



MUNICIPAL

PROFILE

2021

MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

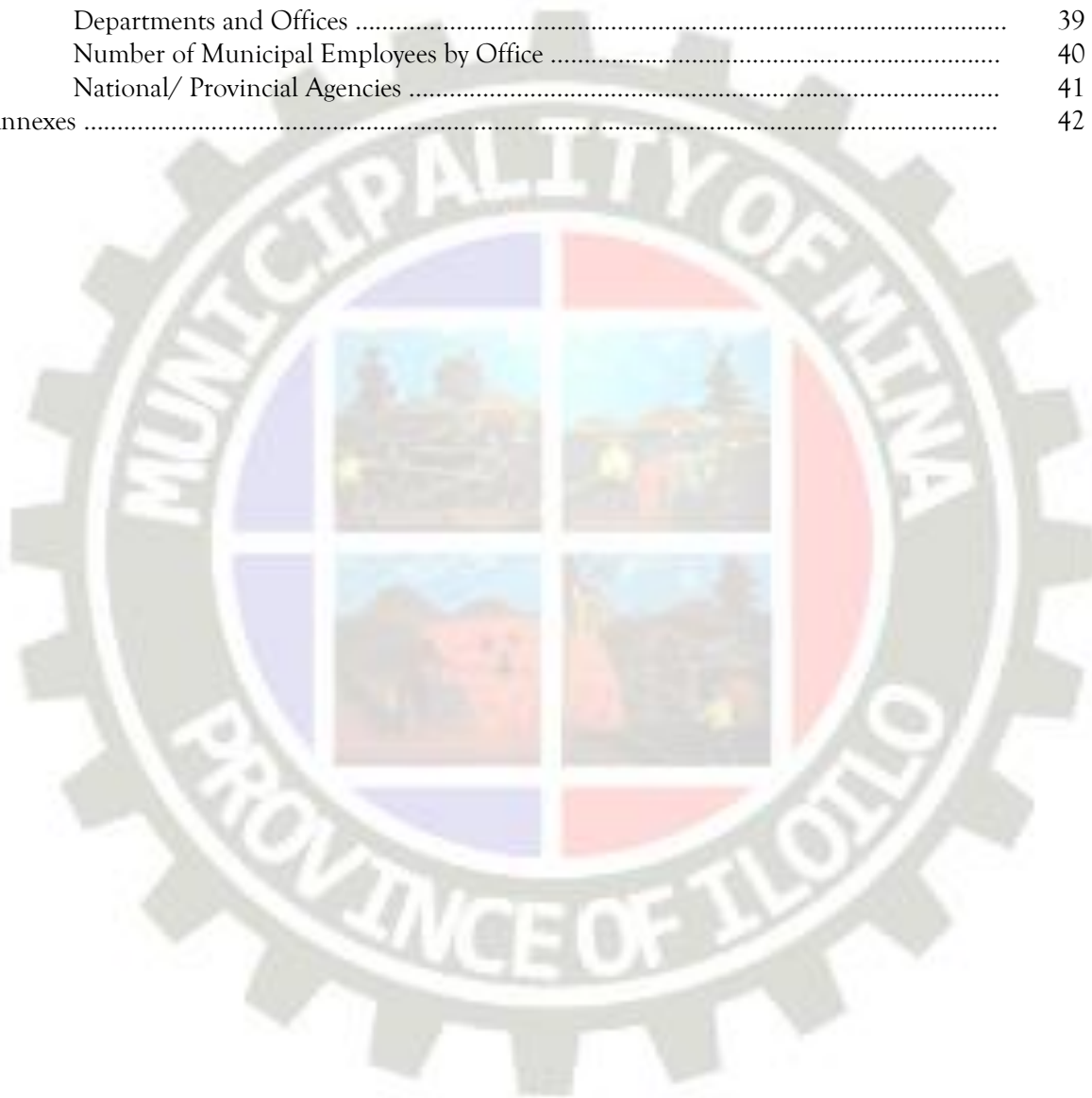
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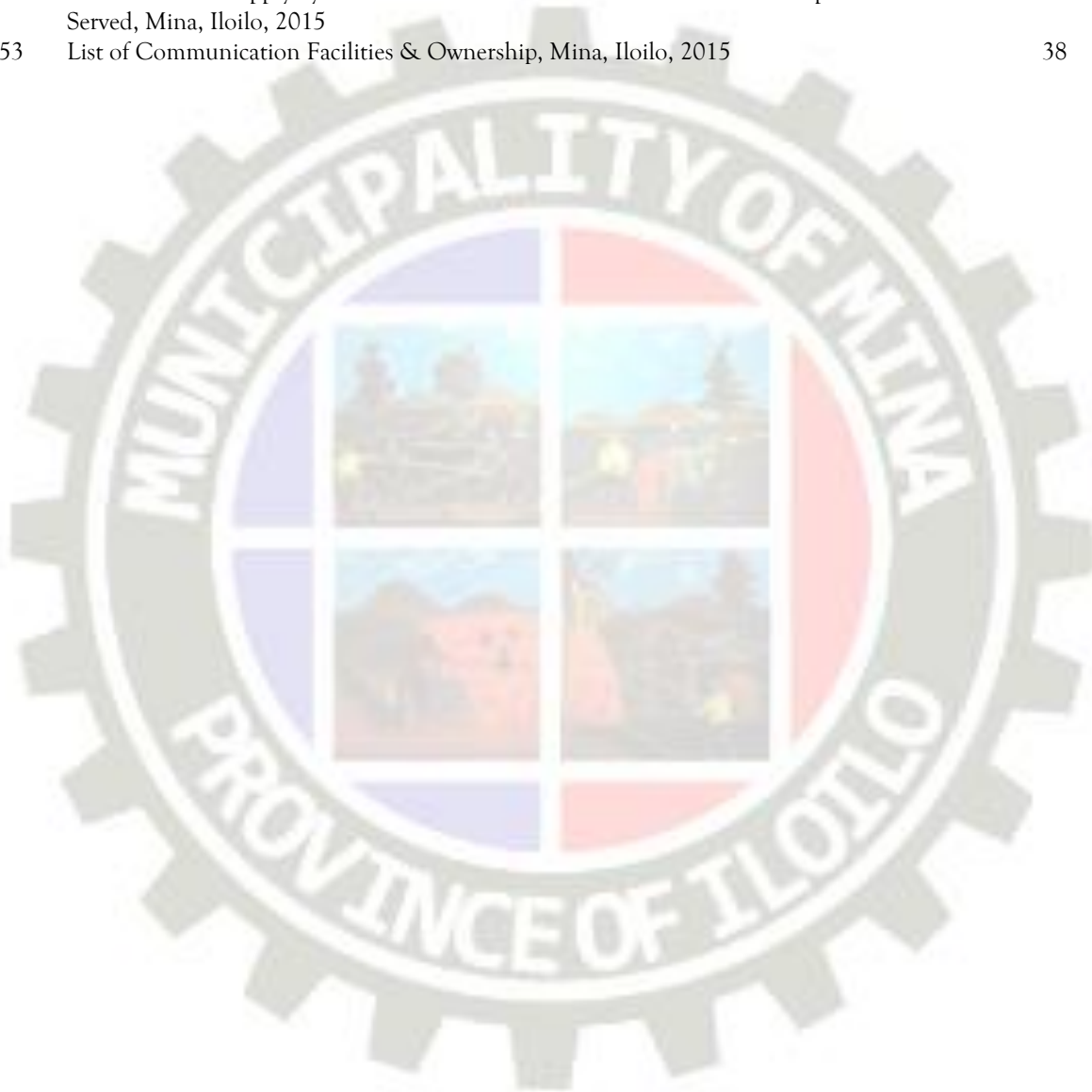
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VISION

Mina... a progressive and resilient Agro-Industrial Community and globally-competitive center for Skills Training; endowed with a sustainable environment and reliable infrastructure, inhabited by empowered Minanhons, and inspired by accountable and committed leadership.

MISSION

Towards Building a progressive and resilient Agro-Industrial Community and globally-competitive Center for Skills Training in Iloilo Province. As the keeper of the Vision, the Local Government shall promote and establish a sustainable connection between and among the following land use change management components: hardware (the built-up and un-built environments), software (local constituents/stakeholders; the socio-economic game players environments), and the orgware (the decision/policy-makers, local government and private sector coalitions) in order to promote the general welfare of all Minanhons.



HISTORY OF MINA

These briefs of the History of Mina were taken from the compilation of records from the national Archive of the Philippines (NAP). This was done for the purpose of launching a book about the history of this town as per records from the said archive. All previous files (until the earlier part of American Colonization) were handwritten in Spanish. Thorough researches were made by Madam Lydia E. Grabato and Ms. Dory Emelo (see footnotes below) and translation into English was done by Madam Maria Luisa Garcia.

It is our desire to provide our future generations of the facts in the establishment of this town based on the official records available at NAP for reference for writing history. Some records were taken from other reliable sources indicated below.

- **Tales of Montogawe**

Prior to 1870, Mina was a then Barrio under the jurisdiction of Pototan, formerly named Barrio Montogawe. The name was coined from the word Montongawe. Monton (masculine noun, (colloquial) (large amount)) is a Castilian word meaning mountain, hill, heap or file and gawe is a vernacular word meaning face of a man. Through word of mouth passed from the native tongue, Montongawe is like a tongue twister for most people hence it became Montogawe instead. This area is actually located on a hill that straddles Suague River. Viewed from a certain distance, people claim the hill resembles a man's face. According to common belief among residents of the area, the hill is enchanted even as far back in early Spanish occupation. During heavy floods, while the rest of the *barrio* was under water, due to the rising water levels, the hill remained unscathed and appeared like it was just floating. Another tale involved is a beautiful woman with a golden goat who would be seen roaming the hill in the still of the night but only during a full moon.

- **Spanish Occupation 1521-1898**

Beforehand the *principales* and residents initiated a movement that Barrio Mantugai will be elevated into a town. On June 20, 1864 the league of leading citizens and the inhabitants officially pleaded to His Excellency the Quartermaster General of the Visayas to elevate this barrio into a new town independent of its matrix of Pototan to be named "Pueblo de Molto". (A Spanish word meaning, much) In the mid-1860's, though no decree yet was issued for its elevation, into town, they already referred Mantugai as Molto.

The reasons why there was a petition to elevate said *barrio* into a *pueblo*, were due to: (1.) great distance between the town and the barrio; (2) during those times, residents of the said barrio had difficulty travelling to Pototan when they want to hear mass on required days; (3) when some barrio folks fell ill due to pestilence and eventually died without receiving the final sacrament. For a predominantly Catholic barrio, receiving and getting blessed with the sacraments as taught by the church, are important. (4) Another case in point was those women who suffered complications and died during childbirth had no chance of receiving the final sacrament, and (5) their infants often died without being baptized. It was for these reasons, among others, that the leaders sought the approval of His Excellency praying that their request would be granted.

On July 30, 1864 the Parish Priest and the *Principales* of Pototan endorsed to the Political-Military Government of Iloilo the required sketch and lists, etc., informing the need of elevating Barrio Mantugai into a town.

- **Renaming of Town**

In the records of the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP), some documents referred to this barrio as “Montegai”, “Montogai”. “Mantugai”, “Mantugani” during that time, when the leading citizens and inhabitants of barrio Mantugai pleaded to His Excellency the Quartermaster General of the Visayas, to elevate this barrio into a new town, to become independent with the matrix of Pototan they proposed that it be named “Pueblo de Molto”. From 1860 until 1870, there were so many disputes that had happened in the creation of this town. Arguments as to the other barrios to be included as part of Molto, as well as the boundaries and the “tributos” taxpayers, have become the major contention.

Barrio *Paranginan et maya* was merged to *Talaracan*, (sometimes written as *Tuluracan*, Talacoran Tuluracan or Tularacan) now Tolarucan, to become part of Molto. A dispute between the Municipalities of Pototan and Janiuay over the jurisdiction of *Tularacan* resulted to the delay of elevating this barrio into a town. On January 20, 1868, a decree ordered by then the Gobernador Politico Militar de Visayas, it contains an assignment which was delegated to the Captain of the Polcie Force in this District D. Evaristo Fernandez who will conduct the survey of the boundaries concerned. Upon completion of the survey, the recommendation regarding the boundary between Mantugai and Janiuay was objected by Fr. Miguel Claro of Janiuay Parish, hence, the delay occurred for its approval. Bishop of Jaro appointed Don Juan Manzano y Vasques, the lawyer in this Province to form a committee together with the Reverend Parish Priests of Pototan and Janiuay and with the chiefs of the barrio of Mantugai to handle the case filed regarding said objection. The main task of this committee is also to establish the site where the new town of Molto and the barrios which should be the part of it should be situated and indicate as well the land for public buildings.

On July 1, 1870, a decree issued by the Superior Government of General Carlos Ma. De la Torre to establish the demarcation and markings of the new town and name it into “*Pueblo de Mina*” instead of “*Pueblo de Molto*”. On October 27, 1870, the Bill was completely legalized in the required form. In this process, all the adjacent villages and barrios were presented by its respective parish priest, *gobnadorcillos*, and leading citizens - past and present, and none of them expressed the slightest objection and complaint, the superior government approved the said document on the demarcation of the town Mina.

