

5.0 HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

This sector covers the following sectors, namely: health, nutrition and sanitation, education, culture and sports, housing and resettlement, public safety and protective services, social welfare and development. This sector along with the economy and the physical characteristics of the land constitute the triad that determines land. Its features characteristics that will help formulate the framework by which land use will respond to the human-related needs catering to the city's residents.

5.1 Health, Nutrition and Sanitation

5.1.1 Health

Based on the 1996-2000 data of the city health office (Table 5.1), Pasay City has generally better and more stable health indicators than the nation suggesting a fairly healthy population. Its crude birth rate of about 23 per 1,000 population is lower than the nation's 26.2 average. Crude date of 4.6 per 1,000 is lower than the nation's 5.8. Its maternal mortality rate of 0.2 is far lower than the country's 0.9. Only in infant mortality is the city a little worse off with its 17.4 per 1,000 live births higher than nation's 17 per 1000 live births.

The leading cause of diseases in the city in the last five years was dermatologic followed by EENT and nutritional deficiency (Table 5.2). In the diseases that can be compared with the national, the city has a higher incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis but lower incidence of gastro-intestinal diseases. It suggests problems of pollution in the city.

The leading cause of death in the city in the last five years was diseases of the heart (Table 5.3). This was the same as the nation but Pasay has a lower morbidity rate. However, its number 2, 3 and 5 death causes, vascular diseases, pneumonia and accidents have higher morbidity rates than the country. Its cancer rate was also higher together with hypertension diseases and septicemia. On other causes, it has lower rates than the nation. This suggests a city beset with mortality problems common to the country.

In terms of health facilities, Pasay City has ample number of tertiary public and private hospitals. The biggest of which is San Juan de Dios with a 230-bed capacity and Manila Sanitarium (Table 5.4). Among the government it is the Villamor Air Base Hospital with 150 bed capacity. Initial estimate of the total bed capacity of the city reveals a total of 647 beds which translates to 1 bed per 648 population which is a lot better than the standard of 1:2,000 bed to population ratio. It is also better than the national ratio of 1 bed for every 873 population. This means Pasay City has more than adequate hospital facilities to service its own population and nearby towns and cities.

Pasay City has two district health offices with about 5 to 6 health units under it. District 1 is a little bigger than District 2 in population and all of them are below the standard of 1:50000 health unit to population ratio (Table 5.5) except for San Pablo health unit. This means adequacy in facilities although San Isidro, Ventanilla and Malibay may reach critical levels above the standard in the near

future. The city would need about 1 to 4 health units in the next ten years to meet the standard.

In terms of health personnel, the city is a lot better than the country or NCR in terms of number of physicians and dentists, (Table 5.6). In nurses it is better than NCR but worse off compared to the Philippines in general. In midwives it is better than NCR but worse off compared to the country. On sanitary inspectors the city's ratio is more than the standard of 1:20,000, which means it doesn't have enough inspectors to check the sanitary condition of residences and establishments. The city also lacks pharmacists and nutritionists.

Table 5.1
Health Indicators, 1996-2000 (per 1,000 population)

Indicators	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Average	Phils
Crude Birth Rate (live births)	23.6	22.5	20.1	21	23	22.0	26.2
Crude Death Rate	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	5	4.6	5.8
Infant Mortality Rate (live births)	17.1	18.6	18.3	18.1	15	17.4	17.0
Maternal Mortality Rate (live births)	0.2	0.2	0.24	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9

Note: Philippine figures for CBR and CDR is year 2001, for IMR and MMR is year 1997
Source: City Health Office and Department of Health

Table 5.2
Leading Causes Of Morbidity, 5-Year Average, 1996-2000

Diseases	Number	Rate/ 10,000
1. Dermatologic	5,388	138.5
2. EENT	3,399	87.4
3. Nutritional Deficiency	3,362	86.4
4. Respiratory	2,867	73.7
5. Gastro- intestinal	2,648	68.1
6. Genito- urinary	2,357	60.6
7. Muscoloskeletal	1,222	31.4
8. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,087	27.9
9. Other Acute Viral Illness	396	10.2
10. Other Infectious Diseases	307	7.9

