



Demographic Profile
and Social Development

| 3



CHAPTER 3: Demographic Profile and Social Development

The Demographic and Social Development Profile discusses sub-sectors on Population, the Status of Well-Being which includes Health, Education, Social Welfare Services, Housing, Sports and Recreation and Protective Services.

3.1 POPULATION

3.1.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

Population Size

The 2015 official census of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) formerly National Statistics Office (NSO) shows that the city has a population of 2,936,116, an increase of 174,396 persons or 6.31% more over the 2010 population of 2,761,720. Quezon City's population is the largest, comprising 22.80% or almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NCR's population of 12.88M and 2.91% of the 100.98M Philippine population (See Figure DS-1). Of the 33 highly urbanized cities (HUC) in the country, the city also ranks first with the largest population.

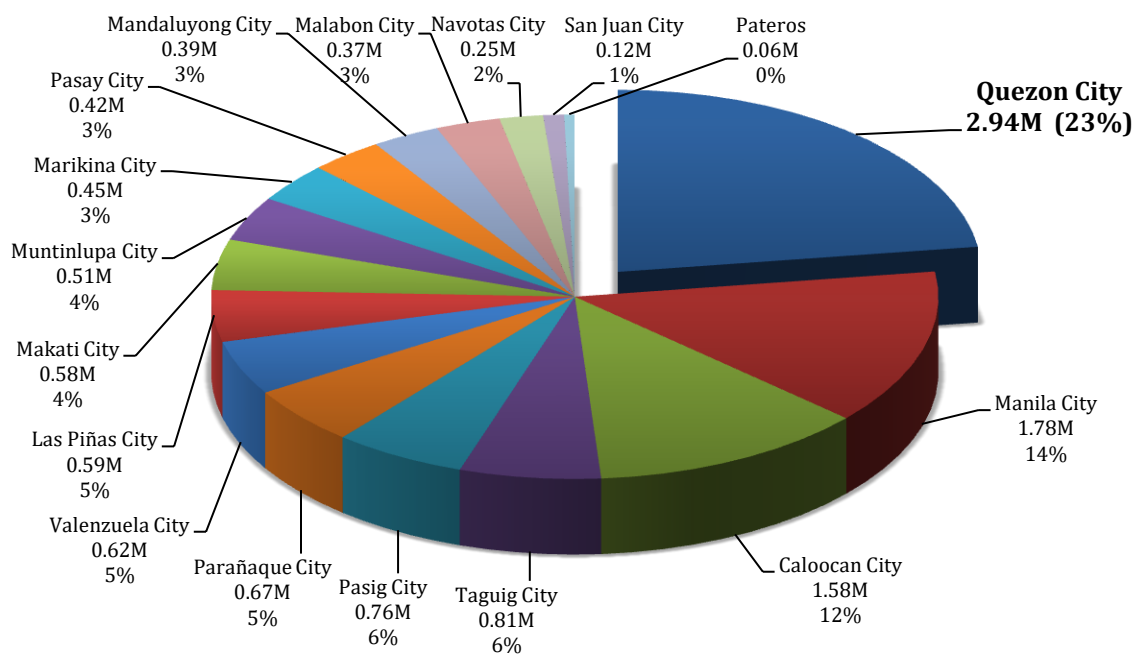


Figure DS-1: Distribution of Population; Metro Manila: 2015

Records from various census years showed that the population of the city has increased tremendously over the past years. The city's population in 1939 was 39,013 persons. It surpassed the one million mark in 1980 with a population of 1,165,865; hit the two million population with 2,173,931 in 2000; and, reached almost three million population in the latest PSA census of 2,936,116 in 2015. (See Table DS-1)

Growth Rate

In terms of the city's annual population growth rate, it was highest between 1939-1948 at 12.20%, decreasing to 11.32% in 1948-1960 and decreasing further to 6.60% between 1960-1970. From thereon, the annual population growth rate gradually decreased to 4.87% in 1970-1975; 4.03% in 1975-1980; 3.64% in 1980-1990; and 3.60% in 1990-1995. There was a significant decrease between 1995-2000 at 1.92% but the growth rate increased in 2000-2007 at 2.92% and slightly decreased to 2.42% in period 2007-2010. The lowest growth rate was registered at 1.17% in the latest census of 2015. (Refer to Table DS-1)

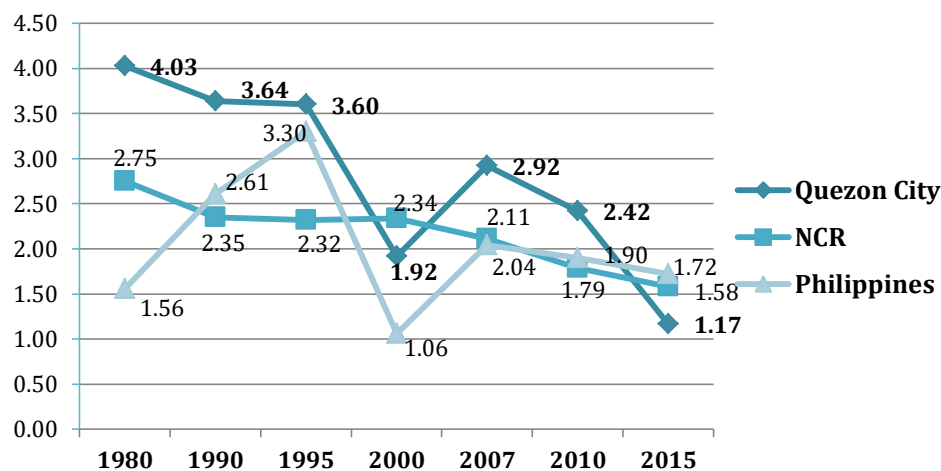
**Table DS-1: Total Population and Growth Rate by Census Year
Quezon City: 1939-2015**

Census Year	Total Population	Annual Growth Rate
1939	39,013	
1948	107,977	12.20
1960	397,990	11.32
1970	754,452	6.60
1975	956,864	4.87
1980	1,165,865	4.03
1990	1,666,766	3.64
1995	1,989,419	3.60
2000	2,173,931	1.92
2007	2,679,450	2.92
2010	2,761,720	2.42
2015	2,936,116	1.17

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Viewing it in a larger geographical scale, the city's latest annual population growth rate of 1.17% is lower compared to the National Capital Region's (NCR) rate of 1.58% as well as the national growth rate of 1.72% (See Figure DS-2). It was noted however, that for the past years, the city's population growth rate was consistently higher than that of the NCR and Philippines.

At the current growth rate, the city's population doubling time is 59 years, which is 30 years longer compared to only 29 years in the 2010 census.



**Figure DS-2: Annual Population Growth Rate in Various Census Periods;
Quezon City: 1980-2015**

Population Size and Growth Rate by District

The redistricting of the city into the six (6) Legislative Districts affected the population size of the former District II which, prior to being reapportioned in 2012 under Republic Act 10170 into the additional Districts V and VI, represented more than half (58%) of the city's total population in 2010.

Among the city's six (6) Districts, however, District II remains to have the largest population with 688,773 or 23.46% of the total population. But as to population growth rate, District V has the fastest with 1.79% which is even higher than the city's growth rate of 1.17%. District I had a negative growth rate of 0.23. (See Table DS-2)

Table DS-2: Population Distribution and Growth Rate by District; Quezon City: 2010, 2015

DISTRICT	2010		2015		2010-2015
	POPULATION	PERCENT	POPULATION	PERCENT	GROWTH RATE
I	414,039	14.99	409,162	13.94	(0.23)
II	635,967	23.03	688,773	23.46	1.53
III	307,638	11.14	324,669	11.06	1.03
IV	428,555	15.52	446,122	15.19	0.77
V	488,172	17.68	535,798	18.25	1.79
VI	487,349	17.65	531,592	18.10	1.67
TOTAL	2,761,720	100.00	2,936,116	100.00	1.17

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Barangay Population and Growth Rate

At the barangay level, Bgy. Commonwealth in District II remains to be the most populated barangay with 198,285, a 6.29% increase from 186,543 persons in the 2010 census. Bgy. Quirino 3-A in District III is the least populated barangay with 1,140, a 3.31% decrease from 1,180 persons in 2010.

Barangay New Era in District VI is noted to have the fastest growth rate of 14.26%. It had a population of only 6,638 in 2010, but doubled to 13,365 in a span of only 5 years. Majority (71.83%) or 102 barangays have increased growth rate ranging from 0.01 to 14.16 mostly in Districts II, V & VI. Meanwhile, forty (40) barangays have negative growth rate particularly those in District I, III & IV.

3.1.2 Population Density

The city's population density increased from 17,140 persons per km² in 2010 to 18,222 persons per km² in 2015. This is lower compared to Metro Manila's 20,247 persons per km².

Table DS-3: Population Density (person per km²); Quezon City, NCR and the Philippines: 2010 and 2015

AREA	LAND AREA (km ²)	2010		2015	
		POPULATION	DENSITY	POPULATION	DENSITY
Quezon City	161.125	2,761,720	17,140	2,936,116	18,222
NCR	636.000	11,855,975	18,641	12,877,253	20,247
Philippines	300,000.000	92,337,852	308	100,981,437	337

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

District II is the most densely populated district with 31,566 per km² followed by District VI with 24,196 and District I with 20,886 persons per km². The least dense district is District III at 14,865 persons per km² which is attributed to the presence of first class residential subdivisions in the area such as the La Vista, White Plains, Corinthians, Blue Ridge, Green Meadows, St. Ignatius, etc.

Table DS-4: Population Size and Density per District
Quezon City: 2010 and 2015

DISTRICT	AREA (SQ.KM.)	2010		2015	
		POPULATION	DENSITY	POPULATION	DENSITY
I	19.59	414,039	21,135	409,162	20,886
II	21.82	635,961	29,146	688,773	31,566
III	21.84	307,638	14,086	324,669	14,865
IV	23.42	428,555	18,299	446,122	19,057
V	28.03	488,172	17,416	535,798	19,115
VI	21.97	487,349	22,182	531,592	24,196
Reservoir	24.44				
TOTAL	161.125	2,761,720	17,140	2,936,116	18,223

Source: Philippine Statistical Authority

3.1.3 Natural Increase in Population

Increase in population is attributed to net natural increase and in-migration. Natural increase is computed as total live births less total deaths. The natural increase in the population for the period 2010-2015 constitutes 129,826 or 74.44% of the 174,396 population increase. The remaining 25.56% or 44,570 people are presumed to be brought about by migration. (Refer to Table DS-5). It was observed that the assumed migration rate in the city is now lower compared to the 47.73% in 2010.

The migration data from the PSA 2010 Census of Housing and Population has validated the said observation noting it is Region IVA or CALABARZON that continues to be the most preferred area of migrants with 28.00% of long distance movers, followed by Metro Manila with 20.00% and Region III with 13.00% of the long distance movers. Some cited reasons or factors for migration include the lack of employment and livelihood opportunities in their locality and the mismatch of educational attainment and available economic activities in the area of origin. Migration decisions are also facilitated by existing social support and network like having relatives or friends in the area of destination.

Table DS-5: Yearly Natural Increase of Population;
Quezon City: 2007-2015

YEAR	POPULATION	TOTAL YEARLY POPULATION INCREASE	TOTAL		YEARLY NATURAL INCREASE (BIRTHS- DEATHS)
			BIRTHS	DEATHS	
2010	2,761,720				
2011	2,836,875	75,155	41,822	12,982	28,840
2012	2,915,774	78,899	42,380	20,353	22,027
2013	2,998,658	82,884	43,038	21,570	21,468
2014	3,085,786	87,128	56,958	21,934	35,024
2015	2,936,116	-149,670	43,617	21,150	22,467
TOTAL		174,396	227,815	97,989	129,826
TOTAL INCREASE (%)		100.00			74.44

Source: Philippine Statistical Authority; Quezon City Health Department

3.1.4 Household Size

The average household size in the city in 2015 is 4.3 members which is the same as the average household size of 4.3 in year 2010. This comprises more or less a couple with 2 or 3 children or other members of the household. Both Quezon City and Metro Manila have the same average household size of 4.3 members.

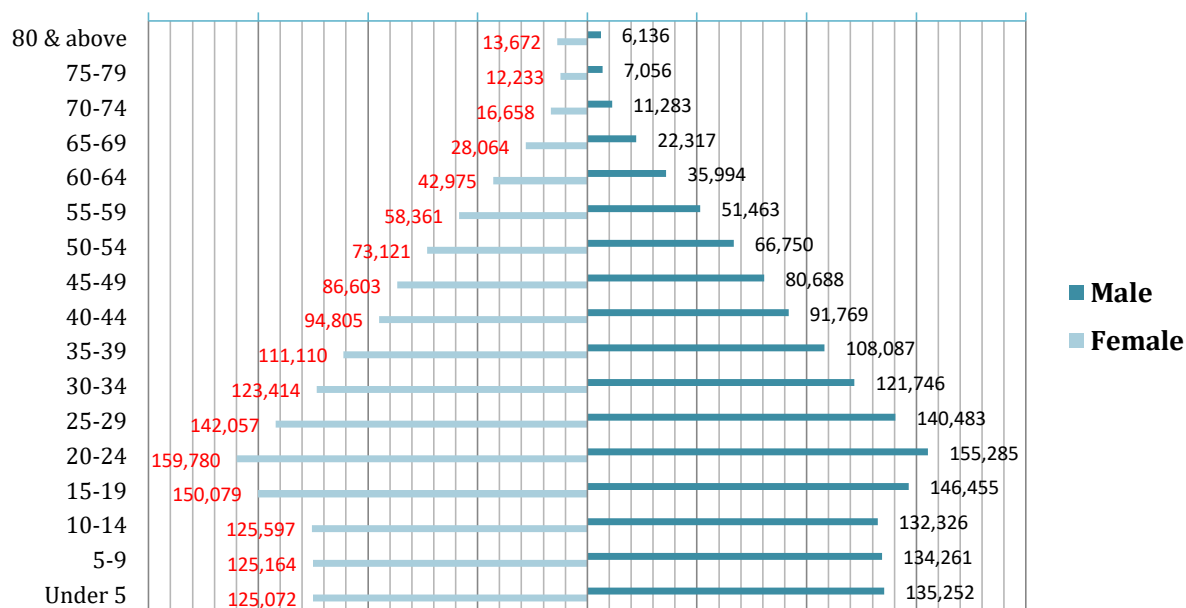
3.1.5 Age and Sex Composition

The population of the city as of 2015 is generally young with an average age of 28 years. Females comprise 50.71% (1,488,765) while males comprise 49.29% (1,447,351).

Based on the 2015 disaggregated data by PSA, the child and youth population alone (0-30 years old) constituted more than half (58.78% or 1,725,832) of the total population. About 51,480 or 1.75% belong to 0-11 mos. or infant population and 208,844 (7.11%) 1-4 yr. old or child population. A young population is viewed both as an asset because it implies more human resources and a liability because more services will be needed to serve this sector.

Total labor force or working age population 15 yrs. old and above in 2015 is 2,041,025 or 69.51% of the total population, 48.93% of whom are male and 51.07% are female.

There are 196,388 or 6.69% persons comprising the 60 years old and over population, with the elderly female population making up 57.85% compared to the 42.15% elderly male population.



Source: Philippine Statistical Authority

**Figure DS-3: Population by Sex and Age Classification;
Quezon City: 2015**

Dependency ratio in 2015 was computed to be 44 dependents per 100 persons in the working age population. As to sex dependency ratio it shows that out of the 44 dependents, both male and

female dependents are equally distributed (22 male and 22 female dependents). Young dependency ratio is higher (38 dependents) than the elderly (6 dependents).

Female populace in 2015 was 1,488,765 of which 58.29% or 867,848 are of reproductive ages (15-49 years old). The number of women in the reproductive age is an important population indicator since it signifies increased birth rates in the future. The 2014-2018 average annual fertility rate or the number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age was registered at 92.70.

3.1.6 Population Distribution by Marital Status, Religion, Language Spoken, and Ethnicity

In 2015, out of the total of 2,400,247 household population aged 10 years old and over, single population constituted 46.23% and married comprised 37.12%. The rest of the population were categorized as follows: common-law and live-in marital arrangement (10.69%), widowed (3.77%) and divorced/separated (2%). In almost all of the categories for marital status, females outnumbered the males except for the single category (*Refer to Table DS-6*).

Table DS-6: Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Civil Status and Sex; Quezon City: 2015

CIVIL STATUS	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALE	PERCENT	FEMALE	PERCENT
Single	1,109,760	46.23	566,566	51.05	543,194	48.95
Married	891,078	37.12	439,749	49.35	451,329	50.65
Common Law/ Live-in	256,536	10.69	126,873	49.46	129,663	50.54
Widowed	90,427	3.77	17,752	19.63	72,675	80.37
Divorced/Separated	47,931	2.00	15,520	32.38	32,411	67.62
Unknown	4,515	0.19	1,973	43.70	2,542	56.30
TOTAL	2,400,247	100	1,168,433	48.68	1,231,814	51.32

Source: Philippine Statistical Authority

The predominant religion in the city is Roman Catholic including Catholic Charismatic (86.25%). The rest are categorized as follows: Protestant Christians (5.63%) composed of the Protestant, Methodist, Baptist, Pentecostal, and Adventist churches; Iglesia ni Cristo (4.62 %); Islam (1.1%); Non-Trinitarian Christians (0.63%), which include the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, Jehovah's Witnesses; and others (*see Table DS-7*).

Table DS-7: Total Population by Sex and by Religion; Quezon City: 2015

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALE	PERCENT	FEMALE	PERCENT
Roman Catholic including Catholic Charismatic	2,532,395	86.25	1,251,000	49.4	1,281,395	50.6
Protestant Christians	165,162	5.63	78,390	47.46	86,772	52.54
Iglesia Ni Cristo	135,566	4.62	68,040	50.19	67,526	49.81
Islam	32,242	1.1	16,198	50.24	16,044	49.76
Non-Trinitarian Christians	18,442	0.63	8,550	46.36	9,892	53.64
Other Religious Affiliations	39,397	1.34	19,027	48.30	20,370	51.70
Not Reported	10,124	0.34	4,800	47.41	5,324	52.59
None	2,788	0.09	1,346	48.28	1,442	51.72
TOTAL	2,936,116	100	1,447,351	49.29	1,488,765	50.71

Source: Philippine Statistical Authority

Tagalog is the most commonly used language spoken by 46.78% of the population. The rest are Bisaya/Binisaya (13.47%) Bicolanos (9.03%), Ilocanos (8.13%) and others (Refer to Table DS-8).

**Table DS-8: Household Population by Ethnicity and Sex;
Quezon City: 2010**

ETHNICITY	TOTAL	PERCENT	MALE	PERCENT	FEMALE	PERCENT
Tagalog	1,287,154	46.78	622,768	48.38	664,386	51.62
Bisaya / Binisaya	370,580	13.47	177,341	47.85	193,239	52.15
Bicolano	248,588	9.03	124,947	50.26	123,641	49.74
Ilocano	223,692	8.13	111,095	49.66	112,597	50.34
Hiligaynon / Ilonggo	119,473	4.34	56,769	47.52	62,704	52.48
Pangasinan / Panggalatok	72,582	2.64	36,658	50.51	35,924	49.49
Cebuano	70,090	2.55	33,898	48.36	36,192	51.64
Kapampangan	47,437	1.72	23,815	50.20	23,622	49.80
Masbateño / Masbateñon	15,763	0.57	7,915	50.21	7,848	49.79
Boholano	14,156	0.51	7,182	50.73	6,974	49.27
Others	281,399	10.23	140,167	49.81	141,232	50.19
None	482	0.02	288	59.75	194	40.25
Not reported	183	0.01	70	38.25	113	61.75
TOTAL	2,751,579	100	1,342,913	48.81	1,408,666	51.19

Source: Philippine Statistical Authority

3.2 HEALTH

3.2.1 Health Status

**Table DS-9: Summary of Vital Health Statistics;
Quezon City: 2015-2018**

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
Live Birth	76,495	24.07	71,565	24.06	65,670	21.79	67,800	22.19
Death	21,150	6.66	22,216	7.47	22,104	7.33	14,189	4.64
Neo-Natal Death	639	8.35	670	9.36	692	10.54	582	8.58
Infant Death	1,165	15.23	1,259	17.59	1,099	16.74	1,007	14.85
Maternal Death	42	54.91	35	48.91	37	56.34	27	39.82
Fertility Rate		96.68		96.63		87.5		86.7
Child Death	412	1.20	419	1.30	375	1.24	294	1.19

Source: Quezon City Health Department

3.2.2 Maternal Health

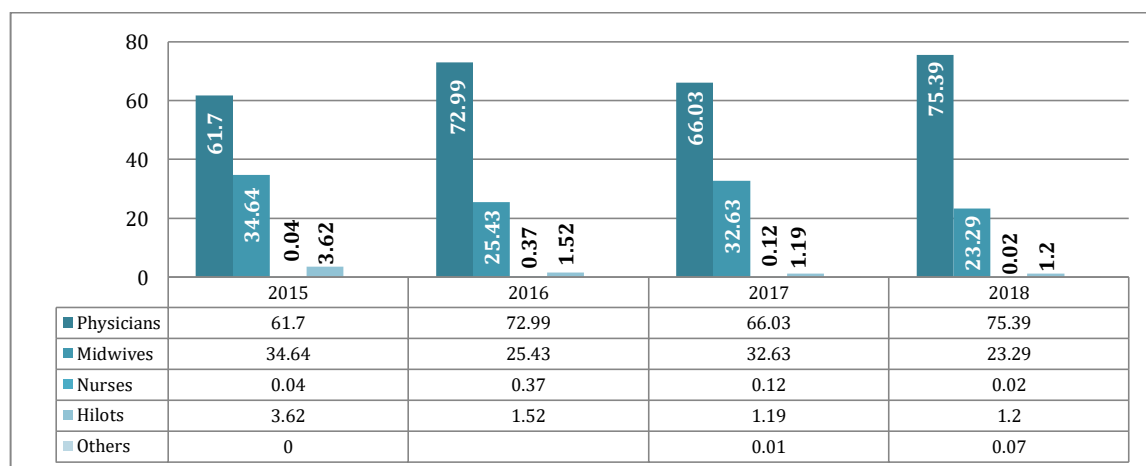
Ensuring good health of the mother and child starts from conception and sustained after birth delivery. Maternal care for safe motherhood should thus, be observed and this can be gauged by the quality of pre-natal, natal and post natal care and services given to mothers.

Pre-natal check-up of 93,183 pregnant women in 2018 exceeds by 10,680 or 12.94% more of the 82,503 target pregnant women, of which 54.73% had early pre-natal check-up or first trimester check-up which is higher than the 49.41% early pre-natal coverage in 2015. More than half (56.51%) of the 93,183 pregnant women were given complete iron supplementation, to prevent or treat iron deficiency anemia.

On the other hand, the provision of at least 2 doses of tetanus toxoid immunization (TT2) was accorded to 43.05% of the target pregnant women seen which is higher compared to Metro Manila's 30.46% coverage. Tetanus toxoid is given to pregnant women to prevent tetanus in newborn babies.

Birth rate decreased from 24.07 per 1,000 population in 2015 to 22.36 per 1,000 population in 2018. There are more (52.50%) male births than female (47.50%) births.

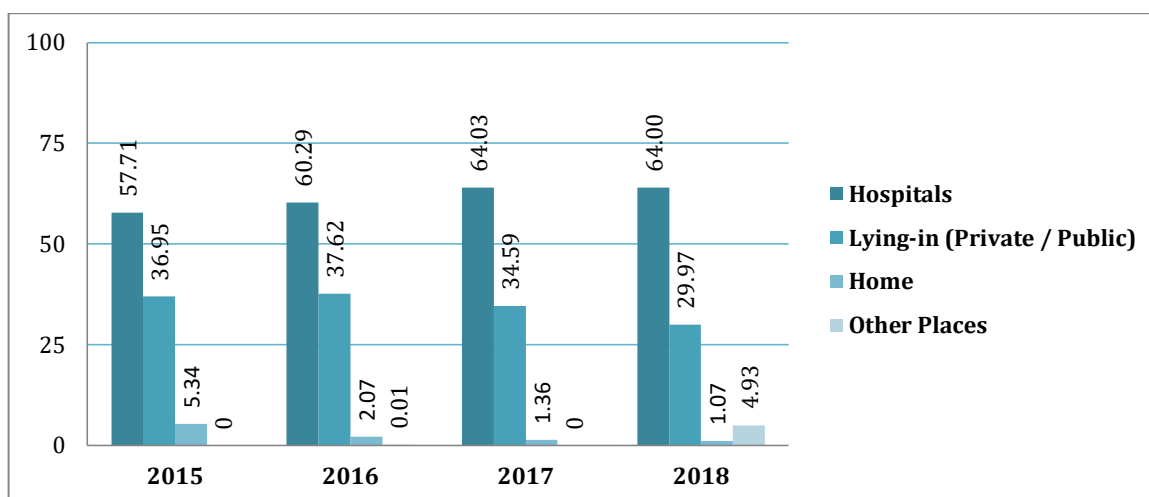
Most of birth deliveries were attended by physicians (75.39%), midwives (23.29%) and nurses (0.02%) or 98.70% attended by skilled health personnel which is higher compared to 96.38% attended by skilled health personnel in 2015. Noted is the significant decrease of birth deliveries attended by "hilots", from 3.62% or 1,581 deliveries in 2015 to 1.20% or 814 deliveries in 2018. (See Figure DS-4)



Source: Quezon City Health Department

**Figure DS-4: Births Attended by Health Personnel
Quezon City: 2015-2018**

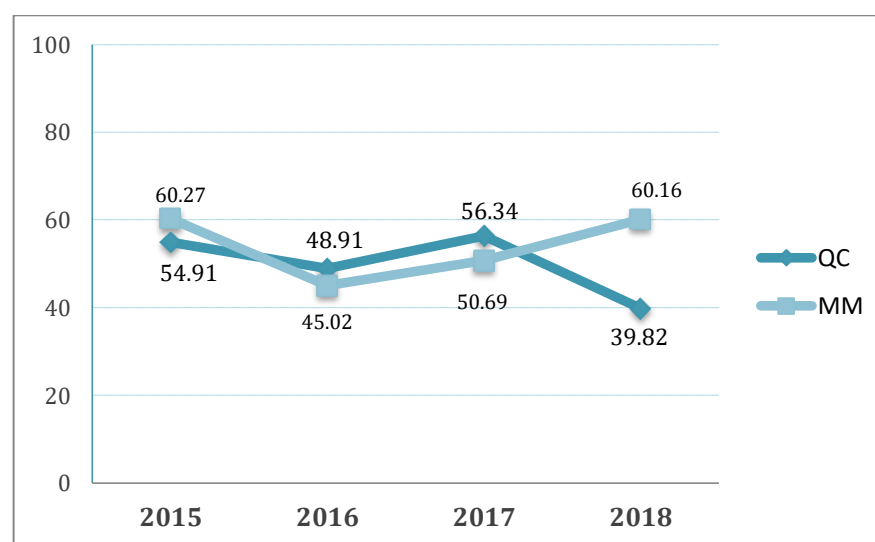
The figures on the deliveries attended by skilled personnel may be associated with the place of delivery. Figure DS-5 shows that 93.97% are facility-based deliveries (64% in hospitals and 29.97% in public/private lying-in-clinics) or 0.69% slight decrease from the 94.66% deliveries in public and private facilities in 2015. On the other hand, deliveries done at home was only 1.07% compared to 5.34% in 2015. (Refer to Figure DS-5)



Source: Quezon City Health Department

**Figure DS-5: Births by Place of Delivery
Quezon City: 2015-2018**

Maternal mortality rate in 2015 decreased from 54.91 per 100,000 live births or 42 maternal deaths to 48.91 per 100,000 live births or 35 maternal deaths in 2016 but had increased to 56.34 per 100,000 live births or 37 maternal deaths in 2017. However, in 2018, it declined to only 39.82 per 100,000 live births or 27 maternal deaths in 2018. If compared with the Metro Manila's maternal mortality rate, the graph below also shows that for the last two (2) years, the city's rate is consistently higher from 2016 to 2017 and only in 2018 that it was noted to be lower against 60.16 per 100,000 live births or 149 maternal deaths in the National Capital Region. (See Figure DS-6)



Source: Quezon City Health Department & Center for Health & Development. DOH-NCR

**Figure DS-6: Trends of Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 Live Births)
Quezon City & Metro Manila: 2015-2018**

Maternal deaths may be attributed to the number of mothers who still deliver their babies through "Hilots". Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia, Uterine Atony/Postpartum Hemorrhage, and Amniotic Fluid Embolism were the first 3 primary causes of maternal deaths.

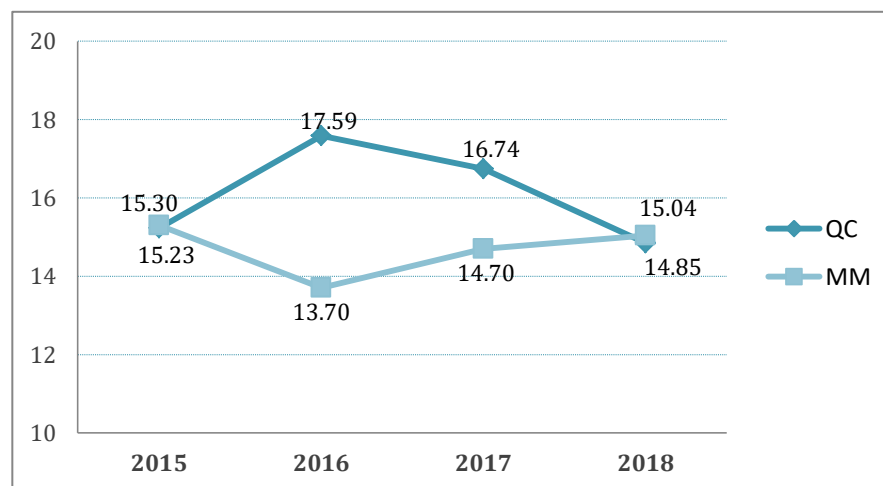
3.2.3 Child Health

The growth and development of a child depends largely on sustainable and good health condition. Children are more susceptible to the risk of dying if not given enough care and food supplements at the early stage of their lives. Infants 0-11 months should have completed their vaccination against preventable diseases such as Diphtheria, Polio, Tuberculosis, Measles and Hepatitis B.