No parish priest yet was assigned at that time because some of the requirements for the creation of a new parish like the construction of the Church, Parish House for the priest, Convent School, Court, *Municipio*, were not fully complied yet. On July 30, 1873, when all these terms and conditions were accomplished, a decree making Mina as a **full-pledge parish** was issued by General Olivado. The parish was created and the Bishop of Jaro appointed an Augustinian Priest, Father Tiburcio Casbresana, a Spaniard, to become the first parish priest in the new town of Mina. The Parish of Mina was given an official title of “Our Lady of the Pillar”.

(In the archive of the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP), a documenter occasionally referred Montogawe as Montegauí, Mantugauí, or Mantugani. However, there was no definite meaning or translation of those names and no record about its origin. It cannot be ascertained why it was written that way. During that period the documents in National Archives of the Philippines (NAP) are handwritten in the Spanish language. The changes are attributed to the handwriting of the documenter and also on how the names were relayed to him during that time).

- **Mina during American Colonization (1898-1946) - Law of United States - Philippine Commission - Act No. 719 April 4, 1903**

After the defeat in the Philippines by Spain against the Americans, the Americans changed the structure of government in this country. Among others in the Province of Iloilo, the town of Dingle and Mina, together with other neighboring barrios, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Town of Pototan. Mina became an “arrabal” of Pototan, then, considered as the biggest “arrabal” because it has a parish of its own. But the townsfolk of Mina continued to celebrate the feast day of Our Lady of the Pillar.

*(Summary) Record from period 1862-1890, Provincia de Iloilo Y Concepcion has 38 towns and two cities namely: Dumangas, Anilao, Banate, Barotac Nuevo, Barotac Viejo, Dueñas, Dingle, Lambunao, Pototan, Janiuay, **Mina**, Passi, Calinog, Oton, Arevalo, Molo, Jaro City, Pavia, Leganes, Santa Barbara, Cabatuan, Maasin, Iloilo City, Mandurriao, Tigbaun, Guimbal, Miag-ao, Igaras, San Joaquin, Tubungan, Alimodian, San Miguel, Leon, Ajuy, Concepcion, San Dionisio, Sara, Estancia, Balasan, Carles.*

Years later, in the book entitled *Monografias de los Pueblos de la Isla de Pan-ay* of 1899 by Spanish historian Fray Juan Fernandez, OSA, indicates that there were already 49 municipalities in Iloilo which eventually was reduced to 43 but when the Americans organized the Civil Government of Iloilo on 11 April 1901 there were already fifty (50) municipalities.

These were Ajuy, Alimodian, Anilao, Balasan, Banate, Barotac Nuevo, Barotac Viejo, Batad, Buenavista, Cabatuan, Calinog, Carles, Concepcion, Cordoba, Dingle, Dueñas, Dumangas, Estancia, Guimbal, Igaras, Iloilo, Janiuay, Jaro, La Paz, Lambunao, Leganes, Lemery, Leon, Lucena, Maasin, Mandurriao, Miagao, **Mina**, Molo, Navalas, Nagaba, Nueva Valencia, Oton, Passi, Pavia, Pototan, San Dionisio, San Enrique, San Joaquin, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Sara, Tigbauan, Tubungan and Zarraga.

On 4 April 1903, however, these fifty (50) towns were reduced to seventeen (17) with the passage of Act No. 719, the title of which read “AN ACT REDUCING THE FIFTY-ONE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO TO SEVENTEEN.”

While there were only fifty (50) towns in Iloilo then, a comma was placed between “Barotac” and “Viejo” in Section 1, sub-paragraph 14 of the law that made them all 51. Had there been no comma there, then the count would have been only fifty (50).

In effect, some of the smaller and poorer towns became suburbs (arrabal) of larger and richer municipalities. Only Arevalo and Oton were not given arrabals.

The fifteen (15) other towns with suburbs were Balasan (Batad, Estancia, and Carles), Banate (Barotac, Viejo and Anilao), Buenavista (Navalas, Nagaba, and Nueva Valencia), Cabatuan (Maasin), Dumangas (Barotac Nuevo), Guimbal (Igaras and Tubungan), Iloilo (La Paz, Mandurriao, Molo, and Jaro), Janiuay (Lambunao), Leon (San Miguel and Alimodian), Miagao (San Joaquin), Passi (Dueñas, San Enrique, and Calinog), Pototan (Mina and Dingle), Santa Barbara (Pavia, Leganes, Zarraga, and Lucena), Sara (Ajuy, Lemery, Concepcion and San Dionisio), and Tigbauan (Cordoba).

A few years later, in the conformity of the America's rule, the Civil Government, The Philippine Commission, the Commonwealth Government, etc., and after undergoing the legal process, towns that were merged as a suburb of "big towns" eventually were allowed to return to its previous 1903 independent status. San Joaquin, for example, became an independent town again in 1910, Maasin in 1916 and Ajuy in 1917. Nagaba separated from Buenavista in 1918 and was renamed Jordan, Igaras separated from Guimbal in 1919, and Concepcion separated from Sara in 1921

Pavia and Leganes were annexed to Iloilo in 1904. In 1908, Jaro became a municipality again and both Pavia and Leganes became its suburbs. Pavia, for its part, became a full-fledged municipality in 1921. Jaro, which then included Leganes, became a district of Iloilo City in 1937. It was only in 1940 that Leganes became a municipality again.

The other towns that were restored include Tubungan (1938), Anilao (1939), Zarraga (1940), Lucena (1947, the word "New" was prefixed only in 1955), San Enrique (1957), Mina (1969) and Lemery (1984), among others. The town of Cordoba remains a barangay of Tigbauan until today. The same happened to the town of Navalas, still a barangay in Buenavista, Guimaras. The towns of Badiangan (1967), San Rafael (1969) and Bingawan (1970), which were formerly barrios of Janiuay, Barotac Viejo, and Calinog, had also regained their independence respectively.

- **Mina During And After World War II**

During the World War II, the presence of Japanese occupation was also felt within Mina, hence, for three (3) years, the Chapel in Brgy. Abat, Mina, became the official parish of Mina, where the feast day of Our Lady of the Pillar was celebrated with a mass each year. Immediately after the liberation the Parish went back to its original location. In 1947, Father Manuel Garin, then Parish Priest, having observed that the economic life of the people in the parish was pitifully difficult, he transferred the celebration to December 30 from October 12. The purpose of the change was to afford the parishioners the chance to have a decent and festive celebration. For two (2) years, the religious activities were celebrated on December 30 after which the feast day was moved back to its original date, October 12 simultaneous with the celebration of Spain where the feast of the Lady of the Pillar was originated.

After the war, Mina remained as an *arrabal* of Pototan. A group of local leaders residing in Mina made a petition to separate Mina, as an independent town from Pototan. On October 1, 1964, then President Diosdado Macapagal signed Executive Order No. 106 creating the Municipality of Mina. Mina's status as a municipality became controversial. A complaint filed by then Senator Emmanuel Pelaez reached the Supreme Court. It had to do with the official acts of President Diosdado Macapagal issuing Executive Order for the creation of the Municipality of Mina, which Senator Pelaez found to be

unconstitutional. The **creation** of a Municipality should be through a Bill passed in Congress. The legality of President Macapagal issuance of Executive Order No. 106 was questioned. In the end, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the complainant, Senator Pelaez, and ordered Mina to revert back to its status as an *arrabal* of Pototan. Its existence as an again independent Municipality was short-lived, only 14 months, from 1 January 1965 to 18 February 1966.

- **Official Creation Of The Municipality Of Mina**

A group of local leaders residing in Mina made a petition to separate Mina, as an independent town from Pototan. On October 1, 1964, then President Diosdado Macapagal signed Executive Order No. 106 , Creating the Municipality of Mina. Mr. Isidro J. Labrador Sr. was appointed as Mayor. Mina's status as a municipality became controversial. A complaint filed by then- Senator Emmanuel Pelaez reached the Supreme Court. It had to do with the official acts of President Diosdado Macapagal issuing Executive Order for the creation of the Municipality of Mina, which Senator Pelaez found to be unconstitutional. The creation of a Municipality should be through a Bill passed in Congress. The legality of President Macapagal's issuance of Executive Order No. 106 was questioned. In the end, the Supreme Court ruled in favour of the complainant, Senator Pelaez, and ordered Mina to revert back to its status as a suburb of Pototan. Its existence as an again independent Municipality was short-lived, lasted 14 months only, from 1 January 1965 to 18 February 1966.

It was then Congressman Ricardo Y. Ladrado of the Fourth District of the Province of Iloilo, who authored and sponsored House Bill No. 16661 **creating** the Municipality of Mina. The bill was enacted by Congress and became Republic Act No. 5442, on August 8, 1968, declaring Mina as a Municipality of the Province of Iloilo. The bill was submitted to President Ferdinand E. Marcos for his approval. It was signed into law dated September 9, 1968, by the virtue of the Provisions of Article VI, section 20 (1) of the Constitution.

On November 11, 1969, a special election for the newly created or declared as an independent town was held simultaneously with the general (presidential) election. This is the first local government election for the town of Mina. ATTY. ARTHUR D. DEFENSOR Sr., at the age of 25 , was the first elected Municipal Mayor of Mina, Iloilo.

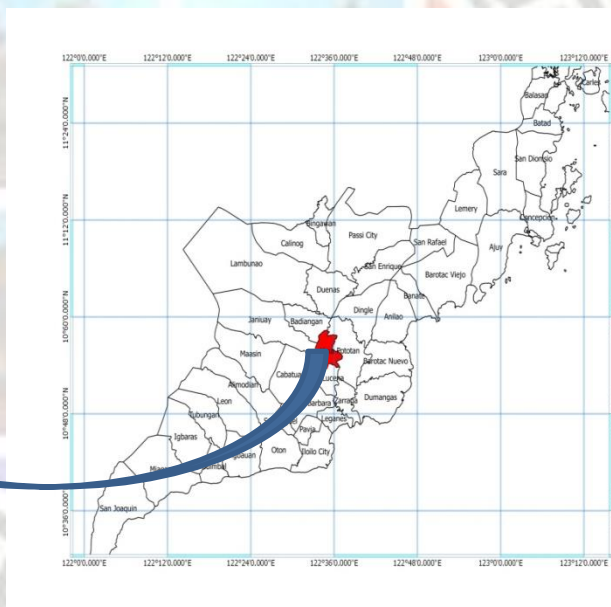
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

GEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

The Municipality of Mina is centrally located in the Province of Iloilo. Its geographic coordinates are as follows: 122°35'E to 122°583'E longitude and 10° 56'N to 10°93'N latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Municipality of Badiangan, east by the Municipality of Pototan, west by the Municipality of Janiuay, south by the Municipality of New Lucena, and southwest by the Municipality of Cabatuan (Map 1).

It takes about an hour to reach Mina by land from Iloilo City, and roughly about 30-40 minutes passing through Janiuay or Lucena and Pototan from the Iloilo International Airport. The town can also be accessed through the adjacent Municipality of Pototan on the east, or through a shorter route that traverses barangays Agmanaphao and Badiangan. Mina can also be accessed through the Municipality of Janiuay, and a shorter route through the Municipality of Cabatuan. The latter alternative direction would only take around 20 minutes from the boundary of Mina to the International Airport in Cabatuan, Iloilo.



LOCATION MAP

MUNICIPALITY
OF
MINA

PROVINCE OF ILOILO
REGION VI

LAND AREA

Basically Mina is an agricultural town with an area of 4,340 hectares. A total of 3, 648.33 hectares or 84.06% of its land area are devoted to agriculture. Rice farming is the main source of income of the populace which occupies about 2,597.66 hectares of land both irrigated and rain fed. Residential areas consist only of 186.53 hectares while commercial and industrial has 5.00 hectares and 115.57 hectares, respectively.

The existing and proposed land use (see table1) shows how the municipality will use its land for future development to achieve its vision.

Table 1. EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAND USE 2016-2025

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	EXISTING		PROPOSED	
	AREA IN HECTARES	% TO TOTAL LAND AREA	AREA IN HECTARES	% TO TOTAL LAND AREA
Residential	223.81	5.16	293.88	6.77
Commercial	38.90	0.90	42.05	0.97
Institutional	22.90	0.53	24.63	0.57
Agro-Industrial	160.00	3.69	89.78	2.07
Eco-Zone	247.74	5.71	295.12	6.80
Cemetery	1.55	0.04	2.55	0.06
Parks and Open Space	14.82	0.34	30.15	0.69
Utility	1.91	0.04	11.27	0.26
Slaughterhouse	0.26	0.01	0.26	0.01
Easement	16.17	0.37	18.22	0.42
Bodies of Water	33.07	0.76	33.07	0.76
Buffer	64.63	1.49	73.08	1.68
Roads	116.06	2.67	126.06	2.90
Socialized Housing	1.15	0.03	3.59	0.08
Eco-park	1.00	0.02	1.00	0.02
Agricultural	3373.76	77.74	3269.00	75.32
<i>Protected (SAFDZ)</i>	1890.68	43.56	1873.60	43.17
Tourism	-	-	4.02	0.09
Tree Park Zone	22.27	0.51	22.27	0.51
Total	4,340.00	100	4,340.00	100

Source: MPDO

TOPOGRAPHY AND SLOPE

Situated at the center of Iloilo Province, the Municipality of Mina is dominated by vast expanses of flatlands, with some hilly portions estimated to be 10 to 20 feet above sea level in the areas of Abat, Capulan, Janipa-an West, Nasirum, Naumuan, Tipolo, and Yugot.

