

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 FAST FACTS

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

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

Population:	CY 2015	-	760,650
	Growth Rate (2015)	-	1.94
	Projected (2018)	-	805,784
	Population Density 2018	-	587 persons/sq. km
	Household Population (2015)	-	755,296
	Number of Household (2015)	-	173,212
	Average Household Size (2015)	-	4.4

Human Development Index	-	0.729 (2012) Rank Six National Level	<i>Note:</i> Preliminary Result
Life Expectancy Index	-	0.787 (2012)	
Education Index	-	0.914 (2012)	
Income Index	-	0.539	
Status of Electrification	-	100% Energized	

POLITICAL FIGURES CY 2018

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

1.2 HISTORY OF BATAAN

Several villages in the coastal plains of Bataan were already thriving communities when Spanish missionaries found them in 1570s. Bataan, then known as Vatan, was part of the vast Capampangan Empire that included provinces known as Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac and some portions of Bulacan, Zambales and Pangasinan. These coastal villages were inhabited by natives who were predominantly fishermen, farmers and craftsmen. Meanwhile, the hillsides were peopled by Aeta tribes.

The province of Bataan was established in 1754 by Governor General Pedro Manuel Arandia out of the towns of San Juan de Dinalupihan, Lina Hermosa, Orani, Samal, Abucay, Balanga, Pilar, Orion, Mariveles, Bagac, and Morong. The first eight previously belonged to the Spanish provinces of Pampanga, while the last three, along with Maragondon in Cavite, were part of the Corregimiento de Mariveles. Limay the twelfth town of Bataan, was created only in 1917.

Long before the outbreak of World War II, Bataan already earned herself a secure place in the history of the Philippines. It produced the prince of Filipino Printers, who authored or co-authored some of the oldest books in the Philippines and printed them by himself between 1610 and 1639 in the printing press in Abucay. In 1647, the plundering Dutch forces were resisted in Bataan, the defenders ultimately choosing the glory of death to the ignominy of surrender.

Bataan was among the first provinces to rise in revolt against Spanish tyranny. Two of her sons Pablo Tecson and Tomas del Rosario, were prominent figures in the Malolos Convention in 1898, who were instrumental in ensuring that the Filipinos enjoyed religious freedom. Another son of Bataan, Cayetano Arellano became Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Revolutionary Government and later on became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Bataan also became known through its products, like rice, corn and some high value crops like mango, coffee and vegetables. She earned some reputation for her capiz shell windows, wooden bancas, dried and smoked fish, brooms and other handicrafts. The province is also a good producer of bangus, tilapia, sugpo and a wide variety of saltwater and freshwater fish.

When the Pacific War broke out in 1941, the selection of the peninsula as the locale of the last defense against the invading Japanese brought fame and infamy to Bataan. The loss of life and property cannot be over estimated. The greatest tragedy, however, was the breakdown of the moral fiber of the Filipino. The decades that followed saw another reign of greed and its attendant inequities.

After the U. S. entered World War II, Bataan Peninsula was the scene of bitter fighting between American-Filipino forces under General Douglas MacArthur (later under Major Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright) and the invading Japanese. On April 9, 1942. Bataan defenders surrendered, but a small force remained in Corregidor, an island at the south tip of the peninsula and continued to fight until May 6.

About 37,000 U. S. and Filipino soldiers were captured in Bataan. Thousands of them died during a 70-mile "death march" from Mariveles, the tip of the peninsula, to concentration Camp at Capas, Tarlac. Bataan was retaken by U.S. forces under Gen. MacArthur in February 1945. The battlefields of Bataan and Corregidor are now national shrines.

Even as the rehabilitation of the province proceeded at a turtle's pace, whatever was left of for patrimony became the object of covetousness, until nature itself showed its wrath in the disastrous floods of 1962 and 1972.

Compounding further depredation, was the degeneration of politics, otherwise a good instrument for progress, into a toll for appression and fast accumulation of wealth. Thus as it was elsewhere, was discontent mounted in Bataan and insurgency increased. Yet on the whole, the economic growth of Bataan persisted, through in an excruciating pace.