In 2018, fully immunized children (0-11 mos.) covered a total of 84,522 children or 102% of the 82,503 target children. The percentage coverage is higher compared with the 96.94% or 83,169 children in 2015 however this is below the 85,791 target children. Data showed that in 2018, 92% or 74,523 infants were exclusively breastfed up to 6 months, which is higher compared to 67.66% or 58,053 of the 85,791 covered in 2015.

The infant mortality rate of 15.23 per 1,000 live births in 2015 increased to 17.59 in 2016. However, in 2017, this decreased to 16.74 per 1,000 live births and decreased again to 14.85 in 2018. This is slightly lower compared to NCR's infant mortality rate of 15.04 per 1,000 live births. The graph below (Figure DS-7) also shows that for two (2) consecutive years (2016 and 2017), infant mortality rate in the city is higher than the NCR but decreased significantly in 2018.

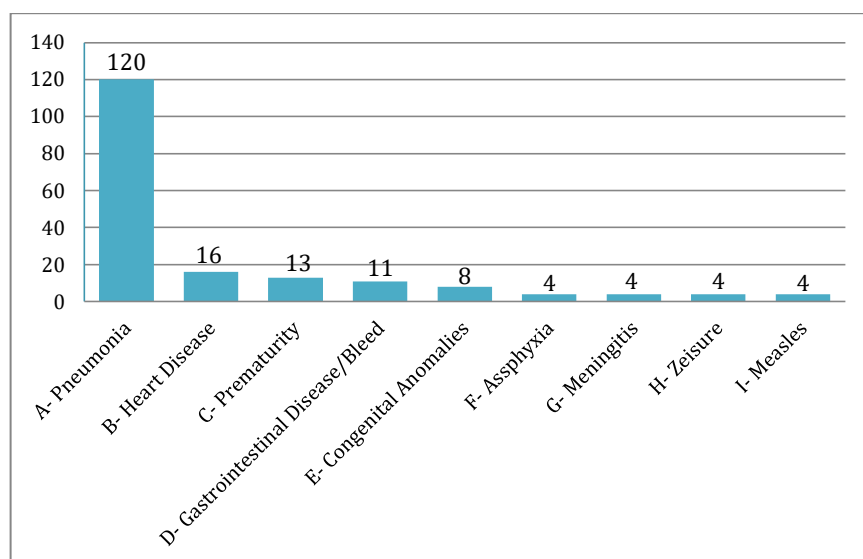
There are more (54.22%) male infant deaths than female (45.77%) infant deaths out of the 1,007 cases of infant deaths in 2018.



Source: Quezon City Health Department
Center for Health & Development, DOH-NCR DOH

**Figure DS-7: Trends of Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)
Quezon City and National Capital Region: 2015-2018**

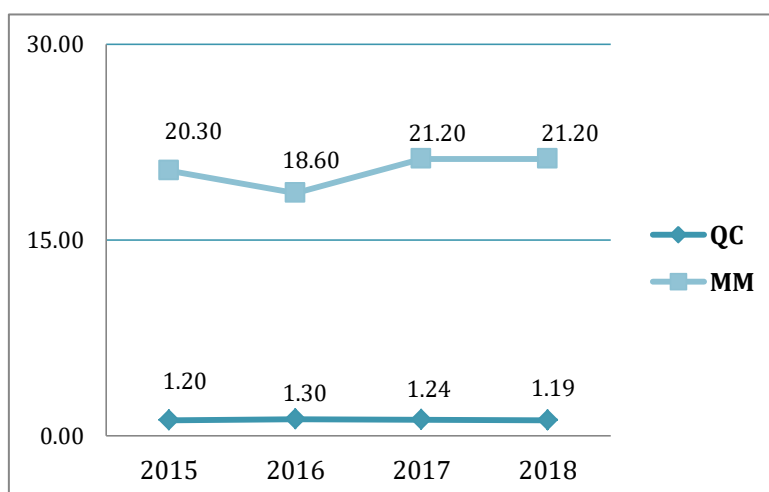
Pneumonia, Disease of the Heart and Prematurity are the 3 leading causes of death among infants. Prematurity has always been among the top 3 causes of deaths in the last three years. Other causes of infant deaths include Gastrointestinal Disease/Bleed, Congenital Anomalies, Asphyxia, Meningitis, Seizure, Dengue and Measles. (Refer to Figure DS-8)



Source: Quezon City Health Department

Figure DS-8: Number of Infant Death by Type of Causes (Per 1,000 Live Births) Quezon City: 2018

On the other hand, deaths among children 1-4 years old for the last 3 years showed that although there was a decrease from 1.20 per 1,000 population aged 1-4 years old or 412 cases in 2015 to 1.19 or 294 cases in 2018, the child mortality rate in the city is much lower compared to Metro Manila's child mortality rate of 21.20 per 1,000 population of children 1-4 years old. (Refer to Figure DS-9)



Source: Quezon City Health Department
Center for Health & Development, DOH

Figure DS-9: Trend of Child Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Population 1-4 Years Old) Quezon City and National Capital Region: 2015-2018

More male children (54.19%) aged 1-4 years old died at an early stage than female (45.81%). The top 3 leading causes of child mortality in 2018 are: Pneumonia, Disease of the Heart, Diarrhea and Gastroenteritis. For the last three years, Bronchopneumonia and Gastroenteritis consistently ranked 1st and 2nd as top leading causes of child mortality.

3.2.4 Nutrition

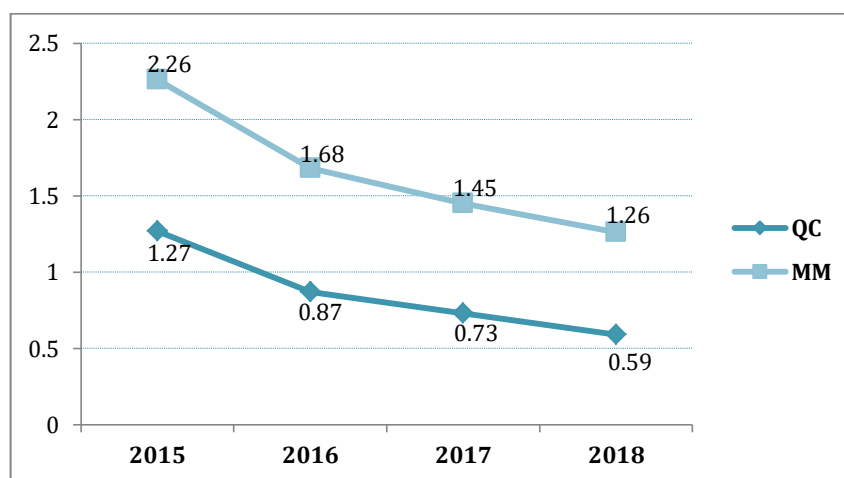
The Operation *Timbang* conducted in 2018 covered 397,275 or 96% of children aged 0-6 years old. Of this, 393,268 children or 99% are normal, 1,685 or 0.42% are overweight, 1,695 or 0.43% are underweight and 627 or 0.16% are severely underweight children. The underweight and severely underweight constitute the incidence of malnutrition of 0.59% or a total 2,322 cases of malnourished children in the city. This was, however, noted to have decreased from the 1.27% malnutrition rate in 2015 or 6,098 malnourished children. The identified underweight and severely underweight children in 2018 were all given iron supplementation. (Refer to Table DS-10)

Table DS-10 : Percent and Total Distribution of Children Weighed (0-6 Years Old); Quezon City: 2015-2018

CLASSIFICATION	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Severely underweight	1,390	0.29	1,047	0.21	816	0.18	627	0.16
Underweight	4,708	0.98	3,236	0.66	2,545	0.55	1,695	0.43
Normal	473,638	98.09	487,237	99	456,404	99	393,268	99
Overweight	3,108	0.64	1,490	0.30	1,698	0.37	1,685	0.42
	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual	
Operation Timbang	482,844	93.73	493,010	93.00	461,463	95.00	397,275	96.00

Source: Quezon City Health Department

Comparing the city's prevalence of malnutrition with that of Metro Manila, the data gathered showed that the city's 2018 rate of 0.59% is lower against the Metro Manila's 1.26%. The graph below also showed that for the last four (4) years (2015-2018), Quezon City has consistently maintained lower malnutrition rate than Metro Manila. (Refer to Figure DS-10)



Source: National Nutrition Council-NCR

Figure DS-10: Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children (0-71 mos. old); Quezon City and National Capital Region: 2015-2018

Looking into the malnutrition rates among the 16 cities and one municipality in the National Capital Region (NCR), Quezon City has improved from ranked 13th in 2015 to ranked 14th in 2018. The City of Manila had the highest prevalence of malnutrition at 2.95%, followed by Malabon with 2.86% and Las Pinas at 2.76%. (See Table DS-11)

**Table DS-11: Prevalence of Malnutrition of Cities and Municipalities Ranked Accordingly
National Capital Region: 2015-2018**

2015			2018		
Rank	Cities/Municipality	%	Rank	Cities/Municipality	%
1	Caloocan	4.59	1	Manila	2.95
2	Malabon	3.90	2	Malabon	2.86
3	Manila	3.19	3	Las Pinas	2.76
4	Pasay	3.17	4	Pateros	1.97
5	Las Pinas	2.91	5	Paranaque	1.58
6	Muntinlupa	2.87	6	Caloocan	1.53
7	Navotas	2.19	7	Pasay	1.38
8	Paranaque	1.99	8	Navotas	1.37
9	San Juan	1.81	9	Pasig	1.17
10	Valenzuela	1.54	10	Valenzuela	1.03
11	Pasig	1.51	11	Muntinlupa	1.02
12	Pateros	1.44	12	Marikina	1.01
13	Quezon City	1.26	13	Mandaluyong	0.60
14	Marikina	1.16	14	Quezon City	0.58
15	Mandaluyong	0.86	15	San Juan	0.55
16	Makati	0.57	16	Makati	0.45
17	Taguig	0.55	17	Taguig	0.33

Source: National Nutrition Council-NCR

At the district level, District II had the highest prevalence of malnutrition at 0.66%. Other districts got lower prevalence malnutrition rates of 0.63 % in District VI; 0.61% in District V; 0.51% in District I and IV and; 0.45% in District III.

3.2.5 Family Planning

In managing birth rate, various family planning methods were used. The city's current users increased from 325,323 in 2015 to 350,734 or 7.81% in 2018. As for the contraceptive prevalence rate for 2018, this was registered at 93.13%, higher compared to only 83.10% in 2015. The increase in the number of family planning users may be attributed to massive information and education campaign (TV, radio, mass media, Internet, health events) and personal contact with advocates (Community Health Team field operations and Family Planning-Maternal and Child Health integration at point service).

Pills remain to be the most commonly used contraceptive with 129,557 or 36.94% of the total current users followed by Condom 75,677 or 21.58% and Injectable Depomedroxyprogesterone Acetate (DPMA) with 56,079 users or 15.99% of the family planning current users. (Refer to Table DS-12)

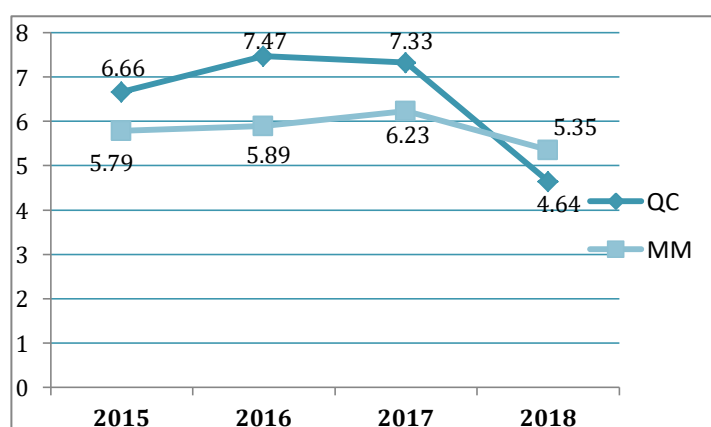
Table DS-12 : Family Planning Users by Methods;
Quezon City: 2015-2018

METHODS	CURRENT USERS			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bilateral Tubal Ligation (BTL)	31,631	32,808	33,483	32,983
VASECTOMY	380	356	321	829
PILLS	110,411	121,921	128,782	129,557
Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (IUD)	26,179	28,980	31,276	33,773
Injectable Depomedroxyprogesterone Acetate (DMPA)	49,326	50,011	54,485	56,079
CONDOM	63,959	76,011	79,180	75,677
Implant	7,938	8,428	6,691	5,064
Natural Family Planning (NFP)				
Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)	33,572	32,183	31,550	14,728
Cervical Mucus Method (CM)	106	47	21	24
Mercedes Wilson	0	0	0	0
Basal Body Temperature Method (BBT)	3	0	0	0
2 Day Method	0	0	0	0
Sympto-thermal Method (STM)	0	0	0	0
Standard Day Method (SDM)	1,818	1,983	1,924	2,020
Total (NFP)	35,499	34,213	33,495	16,772
Current Users	325,323	352,728	367,713	350,734
Eligible Population	391,619	366,573	371,481	376,612
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	83.10	96.2	98.99	93.13

Source: Quezon City Health Department

3.2.6 Mortality

The primary indicator of mortality is the crude death rate. This indicator refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Mortality rate for all ages between 2015 and 2016 increased from 6.66 per 1,000 population in 2015 to 7.47 in 2016 but slightly decreased to 7.33 in 2017 and declined further to 4.64 in 2018. There are more male deaths (55.50%) than female deaths (44.50%).



Source: Quezon City Health Department,
Center for Health and Development, DOH

Figure DS-11 : Trends of Mortality Rate (All Ages)
Quezon City & Metro Manila: 2015-2018

The 2018 city's mortality rate for all ages of 4.64 was also noted to be lower than Metro Manila's rate of 5.35 per 1,000 population. In three (3) previous years from 2015 to 2017, the city's mortality rate was higher than Metro Manila. It is only in 2018 that it got a lower mortality rate than Metro Manila (Refer to Figure DS-11).

From the 10 leading causes of death for all ages in the city, Pneumonia, Myocardial Infarction and Hypertension are the top 3 leading causes of death in 2018. The Table below shows that for the year 2015-2018, Pneumonia was consistently recorded as the number one leading cause of death while Hypertension which was 7th in 2015 went up to number 3 from 2016-2018. Myocardial Infarction was ranked 3rd in 2015 going down to number 4 in 2017 but soared to number 2 in 2018. Cancer, Tuberculosis and Diabetes Mellitus have been recorded consistently as the leading causes of death.

**Table DS-13: Leading Causes of Death (All Ages)
Quezon City: 2015-2018**

RANK	LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH							
	2015	No.	2016	No.	2017	No.	2018	No.
1	Pneumonia	1821	Pneumonia	3683	Pneumonia	4327	Pneumonia	2970
2	Cancer (<i>All Forms</i>)	1765	Cardiovascular/Coronary Artery Disease	2564	Cancer (<i>All Forms</i>)	3349	Myocardial Infarction	2088
3	Myocardial Infarction	1558	Hypertension	1550	Hypertension	3117	Hypertension	2082
4	CVA/Bleed/Infarct	1096	Cancer (<i>All Forms</i>)	1229	Myocardial Infarction	2230	Cancer (<i>All Forms</i>)	1776
5	Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) / Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) / Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	930	Cerebrovascular Disease	885	Diabetes Mellitus	1019	Diabetes Mellitus	666
6	Diabetes Mellitus	898	Diabetes Mellitus	608	Cardiovascular Disease	1005	Cerebrovascular Accident	503
7	Hypertension	894	Tuberculosis	421	Prematurity	632	Cardiovascular Disease	487
8	Tuberculosis (<i>All Forms</i>)	684	Gunshot Wounds/Injuries	376	Cerebrovascular Accident	478	Accidents/ Traumatic Injuries	389
9	Other Lung Disease	642	Carcinoma/ Mass Other Forms	210	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	430	Disease Of The Heart	387
10	Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease (HCVD) / Hypertensive Arteriosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (HASCVD) / Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) / Atherosclerosis	547	Accidents/ Trauma Injuries	199	Disease of The Heart	403	Tuberculosis (<i>All Forms</i>)	296

Source: Quezon City Health Department

3.2.7 Morbidity

In 2018, cases of illness reported were 90,348, a decrease of 28.91% or 36,741 cases over the 127,089 record in 2015. This is a good indication of an improved health status of the populace.

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (Upper and Lower) remains to be the number one cause of morbidity in 2018, followed by Hypertension, Pulmonary diseases and Skin Diseases. Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) was ranked 6th in 2015, went up as number 4 in 2016, back to rank 6th in 2017. However in 2018, it was no longer included in the top ten (10) leading causes of illnesses.

**Table DS-14: Top Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity
Quezon City: 2015 – 2018**

Rank	LEADING CAUSES OF MORBIDITY			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	Respiratory Tract Infection	Respiratory Tract Infection
2	Skin Disease	Hypertension	Urinary Tract Infection	Hypertension
3	Urinary Tract Infection	Lower Respiratory Tract Infection	Hypertension	Pulmonary Diseases
4	Hypertension	Tuberculosis All Forms	Skin Infection	Skin Diseases/ Infection
5	Intestinal Parasitism	Urinary Tract Infection	Intestinal Parasitism	Gastrointestinal Diseases
6	Tuberculosis	Diarrhea And Gastroenteritis	Tuberculosis (All Forms)	Diabetes Mellitus
7	Acute Gastroenteritis	Diabetes Mellitus	Diarrhea And Gastroenteritis	Urinary Tract Infection
8	Viral Infection	Abdominal Pregnancy	Viral Infection	Systemic Viral Infection
9	Conjunctivitis	Intestinal Parasitism	Diabetes Mellitus	Abrasion/ Laceration/ Wound
10	Asthma	Cutaneous Abscess, Furuncle And Carbuncle	Allergic Reaction	Musculoskeletal Disorder

Source: Quezon City Health Department

It was observed that for both mortality and morbidity cases, the disease of the respiratory system was noted as the leading cause of mortality and morbidity in the city, an indicator of a deteriorating environment characterized by climate change, pollution, congested living conditions and unsanitary surroundings.

3.2.8 Disease Prevention and Control

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases

The 2018 ten (10) leading causes of deaths for all ages include Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB all forms). TB case detection rate shows that it significantly decreased from 108.00% in 2015 to 69% in 2018. This is lower against Metro Manila's TB Case detection rate of 73%. Among the city's six (6) districts, District IV got the lowest case detection rate of 49% while District II has the highest TB case detection rate of 90%.

TB Cure Rate now called the Treatment Success Rate (TSR) declined from 93% in 2015 to 87% in 2018 lower than the Metro Manila's TSR of 89%. This is due to the increasing number of TB patients who discontinued and failed to complete their treatment. District VI had the highest Treatment Success Rate of 95% while District IV had the lowest TSR of 87%.

Dengue Cases

Dengue deaths reported in 2018 is 74 or 0.91% of the 8158 reported dengue cases in the city. There was an increase of 35 cases of deaths from 39 cases or 0.60% dengue fatality rate in 2015.

The dengue deaths were reported more in District V with 1.32% fatality rate; District II with 1.09%; District I with 0.94%; District III with 0.76%; District VI with 0.74%; and lowest in District IV of only 0.64% fatality rate. (See Table DS-15)

**Table DS-15: Dengue Case Fatality Rate per District
Quezon City: 2015 & 2018**

	Dengue Case Fatality Rate	
	2015	2018
Quezon City	0.60	0.91
District I	0.53	0.94
District II	1.16	1.09
District III	1.08	0.76
District IV	0.25	0.64
District V	0.21	1.32
District VI	0.60	0.74

Source: Quezon City Health Department

3.2.9 Access to Safe Water

Based on the records of the Department of Health-NCR and Quezon City Health Department, households with access to safe water had reached 100% in 2018 from 98.06% in 2015. These figures are higher compared with NCR's 92.19% households with access to potable water. All the City's district levels have 100% access to potable water.

3.2.10 Access to Sanitary Toilets

Records showed that households with access to sanitary toilets in 2018 were 99.00%. The rates are higher than Metro Manila's 87.23% households with sanitary toilets in 2018.

3.2.11 Health Facilities/Services

Improved health condition of the city populace depends largely on the effective delivery of basic health services and existence of adequate health facilities and personnel.

Health Centers/Super Health Centers

The city has a total of sixty-six (66) health centers, seven (7) of which are super health centers with lying-in clinics and fifty-nine (59) are classified as regular health centers providing primary health care services. There are also ten (10) sub-health stations. Majority of the health centers/super health centers are certified Sentrong Sigla which means that these facilities have met the standards set by the Department of Health (DOH) in promoting availability of good quality health services to the city's constituents.

The distribution of these facilities by district shows that thirteen (13) are in District 1 with 12 regular health centers and one super health center (San Francisco Super Health Center). District II has 10 regular health centers and 2 super health centers (Batasan and Betty Go Belmonte SHCs), District III with 8 regular health centers and one super health center (Murphy SHC), District IV has 10

regular and one super health center (Kamuning SHC), District V has 10 regular health centers and two (2) super health centers (Novaliches and Sta. Lucia SHCs). District VI has no super health center but with 9 regular health centers.

Integrated or within some of the city's health center compounds are four (4) Social Hygiene Clinics (Proj. 7, Batasan and P. Bernardo and Novaliches), four (4) Male Sundown clinics (Klinika Bernardo, Klinika Novaliches, Klinika Proj. 7 and Batasan Hills), three (3) adolescent teen health quarters (Cubao, Commonwealth and NGC) and thirty two (32) microscopy centers performing TB-DOTS and other laboratory procedures.

The fifty nine (59) regular health centers operate daily except weekends and holidays from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm while the seven (7) super health centers operate 24 hours catering to lying-in/obstetrics patients and other emergency cases. On the other hand, social hygiene clinics offer services from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm while the sundown clinics provide services from 3:00 pm to 11:00 pm to cater to call center employees and to ensure privacy of the patients availing of their services.

While the average patients served per day varies on the location of the health center, in 2018, Gulod Health Center has the highest number of patients served per day with 282 patients while Masambong Health Center has the least number with 29 patients served per day.

The establishment of every health center follows a standard of one (1) health center per fifty thousand (50,000) population (1:50,000). The table on the health center–population ratio per district below indicates that only District II and District VI have a deficiency of two (2) health centers each while the rest (Districts I, III, IV and V) have more than the required number of health centers to meet the standard of 1:50,000. (See Table DS-16)

Table DS-16: Health Center - Population Ratio by District; Quezon City: 2018

District	Population	Existing Health Centers	Required Health Centers	Health Center	
				Needs	Excess
District I	423,732	13	8		5
District II	713,300	12	14	2	
District III	336,231	9	7		2
District IV	462,009	11	9		2
District V	554,878	12	11		1
District VI	550,522	9	11	2	
Total	3,040,672	66	60		6

In addition, the city has one (1) employees' clinic, two (2) upgraded Public Health Laboratory located at the Quezon City Health Department and Novaliches District Center (NDC) and one (1) Quality Assurance Laboratory Center performing external quality assessment of all TB microscopy laboratories situated at Bgy. Bagong Pagasa.

Hospitals

The city is host to a total of seventy-one (71) hospitals, 17 of which are government-owned and 54 are privately-owned hospitals. Of the total number of hospitals located in the city, thirty seven (37) are classified as tertiary hospitals or hospitals with metro wide and nationwide service areas and usually have complete service facilities. Nineteen (19) other hospitals are classified as secondary and fifteen (15) are primary hospitals.

The tertiary types of hospitals are mostly found in District I and IV. Some of these are offering highly specialized services, among which are the Philippine Heart Center for Asia, National Kidney and Transplant Institute, Lung Center of the Philippines and the ultra-modern St. Luke's Medical Center.

The two (2) city-owned hospitals, the Quezon City General Hospital (QCGH), a tertiary hospital, and Novaliches District Hospital (NDH), a secondary hospital, serve as referral centers for the different health centers and other hospitals and clinics. Since the creation of said hospitals, both have pursued the objective of providing the people, particularly the low-income residents of the city the best medical care that the city government can afford. The QCGH and NDH provides patient treatment, ambulatory and domiciliary care and preventive services and serves as center for training of health workers and allied professions and for advancement of medical services through research. On the other hand, there is also an ongoing construction of a Level two (2) Rosario Maclang Bautista Hospital with 107 beds situated at Bgy. Batasan Hills.

Hospital Bed Capacity

The city's combined total bed capacity is 10,599 (public and private) with an over-all bed-population ratio of 1:287 in 2018. This is way above the standard bed population ratio of 1:2,000. District IV where most of the tertiary and specialized hospitals are found, recorded the most number of hospitals with 4,889 bed capacity.

About 55.42% or 5,874 beds belong to government hospitals while 44.58% or 4,725 beds from the private hospitals. District VI recorded the lowest bed capacity with 260 beds in the 6 hospitals. District IV, on the other hand, registered 4,889 beds of the combined 18 hospitals. District I has combined bed capacity of 3,155 in 16 hospitals and those located in District V which are classified mostly as secondary health institutions have 1,016 bed capacity in 20 hospitals while District III has 1279 beds in 11 hospitals. The Quezon City General Hospital (QCGH) with 250 beds in District I and Novaliches District Hospital (NDH) with 100 beds in District V are the two (2) city-run public hospitals that cater mostly to urban poor residents particularly, the northeastern portion of the district while East Avenue Medical Center and Quirino Memorial Medical Center both found in District IV are national government operated hospitals with regional service area.

Considering that public hospitals cater to the urban poor residents numbering about 810,761 in 2018, the bed population ratio for public hospitals alone is 1 bed per 405 persons which is way above the standard bed-population ratio of 1:2000. The hospital bed requirement for this number of persons is computed to be 302 beds. The city therefore, has no shortage of hospital beds considering that the existing number of beds for government hospitals catering to the public which includes Quezon City General Hospital, Novaliches District Hospital, East Ave Medical Center, Quirino Memorial Medical Center, Quezon Institute, National Children's Hospital, Philippine Children's Medical Center and Veterans Memorial Medical Center is 2,686 beds.

Bed occupancy rates for the 2 city operated hospitals for the year 2018 is 82.19 % for the Quezon City General Hospital and 317 % for the Novaliches District Hospital.

Other Health Facilities

There are 2,652 various health and wellness facilities like: medical clinics (1024), Lying-in Clinic/Birthing Home/Maternity Clinics (173) optical clinics (76), dental clinics (442), dental laboratory (4), dermatology clinics (108), skin care clinics (72), diagnostic centers (297), dialysis centers/clinics (77), veterinary (38), surgical clinic (3), psychiatric rehabilitation centers (18) and combined various health and wellness facilities (320)

Responsible for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents is the City's Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center popularly known as "TAHANAN" which occupies an approximately 3,000 sq.m. property situated at Diamond Hills, Brgy. Payatas.

Funeral and burial needs of the populace are being taken care of by three (3) public cemeteries and three (3) private Memorial Parks. There are forty five (45) funeral parlors in the city, including eleven (11) private crematoriums/ columbarium/ossuary.

Health Personnel

In 2018, the city's total health personnel was 2,103. The Quezon City Health Department has 1,142 medical staff, the Quezon City General Hospital has 541 and the Novaliches District Hospital has 420. The current number of the city's medical personnel increased by 461 or 28.07% from 1,642 in 2015. Of the city's total health staff, 459 are physicians, 550 are nurses, 64 are dentists, 237 midwives and the remaining 793 belong to the non-paramedical staffs, which include Medical, dental and Laboratory support, Dental aide, Nutritionists-Dietician, Food-Drug regulation staff, Medical Technologist, Radiologic Technologists, Laboratory Aide and Dialysis Technician, HIV/AIDS Lecturer, THQ Health Educator and administrative staff and barangay health workers (BHWs).

The 2018 government physician-population ratio and dentist-population ratio is 1:804 and 1:47,510 respectively. The physician-population ratio is way above the standard ratio of 1:20,000 while that of the dentist-population is far below the standard of 1:20,000. This means that there is no shortage of physicians but the city is in need of more dentists. On the other hand, the government nurse-population ratio is 1:668 against the standard ratio of 1:15,000 and the government midwife-population ratio is 1:5,836, which is below the standard ratio of 1:5,000. It shows that the city is no longer in need of additional nurses but is short of 87 midwives.

3.3. EDUCATION

3.3.1 Literacy and Highest Grade Completed

The city has a high literacy rate of 99.71% based on the 2015 PSA official census. This is slightly lower (0.03%) than the 2010 literacy rate of 99.74%. For both census years, male and female literacy rate in the city is almost equal (99.71% male and 99.72% female) for 2015 and (99.74% male and 99.73% female) for 2010. (See Figure DS-12)

Comparing the city's literacy rate in 2010 with the NCR, it was noted that this is higher than NCR's 99.20%. For both census years, the city's literacy rate is higher than the national literacy rate of 90.3% per 2013 Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS).

