

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES PROFILE

6.1 EDUCATION

DepEd North and South Districts supervise the 27 schools of which 2 are primary and 25 are elementary. For the past 10 years, 3 additional schools were established, namely: Poggog Elementary School under the North District and Agripina Primary, and Saliducon Elementary Schools under the South District. Fortunately, all barangays have either primary or elementary schools. (Figure 21)

There are seven secondary schools, 6 of which are national high schools and 1 is private school, the Holy Cross Academy. (Annex 1.23)

6.1.1 Enrollment

Primary/Elementary

Compared against the 11,779 enrollment five years ago (1996-1997), the 2000-2001 enrollment of 11,621 declined by 1.3%. However, compared with the total enrollment during the SY 1990-1991, it had increased by 9%. Both the North and South District schools have fluctuating enrollment over the five-year period.

Secondary

A total of 4,629 secondary students enrolled during the SY 2000-2001 in seven (7) schools namely Astorga National High, Bato Annex, Holy Cross Academy, Inawayan National High, Santa Cruz National High, Sibulan High and Tudaya High Schools.

The overall enrollment from SY 1996-2001 indicated an average annual

increase of 4%. Santa Cruz National High School accounted for the 43% of the total enrollment for SY 2000-2001; Astorga National High School, 19%; Inawayan National High School, 13%; Holy Cross Academy, 11%; Bato Annex, 8%; Sibulan High School, 5% and Tudaya High School, 1%.

6.1.2 Performance Indicators

The following performance indicators for the elementary and secondary schools from SY 1999 - 2002 were analyzed: participation rate, cohort survival rate, drop out rate, completion rate, transition rate, retention rate and graduation rate.

By and large, it is indicated that the elementary schools performance is positive for the last three school years. The average participation rates of both the North and South Districts have been increasing from 83.39% in SY 1999-2000 to 91.34% in SY 2001-2002. The average cohort survival rates were also in the up trend, from 62.28% in 1999 to 66.9% in 2002. The average drop out rates declined from 0.15% to 0.01% in the same school years. The average completion rates had been increasing from 56.33% in 1999 to 66.53% in 2001. Average transition rates were improved from 89.9% to 95.28% while retention rates were augmented from 87.62% to 90.0%. Graduation rates were consistently high from 91.53% in 2000 to 99.9% in 2002. (Annex 1.24)

Generally, the secondary schools performance as indicated in the past three school years records has been fluctuating except for the drop out rates which were

steadily increasing. Even among the secondary schools there was no discernible trend for specific indicator. Cohort survival rates were recorded at 62.45% in 2000, increased to 70.35% in 2001 and dropped to 61.75% in 2002. Drop out rates started with 6.53% in 2000 and upped to 7.19 % in 2002. Completion rate peaked to 69.29% in 2001 but the preceding and succeeding years were significantly lower. Retention rate was highest in 2002 while graduation rate peaked in 2001 at 97%. From the indicators it can be deduced that secondary education is more affected by the socio-economic condition of the households than that of the elementary education.

6.1.3 Teacher-Pupil and Classroom-Pupil Ratio

The elementary teachers numbered 331 against a pupil population of 11,621 giving an overall teacher-pupil ratio of 1:35. Similar ratio is observed for classroom-pupil. However, the teacher-pupil ratio and the classroom-pupil ratio in North District is slightly higher than the South District as shown in Annex 1.25. By school, Sibulan Elementary and Pogpog Elementary have the highest teacher-pupil ratio of 1:57 and 1:50, respectively. The highest classroom-pupil ratios are in Pogpog Elementary and Astorga Central Elementary at 1:50 and 1:45, respectively. The lowest teacher-pupil ratio is in Saliducon Elementary with only 20 pupils for every teacher. Sinoron Elementary has the lowest number of pupil per classroom, 1:17 only.

