



## SPECIAL EDITION

# OCCIDENTAL MINDORO

### THE LAND

Occidental Mindoro is situated at the western portion of the island of Mindoro. It is bounded on the north by the Verde Island Passage, on the west and south by the Mindoro Strait and on the east by Oriental Mindoro.

The original name of the island was believed to be "Mai" or "Mina de Oro". Mindoro used to be under the administration of Bonbon, now Batangas. In 1892, Mindoro was made into a province. Under Republic Act 505 (1950), the island was divided into Oriental and Occidental Mindoro.

Occidental Mindoro is a second class province with a lone congressional district, 11 municipalities and 162 barangays. Sablayan and San Jose are considered first class municipalities; Santa Cruz, 3<sup>rd</sup> class; Looc, a 5<sup>th</sup> class municipality; and 7 municipalities are classified as 4<sup>th</sup> class. Lubang is the only municipality classified as urban, the others being partially-urban.



Figure 1. Map of the Province of Occidental Mindoro

Table 1. CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPALITIES BY INCOME CLASS, URBAN-RURAL: As of December 2004

Municipality	Income Class	Rural/Urban
Abra de Ilog	4 <sup>th</sup> Class	Partially Urban
Calintaan	4 <sup>th</sup> Class	Partially Urban
Looc	5 <sup>th</sup> Class	Partially Urban
Lubang	4 <sup>th</sup> Class	Urban
Magsaysay	4 <sup>th</sup> Class	Partially Urban
Mamburao (Capital)	4 <sup>th</sup> Class	Partially Urban
Paluan	4 <sup>th</sup> Class	Partially Urban
Rizal	4 <sup>th</sup> Class	Partially Urban
Sablayan	1 <sup>st</sup> Class	Partially Urban
San Jose	1 <sup>st</sup> Class	Partially Urban
Santa Cruz	3 <sup>rd</sup> Class	Partially Urban

Source: Philippine Standard Geographic Code, NSCB

### ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Table 2. STATUS OF LAND CLASSIFICATION: 2003

Classification	Area (in hectares)
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>587,985</b>
Certified Alienable and Disposable	156,004
Forest Land	431,981
Unclassified	26,949
Classified	405,032
Established Forest Reserve	91,270
Established Timberland	101,365
National Parks/GRBS/WA	192,811
Military and Naval Reserve	147
Civil Reserve	16,190
Fishpond	3,249

Note: GRBS - Game Refuge and Bird Sanctuary  
WA - Wilderness Area

Source: Forest Management Bureau, DENR IV-B

Of Occidental Mindoro's total land area of 587,985 hectares, the total non-forest area or the certified alienable and disposable land area, covering 156 thousand hectares, comprises only a little over a quarter (26.5 percent) of the province's land area.

On the other hand, more than 73 percent are 'forest land' with an area of 431,981 hectares, of which 26,949 hectares are unclassified forest area. In addition, the province's classified forest region covers a total area of 405,032 hectares. It is comprised of 192,811 hectares of national parks and wilderness areas; 101,365 hectares

of established timberland; 91,270 hectares of established forest reserves; and 19,586 hectares of military and naval reserve, civil reserve and fishpond.

## POPULATION

Table 3. **TOTAL POPULATION, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND GROWTH RATE: 2000**

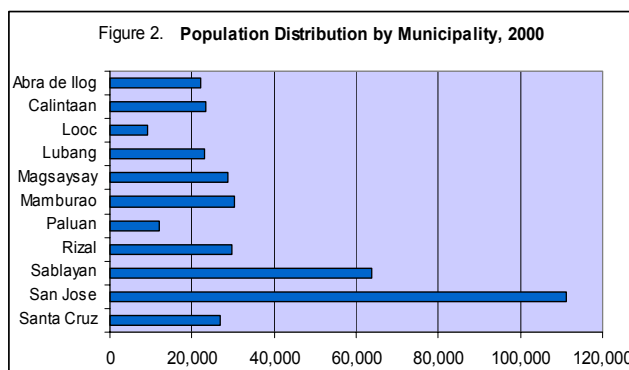
Area	Population	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Growth Rate
MIMAROPA	2,299,229	459,940	5.00	2.49
Occidental Mindoro	380,250	76,840	4.93	2.45

