

III. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3.1 Population Size, Growth and Trend

There had been 9 census years from 1918 to 2000. The up and down trends of Sta. Cruz population were determined by the events that overtook the municipality in the last 84 years from first census date. The town’s history corroborates the highest ever growth rate of 7.35% between 1918-1939 when the first wave of Luzon and Visayan migrants came to Sta. Cruz. The negative growth rate (-1.54) between 1939-1960 could be attributed to the loss of lives and evacuation of residents during the Japanese occupation in World War II. From 1960 to 1980, the situation was more or less stabilized and the population growth maintained relatively higher rates ranging from 2.9% to 3.8%. However, the unrest created by prolonged martial law resulted to upsurge in insurgency, poverty and lack of opportunities, thus the low growth rates from 1980-1995. A semblance of normalcy from 1995-2000 brought the growth rate at 2.6%.

Table 12 – HISTORICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1918-2000

YEAR	POPULATION	INCREASE/DECREASE	AVERAGE GROWTH RATE
1918	7,618		
1939	33,808	26,190	7.35
1960	24,401	-9,407	-1.54
1970	34,762	10,361	3.60
1975	41,834	7,072	3.77
1980	48,276	6,442	2.90
1990	56,015	7,739	1.50
1995	59,139	3,124	1.08
2000	67,317	8,178	2.60

Source: Census of Population and Housing
National Statistics Office, Region XI

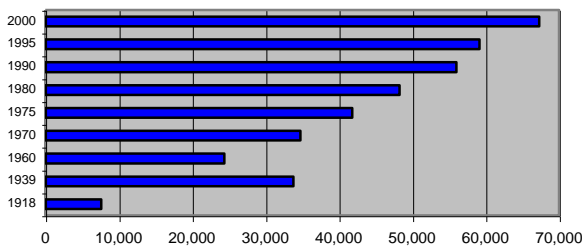


Fig. 16 – Population Growth Trend

Table 13 – NUMBER OF POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD BY BARANGAY, 2000

BARANGAY	POPULATION	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
URBAN:				
Zone I	6,095	6,095	1,180	5.17
Zone II	3,577	3,577	728	4.91
Zone III	9,384	9,378	1,974	4.75
Zone IV	3,135	3,135	636	4.93
Sub-Total	22,191	22,185	4,518	4.91
RURAL:				
Astorga	9,611	9,611	2,022	4.75
Bato	4,493	4,493	934	4.81
Coronon	6,149	6,149	1,211	5.08
Darong	3,615	3,602	782	4.61
Inawayan	4,796	4,768	1,013	4.71
Jose Rizal	1,024	1,024	225	4.55
Matutungang	848	848	162	5.23
Melilla	869	869	176	4.94
Saliducon	764	764	185	4.13
Sibulan	4,479	4,479	918	4.83
Sinoron	1,194	1,194	252	4.74
Tagabuli	1,607	1,607	348	4.62
Tibolo	1,017	1,017	212	4.80
Tuban	4,660	4,660	924	5.04
Sub-Total	45,126	45,085	9,364	4.81
TOTAL	67,317	67,270	13,882	4.85

Source of Basic Data: National Statistics Office, Region XI
Davao City

As of 2000, Sta. Cruz’s total household and institutional population was 67,317. The total number of households is 13,882, the average household size is 4.85 and the total household population is 67,270.

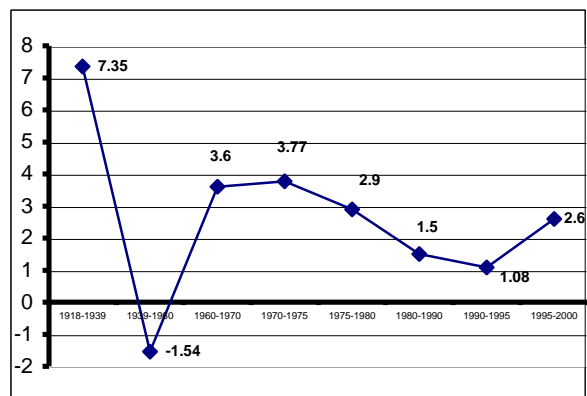


Fig. 17 – Population Growth Rate

Among the barangays, Astorga has the highest population of 9,611, followed by Zone III, 9,384 and Coronon, 6,149. Saliducon has the lowest population of 764 only.