Specifically, three (3) slope classes or categories define Mina's land surface. The land area distribution and location of these are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Land Area Distribution of Different Slope Classes in Mina, Iloilo

Slope Category	Land Area (ha)	Percent of Total Land Area
0-3%	3,108.75	71.63
3-8%	1,011.74	23.31
8-18%	101.59	2.34
Water Body	117.92	2.72
Total	4,340.00	100.00

Source: Mina Municipal Planning and Development Office

Level to nearly level lands, with slope ranging from 0% to 3%, comprise the greatest portion (71.63%) of Mina's total land area of 4,340 hectares. These are followed by very gently sloping to undulating lands, with slope ranging from 3% to 8%, that cover 23.31% (1,012 hectares). Lands of such types have very low erosion potential and are highly suitable for urban and residential development and lowland rice production.

Moderately sloping to rolling lands, with slope ranging from 8% to 18%, account for the remaining 2.34% (102 hectares). Concentrated at the northern border, these lands are appropriate for seasonal and permanent crop production.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Four (4) types of soil are formed in the Municipality of Mina. These are the Sta. Rita Clay, the Alimodian Clay Loam, the Umingan Sandy Loam and the Alimodian Silt.

Table 3. Land Area Distribution of Different Soil Types in Mina, Iloilo

Soil Type	Land Area (ha)	Percent of Total Land Area
Sta. Rita Clay	3,130.90	72.14
Alimodian Clay Loam	1,002.42	23.10
Umingan Fine Sandy Loam	160.19	3.69
Alimodian Silt	46.47	1.07
Total	4,340.00	100.00

Source: Mina Municipal Planning and Development Office

As presented in Table 3 covering the greatest portion of Mina is the Sta. Rita Clay, a poorly drained flat lowland soil developed from recent alluvial deposits and characterized by a low soil profile development. It can be found in the barangays of Agmanaphao, Amiroy, Badiangan, Cabalabaguan, Dala, Guibuangan, Janipa-an East, Poblacion, Singay, Talibong Grande, Tipolo, Tolarucan, Tumay, and Yugot.

The second (2nd) most prevalent soil type in the municipality is the Alimodian Clay Loam, which is present in Abat, Bangac, Capul-an, Janipa-an West, Naumuan, Nasirum, and portions of Janipa-an East.

Least common of the four (4) is the Alimodian Silt, which is sited only in the southern portion of Janipa-an East.

ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE

Based on the Modified Corona Climate Classification, two (2) types of climate occur in the Province of Iloilo. The southern portion of the province, where Mina belongs, has Type I climate with two distinct seasons: dry from November to April, and wet during the rest of the year.

Based on the Köppen Climate Classification System, Mina is classified to have sub-category Am (tropical monsoon) climate, characterized by a very pronounced wet season.

- **Prevailing Winds**

The prevailing winds in the area are affected by the following wind flows: northeast monsoon (*Hanging Amihan*) from November to February; southwest monsoon (*Hanging Habagat*) from June to September; and trade winds in between monsoon seasons. The northeast monsoon brings cooler air, while the southwest monsoon brings heavy rains.

The annual prevailing wind direction in the Philippines is northeast, with annual speed rated at two (2) meters per second.

- **Temperature**

The average annual temperature in Mina is 27.1°C. The warmest month of the year is May with an average temperature of 28.4°C. In January, the average temperature is 25.8°C, the lowest average temperature of the whole year. The average temperatures vary during the year by 2.6°C.

- **Rainfall**

The average annual rainfall is 2,072mm. The driest month is February with 55mm. Most precipitation falls in July, with an average of 290mm. The difference in precipitation between the driest month and the wettest month is 235mm.

- **Surface Run-Off**

The most notable water body that traverses the plains of Mina is the Suague River that comes from the west of the municipality. Irrigation channels are integrated in the river. The canals are constructed and maintained by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) in order to cater to the municipality's rice-producing barangays. All in all, the open water spaces in Mina cover approximately 33.07 hectares or 0.76% of the total land area.

- **Forests**

Areas with slope greater than 18% (rolling to very steep) are classified as forestlands regardless of forest cover. Forestlands are further categorized into: 1) production forests, which are rolling to moderately steep lands with slope of 18% to 30%; and 2) protection forests, which are moderately steep to very steep lands with slope of more than 30%.



DEMOGRAPHY

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Population Level and Distribution

- Growth Pattern

As of 2015, Mina has a population of 23,546. Its average annual growth rate in 2010-2015 is 1.62%. Table 4 shows that Mina has a population of 4,280 in 1903. This rose to 5,134 in 1918; 6,623 in 1939; 7,298 in 1948; 8,441 in 1960; 9,649 in 1970; 11,641 in 1975; 12,290 in 1980; 15,807 in 1990; 16,419 in 1995; 18,096 in 2000; 19,809 in 2007, 21,785 in 2010 and 23,546 in 2015. It is observed that the annual growth rate (AGR) is consistently increasing every census year ranging from 0.76% as the lowest to 3.82 % as the highest. The highest AGR as shown in this table are within the 1970 and 1975 census years while the lowest AGR occurred are within the 1990 and 1995.

Table 4. Historical Growth of Population, Mina, Iloilo

Year	Population	Increase or Decrease	Average Annual Growth Rate
1903	4,280		
1918	5,134	854	1.22
1939	6,623	1,498	1.22
1948	7,298	675	1.08
1960	8,441	1,143	1.22
1970	9,649	1,208	1.35
1975	11,641	1,992	3.82
1980	12,290	649	1.09
1990	15,807	3,517	2.55
1995	16,419	612	0.76
2000	18,096	1,677	1.96
2007	19,809	1,713	1.30
2010	21,785	1,976	3.02
2015	23,546	1,761	1.62

Source: PSA, 2015

- Population by Age Group and Sex

The table below shows that in 2019 Barangay Service Point Officer (BSPO) survey, population aging 10-14 years old has the greatest contribution which comprises 9.68 % of the total population. This was followed by 5-9 years - 9.52% and 25-29 years - 8.98 % and those aging from 75-79 years got the lowest percentage of 1.31%.

Table 5. Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, Year 2020

POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP & SEX (BSPO 2020)			
MINA	ALL AGES	MALE	FEMALE
All Ages	26, 925	13,668	13,257
0 - 4	1620	822	798
5 - 9	2564	1342	1222
10 - 14	2606	1358	1248
15 - 19	2401	1261	1140
20 - 24	2311	1200	1111

25 - 29	2418	1275	1143
30 - 34	2401	1242	1159
35 - 39	2027	1071	956
40 - 44	1679	895	784
45 - 49	1446	712	734
50 - 54	1276	647	629
55 - 59	1118	539	579
60 - 64	1010	483	527
65 - 69	721	329	392
70 - 74	518	208	310
75 - 79	352	144	208
80 years and over	457	140	317

Source: BSPO, 2019

- Urbanization Level

Mina is considered a rural municipality in which out of the twenty two (22) barangays, 20 are rural barangays and only two (20 are urban barangays. The table below shows that in 1980, 12.74% of the 12,290 municipality's populations were residing in the urban barangays. This rose to 13.58% in 1990; 13.58% in 2000 and 12.38 % in 2007. The decrease in 2007 urbanization level maybe attributed to the out-migration of urban population to rural barangays. In 2015, it gradually increased to 12.62% and decreased to 11.17% in 2015.

Table 6. Urbanization Levels of Mina for the Past 45 Years

Year	Barangay Population			Urbanization Level (%)
	Urban	Rural	Total	
1970	1,218	8,431	9,649	12.62
1975	1,469	10,172	11,641	12.62
1980	1,566	10,724	12,290	12.74
1990	2,147	13,661	15,808	13.58
1995	2,229	14,190	16,419	13.58
2000	2,516	15,580	18,096	13.90
2007	2,453	17,356	19,809	12.38
2010	2,750	19,035	21,785	12.62
2015	2,629	20,917	23,546	11.17

Source: PSA, 2015

- Population Density

Referring to Table 7, Mina has a gross density of 6.20 or 6 population/ hectare as of 2020. The same table also shows that urban barangays- Mina East and Mina West, has the highest population density of 17.47 or 17 population/hectare and 50.85 or 51 population/hectare respectively. While in the rural barangays, Singay has the highest population density having 13.27 or 13 population/ hectare and the lowest population density was in Amiroy having 3.64 or 4 Population/hectare only. This indicates that Singay is the most densely populated barangay in the rural areas while Amiroy is sparsely populated in terms of gross population per barangay.

Table 7. Population Density, Mina, Iloilo

Barangay	Municipality		
	Area (Ha.)	Population, 2020	Population Density (persons per hectare)
Urban			
1.Mina East	100.5942	1757	17.47
2.Mina West	30.3433	1543	50.85

Urban Density	130.9375	3300	25.20
Rural			
1.Abat	200.6268	975	4.86
2.Agmanaphao	422.9784	1743	4.12
3.Amiroy	506.4051	1842	3.64
4.Badiangan	539.2654	2303	4.27
5.Bangac	128.4701	1705	13.27
6.Cabalabaguan	225.2673	2316	10.28
7.Capul-an	163.0339	759	4.66
8.Dala	146.6137	1292	8.81
9. Guibuangan	33.6079	384	11.43
10.Janipa-an East	289.3227	1282	4.43
11.Janipaan-West	268.8109	1020	3.79
12.Nasirum	100.5722	368	3.66
13.Naumuan	124.3696	487	3.92
14.Singay	59.7538	810	13.56
15.Talibong Grande	134.8868	692	5.13
16.Talibong Pequeño	145.2741	582	4.01
17.Tipolo	104.1961	728	6.99
18.Tolarucan	291.1995	2068	7.10
19.Tumay	147.0541	1337	9.09
20.Yugot	177.3541	932	5.26
Rural Density	4,209.0625	23,625	5.61
Total Population Density	4,340	26,925	6.20

Source: BSPO, 2019

POPULATION COMPOSITION

- Overseas Workers

Table 9 shows that the number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) is increasing every year. In 2019, there were a total of 1428 people who are working abroad and are increasing annually. Thus in year 2020, it rose to 1582 OFWs. This is an indication that many people from the municipality preferred to work abroad for better job opportunities and better earnings than remain in the locality where job opportunities were few.

Table 9. Overseas Workers 2019-2020

Year	No. of Overseas Workers			Increase/Decrease in No.			Increase/Decrease in Percent (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2019	1428	556	872	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	1582	640	942	154	84	70	10.78	15.10	8.03

Source: BSPO, 2020

- Household Population and Average Household Size

The municipality has twenty two (22) barangays with two (2) classified as urban barangays and twenty (20) as rural barangays. Based on the 2020 BSPO Survey, 12.26% of the population resides in the urban area having 646 households in an area which comprises the 5.11 average household sizes as shown in Table 10. The remaining 87.74% of the population with a total of 5,205 households resides in the rural area having 4.60 average household sizes. Out of the 22 barangays, Singay has the highest average household size of 5.23 and Abat with the average household size of 3.78 has the least size is reflected in the same table.

Table 10. Household Population By Urban and Rural Barangay and Average Household size, Year 2020

Barangay	Population	Number of Household	Average Household Size
Urban			
Mina East	1757	320	5.49
Mina West	1543	326	4.73
Total Urban Population	3300	646	5.11
Rural			
Abat	975	258	3.78
Agmanaphao	1743	349	4.99
Amiroy	1842	445	4.14
Badiangan	2303	494	4.66
Bangac	1705	366	4.66
Cabalabaguan	2316	527	4.39
Capulan	759	164	4.63
Dala	1292	266	4.86
Guibuangan	384	85	4.52
Janipa-an East	1282	272	4.71
Janipa-an West	1020	222	4.59
Nasirum	368	94	3.91
Naumuan	487	115	4.23
Singay	810	155	5.23
Talibong Grande	692	164	4.22
Talibong Pequeño	582	131	4.44
Tipolo	728	162	4.49
Tolarucan	2068	467	4.43
Tumay	1337	270	4.95
Yugot	932	199	4.68
Total Rural Population	23,925	5,205	4.60
Total Municipality	26,925	5,851	4.60

Source: BSPO, 2020

- Population by Educational Attainment

Table 1.12 indicates the highest educational attainment of the population 5 years old and over. The table shows that the total number of population aging 5 years old and over is 21,097 individuals. It also shows that 2.08 % of the population has no grade completed at all. The 19.96% of the population had reached elementary but failed to graduate. The total of 1951 or 9.25 % of the population had finished their elementary. The 13.04% or 2751 individuals reached high school but failed to finish and 22.26 % of the population had graduated high school. Out the total population 0.05% were degree holders and 11 individuals pursue post baccalaureate studies.

Table 11. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Year 2015

Highest Grade/Year Completed, Sex and	Total Population	5 Years Old and Over	Percentage (%)
Both Sexes	21,097		100
No Grade Completed	439		2.08
Pre-School	702		3.33
Special Education	9		0.04

Elementary	6,162	29.21
1st - 4th Grade	3,163	14.99
5th - 6th Grade	1,048	4.97
Graduate	1,951	9.25
High School	7,447	35.30
Undergraduate	2,751	13.04
Graduate	4,696	22.26
Post-Secondary	1,393	0.31
Undergraduate	66	6.29
Graduate	1,327	9.85
College Undergraduate	2,079	13.52
Academic Degree Holder	2,853	0.05
Post Baccalaureate	11	0.01
Not Stated	2	0.31

Source: PSA 2015

- Population by Mother Tongue

The Hiligaynon Ilonggo dialect is spoken by 99.14% of the population of the municipality based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Some speak other dialects like Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilocano and Bicol as shown in Table 12. A sprinkling of other dialects like Ati, Badjao, Masbateño, Capizeño and others may be heard spoken by few. This shows that immigration is one aspect of our population growth.