Source: City Health Office and Department of Health

Table 5.3
Leading Causes Of Mortality, 5 Year Average, 1996-2000

Diseases	Number	Rate/ 10,000
1. Diseases of Heart	272	6.9
2. Vascular Diseases	236	6.1
3. Pnuemonia	230	5.9
4. Cancer	152	3.9
5. Accidents	133	3.4
6. TB all Forms	105	2.7
7. Hypertension Diseases	102	2.6
8. Septicemia	49	1.3
9. Unknown/ undetermined	42	1
10. Diabetes	25	0.7
11. Bronchial asthma	25	0.7

Source: City Health Office and Department of Health

**Table 5.4
Hospitals, 2000**

Name of Hospital	Location	ABC	Classification	Category
PRIVATE				
San Juan de Dios Educational Foundation, Inc.	2772 Roxas Blvd.	230	General	Tertiary
Manila Sanitarium and Hospital	1975 Donada St.	150	General	Tertiary
Miraculous Medal Hospital	NA	42	NA	NA
Pasay Doctors Polyclinic	Protacio St.	NA	NA	NA
Balbido's Clinical Laboratory		NA	NA	NA
Pasay Paranaque Chest Clinic	NA	NA	NA	NA
GOVERNMENT				
Pasay City General Hospital	P. Burgos St.	100	Chartered City	Secondary
Dona Marta Lying-in Clinic	37 Don Carlos Revilla	25	NA	NA
Air Force General Hospital	Villamor Air Base	150	NA	NA
	Total	647		

Source: City Health Office and Department of Health

**Table 5.5
Health Centers, 2000**

Health Center	Barangay	Estimated Population Served
DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE I		
Cuyegkeng	Bgy 1 to 18 & 20	27,544
Leveriza	Bgy. 19;21 to 40	29,219
San Isidro	Bgy. 41 to 67	46,388
Main	Bgy. 68 to 92	31,366
Ventanilla	Bgy. 93 to 119 ; 121 to 126	44,386
M. dela Cruz	Bgy. 12;127 to 143	31,647
TOTAL		210,550
DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE II		
Dona Marta	Bgy. 145;151 to 187&190	36,565
Malibay	Bgy.144;158 to 177	44,557
San Pablo	Bgy.178 to 177	78,078
Kalayaan	Bgy.201	17,133
MIA	Bgy.191 to 200	32,466
TOTAL		208,799

Source: City Health Office and Department of Health

**Table 5.6
City Health Office Workforce, 2000**

Type	Number	Ratio to Population in Pasay	Ratio to Population in Philippines	Ratio to Population in NCR
Physicians	24	17,473	27,707	20,533
Dentist	17	24,668	52,218	30,576
Nurses	23	18,233	17,465	19,474
Midwives	57	7,357	5,389	13,210
Nutritionist	3	139,783		
Med-tech	8	52,419		
Sanitary Inspectors	10	41,935		
Lab. Aides	10	41,935		
Pharmacist	1	419,349		
Utility	16	26,209		
Drivers	5	83,870		

Source: City Health Office and Department of Health and from Computations by Consultants

5.1.2 Nutrition

Based on the nutritional status of children from 1996-2000 in the city, it appeared that the city has less incidence of malnourishment compared to the country in general (Table 5.7). The latter has 9.2% prevalence rate compared to the city's rate of less than 2% in the said period. This shows a generally healthy population of schoolchildren and infants.

Table 5.7
Nutritional Status of Children, 1996-2000

Year	Prevalence Rate of Severely and Moderately Underweight Children
1996	1.1%
1997	0.9%
1998	0.8%
1999	0.7%
2000	0.6%

Source: City Health Office and Department of Health

5.1.3 Sanitation

Total garbage generated per the latest data (circa 1998) revealed that the city produced a total of 1,600 cubic meters daily while the amount collected is about 1,280 m³ daily. Collection is about 2 trips a day. Thus, there is a shortfall in current garbage collection by about 320 cubic meters.

5.2 Education, Culture and Sports

There are 19 public elementary schools (ES) in the city (Table 5.8). They are divided into 4 districts, the biggest of which is the South district with about 44% of the total enrollment for the year 2000-2001. The biggest elementary school in terms of enrollment is the Villamor Air Base ES with about 6,600 students, followed by the Kalayaan ES, both of which are in the South District. In terms of adequacy of teachers only Maricaban ES and Kalayaan ES exhibits critical shortage since their ratios are way above the standard of 1:40. Overall, the city's division of city school office projects a total of 107 teachers needed in both public and private ES. On number of classrooms, per the report of the said office, there is no need for additional classrooms since current ratio is way below the standard requirements. On the other hand, there are about 17 private schools in Pasay City offering elementary education (Table 5.9). The largest of these private elementary schools is St. Mary's Academy with 34% of the total private ES enrolment.