3.2 Age Distribution and Sex Composition

The young population base of Sta. Cruz in 1990 was gradually transformed into a mature working age-population. As shown in Table 14, the young dependent age group (1-14 years old) was reduced to 39% as against the 45% in 1990. Working-age population (15-64 years old) increased to 57% from the 51% in 1990; likewise, the old dependents reduced from 4% to 3%. The dependency ratio also decreased from 89:100 to 75:100 implying a higher

Table 14 –HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE GROUP & SEX, 2000

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
All Ages	67.270	34.604	32.666
Under 1	1.539	801	738
1-4	6.356	3.222	3.134
5-9	8.427	4.253	4.174
10-14	8.668	4.370	4.298
15-19	7.445	3.879	3.566
20-24	6.169	3.235	2.934
25-29	5.270	2.787	2.483
30-34	4.795	2.447	2.348
35-39	4.198	2.171	2.027
40-44	3.728	1.948	1.780
45-49	3.004	1.595	1.409
50-54	2.226	1.166	1.060
55-59	1.604	854	750
60-64	1.403	665	738
65-69	985	489	496
70-74	648	327	321
75-79	411	198	213
80 & over	394	197	197

Source: National Statistics Office, 2000 Census of Population

working age population than the old and young dependents.

Male population slightly decreased from 52% in 1990 to 51% while female population increased from 48% to 49%. There is negligible difference in age distribution by sex.

3.3 Marital Status

Among the population 10 years old and above, 45% are single, 49% are married, 4% widowed and the remaining 2% are either separated, common law or live-in partners or simply unknown. There are more single males than females, more married females than males, more widow than widowers and more separated females

than males. The 73% female widows indicate that males have shorter life span than females.

Table 15 -HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YRS. OLD & OVER BY SEX & MARITAL STATUS, 2000

SEX	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YRS. OLD & OVER	SINGLE	LEGALLY MARRIED	WIDOWED	SEPARATED/DIVORCED	COMMON LAW/LIVE IN	UNKNOWN
Both Sexes	49,242	22,297	23,912	1,856	330	788	59
Male	25,327	12,360	11,936	502	138	394	30
Female	23,915	9,937	11,976	1,354	192	394	29

Source: National Statistics Office

* Extrapolated from the 1995 Census Data

3.4 Population Density

Increase in population has a positive correlation with increased population density. In 1990, there were 200 persons per square kilometer in Sta. Cruz. In 2000, there were 241 persons/sq. km. posting a 20% increase.

Table 16 POPULATION DENSITY BY BARANGAY, 1990-2000

BARANGAY	AREA (In Has.)	1990 POPN.	DENSITY (person/km ²)	2000 POPN.	DENSITY (person/km ²)	% INCREASE 1990-2000
URBAN:						
Zone I	1,974.778	5,026	255	6,095	309	21
Zone II	1,645.647	6,462	393	3,577	217	-45
Zone III	194.617	5,485	2,818	9,384	4,822	71
Zone IV	302.738	2,593	857	3,135	1,036	21
Sub-Total	4,117.780	19,566	475	22,191	539	13
RURAL:						
Astorga	1,511.83	7,665	507	9,611	636	25
Bato	318.50	3,717	1,167	4,493	1,411	21
Coronon	980.85	5,061	516	6,149	627	-21
Darong	1,293.58	2,438	188	3,615	279	48
Inawayan	858.59	3,878	452	4,796	559	24
Jose Rizal	1,738.38	1,190	68	1,024	59	-14
Matutungan	668.30	694	104	848	127	22
Melilla	261.60	708	271	869	332	23
Saliducon	428.22	620	145	764	178	23
Sibulan	8,183.91	3,314	40	4,479	55	35
Sinoron	1,900.00	767	40	1,194	63	56
Tagabuli	233.55	1,340	574	1,607	688	20
Tibolo	4,628.77	928	20	1,017	22	10
Tuban	836.14	4,129	494	4,660	557	13
Sub-Total	23,842.22	36,449	153	45,126	189	24
TOTAL	27,960.00	56,015	200	67,317	241	20

Source of Basic Data: National Statistics Office, Region XI, Davao City
Office of the Municipal Planning & Development Coordinator
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

Zone III outranked Bato as the most densely populated barangay in 1990. At present, for every sq. km. in Zone III, there are 4,812 persons. Bato comes second with 1,413 persons per sq. km. and third is Zone IV with 1,035 persons/sq. kilometer. Tibolo is still the most sparsely populated with only 22 persons per sq. km.

3.5 Urban-Rural Distribution

The urban barangays of Sta. Cruz are Zones I, II, III and IV. These have a combined population of 22,191 or 33% of the total. About 67% of the total population or 45,126 people live in the rural barangays. Decrease in urban and increase in rural population is noted when compared with the 35:65 urban-rural ratio in 1990.