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 4. **TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH RATE BY MUNICIPALITY: 1995 and 2000**

Municipality	Population (as of 1995 Census)	Population (as of 2000 Census)	Annual Growth Rate (1995-2000)
Abra de Ilog	15,253	22,212	8.38
Calintaan	21,687	23,503	1.74
Looc	9,031	9,132	0.24
Lubang	23,819	22,896	-0.84
Magsaysay	26,947	28,740	1.39
Mamburao (Capital)	25,627	30,378	3.71
Paluan	11,234	12,023	1.46
Rizal	27,112	29,785	2.03
Sablayan	55,573	63,685	2.96
San Jose	101,411	111,009	1.96
Santa Cruz	21,911	26,887	4.48

Source: National Statistics Office



Based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), Occidental Mindoro has a total population of 380,250; 16.5 percent of MIMAROPA's total population. The province's population grows at an average rate of 2.45 percent from 1995-2000. Also, a family in Occidental Mindoro consists, on the average, of 5 members.

San Jose is the most populated municipality in Occidental Mindoro with a population of 111,009 in 2000,

which is almost 30 percent of the province's total population. Sablayan, which has the largest land area, ranks second in terms of population count with its populace reaching 63,685. Looc is the least populated municipality with a population of 9,132 in 2000.

Occidental Mindoro's population is expected to reach 441,234 by the year 2010 as projected by the NSO based on the 1995 Census of Population.

## AGRICULTURE

Mindoro (Occidental and Oriental Mindoro collectively) has been considered the "rice granary" of the former Southern Tagalog Region, consistently contributing more than 40 percent to the region's total palay harvest. Now, palay remains to be the major crop grown in the province of Occidental Mindoro. In fact, in 2003, the province became the top palay producer in the MIMAROPA region, exceeding Oriental Mindoro, which has been the consistent top producer for the past years.

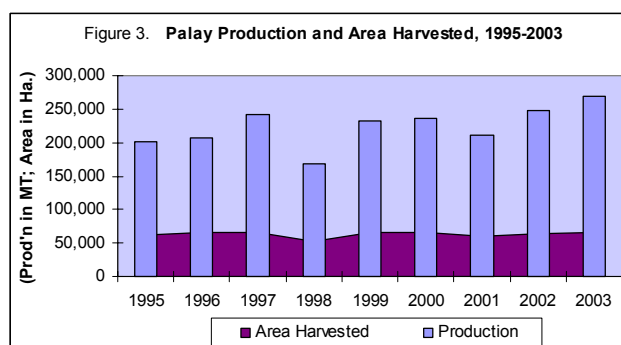


Table 5. **PALAY PRODUCTION AND AREA HARVESTED BY FARM TYPE: 2000-2003**  
(Production in metric tons; Area harvested in hectares)

Farm Type	2000	2001	2002	2003
Production	236,355	211,555	248,570	269,890
Irrigated	153,100	140,270	152,790	167,448
Rainfed	83,255	71,285	95,780	102,442
Area Harvested	65,625	60,445	63,842	65,968
Irrigated	40,189	38,362	39,639	40,783
Rainfed	25,436	22,083	24,203	25,185

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics IV-B

Palay production in the province has been continuously going up from 2001-2003 posting growth as high as 17.5 percent from 2001 to 2002. In 2003, total palay production reached 269,890 metric tons, 8.6 percent higher than the previous year's harvest. Both irrigated and rainfed varieties posted production growths of 9.6 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively.

Palay area harvested, likewise, expanded by 2,126 hectares in 2003. Total area harvested to the rainfed variety covered 25,185 hectares while that of the irrigated variety reached 40,783 hectares in 2003. In

connection with this, there are 65 communal and private irrigation systems in the province as of 2003, which are able to service 14,593 hectares of land. This is 35.8 percent of the total area harvested to the irrigated variety. Thus, there is a need to further improve irrigation facilities in the province to service the rest of the area planted with the irrigated variety of palay.