There are about 4 public secondary schools and 1 annex (Table 5.10) in the city with about 16,600 enrolments. The biggest of which is the Pasay City South in Villamor Air Base. There are 15 schools offering private secondary education (Table 5.11). The largest of them is Jose Abad Santos HS with 21% of the enrolment followed by St. Mary's, Sta. Clara and Southeastern College. So far based on the report of the division of city schools, there are about 49 teachers needed for high school, both in the public and private schools. There are no shortages in classrooms as they remain better than the accepted standard ratio of 1:40.

In terms of performance, Pasay City's elementary schools fared better than the rest of the country in terms of less drop-outs (Table 5.12), more survivors, better transition rate, more teachers, and better results in NEAT. However, it is worse off in terms of participation rate and achievement rate.

As far as the high school's performance is concerned, the city had better participation rate, drop out rates, survival rate; teacher-student ratio, literacy rate and NSAT. It is worse off in transition rate, completion rate, and achievement rate.

Overall the performance indicators in both elementary and secondary schools are good with only the participation rate in elementary meriting a critical look since it means less school-age population of the city are enrolling in the city's elementary schools. Another problem is the lack of desks and armchairs especially in the public schools. One very interesting proposal was to create a science high school. Pasay City remains one of the few cities in Metro Manila with no such school. Such school would create the right environment for the city's gifted students.

In tertiary education, there is Lacson College and Southeastern College. The city has a public university, Pamantasan ng Pasay located at the back of City Hall.

Table 5.8
Public Elementary Schools, 2000

Districts /Name of School	Location	Number of Teachers	Enrollment 2000-2001	Ratio
North District		163	4,791	29
1 Bernabe ES	Bernabe St.	18	355	20
2 Epifanio Delos Santos ES	Tramo St.	41	1,211	30
3 P. Burgos ES	P. Burgos St.	64	2,236	35
4 Rafael Palma ES	Dominga St.	40	989	25
East District		326	9,458	29
1 Juan Sumulong ES	M. dela Cruz St.	75	2,026	27
2 Marcela Marcelo ES	Ascaño St., Malibay	71	1,800	25
3 P. Zamora ES	P. Zamora St.	77	2,236	29
4 Timoteo Paez ES	Apelo Cruz. St., Malibay	103	3,396	33
West District		193	5,036	26
1 A. Bonifacio ES	Leveriza St., corner Buendia Avenue	49	1,275	26
2 Gotamco ES	Sinciego St.	42	1,214	29
3 Jose Rizal ES	Galvez St., corner Park Avenue	84	2,098	25
4 P. Villanueva ES	P. Villanueva St.	18	449	25
South District		392	15,085	38
1 Apelo Cruz ES	E. Rodriguez St., Malibay	42	1,376	33
2 Cuneta ES		22	753	34

**Table 5.8
Public Elementary Schools, 2000 (Continuation)**

Districts /Name of School	Location	Number of Teachers	Enrollment 2000-2001	Ratio
1. Don Carlos ES	-	24	759	32
2. Maricaban ES	St. Francis St., Maricaban	15	1,010	67
3. Kalayaan ES	Teachers Bliss Compound, Kalayaan Village	63	3,580	57
4. Rivera Village ES RVES - Nayon ng Kabataan Annex	Marigold St., Rivera Village NAIA Road	31	987	32
5. Villamor Air Base ES	Villamor Air Base	195	6,620	34
Total		1,074	34,370	32