Table 17 - COMPARATIVE URBAN-RURAL GROWTH RATE AND TEMPO OF URBANIZATION, 1970-2000

CENSUS YEAR	POPULATION			POPULATION GROWTH RATE		TEMPO OF URBANIZATION (URBAN r - RURAL r)
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN r	RURAL r	
1970	10,081	24,681	34,762	-	-	-
1975	13,608	28,226	41,834	6.0	2.7	3.3
1980	16,417	31,859	48,276	3.7	2.4	1.3
1990	19,566	36,449	56,015	1.7	1.3	0.4
1995	20,116	39,023	59,139	0.55	1.36	-0.81
2000	22,191	45,126	67,317	1.96	2.9	-0.94

Source of Basic Data: National Statistics Office, Region XI, Davao City
Office of the Municipal Planning & Development Coordinator, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

All urban barangays except for Zone II have increased population for the reason that Apo Beach area, formerly counted in Zone II, was enumerated under Zone III during the 2000 census. Among the rural barangays, only Coronon and Inawayan posted negative growth. Resolution of Zone I and Coronon boundary conflict resulted to diminution of Coronon's population in favor of Zone I. It was also conjectured that during the 2000 census, upland dwellers of Coronon were missed out because of the remoteness of their

mountain abode. Out-migration was the given reason for the decrease in Inawayan's population. All others have increased population, particularly, Sinoron, Darong and Sibulan. The stabilization of peace and order may have encouraged the evacuees to return and job opportunities may have prompted people to locate in Darong.

More interesting, Sta. Cruz urban area is seemingly de-urbanized as indicated by the increasing negative tempo of urbanization (-0.94). In terms of population flow, more people are settling down in the rural barangays. The trend may signal that the problem of congestion in the urban core is now partly addressed.

3.6 Births and Deaths

As of 2000, a total of 999 live births were reported to the Civil Registrar. About 38% of these occurred in the urban barangays while 62% were in the rural

Table 18 - LIVE BIRTHS BY SEX AND BY BARANGAY, 2000

BARANGAY	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
URBAN:			
ZONE I	120	55	65
ZONE II	75	38	37
ZONE III	123	64	59
ZONE IV	66	38	28
Sub-Total	384	195	189
RURAL:			
ASTORGA	141	77	64
BATO	80	36	44
CORONON	83	40	43
DARONG	43	21	22
INAWAYAN	48	22	26
JOSE RIZAL	13	6	7
MATUTUNGAN	12	9	3
MELILLA	10	4	6
SALIDUCON	9	4	5
SIBULAN	50	26	24
SINORON	13	8	5
TAGABULI	38	20	18
TIBOLO	5	2	3
TUBAN	70	37	33
Sub-Total	615	312	303
TOTAL	999	507	492

Source: Office of the Municipal Civil Registrar

barangays. Of these, 51% are males and 49% females.

By comparison, live births in the urban area increased from 34% in 1995 to 38% in 2000. In contrast, rural live births decreased from 66% in 1995 to 62% in 2000. Records also show that death events in urban slightly decreased from 41% to 40% while slight increase was also noted in the rural, from 59% in 1995 to 60% in 2000. (Annex 1.2)

3.7 Ethnicity/Mother Tongue

Based on the household survey conducted by the Barangay Health Workers (BHWs), 44,175 people or 66% of the total population has Cebuano as their mother tongue. Bagobo followed with 12,257 populations; Muslim, 2,647; Boholano, 2,079; Davaweño, 1,892.

Table 19 - HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE, 2000

MOTHER TONGUE	TOTAL	%	MALE	FEMALE
Cebuano	44,175	66.25	23,493	20,682
Bagobo	12,257	18.38	6,325	5,932
Muslim	2,647	3.97	1,346	1,301
Boholano	2,079	3.12	1,136	943
Davaweño	1,892	2.84	1,038	854
Leyteño	1,236	1.85	672	564
Tagakaolo	713	1.07	471	242
Hiligaynon	668	1.00	380	288
Others	1,015	1.52	546	469
TOTAL	66,682	100.00	35,407	31,275

Source: Household Survey by BHWs, Sept. 10 – Oct. 31, 2001
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

Compared with the 1990 data, there is an increase in aforementioned ethnic population, particularly the Boholano which presence was not highlighted in 1990.