Table 12. Population by Mother Tongue, Year 2010

Mother Tongue	Population	% of Total Population
Hiligaynon Ilonggo	21,597	99.14
Cebuano	42	0.19
Tagalog	35	0.160
Ilocano	16	0.073
Bicol/ Bicol	14	0.064
Ati	9	0.040
Badjao	8	0.037
Masbateño / Masbatenon	8	0.037
Capizeño	7	0.032
Waray	7	0.032
Akeanon	6	0.027
Ibatan	5	0.023
Other Foreign Ethnicity	5	0.023
Aromanen -Manobo	3	0.014
Hanunuo	3	0.014
Karay-a	3	0.014
Boholano	2	0.009
Gubatnon	2	0.009
Ibaloi /Ibaloy	2	0.009
Ifugao	2	0.009
American / English	2	0.009
Agta-Cimaron	1	0.005
Bisaya/ Binisaya	1	0.005
Davao-Chavacano	1	0.005
Maranao	1	0.005

Palawan/ Palawan-o	1	0.005
Romblomanon	1	0.005
Tau-buid	1	0.005
TOTAL	21,785	100.00

Source: NSO, 2010

- Population by Religious Affiliation

Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion being practiced by 97.74% or 21,293 people of the municipality based on the 2010 census of Population and Housing. Other religions or sects also exist in the municipality but very minimal in number. To mention, they are Bible Baptist (0.519%), Iglesia ni Kristo (0.491%), Evangelicals (0.362%), Seventh Day Adventist(0.193%), Church of Christ(0.184%), Jehovah's Witnesses (0.147%) and others as shown in Table 13.

Table 13. Population by Religious Affiliation, Year 2010

Religious Affiliation	No. of People	% of Total Population
Roman Catholic including Catholic Charismatic	21,293	97.74
Bible Baptist Church	113	0.519
Iglesia ni Cristo	107	0.491
Evangelicals (Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches)	79	0.362
Seventh Day Adventist	42	0.193
Church of Christ	40	0.184
Jehovah's Witnesses	32	0.147
Other Religious Affiliations	20	0.092
Aglipay	13	0.060
Jesus is Lord Church	13	0.060
Assoc. of Fundamental Baptist Churches in the Philippines	12	0.055
Islam	6	0.027
Bread of Life Ministries	5	0.023
Buddhist	5	0.023
Tribal Religions	2	0.009
Iglesias a Dios Espiritu Santo Incorporated	1	0.005
Philippine Grace Gospel	1	0.005
Other Protestants	1	0.005
TOTAL	21,785	100.00

Source: NSO, 2010

- Population by Marital Status in Age group

Year 2015 census of population and housing indicates that majority of the youth still enjoy being single and prefer 20-24 years old as an ideal marrying age. Out of 18,684 population, 46.12 % or 8,618 persons enjoys being single in spite of their age. There are still number of people who engaged in common law/live in status due to lack of money to be used for marriage. And still there are few who have status which was unknown. See Table 14.

Table 14. Marital Status by Age Group

Age Group	Household Population 10 Years Old and Over	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Common -Law/ Live-in	Unknown
Total	18,684	8,618	7,931	1,086	148	899	2
Below 20	4,343	4,259	10	-	-	74	-
20 - 24	2,130	1,585	297	1	1	246	-
25 - 29	2,045	1,047	764	3	7	224	-
30 - 34	1,709	561	1,006	18	13	109	2
35 - 39	1,449	310	1,029	19	14	77	-
40 - 44	1,359	204	1,040	34	24	57	-
45 - 49	1,195	182	909	49	22	33	-
50 - 54	1,109	118	843	84	24	40	-
55 - 59	953	117	677	115	26	18	-
60 - 64	723	73	510	126	7	7	-
65 - 69	587	62	375	140	4	6	-
70 - 74	407	37	218	140	5	7	-
75 - 79	324	30	147	145	1	1	-
80 years and over	351	33	106	212	-	-	-

Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population and Housing

- Crude Birth and Death Rates

The Municipality of Mina has a Crude Birth Rate of twenty (20) and Crude Death Rate of four (4) in 2011 as reflected in the Table 15. The CBR increased to forty four (44) or by 121.66%. CDR increased from four (4) in 2011 to seven (7) in 2012, or an increase by 79.57%. The years after, the CBR decreased with the highest decrease in 2013 having 50.91% decreased from the previous year. The CDR increased by 18.03% in 2019 and 11.11% in 2020 respectively.

Table 15. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR)
(2011-2020)

Period	CBR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year	CDR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year
2011	20		4	
2012	44	121.66%	7	79.57%
2013	22	-50.91%	11	45.50%
2014	14	-37.04%	10	-9.09%
2015	12	-10.88%	7	-21%
2016	9	-25%	7	0
2017	7	-22.22%	7	0
2018	5.4	-22.86%	6.1	-12.86%
2019	4.4	-18.52%	7.2	18.03%
2020	3	-31.82%	8	11.11%

Source: Municipal Health Office, 2020

- Literacy Population

A person is considered literate if he/she is able to read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. As shown in 2015 census of population and housing, the municipality has the literacy rate of 99.03% or 18,479 persons of the population out of 18,678 persons aging 10 years old and over. Only 0.97 % or a total of 199 people were illiterate as shown in Table 16. The table also shows that the male and female has that closest literacy level having 98.79% literacy level for male and 99.08% for the female. And the literacy rate has the ratio of 1:1.

Table 16. Literacy of Population 5 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Year 2015

Age Group and City/Municipality	Household Population 10 years old and over						Literate
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
MINA							
Total	18,678	9,448	9,230	18,479	9,334	9,145	
10 - 14	2,218	1,154	1,064	2,184	1,132	1,052	
15 - 19	2,121	1,108	1,013	2,103	1,094	1,009	
20 - 24	2,130	1,121	1,009	2,114	1,111	1,003	
25 - 29	2,044	1,038	1,006	2,026	1,027	999	
30 - 34	1,709	924	785	1,697	918	779	
35 - 39	1,449	753	696	1,443	748	695	
40 - 44	1,359	674	685	1,350	669	681	
45 - 49	1,195	623	572	1,184	616	568	
50 - 54	1,109	550	559	1,102	546	556	
55 - 59	953	472	481	939	462	477	
60 - 64	722	344	378	709	339	370	
65 years old and over	1,669	687	982	1,628	672	956	

Source: PSA 2015

- Population by Major Occupation

The municipality of Mina has a potential labor force of 9386 persons which comprises the 39.86% of the total population of the municipality as shown in Table 17.

Table 17. Population by Major Occupation, 2015

Sex, Major Occupation Group, and City/Municipality	Total Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over	Age Group										
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 and over
Both Sexes	9,386	405	1,221	1,473	1,272	1,034	976	856	758	622	369	400
Managers	480	1	21	30	48	52	69	70	66	59	32	32
Professionals	515	4	52	121	81	72	60	41	41	25	14	4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	259	2	34	53	39	27	24	24	23	16	13	4
Clerical Support Workers	435	7	90	108	62	57	31	24	25	17	9	5
Service and Sales Workers	1,050	56	262	234	151	96	77	66	43	32	21	12
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,824	53	101	139	163	166	201	210	212	208	143	228

Craft and Related Trades Workers	588	16	53	87	103	77	70	51	47	38	26	20
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,044	14	106	173	185	152	152	106	78	51	19	8
Elementary Occupations	3,173	251	496	525	436	333	292	264	223	175	91	87
Armed Forces Occupations	15	1	6	2	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Occupation Not Elsewhere Classified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Reported	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Source: PSA 2015

POPULATION PROJECTION

- Projected Population by Barangay

Table 18 shows the projected population of the barangays that comprise the municipality for the next ten (10) years (2021 up to 2030). In the table it was projected that the municipality will have a population of 31,408 in 2029. The urban area will be having a population of 3,599 and 25,763 in the rural area in 2030. The projection was computed based on the computation on the HLURB Guidebook volume 2 having the 2020 as the base year.

Table 18. Population Projection by Barangay, Year 2021-2030

NAME OF BARANGAY	2020 (POPCOM)	PR	PROJECTED POPULATION									
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<i>URBAN</i>												
Mina East	1,757	0.07	1,772	1,788	1,803	1,819	1,835	1,851	1,867	1,883	1,899	1,916
Mina West	1,543	0.06	1,556	1,570	1,584	1,597	1,611	1,625	1,639	1,654	1,668	1,683
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3,300	0.13	3,329	3,358	3,387	3,416	3,446	3,476	3,506	3,537	3,568	3,599
<i>RURAL</i>												
Abat	975	0.04	983	992	1,001	1,009	1,018	1,027	1,036	1,045	1,054	1,063
Agmanaphao	1,743	0.06	1,758	1,773	1,789	1,804	1,820	1,836	1,852	1,868	1,884	1,901
Amiroy	1,842	0.07	1,858	1,874	1,890	1,907	1,924	1,940	1,957	1,974	1,991	2,009
Badiangan	2,303	0.09	2,323	2,343	2,364	2,384	2,405	2,426	2,447	2,468	2,490	2,511
Bangac	1,705	0.06	1,720	1,735	1,750	1,765	1,780	1,796	1,812	1,827	1,843	1,859
Cabalabaguan	2,316	0.09	2,336	2,356	2,377	2,398	2,419	2,440	2,461	2,482	2,504	2,526
Capulan	759	0.03	766	772	779	786	793	799	806	813	821	828
Dala	1,292	0.05	1,303	1,315	1,326	1,338	1,349	1,361	1,373	1,385	1,397	1,409
Guibuangan	384	0.01	387	391	394	398	401	404	408	412	415	419
Janipa-an East	1,282	0.05	1,293	1,304	1,316	1,327	1,339	1,350	1,362	1,374	1,386	1,398
Janipa-an West	1,020	0.04	1,029	1,038	1,047	1,056	1,065	1,074	1,084	1,093	1,103	1,112
Nasirum	368	0.01	371	374	378	381	384	388	391	394	398	401
Naumuan	487	0.02	491	496	500	504	509	513	517	522	526	531
Singay	810	0.03	817	824	831	839	846	853	861	868	876	883
Talibong Grande	692	0.03	698	704	710	716	723	729	735	742	748	755
Talibong Pequeño	582	0.02	587	592	597	603	608	613	618	624	629	635
Tipolo	728	0.03	734	741	747	754	760	767	774	780	787	794

Tolarucan	2,068	0.08	2,086	2,104	2,122	2,141	2,160	2,178	2,197	2,216	2,236	2,255
Tumay	1,337	0.05	1,349	1,360	1,372	1,384	1,396	1,408	1,421	1,433	1,445	1,458
Yugot	932	0.03	940	948	957	965	973	982	990	999	1,008	1,016
Sub-Total	23,625	0.88	23,831	24,038	24,247	24,458	24,671	24,885	25,102	25,320	25,541	25,763
TOTAL	26,925	1.0	27,159	27,396	27,634	27,874	28,117	28,361	28,608	28,857	29,108	29,361

Source: MPDO,2020

- Projected Population by Age Group

The Table 19 reflects the current and projected population of the municipality in terms of age and sex. Considering 2015 as the base year when the municipality had a population of 23,546, it is projected to increase to 29,361 in the year 2030.

Table 19. Projected Total Population by Age Group

AGE GROUP	BASE YEAR, 2020	PR	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
ALL AGES	26925	1.00	27,159	27,396	27,634	27,874	28,117	28,361	28,608	28,857	29,108	29,361
0-4	1620	0.06	1,634	1,648	1,663	1,677	1,692	1,706	1,721	1,736	1,751	1,767
5-9	2564	0.10	2,586	2,609	2,632	2,654	2,677	2,701	2,724	2,748	2,772	2,796
10-14	2606	0.10	2,629	2,652	2,675	2,698	2,721	2,745	2,769	2,793	2,817	2,842
15-19	2401	0.09	2,422	2,443	2,464	2,486	2,507	2,529	2,551	2,573	2,596	2,618
20-24	2311	0.09	2,331	2,351	2,372	2,392	2,413	2,434	2,455	2,477	2,498	2,520
25-29	2418	0.09	2,439	2,460	2,482	2,503	2,525	2,547	2,569	2,592	2,614	2,637
30-34	2401	0.09	2,422	2,443	2,464	2,486	2,507	2,529	2,551	2,573	2,596	2,618
35-39	2027	0.08	2,045	2,062	2,080	2,098	2,117	2,135	2,154	2,172	2,191	2,210
40-44	1679	0.06	1,694	1,708	1,723	1,738	1,753	1,769	1,784	1,799	1,815	1,831
45-49	1446	0.05	1,459	1,471	1,484	1,497	1,510	1,523	1,536	1,550	1,563	1,577
50-54	1276	0.05	1,287	1,298	1,310	1,321	1,332	1,344	1,356	1,368	1,379	1,391
55-59	1118	0.04	1,128	1,138	1,147	1,157	1,167	1,178	1,188	1,198	1,209	1,219
60-64	1010	0.04	1,019	1,028	1,037	1,046	1,055	1,064	1,073	1,082	1,092	1,101
65-69	721	0.03	727	734	740	746	753	759	766	773	779	786
70-74	518	0.02	523	527	532	536	541	546	550	555	560	565
75-79	352	0.01	355	358	361	364	368	371	374	377	381	384
80 & ABOVE	457	0.02	461	465	469	473	477	481	486	490	494	498

Source: MPDO 2020

SOCIAL SERVICES

SECTORAL SITUATIONER

The five (5) development sectors in the government are social, economic, infrastructure, environment and institutional. Departments/offices of different agencies and the local government unit are grouped according to these sectors, depending on their respective functions and roles in the government system.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

EDUCATION

Elementary and Secondary Education

The municipality of Mina has a total of eleven (11) public elementary schools and one (1) private school and one (1) public high school.

