

State of Philippine Population and Reproductive Health

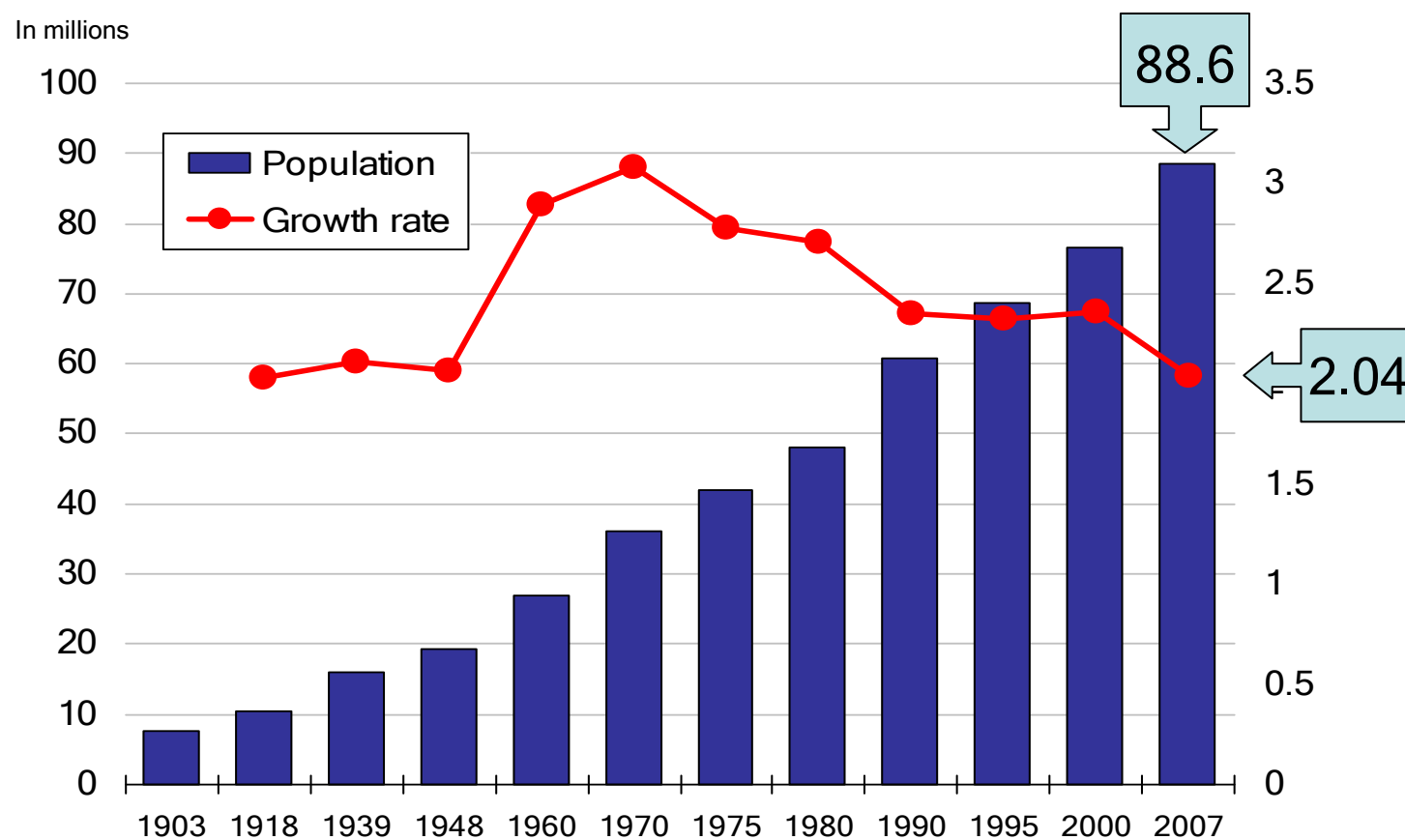




Population growth



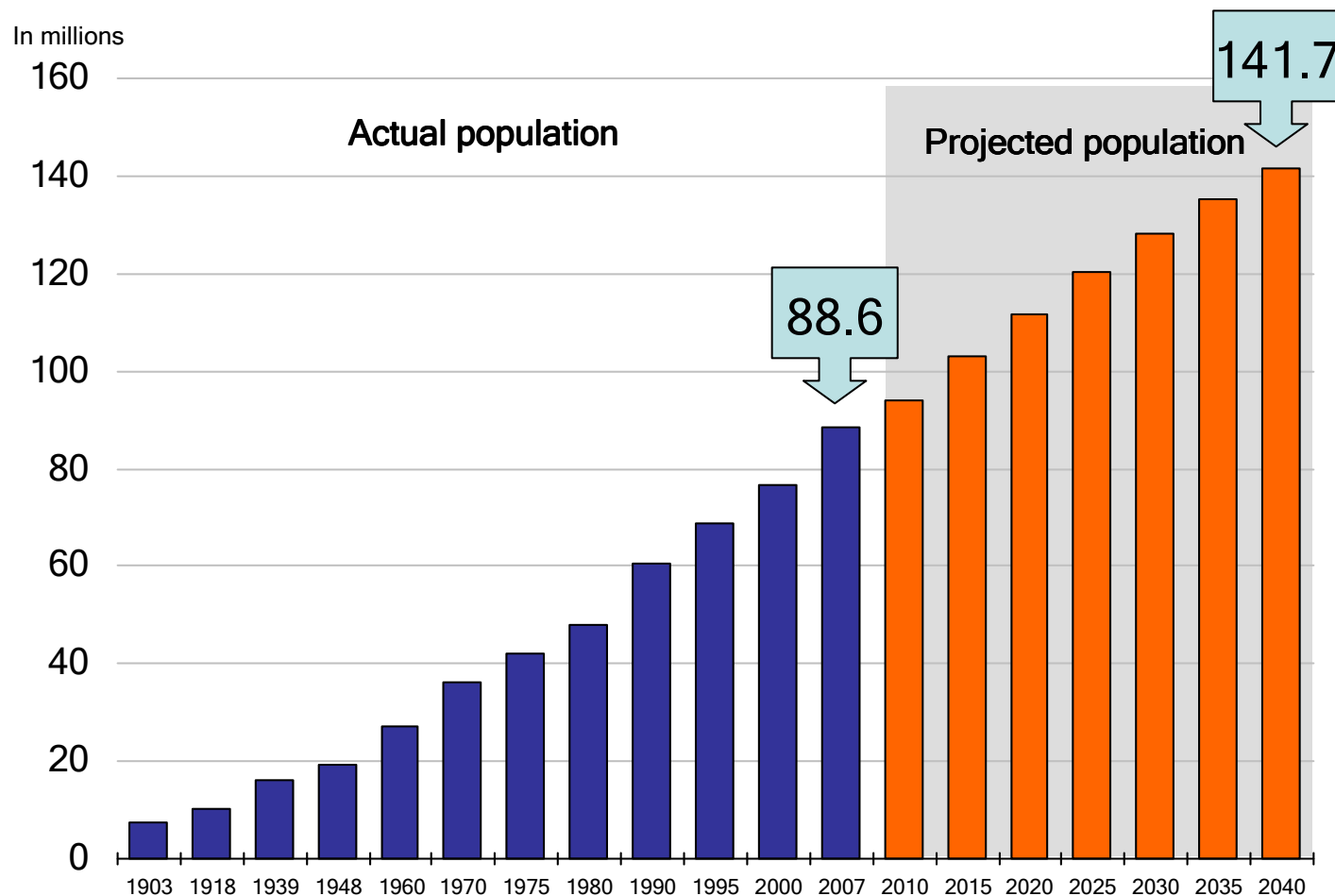
Philippine population and growth rate: 1903-2007



