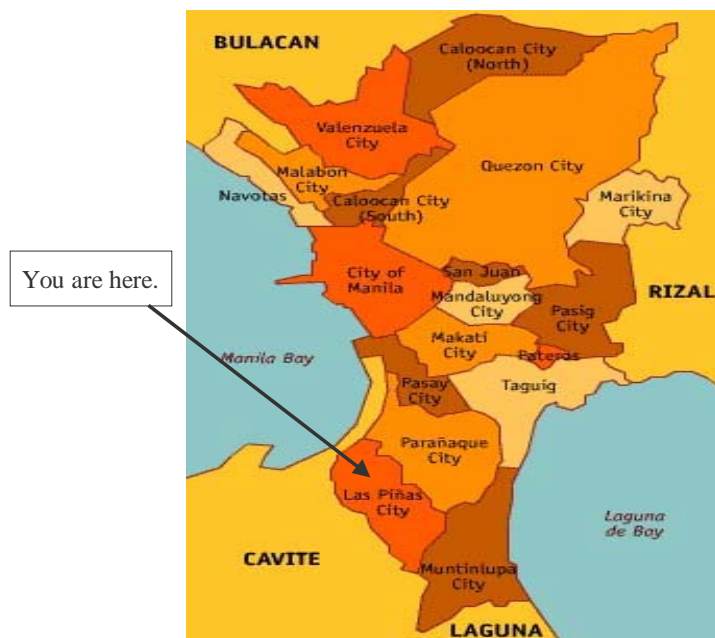


LAS PIÑAS CITY PROFILE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PHYSICAL PROFILE

The City of Las Piñas is one of the seven municipalities and ten cities which constitute the Philippine National Capital Region (NCR), otherwise known as Metropolitan Manila or Metro Manila. It was only recently that Las Piñas, the 10th and newest city of Metro Manila, was converted into a city by virtue of Republic Act No. 8251 (An Act Converting the Municipality of Las Piñas into a Highly Urbanized City to be known as City of Las Piñas) that was signed into law by President Fidel V. Ramos on February 12, 1997 and ratified by its constituents the following month. Its bid for cityhood was realized through the concerted efforts of its incumbent officials led by its then lone congressman, Hon. Manuel B. Villar, Jr. and its Mayor, Hon. Vergel A. Aguilar.

It is popularly associated with the world famous Bamboo Organ, white bristling salt, and the Philippine “Sarao” jeepney. Consisting of arable and fertile lands, Las Piñas is a major coastal town located on the southern fringe of Metro Manila and is bounded on the north by Parañaque, in the east by Muntinlupa, in the south by Cavite, and in the west by the “sunset-famed” Manila Bay.



Las Piñas has a colorful history. During the early 1700s, at the time of Spain’s 400-year colonization of the Philippines, Las Piñas was still a barrio of Parañaque with only 1,200 inhabitants. In 1797, a Spanish priest named Fr. Diego era was assigned to Las Piñas and through his vision and hard work, Las Piñas was put on the road towards growth and progress. Fr. Cera’s efforts led to the establishment of the Las Piñas church

in 1819, as well as the construction of the Bamboo Organ, which took six years to build. He was also responsible for uplifting the welfare of the community of Las Piñas by teaching the people dye making and other simple industries, and for constructing a bridge several roads. In 1832, Fr. Cera was forced to leave Las Piñas because of poor health.

The 1800s was a sad era for Las Piñas. Time and again, the barrio was ransacked by roaming bandits. In 1880, Las Piñas lost hundreds of lives from successive epidemics of smallpox and cholera. Sixteen years later, in the revolutionary year of 1896, Las Piñas lost more of its residents when it became the site of several bloody encounters between the revolutionary troops of General Emilio Aguinaldo and the Spanish colonial forces.

On March 27, 1907, a few years after the Filipino-American war, the barrio of Las Piñas was separated from Parañaque and was proclaimed an independent municipality by virtue of Philippine Commission Act No. 1625.

By the late 1960s, with the construction of the South Superhighway, Las Piñas eventually became a first class municipality as it turned into a major catch basin for urbanites expanding their residential and business concerns from the congestion of Greater Manila's inner cities. The geographic proximity of Las Piñas to Manila and its transportation and communication advantages became a major attraction to real estate developers and business investors, eventually transforming this once quiet and rustic coastal town into a booming urban center of residential subdivisions and large industries. Inevitably, its vast open spaces and farmlands were transformed more and more into lands for urban uses that absorbed the municipality's growth requirements.

It was only in 1976 that Las Piñas was officially included and recognized as one of the municipalities and cities that now comprise Metropolitan Manila. In the mid-1980s, the economic growth of Las Piñas was further boosted with the construction of the Coastal Road that directly connects Metro Manila to Cavite.

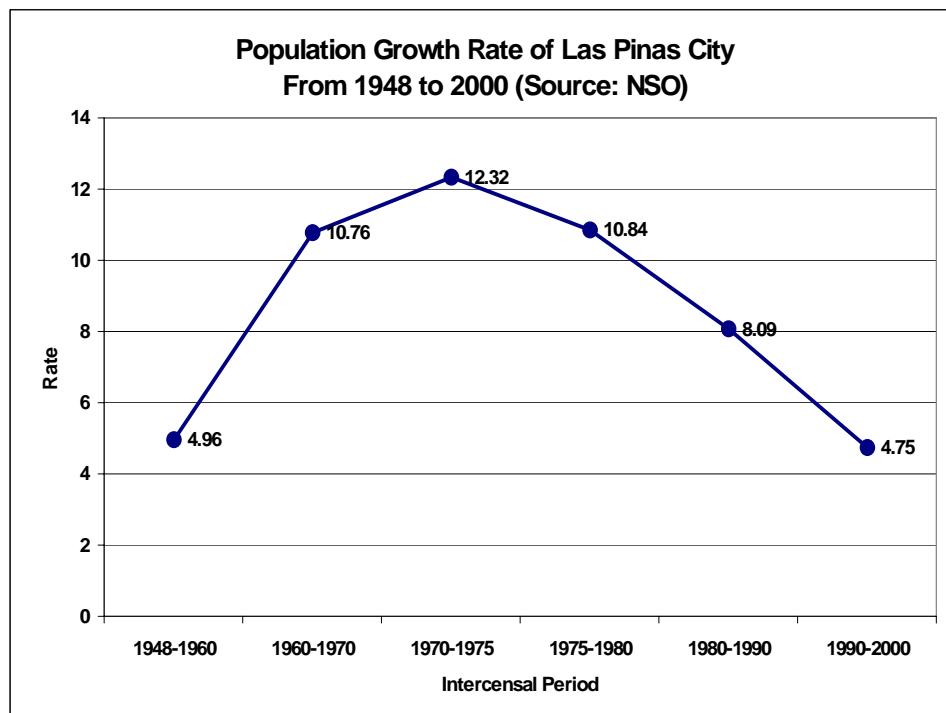
Since the early '90s, Las Piñas has served as a gateway to the Calabarzon (Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon) industrial growth area whose rapid growth and expansion is directed by demands of a sophisticated suburban populace and high technology industries. Having gone through the agricultural and industrial stages of economic development characterized by increased demand on land for residential character of the area and the continuing rise of several large commercial establishments in the municipality like SM Southmall, Uniwide Sales, Ever Gotesco, Manuela, Llanas Supermart, a plethora of banking institutions as well as small and medium scale business establishments, these firms have transformed the urban landscape along the major transportation routes in area from industrial to commercial uses. To date, Las Piñas is the home of 277 subdivisions, 62 manufacturers, 18 export/import firms, 5 shopping malls and 56 commercial and savings banks. With 47 public and private schools and colleges, the city boasts of a literacy rate of 99.12%, with 1 out of 6 persons holding a college degree. For sanitation and garbage disposal, the city is being serviced by its 45 garbage-collecting compactor trucks to collect the 177 tons of waste generated per day in line with the Mayor's zero waste management program.