Table 20. Elementary and Secondary Schools SY 2015-2016, Mina, Iloilo

School	Location (Brgy.)	Lot Area (Ha.)
Elementary		
1. Mina Central School	Mina East	2.4206
2. Abat ES	Abat	1.0356
3. Agmanaphao ES	Agmanaphao	1.0126
4. Amiroy ES	Amiroy	1.0000
5. Badiangan ES	Badiangan	1.0064
6. Cabalabaguan ES	Cabalabaguan	0.9967
7. Nasirum ES	Tal. Pequeño	1.0280
8. Tipolo ES	Tipolo	1.0000
9. Armada-Pelaez ES	Tolarucan	0.5000
10. Dala-Singay ES	Singay	0.3000
11. Janipa-an ES	Janipa-an East	1.5412
12. OLPCS	Poblacion	0.2500
Secondary		
1. Mina NHS	Bangac-Talibong Grande	5.000

The whole district of Mina has a total of elementary school enrolment of 3,082, which is composed of 1,659 males and 1,423 females. All in the entire whole district has a total of 105 classrooms and same number of teachers. The student -teacher ratio is 29:1 and the same with the student classroom ratio, in general. For further data, Table 3.1.2 is hereby presented.

The entire elementary schools in the municipality of Mina have a participation rate of 100%, survival rate of 92%, completion rate of 96%, graduation rate of 100% and dropout rate of 0% as of SY 2015-2016.

Table 21. Student-Teacher and Student-Classroom Ratio by Level, SY 2015-2016, Mina, Iloilo

Type/Level	No. of Enrollees			No. of Teachers	No. of Classrooms	Student-Teacher Ratio	Student-Classroom Ratio
	Male	Female	Total				
Private							
Elementary	62	58	120	6	6	20:1	20:1
Public							
Elementary	1659	1423	3082	105	105	29:1	29:1
Abat ES	157	106	263	8	8	33:1	33:1
Agmanaphao ES	97	77	174	7	7	25:1	25:1

Amiroy ES	109	93	202	7	7	29:1	29:1
Armada-Pelaez ES	89	62	151	6	6	25:1	25:1
Badiangan ES	127	119	246	7	7	35:1	35:1
Cabalabaguan ES	173	142	315	9	9	35:1	35:1
Dala-Singay ES	89	105	194	6	6	32:1	32:1
Janipa-an ES	66	68	134	6	6	22:1	22:1
Mina CS	561	500	1061	36	36	29:1	29:1
Nasirum ES	78	70	148	7	5	21:1	30:1
Tipolo ES	113	81	194	6	7	32:1	28:1

Source: DepEd District Office, Primary Survey

The distribution of historical enrolment in all public elementary schools in Mina is shown in Table 22.

Table 22. Historical Enrolment by Level for the Last Three School Years

Level	SY 2015-2016		SY 2014-2015		SY 2013-2014		2012-2013	
	Number	Inc./Dec.	Number	Inc./Dec.	Number	Inc./Dec.	Number	Inc./Dec.
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary								
Abat ES	263		263		264		263	
Agmanaphao ES	174		184		176		186	
Amiroy ES	202		208		221		187	
Armada-Pelaez ES	151		150		123		102	
Badiangan ES	246		246		232		226	
Cabalabaguan ES	315		312		355		348	
Dala-Singay ES	194		191		187		124	
Janipa-an ES	134		132		118		106	
Mina CS	1061		1047		1050		1071	
Nasirum ES	148		140		141		139	
Tipolo ES	194		193		162		172	
Total	3082		3066		3029		2924	

Source: DepEd, District Office

The MNHS has the total of Ninety five (95) teachers having 1:29 teacher-student ratio. As of SY 2019-2020, the MNHS has a total enrolment of 2,767 students consisting of 1,436 males and 1331 females as shown in Table 23.

Table 23. Teacher-Student and Classroom-Student Ratio by Level, SY 2019-2020, Mina, Iloilo

Type/Level	No. of Enrollees			No. of Teachers	No. of Classrooms	Student-Teacher Ratio	Student-Classroom Ratio
	Male	Female	Total				
Private							
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public							
Secondary	1436	1331	2767	95	122	1:29	1:23

Source: DepEd, Mina National High School

The enrolment of MNHS in the last three (3) school years from 2015-2016 baselines is shown in the Table 3.1.8 wherein from SY 2012-2013 (1545 students) it increases its enrolment by 1.17% in 2013-2014 and 3.20% in SY 2014-2015.

Table 24. Historical Enrolment in MNHS by Level for the Last Three School Years

Level	SY 2015-2016			SY 2014-2015		SY 2013-2014		SY 2012-2013	
	Number	Number	Increase/decrease	Number	Increase/decrease	Number	Increase/decrease	Number	Increase/decrease
Secondary	1637	1613	3.20%	1563	1.17%	1545	-	1545	-
Total	1637	1613		1563		1545		1545	

Source: Mina National High School

The Mina National High School had its highest enrolment participation rate in SY 2015-2016 and 2013-2014 at rate of 99.32%. It reached its highest drop-out rate of 2.41% in SY 2012-2013. In SY2014-2015, the dropout rate was 0%. MNHS had the highest completion and survival rate of 99.75% in SY 2014-2015, the highest attainment of the said school in the past school years. It attained 100% graduation rate from SY2013-2014 up to 2015-2016, Table 3.1.9.

Table 25. Historical Drop-out, Completion, Survival, Graduation and Participation Rates in Secondary Level for the Last Five School Years

School Year	Secondary Level				
	Enrolment Participation Rate, %	Drop-out Rate, %	Completion Rate, %	Survival Rate, %	Graduation Rate, %
2011-2012	90.07	2.33	88.76	90.07	99
2012-2013	99.14	2.41	97.42	97.99	95.77
2013-2014	99.32	0.32	94.10	94.10	100
2014-2015	99.28	0.00	99.75	99.75	100
2015-2016	99.32	0.49	90.82	99.32	100

Source: Mina National High School

- TECHNICAL/ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The municipality of Mina has one (1) technical-vocational school, the Mina Skills Training Center (MSTC). Located in the Poblacion, the school offers skills trainings and technical-vocational courses like housekeeping, masonry, carpentry, welding and electrical installation. It is a government owned school with an area of 3,908 square meters. In 2015, MSTC had 269 enrollees in different course offerings (Table 26).

Table 26. Vocational/Technical School, 2015 Mina, Iloilo

Name of school	Location (Brgy.)	Area (Ha.)	Type		Total Enrolment
			Public	Private	
Vocational/Technical					
1. Mina Skills Training Center	Mina East	0.3908	/		269

Source: CHED, MSTC

The MSTC had the most number of enrollees in the year 2017 which consisted of 140 in SMAW NCI, 114 in SMAW NCII, 75 in EIM NCII, 65 in Masonry NCII, 225 in Housekeeping NC II and 144 in Carpentry NC II. The least enrolment at the MSTC was in 2018 with a total of 294 enrollees only. The enrollees who could graduate and pass the assessment are secured with the competencies that would qualify them for employment abroad. The MSTC was established to cater the needs of those who wanted to attain higher education yet unlucky enough to support their educational needs.

The said school could mitigate the problem in poverty and unemployment in the locality. The growth of the enrolment of the MSTC for the past ten (10) years is shown in Table 27.

Table 27. Historical Enrolment in MSTC by Level 2011-2020

Level	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Voc./Technical										
SMAW NC I	35	45	21	134	46	48	140	60	70	20
SMAW NC II	-	-	30	-	-	72	114	-	24	48
HOUSEKEEPING NC II	28	35	81	38	114	-	225	-	25	25
MASONRY	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASONRY NC II	-	45	30	66	-	80	65	-	-	-
EIM NC II	-	-	-	77	62	165	75	50	115	72
CARPENTRY NC II	97	88	55	119	47	75	144	84	-	-
Total	210	213	217	434	269	440	763	194	234	165

Source: MSTC,2020

- SPECIAL EDUCATION (SPED) and ALTERNATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM (ALS)

In order to address the needs of the special children and children with disabilities, the development of the Special Education Class in the District of Mina was materialized. The said class offers activities and lessons given to the persons with special needs. This program has given an opportunity for special individuals to have access to general education of the normal persons. The enrolment in SPED class in SY 2012-2013 is presented in Table 28.

The municipality also opened a program that addresses the needs of individuals who were hopeless to attain and have a basic education due to poverty. The primary clients of the said program are the out of school youth (OSY). Classes were held during weekends wherein the teachers went to the barangays to teach. At the end of classes in the school year, the students were given a qualifying exam to determine whether they will graduate or not. The number of enrollees for the Alternative Learning System is presented in Table 28.

Table 28. Report of Enrolment in SPED Class, SY 2012-2013

EXCEPTIONALITY	No. of Pupils		
	Male	Female	Total
Fast Learners/ Gifted and Talented	43	64	107
Learning Disability (LD)	4	9	13
Hearing Impaired	8	8	16
Visual Impairment - (Blindness)	2	6	8
Multiple Disability w/ Visual Impairment	3	1	4
Intellectual Disabled (ID)/ Mental Retardation (MR)	14	10	24
Multiple Handicapped (MH)	0	0	0
Behavioral Problem (BP)	2	0	2
Orthopedically Handicapped	4	5	9
Autism (Au)	2	5	7
Speech Defective	4	3	7
Cerebral Palsy (CP)	5	6	11
TOTAL	91	117	208

Source: Mina Central School (SPED)

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Informal settlements in the municipality are mainly found along easements of waterways considered danger zones (flood- and landslide-prone areas) and needs to be relocated to safer locations. Resettlement sites for both the disaster-affected and informal settler families are being eyed at the following Barangays: Janipa-an West, Cabalabaguan, Talibong Grande and Tipolo.

Table 29. Inventory of Informal Settlers, Municipality of Mina, Iloilo

Barangay	Danger Areas along Rivers and Creeks		Private Land		Government Land		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1. Abat	15	6.52	-	-	-	-	15
2. Bangac	45	19.56	-	-	-	-	58
3. Cabalabaguan	40	17.40	60	24.20	-	-	120
4. Guibuangan	10	4.35	-	-	-	-	10
5. Mina East	22	9.56	70	28.23	10	33.33	102
6. Mina West	28	12.17	68	27.42	20	66.67	116
7. Nasirum	10	4.35	-	-	-	-	10
8. Tolarucan	27	11.74	-	-	-	-	44
9. Tumay	33	14.35	-	-	-	-	33
10. Amiroy			50	20.16	-	-	50
Total	230		248		30		508

Source: Mina Municipality Local Shelter Plan 2013-2020

A temporary relocation site in Barangay Cabalabaguan was developed for twenty six (26) families from Barangay Mina West a few years ago. Initial land tenure agreement was only for temporary stay and the families will be transferred to a permanent resettlement site within the municipality. At present, negotiations are ongoing for the purchase of the site. The landowner signified willingness to sell the land to the relocatees/occupants.

HEALTH & WELLNESS

Mina has one (1) Rural Health Unit (the Main Health Center) based in the *Poblacion* and eight (8) Barangay Health Stations in Agmanaphao, Amiroy, Talibong Grande, Capul-an, Tipolo, Nasirum, Janipa-an East and Tumay. All these facilities are functional and in good physical condition.

The Mina Main Health Center has one (1) physician, two (2) nurses, four (4) midwives, one (1) dentist, one (1) sanitary inspector and one (1) Medical technologist. Mina Barangay Health Stations is manned by one (1) midwife in each barangay.

The Main Health Center provides the following services: maternal and child health, promotion and education program, minor surgery, and water and sanitation improvement program. The center also provides laboratory services with complete blood chemistry and x-ray services.

While there is no hospital in Mina, cases are referred to three (3) hospitals in nearby municipalities: Iloilo Provincial Hospital in Pototan, Cabatuan District Hospital and Janiway District Hospital.

For the past five (5) years, the crude birth rate in the municipality gradually decreased from 9 in 2016 and 3 in 2020. The municipality has the highest crude death rate of eight (8) in 2017 and 2020 and the least crude death rate of six (6) in 2018. In general, there is no case of maternal death in the municipality as it shown in Table 30.

