



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Tarlac
Municipality of Victoria

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

2020

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V ISION

Maunlad na Victoria

A town in the Heart of Central Luzon, with multi-sectoral opportunities, healthy and discipline citizenry, anchored on sustainable and holistic development, with transparent governance.

M ISSION

To provide adequately the actual needs of the citizenry, through the extraction of the economic potentials of the Municipality and utilization of technologies in supporting the development directions of the Local Government.

HISTORY

“Only through History that we learn of the failures of the past; apply the remedy to the present; and predict the necessities of the future.”

- ANONYMOUS

The establishment of Victoria as a community may be traced back in the mid 1800's when the Spanish regime started to expand north from Manila. It almost happened at the same time when Porac and Florida Blanca (now part of Pampanga) and Tarlac (now Tarlac city) were formed. In the mid 1800's people started to settle around the swamp or wetland in search for a place where food is abundant. By 1849 houses and pockets of communities were deriving subsistence from the wetland. The biggest sitio was Namitinan which became part of the earliest barrio formed in 1852 called San Vicente de Canarum. The name was derived from the wetland called Canarum Lake. Not until the signing of the decree by the Spanish Governor General Manuel Crespo on March 28, 1855, that the barrio San Vicente de Canarum was separated from Tarlac to form an independent pueblo named Victoria. The name was used to highlight the victorious battle of the faithful followers of Queen Isabela of Spain over their European enemies.

Traces of its Spanish history may still be seen in the well preserved municipal building, several old houses depicting Spanish architecture and various edifices that were built more than a hundred years ago.

PEOPLE & CULTURE

The settlements that mushroomed in Victoria and the rest of Tarlac province happened at the same time the Ilocanos moved southward while the Kapampangans migrated northward in search for land back in the 16th to the 19th Century. Today Victoria is a melting pot for Kapampangans and Ilocanos. The former are mostly found in the western part of the town while the latter mostly live on the eastern portion. Despite the two prevailing languages, which are Ilocano and Tagalog, the latter is the common language.

The Municipality of Victoria prides itself as the source of prominent leaders of Tarlac. Candido Guiam, Jr., who is considered as the Father of Tarlac Province is the father of Hon. Mayor Candido Guiam III, the former Mayor of Victoria. Gov. Victor Yap, the former Governor of the Province was a former Vice-Mayor, while his father, Jose Yap once served as a Mayor of this municipality. Also, former Congresswoman , the incumbent Governor Susan Yap comes from this town. Presently, Hon. Marvin T. Silao is the incumbent Mayor of Victoria.

Being an agricultural town, festivals, fiestas and practices are directly linked with farming. Food, recipes and delicacies reflect the major crops being produced. Rice cakes such as *suman*, *kakanin*, *patupat*, *palitaw* and *tupig* are among the native delicacies that had been passed on from generation to generation. In San Andres and Sta. Lucia, customary farming equipments such as the *kabyawan* (sugar mill) and the *ulnas* (carabao-driven cart) are still preserved as part of the community heritage.

GEOGRAPHICAL SIZE AND LOCATION

The Municipality of Victoria is geographically located in the most-eastern part of Tarlac Province. It is bounded by the Municipalities of Guimba and Licab, Nueva Ecija in the East, the City of Tarlac in the West, the municipalities of Gerona and Pura, Tarlac in the North, and the municipality of La Paz in the South (See Figure 1).

Victoria is 14 kilometers from Tarlac City and can



be reached in an approximately twenty-five to thirty minutes drive through the concretely-paved provincial road directed to the Mc Arthur National High Way. The town, which is approximately 130 kilometers from Metro Manila, is easily accessible from Manila through the Subic-Capaz-Tarlac Expressway (SCTEX) towards the North (MPDO Profile, 2015).



Figure 1: Location Map of the Study

Land Area Distribution per Barangay and Population Density

The Municipality's entire territory is divided and its populace distributed among twenty six (26) barangays. For purposes of orientation and planning, the following barangay clusters are used:

- Southern Victoria - 6 barangays with an area of 3,205.24 hectares
- Western Victoria - 5 barangays with an area of 2,663.86 hectares
- Eastern Victoria - 4 barangays with an area of 2,896.98 hectares
- Northern Victoria - 4 barangays with an area of 1,712.56 hectares
- Central Victoria - 7 barangays with an area of 1,382.43 hectares