Although the overall teacher-student ratio for secondary school is 1:31, relatively within standard, the classrooms are crowding with 65 students per classroom. Bato recorded the highest, 1:27 and Tudaya High, the lowest, 1:21 only.

6.1.4 School Buildings and Facilities

Elementary schools have 160 school buildings, 81 or 51% are in North District and 79 or 49% are in South District. The oldest buildings are found in Sta. Cruz Central Elementary School, the three Gabaldon buildings constructed in 1932 that surprisingly are still in good condition despite the years and semi-permanent materials. The newest is the multipurpose building in Darong Elementary constructed in 2001.

Of the total elementary school buildings, 106 are made of permanent materials, 49 are semi-permanent and 5 are temporary. Only 79 are in good condition, 39 have deteriorated and 42 are dilapidated.

Secondary schools have a total of 40 buildings. Sta. Cruz National High houses the oldest building constructed in 1964 and the newest constructed in 2000. A new building was also constructed in Bato in 2000. About 30 or 75% of the buildings are made of permanent materials while 10 or 25% are semi-permanent. Twenty-seven (27) are in good condition, 7 have deteriorated and 6 are considered dilapidated. (Annex 1.26)

All 195 elementary and secondary schools occupy a total land area of around 44.7 hectares. North District occupies 47%, South District 27% and secondary schools, 26%.

Some of the facilities available in other schools are Laboratory and Home Economic Building, Shop, Library, Sports facilities, Administration Office, Clinic, toilets and playground. Comfort rooms or toilets rank first in terms of number provided in schools, followed by playground, Administration Office, HE/Lab and clinic. The least provided is

sports facility. Among the secondary schools, Holy Cross Academy has the most number of extra amenities such as computer and band room, CAT Office, Stage, and kiosk. (Annex 1.27)

6.2 HEALTH, NUTRITION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

6.2.1 Mortality

The number one cause of death in Sta. Cruz for the past five years is Cardio-Respiratory Arrest (CRA). Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) and Cardio-Vascular Arrest (CVA) were interchangeably ranked second or third from 1996-2000. Except for CRA that remained at the top rank, in 2001 there was a shift in ranking. Hypertension rose to second rank while vehicular accident was ranked third. PTB was dislodged in rank 4 while CVA to rank 8. The record shows that mortality causes are highly correlated with changing lifestyles and diet.

Table 49 - TEN (10) LEADING CAUSES OF MORTALITY FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS, 1996-2001

| CAUSES | 1996 | RANK | 1997 | RANK | 1998 | RANK | 1999 | RANK | 2000 | RANK | 2001 | RANK |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. Cardio-Respiratory Arrest (CRA) | 32 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 99 | 1 |
| 2. Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) | 23 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| 3. Cardio-Vascular Arrest (CVA) | 28 | 2 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| 4. Cancer (All Kinds) | 9 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| 5. Hypertension | 3 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 4 | 27 | 2 |
| 6. Unknown Causes | 10 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| 7. Pneumonia | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| 8. Heart Disease | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 9. Vehicular Accident | 3 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 22 | 3 |
| 10. Gunshot Wounds | 7 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 8 |

Source: Municipal Health Office
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

6.2.2 Nutrition Status

Of the 13,074 pre-schoolers of the 18 barangays in 2000, only 74% had been weighed under the Operation Timbang of the Municipal Health Office (MHO). The result disclosed that 72% were normal in nourishment and 28 were suffering from various degrees of malnutrition. Malnutrition cases had been steadily declining from 37% in 1996 up to 28% in 2000. However, goiter cases more than doubled in five years.