Table 30. General Health Situation in Mina from 2016-2020

Health Indicator	Municipal									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fertility										
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	9		7		5.4		4.4		3	
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)										
Morbidity										
General Medical Consultative Rate										
Hospitalization Rate										
Mortality										
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	7		8		6.1		7.2		8	
Proportioned Mortality Rate (PMR)										
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	10		0		0		0		0	
Young Child Mortality Rate (YCMR)	-		-		-		-		-	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	0		0		0		0		0	

Source: MHO

The RHU records for the past five (5) years showed that the number one cause of morbidity in the municipality is pneumonia, followed by the URTI (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection) and UTI (Urinary Tract Infection) which are consistently having cases in the past five years. The health office had listed eighteen (18) causes rather than ten (10) since the causes of the morbidity in the municipality varies every year. In the five-year record, in 2017 has the most number of cases which reaches to more or less 871 diseases. By 2019, the number of diseases was 583 as shown in Table 31.

Table 31. Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity (2016-2020)

CAUSES	No. of Diseases					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
1. Pneumonia	397	343	78	95	87	
2. URTI (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection)	71	79	21	0	75	
3. UTI (Urinary Tract Infection)	82	57	8	131	127	
4. Acute Gastroenteritis	29	38	0	0	0	
5. Rhinitis	0	0	3	0	0	
6. Bronchial Asthma	13	6	12	0	0	
7. Kochs Disease	67	32	72	77	65	
8. Systemic Viral Infection	39	0	0	0	0	
9. Acute Respiratory Infection	0	18	0	86	0	
10. HPN	25	21	31	40	59	
11. Pulmonary Tuberculosis/KOCH's Disease	0	0	0	0	0	
12. Otitis Media	0	0	0	9	0	
13. Wound		99	277	47	145	151
TOTAL		822	871	272	583	564

Source: Mina MHO

In the municipality, the main cause of mortality in the past five (5) years is pneumonia. It was followed by cancer of all forms. The least among the causes of the mortality is the bronchial asthma. The municipality has the highest mortality percentage in 2018 with a total of 73.47 % or 36 cases of mortality. Most of the victims were male. The rest of the cases are reflected at the Table 32.

Table 32. Ten Leading Causes of Mortality for the Past Five Years

Causes	MUNICIPAL																			
	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020							
	%	Tot al	M	F	%	Tot al	M	F	%	To tal	M	F	%	To tal	M	F				
Pneumonia	52.5	21	15	6	57.89	22	17	5	73.47	36	25	11	39.58	19	13	6	32.08	17	14	3
Cancer all forms	20	8	5	3	28.95	11	8	3	14.29	7	5	2	29.17	14	9	5	28.30	15	9	6
Cardio vascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.67	8	6	2	26.42	14	9	5
Cardio Pulmonary Arrest	15	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DM type II	2.5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2.04	1	1	-	10.42	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Hemorrhagic Pancreatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebrovascular Disease	-	-	-	-	7.89	3	3	-	6.12	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	7.55	4	3	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	5.26	2	2	-	4.09	2	2	-	4.17	2	1	1	5.66	3	2	1
Cardio Vascular Accident	10	4	3	1	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Bronchial Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		40	29	11		38	30	8		49	36	13		48	33	15		53	37	16

Source: Mina MHO/ Hospital Records/Local Civil Registrar

The degree of malnutrition in the municipality reaches its highest percentage in 2020 having 14 % or a total 251 malnourished children. The total of 144 or 57.37% of the malnourished children in 2020 is having the 2nd degree of malnutrition, 53 for the 1st degree and 54 children in the 3rd degree. The data on the malnourished children in the past five (5) years is best shown in Table 33.

Table 33. Malnourished Children 2011-2015

DEGREE OF MALNUTRITION	Municipal									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 ST	56	1.4	29	0.7	18	0.4	19	0.5	53	3
2 ND	83	2.1	54	1.4	27	0.7	29	0.7	144	8
3 RD	47	1.2	26	0.6	15	0.4	19	0.5	54	3
TOTAL	186	4.7	109	2.7	60	1.5	67	1.7	251	14

Source: Mina MHO

SPORTS AND RECREATION

The renovated municipal covered court in Mina East is the main government-owned sports and recreation facility. It is used for sports and other public functions.

Other sports and recreation facilities include the public plaza, children's playground in Mina West (which is in poor physical condition), school playgrounds, and multi-purpose paved areas in the barangays.

All barangays have basketball courts, which are used for sports and other community activities.

Table 34. Sports and Recreation Facilities by Barangay, Mina, Iloilo

Barangay	Area (sq. m.)	Basketball court	Recreation Facilities	Physical Condition
Urban				
1. Mina East	3,000	1	Public Plaza	Good
2. Mina West	450	1	Children's Playground	Poor
Sub-Total				
Rural				
1. Abat	450	1		Good
2. Agmanaphao	450	1		Good
3. Amiroy	450	1		Good
4. Badiangan	450	1		Good
5. Bangac	900	1		Good
6. Cabalabaguan	450	1		Good
7. Capul-an	450	1		Good
8. Dala	450	1		Good
9. Guibuangan	450	1		Good
10. Janipa-an East	450	1		Good
11. Janipa-an West	450	1		Good
12. Nasirum	450	1		Good
13. Naumuan	450	1		Good
14. Singay	450	1		Good
15. Talibong Grande	450	1		Good
16. Talibong Pequeño	450	1		Good
17. Tipolo	450	1		Good
18. Tolarucan	450	1		Good
19. Tumay	450	1		Good
20. Yugot	450	1		Good

Source: Municipal Planning and Development Office, Municipal Engineering Office, Office of the *Sangguniang Kabataan*, Mina

SOCIAL WELFARE

Mina has twenty two (22) day care centers, one (1) in each barangay, generally in good physical condition, with a few calendared for improvement and upgrading. Day care service and supplemental feeding is supervised by a day care worker and supported by the Parents Committee. In 2015, 4,305 (3-4 years old) children attended the day care centers. The day care centers are manned by twenty two (22) day care workers as represented in Table 3.4.1.

Mina has a Senior Citizen Center in the *Poblacion* which is in good physical condition. The center is manned by staff from the MSWDO.

About 2,157 clients aged sixty (60) years old and above benefitted from the programs and services of the Senior Citizen Center. There is an existing crisis center for the children in conflict with the law and women who were victims of abuses. By 2015, the Balay Paglaum is able to cater a total of ninety five (95) cases of children in conflict with the law and forty (40) cases of women who were victims of domestic violence as shown in the mentioned table.

The MSWDO offers the following services:

1. Family Life Education and Counseling
2. Family Planning Assistance

3. Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding
4. Medical Care
5. Relief/Rehabilitation

Table 35. Presence of Social Welfare Facilities and Services Offered in Mina, 2015

Facility	Brgy.	Area of Coverage	Services Offered	Type of Clientele	No. of Clientele	Staff	Ownership	Physical Condition
Senior Citizen Center	Poblacion West	156.87 sq.m	Medical, burial, Health assistance, Socialization/livelihood / Capability building enhancement	60 years old up	2,157	3	PUBLIC	Good
Daycare Center	22 Brgys.	63 sq.m (each daycare center)	Spiritual, Arts & crafts, Human relations, Physical development, feeding, Conitive, referrals	3 & 4 yearsold	4,305	2 DCW's	PUBLIC	Good
Feeding Center	22 Brgys.	63 sq.m (each daycare center)	Supplementary Feeding/ Supervised Neighborhood Play	2 yrs. old	2,524	DCW's	PUBLIC	Good
Balay Paglaum (Crisis Center for Women and Children)	22 Brgys. of LGU & other referring LGU	319.68 sq.m	Social service Home Life Medical/Psychological Capability Bldg. Educational Rescue Operation Moral and spiritual Referrals	CICL, Domestic Violence against women & children, Child at Risk, Neglected & Abandoned	-95 -40	7	PUBLIC	Good

Source: MSWDO

The MSWD caters the needs of the different clients like disadvantaged families, PWDs, Children, and Senior Citizens, among others. As shown in the Table 336, as of 2015 a total of 8,092 clients consisted of 567 disadvantage families, 1,460 disadvantage women, 758 children, 3534 youths, 265 PWDs and 2075 senior citizens. The same table shows that the most severed clients were the youths, followed by the senior citizens and the disadvantaged women ages 18-59 years old.

Table 36. Historical Number of Population Served by MSWD by Type of Clientele System, Mina, Iloilo

Type of Clientele	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Disadvantaged Families	614	538	567	567	
Disadvantaged Women (18-59 years old)	1077	1163	1460	1460	
Children (0-12 years old)	860	807	758	758	
Youth (13-24 years old)	3387	3350	3534	3534	
Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)	226	257	265	265	
Senior Citizens (older Persons)	1178	1199	2075	2075	
TOTAL	6,728	6,776	8,092	8,092	

Source: Mina, MSWDO

PEACE AND ORDER

The Mina Municipal Police Station which is located at the back of the Municipal Town Hall is manned by thirty two (32) Police Forces composed of one (1) Police Commissioned Officer, twenty eight (28) Non-Police Commissioned Officers and three (3) Non-Uniformed Officers. As of 2015, the POPCOM current population survey is 25,321 with Police to Population Ratio of 1:873. Barangay Tanods of the twenty two (22) barangays are utilized to augment the PNP strength to maintain peace and order in the locality, which is at present, generally peaceful.

The Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) were established in order to address the goal of the PNP to maintain the peace and order in the entire municipality. The cases of drug addiction spread in the entire Philippines which includes the municipality, in order answer the problem with drugs in the locality; the establishment of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) in every barangay was initialized.

There is Community Police Assistance Centers (COMPAC) in Badiangan, Janipa-an East, Tolarucan, Yugot, and Cabalabaguan manned by barangay tanods. In the entire municipality, there are a total of 261 security force/volunteers which includes 191 in peace and order and 70 in disaster .

The crimes or even simple violation of the existing laws is inhabitable in every locality. Based on the table (Table 37) representing the crime incident in past five years, the municipality is peaceful in general. In the last five years, records showed that year 2019 had the most number of crimes that happened- 13 index crimes and 13 non-index crimes. Out the 13 index crimes, 9 were against persons and 4 were against property. Crime cases were 85 % solved. Among all the index crimes, cases of physical injury were dominant followed by the cases of theft. There were heinous crime like murder that had happened in the municipality in the past five (5) years. Table 37 also indicated that crime cases increased annually yet they were solved. Most of the offenders of the crimes were men.

Table 37. Crime Incidence for Adults in Mina, Iloilo, 2016-2020

Type of Crime	2016				2017				2018				2019				2020			
	Total	Cases Solved	Offender M	Offender F	Total	Cases Solved	Offender M	Offender F	Total	Cases Solved	Offender M	Offender F	Total	Cases Solved	Offender M	Offender F	Total	Cases Solved	Offender M	Offender F
Index Crime	17	13	15	2	20	18	20	0	12	10	12	0	13	11	13	0	5	3	5	0
Crimes Against Person	12	9	12	0	13	12	13	0	8	7	8	0	9	9	9	0	4	2	4	0
a.Murder	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
b.Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
c.Physical Injury	8	7	8	0	8	8	8	0	4	4	4	0	5	5	5	0	1	1	1	0
d.Rape	4	2	4	0	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	3	0
Crimes Against Property	5	4	3	2	7	6	7	0	4	3	4	0	4	2	4	0	1	1	1	0
a.Robbery	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
b.Theft	4	3	2	2	6	5	6	0	4	3	4	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Index Crime	9	9	9	0	7	5	7	0	7	6	7	0	13	13	13	0	4	4	4	0

Source: Mina PNP

The crime cases in the municipality were not only committed by the adults or mature individuals. There are also crimes committed by the young individuals which are classified as Children in Conflict with the law. Table 38 shows the crimes committed by young individuals. The record

showed that 2013 has the most number of crime incidents – twelve (12) index crimes and four (4) non-index crimes. Physical injury and theft cases dominated the index crimes. Most of the crime incidents had men as offenders. All of the stated cases were solved.

Table 38. Crime Incidence for Children (below 18 years old) in Conflict with the Law , Mina, Iloilo, 2011-2015

Type of Crime	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015											
	Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender									
			M	F			M	F			M	F								
Index Crime	5	5	5	-	2	2	5	-	12	12	12	-	3	3	6	-	5	5	5	1
Crimes Against Person	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	1	1	4	-	2	2	2	-
a.Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b.Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
c.Physical Injury	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
d.Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes Against Property	1	1	1	-	2	2	5	-	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	3	3	3	1
a.Robbery	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	2	-
b.Theft	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
Non-Index Crime	2	2	2	-	3	3	5	2	4	4	4	-	3	3	3	-	1	1	2	1

Source: Mina PNP

FIRE SAFETY

Mina has one (1) fire station, which is located in Cabalabaguan at the back of the Mina Public Market. The station is manned by nine (9) firemen. The fireman-population ratio is 1:2,813, which falls below the BFP standard ratio of 1:2,000 (Table 3.6.6). It was computed using the annual growth rate of 1.87 and BSPO survey population of 5,321.

The fire station has two (2) fire trucks and three (3) sets of firefighting gear. The Municipal Fire Station conducts information dissemination through fire drills and in school information dissemination in regards to fire safety.

In 2016, seven (7) incidents of fire happened in the entire municipality and 2019 and 2020 respectively as shown in Table 3.6.7. The common cause of fire incidents is accidents. Although the fire incidents are gradually in equilibrium, there were no casualties reported.