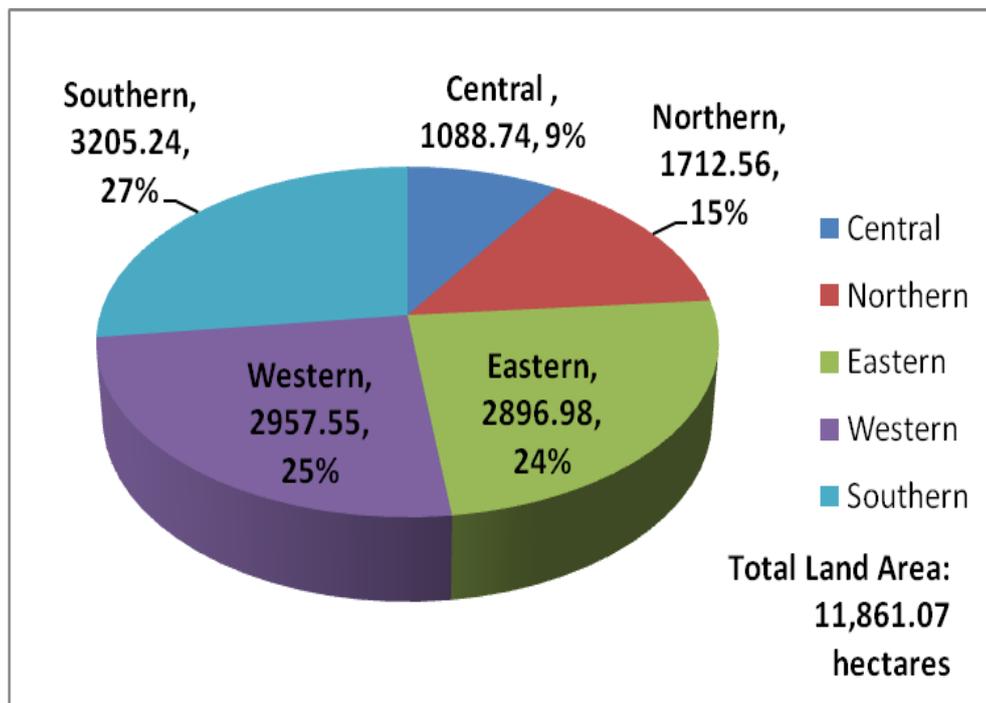
Nineteen (19) of these barangays are considered rural and the seven (7) centrally located barangays are classified to be urban. Table 2 shows the distribution of land area per barangay and its clusters, households' population and relative population-land density.

Table 1: Land Area Distribution per Barangay Cluster and Population Density

Barangays/Clusters	Land Area	HH Population	Population Density	% of land to Municipality
Southern	(3,205.24)	(2,722)	(3.81)	(27.02)
Cruz	624.94	489	3.19	5.27
Balayang	809.28	852	4.21	6.82
Palacpalac	798.91	438	2.37	6.74
Batangbatang	176.87	361	7.48	1.49
Cabuluan	254.16	350	5.34	2.14
Lalapac	541.07	581	4.11	4.56
Western	(2,663.86)	(2,925)	(5.47)	(22.45)
Baculong	785.61	1070	5.52	6.62
Maluid	686.04	806	4.39	5.78
San Andres	540.82	579	4.47	4.56
San Francisco	302.13	420	5.33	2.55
San Jacinto	349.26	850	9.14	2.94

Eastern	(2,896.98)	(2,041)	(3.04)	(24.42)
Canarem	897.88	571	2.44	7.57
Calibungan	691.57	618	3.76	5.83
Mangolago	787.20	648	2.99	6.64
Masalasa	520.33	443	3.20	4.39
Northern	(1,712.56)	(2,014)	(5.68)	(14.44)
Balbaloto	318.01	508	6.49	2.68
Bangar	437.92	590	4.97	3.69
Bantog	528.26	485	4.18	4.45
San Agustin	428.37	703	7.67	3.61
Central	(1,382.43)	(3,979)	(15.06)	(11.66)
Bulo	293.69	469	8.91	2.48
San Fernando	157.90	620	20.41	1.33
San Gavino	52.90	559	49.34	0.45
San Nicolas	71.56	442	41.20	0.60
San Vicente	208.67	459	10.57	1.76
Sta. Barbara	499.30	1,101	11.01	4.21
Sta. Lucia	98.41	329	17.47	0.83
TOTAL	11,861.07			99.99

Figure 3: Land Area Distribution by Cluster, Municipality of Victoria



CLIMATE

The climate of the Municipality falls under the commonly experienced condition of the country in general--- wet and dry season. These two distinct seasons are determined by the amount of rainfall received and measured throughout the year. Dry season having relatively light rainfall is expected from mid June to mid October. The coolest period of the temperature is reached during the span of December to February. The warmest climate on the one hand, considered as the summer season is susceptible from March to May.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

Victoria has a total population of 66,855 as of 2019 projected from 2015 census of the Philippine Statistics Authority. It accounts to about 5.03% of the whole province of Tarlac. The following table (Table 2.) summarizes the population distribution in every barangay.