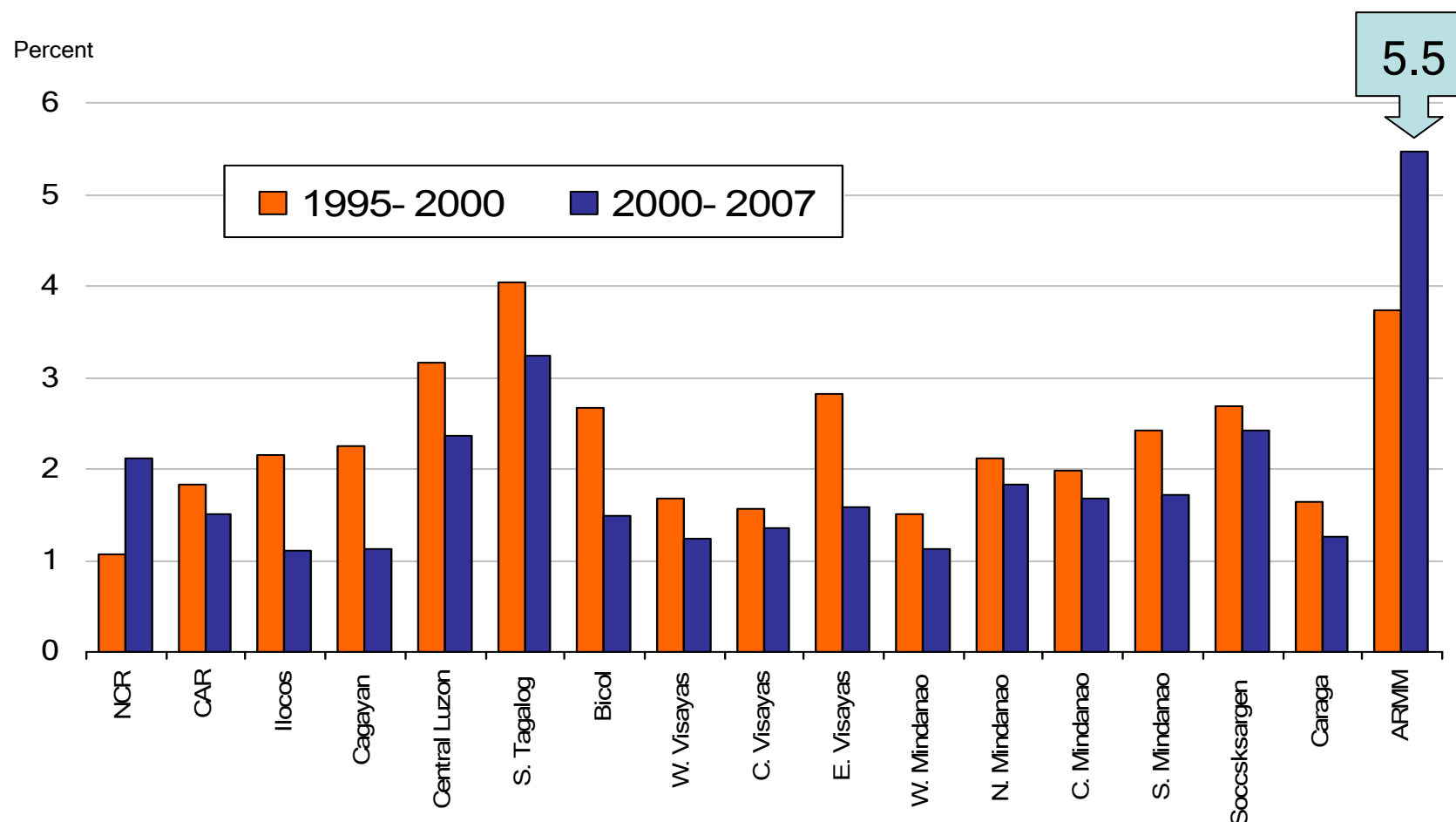
Philippine population and growth rate

2.04%
growth rate = 1.8 Million
addition to the
population
every year

Projected population: 2010-2040



Population growth rate by region



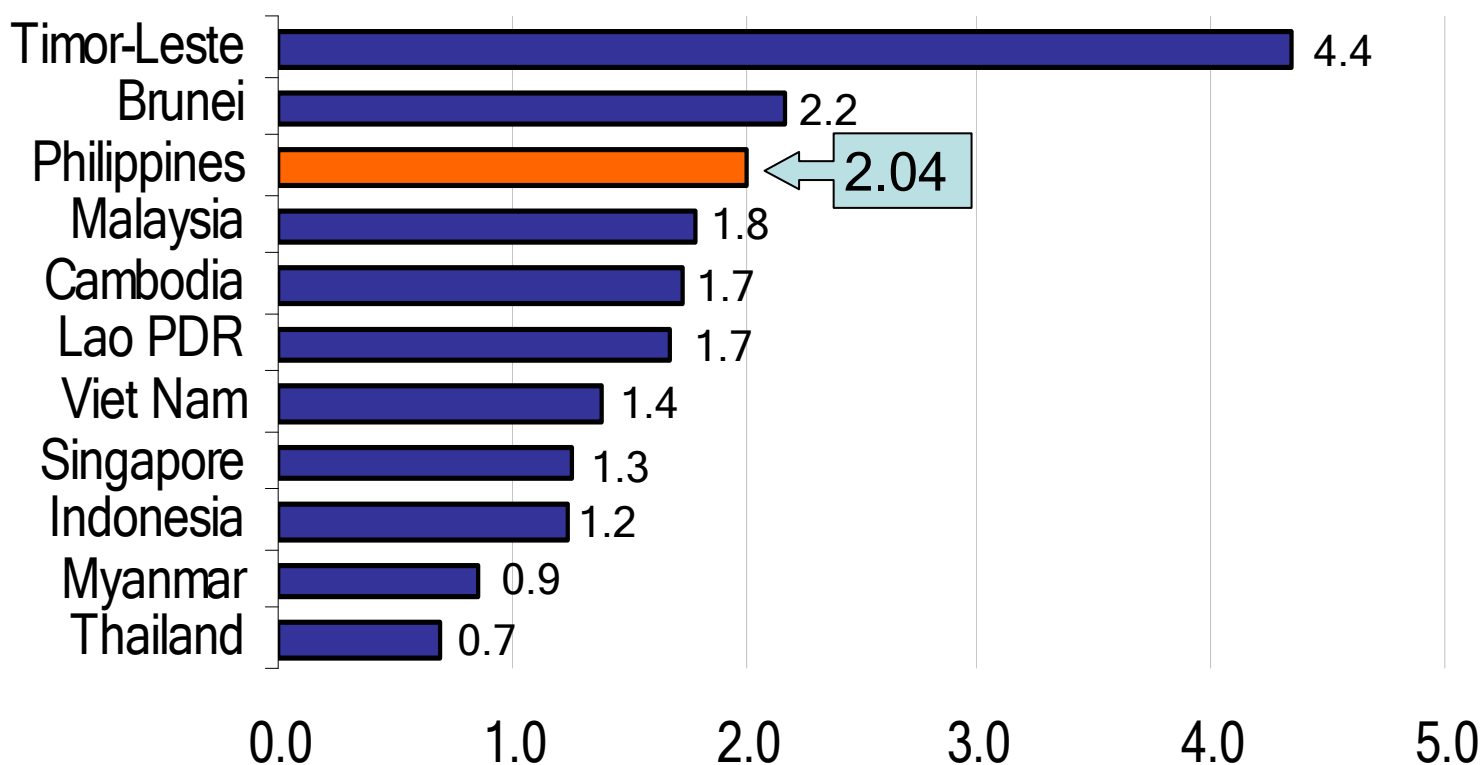
Top 5 provinces with lowest growth rate

Province	Growth rate (2000-07)
Batanes	-0.42
Kalinga	0.64
Marinduque	0.76
Mt. Province	0.77
Romblon	0.78

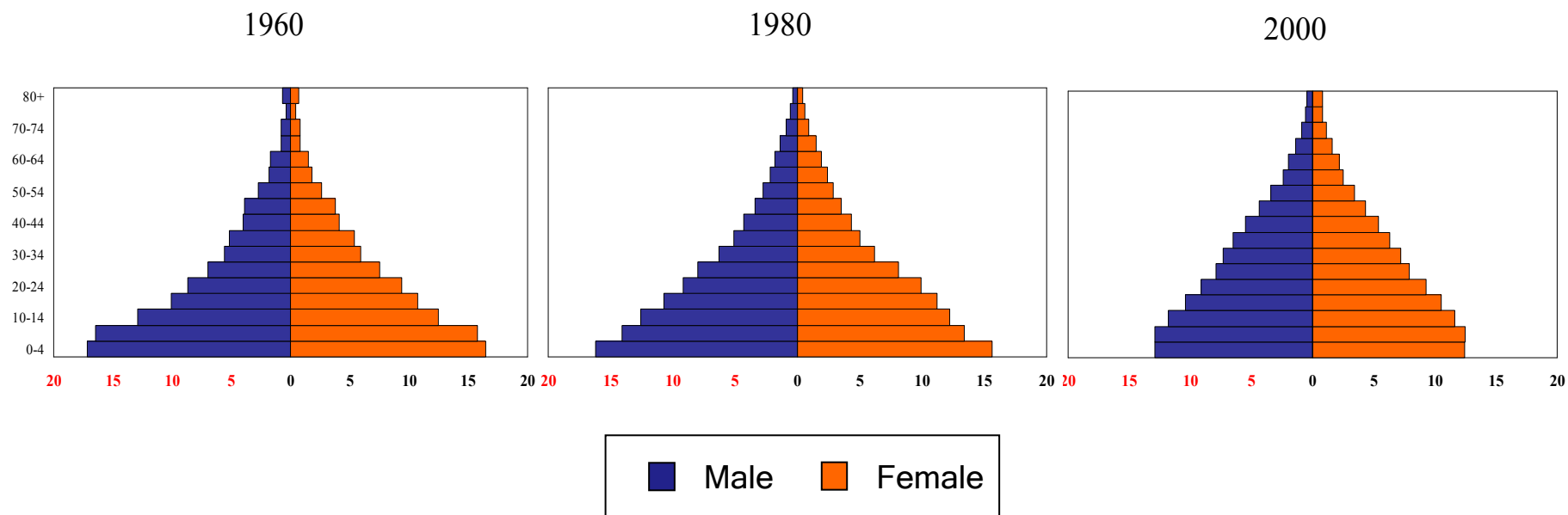
Top 5 provinces with highest growth rate