Table 39. Fire Incidence in Mina, Iloilo, 2016-2020

Barangay	Origin/Cause	Frequency of Occurrence				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Abat	Lighted Cigarette Butt	1				
Agmanaphao	Unattended Bonfire/ Deliberately (Intentional)	1			1	
Amiroy	Unattended Bonfire	1				1
Badiangan	Unattended Lighted Candle			1		
Bangac	Electrical Short Circuit		1			
Cabalabaguan	Spontaneous Combustion/ Unattended Lighted Candle/ Unattended Bonfire		1		2	
Capul-an						
Dala	Unattended Lighted Candle				1	
Guibuangan						
Janipa-an East	Unattended Ember/ Electrical Short Circuit			1	1	
Janipa-an West	Overheated Ceiling Fan			1		
Mina East	Electrical Short Circuit/ Unattended Bonfire/ Unattended Ember	2				1
Mina West	Electrical Short Circuit/ LPG Leakage/ Unattended Ember		2	1		
Nasirum	Unattended Ember					1
Naumuan	Unattended Bonfire				1	
Singay						
Talibong Grande	Unattended Bonfire/ Unattended Ember		1		1	
Talibong Pequeno	Unattended Bonfire/ Unattended Ember	1		1		
Tipolo	Unattended Bonfire/ Electrical Short Circuit	1				1
Tolarucan	Electrical Short Circuit					1
Tumay	Unattended Lighted Candle					1
Yugot	Unattended Ember					1

Source: BFP, Mina, 2020

ECONOMIC RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE

Rice Production

In 2019, the total area devoted to rice production in the municipality of Mina totaled 1832.78 hectares. Of these, 1,832.78 hectares are irrigated and are located in all barangays. There are large areas planted to rice in barangays Badiangan, Agmanaphao, and Amiroy. Cropping intensity in irrigated farms is 2.3 croppings per year, while in rain-fed farms, 1.9 croppings per year.

Table 40. Area Planted to Irrigated Rice and Production, Mina, Iloilo, 2019

Barangay	Area Devoted to Rice (ha)	Actual Area Planted to Rice (ha)	Total Production (MT)
Abat	4.7	4.7	21.15
Agmanaphao	286.49	286.49	1289.205
Amiroy	254.97	254.97	1147.36
Badiangan	379.10	379.10	1705.95
Bangac	6.60	6.60	29.7
Cabalabaguan	128.90	128.90	580.05
Capul-an	14.0	14.0	63.0
Dala	139.8	139.8	629.1
Guibuangan	1.0	1.0	4.5
Janipa-an East	103.63	103.63	466.35
Janipa-an West	39.4	39.4	177.3
Mina East	84.79	84.79	381.55
Mina West	18.60	18.60	83.7
Nasirum	4.80	4.80	21.6
Singay	52.60	52.60	236.7
Talibong Grande	8.30	8.30	37.35
Talibong Pequeño	7.60	7.60	34.2
Tipolo	16.65	16.65	74.925
Tolarucan	175.20	175.20	788.4
Tumay	95.50	95.50	429.75
Yugot	10.15	10.15	45.68
All Barangays	1832.78	1832.78	8247.52

Source: Mina MAO, 2020

The production of rice increases by 0.22 % in 2020 from 2019. There is an increase by 2.47 % in the harvested area of rice in 2020. The comparison of the production is best represented in the Table 41.

Table 41. Comparative Agricultural Crop Areas and Production, Year 2019 and 2020

Major Crops	Harvested Area (ha), annual			Volume of Production (MT)		
	2019	2020	% Increase/decrease	2019	2020	% Increase/decrease
Rice	5132.82	5259.50	2.47%	4.5	4.51	0.22%
Corn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coconut	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Mina MAO, 2020

In 2019, the animal population in the municipality of Mina mainly consists of chicken (167,547), duck (52,100), and turkey (327). Livestock population includes swine (17,720), carabao (447), cattle (440), and goat (1820). In 2020, it gradually decreases to 166,232 animal population.

Table 42. Livestock and Poultry Population, Mina, Iloilo, 2018-2020

Livestock and Poultry	Number of Heads		
	2018	2019	2020
Carabao	632	447	322
Cattle	556	440	389
Swine	5890	17720	12172
Goat	951	1820	1076
Chicken(Native)	23000	167547	127945
Horse	-	-	-
Duck (Muscovy)	12385	48780	20824
Duck (Mallard)	2500	3320	2730
Turkey	293	327	449
Geese	219	247	325
Rabbit	-	-	-
TOTAL	46,426	240,648	166,232

Source: Mina MAO, 2020

Industry

Under the industry sector, most of the establishments (20 in number) in the municipality of Mina fall under the category of manufacturing. There are nine (9) rice mills in the municipality, catering to the needs of the rice farmers in the area. There are five (5) water-refilling stations, four (4) bakeries, and one (1) icemaker. There are four (4) establishments under construction - two (2) into hollow blocks making and two (2) construction firms. Two (2) establishments are under electricity, gas, water, and utilities. i.e., one (1) on power generation, and another one (1) on communication cell site in the establishment section.

In 2015, there are two (2) existing manufacturing industrial establishment in the locality, one is processing and producing rice while the other is sugar as shown in Table 43.

Table 43. Inventory of Existing Industrial Establishments, Mina, Iloilo, 2015

Name of Industrial Establishment	Manufacturing Industrial Process	Raw Material		Production		Product market		Location	Land Area (ha.)
		Material	Source	Product	Volume	Local	Export (other)		
MOFAWA	Mascuvado	Sugarcane	Locally	Mascuvado	20T	/	/	Talibong	7
	Sugar		Produced	Sugar				Pequeño	
	Milling								
RPG	Rice Milling	Rice	Locally Produced	Rice	120T	/	-	Tolarucan	2.4196

Source: MPDO

COMMERCE AND TRADE

Wholesale and retail trade dominates the business establishments in the municipality of Mina, constituting 96.40% of the total number of establishments in the commerce and trade sector. This is followed by personal and community services (1.96%), finance, insurance and related services (0.36%) and real estate and development (0.18%).

The Municipality of Mina has a total commercial area of 14,000 sq.m consists of public Market and commercial strips which catered the local market as shown in Table 44.

Table 44. Inventory of Commercial Areas, 2018

Type of Commercial Areas	Location	Area (in sq. m)	Market Catered	
			Local	Outside (Export)
Public Market	Cabalabaguan	10,000	/	-
Commercial Strips	Cabalabaguan	2,000	/	-
Commercial Strips	Mina West	2,000	/	-

Source: Municipal Treasurer's Office/ Market Administrator

Table 45. Inventory of Commercial Establishment

Economic Activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Number of Establishments									
Wholesale/ retail Trade	339	431	434	434	444	541	498	474	491	536
Banking and Financing	13	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	2
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Services:										
Business Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	5
Recreational Services	15	19	11	12	13	1	1	1	1	1
Personal Services	38	46	18	18	17	15	13	12	10	11
TOTAL	407	499	464	468	478	559	515	492	506	556

Source: Business Permits & Licensing Office

TOURISM

The municipality of Mina celebrates its annual fiesta every 12th day of October in honor of their patron saint Nuestra Señora Del Pilar. In the opening of the town fiesta, all of the sectors found in the municipality come as one in the town plaza and performs their hidden talents thru the field demonstration. In celebration for its creation, the municipality also held their Maragtas Festival every 9th of September. Before the year ends, the municipality also celebrates the Paskwa Halad sa Banwa which showcases the hidden talents of the Minanhons in terms of craftsmanship. The event showcases the beauty of lights in celebration of the Christmas season. The Paskwa Halad sa Banwa was held every December 16-23 of the year.

The municipality also has the Montogawe Ecopark which serves as the tree park of the municipality. There is also the Halkyon Eco-tourism which is located at the Janipa-an West which features the beautiful orchard and abundant poultry and fishpond. The said spot is owned privately.

The municipality has its own public library and museum which features ancient artifacts that are found in the municipality. The building narrates the ancient history of the municipality thru the image of the artifacts that are being displayed.

The following are the tourism establishments in the municipality of Mina and their accessibility.

Table 46. Inventory of Tourism Establishments, Mina, Iloilo, 2015

Location (Barangay)	Name of Tourism Establishment	Area (Hectares)	Type of Attraction	Facilities	Ownership
Janipa-an West	Halkyon Eco-Tourism	10 has	Man-made	Fishpond, poultry, orchard	Private Sector
Poblacion	Festival Event	NA	Religious	Covered gym/ cultural stage/ public plaza/ grandstand	LGU/NGA
Poblacion	<i>Paskwa Halad sa Banwa</i>	NA	Cultural;	-do-	-do-
Bangac	Montogawe Ecopark	5 has	Tree Park	Training center/ Oval grandstand	LGU
Janipa-an West	Mina Bike Park	-	Man Made	Bike courses	Private Sector

Source: Mina Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO), 2020

INFRASTRUCTURE

ROAD NETWORK

The road network of Mina Municipality provides the channels for external accessibility and internal circulation. The network within the geographic territory of Mina has a total length of 116.064 kms. This total length can be broken down into:

Of these roads, 9.851 km (or 8.50%) are classified as national road, which is an access in going out to the city and other parts of the municipality, 11.565 km (or 9.96%) are provincial roads, 3.185 km (or 2.74%) are municipal roads, and 91.463 km (or 78.80%) are barangay roads.

Table 47. Types of Road Network

Roads by Sytem Classification	Right of Way (ROW) (m)	Total Length (km)	Road Surface Type											
			Concrete			Asphalt			Gravel			Earth		
			km	%	C	k	%	C	km	%	C	k	%	C
National	20	9.851	9.851	100	Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial	15	11.565	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.565	100	Good	-	-	-
Municipal	10 & 6	3.185	1.953	61.32	Good	-	-	-	1.232	38.68	Good	-	-	-
Barangay Road	6 & 4	84.583	0.2	0.24	Good	-	-	-	84.383	99.76	Good	-	-	-

Source: MEO/MPDO

Table 48. Inventory of Bridges by Location, Type, Capacity and Condition, Mina, Iloilo

Bridge Name	Location (Barangay)	Type	Road Capacity (tons)	Physical Condition
Suague RCGD	Cabalabaguan	RCGB	10	Good
Amiroy Bridge	Janipa-an East	Bailey	5	Good
Talibong Grande Bridge	Talibong Grande	Steel Beam	10	Good
Tipolo Culvert	Tipolo	Box Culvert	5	Good

Source: MEO/MPDO, Mina

Road Safety

Table 49 shows the location where accidents occur for ten (10) consecutive years. The nature of accident varies from vehicle to vehicle, vehicle to pedestrian, vehicle to property.

Table 49. Road Accidents by Damage and Frequency for the Past Three Years

Nature	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Reckless Imprudence resulting to:											
Physical Injuries	3	6	5	4	22	18	37	30	19	28	11
Damages to Physical Injuries & Homicide	12	2	1	1	4	7	16	16	9	8	8
		1				2					
	8		1			1			1		1
TOTAL	23	9	7	4	26	28	53	46	29	36	20

As of 2015, there are a total of 3,289 domestic connections of the locality, thee (3) for industrial, one hundred (100) for commercial, twenty six (26) for public buildings and nine (9)

streetlights or a total of 3,427 connections. The average consumption in one (1) month of the municipality is around 334, 434.70 KWh. The distribution of further data is shown in Table 50.

Table 50. Distribution of ILECO II Services, 2015

Type of Connection	Number of Connection	Average Consumption (KWH/MO.)
Domestic	3289	238,697.90
Industrial	3	37,315.60
Commercial	100	32,544.00
Public Building	26	24,638.70
Street Lights	9	1238.50
Others	-	-
Total	3427	334,434.70

Source: ILECO II

The Municipality is currently out of reach of the Metro Iloilo Water District, which is the largest water service provider in the province. Instead, Mina relies on Levels I, II and III (Local Waterworks System) services to meet its needs. These levels of services may be described as follows:

Level I - serviced households are those, which do not have access to both Level II and III. Water is supplied by deep wells, shallow wells or other sources such as undeveloped springs, open dug wells and rainwater.

Level II - service connections are those served by developed springs, deep wells and similar sources.

Level III - service connections are those with individual meter/household connections, typically supplied by an established water source, storage facilities and pipe distribution network. A local water district manages these service connections.

As gleaned from the Mina CLUP document, deep wells (Level I) serve twenty two (22) barangays, with the total of 2,690 deep wells that served the 3,960 number of households. No shallow wells and improved springs facilities are supporting this Level I system.

Table 51. Level I Water Supply System Service by Type and Number of Population Served, Mina, Iloilo, 2015

Barangay	Deep Well			Improved Spring		
	No.	HH Pop. Served		No.	HH Pop. Served	
		No.	%		No.	%
Abat	126	204	5.15	-	-	-
Agmanaphao	133	220	5.56	-	-	-
Amiroy	205	360	9.09	-	-	-
Bangac	125	185	4.67	-	-	-
Badiangan	127	236	5.96	-	-	-
Cabalabaguan	249	417	10.53	-	-	-
Capul-an	126	129	3.26	-	-	-
Dala	41	83	2.10	-	-	-
Guibuangan	21	48	1.21	-	-	-
Janipa-an East	153	264	6.67	-	-	-
Janipa-an West	86	156	3.93	-	-	-
Mina East	201	262	6.62	-	-	-
Mina West	205	219	5.53	-	-	-

Nasirum	24	55	1.39	-	-	-
Naumuan	75	90	2.27	-	-	-
Singay	65	108	2.72	-	-	-
Talibong Grande	118	126	3.18	-	-	-
Talibong Pequeño	17	28	0.71	-	-	-
Tipolo	62	66	1.67	-	-	-
Tolarucan	375	410	10.35	-	-	-
Tumay	142	249	6.29	-	-	-
Yugot	14	45	1.14	-	-	-

Source: MPDO/RHU

The setting up of a Level III system is a recent development in the water system for Mina, and now serves eleven (11) barangays with 675 connections as shown in Table 52.