Table 2
Population Distribution per Barangay
(2017 projected from 2015 PSA)
Victoria, Tarlac

Barangays		2019
Urban Barangays		
1	San Fernando (Pob.)	3,246
2	San Gavino (Pob.)	2,379
3	San Nicolas (Pob.)	2,791
4	San Vicente	2,188
5	Santa Barbara	5,432
6	Santa Lucia (Pob.)	1,561
Subtotal		17,397

Rural Barangays		
1	Baculong	4,213
2	Balayang	3,394
3	Balbaloto	2,002
4	Bangar	2,508
5	Bantog	2,385
6	Batangbatang	1,542
7	Bulo	2,472
8	Cabuluan	1,431
9	Calibungan	2,367
10	Canarem	2,350
11	Cruz	1,921
12	Lalapac	2,399
13	Maluid	3,397
14	Mangolago	2,790
15	Masalasa	1,849
16	Palacpalac	1,754
17	San Agustin	3,394
18	San Andres	2,227
19	San Francisco	1,728
20	San Jacinto	3,561
Subtotal		49,484
Total		66,855

From the summarized table above, approximately 17,397 individuals (31.48 % of the total population of Victoria) are residing and could be found in the *poblacion* district where majority of the government establishments and activities and commercial district is located. On the one hand, a combined population of 49,484 (or 68.52% of the total population) comprises the rural areas where farming activities are prevalent.

The Municipal population growth rate follows an arithmetic geometric increase of 1.64% per year, and is still in line with the provincial population average growth rate of 1.80%.

S OCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

EMPLOYMENT

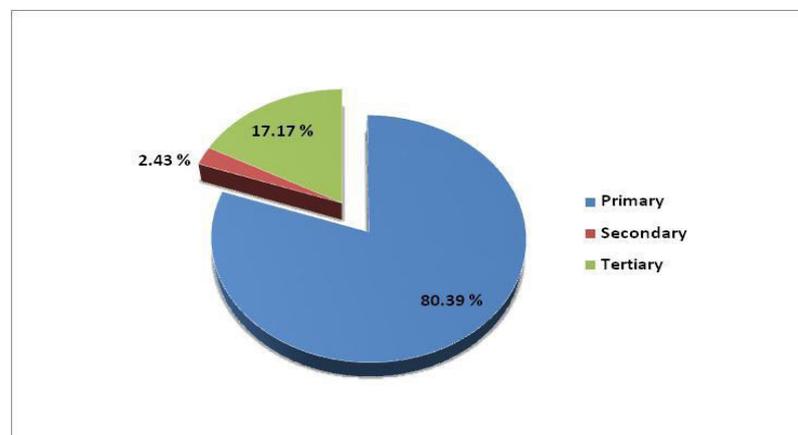
Table 3. Employment Distribution by Type of Industry, Victoria: 2015

Industry	Employment	Percentage Share
PRIMARY (80.39%)		
Agriculture	5,269	71.43%
Fisheries	661	8.96%
SECONDARY (2.43%)		
Manufacturing	179	2.43%
TERTIARY (17.17 %)		
Agro-Industrial (Farm and poultry supply)	172	2.33%
Services	698	9.46%
Commerce	169	2.29%
Transport, Communication and storage	50	0.68%
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	59	0.80%
Others	119	1.61%
TOTAL	7,376	100%

Source: Combined records from Municipal Agriculture's Office (MAO) and 2015 Business Permits, Municipal Treasurer's Office

The data shows that farming is the primary source of income, and this is not surprising given that the geographical attributes of the municipality features about 90 percent of agricultural lands. Tertiary services form the second largest block with 17.17 percent. In general, those under this sector are engaged in occupations like vendors, tricycle/pedicab drivers, among others.

Figure 1: Employment Ratio per Sector, Victoria: 2015



Secondary services rank the lowest since manufacturing industries minimally operate within the locality. Only three manufacturing industries are notable -- one is the hats and bags manufacturing located at Brgy. Baculong employing a good number of workers. Its quality products are

now being exported to other countries. Another is the garment industry in Brgy. Bulo and the other one is the sash factory in Brgy. San Fernando that produces home furniture made of wood, wood crafts and decors.

The total employment of Victoria totals to 7,376 where 80.39 % are involved in the agricultural sector.

EDUCATION

The possibility of a high level of literacy in the Municipality is aggravated by the fact that complete primary and elementary schools were already established in different *barangays* of the town. The following table lists down the various schools that are to be found in Victoria.

Table 4
List of Established Educational Institutions
Victoria Tarlac

Name of School	District	Location
PREPARATORY (4-6 yrs old)		
1. Methodist	Private	Brgy. San Nicolas, Victoria, Tarlac
2. Progress	Private	Brgy. San Gavino, Victoria, Tarlac
3. Rosebelle Academy	Private	Brgy. Baculong, Victoria, Tarlac
4. Victoria Catholic School	Private	Brgy. Santa Lucia, Victoria, Tarlac
5. Cc Smart Kids Inc.	Private	Brgy. San Nicolas, Victoria, Tarlac
6. Primestart Montessori Inc.	Private	Brgy. San Gavino, Victoria, Tarlac
ELEMENTARY (7-12 yrs old)		
1. Don Casimiro Tañedo Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Baculong, Victoria, Tarlac
2. Balayang Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Balayang, Victoria, Tarlac
3. Balbaloto Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Balbaloto, Victoria, Tarlac
4. Bangar Elementary School	Victoria East District	Brgy. Bangar, Victoria, Tarlac
5. Bantog Elementary School	Victoria East District	Brgy. Bantog, Victoria, Tarlac
6. Batangbatang Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Batangbatang, Victoria, Tarlac
7. Bulo Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Bulo, Victoria, Tarlac
8. Cabuluan Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Cabuluan, Victoria, Tarlac
9. Calibungan Elementary School	Victoria East District	Brgy. Calibungan, Victoria, Tarlac
10. Canarem Elementary School	Victoria East District	Brgy. Canarem, Victoria, Tarlac
11. Cruz Elementary School	Victoria East District	Brgy. Cruz, Victoria, Tarlac
12. Gabaldon Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Gabaldon, Victoria, Tarlac
13. Lalapac Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Lalapac, Victoria, Tarlac