Corn production in the province, on the other hand, totaled 28,425 metric tons in 2003 with a total area harvested of 11,801 hectares. Production slightly dropped by 4.2 percent from the 2002 harvest of 29,680 metric tons. Occidental Mindoro produces mainly the yellow corn variety, which contributed 91 percent to the province's total corn production in 2003. Both the white and yellow corn varieties posted reductions of 3.8 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively.

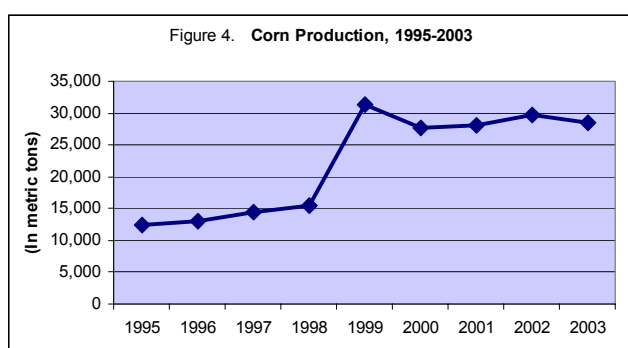


Table 6. **CORN PRODUCTION AND AREA HARVESTED BY VARIETY: 2000-2003**  
(Production in metric tons; Area harvested in hectares)

Variety	2000	2001	2002	2003
Production	27,647	28,182	29,680	28,425
White	2,427	2,543	2,647	2,546
Yellow	25,220	25,639	27,033	25,879
Area Harvested	13,478	12,948	12,240	11,801
White	2,050	1,930	1,840	1,770
Yellow	11,428	11,018	10,400	10,031

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics IV-B

Table 7. **LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY INVENTORY: 2000-2003**  
(In number of heads)

Type	2000	2001	2002	2003p
Cattle	20,262	20,623	22,407	19,999
Carabao	55,928	57,301	58,269	62,671
Goat	36,300	40,341	48,654	57,892
Hog	65,470	50,690	59,710	61,940
Duck	88,865	71,300	90,944	76,406
Chicken	616,165	622,749	685,258	695,537

Note: p - Preliminary  
Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics IV-B

Carabao, goat, hog and chicken inventory slightly improved in 2003 with a recorded increase of 7.6, 19.0, 3.7 and 1.5 percent, respectively. Cattle and duck inventory, on the other hand, were not as good as the

previous year's count. Cattle and duck inventory declined by 10.7 percent and 16.0 percent, respectively, in 2003.

Fish production in Occidental Mindoro slightly improved in 2003 growing by 7.3 percent. The province's total fish production for that year was recorded at 16,540 metric tons (MT), an increase of 1,125 MT from the previous year's production. Despite the decline in commercial and inland municipal fish production, total fish catch in the province managed to grow due to the significant rise in aquaculture fish production, which increased by 48.9 percent in 2003.

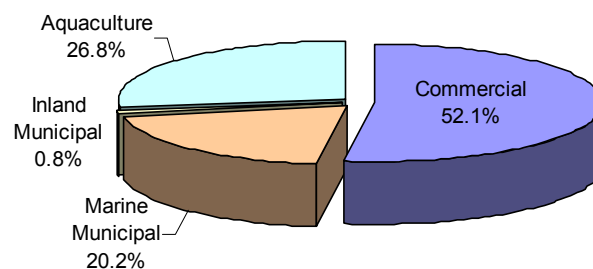
Commercial fishing remains the major fishing activity in the province and has been contributing more than half to Occidental Mindoro's total fish production. From 2000-2003, it has contributed an average of 58.3 percent. Aquaculture, marine municipal and inland municipal fishing contributed 26.8 percent, 20.2 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively, to the total fish harvest in 2003.

Table 8. **FISH PRODUCTION BY TYPE OF PRODUCTION: 2000-2003**  
(In metric tons)

Type of Production	2000	2001	2002	2003p
Commercial	9,547	9,578	9,000	8,618
Marine Municipal	3,125	3,274	3,287	3,349
Inland Municipal	170	173	149	138
Aquaculture	2,597	2,741	2,979	4,435

Note: p - Preliminary  
Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics IV-B

Figure 5. **Fish Production by Type, 2003**



## **ESTABLISHMENT CHARACTERISTICS: INDUSTRIAL SECTOR**

Based on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted by the NSO in 2000, almost 52 percent of families depend mainly on income from entrepreneurial activities, where 79.5 percent of these families are engaged in agricultural entrepreneurship. On the other hand, 32.7 percent depend mainly on wages and salaries for their income, of which more than 65 percent earn wages from non-agricultural employment.

