

Protective Services

The local police and the fire fighting force primarily undertake the protective services and maintenance of peace, order and public safety. There are 34 PNP officers and 13 firemen in 2015. There are also barangay tanods stationed and mobilized in all barangays supporting the local police force in maintaining peace and order in the locality. In terms of building and facilities for protective services, a police station is located beside the public market, a fire station beside the Municipal Health Office, and a municipal jail at the municipal hall. To facilitate the delivery of services and provide immediate action when circumstances demands, the local police force is equipped with two patrol vehicles and the firefighters are equipped with two fire trucks.

In 2015, there were 33 index crimes and 132 non-index crimes reported and the crime incidence per 10,000 population is at 6.05 for index crimes and 24.21 for non-index crimes. The total crime incidence is 30.27. The crime solution efficiency of the PNP is 91% while the crime clearance is efficiency is at 92%. There were no fire incidents reported from 2013 to 2015. In terms of illegal drugs, there were 379 drug surrenderers in 2016. One violent incident related to insurgency was documented in 2015.

Income, Expenditure and Employment

The annual average family income is estimated to be P 162,000 in 2012 while the annual family expenditure is P 144,000. The

annual inflation rate is 0.9 while the consumer price index is 148.9 in 2015.

The employment rate in 2012 is 92.8% while the labor force participation rate is at 60.5%. Of the documented 15,259 gainful workers in 2010, 39.08% are laborers and unskilled workers, 19.95% are farmers, 9.05% are trade and related workers, 7.67% are either government or non-government organization workers, managers, proprietors and supervisors while 7.44% are service and sales workers. In terms of place of work, 90% of gainful workers works in the same municipality, 2% works in a different municipality, 5% in a different province while 3% works in a foreign country. By major kind of business or industry, most of Irosin's gainful workers or 46% are employed in agriculture, followed by 13% that are in wholesale and retail trade, 9% are in construction, 7% are in transportation and 5% are in activities of households as employers. By class of workers, 50% of gainful workers worked for private business/enterprise/farm, 30% are self-employed without any paid employee, 9% worked for government, 6% worked without any pay in own family farm or business while 4% worked for private households.

Housing

A total of 9,913 households were recorded in the municipality in 2007 and there are 9,846 occupied housing units. This translates to a ratio of 1.007 household per occupied housing unit. The ratio of population per occupied housing unit is 5.071. For the same censal year, there are estimated 163

unacceptable housing units and 121 makeshift housing units. An estimated 3.18% of housing units are in need of tenure improvement. Also, 13.7% of housing units are made up of makeshift materials and therefore needs structural improvement. In terms of tenurial status of the 10,447 housing units in 2010, 85.87% are owned/being amortized, 9.53% are rent-free with consent of the owner, 2.7% are rented while 0.47% are rent-free without the consent of owner.

The local populace and migrants from neighboring towns and provinces have encroached upon easements along the roads and rivers. Bacolod has the most numbers of informal settlers followed by San Julian and San Juan. Settlers have occupied vacant lots owned by private landowners, the land of Roman Catholic Church, road and river easements and even irrigation canals.

Population growth and displaced households pushes the housing sub-sector to a critical situation. Irosin has a deficiency of 1,031 dwelling units in 2015. The backlog covers the 74 units doubled-up households, the displaced households that need to be relocated as they are in risk areas (761 units), public lands (180 units) and road easements (16 units). Add to this backlog is the cumulative total of 1,350 units that are needed for future population growth up to 2024. The total summary of new units needed up to the year 2024 is estimated to be 2,381.

The first government socialized housing project was the BLISS Project implemented during the late 1970s located in barangay Monbon with 50 beneficiaries. Another private socialized housing is a subdivision in barangay Tabon-tabon. A Gawad Kalinga housing project was also developed in barangay Salvacion with 20 units already turned over to beneficiaries and alongside of this is the Core Shelter Assistance Program with 50 housing beneficiaries. Another site under development is a NHA resettlement project in barangay Salvacion with an area of 10 hectares with 750 potential housing units.