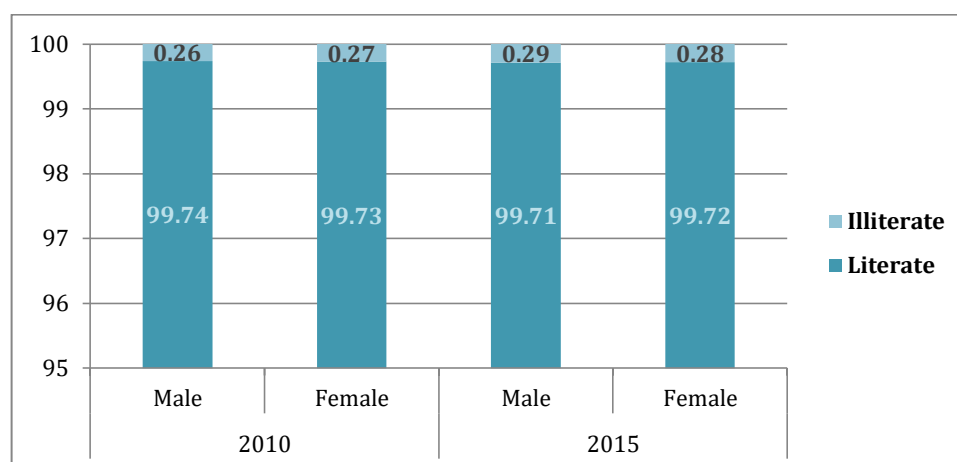


Figure DS-12: Literacy Rate by Sex; Quezon City: 2010 and 2015

Of the 2,409,418 literate population 10 years old and over, 42.20% are ages 35 years old and over, 35.93% belong to 10-24 years old, 11.71% are ages 25-29 and 10.16% are 30-34 years old.

On the other hand, the 6,949 illiterate population 10 years old and over, shows that more than half (56.38%) are in the ages 10-24 years old which is the age group that should have been in school. About 11.01% are ages 25-34 years old, while 2,266 (32.61%) are in the ages 35 and over. Illiteracy among males is slightly higher (0.29%) than among females (0.28%). (See Table DS-17)

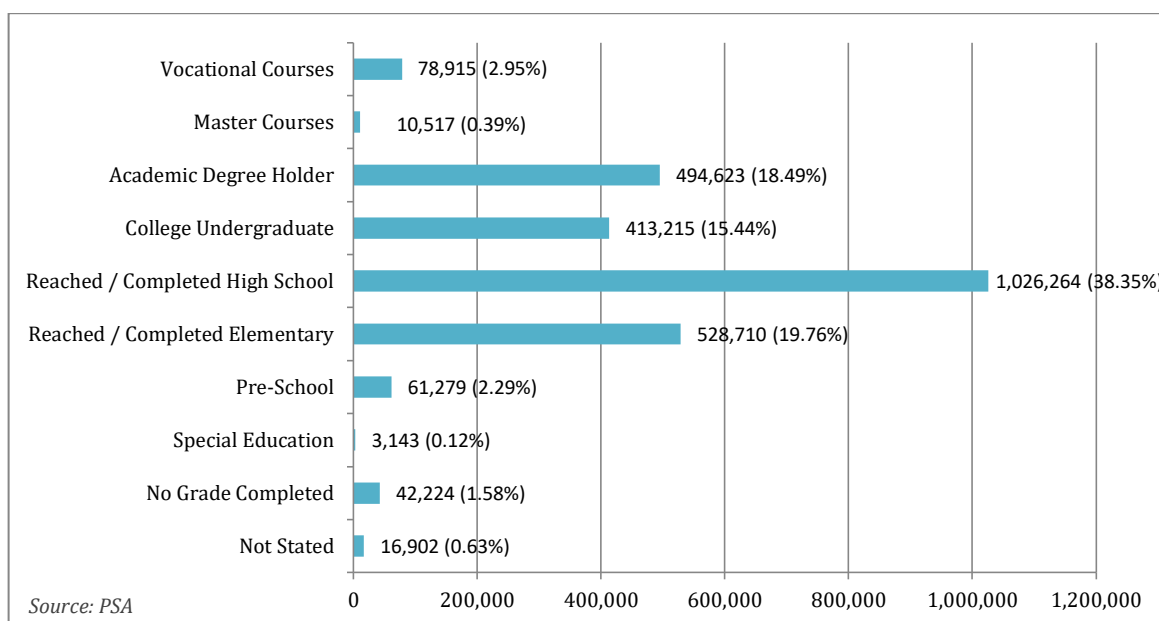
Table DS-17: Literacy of Households Population 10 Years Old and Over by Age Group and Sex; Quezon City: 2015

AGE GROUP	LITERATE				TOTAL		ILLITERATE				TOTAL		OVERALL	
	MALE		FEMALE		NO.	%	MALE		FEMALE		NO.	%	NO.	%
	NO.	%	NO.	%			NO.	%	NO.	%				
10 - 24	431,903	36.78	433,701	35.12	865,604	35.93	2163	62.77	1755	50.10	3918	56.38	869,522	35.98
25 - 29	140,238	11.94	141,881	11.49	282,119	11.71	245	7.11	176	5.02	421	6.06	282,540	11.69
30 - 34	121,559	10.35	123,257	9.98	244,816	10.16	187	5.43	157	4.48	344	4.95	245,160	10.15
35 & Over	480,692	40.93	536,187	43.42	1,016,879	42.20	851	24.70	1415	40.39	2266	32.61	1,019,145	42.18
TOTAL	1,174,392	100.00	1,235,026	100.00	2,409,418	100.00	3446	100.00	3503	100.00	6949	100.00	2,416,367	100.00
Literacy Rate	99.71		99.72		99.71		0.29		0.28		0.29		100.00	

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the 2,675,792 population aged 5 years old and over 528,710 (19.78%) completed elementary, 1,026,264 (38.40%) were able to reach or complete high school, 413,215 (15.46%) were college undergraduates while 494,623 (19.48%) were academic degree holders.

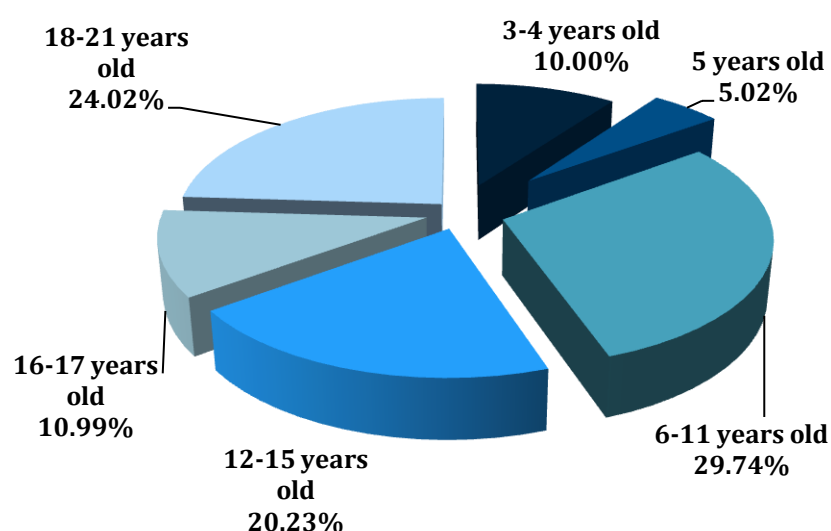
Those who took up vocational courses was 78,915 (2.95%) and 10,517 (0.39%) have masters degrees. Only 1.58% or 42,224 have no grade completed at all. (See Figure DS-13)



**Figure DS-13: Population Distribution
by Educational Attainment 5 Years Old and Above; Quezon City: 2015**

School-age population (3-21 yrs. old) in 2015 was 1,044,072 or 35.56% of the total population. In terms of sex distribution, 528,942 are males representing 50.66% and 515,130 are females comprising 49.34%.

The school-age population in the elementary level ages 6-11 yrs. old (29.74%) is slightly higher than the tertiary level (24.02%) ages 18-21 yrs. old while those in the secondary level ages 12-15 yrs. old represent 20.23% and the senior high school (16-17 yrs. old) is 10.99%. Pre-school children 3-5 yrs. old constitute 15.02%. Those in kindergarten ages 5 yrs. old (5.02%) and day care children 3-4 yrs. old (10.00%). (See Figure DS-14)

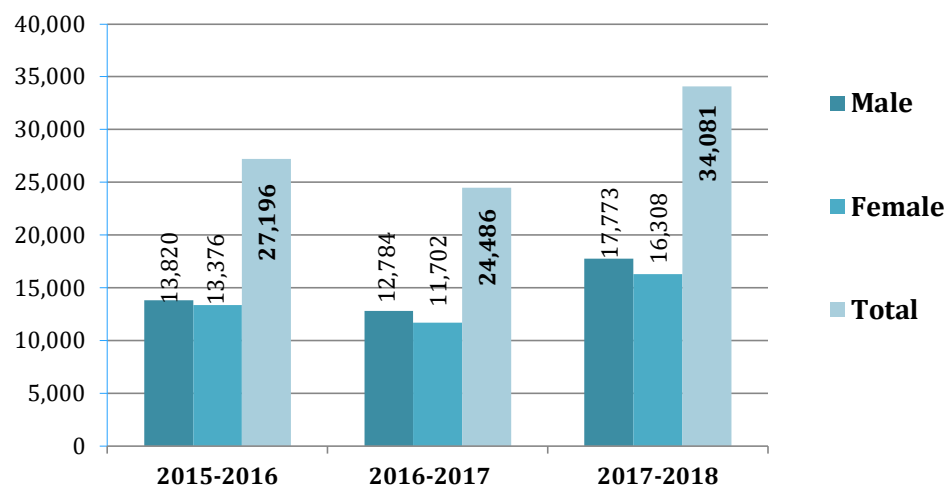


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**Figure DS-14: Percent Distribution of School Age Population by School Level;
Quezon City: SY 2015**

3.3.2 Enrollment Performance Indicators

For SY 2017-2018, the total enrollment in public kindergarten school is 34,081, an increase of 6,885 or 25.32% from the 27,196 enrollment in SY 2015-2016. There are more males (17,773 or 52.15%) enrolled than females (16,308 or 47.85%). The increasing enrollment trend in kindergarten was brought about by the enactment of Republic Act 10533 also known as the K-to-12 Program and RA 10157 or the Kindergarten Education Act of 2011 compelling all 5 year old children to avail kindergarten education as the first stage of compulsory and mandatory formal education. (Refer to Figure DS-15)

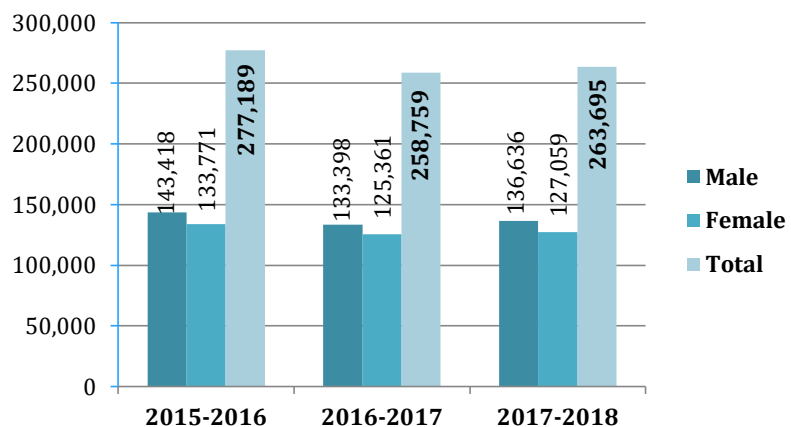


Source: Schools Division Office

Figure DS-15: Enrollment in Public Kindergarten Schools; Quezon City: SY 2015-2016 to SY 2017-2018

The total enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools as of SY 2017-2018 reached 420,765 a decrease of 0.19% from the 421,578 enrollment in SY 2015-2016.

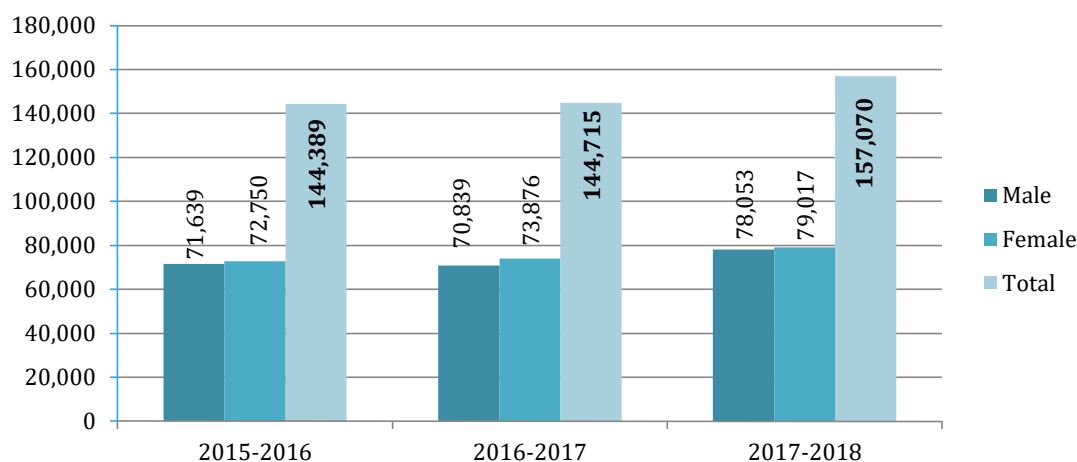
Of the total enrollment, 263,695 or 62.67% were enrollees in the elementary level. There were more male enrollees (136,636 or 51.82%) than females (127,059 or 48.18%). It was noted that there was a decrease of 13,494 students from the 277,189 elementary students in SY 2015-2016 enrollment. (See Figure DS-16)



Source: Schools Division Office

Figure DS-16: Enrollment in Public Elementary Schools; Quezon City: SY 2015-2016 to SY 2017-2018

On the other hand, enrollees at the high school level constitute 37.33% or 157,070 students of the total enrolled students in SY 2017-2018, an increase of 12,681 students from the 144,389 enrollees in SY 2015-2016. More female are enrolled in high school than male. (Refer to Figure DS-17)



Source: Schools Division Office

Figure DS-17: Enrollment in Public Secondary Schools; Quezon City: SY 2015-2016 to 2017-2018

The increasing trend of enrollment for secondary level in the last two (2) years may be attributed to the full implementation of Senior High School. The table below shows that out of the total 157,070 high school enrollees for SY 2017-2018, 91.87% or 144,302 are in Junior High School and the remaining 8.13% or 12,768 are in Senior High School.

Table DS-18: Enrollment in Public Junior and Senior High School Quezon City: SY 2016-2017 to SY 2017-2018

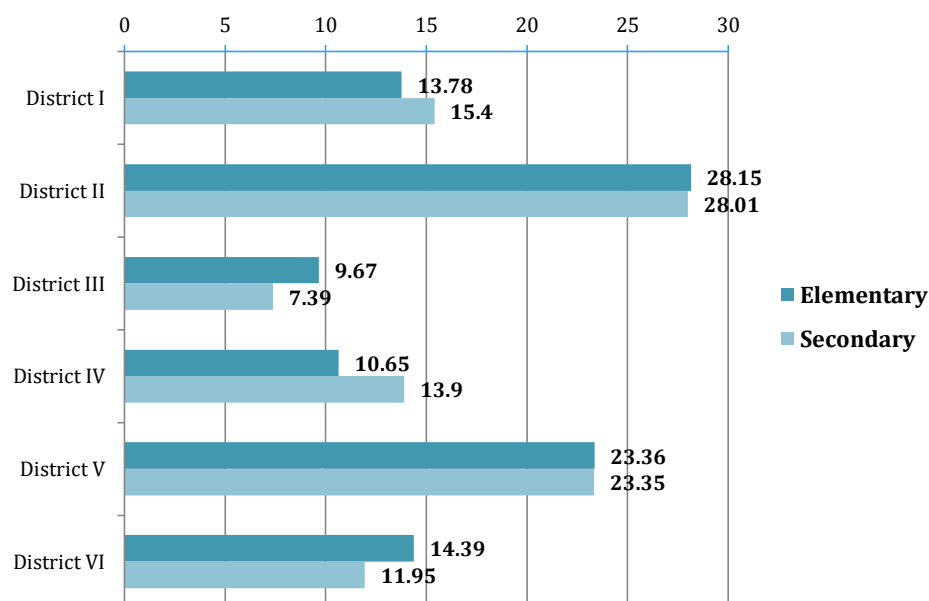
Grade Level	SY 2016-2017			SY 2017-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Junior High School	68,283	71,378	139,661	71,507	72,795	144,302
Senior High School	2,556	2,498	5,054	6,546	6,222	12,768

Source: Schools Division Office

Of the total enrollees for levels, 3,439 or 0.82% are special children, a decrease of about 527 or 13.29% from only 3,966 enrolled in SY2015-2016. Special children are those with mental retardation, giftedness and talent, learning disabilities, deafness, blindness and low vision, physical disabilities, health impairments and severe disabilities who experience difficulties in learning the basic educational curriculum. These children need a modified or functional curriculum, as well as those whose performance is do superior that they need a differentiated special education curriculum to help them attain their full potential.

Majority (3,005 or 87.38%) of the enrolled special children are in the public elementary schools while 434 or 12.62% are in the public secondary schools. As of 2018, there are 45 (32 Non-SPED & 13 SPED Center) public elementary schools and 12 (3 Non-SPED & 9 SPED Center) secondary schools including National Orthopedic Hospital (NOH) offering Special Education Classes (SPED).

Enrollment at the district level shows that District II had the highest number of students (118,209 or 28.09%) for both public elementary and secondary schools which comprise 28.15% and 28.01% respectively of the total enrolment and the least is District III. (See Figure DS-18)



Source: Schools Division Office

Figure DS-18: Percent Distribution of Elementary and Secondary Schools Enrollment by District; Quezon City: SY 2017-2018

The combined Enrollment Participation rate (EPR) in public and private schools decreased from 95.43% in SY 2015-2016 to 94.70% in SY 2017-2018 in elementary level while in the secondary level it increased from 85.90 in SY 2015-2016 to 94.17 in 2017-2018

In details, the EPR for private in both elementary and secondary schools slightly decreased from 23.48 and 23.91 in SY 2015-2016 to 23.38 and 23.02 in SY 2017-2018 respectively. Likewise, the EPR in public elementary level also decreased from 71.94 in SY 2015-2016 to 71.32 in SY 2017-2018 while in secondary level it increased from 61.99 in SY 2015-2016 to 71.15 in SY 2017-2018. (Refer to Table DS-19)

Table DS-19: Participation Rate in Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Schools; Quezon City: SY 2015-2016 to SY 2017-2018

	ELEMENTARY			SECONDARY		
	SY 2015-2016	SY 2016-2017	SY 2017-2018	SY 2015-2016	SY 2016-2017	SY 2017-2018
Public & Private	95.43	94.73	94.70	85.90	91.90	94.17
Private	23.48	71.32	23.38	23.91		23.02
Public	71.94	23.40	71.32	61.99		71.15

Source: Schools Division Office

At the pre-school level, out of the 162,284 estimated 2018 population ages 3-5years old, 130,933 or 80.68 % are enrolled in public or private kindergarten schools and day care centers in SY 2017-2018. The pre-school enrollment participation rate of increased by 31.46% from 49.22 % EPR in SY 2015-2016.

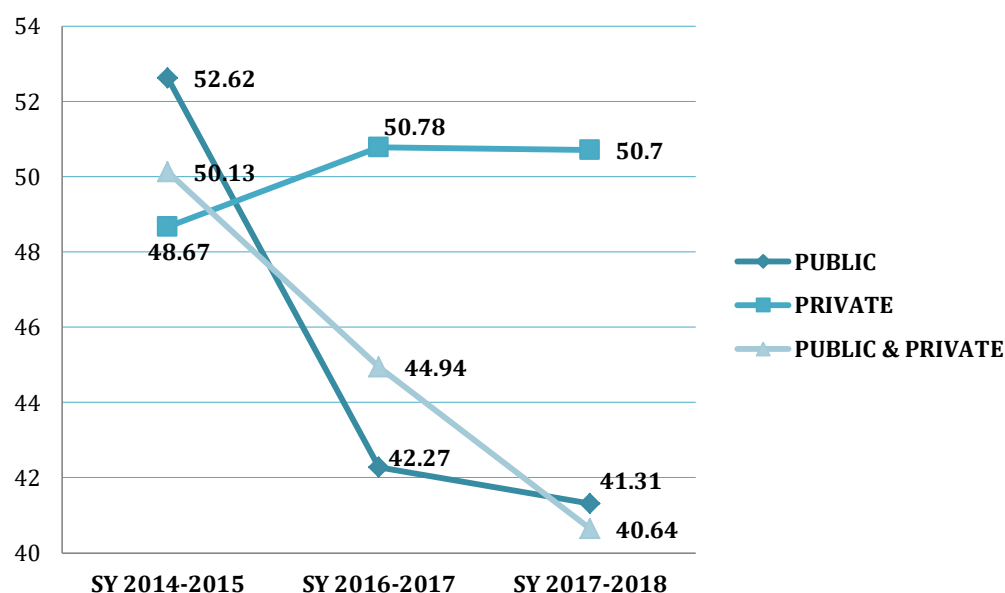
For children ages 3-4 years old, 84,461 or 78.17 % of the 2018 estimated 108,053 children are enrolled in private kindergarten schools, public day care centers/supervised neighborhood play and learning centers operated or managed by NGOs and POs in SY 2017-2018 while 46,472 children ages 5-year old and below were enrolled in public and private kindergarten schools.

3.3.3 Academic Performance Indicator

The National Achievement Test is an examination given to assess the competency of students' knowledge and skills in five (5) major subjects (Mathematics, English, Science, Filipino and Hekasi for elementary and Mathematics, English, Science, Filipino and Araling Panlipunan for secondary). The test is administered by the Department of Education's (DepEd) National Testing and Research Center and the results are intended to guide the efforts towards the improvement of the quality of education and to provide appropriate intervention for the students.

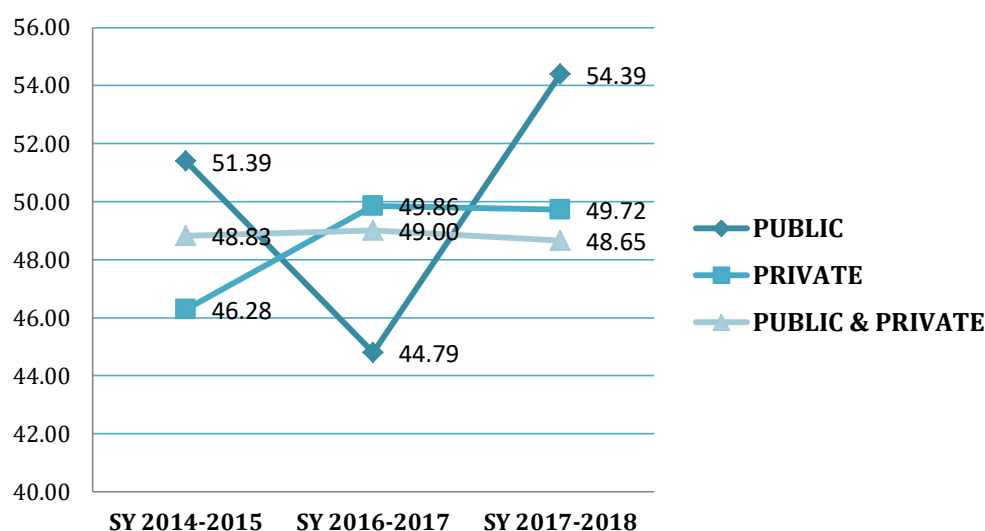
Achievement rates for both elementary and secondary levels in public and private schools had a decreasing trend. At the elementary level, the line graph below shows that from the achievement rate of 50.13 in SY2014-2015 it decreased to 44.94 in SY2016-2017 and decreased further to only 40.64 in SY2017-2018. On the secondary level it was recorded to be 48.83 in SY2014-2015 a slight increase in SY2016-2017 at 49.00 then lowering it again to 48.65 in SY 2017-2018.

It was observed however, that while there is a decreasing trend in the achievement rates for public and private schools, the performance in private elementary schools may be considered as better than the public schools while in the secondary level, achievement rates in public schools is higher than in the private schools except for SY 2016-2017. (See Figure DS-19A & B)



Source: Schools Division Office

Figure DS-19A: Achievement Rate in Public and Private Elementary Schools; Quezon City: SY 2014-2015 to SY 2017-2018



Source: Schools Division Office

Figure DS-19B: Achievement Rate in Public and Private Secondary Schools; Quezon City: SY 2014-2015 to SY 2017-2018

For the past 3 years, the city's academic performance among the 16 cities and 1 municipality in Metro Manila may be considered as low. As of SY2017-2018, the achievement test results showed that Quezon City was ranked 14th in the elementary level and 6th in the secondary level. It also ranked 10th in the elementary level and 4th in the secondary in SY2016-2017 and ranked 15th and 10th in SY2014-2015 respectively. The City of San Juan was noted to be on the lead or ranked 1st in elementary and Makati City for secondary level per SY 2017-2018 achievement test results followed by Pasig City as ranked 2nd for both levels. (Refer to Figure DS-20)

Table DS-20A: Academic Performance in Public and Private Elementary Schools; Quezon City & Other Metro Manila Cities/Municipality: SY 2014-2015 to SY 2017-2018

CITY / MUNICIPALITY	ELEMENTARY					
	SY 2014-2015		SY 2016-2017		SY 2017-2018	
	RANK	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK	RATE
Caloocan City	9	60.74	15	42.74	16	38.18
Las Piñas City	5	64.06	7	46.26	12	41.35
Makati City	2	67.60	2	52.27	3	47.91
Malabon City	3	64.79	14	43.11	11	42.83
Mandaluyong City	8	60.88	4	46.50	9	43.91
Manila	10	59.52	6	46.32	8	45.98
Marikina City	14	52.42	3	48.83	6	47.35
Muntinlupa City	13	54.79	11	44.44	10	43.01
Navotas City	6	63.37	16	40.57	15	39.26
Parañaque City	4	64.52	13	43.64	4	47.70
Pasay City	7	62.79	8	45.63	5	47.52
Pasig City	16	49.86	9	45.21	2	49.83
Quezon City	15	50.13	10	44.94	14	40.64
San Juan City	11	59.51	1	52.68	1	40.53
Taguig / Pateros	1	68.32	5	46.46	7	47.15
Valenzuela City	12	56.59	12	43.83	13	41.05

Source: Schools Division Office

Table DS-20B: Academic Performance in Public and Private Secondary Schools; Quezon City & Other Metro Manila Cities/Municipality: SY 2014-2015 to SY 2017-2018

CITY / MUNICIPALITY	SECONDARY					
	SY 2014-2015		SY 2016-2017		SY 2017-2018	
	RANK	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK	RATE
Caloocan City	16	44.53	12	45.73	8	47.93
Las Piñas City	11	48.82	6	47.60	12	45.59
Makati City	2	52.90	3	51.26	1	55.33
Malabon City	13	48.38	15	43.60	4	49.28
Mandaluyong City	12	48.55	5	48.04	7	48.37
Manila	4	51.37	2	51.26	5	48.87
Marikina City	5	49.75	10	46.75	3	49.38
Muntinlupa City	8	49.06	8	46.92	14	44.69
Navotas City	14	46.84	16	42.63	13	45.21
Parañaque City	9	48.86	13	45.71	11	46.73
Pasay City	6	49.56	9	46.81	15	44.53
Pasig City	7	49.39	7	47.09	2	51.12
Quezon City	10	48.83	4	49.00	6	48.65
San Juan City	3	51.82	1	53.64	10	46.75
Taguig / Pateros	1	57.11	11	46.49	9	47.48
Valenzuela City	15	46.57	14	44.99	16	43.32

Source: Schools Division Office

Another academic performance indicator is Cohort survival rate. This is the percentage of those who in the beginning grade reached the final grade of the required number of years for the elementary and high school level.

The cohort survival rate for public and private elementary and secondary levels have increased from 73.11% and 80.98% in SY 2016-2017 to 94.53% and 93.67% respectively, in SY 2017-2018.

In public elementary and secondary schools, cohort survival rate are lowest at 94.53% and 85.66% than in private schools with both 100% rating. (Refer to Table DS-21).

Table DS-21 Cohort Survival and Drop-Out Rate in Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Schools; Quezon City: SY 2016-2017 and SY 2017-2018

INDICATOR	ELEMENTARY						SECONDARY					
	SY 2016-2017			SY 2017-2018			SY 2016-2017			SY 2017-2018		
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC & PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC & PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC & PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC & PRIVATE
COHORT SURVIVAL RATE	91.26	35.13	73.11	94.53	100	100	88.72	61.97	80.98	85.66	100	93.67
DROP-OUT RATE	1.33	0.77	1.21	1.08	0.30	0.88	1.94	1.49	1.83	1.54	0.64	1.32

Source: Schools Division Office

Drop-out rate which is another performance indicator is defined as the proportion of pupils who left school during a school year. For SY 2017-2018, the combined drop-out rate in public and

private elementary and secondary schools both decreased from 1.21% and 1.83% in school SY 2016-2017 to 0.88 % and 1.32% in SY 2017-2018. This means that for every 100 elementary students enrolled, 1 eventually leaves school while for every 100 high school students enrolled, 2 will most likely leave school. Some of the possible causes of dropping out are financial problems, lack of personal interest, illness/disability, and inability to cope with school work, teenage pregnancy, and transfer of residence or employment.