Province	Growth rate (2000-07)
Maguindanao	6.99
Basilan	6.44
Shariff Kabunsuan	6.12
Lanao del Sur	4.98
Tawi-Tawi	4.72

Population growth rates: S. E. Asian countries



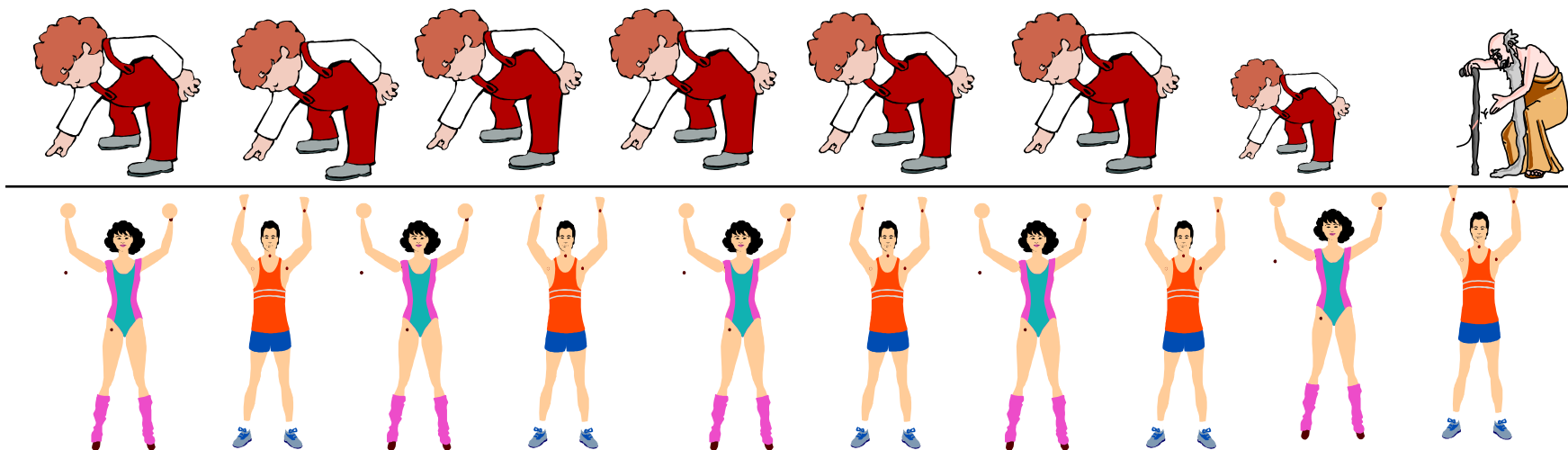
Population age structure: 1960, 1980 and 2000



Dependency ratio: 2000

6.3 young
(< 15 years old)

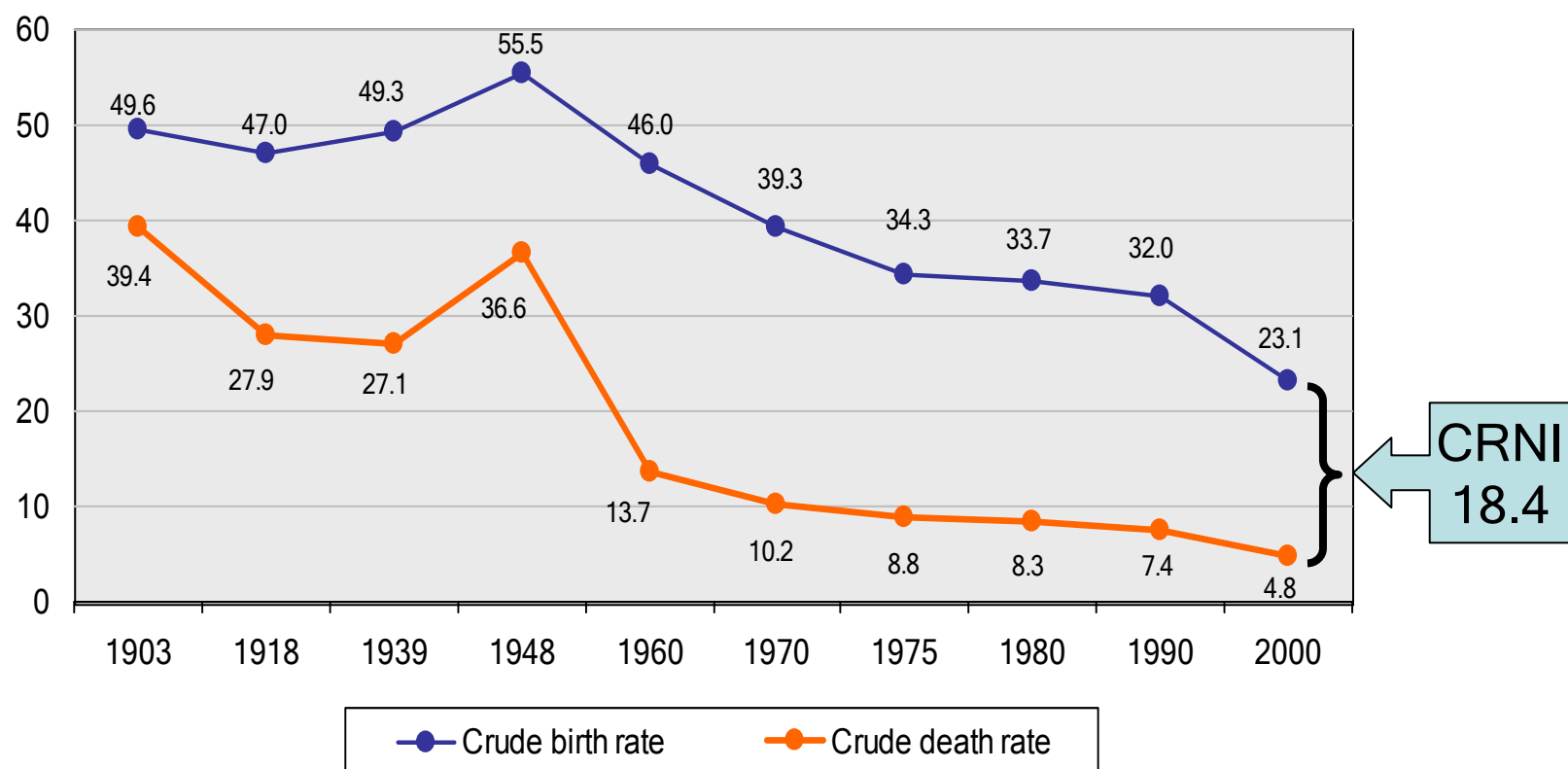
0.6 old
(65+ years old)