14. Maluid Cabrera Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Maluid,Victoria, Tarlac
15. Mangolago Elementary School	Victoria East District	Brgy. Mangolago,Victoria, Tarlac
16. Masalasa Elementary School	Victoria East District	Brgy. Masalasa,Victoria, Tarlac
17. Palacpalac Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. Palacpalac,Victoria, Tarlac
18. San Agustin Elementary School	Victoria East District	Brgy. San Agustin,Victoria, Tarlac
19. San Andres Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. San Andres,Victoria, Tarlac
20. San Jacinto Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. San Jacinto,Victoria, Tarlac
21. San Francisco Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. San Francisco,Victoria, Tarlac
22. Victoria Catholic School	Private	Brgy. Santa Lucia,Victoria, Tarlac
23. Victoria East Central Elementary School	Victoria East District	Brgy. Santa Barbara ,Victoria, Tarlac
24. Victoria West Central Elementary School	Victoria West District	Brgy. San Nicolas,Victoria, Tarlac
SECONDARY (13-16 yrs old)		
1. Macabulos Memorial High School	Private	Brgy. San Fernando,Victoria, Tarlac
2. Victoria National High School	Victoria	Brgy. San Gavino,Victoria, Tarlac
3. Victoria National High School Balayang Annex	Victoria	Brgy. San Gavino,Victoria, Tarlac
4. Victoria National High School Calibungan Annex	Victoria	Brgy. Calibungan,Victoria, Tarlac
5. Victoria Catholic School	Private	Brgy. Santa Lucia,Victoria, Tarlac
6. Rosebelle Academy	Private	Brgy. Baculong,Victoria, Tarlac

Educational institutions in the town are well-established in every Barangay (elementary education in particular). A recently granted “national status”, Victoria High School, caters to more or less three thousand students in the town. Some other secondary schools (Victoria Catholic and Macabulos) are actively catering to the secondary level education of the youths.

ECONOMY

Farming/Agricultural activity is the major economic industry and source of income among households in Victoria. Other economic activities active in the area is livestock production, poultry supply, fishpond raising, family businesses and others. At present 27 recognized industrial activities are operating in the town consist of cono/rice mills, knitting and garments, piggery, poultry and factory. The total land area active in industrial activities comprise a total area of 30.25 hectares or 0.27%.

The Municipal Public Market with its strict implementation of its rules regarding space rental had returned an increased remittances to the Municipal treasury. Newly

structured grocery stores and wholesale stores are mushrooming in the corners and beside the Public Market, contributing to the growing income of the municipality.

Rate of employment is high which accounts to almost 70% of the total labor force. Unemployment problem is being treated through conducting livelihood trainings in communities, especially in the rural areas. To date, there are already 7,275 or 61.9% household heads that have undergone and participated in the Municipality's initiative of livelihood training programs.

AGRICULTURE

Victoria, being located in the low land area of the province is contained in Tarlac's bulk of agricultural activity. Approximately 10,666.20 hectares of land or equivalent to 95.66% of the total land area is being tilled for agricultural activities.

Among these agricultural activities include crop production with almost 6,326 household heads as farmers. *Palay* is the main crop produced while other crops as *mongo*, sugar cane and corn are interchangeably planted. Other agricultural activities are livestock production and poultry supply.

The use of mixed organic and chemical fertilizer and pest control is prevalent but pure organic is the one being endorsed by the office of the Municipal Agriculturist. Both modern and traditional facilities in farming are in use. Livelihood training for the farmers is regularly held for increased crop productivity.

HEALTH

The Municipality of Victoria is composed of 26 Barangays. For their health care, the municipality is divided into two health centers: Rural Health Unit- I covering 16 Barangays (Bulo, Balayang, Cruz, Maluid, San Jacinto, Cabuluan, San Andres, San Fernando, San Francisco, San Nicolas, Lalapac, Batangbatang, San Gavino, Sta. Lucia, Palacpalac and Baculong) and Rural Health Unit- II covering the remaining 10 barangays (Balbaloto, Bangar, Bantog, Calibungan, Canarem, Mangolago, Masalasa, San Agustin, San Vicente and Santa Barbara).

Aside from the two RHUs, there are other private medical and dental clinics available to the people. Among these are: Valdez Medical Clinic, Dimacali Medical

Clinic, Alzate Medical Clinic, Ganiban Medical Clinic, Victorino Medical Clinic, Micu-Lying-in Maternity Clinic and Gacula Dental Clinic.