The drop-out rate in both public elementary and secondary schools decreased from 1.33% and 1.94% in SY 2016-2017 to 1.08% and 1.54% in SY 2017-2018. The drop-out rate in public elementary and secondary levels however, was noted high compared to private schools (*See Table DS-18*).

3.3.4 Classroom-Student Ratio

The over-all classroom-student ratio based on 2 shifts per standard classroom-student ratio of 1:45 is 1:32 in public elementary schools and 1:31 in secondary schools for both Junior High School (JHS) and Senior High School (SHS).

However, the present classroom-student ratio varies for each district and for each school level. The figures indicate that for the elementary and secondary school levels, there is deficiency in the existing number of classrooms. This inadequacy exists only in District II where the classroom-student ratio is computed to be 1:48 for elementary and 1:56 in the secondary level. This means that a single classroom accommodates as many as 56 students in each session compared with the ideal ratio of 1:45. The classroom deficiency is made even more significant considering that both public elementary and high schools hold two shifts or sessions each day. Fortunately, the situation is better in other Districts such as in District III where the ratio is 1:22, District IV with a ratio of 1:27, District I having a ratio of 1:24, District V 1:33 and District VI 1:33. This is further substantiated with the observation that there are excess classrooms in the other Districts. The over-all actual or existing number of classrooms of 6,656 (4,147 in the elementary and 2,509 in the secondary) is more than the required number of classrooms of only 4,678 (2,931 in the elementary and 1,747 in secondary schools) except in District II. To address the deficiency in District II, the city needs to construct about 144 more classrooms (49 for elementary and 95 for secondary) to meet the present demand. (*See Table DS-22*)

Table DS-22: Elementary and Secondary School (JHS & SHS) Classroom-Student Ratio by District; Quezon City: SY 2017-2018

DIST	NO. OF SCHOOL	SY 2017-2018	ELEMENTARY				SECONDARY (JHS & SHS)					
			NO. OF CLASSROOMS				NO. OF SCHOOL	SY 2017-2018	NO. OF CLASSROOMS			
			ACTUAL	REQUIRED	NEEDS	CLASS-ROOM-STUDENT RATIO			ACTUAL	REQUIRED	NEEDS	CLASSROOM-STUDENT RATIO
I	22	36,338	747	404	0	1:24	14 (3)	24,195	554	269	0	1:22
II	13	74,221	776	825	49	1:48	6	43,988	394	489	95	1:56
III	17	25,507	592	283	0	1:22	8 (1)	11,601	287	129	0	1:20
IV	13	28,074	515	312	0	1:27	14 (4)	21,835	605	243	0	1:18
V	18	61,608	937	685	0	1:33	10 (3)	36,681	450	408	0	1:41
VI	12	37,947	580	422	0	1:33	6 (1)	18,770	219	209	0	1:43
TOTAL	95	263,695	4,147	2,931	49	1:32	58 (12 SHS)	157,070	2,509	1,747	95	1:31

Source: Schools Division Office

3.3.5 Teacher-Student Ratio

Based on the total enrollment and the actual number of teachers, the over-all teacher-student ratio is 1:32 in public elementary schools and 1:25 in public secondary schools. This is within the standard teacher-student ratio of 1:45 in all school districts.

Table DS-23: Elementary and Secondary School Teacher-Student Ratio by District; Quezon City: SY 2017-2018

DISTRICT	ELEMENTARY					SECONDARY				
	NO. OF SCHOOL	SY 2017-2018	NO. OF TEACHERS			NO. OF SCHOOL	SY 2017-2018	NO. OF TEACHERS		
			ACTUAL	NEEDS	TEACHER-STUDENT RATIO			ACTUAL	NEEDS	TEACHER-STUDENT RATIO
I	22	36,338	1,077	0	1:34	14(3)	24,195	967	0	1:25
II	13	74,221	2,098	0	1:35	6	43,988	1,706	0	1:26
III	17	25,507	1456	0	1:18	8(1)	11,601	521	0	1:22
IV	13	28,074	816	0	1:34	14 (4)	21,835	952	0	1:23
V	18	61,608	1,843	0	1:33	10(3)	36,681	1,329	0	1:28
VI	12	37,947	1,066	0	1:36	6 (1)	18,770	738	0	1:25
TOTAL	95	263,695	8,356	0	1:32	58 (12 SHS)	157,070	6,213	0	1:25

Source: Schools Division Office

3.3.6 Textbook-Student Ratio

Data given by the Schools Division Office (SDO) show that the textbook-student ratio for both elementary and secondary levels is 1:1 which means that each student has one (1) textbook per basic subject (Mathematics, Science, Hekasi, Filipino and English). Of the total 1,767,511 textbooks provided by the national government in 2018, only about 61.94% or 1,094,835 are for the elementary level, 33.82% or 597,686 textbooks are for the Junior High School and the remaining 4.24% or 74,990 are for Senior High School.

3.3.7 Educational Programs

Educational programs for both public and private schools in elementary and secondary levels are in accordance with the curricula prescribed by Republic Act 10533 or the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013, known as the K-to-12 Program which covers kindergarten and 12 years of basic education (six years of primary education, four years of junior high school and two years of senior high school).

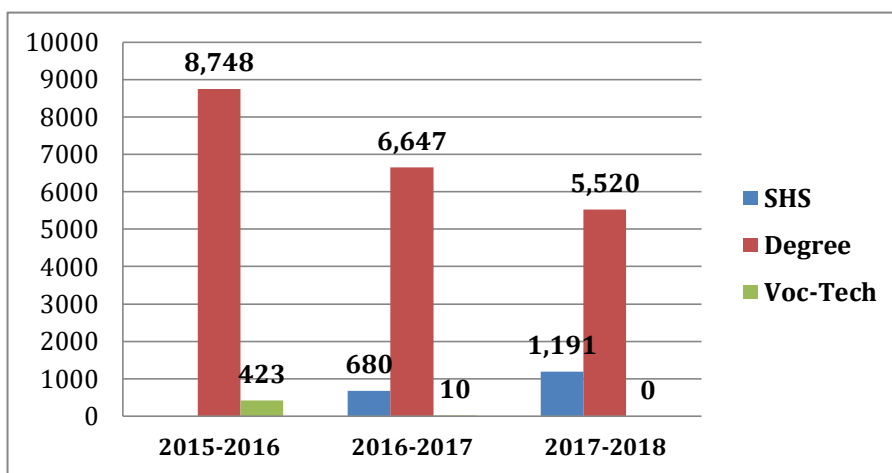
Senior High School is a specialized upper-secondary education composed of Core Subjects and Track Subjects. Both have 15 and 16 subjects respectively. Each track will have strands (specialization within a track such as Accountancy, Business and Management (ABM), Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), Humanities, Education, Social Sciences (HUMSS) and Liberal Arts for ACADEMIC TRACK, Safety and First Aid for SPORT TRACK, Arts assessment and Guidance for ARTS AND DESIGN and lastly, TESDA training Regulations-Based Specialization for TECH-VOC TRACK.

Services like the Alternative Learning System (ALS) are being offered to the people who have not finished the elementary or secondary education. ALS is an alternative or substitute, a parallel learning system that provides a particular option to the existing formal education when one does not have or cannot access formal education in school. It includes both non-formal and informal sources of knowledge and skills. For SY 2017-2018, total ALS enrollees was 13,811, consisting of “Kasambahays” or household helps and out of school youth and adults. Majority, 7,928 or 57.40% are male and 5,883 or 42.60% are female ALS enrollees. There are 157 ALS Learning Centers (ALCs), 79 are public school-based, 37 are barangay-based, 35 are run by Local Government Unit (LGU)/Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and 6 are extension centers.

Madrasah education program to Muslim students is also being offered in seventeen (17) public schools (15 ES and 2 HS). It offers basic education in Islamic values and Arabic language conducted every Saturday and Sunday. There are about 1,542 enrolled students with 42 Muslim teachers or “Azatids”. The program aims to harmonize the traditional Philippine Education curriculum with the Madrasah system thereby ensuring educational parity across regions and cultures.

Further educational support is provided by the Quezon City Polytechnic University (QCPU). It was established in 1994 under City Council Ordinance No. SP-171, S-1994 as Skills Training Center and this was converted into the Quezon City Polytechnic University through Ordinance No. SP-544, Series of 1997 and later on provided with the University Charter by SP-1030, Series of 2001. The institution was created to undertake the training of skilled workers in response to the manpower requirement by industry and business establishments within the city. The organization of the Polytechnic as local government educational institution included the old skills and training center.

The QCPU Main Campus is at Bgy. San Bartolome. It offers Bachelor of Science and/or baccalaureate courses or 4 year courses such as General Education, BS Information Technology, BS Entrepreneurship, BS Industrial Engineering and BS Electronics Engineering and Senior High School.



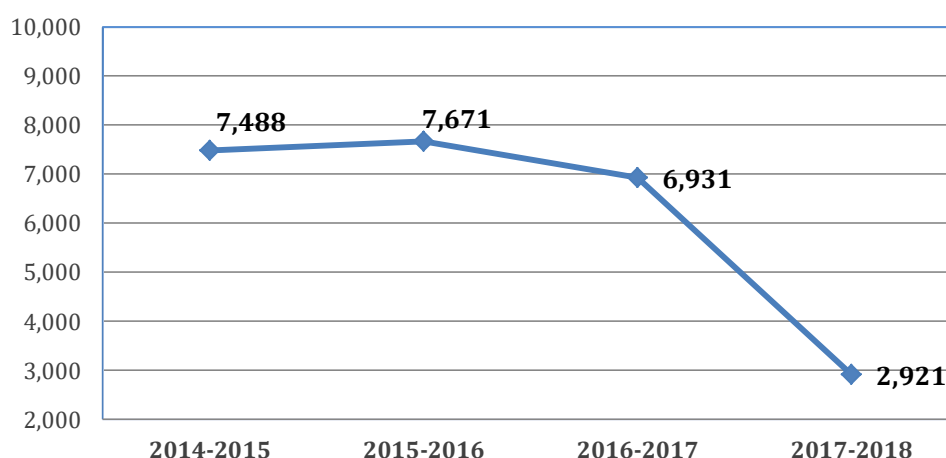
Source: Quezon City Polytechnic University

Figure DS-20: Enrollment in Quezon City Polytechnic University; Quezon City: SY 2015-2016 to SY 2017-2018

The university satellites are located at Bgy. Sto. Cristo within San Francisco High School compound which offers degree courses only and at Bgy. Batasan Hills along IBP Road that offers degree courses and Senior High School which started in SY 2016-2017 with 680 students. The university enrollment trend is decreasing from 8,748 in SY 2015-2016 to 5,520 students in SY 2017-2018 in baccalaureate courses or a decrease of 3,228 or 36.90% enrollees and from 423 to 0 students in Vocational/Technical courses. The total number of graduates for SY 2017-2018 was 2,455 of which 713 are BS Entrepreneurial Management graduates, 375 for BS Industrial Engineering, 52 for BS

Electronics Engineering, 729 for BS Information Technology and 586 for Senior High School graduates. (See Figure DS-20)

Added to this, the city government is also extending scholarship assistance to the city's under privileged college students or those belonging to low income/indigent families. With the implementation of the Free Tuition Fee Law in 2018 giving full tuition subsidy for students in State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), local universities and colleges and state-run technical-vocational schools, the city provides stipend of ₱1,500.00 for economic/regular scholars including HB Centrex scholars and SK elected officials scholars as well. The honor students in public schools (1st and 2nd Honors) are also given scholarship assistance at ₱40,000.00 for tuition fees and ₱10,000.00 stipend while 3rd to 8th honor students are given ₱15,000.00 tuition fees and ₱5,000.00 stipend per semester charged under the General Fund and Legislative Fund from selected Councilors. Masteral /Post-Graduate scholarship assistance is granted to qualified QC Hall employees with ₱20,000.00 tuition fees and ₱15,000.00 stipend per semester. The beneficiaries of this category of scholars may enroll in any university of their choice. A total of 2,921 in SY 2017-2018 benefited in the city's scholarship assistance, a decrease of 60.99% from 7,488 scholars in SY 2014-2015 mainly because of the implementation of the K to 12 program of DepEd which started in SY 2016-2017.



Source: Scholarship and Youth Development Program (SYDP)

**Figure DS-21: Number of Quezon City Government Scholars;
Quezon City: SY 2014-2015 to SY 2017-2018**

3.3.8 Educational Facilities

The number of public schools increased from 141 in 2015 to 153 in 2018. The increase of number of public schools is due to the establishment of Senior High Schools (Stand Alone). Of these, 58 are public secondary schools (JHS & SHS) and 95 are elementary schools. All public elementary schools are offering pre-school classes. Also existing are 3 public schools offering vocational and technical courses namely; QCPU Main at San Bartolome & QCPU Batasan satellite and HB Negotech at Barangay Tatalon, this city.

About 638 private schools offer different levels of education such as preparatory, elementary, and secondary or a combination of two or more levels. There are also 109 colleges and universities and, the more prominent ones found in the city include Miriam College, Ateneo de Manila and the

state-run University of the Philippines. The city has nineteen (19) Public libraries; one main library, “a state of the art library” located at the City Hall Compound and eighteen (18) branches situated in the six (6) districts of the city.

3.3.9 Special Education Fund (SEF) Utilization

The Special Education Fund is the proceeds of the additional one percent tax on real property tax which is automatically released to the Local School Boards.

Records gathered from the Local School Board and City Budget Department show that for the last four (4) years, the city’s annual approved amount under SEF is more than ₱1 Billion a year, the highest allocation was in 2017 with P1, 700,000,000.00. The SEF average utilization rate for the 4 year period is 71.14% (*See Table DS-24*). Joint Memorandum Circular No. 1; Series of 1998 issued by the DepEd, DBM and DILG dated April 14, 1998 prescribed the rules and regulation to be observed by the Local School Boards in the utilization of this fund. Among the priority expenses chargeable against SEF include operation and maintenance of public schools, including organization of extension classes, non-formal, remedial and summer classes, as well as payment of existing allowances of teachers granted by local government unit, subject to existing budgeting rules and regulations; construction and repairs of school buildings, facilities and equipment including the acquisition, titling and improvement of school sites; educational research; acquisition/procurement of books, instructional materials, periodicals and equipment including information technology resources and expenses for school sports activities at the national, regional, division, district and barangay levels as well for other DepEd related activities including co-curricular activities.

Table DS-24: Approved and Actual Utilization of Special Education Fund; Quezon City: 2015-2018

CALENDAR YEAR	APPROVED AMOUNT (P)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (P)	UTILIZATION RATE
2015	1,216,000,00.00	800,299,194.51	65.81
2016	1,430,000,000.00	1,136,095,770.68	79.45
2017	1,700,000,000.00	867,652,387.26	51.04
2018	1,520,000,000.00	1,341,428,749.90	88.25

Source: Local School Board Secretariat; City Budget Department

3.4 SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Social Welfare Services are provided by the City to its residents through the Social Services and Development Department (SSDD). Beneficiaries are mostly the city’s indigent families which include the children, youth, elderly, disabled/special groups, mendicants, women and distressed or displaced groups. Various welfare programs and services that are being extended are as follows;

Community Welfare Program is a comprehensive social welfare service to uplift the living conditions of the distressed and disadvantaged families and individuals to enable them to become self-reliant, improve quality of life and actively participate in national development.

Welfare and Relief Program is a program for the city's constituents who are in crises situation brought about by illness, loss of jobs, victim of natural and man-made calamities and other economic problems.

Residential and Rehabilitation Program caters to the needy and disadvantaged clients that provide custodial care and temporary shelter. These facilities are Molave Youth Home (MYH), a detention home for children in conflict with the law (CICL), the Halfway Home or "Bahay Aruga" for released CICL and other Children in Need of Special Protection (Abused, Neglected, Abandoned and Victims of Trafficking) and the Reception and Action Center (RAC) that caters to the needy and disadvantaged clients such as street children, abandoned youth and adults, neglected, abused and victims of exploitation including mendicants, vagrants and stranded.

Vocational and Skills Training Program is an integrated package of assistance to target beneficiaries that provides livelihood opportunities with Skills trainings, and other pro-poor projects to sustain the basic needs.

In 2018, the SSDD extended welfare services to 253,896 (110,721 male & 143,175 female) clients either individually, group or as families, an increase of 76,342 clients or 43% from 177,554 served in 2015. The recorded figure on the number of actual beneficiaries in 2018 however, represents more (39.33%) of the 182,215 target clientele for the year.

Majority of the total clients served for both 2015 and 2018 have availed of the *Community Welfare Program*. The 2018 data shows that the number of clients served on Community Welfare Program constitute 77.67% or 197,212 clients of the total clients served, followed by Welfare and Relief Rehabilitation Program with 18.75% or 47,611 clients. Vocational and Skills Training Program had 2.78% or 7,045 and the least is Residential and Rehabilitation Program with 2,028 clients or 0.80% of the total clients served (See Table DS-25).

Table DS-25 : Number of Clients Served by Type of Welfare Services; Quezon City: 2015 & 2018

Programs/Projects	2015			2018		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Community Welfare Program						
Child Welfare Program	11,864	12,109	23,973	12,149	12,072	24,221
Youth Welfare Program	4,585	3,177	7,762	3,693	3,127	6,820
Family Welfare Program	29,882	30,907	60,789	65,357	86,466	151,823
Women Welfare Program	-	4,837	4,837	-	4,364	4,364
Disabled Welfare Program	5,633	4,633	10,266	1,521	1,391	2,912
Elderly Welfare Program	409	5,914	6,323	1,077	5,995	7,072
Sub-Total	52,373	61,577	113,950	83,797	113,415	197,212
Welfare & Relief Program						
Financial Assistance Program	6,364	6,967	13,331	2,237	2,053	4,290
Disaster Relief Program	11,170	11,159	22,329	10,192	10,027	20,219
Food for Work Program	91	200	291	75	126	201
Referrals	2,070	3,655	5,725	11,156	10,388	21,544
Special Cases	46	53	99	-	-	-
Volunteer and Auxiliary Program	329	718	1,047	395	865	1,260
Other Collaborative Project	4,368	5,283	9,651	31	66	97
Sub-Total	24,438	28,035	52,473	24,086	23,525	47,611
Residential and Rehabilitation Program						
Molave Youth Home	1,137	178	1,315	1,322	134	1,456
Reception & Action Center	336	228	564	398	174	572
Sub-Total	1,473	406	1,879	1,720	308	2,028
Vocational & Skills Training Program						
Skills Training Program	454	6,364	6,818	879	3,975	4,854
Small Income Generating Assistance	29	308	337	172	1,062	1,234
Other Special Projects	335	1,762	2,097	67	890	957
Sub-Total	818	8,434	9,252	1,118	5,927	7,045
Grand Total	79,102	98,452	177,554	110,721	143,175	253,896

Source: Social Services Development Department (SSDD)

3.4.1 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Services

Under the Child Welfare Program of SSDD are two (2) major projects namely; Supplemental Feeding and Day Care Services. Pre-school children are ages 3-5 yrs. old, enrolled in day care Centers (DCCs), Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNP), Public and Private (Non-Government Organizations and Peoples Organizations) Pre-schools. For SY 2017-2018 a total of 130,933 pre-school children were enrolled representing 80.68% of the estimated 2018 pre-school age population of 162,284. This is higher compared to 49.22% EPR in SY 2015-2016.

Of the 130,933 pre-school enrollees, 84,461 are day care children ages 3-4 years old enrolled in various facilities. The figure represents 78.17% of the 108,053 estimated 3-4 yrs. old children in 2018 which has increased tremendously over the 53,041 enrolled day care children in 2015. The significant increase may be attributed to the intensified tracking made by SSDD which considers not only enrollees in the city's DCCs and SNPs but also those from existing learning centers operated or managed by NGOs and POs which were not available in the previous years. It appears that there are still 23,592 unserved 3-4 yrs. old children for day care services and if computed based on the ideal day care center-pupil ratio of 1:25 the requirement for DCCs is computed to be 2,161 DCCs and 1,351 DCCs at 1:40 in two (2) shifts.

Enrollees in the city's day care centers alone gradually increased through the years from 92,595 in SY 2015-2016 to 130,933 in SY 2017-2018. The gradual increase in DCC enrollees can be attributed to the SSDD's policy of limiting enrollees to a maximum of 40 pupils per class in order for the day care teachers to individually supervise the children with the help of day care parents. The city is adopting the day care center classroom-pupil ratio of 1:40 in two (2) shifts/session per day, which is below the standard ratio of 1:25 (See Table DS-26).

Table DS-26: Pre-School Enrolment by Sex, by District; QC SY-2015-2016 & SY 2017-2018

DAYCARE ENROLLEES (3-4 yrs old)	SY 2015-2016			SY 2017-2018		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
City DCCS/SNPs						
I	1,879	1,919	3,790	1,921	1,899	3,820
II	2,183	2,247	4,430	2,278	2,262	4,540
III	1,854	1,856	3,710	1,866	1,874	3,740
IV	1,834	1,871	3,705	1,756	1,739	3,495
V	2,454	2,456	4,910	2,620	2,560	5,180
VI	1,516	1,554	3,070	1,649	1,611	3,260
Sub-Total	11,720	11,895	23,615	12,090	11,945	24,035
Private pre-schools			5,236			
NGOs/POs	-	-	24,190	-	-	60,426
Total			53,041	-	-	84,461
KINDER ENROLLEES (below 5 years old)						
Public elementary schools						
I	2,127	2,027	4,154	2,583	2,369	4,952
II	3,429	3,384	6,813	4,781	4,338	9,119
III	1,400	1,405	2,805	1,773	1,660	3,433
IV	1,491	1,435	2,926	1,923	1,774	3,697
V	3,293	3,166	6,459	4,079	3,740	7,819
VI	2,080	1,959	4,039	2,634	2,427	5,061
Sub-Total	13,820	13,376	27,196	17,773	16,308	34,081

Private pre-schools						
I	941	1,150	2,091	-	-	-
II	3,029	3,060	6,089	-	-	-
III	841	878	1,719	-	-	-
IV	928	1,079	2,007	-	-	-
V	135	108	243	-	-	-
VI	100	109	209	-	-	-
Sub-Total	5,974	6,384	12,358	-	-	-
Total	19,794	19,760	39,551	-	-	12,391
OVER- ALL TOTAL	31,514	31,136	92,595	-	-	130,933

Source: Social Services Development Department, Division of City Schools

3.4.2 Children In Need of Special Protection (CNSP)

In 2018, the number of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) served was 201 (68 male and 133 female). Services rendered are in the form of Rescue/Temporary Shelter, Protective Services/After Care and Follow ups or Monitoring.

Cases of Child Abuse

Reported victim of abused children in 2018 was 133, a decrease of 163 cases from the 296 figure in 2015. There are more female (96) abused children than male (37) in both years. Most of the reported cases in 2018 were child custody followed by sexually abused and neglected children. The improved level of awareness of the populace on the consequences of inflicting abuse on children as provided for under Republic Acts 7610 and 9262 otherwise known as Anti-Child Abuse Act and Violence against Women and Children Act encourages people to report, thus contributes in the increase and decrease of reported cases (See Table DS-27).

In 2018, there were 68 children (31 male and 37 female) assessed and recommended for issuance of Certificate for legal adoption by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Table DS-27: Reported Cases of Child Abuse by Sex; QC: 2015 & 2018

CASES	2015			2018		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Sexual Abuse	29	70	99	4	11	15
Physical Abuse	33	29	62	5	4	9
Neglected	40	41	81	7	4	11
Abandoned	10	3	13	1	1	2
Verbal Abuse	15	6	21	0	1	1
Psychological	14	6	20	1	4	5
Child Trafficking	-	-	-	0	2	2
Institutionalization				1	2	3
Child Custody				18	67	85
TOTAL	141	155	296	37	96	133

Source: Social Services Development Department

Unregistered Births/Registered late

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child which the Philippines signed and ratified recognizes that all children have the right to Survival, Development, Protection, and Participation. Every child has the inherent right to life and to the needs that are most basic to

existence, the right to a name and nationality. Among the Child-Friendly Commitments of every barangay is that all children should be registered at birth.

To support this, City Council Ordinance No. SP-1610, S-2005 was passed and approved which *“Provides exemption from payment of registration fees by parents or guardians whose gross income does not exceed Sixty Thousand pesos (P60,000.00) annually in the registration of live birth of a child with the City Civil Registry recognizing the right of the child to bear a name and status for a lifetime and providing further penalties for the violation thereof.”* The massive campaign on *“Operation Birth Right”* of the City Civil Registry Department (CCRD) has encouraged every family of the barangay to register for free the newly QC born child and unregistered children ages 31 days above and below 18 years old.

Total birth registered for 2018 was 68,096 of which, 56,857 or 83.50% were registered on time and 11,239 or 16.50% were late birth registration. The late registrant shows that based on the records of the CCRD, they comprised 96.90% of the 11,598 applicants for delayed birth registration and 359 or 3.10% were unregistered births. Some of the reasons for not registering the child would be the inability to comply with the requirements and limited resources of parents to pursue birth registration of their children. Other reasons for unregistered births is the lack of awareness on the importance of registering the child’s birth not only on time but a must, to establish identity of the child and avoid the hassle of securing birth certificates when the child starts schooling.

Cases of Child Labor

Child Labor refers to any work or economic activity performed by a child that subjects him/her to any form of exploitation or is harmful to his/her health and safety or physical, mental or psychosocial development. These children are below 17 years old who often worked to help support their families, deprived of their childhood and forced to forgo education. In accordance and in support of Republic Act No. 9231, or the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, the city government has passed Ordinance No.SP-784 which penalizes the owner or operators of any business and/or entertainment establishment in Quezon City for hiring/employing children and minors. Likewise, Ordinance No.SP-1594, S-2005 which prohibits the employment of minors below fifteen (15) years of age in public and private undertakings within the territorial jurisdiction of Quezon City.

In the 2014 survey conducted by DOLE in the National Capital Region (NCR), result shows that there were 1,075 child laborers exclusive those at risk victims or in hazardous workplace from the city’s 26 barangays. The PIC reclassified these child laborers into two types such as; Formal and Informal employment. Formal employment includes; the batang kasambahay, factory worker, gasoline boy, carwash boy and construction workers while those in the Informal employment are the vendors, scavengers, parking boys, barkers, kargador and freelance sex workers.

Out of the 1,075 reported baseline data of DOLE on child labor cases, there were still 222 child laborers who were not provided with intervention programs in 2017. Thus, the city government through the QC Program Implementation Committee (QCPIC) on Child Laborer has conducted various programs and activities to benefit the remaining child laborers. In 2018, there were ninety one (91) child laborers who participated in the Project Angel Tree and they were provided with bags, toys and foods. Successively, forty (40) child laborers joined the Lakbay Aral at Pag-asa Weather Forecast, Planetarium, PHILVOCS and Presidential CAR Museum while, there were eighty five (85) children given school supplies and groceries. The remaining six (6) children were not provided with necessary interventions since their families were relocated to other cities.

3.4.3 Youth Welfare Services

In 2018, there were 6,820 youth ages 6-17 years old (3,693 male & 3,127 female) that availed the services under Youth Welfare Program. The figure is lower compared to 7,762 in 2015. The decrease maybe attributed due to the city's constant advocacy campaign on the existing national and local laws pertaining to children.

Under RA 9344 otherwise known as the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act, Youth Offenders below 15 years of age are released to the custody of parents or guardians or to a responsible welfare agency and given proper interventions. The detention facility is the Molave Youth Home (MYH) which serves as a residential and rehabilitation center or a halfway house for children in conflict with the law (CICL), for both male and female ages 15 to 17 years old who committed crimes and arrested within the vicinity of QC regardless of their residence. It aims to provide temporary secure custody and care for youth offenders while undergoing trial.

For 2018, there were 616 reported cases of youth offenders under RA 9344, a decreased of more than half or 53.71% from 1,147 cases in 2015. Majority, 562 are male and 54 are female. Programs and services rendered to CICL clients include social/treatment, homelife, medical, values and spiritual formation, vocational/skills training, non-formal education and various recreational and cultural services.

Other youth served by the SSDD includes; thirty-one (31) youth with behavioral problems (22 males and 9 females), street children served were 813 (504 male and 309 female). There was a huge increase of 551 from the 262 served in 2015 as well as abused youth with an increase of 288, from the 125 served in 2015 to 413 in 2018 (*See Table DS-28*).

Table DS-28: Number of Youth (6-17 Years Old) Served by Type; QC: 2015 & 2018

TYPE CHILDREN/YOUTH	2015				2018			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
Street Children	192	70	262	9.19	504	309	813	33.21
Out-of-School Youth	633	611	1,244	43.63	383	192	575	23.49
Youth Offenders under RA 9344/CICL	1,008	139	1,147	40.23	562	54	616	25.16
Youth with Behavioral Problems	49	24	73	2.56	22	9	31	1.27
Abused Youth	74	51	125	4.39	230	183	413	16.87
TOTAL	1,956	895	2,851	100.00	1,701	747	2,448	100.00

Source: Social Services Development Department

3.4.4 Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC)

A total of 4,364 women were served under the Women Welfare Program in the form of rescue, provision of temporary shelter, case management and capability building services. A total of 3,564 women were given capability services and 500 are reported incidence of WEDC.