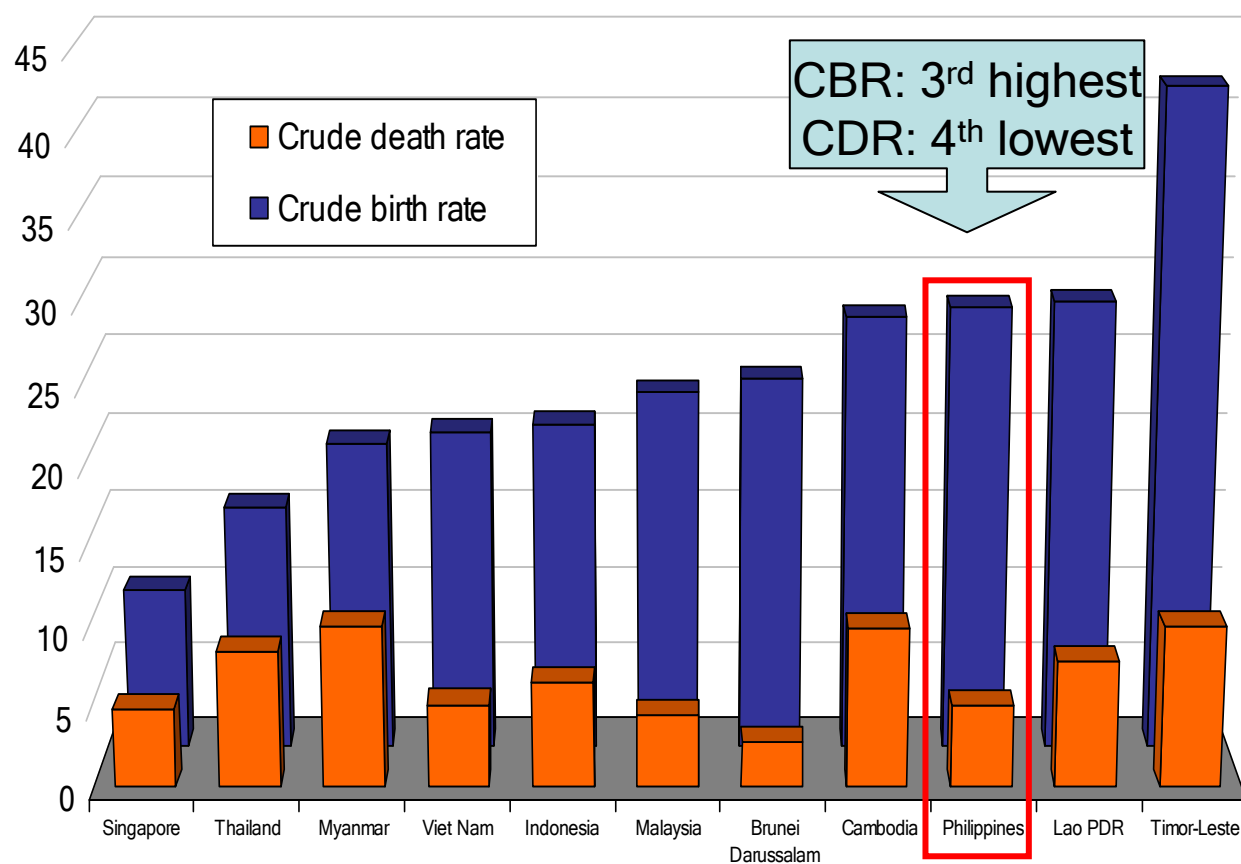
10 working-age persons
(15-64 years old)

Crude rate of natural increase

Estimated rates of birth and death: Philippines, 1903-2000



Birth and death rates: S.E. Asian countries

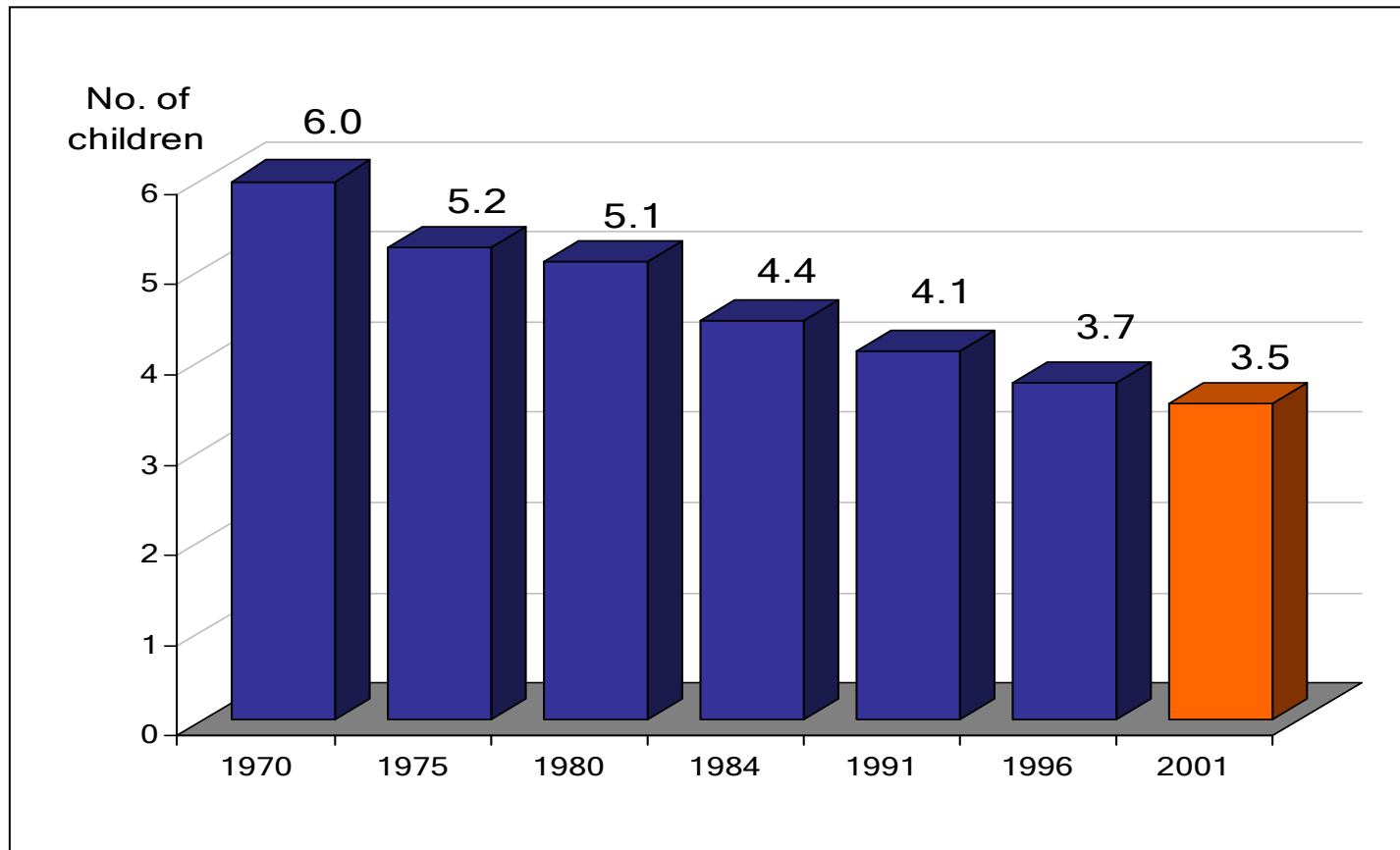




Fertility



Total fertility rate: 1970-2001



Adolescent fertility

- Fertility among adolescents is increasing through time
 - From 46 births (per 1,000 women 15-19) in 1998 up to 53 births in 2003
- There are 215,000 estimated births among teenage mothers 15-19 years old in 2003
- 10% of all births occur to teenage mothers 15-19