With its strategic position as a major urban center in Metro Manila and as a gateway to the industrialized south, Las Piñas has been experiencing tremendous increase in its total income (revenues and receipts) since 1992 when it was only Php 86,260,815. In 1995 alone, its total income was Php 229,714,814, while in 1996, it was Php 322,770,698. On the basis of land area and equal sharing, the internal revenue allotment (IRA) of Las Piñas grew from Php 4,024,092 in 1995 to Php 69,724,000 in 1996.

It was in this context that, in 1996, the town’s lone congressman, Hon. Manuel B. Villar, Jr. authored House Bill No. 665 or “An Act Converting the Municipality of Las Piñas into a Highly Urbanized City.” By securing its support, the Senate unanimously passed its version, Senate Bill No. 1508, in only 11 working days, just before the end of 1996, thus earning for it the status as the fastest passed cityhood measure in Congress. A few weeks later, a consolidated bill, House Bill No. 8023, was finally approved by the bicameral committee and submitted to the President for approval. On February 12, 1997, President Fidel V. Ramos finally signed the bill into law. One major benefit of the law is the substantial increase in the city’s IRA estimated at about Php 231,722,000, more than 100 percent increase from last year’s allotment.

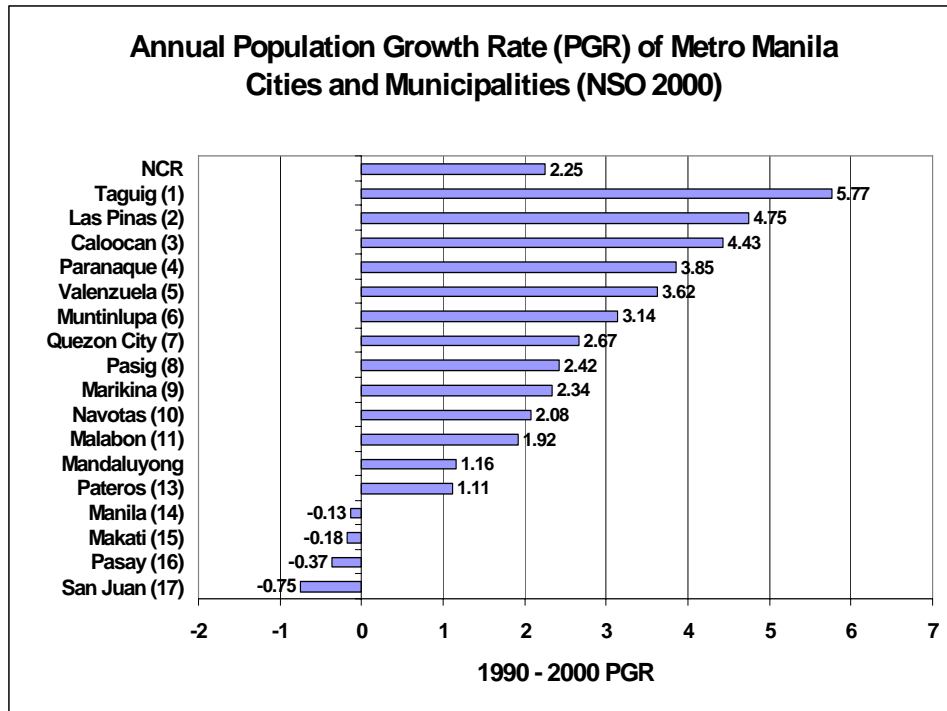
POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

In terms of demographic growth, compared with Metro Manila’s 2.25 population growth rate during the last decade, Las Piñas boasts of an impressive 4.75 attained from 1990 to 2000, making it one of the fastest growing municipality in the Philippines today.