The 500 reported incidence of WEDC in 2018, showed significant decrease of 135 cases from the 635 reported cases in 2015. The decrease may also be partially brought about by an intensive information dissemination on RA 9262 (Violence against Women and Children Act), RA 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act), RA 7877 (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act) and others. The reported number of WEDC cases showed that violence against women has the highest with 290 or 58%, followed by

victims of prostitution 110 or 22%, 75 or 15% are victims of trafficking and 25 or 5% are abused kasambahay. (See Table DS-29)

Table DS-29: Reported Number and Incidence of Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances; QC: 2015 & 2018

WOMEN CASES	2015		2018	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1. VAWC			290	58.00
• Physically / Verbally Abused	260	41.00	-	-
• Sexually Abused	17	2.67	-	-
• Emotionally & Psychologically Abused	143	22.51	-	-
• Economically Abused	94	14.80	-	-
2. Victims of Prostitution	50	7.87	110	22.00
3. Victims of Trafficking	60	9.44	75	15.00
4. Abused Kasambahay	5	0.78	25	5.00
5. Victims of Illegal Recruitment	3	0.47	-	-
6. Unwed Pregnant women	3	0.47	-	-
TOTAL	635	100.00	500	100.00

Source: Social Services Development Department

3.4.5 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

The estimated number of persons with disabilities in 2018 was 30,406. There were more female differently abled persons (15,419) than male (14,987). Of the figure, only 2,912 or 9.58% were served by SSDD. Type of disability of the persons served includes; psychological, mental, physical and orthopedically handicap, hearing and speech, visual disabilities and multiple disability. Learning disability are the most number of PWDs served with 649 cases or 22.29% of the total number of PWDs served, followed by Physical or Orthopedically handicapped persons 639 or 21.94%, Hearing/Speech Impairment 515 or 17.69%, visual disability 448 or 15.38%, psychological disability with 416 cases or 14.29%, multiple disability with 160 or 5.49% and mental disability with 85 or 2.92% of the total PWDs served.

Types of services provided include Case Management, Capability Building Program, Educational Assistance and Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR). Out of the 2,912 PWDs served, 2,037 were provided with Capability Building Program, 503 for Case Management, 200 persons with disability were benefitted with Educational Assistance while there were 172 PWDs served under the CBR. (See Table DS-30)

Table DS-30: Number of PWDs Served by Type of Disability and Reported Cases of Abandoned/Neglected PWDs by Sex; QC: 2018

TYPE OF DISABILITY	Types of services provided				TOTAL	PERCENT
	Case Management	Capability Building	Educational assistance	Community Based Rehabilitation		
Psychological Disability	91	325	-	-	416	14.29
Mental	40	41	4	-	85	2.92
Learning Disability	90	407	80	72	649	22.29
Visual Disability	69	366	10	3	448	15.38
Physical/Orthopedic Disability	101	427	50	61	639	21.94
Hearing/Speech Impairment	80	387	40	8	515	17.69
Multiple Disability	32	84	16	28	160	5.49
TOTAL	503	2,037	200	172	2,912	100

Source: Social Services Development Department

The Disabled Persons Affairs Committee (DPAC) was created thru City Ordinance No. SP-158, S-94 in recognition of the need to more active participation and involvement of disabled persons in the formulation of policies that would affect their lives. In 2002, the Disabled Persons Affairs Office (DPAO) now known as Persons with Disability Affairs Office (PDAO) was made functional thru the City Council Ordinance No. SP-1141, S-2002, which provides for the structural and functional reorganization of the DPAO to be created in lieu of DPAC.

The issuance of PWD IDs is being handled by PDAO as part of their functions and responsibility and extends various programs to city's PWD constituents as follows; Capacity Building Program, Advocacy and Monitoring, Resource generation and Partnership-Building, Linkages and Referrals.

3.4.6 Older Persons (OPs)

The elderly population is among the vulnerable group in Quezon City that is in need of special attention and protection. In order to enjoy the senior citizens twilight years, the government programs for the elderly have been expanded to include projects that will enable them to interact with their peers, articulate their needs, express their interests and participate in developmental undertakings.

The following are the benefits and privileges as cited under Section 4 of Republic Act 9994 otherwise known as Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010 *"An act Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Senior Citizens, Further amending RA 7432 of 1992 as amended by RA 9257 of 2003"*;

- Free medical and dental services, diagnostic and laboratory services in all government facilities;
- 20% discount for medicines;
- 20% discount in hotels, restaurants, recreation centers;
- 20% discount in theaters, cinema houses and concert halls;
- 20% discount in medical/dental services, diagnostic and laboratory fees in private facilities;
- 20% discount in fare in domestic air, sea, travel and public transportation;
- 5% discount in basic necessities and prime commodities;

- 12% VAT exemption on the purchase of goods and services which are entitled to the 20% discount;
- 5% discount for the monthly utilization of water and electricity provided that the water and electricity meter bases are under the name of the senior citizens;
- Exemption from the payment of individual income taxes of senior citizens who are considered to be minimum wage earners in accordance with RA No. 9504;
- Exemption from training fees for socio-economic programs;
- DOH shall administer free vaccination against the influenza virus and pneumococcal disease for indigent senior citizen patients;
- Educational assistance to senior citizens to pursue postsecondary, tertiary, post tertiary, vocational and technical education, as well as short term courses for retooling in both public and private schools;
- The continuance of the same benefits and privileges given by the GSIS, SSS and the PAG-IBIG , as the case may be, as are enjoyed by those in actual service;
- Provision of express lanes for senior citizens in all commercial and government establishments; in the absence thereof, priority shall be given to them; and
- Death benefit assistance of a minimum of Two Thousand pesos (Php2,000.00) shall be given to the nearest surviving relative of a deceased senior citizen

Aside from the aforementioned elderly benefits and privileges, the city has passed various City Ordinances and Resolutions for the advantage of the city's elderly. Among these include:

- Ordinance No. SP 1986, S-2009 - An Ordinance giving due recognition and reward to city residents aged 100 years or more as part of the city's effort to support senior citizens.
- Resolution No. SP 4629, S-2009 – A resolution urging all cinema operators in QC to grant free admission to all senior citizens of the city every Monday & Tuesday of all films shown in their establishment.
- Ordinance No. SP-2370, S-2014 – “An ordinance amending Ordinance No. SP-1986, S-2009 by bestowing the title of ‘Centenarian Citizens’ to the residents of Quezon City reaching the age of One Hundred (100) years old, and increasing their corresponding financial rewards to fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00), as additional cash incentive”
- Ordinance No. SP-2472, S-2015 - “ An ordinance exempting all senior citizens of QC from the payment of initial rate for parking fees in establishments, malls, hospitals parking areas or any other similar places charging the same situated within the territorial jurisdiction of the city & providing penalties for violations thereof”.
- Ordinance No. SP-2544, S-2016 – “An ordinance granting death benefit welfare assistance in the amount of at least five thousand pesos (Php 5,000) to the bereaved families of registered resident senior citizens of Quezon City”

The city's estimated number of persons 60 years old and over in 2018 is 203,553 (85,221 male and 118,331 female). The Office of the Senior Citizens Affairs Office (OSCA) has issued a total of 536,213 senior citizens card from 1993-2018. The figure however, may include cases of lost cards that were replaced and also deceased elderly. There is also the problem of inability to track down their present status.

The SSDD on the other hand has served about 7,072 elderly (1,077 male & 5,995 female) senior citizens under their Elderly Welfare Program. Reported number of older persons needing special attention increased from 53 cases in 2015 to 61 in 2018. There were (30) reported cases of abandoned elderly, 27 neglected and 4 maltreated elderly (*See Table DS-31*).

**Table DS-31: Reported Cases of Older Persons in Need of Special Attention
By Sex; QC: 2015 & 2018**

CASES	2015			2018		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Abandoned	7	9	16	9	21	30
Neglected	16	20	36	7	20	27
Maltreated	-	1	1	2	2	4
TOTAL	23	30	53	18	43	61

Source: Social Services Development Department

3.4.7 Families

A total of 151,823 families have availed of the Family Welfare Program in 2018. Of this, 4,657 were served under the Solo Parent services. More female solo parents (4,433) were served than male (224). PhilHealth IDs were issued to 46,047 indigent families (26,284) male household heads and (19,763) female household heads.

The city is included in the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) or Conditional Cash Transfer Program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) since 2008. This is a poverty reduction strategy that is a right based program and focuses on human capital investment through provision of health and education cash grants to eligible poor households. Its aim is to enable the poor households meet certain human development goals and break the intergenerational cycle of poverty through investment in human capital (health, nutrition and education).

The provision of cash grants is conditional upon the compliance of the beneficiaries with the conditionality of the program with specific verifiable behaviors such as pregnant women undergoing preventive health check-ups, children 0-5 years old undergoing growth monitoring and receiving vaccinations, and children aged three to fourteen years old enrolled in day care, kindergarten, primary and secondary and alternative delivery modes of education maintaining at least an 85% attendance.

As one of the various social assistance programs that have been patterned from Latin American and other developing countries, Pantawid Pamilya contributes to the improvement of attendance of children in school, improve maternal and child health and nutrition and in preventing child labor.

For 2018, there were 129 barangays or 90.84% covered by the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program out of the city's 142 barangays. These were the barangays identified with families below poverty threshold through a Proxy Means Test (PMT) done by DSWD. *Table DS-32* below shows that all barangays in District II (5 bgys.), District V (14 bgys.) and District VI (11bgys) were covered by the program. The rest of the districts covered barangays are as follows: 32 Barangays from District I out of 36 barangays, 33 out of 37 barangays in District III and 34 barangays in District IV out of 38 barangays.

Table DS-32 Number of Barangays by District Covered by Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program; QC: 2018

District	No. of Barangays	No. of Barangays covered by 4PS
I	37	32
II	5	5
III	37	33
IV	38	34
V	14	14
VI	11	11
TOTAL	142	129

Source: Social Services Development Department

There are 36,555 4Ps partner-beneficiaries from 2008-2018 in eight (8) sets or batches, Set 6 in 2013 has the highest registered beneficiaries with 21,327 or 58.34% of the total beneficiaries while the lowest registered Pantawid Pamilya Members is from Set 2 in 2009 with 105 beneficiaries. (See Table DS-33)

Table DS-33: Number of Pantawid Pamilya Beneficiaries Per district/Set; QC: 2008-2015

Distr ict	Sets/Year								TOTAL
	2008 Set 1	2009 Set 2	2010 Set 3	2011 Set 4	2012 Set 5	2013 Set 6	2014 Set 7	2015 Set 8	
I	11	6	10	803	50	2,738	977	75	4,670
II	1,119	44	53	808	133	7,170	1,323	25	10,675
III	9	4	6	505	19	2,001	524	38	3,106
IV	19	10	9	1,128	58	2,383	1,192	14	4,813
V	29	27	23	2,604	84	3,072	1,846	146	7,831
VI	16	14	19	291	51	3,963	1,081	25	5,460
TOTAL	1,203	105	120	6,139	395	21,327	6,943	323	36,555

Source: Social Services Development Department

3.4.8 Social Welfare Facilities

Social welfare services for various sectors were extended by SSDD to its clients in the following welfare service facilities: 296 day care centers in 2018, an increase of 2 DCCs from 294 in 2015; 24 Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNP); 10 Night Minding Centers and/or Micro-Geo Net in various barangays specifically, at Bgys. Paang Bundok, Project 6, Batasan Hills, Quirino 3-A, Loyola Heights, Libis, Dona Imelda, Fairview, Novaliches Proper, and Tandang Sora. These centers were established to provide temporary shelter/care to children aged below nine years old whose parents are working/vendors at night and rescued street children; 2 Community Based Therapeutic Rehabilitation Centers for PWDs; 1 QC Women Crisis Center located at the QCGH which is a one-stop shop; 1 Reception and Action Center; 1 Molave Youth Home currently being constructed at Diamond Hills, Bgy. Payatas; 1 Senior Citizens Day Center; 1 Drug Treatment & Rehabilitation Center (TAHANAN) and 1 Halfway Home or “Bahay Arugaan” for children in need of special protection particularly abandoned and neglected children located at P. Bernardo Park, Bgy. Kamuning

3.4.9 Other Welfare Institutions/Organizations

There were 32 registered non-government organizations providing welfare services in the city compared to 46 in 2007. The decreased is due to inability to renew accreditation with DSWD on their license to operate.

Majority of the programs/services of these welfare agencies are community based especially in the city's informal settlements in close coordination with the barangay and community leaders of target areas. Activities/services are being undertaken either in barangay halls, health centers, multi-purpose halls and other facilities.

3.5 HOUSING

3.5.1 Introduction

By population, Quezon City is the largest city in the country. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) census of 2015 showed that there were 2,936,116 people living in the city. With a growth rate of 1.17%, the population was estimated to be 3,040,672 in 2018 and is expected to grow to 3,076,345 in 2019. High population results to problems like poverty, unemployment, urban blight, traffic congestion, high solid waste generation, inadequate health and educational facilities, and housing shortage. Urban governance in the City is faced with the huge challenge of matching the growth in population with corresponding growth in basic services and facilities, given the limited amount of resources at its disposal. The challenge is even made difficult by the fact that approximately 31% of the population is poor, that sector most in need of assistance to improve their quality of life.

Section 9 (Urban Reform and Housing), Article XIII (Social Justice and Human Rights) of the 1987 Philippine Constitution provides that, *"The state shall, by law, and for the common good, undertake in cooperation with the private sector, a continuing program of urban land reform and housing which will make available at **affordable cost decent housing** and basic services to underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlements areas. It shall also promote adequate employment opportunities to such citizens. In the implementation of such program the State shall respect the rights of small property owners."*

Decent housing, according to the PSA, are housing units with permanent roofing material, strong outer walls and has a security of tenure.

The 2010 PSA survey showed that the proportion of occupied housing units with outer walls made of concrete/brick/stone increased from 46.2% in 2000 to 67.2%. Those with outer walls made of half concrete/brick/stone and half wood decreased from 32.3% in 2000 to 21.8% in 2010. Meanwhile, majority (89.2%) of the occupied housing units in 2010 had roof made of galvanized iron/aluminum, which is higher than the proportion of 77.7% recorded in 2000.

As prescribed in the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of PD 957 and Batas Pambansa 220 (BP 220) (amended per Board Resolution No. 824, S-2008), the minimum lot and floor area requirements (in sq. m.) for the types of housing unit and the housing project is presented in the table below:

Table DS-34 Shelter Component Minimum Lot Area (LA) & Floor Area (FA) (sq. m.)

TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT	PD 957				BP 220			
	OPEN MARKET		MEDIUM COST		ECONOMIC		SOCIALIZED	
	LA	FA	LA	FA	LA	FA	LA	FA
Single Detached	120	42	100	30	72	22	64	18
Duplex/Single Attached	96	42	80	30	54	22	48	18
Row House	60	42	50	30	36	22	28	18

Source: Housing & Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)

Note:

1. Saleable lots designated as duplex/single attached and/or row house lots shall be provided with housing components.
2. Price of saleable lots intended for single detached units shall not exceed 40% of the maximum selling price of the house and lot package.
3. Mandatory provision of firewall for duplexes/single-attached units and at every unit for row houses.
4. The number of row houses shall not exceed 20 units per block/cluster but in no case shall this be more than 100 meters in length.

The minimum floor area (FA) requirement (in sq. m.) per type of housing project are the same for all types of housing units.

Affordable housing, on the other hand are housing units with the most reasonable price based on the needs and financial capability of Program beneficiaries and appropriate financing schemes. It should not exceed 30% of the HH income spent on housing and utilities.

Urban housing is the single most visible problem in the city as it involves the use of exposed physical resources which are land and the dwelling structure. The urban poor consisting of informal settler families (ISFs) and slum dwellers and tenants in low-cost but poor rental dwelling units contribute immensely to the city's housing backlog. Existing government shelter programs cater mostly to ISFs. The tenants and renters in apartments and low-cost but poor rental units are usually neglected despite the fact that they spend a considerable portion of their income on rents; refraining from squatting and keeping their tenurial status legitimate while also aspiring to have housing of their own. Aside from them, new households being formed every year expand the sector in need of shelter. The Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160) provides the statutory framework for the devolution of local public administration and service delivery responsibilities as well as revenue mobilization powers to LGUs. The Urban Development Housing Act of 1992 (UDHA or RA 7279) requires LGUs to provide socialized housing and other mass dwellings especially for the poor and underprivileged.

3.5.2 Current State of Housing in Quezon City

Households & Occupied Dwelling Units

The PSA survey made in 2010 indicated that there were **634,346** households occupying **609,830** dwelling units. This translates to a ratio of 104 households for every 100 occupied housing units. Average household size was **4.3** persons which is lower than the average household size of 4.8 in 2000. In 2015, the number of PSA survey was **683,126** and the number of occupied dwelling units was **656,689**. In 2018, the estimated total number of households was 707,133 while the total number of dwelling units was 679,936. *(Refer to Figure DS-1)*

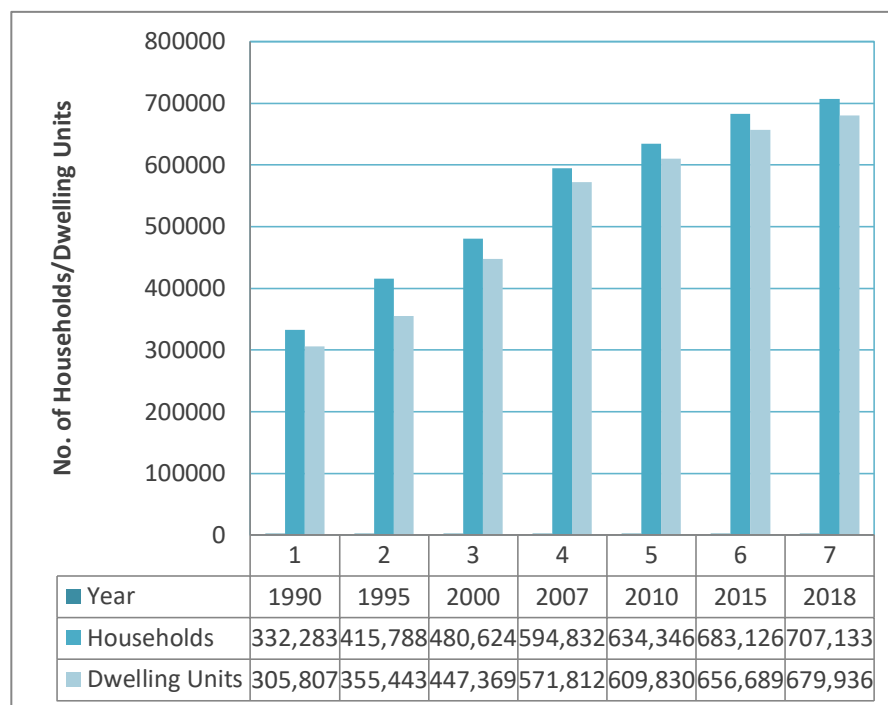
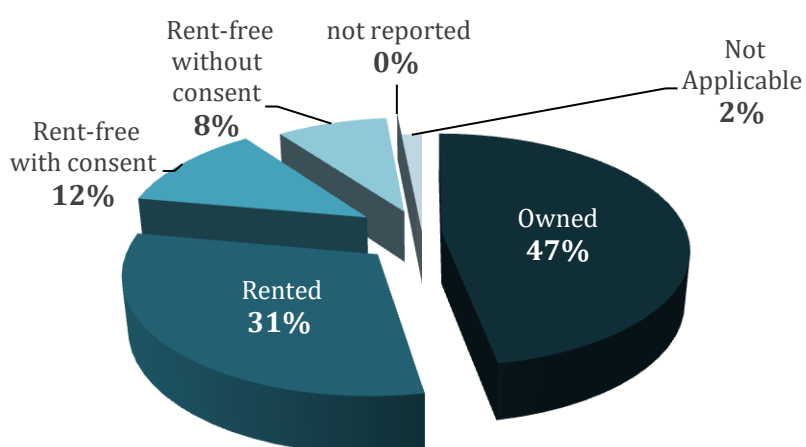


Figure DS-22: Comparative Number of Households & Occupied Dwelling Units; Quezon City: 1990-2018

It is to be noted that forty-seven percent (47%) of the 634,346 households owned or amortized the lots they occupied, higher than the 2000 survey at 36.3% of the 480,624 households. Moreover, 30.8% of the households rented the lots they occupied, 12.1% occupied lots which were rent-free and with consent of the owner while 8.5%, 53,943 HH or 231,955 persons are informal settlers occupying lots which were rent-free but without the owner's consent. (Refer to Figure DS-23)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Figure DS-23: Number of Households by Tenure Status of the Lot: Q.C. 2010

Doubled-up Households

Doubled-up household exists when one dwelling unit is shared by 2 or more households. In 2018, it is estimated that the number of households is 707,133 while the number of occupied dwelling units is 679,936. By these figures alone, the doubled-up households is determined to be **27,197**, not considering the fact that many of the existing dwelling units are already in a state of deterioration, needing either improvement or total replacement.

Homeless

These are individuals or households living in parks, along sidewalks, and all those without any form of shelter.

Using a factor of 0.1% (0.001) of the total household population, it is estimated that there are **707** homeless people in the city. Each homeless is counted as one household to be provided with housing.

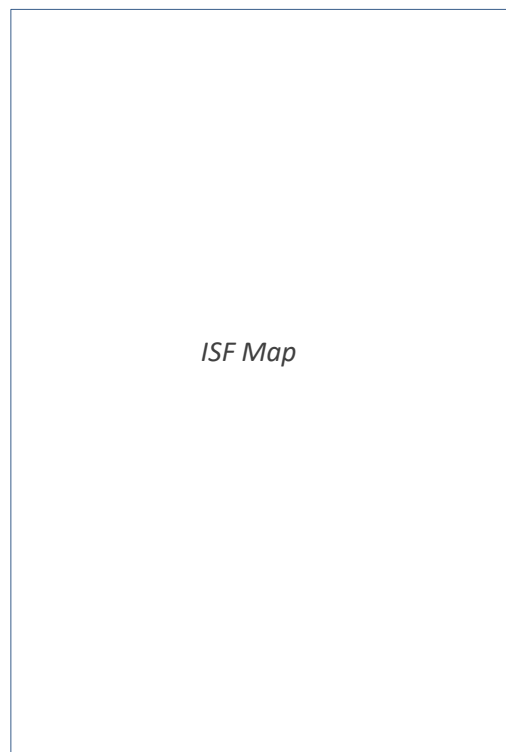
Unacceptable and Makeshift Dwelling Units

“Unacceptable housing units” is defined as 5% of housing units made of “mixed materials” which on the other hand is defined as housing units with walls and roofs made of wood, cogon/nipa/anahaw, asbestos and others. The PSA data show that the number of this type of housing in QC is diminishing by 9.14% annually since the materials are not grown and they are commonly used in the rural areas where they are easily harvested. The makeshift housing units were likewise decreasing by 8.52%. According to the PSA data of 2010, the city had a total number of only 13 unacceptable housing units and 2,596 makeshift/salvaged/improvised housing units. By 2015, all these types of dwellings number only a total of 1,110 units.

Informal settlers

A large section of the city population in need of adequate shelter consists of informal settlers occupying idle, public and private lands. Public lands consist of parcels owned by different government agencies, designated open spaces, road right-of-ways, aqueducts, and danger areas like dumpsites and easements of transmission lines, rivers and creeks. Relocation is the only intervention option for those in danger zones and sites for government infrastructure projects [as provided by UDHA](#).

The results of the census-survey done by the Housing Community Development and Resettlement Department (HCDRD) (formerly Urban Poor Affairs Office - UPAO) as a continuing activity showed the number of ISFs to be increasing from 2008 to 2010. A decreasing trend however was observed from 2011-2013, mainly attributed to massive relocation activities for ISFs occupying danger areas particularly river and creek easements affected by flooding and the clearing of the list and database of ISFs by HCDRD. There was a significant increase of ISFs residing in Danger Areas/Waterways/Infrastructure from 2011 to 2015, factors of which are the following: In-



ISF Map

migration (transfer within the City from one barangay to another); Natural Growth (Birth) and other supervening and unavoidable circumstances. The number of ISFs in these areas then decreased from 2015 to 2018.

In 2014, there was a slight increase in the total number of ISFs, but, a significant decrease was observed from 2015 to 2018. The number of ISFs in 2014 increased to **195,875** housed in **155,184** structures. Actual census in 2015 covered **194,736** ISFs housed in **153,892** structures, a decrease of **1,757** ISFs from 2014 census survey. In 2016, the number of ISFs decreased to 193,403 housed in 155,780 structures. It further decreased in 2017 and 2018, to **190,718** and **188,549** ISFs, respectively. (See Table DS-35)

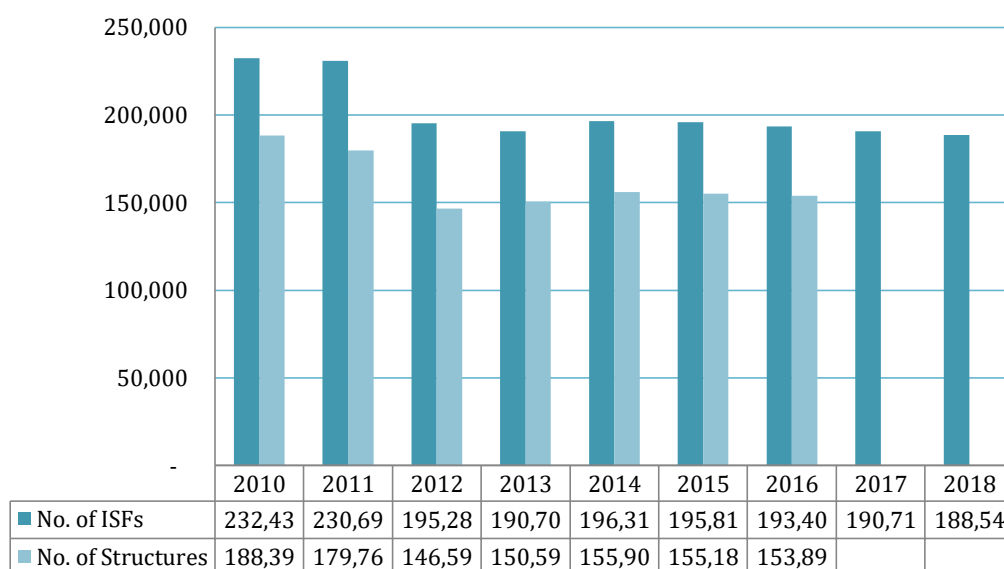
Table DS-35: Number and Percent Distribution of Informal Settler Families in Quezon City by District: 2012-2015

District	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I	24,882	12.81	25,248	13.24	27,689	14.14	28,436	14.60
II	53,849	27.72	49,468	25.94	51,887	26.49	52,308	26.86
III	20,191	10.39	19,882	10.42	20,080	10.25	19,355	9.94
IV	31,334	16.13	31,673	16.61	31,289	15.97	29,319	15.06
V	30,189	15.54	30,385	15.94	28,777	14.69	28,314	14.54
VI	33,842	17.42	34,050	17.85	36,153	18.46	37,004	19.00
TOTAL	194,287	100.00	190,706	100.00	195,875	100.00	194,736	100.00

Source: Housing Community Development & Resettlement Department (HCDRD)

In contrast to the census data in July 2010 which was exclusively conducted by HCDRD (then UPAO), the subsequent census data were culled from the consolidated census reports of HCDRD and other local and national government agencies.

Their needs are in terms of resettlement or on-site upgrading through any of a combination of tenurial and/or infrastructural upgrading (**145,181**) and structural improvement (**9,828**). (Refer to Table DS-28)



Source: HCDRD

Figure DS-25: Number of Informal Settler Families (ISFs) & Structures in Q.C. (2010-2018)

At the district level, for both 2014 and 2015, the bulk of ISFs are in District II representing 26.49% and 26.86% respectively, of the total ISFs in the city, followed by Districts VI and IV (Refer to Table DS-26). However from 2016 to 2018, there was no data disaggregation on the distribution of ISFs per district.

Considering the magnitude of ISFs, majority 90,778 families or 48.14% are occupying private properties, 43,368 families or 23.00% in danger areas and government infrastructures, while 54,403 families or 28.86% are within government lots, government projects (including the declared area for priority development (APD) sites) and some open spaces.

Table DS-36 shows the magnitude of informal settlers in the city by area classification and the possible interventions with which to address the problem.

**Table DS-36: Magnitude of Informal Settler Families by Area Classification
Quezon City, 2010-2018**

Area Classification	Year									
Location	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
1.a. Danger Areas										
• Waterways	11,000	10,649	14,181	16,358	16,441	15,577	14,313	44,450	43,368	
• Transmission Lines	3,100	4,483	7,895	7,895	7,895	7,895	7,472			
• Dumpsite	1,150	953	907	907	907	907	907			
• Under The Bridge	532	745	693	693	732	710	710			
• Landslide zone	0	0	296	296	296	296	296			
1.b. Government Infrastructures										
• Sidewalk	1,923	2,878	2,634	2,567	2,840	2,534	2,534	44,450	43,368	
• RROW / Road lot	1,247	6,365	9,554	5,760	6,504	6,743	6,354			
• MNTC / Republic Ave.	0	0	0	3,667	3,806	3,806	3,806			
• MWSS	222	5,767	5,749	7,506	10,841	10,842	10,085			
2. Government Properties	80,779	77,581	34,453	34,203	34,325	35,426	36,831	36,831	36,179	
3. Government Projects	1,813	818	769	1,182	2,784	2,638	2,563	2,563	2,563	
4. Area for Priority Development (APD)	14,767	14,846	14,715	14,715	14,715	13,269	13,269	13,269	13,269	
5. Open Space	2,663	2,663	2,658	2,974	3,005	2,392	2,392	2,392	2,392	
6.Private properties	101,320	102,946	100,783	91,983	90,784	91,701	91,871	91,213	90,778	
Grand Total	232,430	230,694	195,287	190,706	195,875	194,736	193,403	190,718	188,549	

Source: Housing Community Development & Resettlement Department (HCDRD)

Legend: DP - displaced
TU - Tenurial Upgrading

Dwelling Units Needing Improvement

Structures needing improvement due to deterioration and obsolescence are also considered in determining the city's total housing requirements. Based on a factor of 2% of the total housing stock (excluding the informal settlers), there are about **9,800** housing units needing improvement.