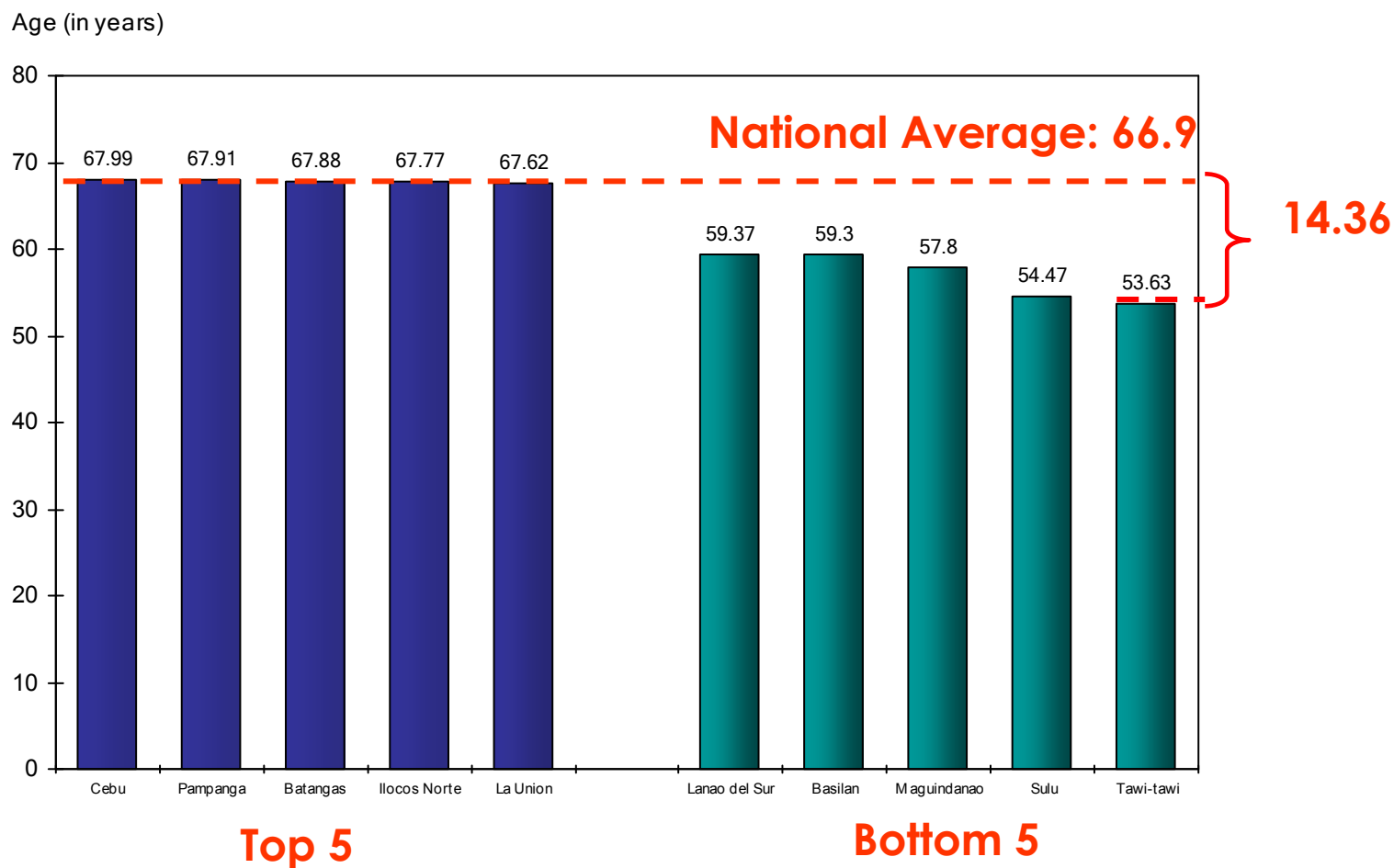
Mortality



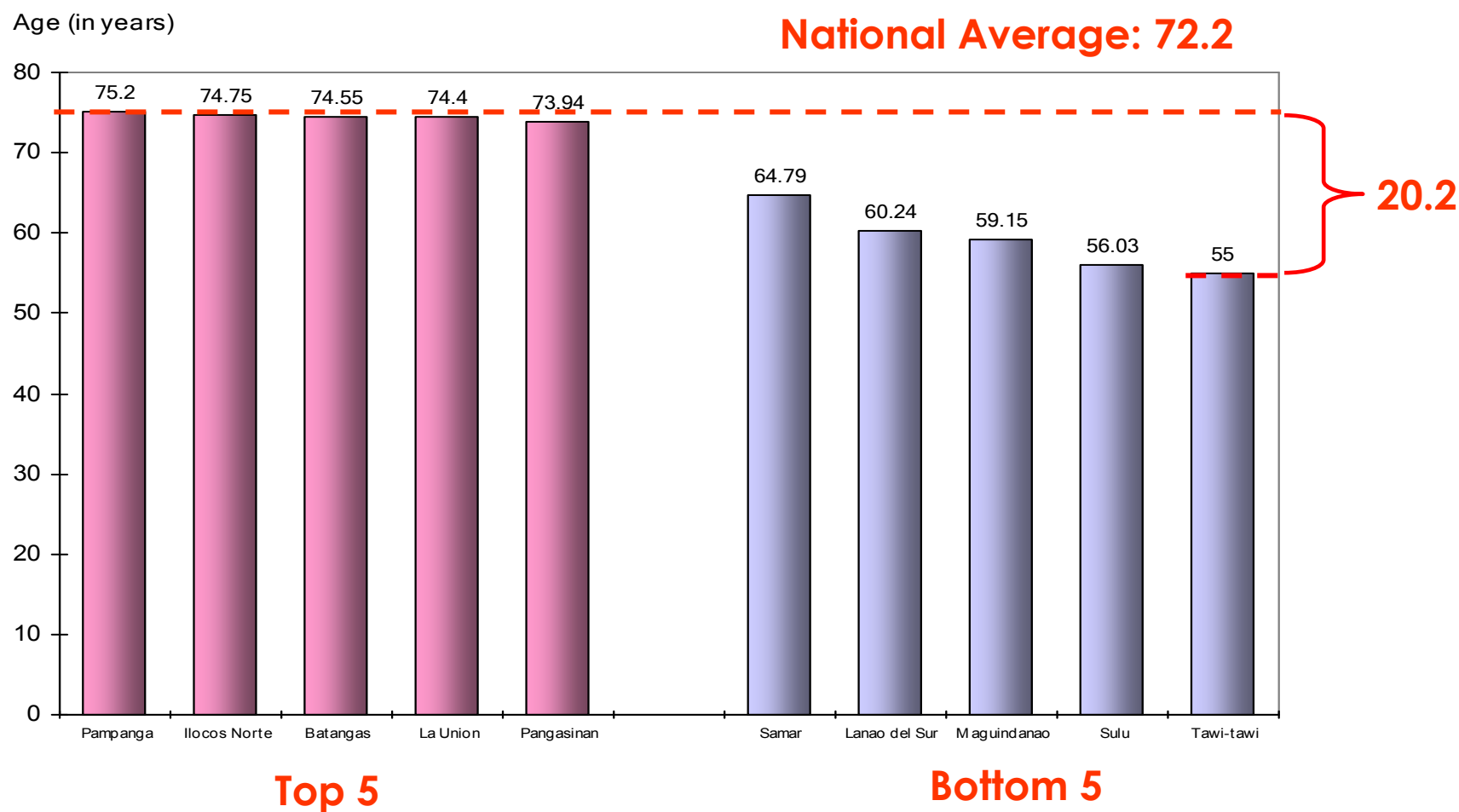
Life expectancy at birth: 1970-2002

Year	Male	Female	Gender diff.
1970	57.3	61.5	4.2
1980	59.7	65.1	5.4
1990	62.2	67.4	5.2
1995	64.4	67.8	3.4
2002	66.9	72.2	5.3