Today, Bataan is consistently developing into a completely transformed province where economy flourished with adequate social services and stable food supply.

1.3 GEOGRAPHY

Location/Boundaries

Bataan is located on the western coast of Luzon, right at the mouth of Manila Bay. It is a peninsula bounded in the west by the West Philippine Sea and in the east by Manila Bay. Its north eastern portions are provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga and on its north is the province of Zambales.

Total Land Area

Bataan has a total land area of 1,373.0 square kilometers or 137,296 hectares. This land area constitutes 0.5 percent of the total land area of the Philippines. Compared to other provinces of Central Luzon, Bataan has the smallest land area and represents 7.51 percent of the whole land of Central Luzon.

Bataan is composed of 11 municipalities and 1 city where eleven of these are coastal areas. Nine are located along the Bataan-Manila Bay coastline, Hermosa, Orani, Samal, Abucay, Balanga, Pilar, Orion, Limay and Mariveles. Two municipalities, Morong and Bagac lie in the West Philippine Sea coastline. Dinalupihan is the lone landlocked municipality and also the entry point to Bataan from Pampanga and Zambales. The coastline of Bataan is approximately 177 kms. from Hermosa down to Mariveles and looping up to Morong.

Among the 11 municipalities and 1 city in Bataan, Bagac has the largest land area with almost 23,120 hectares while Pilar is the smallest with an area of 3,760 hectares.

Municipality	Land Area (has.)	No. of Barangays
First District		
Dinalupihan	9,252	46
Hermosa	15,700	23
Orani	6,490	29
Samal	5,630	14
Abucay	7,970	9
Morong	21,920	5
Sub-Total	66,962	126
Second District		
Balanga City	11,163	25
Pilar	3,760	19
Orion	6,541	23
Limay	10,360	12
Mariveles	15,390	18
Bagac	23,120	14
Sub-Total	70,334	111
Grand Total	137,296	237

1.4 TOPOGRAPHY

Bataan is a mountainous land mass, dominated largely by uplands, hills and mountains covering 80.9 percent of its whole land area. There are two groups of extinct volcano stocks: the northern group which is composed of Mt. Sta. Rosa (902 m.), Mt. Natib (1,253 m.) and Mt. Silanganan (910 m.); and the southern group which includes Mt. Mariveles (1,388 m.), Mt. Bataan (1,362 m), and Mt. Tarac (1,260 m). Mt. Mariveles includes several peaks, among them are Pantingan Peak (1,388 m) and Ventana Peak (1,245 m). Other mountains in the Province are Mt. Samat (553 m), Mt. Limay or Mt. Cuyapo (946 m) and Mt. Sta. Rita (485 m). The lowlands and plains which comprised 19.1 percent of the land area of the province are generally flat, gently rising towards the hills. These areas comprising most of the agricultural portion of Bataan are found along the northern and eastern coasts facing Manila Bay.

1.5 DRAINAGE

The province is drained by numerous rivers, streams and creeks with very few meanders radiating and sloping from the mountain groups down to the sea draining the whole area very efficiently. There are more than one hundred rivers in the province which are very important not only for irrigation but also for purposes of navigation and fishing. Talisay and Almacen Rivers are the two major rivers in Bataan. Talisay has its headwaters in the Mariveles mountain group extending up to Pilar and Balanga into the Manila Bay. Almacen River has its headwaters in the Natib mountains extending down to Hermosa and exits through the Orani Channel to Manila Bay.