Summary of Shelter Needs

In summary, the city needs a total of **123,000** new housing units for all segments of the population arising from the current housing backlog and population growth. The other requirements come from **9,800** households of the population excluding the informal settlers whose structures need improvement and from the remaining **145,181** ISFs occupying lands not for clearing yet. A mix of upgrading options like stabilization of land/housing tenure and improvement of infrastructure facilities and structures is intervention required for these big bulk of ISFs. (See Table DS-37)

Table DS-37: Summary of Shelter Needs (2018-2023)

Shelter Needs	Present Needs (2018)	Future Needs (2019-2023)	Total
New Housing Units Due To			
<i>Housing Backlog</i>			
Doubled-up households	27,197		27,197
Unacceptable housing units	1,110		1,110
Homeless	707		707
Displaced Units	43,368		43,368
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>72,382</i>		<i>72,382</i>
<i>Formation Of New Households</i>		50,642	123,024
Total	77,539	50,642	123,024
Upgrading Needs			
Structural (2% of formal population)			9,828
Tenurial/infrastructural			145,181

3.5.3 Sources of Housing Supply and Tenure Types

Open Market

Condominiums

Investing a condominium unit in Quezon City is a lucrative decision, personally and financially. Most developments in the city are located in or near key districts, and neighboring shopping centers, such as in Cubao and North Avenue, providing residents easy access to anything and everything they need for daily living and leisure. Other key locations are near schools, such as in Katipunan Avenue and Diliman.

Today, more and more people are opting to choose the condominium lifestyle as it is perceived to be the most practical, especially in highly urbanized areas. These high-rise residential buildings offer recreational amenities, such as swimming pools, gyms, day care centers, landscaped gardens and 24-hour security. Flats are also flood-free and earthquake-proof as these buildings have to pass

certain standards that ensure its safety amidst any possible natural occurrences. While most students rent a condo or a room in a dormitory for the duration of their stay, families and newly married couples buy units in preparation for the long-term education of their children. For enterprising individuals, buying a condo in these areas also mean continuous occupancy (continuous income) because of the high demand.

From 2014 to 2018, the City Planning & Development Office has issued a total of 37 Locational Clearances (LC) for condominium projects, with Districts 3 and 4 having the same number of LCs issued with 11, while District 2 has none. In 2018, thirteen (13) LCs for condominium projects were issued.

Table DS-38-A: Number of Locational Clearances Issued for Condominium Projects in Quezon City (2014-2018)

Year	Locational Clearances Issued						Total
	DIST. 1	DIST. 2	DIST. 3	DIST. 4	DIST. 5	DIST. 6	
2014	1	0	3	5	0	1	10
2015	4	0	2	1	1	1	9
2016	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
2017	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
2018	5	0	4	4	0	0	13
TOTAL	10	0	11	11	2	3	37

Source: Zoning Administration Unit, City Planning & Development Office

Table below shows the list of selected condominiums in Quezon City, the features, floor area and its price per unit.

Table DS-38-B: List Of Selected Condominiums in Quezon City

Name of Condominium / Location	Features	Price (PhP M)	FA (sq. m.)
DMCI Homes / E. Rodriguez cor T. Morato Ave., Bgy. Laging Handa	2 BR, 1 T&B	4.67	56
Zinnia Towers / EDSA Munoz, Bgy. Apolonio Samson	3 BR, 2 T&B	5.43	75
Columbia Garden / Bgy. Batasan Hills	4 BR, 3 T&B	6.50	113
Victoria Towers 2 / Timog cor Panay Ave., Bgy. Pinagkaisahan	2 BR, 1 T&B	2.98	41
Zinnia Towers North Tower / Katipunan Avenue	1 BR, 1 T&B	2.96	42
Penthouse Condo / Tandang Sora & Katipunan Ave.	2 BR, 1 T&B	4.40	56
Manhattan Plaza Tower 1 / Araneta Center, Cubao Bgy. Socorro	2 BR, 1 T&B	12.20	105
Amaia Skies Cubao / EDSA cor. P/ Tuazon Ave., Bgy. Socorro	1 BR, 1T&B	2.20	27
Eastwood Legrand 1 / Eastwood City, Bgy. Bagumbayan	1 BR, 1 T&B	5.50	42
Phinma Properties Midrise Condo / Novaliches, QC	1 BR, 1 T&B	1.39	30
Avida Towers New Manila / Boni Serrano Ave., Bgy. Bagong Lipunan ng Crame	2 BR, 1 T&B	3.80	46
Redwoods Condo, DMCI Homes / Quirino Highway, Novaliches	2 BR, 1 T&B	4.50	56.5
One Orchard Condominium / Bgy. Libis	1 BR, 1 T&B	5.00	57
Capitol Plaza Condo / Matalino St., Diliman, QC	1 BR, 1 T&B	2.65	27
Hacienda Balai / Zabarte Rd., Novaliches QC	1 BR, 1 T&B	1.14	30
Francesca Royale Condo / Bgy. Alicia	1 BR, 1 T&B	1.88	26
Trees Residences / Bgy. Pasong Putik, Novaliches	2 BR, 1 T&B	2.29	30
Francesca Royale Condo / Mindanao Ave., Novaliches QC	1 BR, 1 T&B	2.73	41

Source: Lamudi, Philippines

Townhouses

The city has a large number of registered residents, and this number is steadily increasing. Its large landscape however, allows for everyone to be accommodated. It has also allowed for a diverse real estate market. Townhouses for sale in Quezon City are just one of the many options, and are the most recommended property type for new residents of the city.

Townhouses are significantly more affordable than traditional house and lots, but still allow residents to enjoy the same sense of privacy and security of having their own home. While priced closely to modern condominiums, they offer more room, and are more suitable for families. Similar to condos however, they are located closer to business districts than traditional houses.

A townhouse is always readily available in the city. Notable areas where one should look for a Quezon City townhouse for sale are in the following:

- Teachers Village and U.P. Village in Diliman
- Katipunan Avenue
- Batasan Hills, BF Homes QC, and Filinvest 1-2 in Commonwealth Avenue
- Cubao
- Timog Avenue and the Scout Areas
- Novaliches
- New Manila

Buyers will be pleased to know that the city offers many housing options within a wide range of prices are available in the city. Homes within the subdivisions in Tandang Sora are being sold from PhP7.50 M to 9.80 M. Those within Commonwealth Avenue are being sold for PhP5.50 M and PhP6.78 M, respectively. For the truly affordable, there are townhouses in the Novaliches area that are being sold for less than PhP 5.0M while high-end townhouses in the Scout area are being sold for PhP25.0 M more or less.

From 2014 to 2018, the City Planning & Development Office has issued a total of 705 Locational Clearances (LC) for townhouse projects, with Districts 5 having the most number of LCs issued with 345, while District 3 has the least, with 36. In 2016, three hundred fifteen (315) LCs for townhouse projects were issued.

Table DS-39-A: Number of Locational Clearances Issued for Townhouse Projects in Quezon City (2014-2018)

Year	Locational Clearances Issued						Total
	DIST. 1	DIST. 2	DIST. 3	DIST. 4	DIST. 5	DIST. 6	
2014	5	9	2	3	4	6	29
2015	20	14	5	11	47	51	148
2016	26	20	19	19	207	24	315
2017	29	10	6	16	48	24	133
2018	13	1	4	5	39	18	80
TOTAL	93	54	36	54	345	123	705

Source: Zoning Administration Unit, City Planning & Development Office

Table DS-39-B: List of Selected Townhouses in Quezon City

Name of Townhouse / Location	Features	Price (PhP M)	Floor Area (sq. m.)
RFO Townhouses, Kathleen Place (near TV5), Novaliches, QC	3 BR, 3 T&B	4.59	104
2-sty. Townhouse, Project 8, Bgy. Bahay Toro	3 BR, 3 T&B	6.90	120
4-Car Garage New Manila Townhouse / New Manila, QC	4 BR, 4 T&B	45.50	510
4-sty. Townhouse / near EDSA-Araneta, Cubao, Q.C.	3 BR, 3 T&B	11.90	250
3-sty. Townhouse, near Commonwealth Avenue, West Fairview, Q.C.	3 BR, 3 T&B	5.50	141
2-Car Garage Townhouse, Mindanao Avenue near Wilcon Depot, Q.C.	3 BR, 2 T&B	4.00	120
Duplex Type Townhouse, Scout Area near Tomas Morato Avenue, Q.C.	5 BR, 4 T&B	24.90	330
3-sty. Townhouse / Tandang Sora-Visayas Ave., QC	4 BR, 4 T&B	9.80	216
3-sty. Townhouse / Cenacle Drive, Bgy. Culiati, QC.	4 BR, 3 T&B	12.50	232
Project Balintawak Townhouse, Q.C.	4 BR, 4 T&B	21.80	280
4-sty. Townhouse / V. Luna, Bgy. Pinyahan, Diliman QC	5 BR, 5 T&B	16.50	280
3-sty. Townhomes / Congressional Ave. Ext. & TS Ave., Bgy. Culiati QC	4 BR, 3 T&B	7.50	175
Sunny Villas Condominium	4 BR, 4 T&B	12.90	277
3-sty. Townhouse, Bgy. Batasan Hills, Q.C.	3 BR, 3 T&B	7.95	140
3-sty. Townhouse / E. Rodriguez Ave., Cubao, QC	4 BR, 3 T&B	13.50	155
Townhouse, Commonwealth Ave. (near QC Circle, UP Technohub), QC	3 BR, 3 T&B	6.78	129
Townhouse / Aurora Blvd. Cubao, Bgy. Silangan	3 BR, 3 T&B	7.90	139

Source: Lamudi, Philippines

Condominium Units for Rent

A condominium for rent in Quezon City is one of the best ways to get the most out of living in the Metro. Units provide easy access to key areas, and renting as opposed to buying allows for financial flexibility, especially if one would rather have a house in the future. Monthly rental rates range from PhP10,000.00 for a studio unit to PhP33,700.00 for a two-bedroom flat. Renters who are ready to become buyers also have an option to opt for rent-to-own properties, which are just as popular in QC.

For those who prefer a condo unit for rent in Quezon City that is only walking distance from office towers and shopping malls, then the many residential buildings in Eastwood City offer a great choice. It is a combined commercial and residential district that provides its occupants everything in just one place, whether it is work, groceries, or leisure. While one of the more popular areas in the city, Eastwood City is hardly the only place to find quality residences.

Notable estates currently available for students looking to live near their chosen college or university can be found along Katipunan. These flats offer potential tenants proximity to the city's top schools, such as AteneoDe Manila University, Miriam College, and UP Diliman.

As one of the busiest business districts of the city, Cubao is yet another neighborhood with plenty of condo options. This area is an ideal choice particularly for those who work in one of the bustling business process outsourcing (BPO) offices.

From multiple bedrooms to a studio type for rent in Quezon City, condos in the huge city may also be in stand-alone self-contained estates. These projects are like communities in their own right, many of which boast exclusive amenities residents can enjoy. Among these projects include DMCI's Accolade Place and The Manors at Celebrity Place, Robinsons Magnolia in Aurora Boulevard, and 53 Benitez by the Rockwell subsidiary, Rockwell Primaries.

Table below shows the list of some of the condominium units for rent in Quezon City, the features, floor area and its respective rental rate per unit.

Table DS-40: Condominium Units For Rent in Quezon City

Location	Features	Floor Area (sq. m.)	Rental rate (in PhP)
Congressional Avenue, Quezon City	1 BR, 1 T&B	23.55	17,000.00
SMDC Place, Panay Avenue, Bgy. South Triangle	1 BR, 1 T&B	30.08	20,000.00
TecPhil Suites, Upsilon Drive, Bgy. Matandang Balara	2 BR, 1 T&B	28.00	9,500.00
Princeton Residences, Aurora Blvd., Bgy. Valencia	1 BR, 1 T&B	23.47	18,750.00
Magnolia Residences, N. Domingo cor. Dona Hemady St.	1BR, 1 T&B	36.00	26,000.00
Avida Towers (w/ balcony), Bgy. Bagong Lipunan ng Crame	2 BR, 1 T&B	50.00	19,000.00
Trees Residences, Novaliches, QC	1 BR, 1 T&B	23.00	20,000.00
Zinnia Towers, North Avenue, Q.C.	1 BR, 2 T&B	40.00	23,000.00
SMDC Berkeley Residences, Katipunan Avenue, Q.C.	2 BR, 2 T&B	46.85	32,000.00
Eastwood City Cyber Park, Bgy. Bagumbayan, Q.C.	1 BR, 1 T&B	36.00	26,000.00
Grand Palazzo Eastwood, Bgy. Bagumbayan, Q.C.	1 BR, 1 T&B	57.00	25,000.00
Avida Towers Vila, near Quezon Ave., Bgy. Bagong Pagasa	1 BR, 1 T&B	20.87	18,000.00
Vista 309 (Studio-Type), Katipunan Ave, Bgy. Loyola Heights	1 BR, 1 T&B	21.00	16,000.00
Greenhills Garden Square, Boni Serrano Ave., Bgy. Bagong Lipunan ng Crame	1 BR, 1 T&B	57.50	18,000.00
Vivaldi Residences (Studio-type), Cubao, Q.C.	1 BR, 1 T&B	18.00	10,000.00
SMDC Sun Residences, Mayon St., Bgy. Sta. Teresita	1 BR, 1 T&B	20.00	12,500.00
Binondo Condo Penthouse, Ayson Bldg., Bgy. Salvacion	3 BR, 3 T&B	184.47	80,000.00

Source: Lamudi, Philippines

Apartment Units for Rent

Apartments for rent in Quezon City are one of the best ways to experience the city if one is new to the area or are unsure of how long they will be staying. The city's many residential areas are abound with flats for every budget.

In the **Scout Area** between **Timog Avenue**, EDSA, and **Quezon Avenue**, one can find a low-rise Quezon City apartment for rent with rates that range from PhP10,000.00 to PhP 20,000.00 per month, depending on the square footage. This area is popular among people who frequent **Tomas Morato** where numerous restaurants and artsy eateries can be found. Further north in **Congressional Avenue** are contemporary-designed row houses with rental rates that range from PhP20,000.00 to PhP40,000.00 per month. These flats offer larger living spaces, yards, and garage space for up to three cars.

Quezon City is a large place, and arguably less hampered by space constraints than other cities in the Metro like Makati or Mandaluyong. As a result, the option is not only a studio type apartment for rent in Quezon City to save money. An apartment for rent in QC can provide almost as much indoor space as a modest house yet still have the conveniences of a high-rise condominium.

Table below shows the list of apartment units for rent in Quezon City, the features, floor area and its respective rental rate per unit.

Table DS-41: Apartment Units For Rent in Quezon City

Location	Floor Area (sq. m.)	Features	Mo. rental (in Php)
Project 4, Bgy. Milagrosa Q.C.	18.00	1 BR, 1 T&B	10,000.00
Bgy. Teacher's Village East, Q.C.	33.00	1 BR, 1 T&B	15,000.00
General Wood St., SFDM, Bgy. Damayan	85.00	2 BR, 1 T&B	14,000.00
14 Cabotage St., Bgy. Paltok	75.00	2 BR, 1 T&B	15,000.00
11 Kawayan Ext. St., Napocor Village, Bgy. Pasong Tamo	50.00	2 BR, 1 T&B	12,000.00
1347 UP Bliss, Diliman, Q.C.	68.00	2 BR, 1 T&B	15,000.00
Bgy. Teachers Village West	40.00	1 BR, 1 T&B	11,500.00
Apartment Studio-type, E. Rodriguez Avenue, Q.C.	24.00	1 BR, 1 T&B	10,000.00
B51 L17 Panyo Palaran St., Bgy. Greater Lagro	60.00	2 BR, 2 T&B	15,000.00
Apartment Studio-type, Pine Crest, Aurora Blvd. Bgy. Horseshoe, Q.C.	28.75	1BR, 1 T&B	15,000.00
9 Illinois St., Cubao, Q.C.	65.00	2 BR, 1 T&B	25,700.00
West Avenue cor. Cavite St., Bgy. Paltok, Q.C.	80.00	2 BR, 2 T&B	38,000.00
Bgy. Sta. Teresita, Q.C.	200.00	3 BR, 2 T&B	30,000.00

Source: Lamudi, Philippines

Rent-to-Own Housing Scheme

Rent-to-Own homes, also called a *lease contract with an option to buy* or a *lease-to-own contract*, are quickly becoming popular in the Philippines especially in Metro Manila. It is an alternative way for homebuyers to buy a home upfront, even if at the moment they do not have enough cash for down-payment. In a rent to own transaction, a homebuyer will be paying a monthly credit on top of the rent for the property. For example, a house for sale in Quezon City with a selling price of Php5 million is also being rented out for Php20,000.00. But with the **rent to own** option in place, the renter/buyer might pay a rent Php25,000.00 a month for an agreed-upon lease duration of two years: Php20,000.00 is for the actual rent of the house and Php5,000.00 goes to the rent-to-own credits.

The rent to own contract may stipulate that after the two-year rent period, the renter/buyer should buy the house, either in cash or through a housing loan, and the Php120,000.00 rent credits he or she has accumulated over two years will form part of the down payment. If the renter/buyer needs to shell out 10% as down-payment for the property, after two years he has already accumulated Php120,000.00 and will only need to pay Php380,000.00 more. What is good about this arrangement is that the homebuyer will have ample time to save enough money for the rest of the down-payment and fix his credit standing to qualify for a housing loan.

To avail of a house under a rent-to-own option, the renter/buyer must enter into an agreement with a lessor/seller and draft a contract. Therefore, it is very important to seek the help of a lawyer in drafting the said contract to make that all terms are legal and fair to all concerned parties. One very important aspect of a rent to own agreement is for both parties (lessor/owner and renter/buyer) to strictly abide by the contract. If the buyer/renter violates the contract, he or she risks getting his rent credits voided (the extra Php5,000.00 he or she has paid every month). On the other hand, if the seller violates the contract, he or she must return all the rent credits the renter/buyer has paid during the lease period and will have to go back and find a new tenant/buyer.

There may be downsides with a rent-to-own transaction. Licensed brokers recommend to both the buyer and selling parties to be very, very sure before signing anything because when they do, they must abide by what is stipulated in the contract. But definitely there are upsides, too, especially for homebuyers. One is that a rent-to-own transaction buys them enough time to build their down payment and fix their credit history, and finally becoming a homeowner in the process.

Rent-to-own Housing Financial Scheme

Package Price Of Housing Unit	: Php 450,000.00
Rental Period	: 60 Months (5 Years)
Rental Fee	: Php 1,300.00 per month
Carryover Payments	: Php 60,000.00 (Php 1,000.00 per mo.)
Package Price After 5 Years	: Php 390,000.00
Interest Rate After 5 Years	: 5.08292 %
Payment Period	: 30 YEARS
Monthly Amortization After 5 Yrs	: Php 2,113.41 (excl MRI & Fire Insurance)
Financing Institution After 5 Yrs	: HDMF / SHFC / IN-HOUSE FINANCING
Equivalent Interest Rate	: 4.5 % of HDMF

Source: HCDRD

National Government

The National Housing Authority (NHA), upon request of local government units, provides technical and other forms of assistance in the implementation of their respective urban development and housing programs with the objective of augmenting and enhancing local government capabilities in the provision of housing benefits to their constituents. Said agency is the key player in providing house and lot units in off-city resettlement areas while the City Government is involved in providing financial, trucking and food assistance during relocation.

The number of ISFs from danger areas relocated to NHA resettlement sites from 2010 to 2018 was 26,272 broken down as follows:

Waterways	: 10,918
Infrastructure	: 8,363
North Triangle	: 6,664
Fire Victims	: 327

At present, resettlement sites provided by the NHA for the displaced city ISFs are in the municipality/city of Pandi, San Jose del Monte, Norzagaray, Bocaue and Balagtas in Bulacan and the municipality of Rodriguez, Teresa and Morong in Rizal. However, the number of relocation allocation provided by NHA is not enough to accommodate the City's demand.

Table below shows the breakdown on the number of ISFs relocated to identified NHA resettlement sites per area classification.

Table DS-42: No. of ISFs Relocated to NHA Resettlement Sites (2010-2018)

Area Classification	No. of Informal Settler Families Relocated (Off-City)								
	Pandi, Bulacan	SJDM, Bulacan	Norzagaray, Bulacan	Bocause, Bulacan	Balagtas, Bulacan	Teresa, Rizal	Morong, Rizal	Rodriguez, Rizal	TOTAL
Waterways	3,078	2,574	459	664	213	170	1,415	2,345	10,918
Infrastructure	2,036	1,501	109	313	41	79	466	3,818	8,363
North Triangle	0	1,208	0	0	0	0	0	5,456	6,664
Fire Victims	140	0	57	0	0	0	130	0	327
TOTAL	5,254	5,283	625	977	254	249	2,011	11,619	26,272

Source: NHA / HCDRD

Local Shelter Program

1. Community Mortgage Program (CMP) and Direct Sale Program

Per HCDRD records as of December 2018, the total number of city-originated CMP taken-out (T.O.) projects is 293 with 13,462 beneficiaries, and that there are still 56 on-going CMPs at various stages of development.

Table DS-43-A: No. of CMP Taken-Out Projects and No. of Beneficiaries by District (1990-2018)

YEAR	No. of Projects	No. of Beneficiaries
1990-2010	216	9,144
2011	20	957
2012	8	516
2013	4	159
2014	10	470
2015	11	736
2016	7	401
2017	9	407
2018	8	672
TOTAL	293	13,462

Source: HCDRD

Other CMP taken-out projects within Quezon City were mobilized by the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other government agencies. As of December 2018, there are 226 CMP taken-out projects with 12,245 beneficiaries.

From 2001 to 2018, the Subdivision Administration Unit and Regulation Division (SAURD) was able to process and approve 316 CMP Projects covering a total area of 1,587,702 sq. m. with 32,110 beneficiaries.

However, as to the "open market" projects in accordance with PD 957, from 2001 to 2018 the SAURD was able to process and approve 138 housing projects covering a total of 2,675,363.93 sq. m. with 10,636 saleable lots

The Direct Sale Program of the City Government on the other hand, intends to assist the informal settler families (ISFs) occupying city-owned properties to acquire the lot by way of direct payment through monthly amortization for 25 years. As of June 2019, the City has disposed 25 projects in different barangays with 6,086 beneficiaries/families. The City, under the administration

of Mayor Herbert M. Bautista have also provided assistance for the segregation of titles of beneficiaries, of which 730 of them are now TCT holders.

Table DS-43-B: Awarded Projects Under Direct Sale Program (as of June 2019)

NO	BARANGAY	DIST	PROJECT	BEN	CTS	DOAS	TCT Trans
1	Alicia	1	Block 55 Bago Bantay	30	10	3	1
2	Baesa	6	ASAMBA*	297	301	131	94
3	Baesa	6	Sitio Pajo	325	325	84	35
4	Bagong Silangan	2	Asprer	491	253	0	0
5	Bagong Silangan	2	Covenant*	341	369	81	20
6	Bagong Silangan	2	Lot 106	790	749	338	210
7	Bagong Silangan	2	Sambasila	43	43	8	0
8	Bagumbuhay	3	F. Castillo	84	84	84	10
9	Bahay Toro	1	Shorthorn	52	48	38	27
10	Bungad	1	Lot 21 Block 17*	100	103	47	20
11	Escopa III	3	Escopa MRB	60	41	0	0
12	Escopa III	3	Escopa PUD	542	381	80	45
13	Fairview	5	SIRNAI, SAPAMANAI, RABOSNA	1,125	799	148	0
14	Fairview	5	Sto. Nino	116	128	1	0
15	Kaligayahan	5	Pangasinan	60	60	20	2
16	Kaligayahan	5	Tawid Sapa II Phase I	360	360	219	141
17	Kaligayahan	5	Tawid Sapa II Phase II	384	370	67	31
18	Kaligayahan	5	Tawid Sapa II Phase III	87	88	72	7
19	Manresa	1	Manresa	93	94	41	0
20	Novaliches Proper	5	Emerald	36	36	0	0
21	Payatas	2	SANDIG	210	141	0	0
22	Quirino 2-B	3	Tampoy St.	37	32	25	19
23	San Antonio	1	Lot 5*	153	168	116	40
24	San Jose	1	Samahang Magkakapitbahay*	179	215	79	28
25	Sta. Lucia	5	Samahang M. Aquino Neighborhood	91	82	4	0
TOTAL				6,086	5,280	1,686	730

Source: HCDRD

Note: * Subdivision of lots due to increase in the number of beneficiaries

BEN - Beneficiaries

CTS - Contract To Sell

DOAS - Deed of Absolute Sale

2. Quezon City Socialized Housing Program ("BistekVille" Housing Program)

The Quezon Task Force on Socialized Housing and Development of Blighted Areas (Task Force Housing) was created to direct and coordinate multi department participation on housing and community development related activities: (engineering, social services, planning and development, housing and resettlement). It was the driving force behind the creation of the new in-city housing

community called "BistekVille" (BV) housing projects, with the HCDRD, non-government organizations (NGOs) and housing financial institutions as partners in development.

The main objective of the Quezon City Socialized Housing Program is to create slum-free communities. Thus, the focus is to transform slums within the city, into well-organized and **livable communities**, with multi-purpose facilities through which government can extend public services such as, health, livelihood and daycare education. This way, the upgrading of the living conditions of the poor and the removal of urban blight, which benefits neighboring areas as well, are twin aims that are being achieved simultaneously.

To date, there are thirty five (35) BistekVille Housing Projects in the City of which fourteen (14) housing project sites with 3,415 units have already been completed, while twenty-one (21) housing project sites with 3,014 units are at various stages of development.