Table 9. **TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES BY MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME:** 1997 and 2000

Main Source of Income	1997	2000
Wages and Salaries	27,327	24,283
Agricultural	13,040	8,344
Non-agricultural	14,286	15,939
Entrepreneurial Activities	31,195	38,478
Agricultural	25,189	30,600
Non-agricultural	6,006	7,879
Other Sources of Income	8,905	11,405

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: 1997 and 2000 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, National Statistics Office

The total number of establishments in Occidental Mindoro decreased from 9,140 in 1999 to 8,923 in 2000. The number of businesses from the agriculture, hunting, fishery and forestry sectors posted a reduction of 33.7 percent, with 204 less agriculture-related business establishments in 2000. Those operating in the mining and quarrying industry, likewise, posted a decline of 39.5 percent with 17 mining and quarrying businesses closing down in 2000.

Table 10. **DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS:** 1999-2000

Area/Sector	1999	2000
Agriculture, Hunting, Fishery and Forestry	605	401
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,088	1,084
Electricity, Gas and Water	28	28
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, and Business Activities	503	510
Mining and Quarrying	43	26
Manufacturing	1,191	1,186
Other Sectors	5,682	5,688
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>8,923</b>

Note: July 2000 data were utilized for the year 2000

Source: National Statistics Office IV

## TOURISM

The waters of Occidental Mindoro are home to some of the country's most beautiful varieties of corals and rare species of marine life. Being an island gives the province distinct advantages in terms of utilizing such resources for the promotion of local tourism. One of the more popular tourist destinations in the province is the Ambulong Island with its white sand beaches and underwater caves. It is also a popular jump-off point to some of the dive spots in the area. The Apo Reef National Park, a 34-kilometer reef located 20 miles west of the province, is another top travel destination and is an excellent diving spot for exploring undersea coral gardens.

As of August 2003, there are 15 tourist destinations in Marinduque, most of which are natural tourist attractions. These include the island's beautiful beaches, diving spots and other natural sceneries, which

include Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary and Mt. Iglit-Baco Natural Park, among others.

Table 11. **NUMBER OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS BY CATEGORY:** As of August 2003

Area	Historical	Cultural	Natural	Religious	Man-made	Total
MIMAROPA	15	21	113	7	13	169
Occidental Mindoro	1	1	9	0	4	15

Source: Department of Tourism IV

Figure 6. **Foreign and Domestic Tourist Arrivals, 2000-2001**

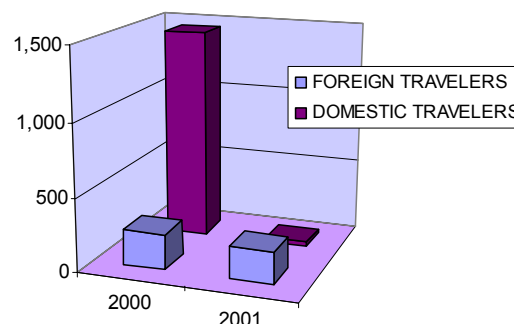


Table 12. **NUMBER OF RECORDED DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS:** 2000-2002

Indicator	2001	2002
Foreign Tourists	243	223
Domestic Tourists	1,454	27
Overseas Filipino Worker	42	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>253</b>

Source: Department of Tourism IV

The number of recorded domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in Occidental Mindoro considerably dropped in 2002 due to the low turn up of domestic tourists in the province. The number of recorded local tourists who visited the province in 2002 totaled 27 posting a decline of 98 percent from 1,454 in 2001, while the number of foreign tourists dropped by 8.2 percent.

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Barangay Health Stations (BHS) are primary health care facilities at the barangay level wherein basic health services are delivered. In 2003, there were 124 BHSs in Occidental Mindoro, which meant that 10 barangay health centers had ceased operation since 2001. Nevertheless, more than three-quarters of the 162 barangays in the province are being serviced by these barangay health stations. In addition, there were 8 government hospitals and 3 private hospitals in operation in 2003.