Source: DECS website and Division of City Schools, Pasay City

**Table 5.9
Private Elementary Schools, 2000**

Name of School	Level	Address	Enrolment
1 Betty's Vermillion Academy	PES	2447 Aurora St., Pasay City	307
2 Blessed Elena Academy	PES	146 Villaruel St., Pasay City	510
3 Christ The King Aca. (formerly Christian Life Aca.)	PES	2562 Zamora St., Pasay City	72
4 Gideon Academy	PES	2683 F.B. Harrison St., Pasay City	198
5 Golden Treasure Baptist Academy	PE	2909 E. Rodriguez St., Malibay, Pasay City	74
6 Integrated Montessori	PE	E-B Jusmag Southside, Ft. Bonifacio, Pasay City	
7 Ma.Montessori Children's School Found., Inc.	PE	50 William St. cor. F.B. Harrison, Pasay City	177
8 Pasay City Academy	ES	2059 Donada St., Pasay City	319
9 Pasay Alliance Christian School	PES	533 Cementina St., Libertad Ext., Pasay City	74
10 Philippine Pasay Chung Hua Academy	PES	2269 Luna St., Pasay City	792
11 Rizal City School	PES	M. dela Cruz St., Pasay City	100
12 St. Mary's Academy	PES	P. Burgos St., Pasay City	2,486
13 St. Therese Parochial School	PE	Manlunas St., Villamor Air-Base, Pasay City	347
14 San Isidro Catholic School	PES	1830 Taft Avenue, Pasay City	560
15 San Juan Nepomuceno School	PE	826 Apelo Cruz Ext., Malibay, Pasay City	342
16 St. Mary of the Steps School (Scuola Madonna)	PE S	92 C. Jose Malibay St., Pasay City	219
17 Southeastern College	PESCV	College Road, Taft Avenue, Pasay City	830
TOTAL			7,407

Source: DECS website

**Table 5.10
Public High Schools, 2000**

Name of School	Location	Enrollment
1 Pasay City North HS	Tramo St., Pasay City	2,182
PCNHS Cuneta Annex	Park Avenue, Pasay City	
2 Pasay City East HS	Malibay, Pasay City	3,965
3 Pasay City West HS	F.B. Harrison, Pasay City	5,204
4 Pasay City South HS	Villamor Air Base, Pasay City	5,304
TOTAL		16,655

Source: DECS website

Table 5.11
Private Secondary Schools, 2000

	Name of School	Level	Address	Enrollment
1	Jose Abad Santos High School (Arellano Univ.)	S	3058 Taft Avenue, Pasay City	1,719
2	A. Mabini High School (Arellano Univ.)	S	Taft Avenue, Pasay City	548
3	Betty's Vermillon Academy	PES	2447 Aurora St., Pasay City	51
4	Blessed Elena Academy	PES	146 Villaruel St., Pasay City	421
5	Christ The King Aca. (formerly Christian Life Aca.)	PES	2562 Zamora St., Pasay City	55
6	Gideon Academy	PES	2683 F.B. Harrison St., Pasay City	96
7	Lacson College	SC	2188 F.B. Harrison St., Pasay City	146
8	Pasay Alliance Christian School	PES	533 Cementina St., Libertad Ext., Pasay City	37
9	Philippine Pasay Chung Hua Academy	PES	2269 Luna St., Pasay City	411
10	Pasay City Academy	ES	2059 Donada St., Pasay City	267
11	Rizal City School	PES	M. dela Cruz St., Pasay City	222
12	St. Mary's Academy	PES	P. Burgos St., Pasay City	1,302
13	San Isidro Catholic School	PES	1830 Taft Avenue, Pasay City	259
14	Sta. Clara Parish School	S	2360 P. Burgos St., Pasay City	1,300
15	St. Mary of the Steps School (Scuola Madonna)	PE S	92 C. Jose Malibay St., Pasay City	64
16	Southeastern College	PESCV	College Road, Taft Avenue, Pasay City	1,294
TOTAL				8,192

Source: DECS website

Table 5.12
Performance Indicators of Public Schools, 1997-2000

Elementary	CY- 97	CY- 98	CY- 99	CY- 2000	AVE	PHIL
Enrolment	33,699	34,092	33,993	34,310	34,310	
1. Participation Rate	78.06	79	94.57	93.32	86	96.34%
2. Retention Rate	94.46	93.02	94.57	84.38	94	NA
3. Drop- out Rate	1.48	1:11	1.5	1.30	1	7.98%
4. Survival Rate	70.75	71.54	90.50	91.00	91	68.56%
5. Transition Rate	92.85	96.64	96.19	96.48	96	95.25%
6. Completion Rate	92.45	92.16	97.18	93	95	68.06%
7. Graduation Rate	94.13	96.31	95.84	97.43	97	NA
8. Teacher- Student Ratio	32	32	32	32	32	34.38
9. Literacy Rate	92.20	96.99	96.64	97	97	NA
10. Achievement Rate	69.75	76.96	55.78	68.50	70	73.2%
11. Student- Textbook Ratio	1	1	1	1	1	NA
12. NEAT	58.44	61.3	53.97	N/A	58	46.86
Secondary						
Enrolment	16,251	16,850	15,923	16,458	15,923	
1. Participation Rate	56.02	57.70	84.49	86.28	84	64.68%
2. Retention Rate	92.62	86.26	98.99	94	93	NA
3. Drop- out Rate	8.94	7.78	7.05	6.56	7	10.59%
4. Survival Rate	83.06	74.1	89.67	91%	74	71.78%
5. Transition Rate	97.71	98.78	100%	100%	98	100.19%
6. Completion Rate	94.47	92.10	95.5	93	94	69.62%
7. Graduation Rate	80.37	93.04	95.87	95.25	80	NA
8. Teacher- Student Ratio	32	32	31	31	32	34.875