Status of Watershed Areas:

Drainage Way	Area (has.)	Total Eroded Area (has.)
Abo-abo River	31,704	8,061
Batalan River	19,408	5,833
Lamao River	13,385	7,759
Saysayin River	11,999	6,835
Agloloma River	10,718	5,217
Mamala River	9,665	4,349
TOTAL	96,879	38,054

1.6 CLIMATE

Climate in Bataan falls under Type 1 in the Coronas System. There are two distinct seasons: the rainy season and dry season. The rainy season starts on the month of May and ends up around the month of October. The rest of the year is dry with occasional rains dispersed widely throughout the province. Occasional typhoons visit the area especially during the months of June to September. Floods occur annually due to heavy rains and the clogging of the heavily silted outlets to Manila Bay.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1.7.1 The total population of Bataan was 760,650 persons as of August 2015. This is larger by 73,168 persons compared to its total population of 687,482 persons counted in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. The increase in the population count from 2010 to 2015 translated to an average annual population growth rate (PGR) of 1.94 percent, 0.17 percentage point lower than the 2.11 percent growth rate during the 2010 to 2015 period. If the average annual PGR recorded 1.94 percent during the period of 2010 to 2015 continues, the population of Bataan will double in 35 years.

1.7.2 Municipality of Mariveles was the most populous

Among the lone city and 11 municipalities comprising the province of Bataan, the municipality of Mariveles was the most populous with a population size making up 16.7 percent of the total provincial population. The municipality of Dinalupihan was second with 13.9 percent share, followed by the City of Balanga, the Provincial Capital with 12.6 percent, municipalities of Limay with 8.9 percent, Orani with 8.7 percent and Hermosa with 8.6 percent. The least populated area was the municipality of Bagac with 3.5 percent share to the total population of the province.

1.7.3 Sex ratio was 102 males per 100 females

Of the 755,296 household population in 2015, males accounted for 50.33 percent while females comprised 49.67 percent. These figures resulted in a sex ratio of 102 males for every 100 female, which is similar to the sex ratio recorded in 2010 (102 males per 100 females).

1.7.4 Median age was 25.0 years

In 2015, the median age of the population of the province was 25 years, which means that half of the population was younger than 24.4 years. This is higher than the median age of 24.4 years that was recorded in 2010.

The age-sex distribution of the population showed males outnumbered females in the age groups 0 to 44 years. On the other hand, there were more females than males in the older age groups (45 years and over).

1.7.5 Almost two-third of the household population were voting age

The voting age population (18 years and over) accounted for 487,747 persons or 64.12 percent of the total population of the province in 2015, higher than 62.2 percent in 2010. There were more females (50.2 percent) than males (49.8 percent) among the voting age population.

1.7.6 Dependency ratio decreased to 53 dependents per 100 persons in the working age group

In 2015, the young dependents (0 to 14 years) was 29.92 percent of the total population while the old dependents (65 years and over) posted a 4.54 percent. The working age population (15 to 64 years) accounted 65.55 percent. The overall dependency ratio was 53, which indicates that for every 100 working age population, there were about 53 dependents (46 young dependents and seven old dependents). The ratio is lower than the dependency ratio in 2010, which was recorded at 56 dependents per 100 working-age population (50 young dependents and six old dependents).

1.7.7 Senior citizens constitute 7.59 percent of the total population

Senior citizens constitute 7.59 percent of the total population. People who are regarded as senior citizens are those aged 60 years old and over. In Bataan, they made up 57,771 of the 760,650 total population in 2015. Among the senior citizens, females (55.65 percent) outnumbered the males (44.35 percent).

1.7.8 There were more males than females among the never-married persons

Of the total population 10 years old and over 41.8 percent were never married while 40.4 percent were married. The rest of the population were categorized as follows: in common law/live-in arrangement (11.7 percent), widowed (4.4 percent), and divorced/separated (1.7 percent). Among never-married persons, 54.61 percent were male while 45.39 percent were females. For the rest of the categories for marital status, the females outnumbered the males.

1.7.9 More females pursued higher levels of education

Of the total population 5 years old and over, 27.6 percent had attended or completed elementary education and 43 percent had reached or finished high school, 9.8 percent were college, undergraduates, and 11.1 percent were academic degree holders. Among those with academic degree, the females (57 percent) outnumbered the males (43 percent). Similarly, more females (64 percent) than males (36 percent) had pursued post baccalaureate courses.