Table DS-44 BistekVille (BV) Housing Projects (as of June 2019)

COMPLETED & ON-GOING PROJECTS	35
• On-site Projects	29
• Off-site Projects	6
• Completed Projects (before June 30, 2019)	14
• On-going Projects (beyond June 30, 2019)	21
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS	6,427
• Developed lots only	301
• Socialized one-storey rowhouse units	1,091
• Socialized two-storey walk-up units	1,180
• Socialized three-storey walk-up units	3,600
• Economic units	255
PROJECT STATUS AS OF MARCH 2019	
• Completed units	3,415
• Units in near completion	93
• Units under construction	881
• Units for construction	1,496
• Units for bidding	241
• Developed lots - under Direct Sale Program	301

Source: HCDRD

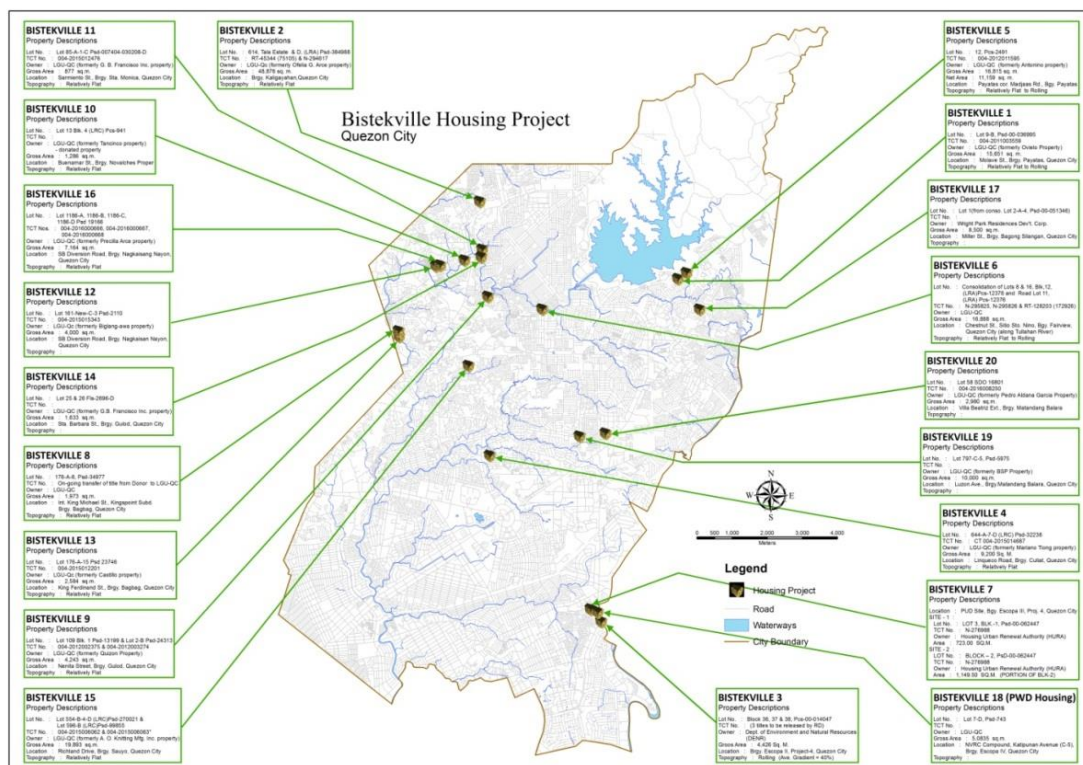
BV	Lot	Previous Owner	Lot Area (sq. m.)	Mode of Acq	Location	Developer	Number of Units			Status
							Total	No.	Unit Descriptions	
1 (Off)	Lot 9-B Psd 00-036995	Fermina S. Oviedo	15,561	Direct Sale	Molave St., Bgy. Payatas	Land: Solid Rock Const. & Dev't Corp Housing: MOA with Habitat for Humanity	355	21	Developed lots	100% completed
								190	Socialized Rowhouse	
								144	Socialized Condominium	
2 (On)	Lot 614 & Lot D (LRA) Psd-384988	Ofelia Arce Property (conveyed to LGU-QC)	48,876	Conveyance thru MOA	Bgy. Kaligayahan	Land & Housing: MOA with Phinma Property Holdings Corp. & Atty. O. Arce	1,118	40	Developed lots	100% completed
								703	Socialized Rowhouse	
								375	Socialized Condominium	

BV	Lot	Previous Owner	Lot Area (sq. m.)	Mode of Acq	Location	Developer	Number of Units			Status
							Total	No.	Unit Descriptions	
3 (On)	Lots 36, 37 & 38 Pcs-00-014047	R.P./DENR	4,436	under MOA	Banana Island, BuroI & Libis area, Bgy. Escopa II	Land & Housing: MRB II Const. Corp.	104	104	Socialized Rowhouse	90% completed
4 (On)	Lot 644-A-7-D (LRC) Psd-32238	Mariano Tiong	9,200	Expropriation	Limqueco Road, Bgy. Culiati	Land: Diadema Enterprises Housing: Habitat for Humanity Philippines	266	266	Socialized Condominium	90% completed
5 (On)	Lot 12 Pcs-2491	Magnolia W. Antonino	10,903	Direct Sale	Madyaas Road, Bgy. Payatas	Land: Solid Rock Const. & Dev't Corp. Housing: Habitat for Humanity Philippines	204	124	Developed lots	90% completed
								80	Socialized Rowhouse	
6 (On)	Conso of Lots 8 and 16, Blk 12 and Road Lot 11 (LRA) Pcs-12376	LGU-QC (formerly B.C. Regalado & Co., Inc.)	16,890	Donation	Chestnut St., Bgy. Fairview	Land & Housing: MPM Builders	224	116	Developed lots	100% completed
								108	Socialized Rowhouse	
7 (On)	Lot 3 Block 1 Psd-0062447	Housing & Urban Renewal Authority	1,872	Conveyance	J.P. Burgos St. PUD Site, Bgy. Escopa III	Land & Housing: MRB II Const. Corp.	84	84	Socialized Condominium	100% completed
8 (On)	Lot 176-A-8 Psd-34977	LGU-QC (formerly Bienvenido Tan property)	1,973	Donation	Int. King Michael St., Bgy. Bagbag	Land: ARV Construction & Supply, Inc. Housing: Compact Builders	105	105	Socialized Condominium	100% completed
9 (Off)	Lot 109 Blk 1 Psd-13199 & Lot 2-B Psd-24313	Rodolfo V. Quizon	4,238	Direct Sale	Nenita Ext., Bgy. Gulod	Land & Housing: Solid Rock Development & Housing Corporation	192	192	Socialized Condominium	100% completed
10 (On)	Lot 13 Blk. 4 (LRC) Pcs-941	LGU-QC (formerly Mariano Tancinco Property)	1,286	Donation	Buenamar St., Bgy. Novaliches Proper	Land & Housing: Rosand Builders	63	63	Socialized Condominium	100% completed
11 (On)	Lot 85-A-1-C Psd 007404 030208-D	G.B. Francisco, Inc.	877	Direct Sale	Sarmiento St., Bgy. Sta. Monica	Land & Housing: Rosand Builders	42	42	Socialized Condominium	100% completed
12 (Off)	Lot 161-New-C-3 Psd-2110	Precita & Eleazar Biglang-awa	4,000	Direct Sale	SB Diversion Road, Bgy. Nagkaisang Nayon	Land: Grandeur Construction Housing: Vibrant Realty Inc.	138	138	Socialized Condominium	100% completed

BV	Lot	Previous Owner	Lot Area (sq. m.)	Mode of Acq	Location	Developer	Number of Units			Status
							Total	No.	Unit Descriptions	
13 (On)	Lot 176-A-16 Psd-23748	Horacio Castillo	2,584	Direct Sale	King Christopher St., Kingspoint Subd. Bgy. Bagbag		66	66	Socialized Condominium	30% completed
14 (On)	Lots 25 & 26 Fls-2696-D	G.B. Francisco, Inc.	1,633	Direct Sale	Sta. Barbara St., Bgy. Gulod	Land & Housing: Centiare Const. & Trading Corp.	69	69	Socialized Condominium	30% completed
15 (Off)	Lot 554-B-4-D (LRC) Psd-270021 & Lot 596-B (LRC) Psd-99855	A.O. Knitting Mfg. Co., Inc.	19,893	Direct Sale	Richland Drive, Bgy. Sauyo	Land & Housing: Persan Construction, Inc.	777	621	Socialized Condominium	60% completed
								156	Economic Condominium	100% completed
16 (Off)	Lots 1186-A, 1186-B, 1186-C & 1186-D Psd-19166	Prescilla Arce	7,164	Direct Sale	SB Diversion Road, Bgy. Nagkaisang Nayon	Land & Housing: Mascot Corporation	210	111	Socialized Condominium	100% completed
								99	Economic Condominium	
17 (Off)	Lot 2-A-1-A	Wright Park Residences & Dev't Corp.	7,884	Under MOA	Bgy. Payatas	Land & Housing: WPRDC	234	234	Socialized Condominium	70% completed
18 (On)	PWD Housing	R.P./DENR	5,083	Under MOA	NVRC Compound, Bgy. Escopa III	Land: R.S. Gatbonton Construction Housing: Habitat for Humanity Philippines & Gawad Kalinga	130	130	Socialized Condominium	85% completed
19 (On)	Lot 797-C-5 Psd 21048	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	10,000	Direct Sale	Luzon Ave., Bgy. Matandang Balara	Land & Housing: Solid Rock Construction Corporation	342	342	Socialized Condominium	50% completed
20 (On)	Lot 58 SWO-16801 Plan RS-00-001500	Pedro Aldana Garcia	2,980	Direct Sale	Villa Beatriz Ext., Bgy. Matandang Balara	Land & Housing: Compact Builders	135	135	Socialized Condominium	60% completed
22 (On)	Lot 176-C-6-B Psd 257321	Bartolome Property	2,700	Direct Sale	Damong Maliit, Bgy. Nagkaisang Nayon	Land & Housing: Amaranth Const. Corp.	82	82	Socialized Condominium	100% completed
23 (On)	Lot 3 Blk 3 Psd 63164	Carmelo Barbero	1,058	Forfeiture thru Auction Sale	Hilltop Subd., Bgy. Greater Lagro		48	48	Socialized Condominium	80% completed
24 (On)	Lot 30 Block 30 Pcs 04-000208	Royal Monarch Corp.	1,288	Forfeiture thru Auction Sale	Banaba Dulo, Bgy. Kaligayahan	Land & Housing: Rockford Dev't Corp.	54	54	Socialized Condominium	100% completed
25 (On)	Lot 750-A-3 Psd 51165	Inductivo Bartolome	1,000	Forfeiture thru Auction Sale	Bgy. San Agustin		54	54	Socialized Condominium	80% completed

BV	Lot	Previous Owner	Lot Area (sq. m.)	Mode of Acq	Location	Developer	Number of Units			Status
							Total	No.	Unit Descriptions	
26 (On)	Lot 681-D-12 Psd 28126	Ramon Escarilla	1,000	Forfeiture thru Auction Sale	Bgy. Culiati		26	14	Socialized Rowhouse	100% completed
								12	Socialized Condominium	
27 (Off)	Lot 1 to 6 (LRC) Pcs-27767	Benitez Property	1,668	Direct Sale	Sta. Barbara St., Bgy. Gulod		60	60	Socialized Condominium	60% completed
28 (On)	Lot 178-B-4 (LRC) Psd 198561	Ernesto Chan et. Al	4,646	Direct Sale	Damong Maliit, Bgy. Nagkaisang Nayon		204	204	Socialized Condominium	65% completed
29 (Off)	Lot 735-Z Fls 2563-D	Erlinda M. Saludes et al	2,300	Direct Sale	Placida St., Bgy. Gulod		99	99	Socialized Condominium	60% completed
30 (On)	Lot 1 Blk 1 (LRC) Psd 70489	Jesus Lagman	1,169	Forfeiture thru Auction Sale	Bgy. Sta. Lucia		30	30	Socialized Condominium	30% completed
31 (On)	Lots 1, 2 & 3 (LRC) Pcs-31210, L 7-K-2-C Psd-26193	John KC Ng	5,503	Direct Sale	Cambridge St., Bgy. E. Rodriguez		276	276	Socialized Condominium	10% completed
32 (On)	Lot 3-A Psd-00-093861	Sto. Cristo Resources, Inc. Pangilinan	3,864	Direct Sale	Sto. Cristo St., Bgy. Balingasa		174	174	Socialized Condominium	20% completed
33 (On)	Lot 1023-B Psd 38414	Francisco C. Reyes	2,000	Direct Sale	Bgy. Baesa		108	108	Socialized Condominium	10% completed
34 (Off)	Lot 3-C-2-B (LRA) PSD E2019003788	Noel Co/Madlamba yan	3,993	Under MOA	Bgy. Bagong Silangan	Land & Housing: Tradition Homes Project Manager Developers, Inc.	110	110	Socialized Condominium	40% completed
36 (On)	Lots 1-6 Blk 7 & Lot 28 Blk 7 Pcs 04-000208	Royal Monarch Corp.	3,811	Forfeiture thru Auction Sale	Greenfields Subd., Bgy. Kaligayahan		120	120	Socialized Condominium	10% completed
37 (On)	Lots 11,12,14-16,18-23,25-27 Blk 19 Pcs 04-000208	Royal Monarch Corp.	3,811	Forfeiture thru Auction Sale	Greenfields Subd., Bgy. Kaligayahan		124	124	Socialized Condominium	10% completed

Source: HCDDRD



Source: HCDRD

Figure DS-4: Bistekville Housing Project Sites (BV1 to BV20)

3.5.4 Affordability Levels

Household Income and Expenditure

The PSA is conducting the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) every three years. From 1985 to 2000, the data released contained city disaggregated data on income and expenditure. However, in 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, the FIES indicate results for only for NCR and the Philippines. However based on the 2009 Final Results of Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) - Small Area Estimates, Quezon City families registered an estimated monthly income of P 29,441.00 which is 99.2% of MM, or 171.5% of the entire Philippines, and monthly expenditure of P 26,169.00 which is 101.6% of MM, or 178.4% of the entire Philippines (See Table DS-45).

Table DS-45: Average Household Income and Expenditure
QC, NCR and Philippines (2000-2012)

Year	Income			Expenditure		
	QC	NCR	PH	QC	NCR	PH
2015	★★★	35,417	22,250	★★★	29,083	17,917
2012	★★★	31,583	19,583	★★★	27,083	16,083
2009	29,441	29,670	17,167	26,169	25,747	14,667
2006	★★★	25,916	14,394	★★★	21,500	12,263
2003	★★★	22,204	12,324	★★★	18,159	10,308
2000	32,757	25,025	12,093	29,577	22,204	9,903

Source: NSO, FIES

★★★ No city disaggregation for year 2003, 2006 and 2012

Potential Percentage of Income Available for Housing

On the average, the Metro Manila family is earning P 35,417.00 per month and is spending P29,083.00 in 2015.

Major portion of income is spent on basic needs such as food, shelter and utilities (water, electricity, gas and other fuels) and transportation.

In the pattern of Total Family Expenditure Item in the NCR for 2012, the percentage spent on housing and utilities constitute **27.0%** or P 7,852.00 which is 6.9% higher than that of the entire country. (See Table DS-30)

**Table DS-46: Percent Distribution of Total Family Expenditure
by Expenditure Group: Philippines & NCR (2015)**

Expenditure Item	Philippines	NCR
Food expenditures:	41.9	36.3
<i>Foods consumed at home</i>	33.7	25.0
<i>Food regularly consumed outside the home</i>	8.2	11.3
Alcoholic beverages	0.5	0.4
Tobacco	1.1	0.8
Clothing and footwear	2.4	2.0
Furnishings and Routine Household Maintenance	2.5	2.8
Health	3.7	2.9
House Rent/Rental Value	12.2	18.2
Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	7.9	8.8
Transportation	6.2	6.6
Communication	2.2	2.9
Recreation and Culture	0.8	0.8
Education	3.8	3.5
Accommodation Services	0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	6.3	6.3
Durable Furniture and Equipment	2.5	1.5
Special Family Occasion	2.5	1.5
Other expenditures	3.1	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0

☐ *Non-essential expenditure items* are potential sources which could be made available for housing: Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, Recreation and Culture, Accommodation services, Miscellaneous goods and services and Other Expenditures

Housing Loans Available From The National Government (HDMF/SHFC/In-house financing)

Package for a Home unit

Package Price	: Php 450,000.00
Cashout	: Php 10,000.00 (for miscellaneous expenses : Meralco, Maynilad, Annotations, Notary, Certified True Copy... Etc)
Loanable Amount	: Php 450,000.00
Payment Period (Max.)	: 30 Years
Age Limit (Max.)	: 70 Year Old

- **Individual Loans**

Under the Pag-Ibig Housing Loan Program (In-house program of the Pag-Ibig Fund)

1. End-User Home Financing Program

- doubled the loanable amount from P 3.0 M to P 6.0 M
- Interest rate for as low as 6.5% per annum from 11.5%
- Risk-based interest rates
- Adoption of a Borrowers Evaluation System to improve Underwriting

2. Affordable Housing Program (AHP) / Abot-Kamay Pabahay Program

- Designed for minimum wage earners and Overseas Filipino workers (OFW), the AHP caters to the actual need of the borrower based on his capacity to pay.
- Loan amount from P 450,000.00 up to P750,000.00
- Interest rate as low as 3.0% (for monthly income of PhP 15,000.00 & below) with a monthly amortization of P 1,855.06 (including MRI & Fire), and as high as 6.375% (for monthly income of above PhP 15,000.00) with a monthly amortization of P 2,745.03 (including MRI & Fire)

3. Institutional Loan Programs

- *Direct Developmental Loan Program*
 - a) Developmental financing for developers under easier terms and conditions
 - b) Loan may be used for the development of residential subdivision or medium-rise buildings or for the construction of housing units

Wholesale Loan Rates	
1-Year Fixing	6.125%
2-Year Fixing	6.750%
3-Year Fixing	7.875%

** as of September 1, 2013*

- *Group Housing Loan Program (GHLP)*
 - a) Engage the participation and involvement of project proponents, through land development and house construction on the land owned and provided by the project proponent.
 - b) Units from the project to be financed shall be offered for sale to the project beneficiaries.

- **Community Mortgage Program (CMP)¹**

Under the Social Housing Finance Corporation's (SHFC) Community Mortgage Program (engaged with community or group mortgages), organized associations of residents of blighted/depressed areas are assisted to own the lots they occupy, providing them security of tenure and eventually improve their neighborhood and homes to the extent of their affordability. The project covers three stages namely: land acquisition, site development/community upgrading and house construction.

¹ Source: www.shfc.gov.ph

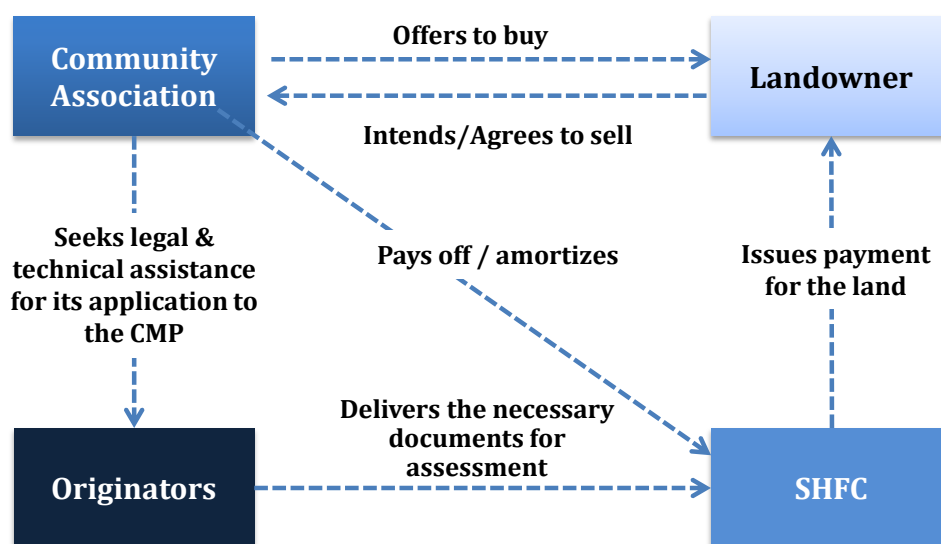


Figure DS-27: Framework For CMP Implementation

Revised Loan Entitlement Amounts applicable for both Metro Manila and highly urbanized cities, and other areas, without distinction, have been increased as follows: (See Table below)

Table DS-47: CMP Loan Windows

Purpose	Maximum Loan Amount	Monthly Amortization
Land Acquisition	100,000.00	685.30
Site Development / Community Upgrading	30,000.00	205.59
House Construction	120,000.00	834.60
Loan Package	250,000.00	1,725.49

Source: www.shfc.gov.ph

The CMP loan will bear 6% interest per annum based on the outstanding balance and will be payable over a maximum period of 25 years in equal amortizations.

Table DS-48: CMP Subsidy Implementation

Capital Subsidy	Technical Subsidy
<u>Terms of the Loan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6% interest Loan amortization payments (straight amount – 25 years to pay) 	<u>Technical Support:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in loan requirements compliance <u>Capacity Building:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of CMP-Mobilizers on CMP Processes Training of CA for CMP

- **High Density Housing Program (HDH)²**

The High Density Housing (HDH) Program was initiated in 2013 by the Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC) as a response to the P50 billion Housing Program Fund of the Aquino administration for the ISFs residing along waterways and other danger areas in Metro Manila. The qualified beneficiaries are validated and certified by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

It enables the SHFC to extend financing assistance to organized communities in danger areas for the implementation of **multi-storey housing projects** in the National Capital Region (NCR).

It adopts the CMP's "Community Driven Approach" in creating the People's Plan which will be the basis for their housing projects.

The loan will bear 4.5% interest per annum based on the outstanding balance and will be payable over a period of 30 years on the following amortizations: Php 1,072.86 during the 1st year, with an increase of 10% until the 11th year; Php 2,782.71 from 11th year until the 30th year (including MRI and Fire Insurance)

Table DS-49: HDH Subsidy Implementation

Capital Subsidy	Technical Subsidy
<u>Terms of the Loan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.5% interest • Graduated for the first 10 years and fixed amount starting on the 11th up to 30th <u>Tenurial Arrangement</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usufruct on Land – to sell to the community when they are already capable 	<u>Technical Assistance Subsidy</u> Subsidy Fund (10% of the Project Cost) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for taxes & permits • for CSO service fees • for insurance • for payment of professional fees <u>Capacity Building and Estate Management</u>

- **In-House Financing of LGU-QC**

Qualified beneficiaries for the said financing scheme are ISFs of on-site projects that are located along waterways, fire hazard and other blighted areas that were declared and approved by the Quezon City Council.

The loan will bear 5.1% interest per annum based on the outstanding balance and will be payable over a period of 30 years on the following amortizations: Php 1,500.00 during the 1st year, with an increase of 10% until the 5th year; Php 2,500.00 from 6th year until the 30th year (exclusive of MRI and Fire Insurance.)

Local Housing Funds

- **Idle Lands Tax**

The annual budget of the city's housing program is limited considering the tremendous housing requirement of the city. The City Government is undertaking revenue generation

² Source: www.shfc.gov.ph

measures within its power mandated by R.A. 7160 or The Local Government Code of 1991. It has started collecting the idle land tax in 2011, which is equivalent to 3% of the assessed value of all idle lands located along national roads, and/or 1% of the assessed value of all idle lands located in other areas which shall be in addition to the basic real property tax.

Paragraph “e”, Section 42, Article XI of RA 7279, states that funds for urban development and housing program may come from the proceeds from the Socialized Housing Tax and, subject to the concurrence of the local government units concerned, Idle Land Tax as provided in Section 236 of the Local Government Code of 1991 and other existing laws.

An annual average of about PhP130.0M of idle land tax was collected by the City Government from 2011-2018.

- **Socialized Housing Tax**

In addition, the City has also imposed the collection of the Socialized Housing Tax as provided for under Section 43 of R.A. 7279 otherwise known as the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) of 1992, Local Finance Circular No. 1-97 of the Department of Finance and thru Ordinance No. SP-2095, S-2011 of the Honorable City Council. Said tax is equivalent to one half percent (0.5%) on assessed value of all lands in Quezon City exceeding One Hundred Thousand Pesos (PhP100,000.00).

The City Government has started collecting the socialized housing tax in 2011, and an annual average of about P93.0M was collected up to 2018

**Table DS-42: Special Levy on Idle Lands
and Socialized Housing Tax Collections (2011-2018)**

Year	Special Levy on Idle Lands	Socialized Housing Tax	Total
2011	69,867,732.51	-	69,867,732.51
2012	87,516,243.91	144,561,688.15	232,077,932.06
2013	90,417,551.47	152,460,627.57	242,878,179.04
2014	281,679,471.89	30,139,006.99	311,818,478.88
2015	113,880,247.83	-	113,880,247.83
2016	122,139,119.34	160,578,167.23	282,717,286.57
2017	164,079,974.84	129,221,444.57	293,301,419.41
2018	124,799,396.13	126,636,724.55	251,436,120.68
TOTAL	1,054,379,737.92	743,597,659.06	1,797,977,396.98
AVE.	131,797,467.24	92,949,707.38	

Source: Financial Accounts & Analysis Division, City Accounting Department

Socialized Housing Special Account

This special account was created by virtue of Ordinance SP-2226, S-2013 of the Honorable City Council of which, all proceeds collected under the Quezon City Housing Programs such as CMP, Direct Sale, Socialized Housing Tax, Idle Land Tax, etc. are all deposited to be utilized solely for Socialized Housing purposes.

Balanced Housing Development

As provided for under Section 18 of R.A. 7279, the Program shall include a system to be specified in the Framework plan whereby developers of proposed subdivision projects shall be required to develop an area for socialized housing equivalent to at least twenty percent (20%) of the total subdivision area or total subdivision project cost, at the option of the developer, within the same city or municipality, whenever feasible, and in accordance with the standards set by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board and other existing laws. The balanced housing development as herein required may also be complied with by the developers concerned in any of the following manner:

- a. Development of new settlement;
- b. Slum upgrading or renewal of areas for priority development either through zonal improvement programs or slum improvement and resettlement programs;
- c. Joint-venture projects with either the local government units or any of the housing agencies; or
- d. Participation in the community mortgage program.

Resources

1. Land Requirement and Inventory

Land Area Needed

The priority of this shelter plan is the delivery of socialized housing to the poor and low-income segment of the population. The basic assumptions employed in planning are as follows:

- 40-sq.m. gross area allocation for each household resettled in a socialized housing subdivision or resettlement site
- 1-hectare land allocation for every 450 households

On top of the priority are the households that should be relocated from danger zones and the homeless consisting of 44,075 families. Assuming that 75% or 33,056 can be accommodated in a socialized housing or resettlement project and 25% or 11,019 will avail of Medium Rise Housing (MRH)/High Density Housing (HDH), an area of 156.71 hectares is required for them alone. The rest of the households within the housing backlog (assuming 28% of the doubled-up households and those with unacceptable housing units) need 23.69 hectares. Assuming 28% of the new households formed need 44.12 hectares. A total of 227.97 hectares is required to address the socialized housing needs due to housing backlog and population growth.

2. Infrastructure

The city government has consistently prioritized road construction and improvement to link communities and growth centers and make previously hard-to-reach areas accessible. It gives focus to road provision in establishing socialized housing projects.

Power, water and communication utility companies adequately serve the city. They give assurance that they have the capability to supply the needs of the present and future population.

3. Financing

Funding Required

The following assumptions are employed in estimating the funding requirement of the city's socialized housing program:

- P 250,000.00 cost allocation for every household resettled in a socialized housing or resettlement site
- P 450,000.00 cost allocation for a household housed in the MRH/high density housing (HDH)

With the same assumption that 25% of the households to be relocated from danger areas to MRH/HDH and 75% to be resettled in resettlement sites with house and lot package, P 13.22 billion is required. For the rest covered by the housing backlog, the amount of P 3.05 billion is involved. With the assumption of 28% of the new households to be formed in 2019 to 2023 on the basis of 50% availing of socialized housing subdivision units and 50% accommodated in MRH/HDH, the housing project will require P 4.96 billion. The total amount needed to provide socialized housing is P 21.19 billion.

Possible Funding Sources

- National Housing Assistance/Funding

The city's housing projects are tied up with the Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC) since land acquisition and project development are too costly for the city to finance alone. The Home Mutual Development Fund (HDMF) or the Pag-Ibig fund also provides such assistance.

- Bond Flotations

The 1991 Local Government Code has given local government units more authority to increase financial resources. It allows LGUs to create indebtedness and avail of credit facilities to finance infrastructure and other socio-economic development projects to include housing.

Other funds sources of the City Government are:

- LGU Budget for Housing

The annual budget of the city's housing program is limited considering the tremendous housing requirement of the city. The city government is now in undertaking revenue generation measures within its power mandated by the Local Government Code. It has started collecting the idle land tax, and imposed the 0.5% socialized housing tax.

- Public-Private Partnerships

Given the corporate power of the LGU's and their authority to generate and efficiently harness resource, LGU's can enter into partnerships with the private sector (landowners and private developers) in the development of blighted properties close to their project areas. The benefit derived from this is that the removal of blight will greatly increase the value of their own properties.

3.5.5 Local Shelter Organizations

Housing delivery by the city government is done through a number of its offices/instrumentalities.

Housing Community Development & Resettlement Department (HCDRD)

The main actor in the provision of socialized housing is the Housing Community Development and Resettlement Department (HCDRD) (formerly Urban Poor Affairs Office) being the implementer of the several Community Mortgage Programs (CMP) and Direct Land Sale in the city. This office is conducting survey of informal settlements and keeps the inventory of ISFs in the city. It organizes people's organizations and lends them technical and other assistance in upgrading their communities.

Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (HURA)

The Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (HURA) is also responsible for shelter delivery in Quezon City. It was created by virtue of City Council Ordinance No. SP-1236, S-2003 approved by Hon. Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. on 01 April 2003, and was mandated to undertake and/or to promote the development of housing for marginal and low-income families and urban renewal and redevelopment in Quezon City. It is comprised of seven (7) Board of Directors with the City Mayor as the Chairman of the Board. Its officers include the Head of the HURA as the President/General Manager, while the City Treasurer and the City Administrator act as Corporate Secretary and Corporate Treasurer, respectively.

Local Housing Board

Prior to the creation of HURA, the City Mayor approved City Council Ordinance No. SP-1111, S-2002 on 22 March 2002 which created the Quezon City Local Housing Board which was mandated to formulate, develop and ensure the implementation of policies in the provision for housing and resettlement areas and the observance of the right of the underprivileged and homeless to a just and humane eviction and demolition. The Board was convened on April 14, 2011. The Board is composed of the City Mayor as Chairman; the Vice-Mayor as Vice-Chair; and five (5) representatives of duly accredited QC People's organizations (POs), two (2) representatives of duly accredited QC Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), five (5) members appointed by the Mayor, two (2) members representing the City Council to be elected by among themselves, Head of the QC Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO) (now Housing Community Development & Resettlement Department (HCDRD)) who shall also act as the Board Secretary, and representative from the Housing & Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) to be designated by the HUDCC Chair as members.

Task Force on Socialized Housing and Development of Blighted Areas

In June 2010, the City Mayor created the Special Task Force on Socialized Housing and Development of Blighted Areas thru E.O. No. 6, S-2010 to implement the transformation of blighted areas into decent communities and provide appropriate assistance to the families who will be affected by the development. It consists of the Secretary to the Mayor as Chairman and the Chief of Staff of the Mayor, Head of HCDRD, the City Engineer, City Planning and Development Officer, Head of the Social Services and Development Department (SSDD), and Head of Task Force COPRISS as members. It is the driving force behind the creation of the new in-city housing community called "BistekVille" housing projects, with its aim of creating slum-free communities, transforming blighted

areas within the city into well-organized housing projects, and providing decent and affordable housing to the city's ISFs in particular, those living along danger areas.

Task Force COPRISS

The Task Force COPRISS is an ad hoc body reorganized thru E.O. No. 1, S-1996 acting as the anti-squatting group of the city government. It is responsible in removing new and on-going constructions and in providing manpower assistance during relocation operations.

Social Services Development Department (SSDD)

The SSDD provides food and material assistance to affected families and coordinates the Balik-Probinsya Program during relocation.

Private Sector, NGOs and POs

There is consensus among stakeholders that housing delivery is not an exclusive responsibility of the government or the private sector but rather a multi-sectoral concern that should also involve the community, non-government organizations and other stakeholders in the civil society.

Both the PO's and NGO's in Quezon City have demonstrated on countless occasions that they have the resources and capability to undertake community development initiatives. More than 400 PO's and NGO's have secured accreditation with the City Council so they can formally and actively engage themselves in the planning and implementation of development in the city. Fifty of them sit as members of the City Development Council.