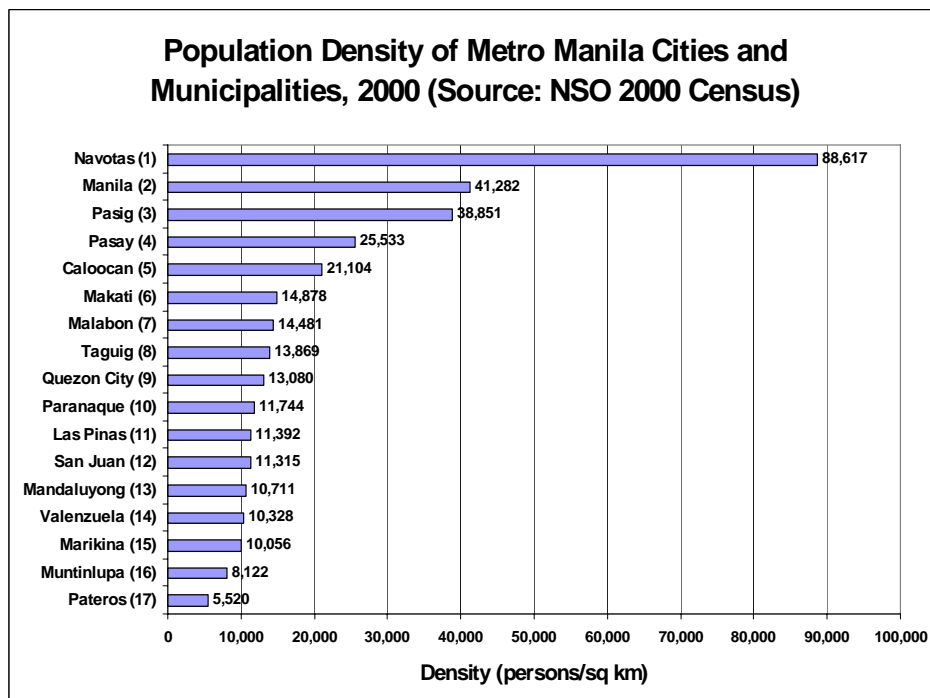


Las Piñas has continued to grow at such a rapid pace and is now considered to be one of the most dynamic areas in Metro Manila. The latest National Statistics Office

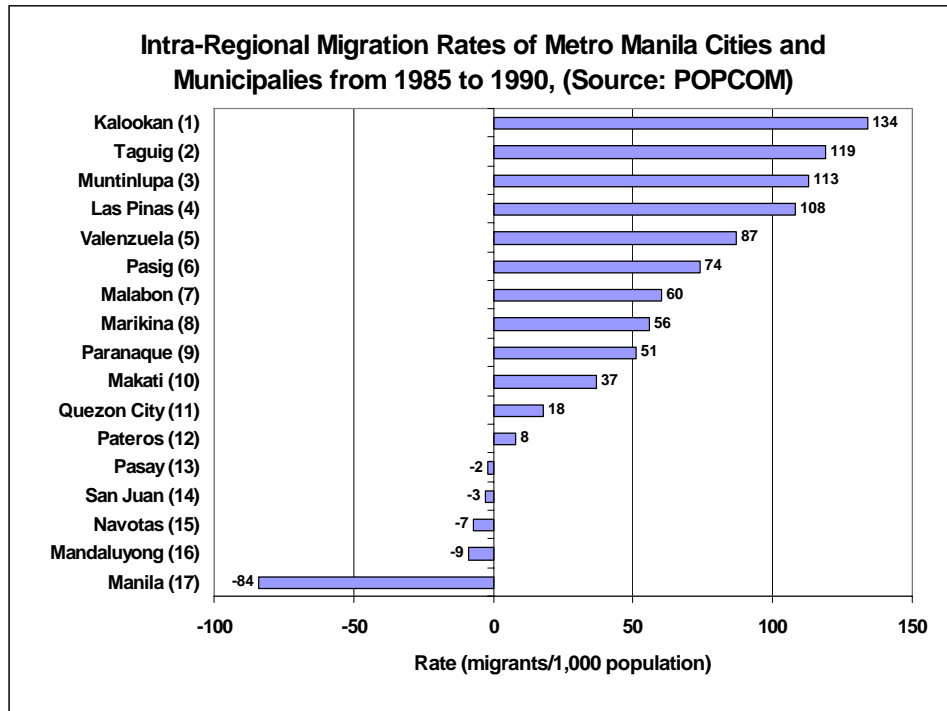
report of 2000 placed Las Piñas as the second fastest growing area in the metropolis in terms of population growth rate.



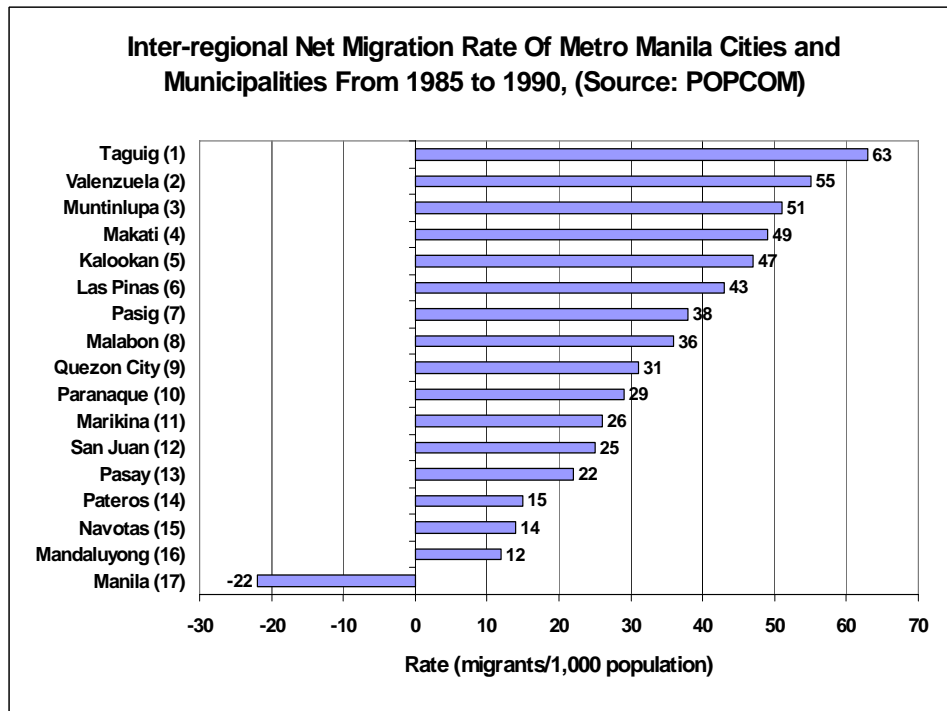
At this rate, the population of the city will double in 14.6 years. The population of the town based on the 2000 census was recorded at 472,780 and with a land area of 32.98 square kilometers, the population density is 11,392 persons per square kilometer.



Las Piñas City has one of the highest number of migrants from other local government units in the National Capital Region.