Education

Irosin has complete learning institutions from preparatory to college education. There are 31 public elementary schools, three public high schools, one private school with elementary and high school level and one private college. The public elementary schools in the Irosin district is comprised of one central school, 27 elementary schools and three primary schools dispersed in all 28 barangays of the municipality. These school sites are mainly located in the built-up areas of urban and rural barangays and have an aggregate land area of about 22 hectares.

Of the total 9,664 public ES enrollment in SY 2012-2013, 22% or 2,106 were enrolled in ICS, 781 students were in Gabao ES, 572 in Monbon ES, 568 in Patag ES and 500 in Carriedo ES. The smallest in terms of enrollment are Cawayan ES with 87 students, San Isidro ES with 119 students and 123 students each in BLISS PS, San Agustin PS, Severino Fortes ES and San Isidro ES. The male to female ratio of enrollees in public ES is 117 males for every 100 females.

Among the 31 public ES, only ICS has a laboratory and a shop, only six has a school library and only two has a school clinic. Six of the public ES has no playground. There are 255 public ES classrooms made of permanent construction materials and many are still in good condition. There are 32 classrooms considered to be dilapidated. The total classroom to student ratio is 1:38 which is higher than the national standard of 1:35.

There are 272 public ES teachers in SY 2012-2013 and the total teacher-student ratio is 1:36. The public ES with highest

teacher-student ratio are BLISS PS and Severino Fortes ES with 1:62, Liang ES with 1:58 and Carriedo ES with 1:50. Conversely, the public ES with low teacher-student ratio are Cawayan ES with 1:22, Buenavista ES with 1:24, Casini ES with 1:27, Sto. Domingo ES with 1:28 and Monbon ES with 1:29.

The three public high schools of Irosin are Gallanosa NHS at San Pedro, the Gabao NHS and the Irosin North HS at Tinampo. Gallanosa NHS has the highest share of enrollment with 3,785 students or 76% of the total public HS students in SY 2012-2013 which is 5,001. Enrolled in Gabao NHS are 814 students and 402 in Irosin North HS. The male to female ratio of enrollees in public HS is 98 males for every 100 females.

Among the three public high schools, only Gallanosa NHS has complete facilities. Gabao NHS and Irosin NHS has no laboratory, shop and clinic. There are a total of 76 public HS classrooms and the total classroom-student ratio is 1:66 which is very high compared to the 1:40 national standard. The classroom-student ratio of Gabao NHS is 1:48, Gallanosa NHS is 1:73 and Irosin North HS is 1:57. There are 131 public HS teachers and the total teacher to student ratio is 1:38.

The Holy Spirit Academy of Irosin is located in Bacolod in a 5.117 hectare school site. The private school has elementary and secondary levels and the enrollment in SY 2012-2013 is 255 students in elementary and 381 in high school. There are 7 classrooms and 9 teachers in elementary with a classroom-student ratio of 1:36 and teacher-student ratio of 1:28. In the high school level, there are 8 classrooms and 13 teachers and a classroom-student ratio of 1:48 and teacher-student ratio of 1:29.

The only tertiary school in the municipality is the Veritas College of Irosin with campus beside the parish church in San Julian with an estimated area of 0.656 hectares. The courses offered in VCI are education (elementary and secondary), business administration, agricultural technology, computer

science, information technology and criminology. In SY 2012-2013, VCI has 1,893 enrollees with a gender ratio of 57 males for 100 females. The number of classrooms of VCI is 19 and there are 60 teachers.

The enrollment participation rate in SY 2013-2014 is 93% for those in the elementary age group of 6 to 12 years old are going to school. There are 592 documented elementary school age children that are not going to school. In the secondary level, the enrollment participation rate of age group 13 to 16 years old in the same school year is 64%. There are 1,787 documented secondary level aged children that are not going to school. The SY 2012-2013 Cohort Survival Rate is 69% in public ES, for Gallanosa NHS is 69%, for Gabao NHS is 82.71% and 86.5% for Irosin North HS. The Drop-out Rate or the proportion of students who left school during the school year or did not enroll in the succeeding year is 1% in public ES, 5.19% in Gallanosa NHS, 3.19% in Gabao NHS and 0.49% in Irosin North HS.