The participation of NGO's in shelter delivery includes capacitating the community in self-organization and improving their living condition. Many actually act as originators in CMP's. HCDDR lists the following among these NGO's:

- Gawad Kalinga Foundation
- Habitat For Humanity
- Pusong Makabayan Foundation, Inc.
- Foundation for Development Alternatives, Inc.
- Universal Component Foundation
- Crown Circle Builders
- Kristong Hari Foundation
- Golden Grains Livelihood Foundation, Inc.
- Share Foundation, Inc.
- Welfare for the Community, Inc.
- Center for Urban Poor Services, Inc.
- Center for Housing and Human Ecology Development Foundation, Inc.
- Center for Housing Innovative and Component Services, Inc.

The private sector is a proven partner in community development. Efficient and endowed with great amount of resources, they have contributed immensely to the growth of QC. They express willingness to be key players in the delivery of housing.

3.6 SPORTS AND RECREATION

A necessary feature of urban life is the sports and recreation area. Here, city dwellers can satisfy their leisure and recreational needs to help them cope with the rigors of urban living. Areas for sports and recreation, therefore, provide opportunities for the tired and weary to rejuvenate and engage in active physical and athletic development.

3.6.1 Outdoor Sports and Recreation Facilities

The city-maintained Amoranto Memorial Sports Complex in District IV offers an outdoor sports experience for those who are on-look for an activity outside the confines of a walled structure. The place consists of a velodrome, badminton / tennis courts, covered and open basketball courts, a swimming pool, shooting range, volleyball courts and a multi-purpose hall. In 2018, the construction of a four-storey multi-level Bautista Arena within the sports complex started which affected the shooting range, covered badminton court, tennis court and the two-storey multi-purpose hall. The arena shall serve as venue for basketball, concerts and other events. It shall also house the function rooms, press rooms, office, lounge and VIP room.

Other sport facilities that are also available in the city but with limited access are three (3) private sport complexes like the renovated Smart-Araneta Coliseum, the Capitol City Sports Plaza and the QC Celebrity Sports Plaza. Several golf courses with driving range are also located in the city such as the Capitol Hills Golf and Country Club, Maru International Golf Range, Rod Taylor Sports Company, Inc., GPL International, Inc., the Veterans Memorial Golf Course and those situated inside Camp Aguinaldo and Teresa Heights Subdivision in District II.

In 2018, there were 24 public swimming pools compared to 12 in 2015. Nine (9) of which are located in District 5 which has the most number of public swimming pools. Three are located in Bgy. Kaligayahan and two (2) are in Bgy. Greater Lagro, one each are found in Bgys. Fairview, North Fairview, Sta. Monica, and Nagkaisang Nayon. District 3 has five (5) swimming pools, three (3) in Bgy. Old Balara and one each are situated in Bgy. Loyola Heights; Bgy. White Plains. In District 6, there are a total of three (3) located in Bgy. Sauyo and two (2) are in Bgy. Culiati. Each of the other Districts (1, 2, and 4) have two (2) swimming pools. All of these public swimming pools are city owned except one (1) owned by the national government which is located in Balara Filtration Plant in Bgy. Old Balara.

In the community level, most of the city's barangays have at least one basketball court. In total, there are currently 190 covered basketball courts, 27 open courts and 9 half courts in 2018. These are usually located in the barangay's identified open space, near the barangay hall or parish church. These structures also serve as sites for other community activities and events such as tiangge, bingo socials, meetings and dialogues. Where there is available space, there are also tennis, badminton and volleyball courts that are put up.

Apart from these, several subdivisions, particularly the more affluent ones, have their own swimming pools, parks and playgrounds and clubhouses.

For those who may prefer not-so vigorous activities the likes of which are offered by sports, they can take delight in the various parks and playgrounds. There are 598 parks and playgrounds, 326 of which developed and partially developed. The three major parks consist of the Quezon Memorial Park/Circle which is being maintained and operated by the City, the Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife under the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and

Natural Resources (DENR) and the La Mesa Eco Park managed by *Bantay Kalikasan*. The Quezon Memorial Circle continuing improvement and development will entice more people to come and ultimately boost business and tourism industry in the city. As for the Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife, its features include a lagoon, a mini amphitheater, a zoo and a botanical garden.

Parks are considered important recreational areas since they are accessible to all social and economic groups of the city's populace. Moreover, they offer various types of recreation catering to all ages such as bicycle lanes, picnic areas and promenades.

3.6.2 Indoor Sports and Recreation Facilities

The city is also home for numerous indoor sports and recreational facilities. In 2018 there are nine hundred thirty-eight (938) registered private sports and recreation businesses and facilities, an increase of 67 or 7.69% from 871 in 2015. The figure includes 102 indoor sports facilities which consist of nine (9) bowling lanes; thirty three (33) billiard pool halls; thirteen (13) badminton courts; thirty one (31) swimming pools; seven (7) shooting ranges; four (4) tennis/squash courts; one (1) archery range; one (1) basketball court; and three (3) sports plazas. QC also has 598 indoor amusement and kiddie centers which includes one hundred forty-two (142) amusement centers and kiddie rides; four hundred fifty-one (451) recreational facilities such as bingo halls, dance studios, videoke bars, OTBs, etc.; four (4) kiddie play stations; and one (1) learning and activity center. Other entertainments and recreations in the city include twenty (20) malls; sixty-two (62) cinemas and theaters; one hundred fifty-five (155) physical fitness gyms; and one (1) indoor park.

3.7 PROTECTIVE SERVICES

3.7.1 Police Services

Quezon City was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Northern Police District which also covered Caloocan, Navotas, Malabon and Valenzuela. With the creation of the Central Police District now Quezon City Police District (QCPD) in October 1990, QCPD is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the peace and order situation of the entire Quezon City only. The QCPD Headquarter is located at Camp Karingal, Sikatuna Village in District IV.

The total police force of the QCPD as of 2018 is 5,139, an increase of 1,574 or 44.15% from 3,565 police personnel in 2015. The police manpower is comprised of 307 Police Commission Officers (PCOs), 4,666 Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs) and 166 Non-Uniformed Personnel (NUP).

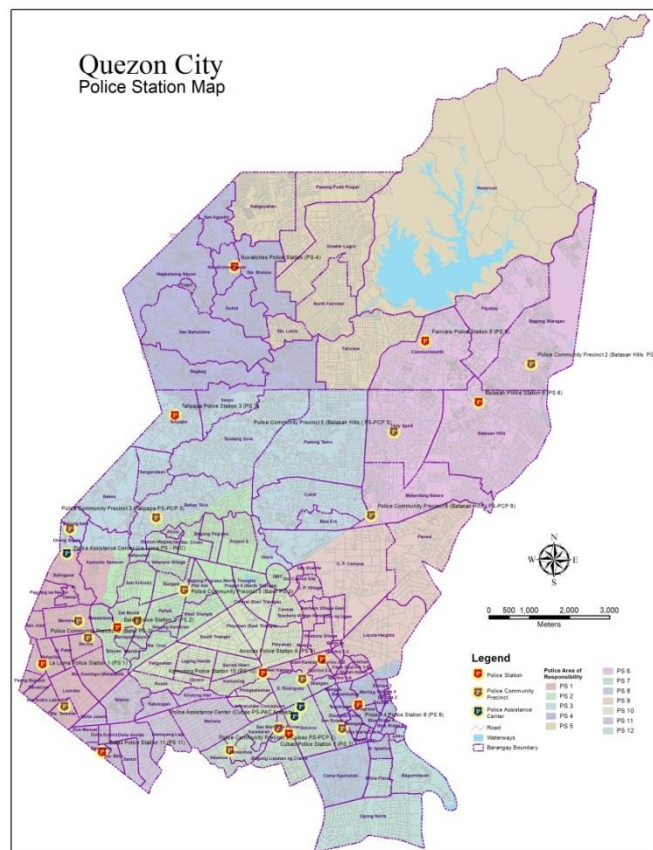


Figure 1: QC Police Stations, 2018

Of the total police personnel, 4,356 or 84.76% are males and 783 or 15.24% are females. With the city's 2018 population of 3,040,672, police-population ratio is 1:591. The standard police-population ratio is one (1) police to 500 population (1:500) for urbanized areas such as Quezon City. It was noted that the current police-population ratio has greatly improved compared to 1:824 ratio in 2015. To attain the ideal ratio, the City needs to add 942 more policemen.

To complement, if not to augment the present police force, the City maintains some 2,148 Barangay Protection Security Officers (BPSOs) who are primarily tasked to maintain peace and order within the barangay through nightly "rondas", rescue operation assistance and disaster prevention and mitigation. These public safety officers are provided by the city with a P600.00 monthly allowance.

The QCPD has twelve (12) police stations and twenty-seven (27) Police Community Precincts (PCPs). Aside from these, the QCPD has also established the Barangay Police Community Precincts (BPCPs) in each of the city's 142 barangays by deploying an average of three (3) police officers for each barangay. The BPCP's program implemented a system of community-oriented policing aimed to provide efficient police service to the people by protecting their rights and upholding the law. It is primarily bilateral, meaning, the police and the city residents alike are responsible for crime prevention. The police station-population ratio in 2018 was 1:253,289 which is way above the standard police station population ratio of 1:100,000 meaning one police station covers more than twice the population it has to ideally serve. With this situation, the city's required number of police station is 30 or a deficiency of 18 more police stations that need to be established.

For the last nine (9) years, the city donated 2,750 short/long firearms, 744 communication equipment which include mobile-base and handheld radios, 60 vehicles and 291 motorcycles. Aside from these, the QCPD were also provided with 149 computers, 500 pcs. battery packs, 3,600 helmet, 300 camera, 3,809 bullet proof and 6,271 other equipment. The QCPD were also given 300 body worn cameras and 42,400 ammunition, (bullets and shells). The QCPD has 112 investigative equipment; eight (8) fingerprint kits, eight (8) investigative kits, seventy (70) first aid and responders' kits, one (1) video camera, 13 blotter, 13 police line and four (4) digital cameras being used by the police force in their conduct of investigation.

3.7.2 Crime Incidence

In 2018 the city's recorded crime incidences was slightly higher at 12,865 cases or 4.09% compared from the 12,359 reported cases in 2017. Reported crime volume in 2016 was 14,293. A decrease of 30.54% from the 2015 total crime volume of 20,578.

The city's average monthly crime rate therefore, in 2018 is 35.25% per 100,000 population which is higher compared to Metro Manila's average monthly crime rate of 28.15% per 100,000 population. Crime solution efficiency on the other hand increased from 41.64% in 2015 to 67.03% in 2018.

Data by classification of offense shows that of the 12,865 crime volume in 2018, 34.55% or 4,445 cases are considered as index crimes while more than half 65.45% or 8,420 cases are classified as non-index crime. Crime against Persons and Property are classified as index crimes which are sufficiently significant and occur with regularity to be considered as an indicator of the crime situation. Violation of special laws such as; estafa, vagrancy, trespassing, seduction, coercion, gambling, scandal are among those classified as non-index crimes.

In the last 4 years, the three (3) most prevalent crimes are theft, physical injury and robbery. The reported number of crimes in 2018 shows, that there were 1,838 (41.34%) cases of theft, 994 (22.36%) physical injury and robbery with 833 (18.74%). Reported rape cases was however, noted to have slightly decreased from 308 in 2015 to 298 in 2018. (See Table DS-51)

Table DS-51: Reported Number of Crimes by Classification of Offense
Quezon City: 2015 – 2018

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crime Against Persons	2,953	26.58	1,915	28.77	1,895	32.95	1,465	32.96
Murder	207	1.86	325	4.88	325	5.65	135	3.04
Homicide	77	0.69	21	0.32	54	0.94	38	0.85
Physical Injuries	2,361	21.25	1,371	20.59	1,308	22.74	994	22.36
Rape	308	2.77	198	2.97	208	3.62	298	6.70
Crime Against Property	8,155	73.42	4,742	71.23	3,857	67.05	2,980	67.04
Robbery	2,162	19.46	1,391	20.90	1,104	19.19	833	18.74
Theft	4,986	44.89	2,860	42.96	2,378	41.34	1,838	41.35
Carnapping	1,007	9.07	491	7.38	375	6.52	309	6.95
TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	11,108	53.98	6,657	46.58	5,752	46.54	4,445	34.55
Violation of Special Laws	4,303	45.44	3,927	51.43	3,413	51.66	5,859	69.58
Other Non-Index Crimes	5,167	54.56	3,709	48.57	3,194	48.34	2,561	30.42
TOTAL NON-INDEX CRIMES	9,470	46.02	7,636	53.42	6,607	53.46	8,420	65.45
TOTAL CRIME VOLUME	20,578	100.00	14,293	100.00	12,359	100.00	12,865	100.00
CRIME RATE	743		481.15		411.22		423	
SOLVED CASES								
CRIME SOLUTION EFFICIENCY	41.64		61.70		80.83		67.03	
QC AVERAGE MONTHLY CRIME RATE	61.92		39.19		34.27		35.25	
Metro Manila AVERAGE MONTHLY CRIME RATE	55.52		90.36				28.15	

Source: Central Police District Command

3.7.3 Fire Protection and Prevention

Fire protection and prevention services are rendered by the Quezon City Fire District (QCFD) which has twenty six (26) fire sub-stations in 2018 against only 24 fire sub-stations in 2015. These facilities are distributed in the city's six (6) congressional districts.

In 2018, there were 576 firefighters or an additional 5 firemen from 571 firemen in 2015 complemented by 35 civilians. There are also 47 fire aides that were provided by the city government. The present firemen-population ratio stands at 1:5,278 way below the standard ratio of 1:2,000. At the present ratio, the number of persons a city fireman services is more than twice the number of people he can effectively serve. Clearly there is a shortage in the city's firefighting force of about 944 firemen. The city has 27 fire trucks, but only twenty one (21) are serviceable, two (2) under repair and four (4) unserviceable. There are also two (2) emergency vehicles, but only one is functional. The two (2) aerial ladders are both functional.

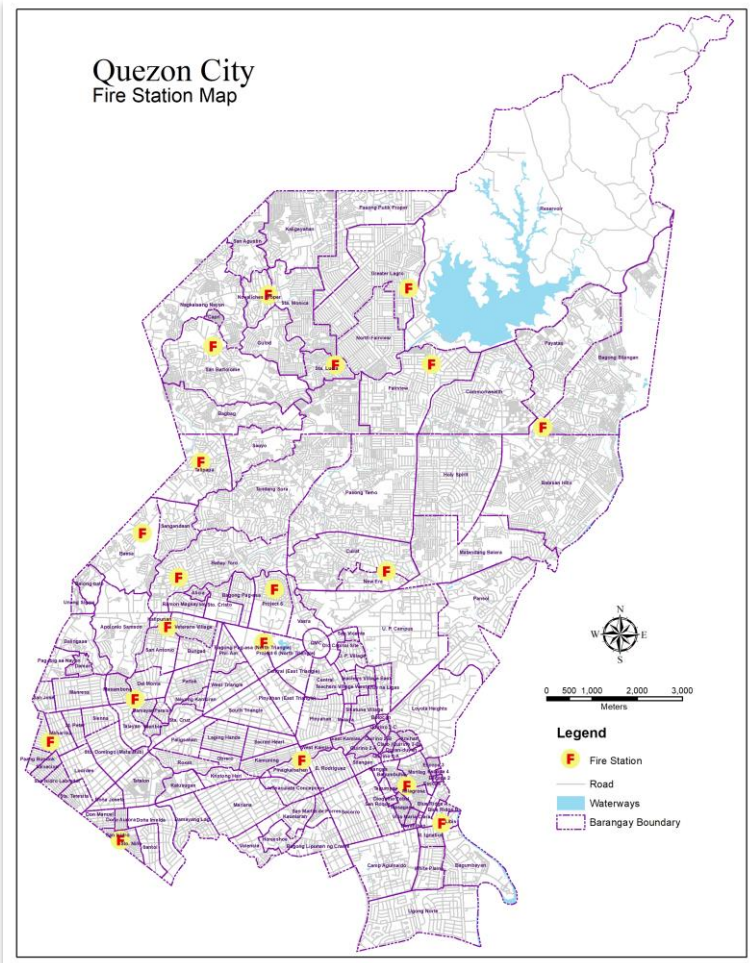


Figure DS-29: QC Fire Stations, 2018

The 2018 fire-substation to land area ratio is 1:6 sq.km. against 1:7 sq.km. in 2015. Although there was a reduction in the fire-substation-land area ratio due to the existence of additional three (3) fire-substations from the previous number of said facility, the ratio is still below the standard fire-substation land area ratio of 1:4 sq.km. The required fire-substation in the city therefore is 40, thus with the existing 26 fire-substation there is still an acute shortage of 14 fire-substations.

3.7.4 Fire Incidence

In 2018, the Quezon City Fire District responded to 1,034 fire incidences, a decrease of 214 incidences from the 2016 figure of 1,248. The amount of losses due to these fire incidences is ₱22,407,300.00. Of the said fire incidences, 21.57% or 223 were structural in nature involving buildings, houses and other structures while 78.43% or 811 are non-structural (grass, rubbish, forest, motor vehicle). More than half (71.86%) of the causes of fire was electrical or those involving MERALCO/NAPOCOR facilities such as electrical posts, primary and secondary distribution lines and transformers, while 28.14% of the fire incidences are non-electrical causes such as cigarette butts smoke and LPG tanks/stove. Majority of the fire incidences occurred in District II wherein a great

number of informal settlers are located particularly in Barangays Commonwealth and Batasan Hills.
(See Table DS-48)

**Table DS-52: Number of Reported Fire Incidence and Responded to
by the QC Fire Department, Quezon City: 2015 - 2018**

FIRE INCIDENTS BY TYPE	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Causes of Fire</i>								
Electrical	541	52.32	733	50.73	705	67.20	743	71.86
Combustible/Heat Bonfire	10	0.97	2	0.16	7	0.68	17	1.64
Open Flames/Cooking			45	3.60	56	5.34	56	5.42
Cigarette Butts Smoke	177	17.12	198	15.87	130	12.39	142	13.73
Fireworks/Explosive Sparks					2	0.19	1	0.10
Flammable Liquids					4	0.38	2	0.19
LPG Tanks/Stove	20	1.93	34	2.72	54	5.15	17	1.64
Unknown/Others			236	18.91	91	8.67		
Unattended Cooking Stove	19	1.84						
Unattended Lighted Candle	14	1.35						
Under Investigation	253	24.47					56	5.42
TOTAL	1,034	100	1,248	100	1,049	100	1,034	100
<i>Motives</i>								
Intentional	13	1.26	4	0.32	6	0.57	4	0.39
Accidental	768	74.27			990	94.38	974	94.20
Under Investigation	253	24.47	1,244	99.68	53	5.05	56	5.41
TOTAL	1,034	100	1,248	100	1,049	100	1,034	100
<i>Nature</i>								
Structural	794	76.79	389	31.17	264	25.17	223	21.57
Vehicular			86	6.89	73	6.96	62	6.00
Grass			104	8.33	19	1.81	35	3.38
Chemical			2	0.16	52	4.96	16	1.55
Rubbish	174	16.83	93	7.45	104	9.91	119	11.55
Forest								
Ship								
Transformer explosion					1	0.10		
Post fire			240	19.23	207	19.73		
Secondary Wire					9	0.86		
Service Entrance					6	0.57		
Electric Fan					10	0.95		
Tree Fire								
Transmission Line/High Tension								
Others (Electrical Fixture)	66	6.38	334	26.76	304	28.98	579	6.00
TOTAL	1,034		1,248	100	1,049	100	1,034	100
Estimated Damages (in Pesos)	53,127,200.00		123,420,964.86		25,409,600.00		22,407,300.00	

Source: QC Fire Department

3.7.5 Administration of Justice

The delivery and administration of justice at the local level is a collective responsibility of the Office of the City Prosecutor, the Metropolitan Trial Court and the Regional Trial Court.

In 2018, the Metropolitan Trial Court recorded 14,499 cases, a decrease of 4,705 cases or 25% from the 19,204 recorded cases in 2015 of which 7,539 cases or 52% were disposed. The Regional Trial Court on the other hand, received and recorded 7,858 cases in 2018 for prosecution and disposed 5,264 cases or 67.00% which is higher compared to the disposed cases in the three (3) previous years. (See Table DS-53)

The Quezon City Hall of Justice houses sixty one (61) court branches, thirteen (13) of which are Metropolitan Trial Court branches, and forty eight (48) are Regional Trial Court branches both presided over by an equal number of judges and ninety one (91) Prosecutor's Offices. Personnel in both courts and the Office of the City Prosecutor including City Fiscals and Judges total to 1,455 of which 607 or 41.72% males and 848 or 58.28% females.

*Table DS-53: Recorded and Disposed Cases
Quezon City: 2015-2018*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Metropolitan Trial Court								
Recorded	19,204		14,262		15,564		14,499	
Disposed	9,218	48.00	5,276	37.00	6,692	43.00	7,539	52.00
Regional Trial Court								
Recorded	9,525		10,871		3,367		7,858	
Disposed	5,905	61.99	3,587	33.00	1,649	49.00	5,264	67.00

3.7.6 Reformatory Institutions

The City has three (3) reformatory institutions, the Molave Youth Home, the Quezon City Jail and the Quezon City Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation (TAHANAN).

The Quezon City jail located in a 0.2 has. land space within Bernardo Park Bgy. Pinagkaisahan along EDSA can be considered as the most highly congested safekeeping institution in Metro Manila with male inmate's jail population of 4,234 as of 2018, 47.17% increase from the 2,877 inmates in 2015. The existing city jail has fifteen (15) cells with a total floor area of 6,300 sq.m. and ideally it has to accommodate only 1,340 inmates following the standard space requirement per inmate of 4.7 sq.m. based on the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) manual , but due to its limited space, the inmates are all housed in the said facility. Basic utilities such as water supply and sewerage facilities are inadequate resulting in unsanitary and unhealthful condition inside the jail. Similarly, Camp Karingal, where female inmates are housed is congested. In 2018 there were 1,049 female inmates, almost double from the 2015 data of 503 inmates.

The city jail is managed by 162 police officers assigned to guard the inmates and secure them during scheduled hearings. Thirty seven (37) officers were assigned to escort the scheduled hearing of inmates. These jail guard officers had escorted during court hearings an average of 93 inmates per

day. The present jail guard/custodial – inmate ratio is 1:26 which is way below the ideal ratio of 1:7, while escort-inmate present ratio is 1:114 as against the ideal 1:1. Current shortage of jail guards is 443.

The new Quezon City Jail is presently under construction by the BJMP within a portion (2.4 has.) of the 3.4 has. city property located at Litex Road, Barangay Bagong Silangan, this city.

The QC Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (TAHANAN) located in Diamond Hills Subdivision, Bgy. Payatas offers services for the treatment of drug dependents. *Table DS-54* shows that in 2018, there were 396 clients (341 male & 55 female) served, an increase of 143 or 56.52% clients from 253 recorded clients in 2015. At the district level, it shows that 87 clients are from District V followed by District I with 80 and District IV with 75 clients. As to their civil status, 58.84% are single, 11.36% married, 25% common-law partners while 4.80% are separated. The clients are accommodated in three (3), 2-storey wards with an approximate floor area of 182.62 sq.m. for each building. The center is being managed by 98 personnel.

Table DS-54: Number of Drug Dependents/Clients Served at TAHANAN by District Quezon City; 2015-2018

DISTRICT	2015	2016	2017	2018
I	39	20	55	80
II	63	80	56	40
III	31	25	31	40
IV	45	33	52	75
V	43	62	68	87
VI	30	11	31	41
Non-QC residents	2	4	14	33
Total	253	235	307	396

Source: Vice Mayor's Office

3.8 CULTURE

In spite of its young history, Quezon City, like other cities in the country, has many historical spots that speak of its rich heritage. There are twenty-four (24) historical sites/landmarks, foremost is the Santuario de San Pedro Bautista, also known as the San Francisco del Monte Church built in 1590 at San Francisco del Monte and the Church of the Holy Sacrifice at UP Diliman. Also, situated at the heart of the city and adjacent to the City Hall compound is the towering Quezon Memorial Shrine, the site of several historic occasions such as the mass officiated by His Holiness, Pope Paul VI on November 29, 1970 and Pope John Paul II on February 18, 1981.

The City museum located at the base of the Quezon Memorial Shrine houses the remains

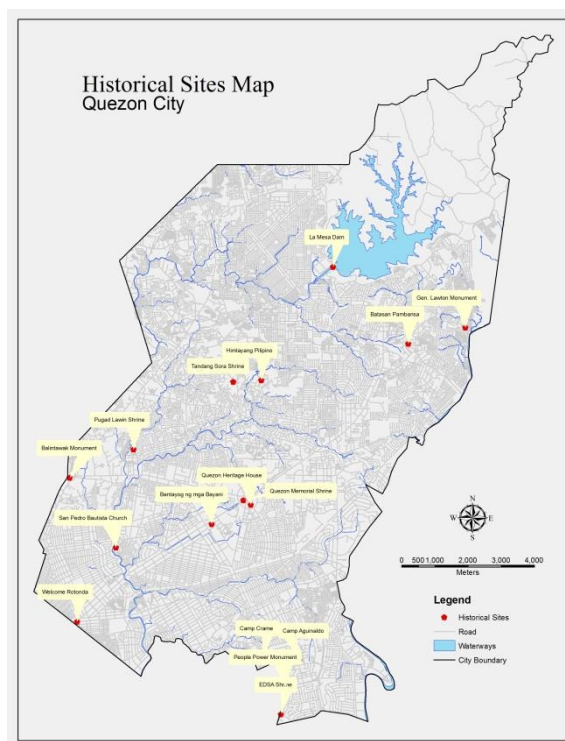


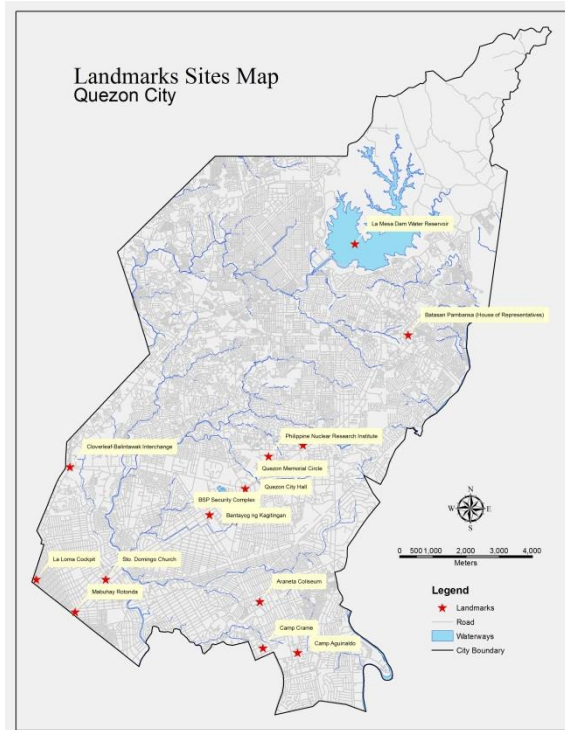
Figure DS-30: Historical Sites Map, QC 2018

of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, aside from other memorabilia. Other historical spots are Gen. Fulton Monument in Barrio Bagong Silangan, where American General Lawton was actually killed by the Katipuneros and at Sitio Pugad Lawin situated on a rocky area near Project 8 where the Katipuneros led by Andres Bonifacio launched the revolution against the Spanish Colonial rule in 1896. Added to this is the resting place of the remains of Melchora “Tandang Sora” Aquino at Banlat, Barangay Tandang Sora. The Cloverleaf road complex, where the Balintawak monument in honor of Bonifacio is situated is being converted into a tourist spot of the city. Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame can both be considered historical sites for being the center of the EDSA Revolution last February 25, 1986.

To date, there are twenty-five (25) museums/art galleries in the city, nine (9) are public museums and sixteen (16) private museums. The public museums include the Armed Forces Museum and George Vargas Museum and the QCX Museum. The QCX Museum is located at the eastside portion of the QC Memorial Circle near the Philcoa Entrance, comprised of a five-building complex in a sprawling area of 20,000 sq.m. which includes Gallery A, B, C, Administrative Building and Business Center. It is the first of its kind; a socio-cultural interactive museum that showcases the city’s humble beginnings up to the present, encompassing its society and culture. It also aims its visitors and guests to be entrenched and re-live the “Quezon City Experience”.

Three (3) heritage houses are also found in the city, one in Cubao named MIRA-NILA Heritage House, the Quezon Heritage House formerly located at No. 45 Gilmore St., New Manila which was transferred and restored to its new location within Quezon Memorial Circle. Likewise, in honor of the late Pres. Corazon C. Aquino who was once a resident of the city, a replica of their residence at Times Street, Bgy. West Triangle was also constructed near Quezon Heritage House in QMC which is now both being considered as tourist destinations of the city and cultural site that could be visited by the students in their educational trips.

Inspired by Pres. Quezon’s vision that Quezon City shall be the seat of the national government, the city has retained its importance and distinction as the main National Government Center for it is where the historic building of the Batasang Pambansa and other national government buildings such as the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Civil Service Commission (CSC) can be found. Other institutional buildings and offices located in the city are the Quezon City Civic Center, Novaliches District Center, Philippine Heart Center for Asia, the Philippine Lung Center, the National Children’s Hospital, Philippine Children’s Medical Center, East Avenue Medical Center, the Atomic Energy Commission, Social Security System (SSS), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Quezon Institute, the Philippine Orthopedic Center, La Mesa Dam and the Balara Filters Plant. Here is also where the University of the Philippines can be found and the UP Oblation.



Source: Quezon City Tourism Department

Figure DS-31: QC Landmarks , 2018

The Division of City Schools has also been very active in promoting activities that motivate pride of the nation's rich cultural heritage among residents as part of its on-going educational program.

The Quezon City Tourism Department and the Quezon City Performing Arts of the city government are involved in actively enhancing and promoting culture and arts among city residents.