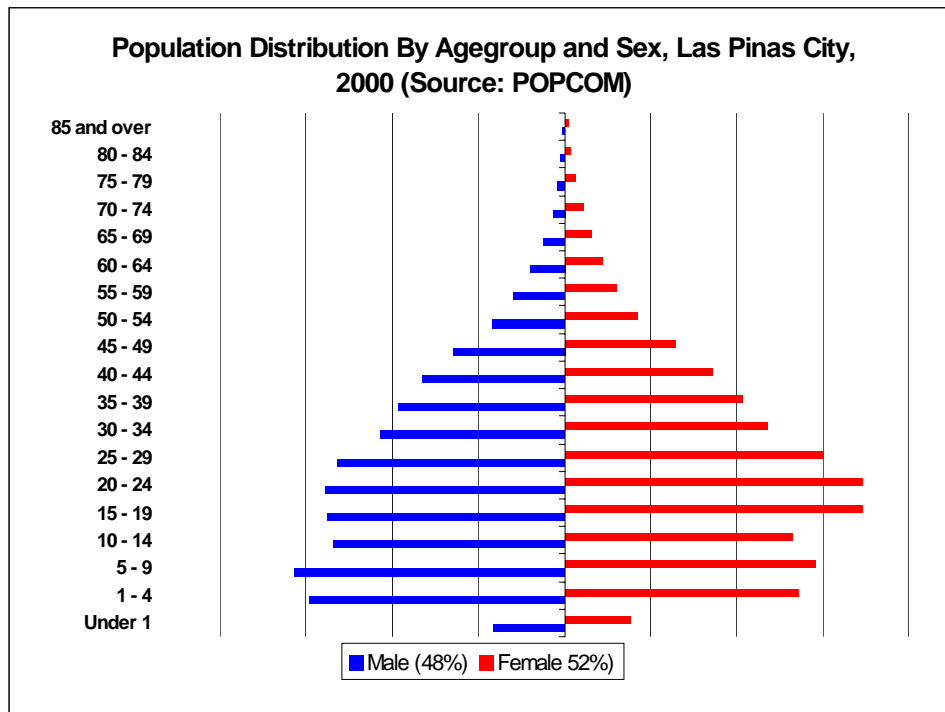


It has also one of the highest number migrants from other provinces and regions in the country.



Composed of 20 barangays, the city has a poverty incidence of 4.6% with an unemployment rate of 16.2%. Based on the 2000 NCR poverty mapping, Las Piñas City has 36,107 households of informal settlers or 36.8% of the total households while the poverty incidence by population is 6.7%.

The population distribution by age and sex shows that there are 48 males for every 52 females and that 64% of the population belongs to the labor force with more women employed than men.



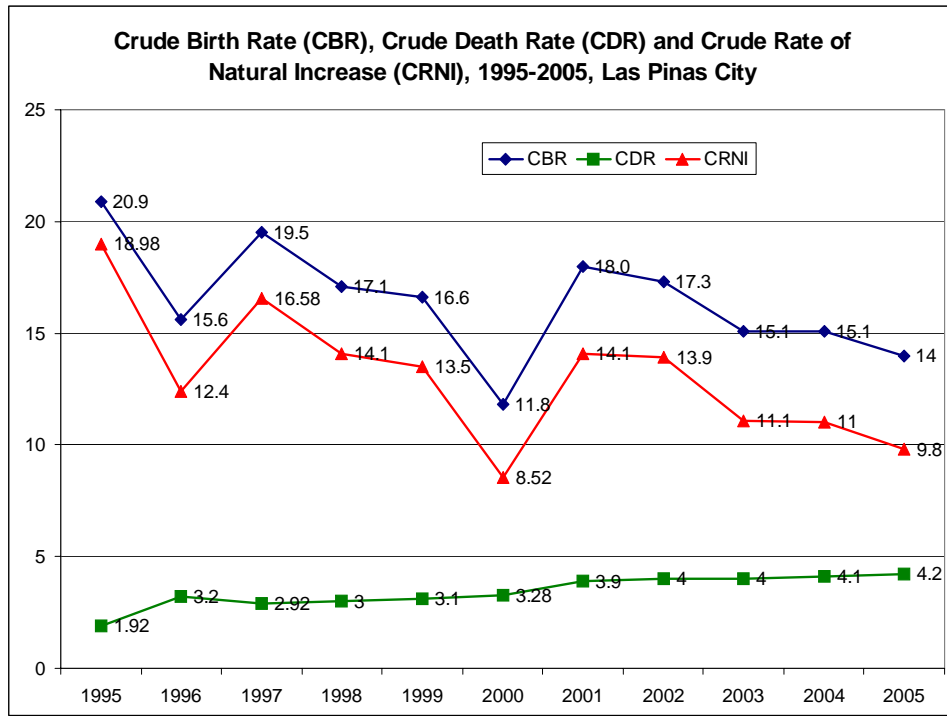
HEALTH PROFILE AND VITAL HEALTH INDICES

The city is well provided for in terms of medical and health services through 11 private hospitals and medical clinics and 1 public hospital. Accessible, free and quality health services is offered to the public by 28 health centers, a laboratory, 6 microscopy centers, a Women’s Health Center, and a Lying-In Clinic all manned by a total of 298 health personnel.

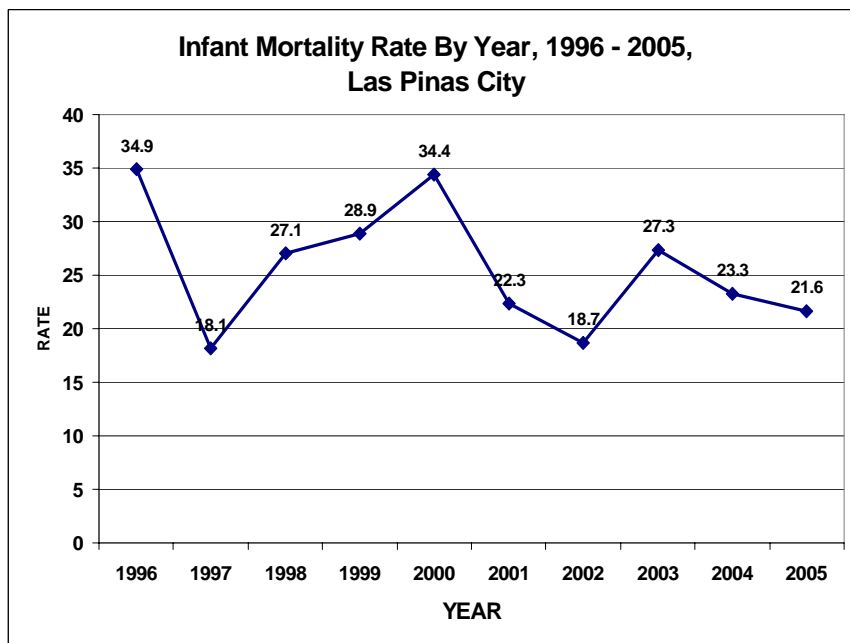
Ratio of Public Health Workers to Population, 2005