Coronon and Zone I have the most number of moderate and severe cases of malnutrition, followed by Astorga and Sibulan. The least is in Tibolo with only 7 cases of 2nd, 3rd degree and overweight. (Annex 1.28)

Table 50 - NUTRITION STATUS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN (0-83 MONTHS), 1996-2000

| YEAR | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of Brgy. Covered | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Total Pre-Schoolers | 10,75 | 9,82 | 10,71 | 12,08 | 13,07 |
| Number of Pre-Schoolers Weighed | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Percentage OPT Coverage | 100 | 98.2 | 100 | 84.04 | 74.12 |
| a. Severe Malnutrition | 35 | 48 | 46 | 36 | 55 |
| b. Moderate | 641 | 616 | 513 | 478 | 526 |
| c. Mild | 2,947 | 2,55 | 7 | 2,975 | 2,356 |
| d. Normal | 6,778 | 6,09 | 2,975 | 7,102 | 6,969 |
| e. Overweight | 356 | 328 | 280 | 181 | 150 |
| Percentage of Malnutrition | 36.98 | 36.7 | 35.58 | 30.05 | 28.08 |
| a. Night Blindness | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| b. Anemia | | | | | |
| b.1 Pre-Schooler | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| b.2 Pregnant/Nursing Mother | 292 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| c. Goiter | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 127 |
| Number of Cases of Nutritional Deficiency | 465 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 |

Source: Municipal Health Office
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

As to the nutrition status of elementary children, 25 schools were placed under OPT covering 11,528

children in 2000. The result revealed 44% malnutrition rate, way above the preschoolers but down by 6% from 1999 rate. Tibolo Elementary School ranked first with 52%, Loay Elementary School of Zone II ranked second with 39%, and Langan Primary School of Brgy. Coronon ranked third with 28%. The percentage of malnutrition fluctuates from 1996 to 2000 as shown in Annex 1.29.

Table 51-NUTRITION STATUS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN,1996-2000

| Y E A R | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of Schools Covered | 14 | 7 | 27 | 27 | 25 |
| Total Elem. School Children | 11,388 | 12,19 | 11,90 | 11,88 | 11,52 |
| Number of School Children Weighed | 11,388 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Percentage School Children Weighed | 100 | 98.28 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| a. Severe | 15 | 47 | 126 | 97 | 116 |
| b. Moderate | 1,641 | 1,751 | 1,965 | 2,026 | 1,488 |
| c. Mild | 3,408 | 3,520 | 2,975 | 3,552 | 3,108 |
| d. Normal | 6,257 | 6,630 | 6,905 | 6,010 | 6,487 |
| e. Overweight | 66 | 37 | 280 | 201 | 252 |
| Percentage of Malnutrition | 36.98 | 44.68 | 35.58 | 49.43 | 43.72 |

Source: Municipal Health Office
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

6.2.3 Health Centers/Stations and Clinics

The municipality has a Rural Health Unit that manages 18 Barangay Health Stations (Figure 22). The RHU is manned by 33 personnel composed of the following: 1 doctor, 1 dentist, 1 dental aide, 2 nurses, 2 medical technologists, 17 midwives, 2 sanitation inspectors and 7 others/support staff. The RHU building beside the Municipal Hall provides secondary health services to the public free of charge in the areas of general medicine, first aid, medico legal exams and other programs and projects of the government like Maternal & Child Health Services, medical & nursing services, Family Planning, Immunization Program, National Tuberculosis Program, Control of

Diarrheal Diseases, Dengue Control Program, Leprosy & Malaria Control Program, STI Case Management, Dental Health Services Garantisadong Pambata, health education, nutrition and supply of essential drugs.

Three private clinics, namely: Ralota-Lagrada Clinic, Cereville Medical Clinic and Jumilla-Tan Clinic with a combined medical workforce of 49, comprising 5 full time and 8 part time doctors, 6 nurses, 3 medical technologists/pathologists, 1 medical attendant, 9 midwives and 17 others not classified above. These clinics have 51 beds, altogether. Services offered are general and internal medicine, pediatrics, first aid, and minor surgery. (Annex 1.30)