There were 11 doctors serving the local health centers and hospitals in the province as of 2003. In addition, there were 2 more nurses and 2 more dentists working in the LGUs bringing the total number of government nurses and dentists to 12 and 10, respectively. There was also 1 more Barangay Health Worker (BHW) in 2003, which brings the total of BHWs in the province to 2,082 as of the end of 2003.

Table 13. NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES BY TYPE: 1999-2003

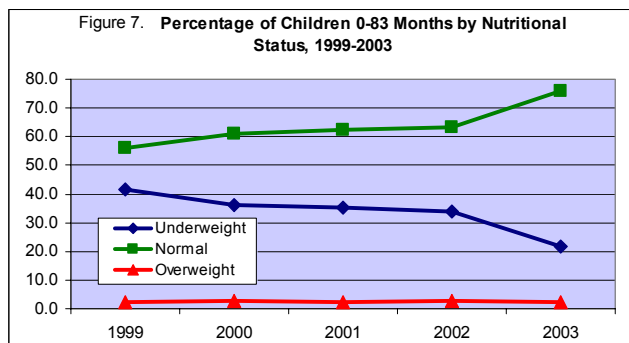
Health Facility	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Barangay Health Station	111	108	134	120	124
Government Hospital	8	8	8	8	8
Private Hospital	2	2	2	3	3

Source: Department of Health IV-B

Table 14. NUMBER OF SELECTED HEALTH PERSONNEL IN LGU: 1999-2003

Year	Doctors	Nurses	Dentists	Barangay Health Workers
1999	9	10	7	1,774
2000	9	10	7	1,774
2001	11	13	10	2,027
2002	11	10	8	2,081
2003	11	12	10	2,082

Source: Department of Health IV-B



The percentage of normal weighted children aged 0-83 months in Occidental Mindoro continually increased from 55.9 percent in 1999 to 76.0 percent in 2003, increasing by as much as 20.0 percent between 2002 and 2003. This means that, on the average, out of 10 children aged 0-83 months in 2003, 8 children have normal weights.

There was also a significant reduction in the number of underweight children in the province between 2002 and 2003. From 25,565 underweight children in 2002, it was reduced by 12,055 to 13,510 in 2003, posting a reduction of 47.2 percent. Similarly, the number of overweight children in 2003 was reduced by 37.0 percent, from 2,055 in 2002 to 1,295 in 2003.

Acute Respiratory Infection has been the leading cause of morbidity in Occidental Mindoro in 2001 and 2002, with 16,505 cases recorded in 2002, which was

86.1 percent higher than in 2001. Also, diarrhea & gastroenteritis ranked as the second leading cause of morbidity in 2002 with 4,107 cases and hypertension, third, with a recorded 1,683 cases.

Occidental Mindoro has a total recorded livebirths of 9,099 in 2003, 50.8 percent of which are male and 49.2 percent are female. On the other hand, there were 1,186 deaths recorded in the province.

Figure 8. Five Leading Causes of Morbidity, 2002

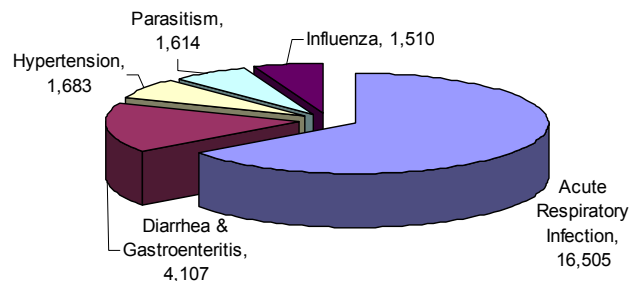


Table 15. LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY: 2001-2002

Notifiable Disease	2001	Notifiable Disease	2002
Acute Respiratory Infection	8,869	Acute Respiratory Infection	16,505
Diarrhea	3,608	Diarrhea & Gastroenteritis	4,107
Bronchitis/Bronchiolitis	1,972	Hypertension	1,683
Parasitism	1,521	Parasitism	1,614
Influenza	1,190	Influenza	1,510
Hypertension	1,103	Heart Diseases	1,391
Disease of the heart	979	Skin Diseases	1,208
TB Respiratory	719	Bronchitis	1,189
Skin Problem	547	Malnutrition	1,159
Anemia Iron Deficiency	494	Wounds	1,065

Source: Department of Health IV-B

## EDUCATION

For school year 2003-2004, total enrolment in the province for both private and public elementary schools reached 72,882 students posting a slight increase of 1.5 percent from the previous school year's enrolment. Out of the total elementary school enrollees, 97.3 percent attended public schools while only 2.7 percent attended private schools. In addition, enrolment during the same school year for both public and private elementary schools grew by 1.2 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively.