Top and bottom provincial life expectancy: Males

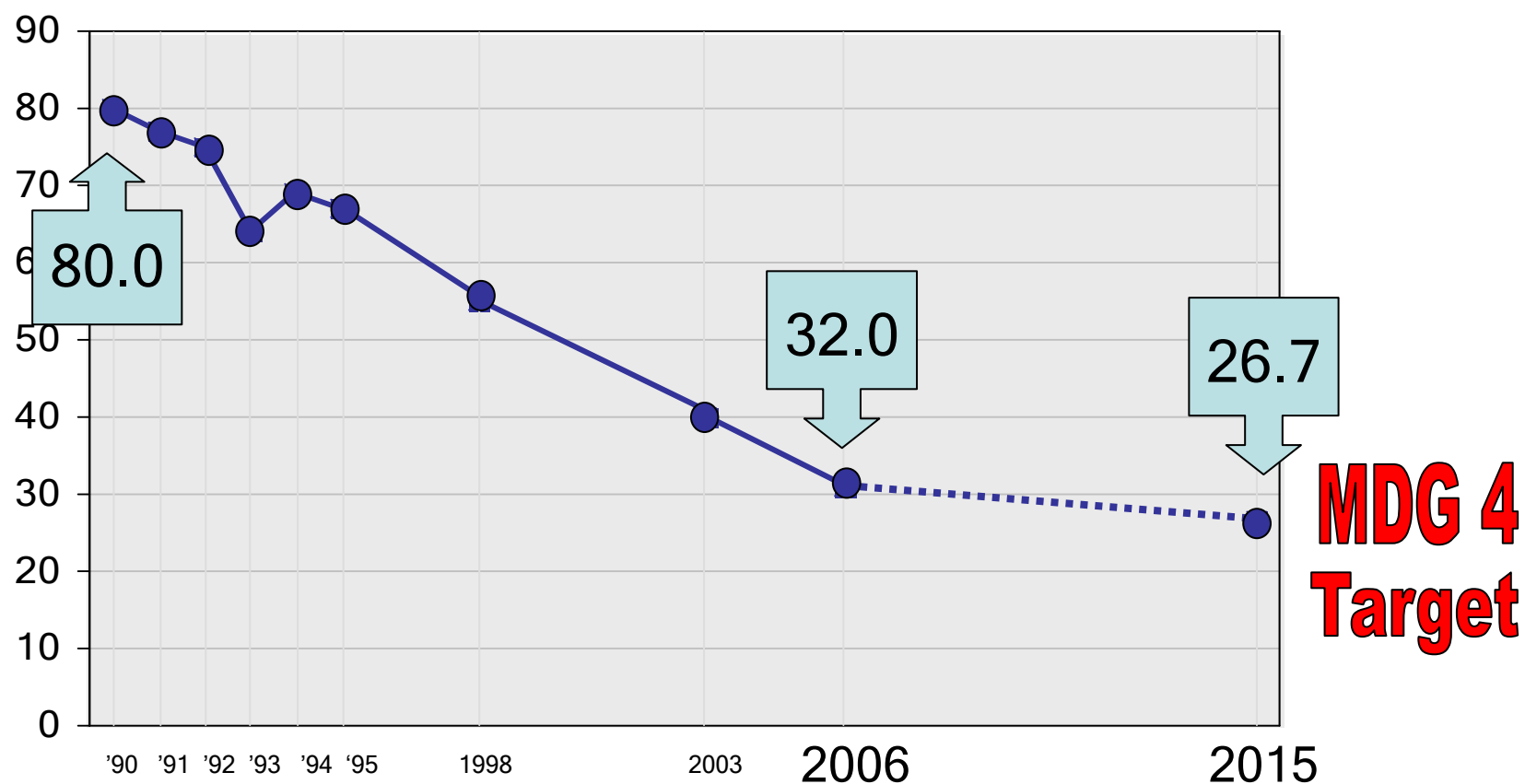


Top and bottom provincial life expectancy: Females



Under-five mortality rate: 1990-2006

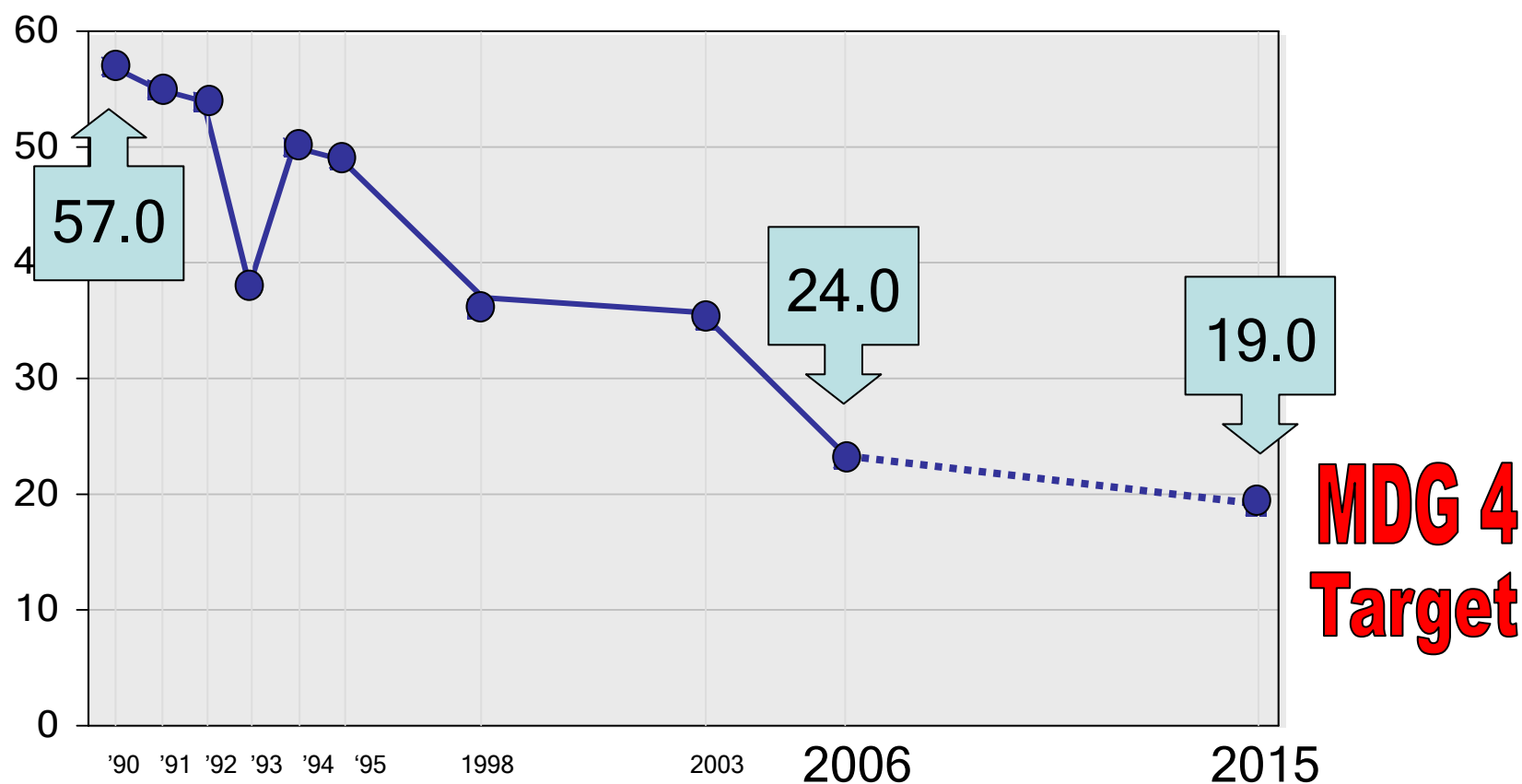
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Sources: National Statistics Office - 1998 and 2003 data: National Demographic and Health Survey; 1990 to 1995 data: TWG on Maternal and Child Mortality-National Statistical Coordination Board

Infant mortality rate: 1990-2006

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Leading causes of death

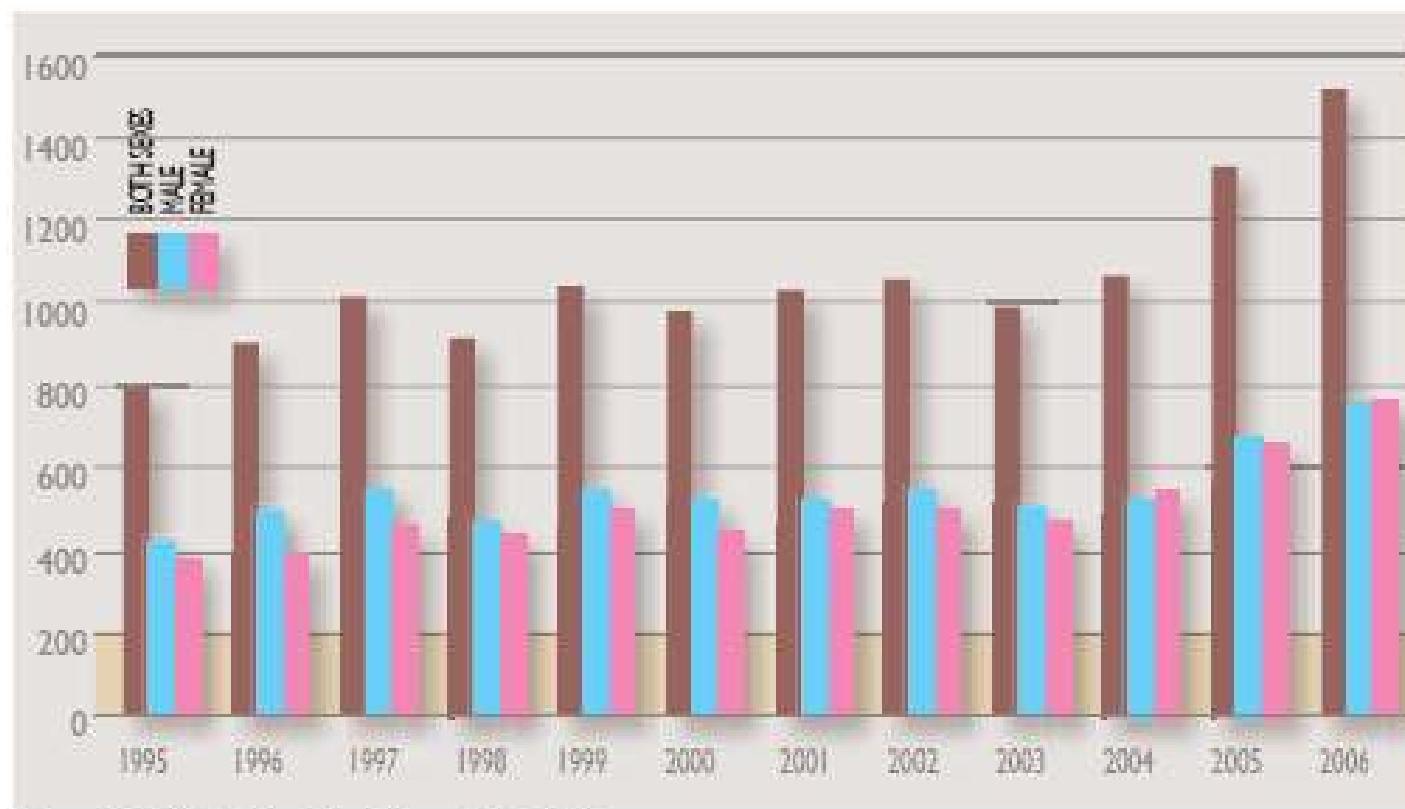
- Increasing rate of chronic diseases (heart disease, cardiovascular diseases, cancer and diabetes)
- But tuberculosis remains among the top 10 causes of death