Table 52 - HEALTH SERVICES AND FACILITIES, 2000

| Level of Health Services | Health Facilities | Kinds of Treatment/ Functions/ Services |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Primary | All Barangay Health Stations (BHSs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Education • Control of locally endemic diseases(malaria, dengue, schistosomiasis) • Immunization • Maternal/child health & family planning • Nutrition (operation timbang, breastfeeding, etc.) • Treatment of common diseases • Supply of essential drugs |
| Secondary | Rural Health Unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Health Education •Maternal/ child health & family planning •Nutrition (operation timbang, breastfeeding, etc.) •Immunization •Minor surgery •Simple laboratory examinations •Supply of essential drugs |

Source: Municipal Health Office
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

Other Programs of RHU:

1. Maternal & Child Health Services
2. Family Planning
3. Control of Diarrheal Diseases
4. National Tuberculosis Program
5. Malaria Control Program
6. Nutrition program
7. Immunization Program
8. Leprosy Control Program
9. Medical & Nursing Services
10. Garantisadong Pambata
11. Dengue Control Program
12. STI Case Management
13. Dental Health Services

6.2.4 Environmental Sanitation

There are 6,977 or 54% of the total households with sanitary toilets. About 84% of Darong's households have sanitary toilets, the highest so far among barangays. Only six percent (6%) of Sibulan's and Tibolo's households have sanitary toilets. Zone III, having the most number of households, has only 55% of households with water sealed toilets. Barangays with the most number of households without toilets or just sharing communal toilets are Zone I with 61%, followed by Zone II with 50%. Overall, a total of 3,769 or 29% of the total households of the municipality do not have toilets. (Annex 1.31)

6.2.5 Waste Management

Dumping garbage is the most common method of disposing households' solid waste. About 60% are doing this, followed by 27% who resort to burning garbages. Only 6% do composting and another 5% bury their garbage. (Annex 1.32)

The LGU has an open dumping site in Matutungan that serves 800 households of Zone III.

6.2.6 Cemetery

There are three existing cemeteries: the 2.5-hectare municipal cemetery in Tuban; and the barangay cemeteries in Astorga (1 hectare) and in Zone I (1 hectare). Proposal for another 1.5 hectares

Table 53 - CEMETERIES / BURIAL GROUNDS, 2001

| LOCATION (Barangay) | NO. | AREA (Has.) | No. of BURIAL LOT | TYPE (Gov't./Private) | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Barangay Tuban | 1 | 2.50 | 1,424 | MLGU | There is a proposed 1.5 hectare cemetery in Brgy. Sinoron. |
| 2. Barangay Astorga | 1 | NDA | NDA | NDA | |
| 3. Barangay Zone I | 1 | 0.6 | | BLGU | |

Source : Municipal Housing & Resettlement Office
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur
NDA - No Data Available

cemetery in Sinoron acquired by LGU in 1996 is on pipeline, pending negotiations for road-right-of-way.

6.3 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office caters to 6 types of clientele system, namely: families in Especially Difficult Circumstances (EDC), Women in EDC, Children & Youth in EDC, Senior Citizen, Person with Disabilities and Victim of Natural and Man-

Table 54 - BARANGAY WELFARE CASES BY TYPE OF CLIENTELE, 2000

| BARANGAY | Families in EDC | Women in EDC | Children & Youth in EDC | Senior Citizen | Person w/ Disabilities | Victim of Natural Man-made Disasters |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Zone I | 84 | 17 | 104 | 4 | 2 | 61 |
| Zone II | 46 | 12 | 38 | 40 | 5 | 0 |
| Zone III | 67 | 78 | 80 | 182 | 30 | 197 |
| Zone IV | 81 | 51 | 65 | 61 | 7 | 8 |
| Astorga | 14 | 98 | 216 | 92 | 11 | 15 |
| Bato | 12 | 41 | 142 | 55 | 9 | 7 |
| Coronon | 24 | 7 | 72 | 54 | 2 | 12 |
| Darong | 82 | 0 | 230 | 68 | 3 | 72 |
| Inawayan | 47 | 104 | 323 | 24 | 8 | 278 |
| Jose Rizal | 12 | 10 | 140 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Matutungan | 13 | 5 | 28 | 57 | 0 | 2 |
| Melilia | 12 | 5 | 48 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Saliducon | 13 | 0 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| Sibulan | 19 | 58 | 530 | 1 | 19 | 15 |
| Sinoron | 12 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Tagabuli | 7 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Tibolo | 8 | 28 | 72 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Tuban | 22 | 64 | 46 | 32 | 3 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 575 | 587 | 2,195 | 692 | 105 | 690 |