On the other hand, enrolment in the secondary level for the SY 2003-2004 for public and private schools totaled 29,657, 4.5 percent higher than the previous school year. Public high schools were attended by 87.7 percent of the total secondary students, while 12.3 percent of high school students went to private schools. Also, public high school enrolment expanded by 6.4

percent while private high school enrolment dropped by 7 percent.

Table 16. **NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION:**  
SY 2000-2001 to SY 2003-2004

School Year	Elementary		Secondary	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
SY 2000-2001	249	19	30	11
SY 2001-2002	250	22	27	10
SY 2002-2003	279	22	42	11
SY 2003-2004	281	19	45	11

Source: Department of Education IV-B

Table 17. **ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:** SY 2000-2001 to SY 2003-2004

School Year	Elementary	
	Public	Private
SY 2000-2001	67,929	1,915
SY 2001-2002	69,154	1,740
SY 2002-2003	70,094	1,709
SY 2003-2004	70,928	1,954

Source: Department of Education IV-B

Table 18. **ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS:** SY 2000-2001 to SY 2003-2004

School Year	Secondary	
	Public	Private
SY 2000-2001	22,140	3,672
SY 2001-2002	21,156	3,961
SY 2002-2003	24,449	3,918
SY 2003-2004	26,008	3,649

Source: Department of Education IV-B

Correspondingly, there was an increase in the number of schools in both elementary and secondary levels only for government-operated schools. Two new government elementary schools and 3 government high schools were opened during the SY 2003-2004. However, 3 private elementary schools closed down. There were a total of 300 elementary and 56 secondary schools in the province of Occidental Mindoro for the said school year.

In addition, based on the 1994 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS), 93.0 percent of women and 97.9 percent of men in Occidental Mindoro is simple literate. Also, 85.3 percent and 81.0 percent of women and men, respectively, are functional literate. Simple literacy refers to a person's ability to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect. Functional literacy on the other hand, includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeric skills.

## **LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT**

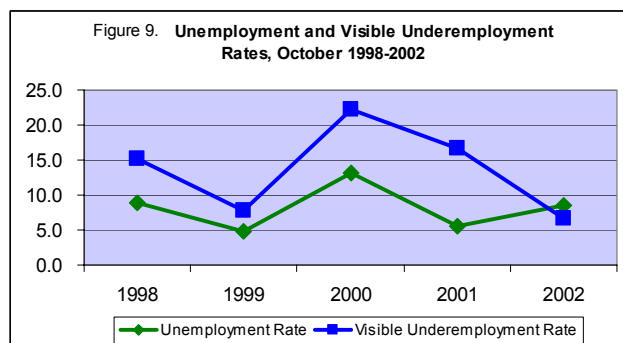
From a total of 236, 000 persons above 15 years of age in October 2002 in the province, labor force participation rate in Occidental Mindoro was recorded at 74.7 percent, 0.8 percentage point lower than in October 2001. Employment rate, likewise, dropped by 3 percentage points from 94.5 percent in October 2001 to 91.5 percent in October 2002.

Table 19. **TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS:** October 1998-2002  
(Population in thousands, Rates in percent)

Province/Key City/Municipality and Employment Status	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Population 15 Yrs old & over	220	226	225	229	236
LFPR <sup>al</sup>	72.4	76.6	71.5	75.5	74.7
Employment Rate	91.2	95.1	86.8	94.5	91.5
Unemployment Rate	8.8	4.9	13.2	5.5	8.5
Visible Underemployment Rate	15.2	7.8	22.2	16.7	6.7

Note: \* Labor Force Participation Rate

Source: National Statistics Office IV



Consequently, unemployment increased to 8.5 percent from 5.5 percent in 2001. The province had a considerably low unemployment rate in 1999 at 4.9 percent and then a high of 13.2 percent in 2000. Visible underemployment in the province, on the other hand, continued to decline from 22.2 percent in 2000, 16.7 percent in 2001, then down to 6.7 percent in 2002. This means that there has been a steady decline in the number of people in the province who wanted more hours of work but are only given forty hours of work in a week.