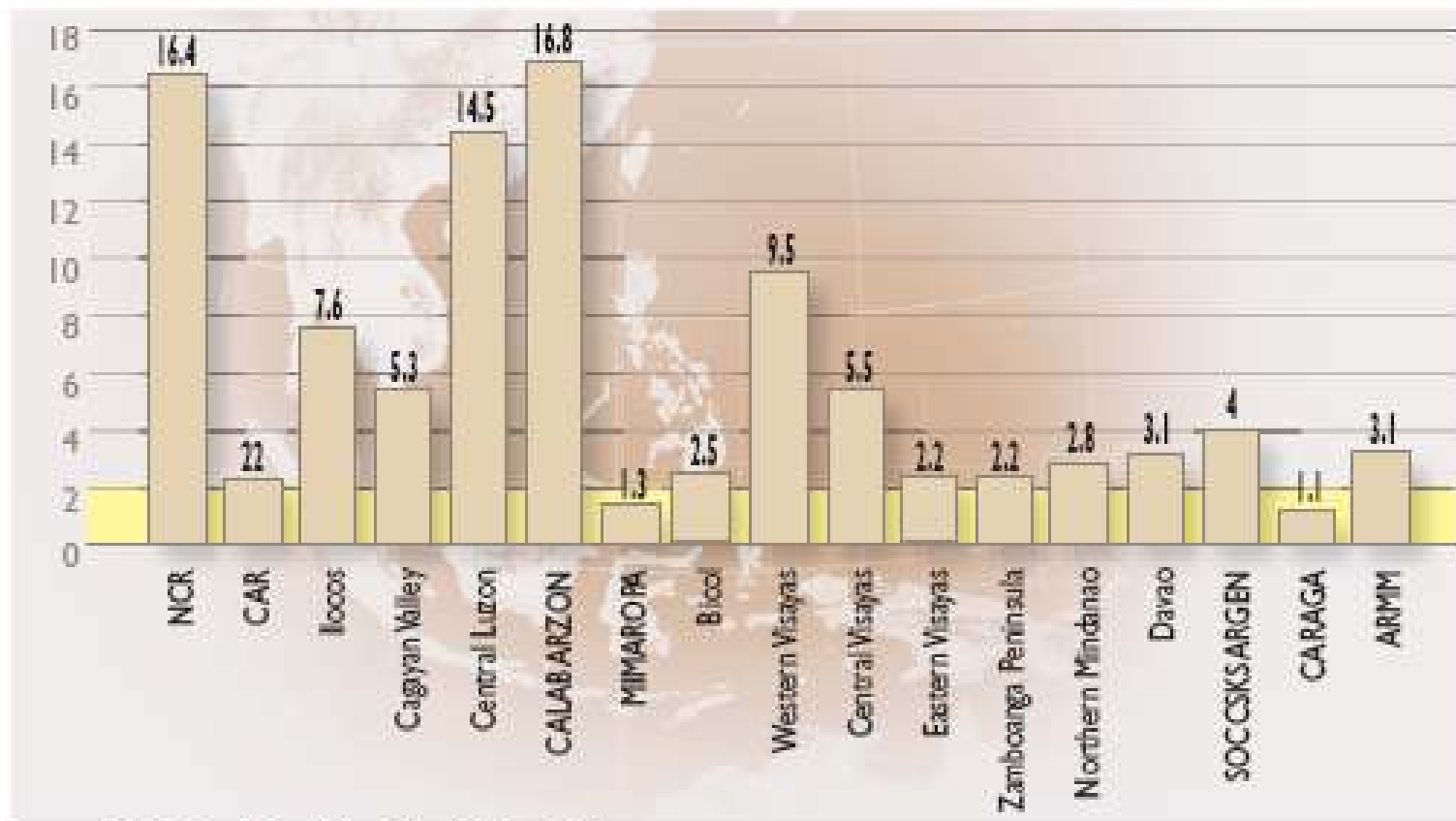
Migration



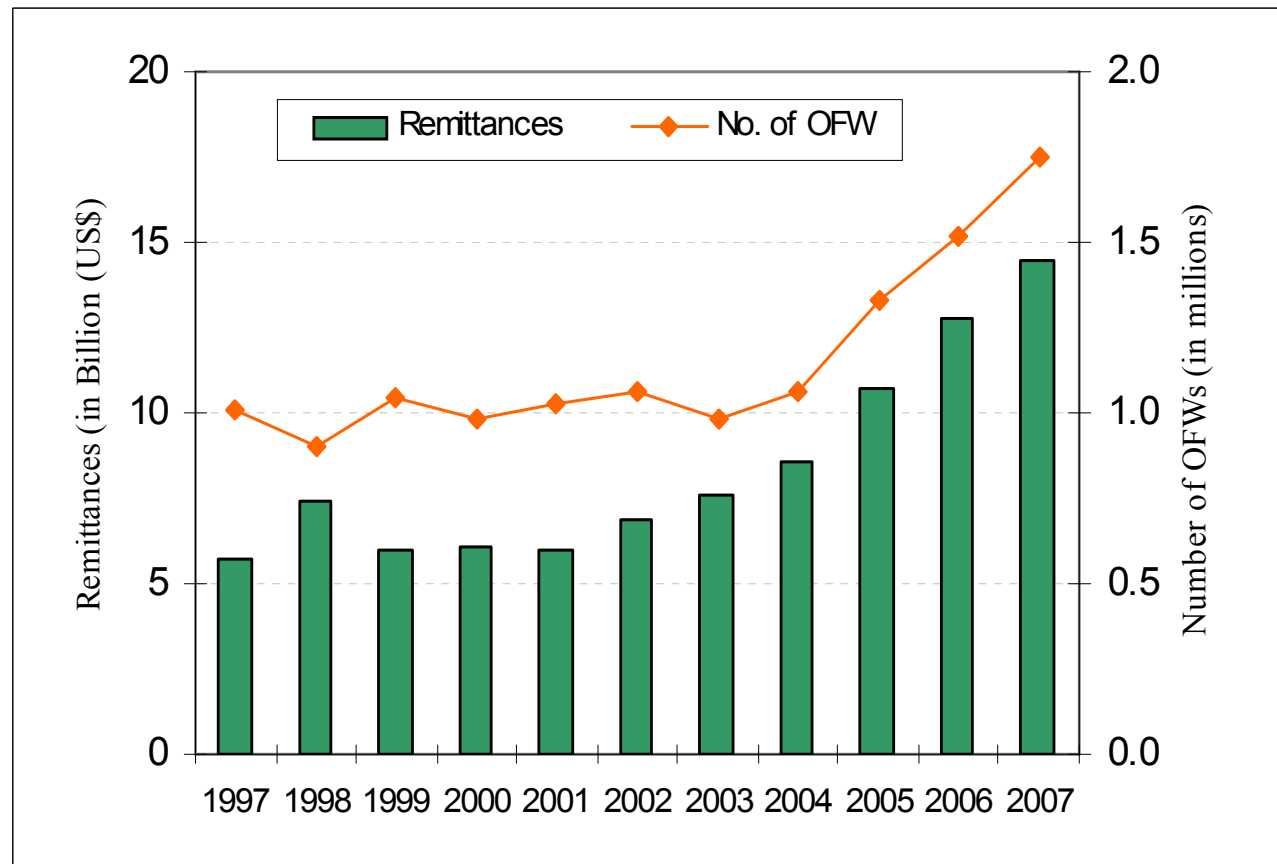
No. of temporary overseas Filipinos by sex: 1995-2006