3.8 Religious Affiliation

The Roman Catholics in Sta. Cruz increased from 44,812 in 1990 to 47,365 in 2000. However, in terms of percentage to

total population, it was reduced from 80% to only 71%. Far behind is the Alliance with only 8% affiliates. About 5%

Table 20 - POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, 2000

RELIGION	NUMBER	%
Roman Catholic	47,365	71.03
Alliance	5,634	8.45
Islam	3,025	4.54
United Church of Christ in the Phils.	1,895	2.84
Baptist	1,888	2.83
Lanahan/Langisan	1,190	1.78
Jehovah's Witnesses	938	1.41
Foursquare	884	1.33
Iglesia Ni Kristo	700	1.05
Other Religions	3,163	4.74
TOTAL	66,682	100

Source: Household Survey by BHWs, Sept. 10 - Oct. 31, 2001
Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

professed to be Islam and the UCCP and the Baptist is only 3% each. The rest are spread out to other religious denominations. Notable is the presence of a cult called “Lanahan/Langisan” that is reported to have a total membership of 1,190, mostly native Bagobos.

3.9 Labor Force and Employment

Based again on the survey conducted by BHWs in 2000, the population 15 years old and above were 42,663. Of these, only 45% were employed, 39% were unemployed and 16% not in the labor force.

Table 21 - HOUSEHOLD POPULATION FIFTEEN (15) YEARS OLD & OVER BY SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2000

SEX	HOUSE-HOLD POPULATION	IN THE LABOR FORCE (ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE)				NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	%
		EMPLOYED	%	UNEMPLOYED	%		
MALE	22,244	13,538	31.73	5,380	12.61	3,326	7.80
FEMALE	20,419	5,589	13.10	11,409	26.74	3,421	8.02
BOTH SEXES	42,663	19,127	44.83	16,789	39.35	6,747	15.81

Source: Household Survey by BHWs
Sept. 10 - Oct. 31, 2001, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur

It is disheartening to note that, of the employed, 71% were males and only 29% were females. About two-thirds of the unemployed were female. There is an almost equal ratio between male and female for the population that are not in the labor force.

3.10 Literacy and Highest Grade Completed

About 91% of the population 10 years old and above are literate, of which 47% are male and 44% are female. There is 59% literate population in the rural, 32% in the urban. (Annex 1.3)

Population 5 years old and above were estimated to be around 59,375 in 2000. About 52% of these have elementary education, 28.5% have high school education and 5% were college undergraduate. Some 6% were reported to have not attended school at all. Only 1.3% are degree holders.

Table 22 - HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YRS. OLD & OVER BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT & AGE, 2000

Highest Educational Attainment	Household Population						
	5 Yrs. Old & Over	5-10	11-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 & over
Total	59,375	10,213	14,327	6,169	5,270	4,795	18,601
No Grade	3,649	2,340	184	52	69	63	941
Pre- School	1,018	970	18	1	2	4	23
Elementary	30,984	6,301	7,625	2,053	2,064	2,190	10,751
1 st -4 th grade	15,213	6,022	2,936	705	616	644	4,290
5 th -7 th grade	15,771	279	4,689	1,348	1,448	1,546	6,461
High School	16,975	-	5,695	2,700	2,117	1,760	4,703
Undergraduate	10,394	-	4,510	1,394	1,060	912	2,518
Graduate	6,581	-	1,185	1,306	1,057	848	2,185
Post Secondary	1,001	-	43	238	244	153	323
Undergraduate	521	-	28	125	133	89	146
Graduate	480	-	15	113	111	64	177
College							
Undergraduate	3,059	-	625	783	417	318	916
Academic Degree Holder	780	-	1	133	157	134	355
Post-Baccalaureate	723	-	-	130	148	109	336
Not Stated	69	23	16	11	4	3	4

Source: National Statistics Office
2000 Census data

3.11 Voting Population

Total number of registered voters during the 2001 National/Local Election was 30,669 posting 17% increase from the 1995 figure of 26,144. The percentage of population who actually voted increased from 78% in 1995 to 86% in 1998, then declined to 72% in 2001. In like manner, the voting centers increased from 135 to 215 or about 59% increase. (Annex 1.4)

Among the 18 barangays, Astorga has the lowest turn-out of voters registering at 77% only while the highest is observed to be in Tibolo and Jose Rizal (93% each).

3.12 Projected Population

Using the exponential method, the population was projected up to ten years at 1.84% growth rate. From 71,137 in 2003, the population is expected to reach 83,949 in 2012. Consequently, each barangay is projected to increase in population. Barangays Astorga and Zone III, being the most populated in year 2000, are estimated to have a population of 11,753 in ten years time. Being the least populated barangays in 2000, Barangays Matutungan, Melilia and Saliducon have the least projected populations (only 839) in 2010. (Annex 1.5)

Table 23 - PROJECTED POPULATION, 2001-2012

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
2001	68,567
2002	69,840
2003	71,137
2004	72,458
2005	73,803
2006	75,174
2007	76,570
2008	77,992
2009	79,441
2010	80,916
2011	82,419
2012	83,949

* Computed using the exponential formula

** base population is 67,317 in year 2000

***population growth rate: 1.84