It must also be noted that there were more male unemployed persons in the province during the October 2002 survey, which consist 53.3 percent of the total unemployed persons. On the other hand, there were more female (78.3 percent) who are not in the labor force for the same period.

Table 20. **TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NUMBER AND RATE, BY SEX:**  
October 2001-2002  
(Population in thousands, Rates in percent)

Sex	Employment Status	2001		2002	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Male	Pop'n 15 yo & over	123		125	
	In the Labor Force	112	91.1	112	89.6
	Employed	107	95.5	104	92.9
	Unemployed	5	4.5	8	7.1
	Not in the Labor Force	11	8.9	13	10.4
Female	Pop'n 15 yo & over	107		111	
	In the Labor Force	62	57.9	65	58.6
	Employed	57	91.9	58	89.2
	Unemployed	5	8.1	7	10.8
	Not in the Labor Force	45	42.1	47	42.3

Source: National Statistics Office IV

Majority of the people employed in Occidental Mindoro worked in the agriculture sector accounting for 61.5 percent of the total persons employed in the province in October 2002. This indicates that majority of the people in the province remains to depend on agriculture for their livelihood. On the contrary, only 5.6 percent of the total employed persons in the province worked in the industry sector, while 33.5 percent were engaged in the service sector.



## SOCIAL WELFARE

Table 21. **NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE SERVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT BY TYPE: 2000-2003**

Type	2000	2001	2002	2003
Rape	12	13	13	2
Incest	0	21	6	2
Acts of Lasciviousness	1	4	3	1
Victims of Pedophilia	0	0	0	3
Physically Abused/ Maltreated/ Battered	12	10	5	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development IV

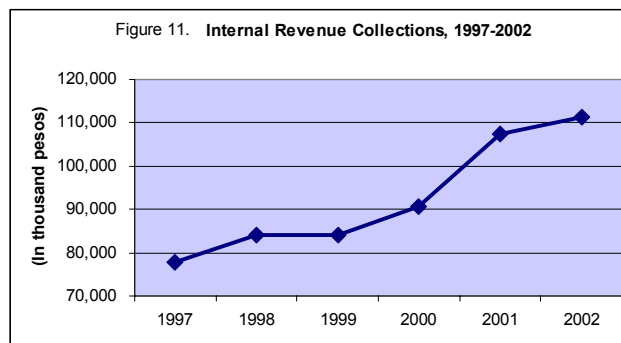
The number of reported cases of child abuse in Occidental Mindoro, which have been handled by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) from 2000 to 2003 totaled 109 and has reached a high of 48 cases in 2001 and a low of just 9 cases in 2003. Rape has been the most common form of child abuse with a total of 40 cases recorded from 2000-2003 followed by incest and physical abuse/maltreatment with a total of 29 and 28 incidences, respectively, since 2000.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Table 22. **SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS BY TYPE OF TAX AND BY PROVINCE: 1999-2002**  
(In Thousand Pesos)

Year	Total	Type of Tax			
		VAT	Income Tax	Percentage Tax	Other Taxes
1999	83,989	28,552	47,651	3,114	4,673
2000	90,584	25,522	56,588	3,342	5,132
2001	107,327	37,746	60,339	3,079	6,162
2002	111,188	36,157	64,567	4,718	5,746

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue



Occidental Mindoro's total internal revenue collection has been steadily increasing from 1997 to 2002 posting a high of 18.5 percent increase between 2000 and 2001. Fifty-eight percent of the province's total revenue in 2003 amounting to ₱111.2M was collected from income taxes, which totaled ₱64.6M. Value-added taxes, percentage taxes and other taxes contributed ₱36.2M, ₱4.7M and ₱5.7M, respectively, to the province's total revenue in 2003.