1.7.10 Roman Catholics accounted for 84.6 percent of the population in the province.

Among the total population in Bataan in 2015, 84.6 percent (or about 643,357 persons) reported the Roman Catholic as their religious affiliation. The next largest religious affiliation in the province was Iglesia ni Cristo, comprising 4.7 percent of the total population. Other religious affiliation with 2.4 percent, Jesus is Lord Church 1.5 percent and by the Evangelicals 1.45 percent.

1.7.11 Male Overseas Workers Outnumbered their Female Counterparts

Of the 601,471 household population 10 years old and over in Bataan, 4.45 percent (or 26,795 persons) were overseas workers. Male overseas workers outnumbered their female counterparts as they comprised 71.9 percent of all the overseas workers from the province. Overseas workers aged 45 years and over made up the largest aged group, comprising 24.4 percent of the total overseas workers from this province in 2015, followed by the age groups 30 to 34 (19.9 percent), 35 to 39 years (19.3 percent), and 25 to 29 years (16.5 percent).

1.7.12 Average Household Size was 4.4 Persons

The number of households in 2015 was recorded at 173,212, higher by 23,122 households compared with the 150,090 household posted in 2010. The average household size in 2015 was 4.4 persons, lower than the average household size of 4.6 persons in 2010.

1.7.13 There were 102 households per 100 occupied housing units

A total of 170,152 occupied housing units were recorded in the province of Bataan in 2015. This translates to a ratio of 102 households for every 100 occupied housing units, with 4.4 persons per occupied housing units. In 2010 there were 102 households per 100 occupied housing units and 4.7 persons per occupied housing units.

1.7.14 Majority of the occupied housing units were single houses.

In 2015, single houses make up 79.7 percent of the total occupied buildings/houses in the province. About 9.9 percent were duplex type while 10.3 percent were multi-unit residential buildings/houses.

1.7.15 Occupied housing units with outer walls and roof made of strong materials increased

In 2015, 76.8 percent of the occupied housing units in the province had outer walls made of concrete/brick/stone, higher than the proportion of 71.5 percent recorded in 2010. The proportion of occupied housing units with outer wall made of half concrete/brick/stone and half wood decreased from 13.4 percent in 2010 to 10.5 percent in 2015. Meanwhile, majority (86.7 percent) of the occupied housing units in 2015 had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum. This is lower than the proportion of 87.1 percent recorded in 2010. Those with roofs made of cogon/nipa/anahaw decreased from 6.4 percent in 2010 to 4.5 percent in 2015.

1.7.16 Majority of the households lived in lots that they owned or amortized

In 2015 of the total 173,212 households, 62.4 percent owned or amortized the house and lots that they occupied while 12.9 percent rent house/room including lot.

Moreover, 15.7 percent own the house which they occupied on a rent-free lot with consent of owner while only 1.9 percent occupied the lot without the owner's consent. About 6.1 percent occupied rent-free house and lot with the consent of owner and only 0.2 percent without consent.

Technical Notes:

Growth Rate

The rate at which the population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given period due to natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Household

A social unit consisting of a person or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have common arrangements in the preparation and consumption of food.

Institutional Population

The population enumerated in institutional living quarters or institutions such as jails/prisons, military camps, convents/seminars, mental hospitals, leprosaria, and the like.

Total Population

The sum of household population and institutional population.

Average Household Size

The average number of persons who live in the household, computed as the household population in a given area divided by the corresponding total number of households in that area.

Sex Ratio

The ratio of males to females in a given population, expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Median Age

The age at which exactly half of the population are younger than this age and the other half are older than it.

Overall Dependency Ratio

The ratio of persons in the dependent ages (under 15 years and over 64 years) to persons in the working ages (15 to 64 years old).

Highest grade/year completed

Refers to the highest grade or year completed in school, college, or university as of August 1, 2015.

Disability

Any restriction or lack of ability (resulting from an impairment) to perform and activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being

Functional Difficulty

Difficulty an individual may have in executing activities due to health condition (International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health of the World Health Organization)

Overseas Worker

A household member who is currently out of the country due to overseas employment