Source : Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

Note : * EDC - Especially Difficult Circumstances

Made Disasters. The most number of clients are the Children and Youth in EDC with 2,195 cases, followed by senior citizen with 692 cases, then victims of natural and man-made disasters with 690 cases. The least are persons with disabilities numbering 105 only. Altogether, the office has served 4,844 clients as of 2000.

A total of 84 physically handicapped individuals were recorded in year 2000. There are 41 persons suffering from orthopedic handicap, 29 of whom are male and 12 are female. Thirteen (13) persons are blind and have speech impairment, 4 are mentally retarded and 3 suffer from multiple disability.

Table 55- DISABLED PERSONS BY SEX AND TYPE OF DISABILITY, 2000

| AGE GROUP & SEX | TYPE OF DISABILITY | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | Total | Blindness | Deafness/ Muteness | Speech Impairment | Mental Retardation | Orthopedic Handicap | Multiple Disability | Others |
| Both Sexes | 84 | 13 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 41 | 3 | 8 |
| Male | 51 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 3 |
| Female | 33 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 5 |

Source: Municipal Social Welfare & Development Office Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

6.4 HOUSING

6.4.1 Housing Backlog

Per survey of the OMPDC, Sta. Cruz has 13,591 structures, of which 13,479 or 99% are single type, 101 are duplex and 3 are apartments. Approximately, 53% of the structures are made of mixed materials i.e., of wood, GI sheets and concrete hollow blocks. Those made of light materials like nipa, plywood and boxes constitute the 36% and only 11% are made of concrete or permanent materials. In terms of

ownership, 95% of the structures are owned, 2% is rented and 3% is offered for free use. Considering that the total number of households is 13,882, the housing backlog is quite sizeable if we factor in structures that are in need of repair due to obsolescence and decay and those made of light materials.

Table 56- TYPE OF STRUCTURE BY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND OWNERSHIP, 2000

| TYPE OF STRUCTURE | TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS | | | TOTAL | TYPE OF OWNERSHIP | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | CONCRETE Permanent | MIXED Wood, G. I., CHB | LIGHT Nipa, Plywood, Carton | | OWNED | RENTED | FREE |
| SINGLE | 1,492 | 7,104 | 4,883 | 13,479 | 12,885 | 261 | 333 |
| DUPLEX | 17 | 67 | 17 | 101 | 86 | 6 | 9 |
| APARTMENT | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| ROW HOUSE | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 1,510 | 7,177 | 4,904 | 13,591 | 12,973 | 268 | 350 |

Source: Office of the Municipal Planning & Development Coordinator Actual Survey, Sept. 10 - Oct. 31, 2001) Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

6.4.2 Blighted Areas

Some 1,643 families are squatting in various locale of the municipality. About 315 are residing in Astorga and 524 in Zone I. The rest are scattered in Zone IV, Zone II, Coronon, Darong, Tuban, Jose Rizal, Saliducon & Matutungan. These residents were provided various assistance such as relocation sites, lot acquisition by installment basis, registration of association with HLRB and house construction by different government & non-government sectors like the provincial, municipal and barangay governments, San Miguel Corporation and Davao del Sur Habitat for Humanity, Incorporated.