Health Worker	Number	2005 Ratio	Standard Ratio
Rural Health Physician	35	1:15,592	1:20,000
Dentist	26	1:20,989	1:20,000
Nurse	36	1:15,159	1:20,000
Midwife	75	1:7,276	1:5,000
Nutritionist/Dietitian	4	1:136,429	1:30,000
Medical Technologist	10	1:54,52	1:50,000
Sanitation Inspector	15	1:36381	1:20,000

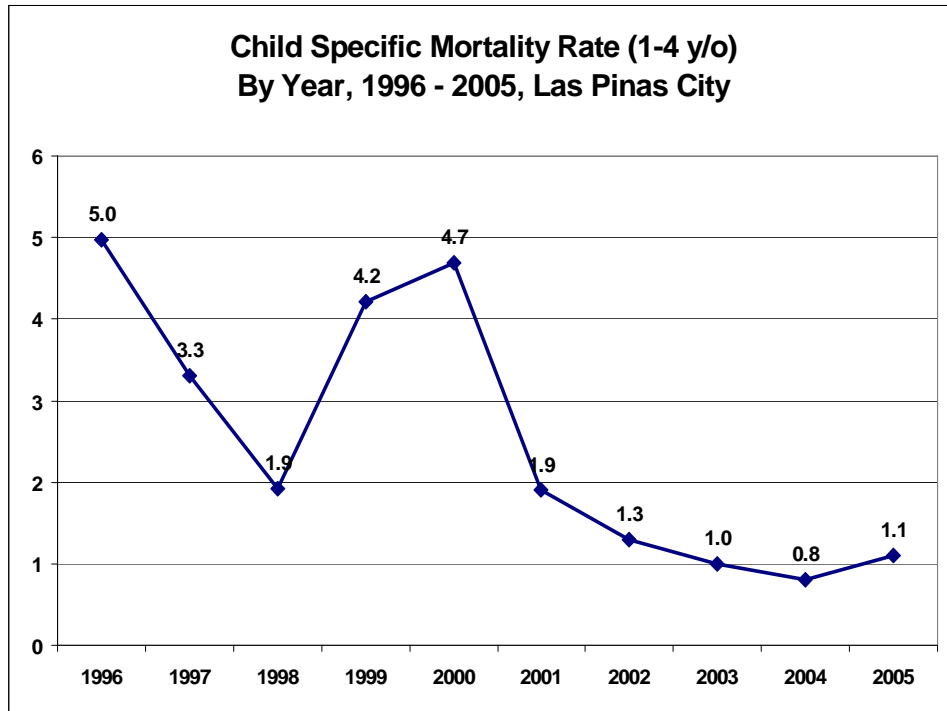
The crude birth rate of the city decreased from 21 livebirths in every 1,000 population in 1995 to 14 in 2005 while the crude death rate increased from 3 deaths in every 1,000 population in 1996 to 4 in 2005.



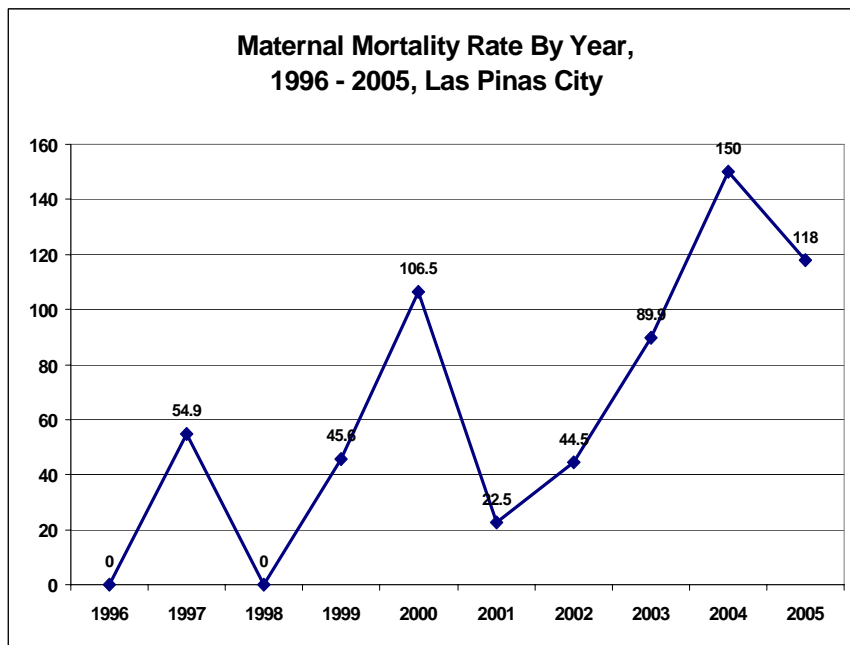
The infant mortality rate decreased from 35 infant deaths for every 1,000 livebirths in 1996 to 22 in 2005.



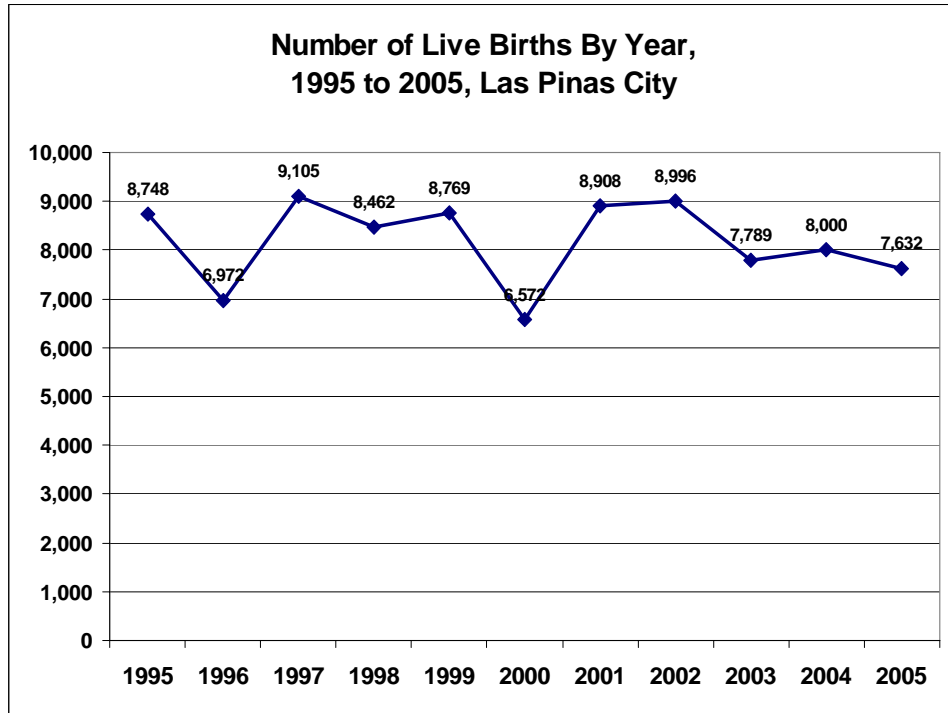
The child specific mortality rate decreased from 5 for every 1,000 population to 1 in 2005.