Basically, the RHUs are generally concerned with general consultation, maternal and child Health Care, Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), Under Five Clinic, Nutrition Program, Control of Accute Respiratory Infections (CARI), Control of Diarrheal Diseases, Family Planning, National Tuberculosis Program, Rabies Control Program, Dengue Control program, Leprosy Control Program, Sanitation Program, Diabetes Mellitus Program, Dental Services, Laboratory Services and Birthing Station.

Among the leading causes of Mortality are Bronchopneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Myocardial Infarction, Cancer and Hypertension. In 2006 report, it was recorded that a total of 384 were born (206 males, and 178 females).

Primary health care of the town is performing well because of their accessibility to patients. Financial assistance is also offered including the “PhilHealth ng Masa” program of the national government. With these initiatives, the municipality of Victoria is bringing closer to the people the basic health care they primarily need.

I**NFRASTRUCTURES**

LAND USE AND TENURE

Roughly ninety-five percent (95.66%) of the total land area of the town is generally used in farming or agricultural activities. Built-up areas are mostly gathered along the roads and within the town proper or *poblacion*.

Built-up areas are distributed in the following uses:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Institutional
- Open Space
- Road Networks

The above mentioned built-up areas have an aggregate area of 483.8 hectares constituting 4.07% of the total land area. The general pattern of built up areas follows the

ribbon-type of development where residential, commercial and other urban establishments are mostly found along major roads and intersections.

ROAD NETWORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

Provincial road is built to access the neighboring city of Tarlac and other municipalities. Municipal and Barangay roads on the one hand are generally farm-to-market infrastructures. The road network of the town is approximately 153.82 km., characterized as follows:

Table 5: Existing Roads by Type of Classification

Road Classification	Total Road Length (km)	General Type of Pavement		
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Earth Fill/Gravel (km)
National	45.19	45.19	0	0
Provincial	10.04	7.29	0	0
Municipal	98.59	52.06	8.21	38.32
Total	153.82	104.54	8.86	40.42

Source: MPDO

IRRIGATION

Records from the Department of Agriculture show that the total land area planted to Agricultural crops is estimated to be 9,558.44 hectares. With this figure, 2,495.03 hectares or 26.10% are rain-fed and are to be found in upland areas. About 6,649.02 hectares constituting 69.56% is being irrigated by water pumps.

The Municipality had provided a total number of water pumps of about 2,409 units. Through these water pumps, the farmers can increase their cropping patterns from first up to third cropping per year.

WATER FACILITIES

The most common source of water supply at present in the municipality is its ground water and developing springs. The types of existing water system are the shallow/deep wells found in all barangays. This type of water system is used by all barangay residents to obtain water for laundering, drinking, bathing and other domestic uses.

Table 6: Level I Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served, 2018

Name of Substation	No. of Household	Shallow Well			Deep Well		
		No.	HH Served		No.	HH Served	
			Owned	Shared		Owned	Shared
Baculong	-	-	483	138	-	207	105
Balayang	868	-	253	615	-	218	650
Balbaloto	516	-	-	-	-	402	114
Bangar	546	-	49	-	-	400	97
Bantog	600	400	400	-	200	200	-
BatangBatang	35	-	168	152	-	-	35
Bulo	574	-	40	10	-	500	20
Cabuluan	365	-	281	-	-	31	48
Calibungan	651	-	98	42	-	88	52
Canarem	597	-	173	332	-	52	166
Cruz	429	-	-	-	-	54	365
Lalapac	550	-	-	-	-	418	134
Maluid	668	-	-	-	-	656	12
Mangolago	635	-	40	385	-	30	180
Masalasa	425	-	370	18	-	14	391
PalacPalac	459	-	18	23	-	157	105
San Agustin	860	-	524	130	-	180	26
San Andres	529	-	405	36	-	44	7
San Fernando	731	-	13	-	-	58	77
San Francisco	-	-	246	68	-	-	-
San Gavino	-	-	18	2	-	38	31
San Jacinto	-	-	282	110	-	150	210
San Nicolas	-	-	517	-	-	-	123
San Vicente	528	-	200	132	-	100	96
Sta. Barbara	1214	-	800	300	-	80	34
Sta. Lucia	-	-	1	1	-	-	5

Source: Barangay Record 2019

Table 7: Level III Local Waterworks System by Type and Number of Consumers and Average Water Consumption, 2018

Name of Barangays Served	Type of Consumer							
	Domestic		Commercial		Industrial		Others	
	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption						
San Fernando	441	8,713	13	238	-	-	-	-

Sta. Lucia	257	5,168	0	0	-	-	-	-
San Nicolas	407	9,039	29	695	-	-	-	-
San Vicente	272	5,674	3	62	-	-	-	-
Sta. Barbara	510	9,070	9	188	-	-	-	-
San Gavino	409	8,004	67	2,195	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,296	45,668	121	3,378	-	-	-	-

Source: Balibago Waterworks System

Balibago Waterworks System is lone private company that provides water supply in some areas in the municipality of Victoria. Its office is located at barangay Balibago, Tarlac City and provides Level III water system in some area in the Municipality as shown in the table above.

