblacion	100,000.00
2. Cost of Open Canal Drainage	Barangay 2 Poblacion	100,000.00
3. Cost of Open Canal Drainage	Barangay 3 Poblacion	100,000.00
C. Other Public Works		
1. Cost of Multi-Purpose Hall	Barangay Balibago	100,000.00
2. Cost of New SK Hall	Barangay Bagong Silang	150,000.00
3. Cost of New SK Hall	Barangay Hukay	150,000.00
4. Cost of New SK Hall	Barangay Encarnacion	175,000.00
5. Construction of Café Santiago Lighthouse	Calatagan	2,500,000.00
D. Water Supply		
1. Construction of Waterworks System	So. Aplaya Balibago	500,000.00
2. Senatorial Projects		
A. Highways (Roads & Bridges)		
1. Farm to Market Road	Barangay Paraiso to Barangay Luya	2,000,000.00
2. Farm to Market Road	Bagong Silang	1,000,000.00
3. CARP		
1. Multi-Purpose Pavement	Barangay 4 Poblacion	300,000.00
4. Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF)		
A. Other Public Works		
1. Construction of Multi-Purpose Hall	Barangay Talibayog	200,000.00
2. Construction of Multi-Purpose Hall	Barangay Sambungan	200,000.00
3. Construction of Multi-Purpose Hall	Barangay 3 Poblacion	50,000.00
5. DECS		
A. Construction of School Building	Hukay Elementary School	325,000.00
B. Repair of School Building		
1. Carlota Elementary School		43,000.00
2. Luya Elementary School		86,000.00
3. Hukay Elementary School		43,000.00
4. Tanagan Elementary School		43,000.00
5. Baha Elementary School		43,000.00
6. Lucsuhin National High School		75,000.00