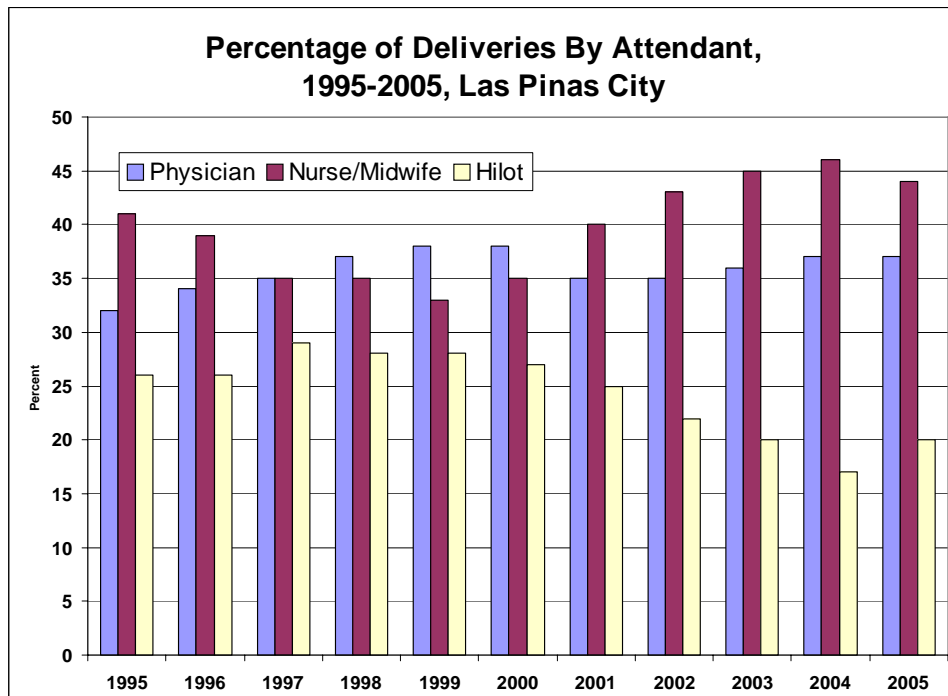
The maternal mortality rate increased from 0 in 1996 to 118 maternal deaths for every 100,000 livebirths in 2005.



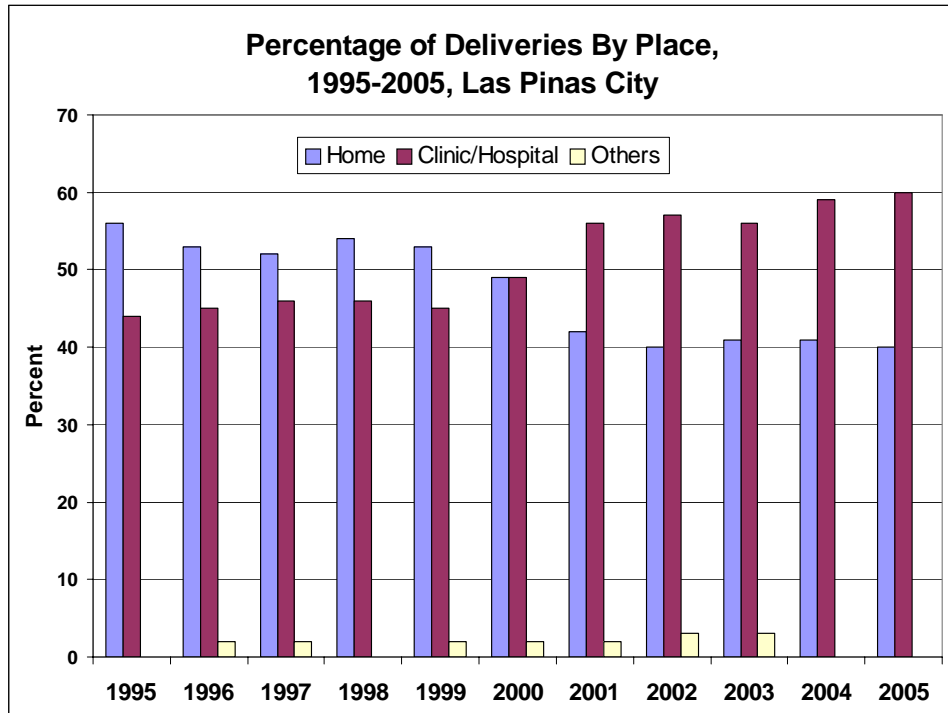
The number of livebirths decreased from 8,748 in 1995 to 7,632 in 2005.



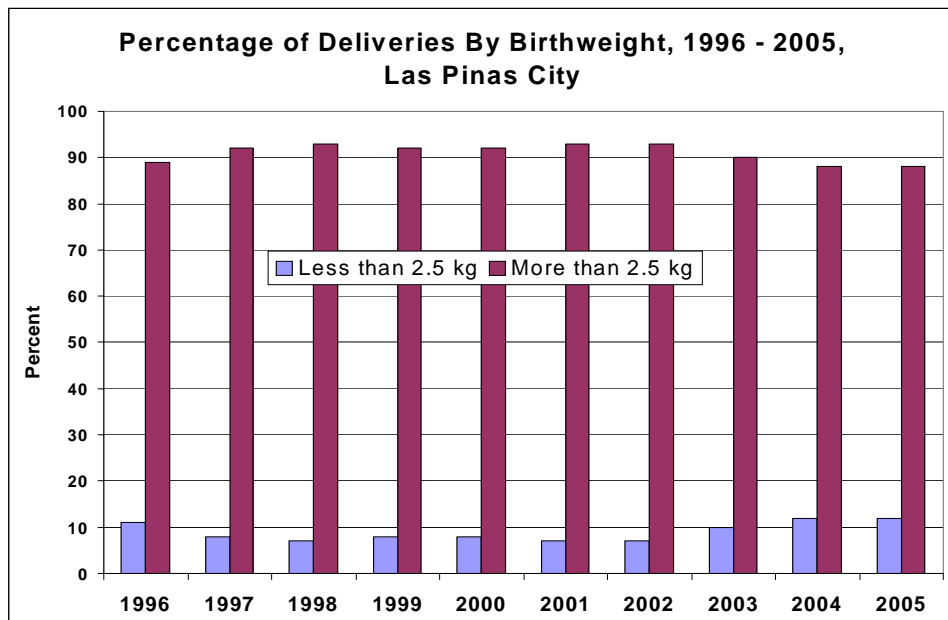
Deliveries attended by health professionals increased while those attended by traditional birth attendants decreased.