The Balibago Waterworks System serves about 2,296 in Domestic consumer and 121 in Commercial consumer in different barangays as shown in the table above. The other households relay in using portable shallow/deep wells.

Table 8: Water Distribution Line, 2018

Name of Substation	Ownership	Water Pipeline Diameter	Type of Pipe Material	Year Established	Physical Condition
Pump 1 - San Fernando	PPP	100mm & 75mm	pvc pipe	2015 Total pipe replacement	Fair
Pump 2 - Sta. Barbara	PPP	150mm, 100mm & 75mm	pvc pipe	2015 Total pipe replacement	Fair

The water distribution line is divided into two type of existing source substation of water supply which are the Pump 1 substation located at Brgy. San Fernando and the Pump 2 substation located at Brgy. Sta. Barbara; owned through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) contract since 2014.

POWER AND ELECTRIFICATION

Table 9: Number of Connections by Type of Users and Average Consumption for the Past Four Years

Name of Substation	Y1 (2015)		
	No. of connections	KW	%
Residential	164,859	12,789,612	73.00%

Name of Substation	Y1 (2015)		
	No. of connections	KW	%
Commercial	4,309	1,513,893	9.00%
Industrial	309	2,127,770	12.00%
Institutional	-	-	-
Other: Public Buildings/ Facilities; Street Lights	6,828	1,040,141	6.00%
Total	176,305	17,471,416	100.00%

Name of Substation	Y2 (2016)		
	No. of connections	KW	%
Residential	162,574	13,600,861	73%
Commercial	4,037	1,525,885.00	8%
Industrial	327	2,404,310.00	13%
Institutional	-	-	-
Other: Public Buildings/ Facilities; Street Lights	6,562	1,096,029	6%
Total	173,500	18,627,085	100%

Name of Substation	Y3 (2017)		
	No. of connections	KW	%
Residential	178,378	15,413,197	70.40%
Commercial	3,766	1,701,939	7.77%
Industrial	348	3,339,416	15.25%
Institutional	-	-	-
Other: Public Buildings/ Facilities; Street Lights	7,438	1,438,273	6.56%
Total	189,930	21,892,825	100%

Name of Substation	Y4 (2018)		
	No. of connections	KW	%
Residential	138,801	12,444,698	63%
Commercial	2,993	1,378,533	7%
Industrial	282	3,339,416	23%

Name of Substation	Y4 (2018)		
	No. of connections	KW	%
Institutional	-	-	-
Other: Public Buildings/ Facilities; Street Lights	5,777	1,386,555	7%
Total	147,133	19,754,992	100%

Source: MPDO

Table 9 indicates the total number of connections and average consumption of electricity for the past four (4) years that was being served in the Municipality of Victoria.

Year 2017 recorded the highest number of connections with total of **189,930 with an average** consumption of **21,892,825** kilowatt (kW). Users from residential areas have highest consumption with a total of 15,413,197 kW from 178,378 connections. Connections from commercial areas have a total of 3,766 with 1,701,939 kW total consumption followed by Public Buildings/Facilities, Street Lights and Industrial types.

VICTORIA SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE

General Outline

CATEGORY	
A. DEMOGRAPHICS	
• Total Population***	66,855 (2019 projected from PSA 2015)
• Number of Households***	15,918 (2018 projected from PSA 2015)
• Population Growth Rate**	1.15% per annum
• Population Density***	15.06 in <i>Poblacion</i> area 4.32 in Rural areas
B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	
• Employed****	5,558 (private) 3,718 (government)
• Self-employed****	8,774
• Unemployed****	12,856
• # of HH heads earning BELOW 1000 a month.	1,563
• # of HH heads undergone Livelihood Training****	7,275
• Distributed Number of Family Source of net Income per HH****	Farming Activities: 6,326 Regular Salaries: 1,242 Contractual Wages: 2,040 Business: 623 Others: 1,629
• # of OCW/OFW HH heads ****	309 based on CBMS 2008
• Municipal Class/Grade	Second Class

**Based on Pop. Comm. Computation following an arithmetic geometric increase.

***As of 2015 census of the PSA.

**** Based on the summarized report on the living condition of every households gathered by the Community Based Monitoring System, Victoria Chapter.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Employment Structure

- Out of 2015 total population (59,940), labour force is 59.09% (35,410) with nearly equal distribution in terms of gender
- Annual growth rate of the labour force is 1.64%
- 2013 to 2015 total labour force will be 62,938, 63,970, and 65,019 respectively

Agriculture

- 85% of the total land area is dedicated to agricultural production
- Brgy. Baculong has the largest agricultural land area, however if relative to the total land area, Brgy. San Francisco allocated much more of its land for agriculture
- Brgy. Bantog has most number of farms with 398
- Only 76.92% or 6,520.96 hectares out of the total 9,556.14 hectares of the agricultural land has installed irrigation system; 6,520.96 hectares are irrigated while 972.98 hectares are rainfed.
- Rice is the major crop produced in Victoria while corn is the second.