Table 57 -BLIGHTED AREAS/ SQUATTER AREAS BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED, 2001

| Blighted/ Squatter Areas (Location) | No. of Families | Assistance Provided | Assisting Agency | | |
|--|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Patulangon, Pob. Zone I | 139 | MHRO-LGU conducted negotiation with landowner for relocation site & assisted the association for HLRB registration. | LGU – Sta. Cruz | | |
| 2. Lubo, Pob. Zone I | 103 | | | | |
| 3. Balalan, Pob. Zone II | 42 | | | | |
| 4. Astorga (Tribal Homeowners Association) | 96 | | | | |
| 5. Astorga (Pitogo) | 86 | | | | |
| 6. Astorga (Cebulan Homeowners Association) | 50 | | | | |
| 7. Astorga Beach | 83 | | | | |
| 8. Bitaug, Zone IV (Fisher-man Village Ass'n.) | 62 | Negotiated lot acquisition by installment basis with the landowner. | | | |
| 9. Coronon (Urban Settlers Association) | 80 | | | Relocation Site House Build | PGU & LGU Habitat for Humanity |
| 10. Coronon (Sarimoro) | 32 | | | | |
| 11. Tuban | 49 | Feasibility Study already conducted by the MPDO | | | |
| 12. Darong Homeowners Association | 20 | Relocation Site | SMC & LGU | | |
| 13. Jose Rizal | 115 | Relocation Site | PGU, LGU & BGU | | |
| 14. Saliducon | 32 | Relocation Site | LGU | | |
| 15. Matutungan | 61 | Relocation Site | LGU | | |
| 16. Tuban | 74 | Relocation Site | PGU | | |
| 17. BOFISA | 45 | | | | |
| 18. UCBALSA (Bato) | 110 | Conducted negotiation w/ landowner | | | |
| 19. MAPAHOSAI (Patulangon, Zone I) | 237 | | | | |
| 20. Tuban Settlers Assn. (Tuban) | 70 | Assisted negotiation w/ landowner for possible relocation | | | |
| 21. Exodus Homeowners Assn. (Zone II) | 57 | Conducted negotiation w/ landowner | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,643 | | | | |

Sources: Municipal Planning & Development Office
Municipal Housing & Resettlement Office

6.4.3 Housing Subdivision

There are two types of subdivision, the socialized resettlement with housing

component and the one offering lot acquisition only. Total area for the socialized is 15.9516 hectares. The Townsite Resettlement Phases I & II in Zone II has the biggest area of 14.3031 hectares with 451 lots at an average lot area of 200 sq. meters and floor area of 31.05 sq. meters. The Padada Resettlement in Coronon has 1 hectare subdivided into 80 lots at an average lot area of 77 sq. meters and floor area of 27 sq. meters. Darong Resettlement has only 6,485 sq. m. with 27 lots at an average lot area of 200 sq. m. and floor area of 30 sq. meters. The Lourdes Southville Subdivision has 4 hectares selling an average lot area of 81 sq. meters only.

Table 58 - HOUSING SUBDIVISION BY LOT AND FLOOR AREA, 2002

| NAME OF SUBDIVISION CLASSIFICATION | LOCATION | AREA (has.) | NO. OF LOTS | AVE. LOT AREA (sq. m.) | FLOOR AREA (sq. m.) |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. SOCIALIZED | | | | | |
| 1.1 Townsite Resettlement (Phase I & II) | Pob. Zone II | 14.3031 | 451 | 200 | 31.05 |
| 1.2 Padada Resettlement | Padada, Coronon | 1.0000 | 80 | 77 | 27 |
| 1.3 Darong Resettlement | Landing, Darong | 0.6485 | 27 | 200 | 30 |
| 2. SUBDIVISION WITHOUT HOUSING COMPONENT | | | | | |
| 2.1 Lourdes Southville | Pob. Zone III | 4.0632 | 257 | 81 | n/a |
| TOTAL | | 20.0148 | 815 | | |

Source: Municipal Housing & Resettlement Office
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