In terms of exposure to hazards, Casini ES, Salvacion ES and San Isidro ES are sited in areas highly susceptible to landslides. Schools located in frequently flooded areas are Tulay ES of Bagsangan and Buenavista ES, and nearest the volcanic danger zone is Cogon ES.

Health

The Municipal Health Office (MHO) directly provides basic health services to the people covering primary health care such as maternal and child care, family planning, nutrition, immunization program, micronutrient supplementation, communicable and non-communicable disease control services,

dental care services, environmental sanitation and health education. The Rural Health Units of the municipality are composed of one Main Health Center and nine Barangay Health Stations (BHS). The Main Health Center (MHC) serves the whole municipality and is under administrative and technical supervision of the LGU. The MHC is a Basic Emergency Maternal and Obstetrical New Born Care (BEMONC) facility and complies to PhilHealth accreditation standards for OPB package, maternity care package and TB-DOTS package. The MHC is located in the urban center at San Juan in a two-storey building with a four-bed capacity.

Health human resources of the MHO is composed of one medical doctor, two nurses, nine rural health midwives, one medical technologist, one rural sanitary inspector, one dentist and one dental aide. The pool of volunteers composed of 270 Barangay Health Workers (BHWs), 184 Women Health Teams and 54 Barangay Nutrition Scholars assists the LGU medical personnel in the delivery of community health services.

Irosin is the host of the Irosin District Hospital (IDH) which is located in San Pedro in a one hectare lot. The IDH is a 25-bed capacity Secondary Care District Hospital providing definitive care in the four basic specialties of namely medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics. The specialties are not departmentalized and the hospital has administrative and ancillary radiology, pharmacy, dietary and laboratory services. Medical health personnel of the IDH include six doctors, 12 nurses and seven midwives.

Irosin General Hospital (IGH) is a newly established private infirmary located at Buenavista near the urban center. Services provided by the 11-bed capacity hospital are general medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology and minor surgery. Ancillary services are laboratory, pharmacy and radiology. The IGH has 11 doctors, five nurses and one midwife.

There are five medical clinics, one dental clinic and one optical clinic registered and operating in the municipality and all are located in the urban center. The nearest tertiary level hospitals are located at Sorsogon City namely Dr. Fernando B. Duran, Sr. Memorial Hospital and the Sorsogon Medical Mission Group Hospital and Health Services Cooperative.

The health and nutrition status of the municipality has improved over the years. Incidence of malnutrition is at 12.64% among 0-5 years old and 13.78% among 6-12 years old children in 2015. Among other health development indicator is infant mortality rate is 12.4% in 2014, child mortality rate is 8.9% in 2013, and 0% maternal mortality rate in the past two years. A total of 99% of births in the municipality are delivered in health facilities in 2015. The under-five immunization rate in 2016 was 67%.

Eight of the ten leading cause of death in 2013 are non-communicable in etiology. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cardiovascular diseases, cancer, septicemia and diabetes are the leading non-communicable diseases. The lingering problem on infectious diseases like tuberculosis and pneumonia is still evident as they ranked 7th and 8th in the leading causes of death in 2013 and 1st and 7th in 2012. Deaths from external cause are from accidents which ranked 6th in 2013 and 3rd in 2012.

Four of the ten leading cause of morbidity of all ages in 2013 are non-communicable and four are infectious diseases. Hypertension, intestinal parasitism, asthma and urinary tract infection are the leading non-communicable disease. Infectious diseases like acute respiratory infection, acute gastroenteritis, pneumonia and tuberculosis ranked 1st, 6th 7th and 8th respectively. Three of the leading causes of morbidity namely intestinal parasitism, skin problem and acute

gastroenteritis can be attributed to sanitary conditions.

The rise in non-communicable diseases along with the existing prevalence of infectious diseases indicates that Irosin has a double burden of disease. This disease pattern indicates that even as degenerative diseases and other lifestyle-related illnesses are increasing, communicable diseases are still widely prevalent.