Livestock and Poultry Production

- In 2015, only 28 commercial farms were recorded, with total livestock and poultry of 401,830 comprising of broiler, swine, game fowl and goat-raising
- Carabaos and cows have the highest economic value since these animals are used in plowing lands and transporting harvest and equipment although goats are the most numbered.
- Backyard livestock production is also present.
- Employment in the poultry sector totals to 82 workers most farm guards and caretakers, 54 in piggeries and 36 in informal backyard livestock raisers
- This sector needs more expertise such as veterinarians, pest control technicians, etc.

Fish Production

- Very minor activity, most fishermen are actually farmers that shift to fishing during rainy season
- Rivers and creeks are the only water sources
- The productive water has estimated size of 3,000 meter square with 96 fishpond operators and owners

SOCIAL SECTOR

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Education

Victoria has 26 public elementary schools with a total enrolment of 8,178 serviced by 232 classrooms. Aggregate teacher-student ratio for the public elementary education for the whole Victoria is 1:30 while for classroom-student ratio is 1:35. The abovementioned aggregate ratios for teachers and classrooms comply with the national standards which is 1:35, for both teacher and classroom to student ratio. Combining the private schools data, Victoria posted a more competitive teacher-student ratio of 1:28 and classroom-student ratio of 1:34. Victoria has a 70.36% participation rate in elementary, so there is a 29.64% non-participation in elementary education from the 6- 12 population.

Secondary education in Victoria is highly reliable to its lone public high school Victoria National High School. There are three fully functioning private high schools in Victoria which are in compliance with the national standards for teacher-student and classroom-student ratio. Victoria National High School needs thirty four (34) classrooms to comply with the national standards. Victoria posted a modest 56.78% participation rate in high school from 13-16 population, meanwhile Victoria needs to target 43.22% non-participation rate.

The young adult population (18-35) projects a low 8.3% for college graduates, 21.8% attended college but did not finish it. 36.2% of the population is high school graduates.

Health

There are two Rural Health Units (RHU) present in Victoria. RHU I is located in Brgy. Bulo catering the 22 barangays while RHU 2 located in Brgy. Calibungan catering four barangays. To aid these rural health units, there are eight health stations and seven sub-clinics. However, the national standard requires one health station/clinic per barangay and this means that municipality needs additional four health clinics. Victoria has two doctors and two nurses distribute equally to the RHUs but national standard on health staff requires an additional doctor for Victoria and two more nurses. There is a surplus in terms of the number of midwives in Victoria, very much sufficient to cover all child birth concerns.

Priority in child care and maternal care is the focus of the preventive health services in Victoria, consistent with the national priorities. Victoria has a satisfactory 2.5% infant mortality rate and 2.2% young child mortality rate compared to the national data of 2.6% for infant mortality rate and 3.2% young child mortality rate. There are maternal deaths in 2009, but in 2008 there were 9 women who died due to pregnancy. In 2009, there were 112 malnourished children aged 0-5. 0.9% of the total population of the age. In 2008, 29 children aged 0-5 years old died.

Community Based Monitoring System shows that 308 households do not have access to safe water while 959 do not have access to sanitary toilet facilities. Urban barangays exhibit a higher percentage of 8.58% compared to rural barangays with 8.18%.

Protective Services

Victoria has an impressive low crime rate of 7.26% and this is maintained by the 30 police personnel in the Philippine National Police (PNP)-Victoria. This is lacking based on the national standard. Victoria needs additional 30 policemen to comply. Police services facilities include one police headquarters, two prisons, two (2) police motorcycles and one (1) patrol car, two (2) communication devices, and one (1) paramedic van.

There are only seven firemen present in the Municipality of Victoria. This situation does not agree to what the national standards have set, which is fireman-population ratio of 1:1,000. To comply with the national standard the municipality needs additional 53 firemen. Victoria has one (1) fire truck and the firemen do not have 1:1 personal protective equipment such as fire coats and helmets.

I**NFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Transportation

Inadequate road infrastructure is one of the problems in Victoria. A total road network of approximately 149.76 kilometers is established in the municipality. National roads amount to 11.6 km which is about 7.75% of the total road network, 16.2 km of provincial roads which is 10.81% of the total road length, 37.25 km of municipal roads which is 24.87% of the total and 85.71 km of barangay roads which makes up most of the bulk on road infrastructure amounting to 56.56% of the total road span. Roads in dirt condition amounts to 36.08% or about 58.88 km.