Table 5.12
Performance Indicators Public Schools, 1997-2000 (Continuation)

Elementary	CY- 97	CY- 98	CY- 99	CY- 2000	AVE	PHIL
9. Literacy Rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95.38
10. Achievement Rate	42.06	62.48	58.55	57.24	42	94.76%
11. Student- Textbook Ratio	1	1	1	1	1	NA
12. NSAT	58.16	53.52	58.69	-	58	46.44

Source: DECS website and Division of City Schools, Pasay City

5.3 Housing and Resettlement

5.3.1. Housing

The latest Census of Housing was vintage 1990. This report relies heavily on this data despite its being dated since important patterns and characteristics are still apparent that will illuminate the housing situation in Pasay.

Pasay as of 1990 had 61,539 houses exhibiting an annual growth of 1.3% from 1980, which is twice as low as NCR (Table 5.13). Highest growth was registered during the 1970-1980 period. In the 1980-1990 period, vacant houses grew the highest but Pasay's rate was lower than NCR. This suggests that Pasay is utilizing more its existing houses and have less problems associated with vacant houses.

Out of the occupied housing units of 60,087, 62% are single houses (Table 5.14) in Pasay. Multi-unit residential with 9% follows this. In terms of household to occupied housing units, Pasay had 1.229 which is significantly higher than NCR's 1.094. This suggests that Pasay's has lot of households crammed in single houses especially in crowded residential areas. In terms of household population to occupied housing unit, Pasay again has higher ratio relative to NCR. This reinforces the findings that Pasay's housing was relatively congested.

The construction materials of Pasay's houses are relatively light (Table 5.16) when compared with NCR which is the proxy for the regional average. It has higher percentage of house with wood as the construction materials. This suggests that Pasay has opportunities for non-light construction materials. At the same time it also reflects the lower standards of production of many houses in the city.

Houses in Pasay was relatively new since 21% of its houses were built in the last 15 years (Table 5.17) compared to the NCR's 19%. There was a surge of construction during the 1986-1990 period in the city. It has lower percentage of houses that needs no repair but conversely it has higher percentage of houses that needs major repair. This suggests that Pasay would have houses needing replacement maybe with more permanent structures. This reinforces the preceding finding.

Less than 50% of Pasay residents owned their houses while a significant share rent their houses (Table 5.18). Many of them were in single and multi-unit residential houses. This suggests that Pasay is quite vulnerable to the mobility of its renting residents. This could be a reason for the decline of population of

Pasay. However, there is the big opportunity for offering housing schemes that will lead to ownership.

5.3.2 Resettlement

Based on the LGU's April 2000 report Pasay has about 33,433 settler families that can be considered as informal settlers whom we usually associate the term urban poor. Pasay's informal settlers partakes 23% of the south sectors total number of informal squatters (Table 5.18). This is quite significant. This suggest a holistic approach is needed. More than half are in APD while a large percentage is squatting on private lands and tourism areas.

Table 5.13
Housing Units and Occupancy Status, 1960-1990

Year	Occupancy Status	Pasay City	% Share	NCR % Share	Annual Growth	NCR Annual Growth
1960	Total Housing Units	21,490	100.0%	100.0%		
	Occupied	21,151	98.4%	99.1%		
	Vacant	339	1.6%	0.9%		
1970	Total Housing Units	33,302	100.0%	100.0%	4.5%	4.9%
	Occupied	32,587	97.9%	97.3%	4.4%	4.7%
	Vacant	715	2.1%	2.7%	7.7%	17.0%
1980	Total Housing Units	53,948	100.0%	100.0%	4.9%	5.8%
	Occupied	53,191	98.6%	98.1%	5.0%	5.8%
	Vacant	757	1.4%	1.9%	0.6%	1.9%
1990	Total Housing Units	61,539	100.0%	100.0%	1.3%	3.2%
	Occupied	60,087	97.6%	96.8%	1.2%	3.1%
	Vacant	1,452	2.4%	3.2%	6.7%	9.0%