While deliveries occurred more in residences than in hospitals and clinics in 1995, there were more deliveries in hospitals and clinics than in residences in 2005.



The number of infants weighing equal or more than 2.5 kilograms slightly decreased from 89% in 1996 to 88% in 2005 while those weighing less than 2.5 kilograms slightly increased from 11% in 1996 to 12% in 2005.



The leading causes of morbidity among all ages are mostly due to infectious diseases. However, the leading cause of mortality among the same age group is mostly due to lifestyle diseases.

Leading Causes of Morbidity Among All Ages, 2005, Las Pinas City

1. Acute URTI- 89,319 (163.7)
2. Bronchitis- 17,820 (32.7)
3. Diarrhea- 9,571 (17.5)
4. Influenza- 7,645 (14)
5. Pneumonia- 5,603 (10.7)
6. UTI- 3,960 (7.3)
7. Dermatitis- 2,732 (5.0)
8. Hypertension- 2,704 (5.0)
9. Parasitism- 2,160 (4.0)
10. Infected wound- 2,118 (3.9)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are Prevalence Rates per 1,000.

Leading Causes of Mortality Among All Ages, 2005, Las Pinas City (CDR = 4/1,000)

1. Coronary Artery Disease- 313 (57.4)
2. Pneumonia- 263 (48.2)
3. Cancer- 228 (41.8)
4. Hypertension- 219 (40.1)
5. Diabetes mellitus- 134 (24.6)
6. Tuberculosis- 131 (24.0)
7. CVA- 100 (18.3)
8. Renal disease- 75 (13.7)
9. Sepsis- 73 (13.47)
10. COPD- 53 (9.7)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are Cause-Specific Mortality Rates per 100,000.

The leading causes of morbidity and mortality among infants are mainly due to infectious diseases although some deaths are due to congenital anomalies.

Leading Causes of Morbidity Among Infants, 2005, Las Pinas City

1. Acute URTI- 12,175 (743.7)
2. Diarrhea- 2,808 (171.5)
3. Bronchitis- 2,645 (161.6)
4. Pneumonia- 1,577 (96.3)
5. Influenza- 561 (34.3)
6. Dermatitis- 386 (23.6)
7. Otitis- 122 (7.5)
8. Impetigo- 93 (5.7)
9. UTI- 90 (5.5)
10. Furunculosis- 82 (5.0)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are Prevalence Rates per 1,000.

Leading Causes of Mortality Among Infants, 2005, Las Pinas City

(Infant Deaths=165; Livebirths=7,632; Infant Mortality Rate=21.6/1,000)

1. Pneumonia- 52 (6.8)
2. Prematurity- 37 (4.9)
3. Congenital heart disease- 15 (1.9)
4. Sepsis- 14 (1.8)
5. Asphyxia- 9 (1.2)
6. Congenital anomalies- 8 (1.0)
7. Sepsis neonatorum- 8 (1.0)
8. SIDS- 8 (1.0)
9. Diarrhea- 7 (0.9)
10. CNS Infection- 3 (0.4)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are Cause-Specific Mortality Rates per 1,000 livebirths.

The leading causes of morbidity and mortality among children aged 1-4 years old are mainly due to infectious diseases although some deaths are due to congenital anomalies and accidents.

Leading Causes of Morbidity Among 1-4 y/o Children, 2005, Las Piñas City

1. Acute URTI- 29,155 (464.6)
2. Bronchitis- 6,622 (105.5)
3. Diarrhea- 4,809 (76.6)
4. Pneumonia- 3,255 (51.9)
5. Influenza- 1,549 (24.7)
6. Parasitism- 1,313 (20.9)
7. Dermatitis- 999 (15.9)
8. Infected wound- 593 (9.4)
9. Impetigo- 504 (8.0)
10. Furunculosis- 495 (7.9)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are Prevalence Rates per 1,000.

Leading Causes of Mortality Among 1-4 y/o Children, 2005, Las Piñas City (CSMR=1.1/1,000)

1. Pneumonia- 20 (31.9)
2. Diarrhea- 10 (15.9)
3. Sepsis- 7 (11.2)
4. Congenital heart disease- 3 (4.8)
5. Electrolyte imbalance- 3 (4.8)
6. Asphyxia- 2 (3.2)
7. Dengue fever- 2 (3.2)
8. Drowning- 2 (3.2)
9. Hydrocephalus- 2 (3.2)
10. Respiratory distress syndrome- 2 (3.2)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are Cause Specific Mortality Rates per 100,000.

LINKAGES AND NETWORKING

The Las Piñas City Health Office has established the following linkages and networking with various government agencies and organizations including non-

government organizations for facilitating referrals and support for the sustainability of health programs:

1. Abbott
2. Aksyon Agad Foundation
3. AstraZeneca
4. Bantay Bata 163
5. Committee on Higher Education and Development
6. DEOS Foundation
7. Department of Education
8. Department of Health
9. Department of Interior and Local Government
10. Department of Social Welfare and Development
11. Dianne Pharmaceuticals
12. Duyan ni Maria Foundation
13. Engender Health
14. Estigmatina Foundation
15. Federation of Las Piñas Homeowners Association
16. Golden Acres
17. Interchemex
18. John Snow Incorporated
19. Jose Fabella Hospital
20. Jose Reyes Memorial Hospital
21. KALIPI
22. Kanlungan sa Erma
23. Las Piñas Doctors' Hospital
24. Las Piñas General Hospital and Satellite Trauma Center
25. Lions Club
26. Maharlika Foundation
27. Management Sciences for Health
28. Manila Doctors Center
29. Marilac Hills
30. Mary Stopes Foundation
31. National Center for Mental Health
32. National Disaster Coordinating Council
33. National Orthopedic Hospital
34. Nayon ng Kabataan
35. Ophthalmologic Foundation
36. Overseas Workers Administration
37. Pfizer
38. Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation
39. Philippine Band of Mercy
40. Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office
41. Philippine General Hospital
42. Philippine Heart Center for Asia
43. Philippine Lung Center
44. Philippine National Police