Drainage, Sanitation, Flood Control, and Sewerage

The municipality of Victoria, Tarlac is highly dependent on rice production. This involves a vast number of lands that are being used as agricultural land for rice farming. Because of this only little patch of trees left to completely absorb surface runoff water making the municipality prone to flooding. Flood-prone areas in the municipality include some parts of the Poblacion (San Vicente and Sts. Barbara) and portions of the following barangays: Balayang; Bantog; Calibungan; Canarem; Cruz; San Agustin; Palac-palac; Mangolago; Masalasa due to poor storm water drainage system. These Barangays became unsuitable or uninviting for other potential investors. Also, one of the problems of Victoria, Tarlac is that they don't have a Sewer Treatment Plant. They are highly dependent on individual septic tank and sometimes these septic tanks are also link to deep or underground water reservoir, where people harvest water by the use of water pumps. These individual septic tanks when not properly installed can be disastrous and fatal for the existing community. It can also have an effect to the water quality of the barangay. Only fifty percent (50%) of the septic tanks in the Poblacions are connected on the storm water drainage system. The rest are dug at the backyard of houses. (2008 data)

Telecommunications

Part of the growing economy of Victoria, Tarlac is the quality circulation of information. Reliable and fast exchange of information through information technology is now essential and no longer a symbol of prosperity. With the increasing dependence on information technology, Victoria must establish efficient telecommunications facilities.

Telecommunication system is the backbone of almost all communication systems today. (2008 data) Coordination and appropriate investment for telecommunications must be prioritized. Overall there still a need to maximize or focus more commercial areas to promote the growth of landline connections or telecommunications within the municipality.

ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Solid Waste Management

The Municipality has successfully created a “No Segregation, No Pick-up” Policy where as the name states any citizen who does not segregate their wastes to biodegradable and non-biodegradable, their wastes will not be picked up. These wastes are said to be picked up three times a week, however with only three dump trucks and 26 barangays to cater to, some citizens have mentioned that pick up happens only once or twice a week. Additional dump trucks for the municipality and creation of a Materials Recovery Facility per barangay is vital.

Environmentally Constrained Areas

Land is an important resource in any municipality and these requires utmost care and control for it to be truly properly managed. There are several areas perceived to be environmentally critical such as sources of groundwater which is very critical due to too much abstraction of water used for domestic, agricultural and industrial needs. The inland waters (rivers, creeks, and the lake) and their adjoining lands easements are also considered critical because these are the natural drainages in Victoria.

Another Critical area that should be looked at are the agricultural lands that are flooded during heavy rains which decreases soil productivity which is essential for the agricultural dependent communities. Victoria must continue to boost its agricultural potential, thus protection of its prime agricultural lands is vital most especially since agricultural lands still covers 95.66% of the municipality. These prime lands must be solely left for crop production and inland fishery to optimize the rich soil the area has been blessed with.

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Transparency

Modernization of government tax information system is needed to keep abreast with the rapid development and changes in the society. Modernization of internal control systems and development of information system are the key elements.

There is a need to update the current website of the LGU and to provide a systematic and accessible bulletin board or any other means of disclosing public documents. Whilst, the municipality has already started to develop databases on relevant information such as local policies, tax assessment reports, financial statements, personnel records, among others, these databases are not synchronized and not centralized to create a network among the different departments making it ineffective and separate from one another. The local government information system should be systematic, in a sense, that all departments may retrieve and update information within the system for more accurate and synchronized data sharing. Furthermore, the creation of a single data network for the municipality would integrate the necessary documents which would be readily available to all government offices in the municipality; hence, it would not be time-consuming to access information.

Accountability

There is a need to re-assess skills of personnel and systematize the organizational structure so the LGU would hire a person fit for the vacant positions. There is also a need to revisit the organizational structure of the municipality of Victoria since some of the department heads handle more than one primary task or role, thus, efficiency could be at stake. There is a need to assess the skills of the personnel to make them in track with the vision, goals and objectives of the municipality. Based on the sectoral interviews conducted during the visits, there is a need to conduct training need assessment to determine which particular training is needed to strengthen the human resource of the local government. The LGU Vitoria should assess functions of existing local government organizational structure through the HRMO. There is a need to review the functions of the municipal government in view of its additional tasks and responsibilities as provided in the Local Government Code and as proposed in the plan. Further, the municipality's administrative machinery should be strengthened to make it responsive to the needs of the citizenry of Victoria.

In terms of performance management, the LGU has a need to develop and maintain an effective information system. During these times, computerization of taxation and information is a must for a more efficient and faster service delivery. Modernization of government information system is needed to keep abreast with the rapid development and changes in the society. Modernization of internal control systems and development of information system are the key elements.

To ensure full accountability of the local government, there should also be a monitoring and evaluation mechanism which can be done through Citizens

Feedback, Performance Evaluation Scorecard, Citizens Report Card, among others. The local government of Victoria is lacking in promoting a monitoring and evaluation system. The system is important in ensuring that the plans, programs and projects are implemented as targeted.

Citizen's Engagement

The Local Government of Victoria has a need to institutionalize mechanisms for citizen's engagement in governance and to forge partnerships with key stakeholders. With the numerous tasks at the forefront the municipal government, there is a need to ensure an effective coordination mechanism among the municipal officials and personnel and as well as with the private sector, non-government organizations and other government offices. This citizens' involvement and empowerment mechanism should be established to fight against corruption.