## MONEY AND BANKING

There were a total of 17 banking institutions operating in Occidental Mindoro as of December 2003: 6 rural banks, 5 private commercial banks, 4 government banks and 1 savings and mortgage bank. Total operating income of the different banking institutions in Occidental Mindoro as of the end of December 2003 was valued at ₱117.06M. On the other hand, total interest income and total interest expenses were recorded at ₱86.95M and ₱39.41M, respectively. In addition, loan portfolio of the banking offices reached ₱722.81M in 2003.

Table 23. **NUMBER OF BANKS, LOAN PORTFOLIO, INCOME AND EXPENSE BY TYPE OF BANK:** As of December 31, 2003

Indicator	Private Commercial Banks	Government Banks	Thrift Banks - Savings and Mortgage Banks	Rural Banks
Number of Offices	5	4	2	6
Loan Portfolio	197,965	425,466	0	99,380
Total Operating Income	38,316	50,364	2,209	26,174
Total Interest Income	25,459	39,043	1,355	21,096
Total Interest Expenses	18,672	10,862	2,400	7,478

Note: Loan, income and expenses in thousand pesos.  
Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

## **PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE**

Crime incidence in Occidental Mindoro in 2003 was recorded at 306, which was 8.9 percent lower than the total crimes recorded in 2002. Of these recorded cases, 287 or 93.79 percent were solved. Moreover, almost 63 percent of these were index crimes or crimes committed against person which include murder, homicide, physical injury and rape; and crimes against property (robbery and theft).

Table 24. **CRIME INCIDENCE AND CRIME SOLUTION RATE:** 1997-2003

Year	Crime Incidence			Crimes Solved	Solution Rate
	Index	Non-Index	Total		
1997	115	49	164	148	90.24
1998	120	66	186	176	94.62
1999	107	133	240	223	92.92
2000	149	236	385	359	93.25
2001	193	107	300	263	87.67
2002	194	142	336	308	91.67
2003	192	114	306	287	93.79

Source: Police Regional Office IV-B

Out of the total 192 reported index crimes in Occidental Mindoro in 2003, the most common violation was physical injury (35 percent). There was also a high incidence of murder in the province consisting of 23 percent of the total index crimes recorded. Rape was the least common crime committed, making up 8 percent of the total recorded index crimes.

On the other hand, there were 14 recorded incidences of fire, which devastated the province of Occidental Mindoro in 2003. This was 8 more than the number of fires, which occurred in 2002. On the contrary, the amount of estimated damages caused by these fires was significantly reduced by 88.5 percent between 2002 and 2003, reaching an estimated damage of ₱6,045,450.

Figure 12. **Reported Index Crimes by Type, 2003**

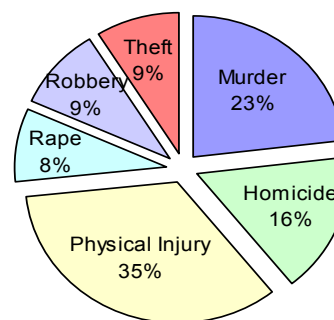


Table 25. **NUMBER OF FIRE INCIDENCE, DEATHS, INJURIES AND DAMAGES:** 2000-2003 (Damages in thousand pesos)

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003
Incidence	8	11	6	14
Deaths	0	0	0	0
Injuries	1	2	1	0
Damages	900.00	29,132.00	52,365.00	6,045.45

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection IV-B

As of the end of 2003, there were 41 fire personnel and 557 police personnel stationed in the province. There were 13 commissioned officers and 544 non-commissioned police officers in 2003, majority or 90 percent were male.

Table 26. **NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL BY RANK AND SEX:** 2002-2003

Sex	2002		2003	
	Police Commissioned Officers (PCOs)	Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs)	Police Commissioned Officers (PCOs)	Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs)
Both Sexes	13	472	13	544
Female	1	40	0	52
Male	12	432	13	492

Source: Police Regional Office IV-B

Table 27. **NUMBER OF FIRE PERSONNEL BY SEX:** 2000-2003

Sex	2000	2001	2002	2003
Both Sexes	40	39	38	41
Male	40	39	38	41
Female	0	0	0	0

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection IV-B