Source: NSO, 1990

Table 5.14
Occupied Housing Units, Households, Household Population by Type of Building, 1990

Type of Bldg, Area of Classification	Occupied Housing Units	Households to Occupied Housing Units	Households Population to Occupied Housing Units
NCR	1,435,365	1.094	5.509
Single House	878,416	1.084	5.607
Duplex	127,042	1.093	5.369
Multi-Unit Residential	411,531	1.114	5.363
Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural	10,382	1.102	5.187
Institutional Living Quarters	452	1.104	4.527
Other Housing Units	5,326	1.094	5.002
Not Reported	2,216	1.000	4.708
Pasay City	60,087	1.229	6.103
Single House	37,015	1.234	6.266
Duplex	5,265	1.242	6.020
Multi-Unit Residential	16,924	1.222	5.831
Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural	481	1.094	5.106
Institutional Living Quarters	11	1.636	6.091
Other Housing Units	276	1.072	4.826
Not Reported	115	1.000	4.617

Source: NSO, 1990

Table 5.15

Percentage of Occupied Housing Units by Construction Materials of the Outer Walls and Roof in Pasay City and NCR: 1990

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Materials of the Roof							
		Galvanized Iron/ Aluminum	Tile/ Concrete/ Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood	Cogon/ Nipa/ Anahaw	Makeshift/ Salvaged/ Improvised	Asbestos/ Others	Not Reported
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	100%	80%	3%	9%	5%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Concrete/Brick/Stone	33%	30%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
wood	27%	22%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	34%	25%	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Asbestos/Glass/Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No Walls/Not Reported	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PASAY	100%	76%	3%	9%	7%	1%	3%	1%	0%
Concrete/Brick/Stone	20%	17%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
wood	36%	28%	1%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Half Concrete/Brick/Stone and Half Wood	38%	29%	1%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improvised	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Asbestos/Glass/Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No Walls/Not Reported	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Derived from NSO, 1990

**Table 5.16
Occupied Housing Units by Condition (State of Repair) of the Building,
Year Built in Pasay City and NCR: 1990**

Year Built and City/Municipality	Total Occupied Housing Units	CONDITION (STATE OF REPAIR) OF THE BUILDING						
		Need No Repair/ Needs Minor Repair	Needs Major Repair	Dilapidated/ Condemned	Under Renovation/ Being Repaired	Under Const'n	Unfinished Const'n	Not Reported
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	100%	75%	20%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%
1986-1990	19%	13%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
1981-1985	19%	14%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1971-1980	24%	19%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1961-1970	14%	11%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1951-1960	8%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1950 or earlier	7%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not applicable	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know/ Not reported	9%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PASAY CITY	100%	73%	21%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%
1986-1990	21%	14%	5%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
1981-1985	15%	11%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 5.15
Occupied Housing Units by Condition (State of Repair) of the Building,
Year Built in Pasay City and NCR: 1990 (Continuation)

Year Built and City/Municipality	Total Occupied Housing Units	CONDITION (STATE OF REPAIR) OF THE BUILDING						Not Reported
		Need No Repair/ Needs Minor Repair	Needs Major Repair	Dilapidated/ Condemned	Under Renovation/ Being Repaired	Under Const'n	Unfinished Const'n	
1971-1980	20%	15%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1961-1970	15%	12%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1951-1960	7%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
1950 or earlier	8%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Not applicable	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know/ Not reported	14%	10%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Derived from NSO, 1990

Table 5.16
Households by Type of Building, Tenure Status of the Housing Unit
in Pasay City and NCR: 1990

Housing Unit and Area Classification	Total Households	Single House	Duplex	Multi-unit Residential (3 units or more)
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	100%	61%	9%	29%
Owned/Being Amortized	61%	44%	5%	12%
Rented	30%	12%	3%	15%
Being Occupied for Free With Consent of Owner	8%	5%	1%	2%
Being Occupied for Free W/out Consent of Owner	1%	1%	0%	0%
PASAY	100%	62%	9%	28%
Owned/Being Amortized	49%	35%	4%	9%
Rented	43%	21%	4%	17%
Being Occupied for Free With Consent of Owner	7%	5%	1%	2%
Being Occupied for Free W/out Consent of Owner	1%	1%	0%	0%