6.4.4 Housing Programs and Projects

As of 2001, there are 8 programs and projects addressing the housing needs of the municipality. These are the housing program of the Davao del Sur Habitat for Humanity, Inc. that assist in building decent, durable and affordable houses for the indigent; Lot titling for Darong Homesettlers Association; Survey Assistance for Bato Barangay Site and Coronon Resettlement Project; Lingap Para Sa Mahihirap; Townsite Project; Land Acquisition of Barangay Sites of Melilia, Saliducon, Jose Rizal and Matutungan. (Annex 1.33)

6.5 COMMUNITY PROTECTIVE SERVICES

6.5.1 Crime Incidences

Record on Crime incidences shows a total of 391 offenses committed from 1996 up to 2001. Crime versus person such as murder, homicide & physical injuries comprise 140 incidences or 36%; crime against property such as robbery, theft, malicious mischief, estafa, damage to property and arson has 114 cases or 29%; crime versus chastity such as rape and lascivious act has 45 cases or 12% of the total; crime against moral such as illegal gambling, alarm and scandal, threats/coercion, slander/libel, resistance to authority and trespassing recorded 48 incidences or 12%; and 44 incidences of other crimes such as illegal possession of fire arms and bladed weapon, misconduct and other felonies. Of the overall reported cases, only 346 or 88% were solved.

The highest number of crimes was in 2001 with 112 reported incidences. Of these, 108 or 96% were settled. The lowest recorded crime incidence was in 2000 with only 17 reported and all solved within the year. (Annex 1.34)

6.5.2 Fire Incidences

There were 54 fire incidences reported from year 1996 to 2001. Of the total reported cases, 46 were structural while the rest were grass and vehicular fires. These incidences, of which 47 were accidental, mostly occurred within the LGU's area of responsibility and was estimated to have wrecked properties amounting to P3,652,500.00. (Annex 1.35)

In 1996 alone, 10 incidences, 9 of which were structural and accidental, had damaged properties costing P1,397,000.00. Moreover, around P357,000.00 cost of properties were damaged in 11 incidences in 1997. Of these 11 incidences, 9 were structural and 2 were grass fires. As to motive, 8 were accidental fires while 3 were of undetermined causes.

In 1998, the reported number of incidences dropped to only 4 accidental fires that ruined properties amounting to P130,000.00. Of these 4 accidental fires, 2 were structural and 2 were grass fires.

In 1999, another 11 fire incidences were reported to cause damages amounting to P289,000.00, all of which were structural and purely accidental. While fire incidence in 2000 dropped to 4 only, the amount of damages escalated to about P752,000.00. Three of these were structural and 1 was vehicular.

In 2001, 14 fire incidences were reported, 12 of which were structural and 2 were grassfires. Thirteen occurred in Sta. Cruz, all by accident and incurring property damage of about P727,500.00.

6.5.3 Road Accidents

Total road accidents that occurred in the national highway for the last two years is 100. In year 2000, 57 incidences were reported and 43 in 2001. Although accidents were lower in 2001, there were more fatalities, injuries and damaged property as compared with 2000 accidents. Accidents were high in November 2000 with 9 cases and in August 2001 with 10 cases.

Table 59 - ROAD ACCIDENTS BY MONTH & NO. OF VICTIMS, 2000-2001

| MONTH | NUMBER OF ACCIDENT | | NO. OF VEHICULAR VICTIMS | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | ACCIDENT | | FATALITY | | INJURY | | DAMAGE TO PROP. | |
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2000 | 2001 | 2000 | 2001 | 2000 | 2001 |
| January | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| February | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| March | 2 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| April | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 11 |
| May | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 8 |
| June | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| July | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| August | 7 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 12 |
| September | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 5 |
| October | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 5 |
| November | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 12 |
| December | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 57 | 43 | 16 | 27 | 74 | 83 | 72 | 93 |
| % INCREASE (DECREASE) | 69 | | 12 | | 29 | | (25) | |

Source : Philippine National Police, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