Table 52. Level III Water Supply System Service for Domestic Use and Number of Population Served, Mina, Iloilo, 2015

	Type of Consumer				Total
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Others	
No. of Connections	675	-	-	-	675
Ave Water Consumption	-	-	-	-	-
No. Barangays Served	11	-	-	-	11

Source: MPDO/RHU

In 2015 Mina has the following communications-related information been presented:

Table 53. List of Communication Facilities & Ownership, Mina, Iloilo, 2015

Type	Barangay	Ownership	
		Public	Private
Postal services	Poblacion	/	
Internet providers	Cabalabaguan, Mina East, Bangac		/
Telephone service provider	Mina East, Mina West		/
Cell sites network	Cabalabaguan, Tolarucan		/
Public calling stations	-		
Broadcast & Television Network	-		
Others	-		

Source: MEO/MPDO

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

A. Departments and Offices

OFFICE	HEAD OF OFFICE
Office of the Mayor	<i>REY P. GRABATO</i> Municipal Mayor
Office of the Sangguniang Bayan	<i>BERNARDINO P. CHICHIRITA</i> Vice Mayor
Office of the Municipal Administrator	<i>LYDIA E. GRABATO</i> Executive Assistant V
Municipal Planning and Development Office	<i>JOSE FRANCIS P. LEGO, EnP</i> OIC-MPDC
Municipal Budget Office	<i>MA. CECILIA B. CAALIM</i> Municipal Budget Officer
Municipal Treasurer's Office	<i>ROMEO F. TABARNILLA</i> Municipal Treasurer
Municipal Assessor's Office	<i>DORY P. EMELO</i> Municipal Assessor
Municipal Accountant's Office	<i>EDUARD V. PASTOLERO</i> ICO-Municipal Accountant
Municipal Civil Registrar's Office	<i>MARIA C. TOMO</i> Municipal Civil Registrar
Municipal Engineer's Office	<i>LICERIO C. PATINGO</i> MGDH-GSO/ ICO-MEO
Municipal Social Welfare And Development Office	<i>GLENNA C. ALUDIA</i> OIC- Municipal Welfare & Development Officer
Municipal Health Office	<i>JANEATTE A. SOBREVEGA</i> Rural Health Physician
Municipal Agriculture Office	<i>XYKSTER PELAEZ</i> Municipal Agriculturist
Office of the Sangguniang Bayan	<i>MA. DAISY P. PARRENO</i> <i>Secretary of the Sanggunian</i>
Office of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO)	<i>JIMYLLE JAN B. CAALIM</i> <i>LDRRMO III</i>
General Services Office	<i>LICERIO C. PATINGO</i> MGDH-GSO/ ICO-MEO
Business Permits and Licensing Office	<i>LINNET MARIE G. JUSTINIANI</i> Administrative Officer II/BPLO Designate
Municipal Tourism Office	<i>ROMIE ENANO</i> <i>Municipal Tourism Officer Designate</i>

Human Resource Management and Development Office	<i>RONNIE H. GRABATO</i> <i>OIC-HRMDO</i>
Information Technology	<i>JOSEPH TORREVERDE</i> <i>MCeC Manager</i>
Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office	<i>ELEANOR P. PASUQUIN</i> <i>SEMS/ MENRO -Designate</i>

Source: HRMO, 2020

B. NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES BY OFFICE

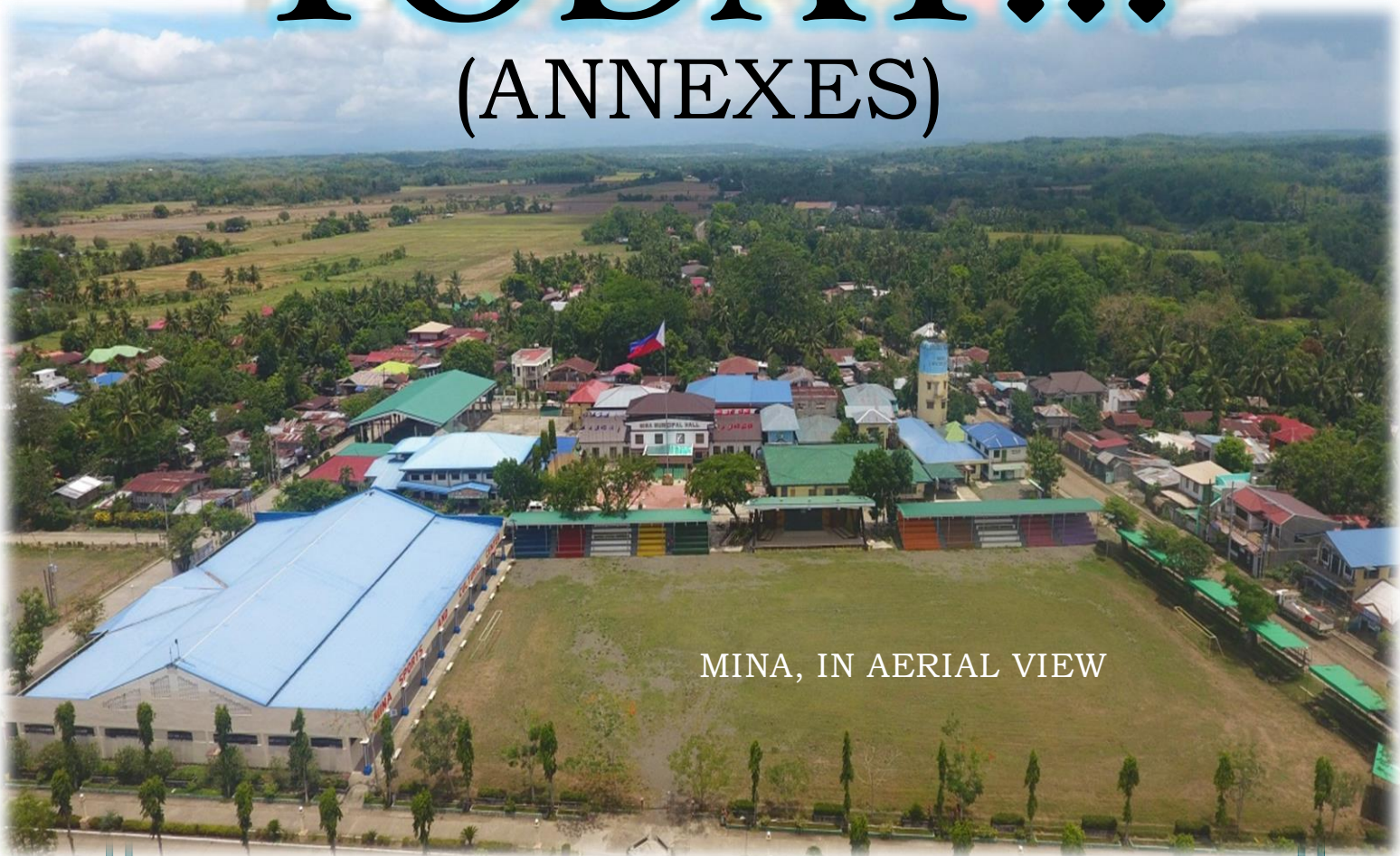
Name of Office	Number of Personnel
Office of the Mayor	9
Office of the Sangguniang Bayan	14
Office of the Municipal Administrator	5
Municipal Planning and Development Office	1
Municipal Budget Office	1
Municipal Treasurer's Office	8
Municipal Accountant's Office	4
Municipal Assessor's Office	4
Municipal Civil Registrar's Office	1
Municipal Engineer's Office	6
Municipal Social Welfare And Development Office	11
Municipal Health Office	20
Municipal Agriculture's Office	7
Municipal Economic Enterprise Office	16
Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Mgt. Office	8
General Services Office	10
Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office	-
Human Resources Management and Development Office	1
Municipal Tourism Office	1
Information Technology	1

C. NATIONAL / PROVINCIAL AGENCIES:

OFFICE	HEAD OF OFFICE
Department of Agrarian Reform	<i>GEMMA G. DORDAS</i> MARO
Office of the Interior and Local Government	<i>LOVELY MAY P. ROBLES-ESTIGOY</i> MLGOO
Bureau of Internal Revenue	<i>LORENA PEDIENGCO</i> Revenue Collection Agent
PNP (Mina)	<i>PLT. NOEL BERNABE</i> Chief of Police
COMELEC	<i>LUCILLE MAY P. YAP</i> Municipal COMELEC Registrar
POPCOM	JERA MAE L. ALOJADO PPO Local Population Program Officer 1
DepEd High School	<i>ANGELINE A. SUBANG</i> Principal IV
DepED Elementary	<i>BIMBO S. CASQUITE</i> District Supervisor
Bureau of Fire Protection	<i>SFO1 JINNY PAPA</i> <i>CHIEF - Mina BFP</i>



MINA...
TODAY!!!
(ANNEXES)



MINA, IN AERIAL VIEW





MUNICIPAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY



MUNICIPAL FOOD TERMINAL



BUSINESS ONE STOP SHOP



MUNICIPAL LANDMARK

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



MUNICIPAL HEROES' SHRINE



MDRRMO OPERATION CENTER



SB OFFICE AND BOSS



MUNICIPAL PNP HEADQUARTERS

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



MINA SKILLS TRAINING CENTER



MARAGTAS RECREATION CENTER



MARAGTAS RECREATION CENTER

MINA SPORTS AND CULTURAL CENTER



MINA CRISIS CENTER



BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION HEADQUARTERS



MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



RURAL HEALTH UNIT AND
CHILDBIRTH AND MATERNITY



LIGA NG MGA
BARANGAY

MINA VETERANS LANDMARK



MUNICIPAL PLAZA AND
GRANDSTAND

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



MINA PARISH CHURCH



MINA PUBLIC MARKET



MINA SENIOR CITIZENS' BUILDING

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



MINA MUNICIPAL HALL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES



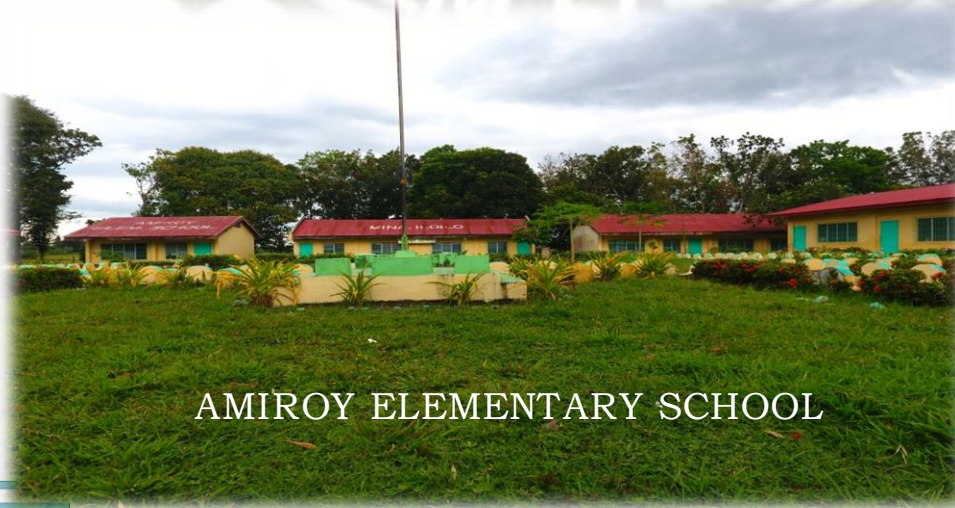
MINA DISTRICT ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS



ABAT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



AGMANAPHAO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



AMIROY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



BADIANGAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



ARMADA-PELAEZ MEMORIAL
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



NASIRUM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



YUGOT PRIMARY SCHOOL



TIPOLO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



MINA CENTRAL SCHOOL

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



MINA NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



BARANGAY HALLS



ABAT MULTI-PURPOSE HALL



AGMANAPHAO BARANGAY HALL



AMIROY BARANGAY HALL

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



CABALABAGUAN BARANGAY HALL



BANGAC BARANGAY HALL



GUIBUANGAN BARANGAY HALL



JANIPA-AN EAST BARANGAY HALL



CAPUL-AN BARANGAY HALL



DALA BARANGAY HALL



NAUMUAN BARANGAY HALL

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



JANIPA-AN WEST BARANGAY HALL



TIPOLO BARANGAY HALL



TUMAY BARANGAY HALL



YUGOT MULTI-PURPOSE HALL



BADIANGAN BARANGAY HALL

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2021

Municipality of Mina



TOLARUCAN MULTI-PURPOSE HALL



SINGAY BARANGAY HALL



TALIBONG GRANDE BARANGAY HALL



NASIRUM BARANGAY HALL



MINA EAST BARANGAY HALL



MINA WEST BARANGAY HALL