Table 5.17
Magnitude of Informal Settlers in Pasay and South Sector, as of April 11, 2000

Location	South	% Share To Total	Pasay City	% Share To South Total
DANGER AREA				
Waterways	16,527	11%	3,804	3%
Railroad Tracks	4,854	3%	-	
Pasig River	2,285	2%	-	
Sub-total	23,666	16%	3,804	3%
GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUTURE				
ROW	975	1%	120	0%
Public Utilities	1,412	1%	-	
Sub-total	2,387	2%	120	0%
GOV'T. OWNED LANDS	34,670	24%	-	
PRIVATELANDS	60,804	42%	8,683	6%
TOURISM AREAS	5,650	4%	5,650	4%
DESIGNATED HOUSING SITES	142	0%	-	
APDs	17,480	12%	15,176	10%
	144,799	100%	33,433	23%

Note: South includes Paranaque, Muntinlupa, Las Pinas, Makati, Tagig, Pateros
Source: LGU 11 April 2000

5.4 Public Safety and Protective Services

The city has 24 fire trucks with a total capacity of 27,500 gallons. Using the 2000 population of 354,908, this capacity makes for a truck to population ratio of 1:14,787. This is within the range of acceptable number of 'population to a fire truck, which is 10,000 to 50,000 per one truck. Incidents of fire averages 108 per year, many these fires are of residential houses (Table 5.13). This trend has been declining since 1997. The damages, however, have become staggered averaging to P 237,914,870. In conclusion, the fire protection sub-sector has been generally well with adequate facilities and declining number of fires — which means fire prevention campaign has been successful.

The city has a total police force of 387 police personnel. With a projected population of 444,027 in 2001, the police population ratio is about 1:1,147 which is quite deficient considering the standard ratio of 1:500. Performance has improved from 1999 to 2000.

Table 5.18
Number of Fire Incidents (1997-2001)

Year	Number of Fire Incident	Estimated Damage (PhP)
1997	157	7,578,310
1999	99	179,191,300
2000	67	526,975,000
2001	36	549,256,500
AVERAGE (1997-2000)	108	237,914,870

Source: City Government

Table ___ Protective Services PNP:

Non-uniform (civilian)	21
Non-officers (from PO1-SPO4)	344
Officers (from Inspector – Superintendent)	43
TOTAL	408

	1999	2000
Crime Index	487	467
Non Index	591	390
Crime Volume	1078	857
Crime Solved	1019	850
Crime Solution Efficiency (volume/solved)	94.50%	99.80%
Ave. monthly crime rate (AMCR)	22.30	22.28
Ave. Monthly Index Crime Rate (AMICR)	12.77	12.26
Ave. Monthly Non-Index Crime Rate (per 100,000 population)	15.50	10.24

Note: as of As of April 3, 2001

5.5 Social Welfare and Development

The city's Social Welfare Department has 13 unit offices of which seven are in District 1 while the rest are in District 2. It has 70 accredited day care centers and 11 special service units. The bulk of their services are mostly to distressed families (etc., disasters, typhoons).

Analysis of the performance of the past two years (Table 5.14 refers) showed that the city reduced its number of family-related clients by 26% and increased its youth-related services by 10 folds. Children-related services and senior/handicap-related-services also increased significantly. Comparing these results with the structure of national services, the city's make up of social welfare clients are far different than the national make up. It has more children- and senior-related services while the national has mostly family-related activities. This suggests that the city is proportionally experiencing more children-related problems like street children, homelessness etc. which are usual sights in the city. This also suggests the aging of the population of the city.

Table 5.19
Social Welfare Clientele, 1999-2000

Clientele Category	1999	2000	% Change 99-00	2000 % Share	RP % Share
Families	5,152.00	3,805.00	-26%	22%	72%
Children	5,727.00	8,223.00	44%	46%	11%
Youth	129.00	1,593.00	1135%	9%	4%
Women	1,160.00	1,214.00	5%	7%	11%
Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)/Senior Citizens (SCs)/Older Persons	2,428.00	2,854.00	18%	16%	2%
Distressed	11,238.00	11,874.00	6%		
Total	25,834.00	29,563.00	14%	100%	100%