45. Philippine National Red Cross
46. Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
47. Reception and Study Center for Children
48. Research Institute for Tropical Medicine
49. Rohm and Haas Inc.
50. Rotary Club
51. San Juan de Dios Hospital
52. San Lazaro Hospital
53. Save the Children
54. Servier
55. Sharing Our Caring
56. Sisters of the Little Mission for the Deaf
57. Vergel A. Aguilar Foundation
58. Villar Foundation
59. Wyett

LOCAL HEALTH INITIATIVES

1. Regular medical and dental missions and outreach programs
 - These activities are conducted in urban poor areas and hard-to-reach areas.
2. Monthly medical and dental mission to the City Jail
3. Free weekly Specialty Clinic consultations for Cardiology, Internal Medicine, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Diabetology, Surgery, Pulmonology
4. Free weekly ECG examination, FBS and Cholesterol determination
5. Free eyeglasses and dentures
6. Free cataract operation
7. Establishment of Adolescent-Friendly Health Center in collaboration with Save the Children (Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health [ARSH] Network)
8. Manpower and logistical support for medical and dental missions of non-government organizations and people organizations
9. Establishment of the Women's Health Center
 - The Women's Health Center (WHC) is a first class one-stop-shop health facility that provides information and regular quality services and counseling for Reproductive Health and Family Planning (RH/FP) including prevention and control of STD/HIV/AIDS for all women of Las Piñas City.
 - The WHC is regularly providing Family Planning services for natural and modern methods including provision of condoms, provision and insertion of intrauterine device (IUD), provision of oral and injectable contraceptives, provision of interval bilateral tubal ligation under local anesthesia and no-scalpel vasectomy, provision of Family Planning counseling, and provision and conduct of information, education and communication activities. It is also providing Reproductive Health services like lectures on fertility awareness, breast cancer screening through routine breast examination and its promotion, cervical cancer screening through pap's smear and acetic acid wash technique, prevention

and control of STD/HIV/AIDS. Equipped with its own laboratory facility, the WHC provides etiologic diagnosis and management of sexually transmitted infections. The WHC also houses the Social Hygiene Clinic for the regular pap's smear examination of commercial sex workers in the city for purposes of health certification and permit.

10. Hospitalization Program

- City residents can avail of up to Php 25,000 worth of hospitalization every year in Philippine General Hospital, San Juan de Dios Hospital and Las Piñas Doctors' Hospital chargeable to the City Government's trust fund.

11. Yearly Summer Health Fair in all barangays

- A series of health activities that provide free health services to our city constituents particularly to our indigent and marginalized sector.
- Health services include:
 - a. Milk drinking and supplementary feeding
 - b. Eye refraction
 - c. Fasting blood sugar determination
 - d. Cholesterol determination
 - e. ECG examination
 - f. Blood pressure determination
 - g. Osteoporosis screening
 - h. Body Mass Index determination
 - i. Insecticide distribution, and
 - j. Spirometry
 - k. Vitamin A supplementation
 - l. De-worming
 - m. Routine and catch-up immunization
 - n. Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding
 - o. Use of iodized salt, and
 - p. Promotion of oral health and dental prophylaxis

LOCAL HEALTH FINANCING SCHEMES

1. PhilHealth Insurance Program

- Indigent families are enrolled in PhilHealth by the city government who pays for their premiums
- PhilHealth members are catered to by accredited health centers, the Lying-In clinic and the government hospital

2. Hospitalization Program

- City residents can avail of up to Php 25,000 worth of hospitalization every year in Philippine General Hospital, San Juan de Dios Hospital and Las Piñas Doctors' Hospital chargeable to the City Government's trust fund.

3. Nurse affiliation

- Fees paid for nursing students' affiliation to the Lying-In clinic and health centers are given to the health centers and the government's trust fund

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

The once salt center of Manila has grown by leaps and bounds and has been transformed into a rapidly urbanizing residential-commercial center of Metropolitan Manila. In its journey from being a municipality to a city, it has reaped many awards and recognitions under the august administration of Hon. Mayor Vergel A. Aguilar.

1. The *United Nations Global 500 Roll of Honor for Environmental Achievement 2000 Award* given by the United Nations. Las Piñas City is the only Philippine city to receive the award.
2. The *Clean and Green Hall of Fame Award* for winning for 3 consecutive years (1997 to 1999) the *Clean and Green Award* for the National Capital Region.
3. The *Crown Award of the Nutrition Council of the Philippines* for achieving for 3 consecutive years (1997 to 1999) the *Green Banner Award* for the National Capital Region.
4. The *Top Performer Award* for Local Government Unit (LGU) Performance Program (LPP) awarded by the Department of Health (DOH) and the USAID as established by the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI). Las Piñas City was the only city in the National Capital Region to receive the award.
5. The *Healthy Street Award* given by the Philippine Healthy Places Program (PHPP) of the DOH in 1998.
6. The *Sentrong Sigla Award* given by the DOH in 1999 and 2000 for 4 health centers for surpassing the quality assurance standards for health facilities.
7. The *Child-Friendly City Award* given by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in 1999.
8. The *One of the Five Cleanest and Greenest Cities in the Philippines* awarded by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Office of the President (1997 to 1999).
9. The *Most Peaceful City Award* given by the Metro Manila Peace and Council from 1996 to 1998.
10. The *Excellence Award in the Implementation of Basic Services* given by the DILG and Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) in 1997.
11. The *Outstanding City Mayor Award* given by the DILG from 1997 to 1999.
12. The *Bayani ng Maralita Award* given by the Philippine Council for Urban Poor (PCUP) from 1996 to 1999.
13. The *Outstanding Anti-Drug Campaign 2000* given by the Philippine National Police in 2000.
14. The *Presidential Award for Best LGU on Anti-Drug Campaign* in 2001.

HEALTHY CITIES INITIATIVE

Las Piñas City is currently on an observer status for the Health Cities Initiative project by the World Health Organization.