Percentage distribution of OFWs by region of origin: 2006



No. of OFWs and their remittances: 1997-2007



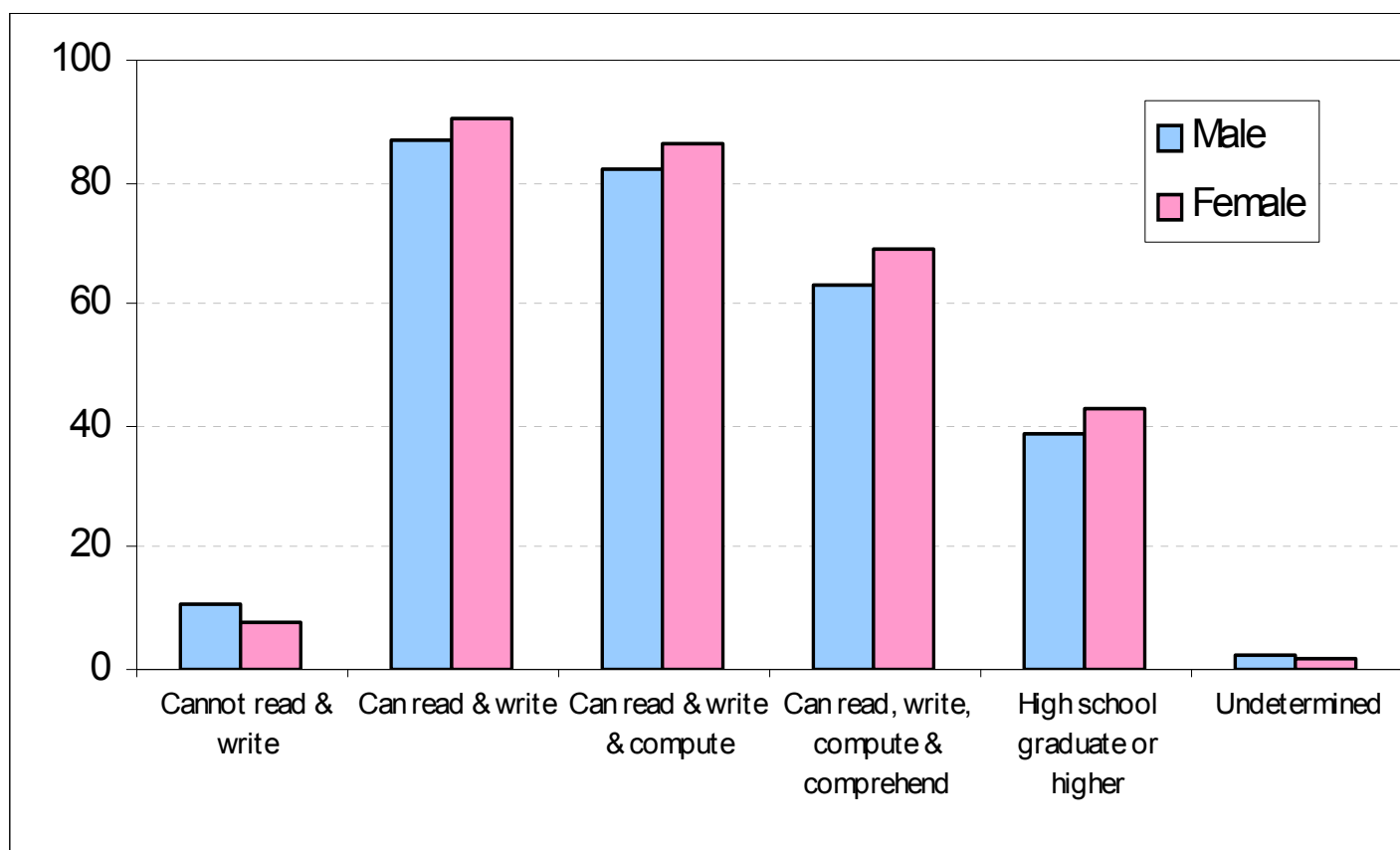


Education

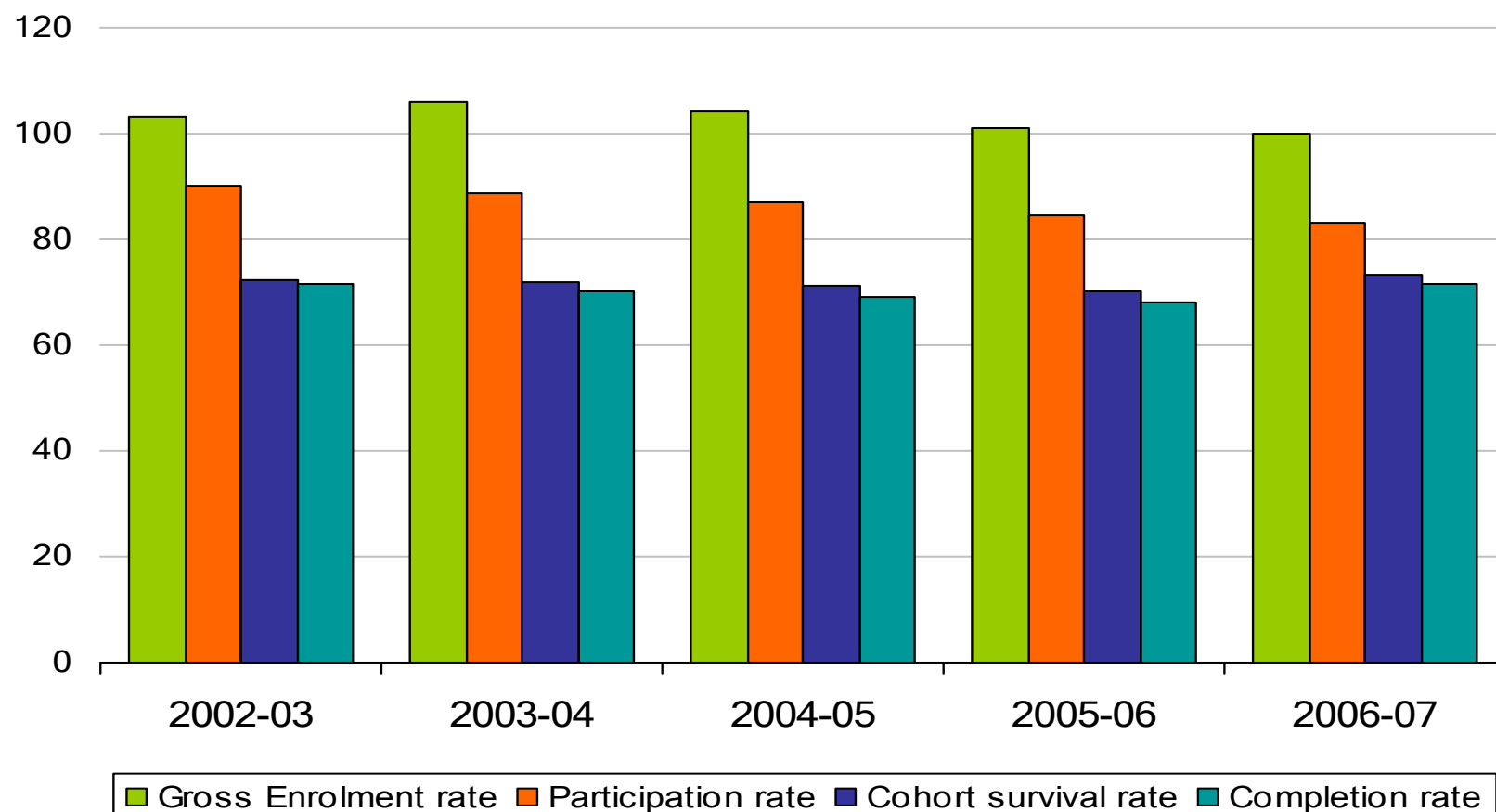


Functional literacy rate: 2003

Percentage distribution of household population age 10 to 64 year old by literacy and sex



Performance indicators for primary education: 2002-2007

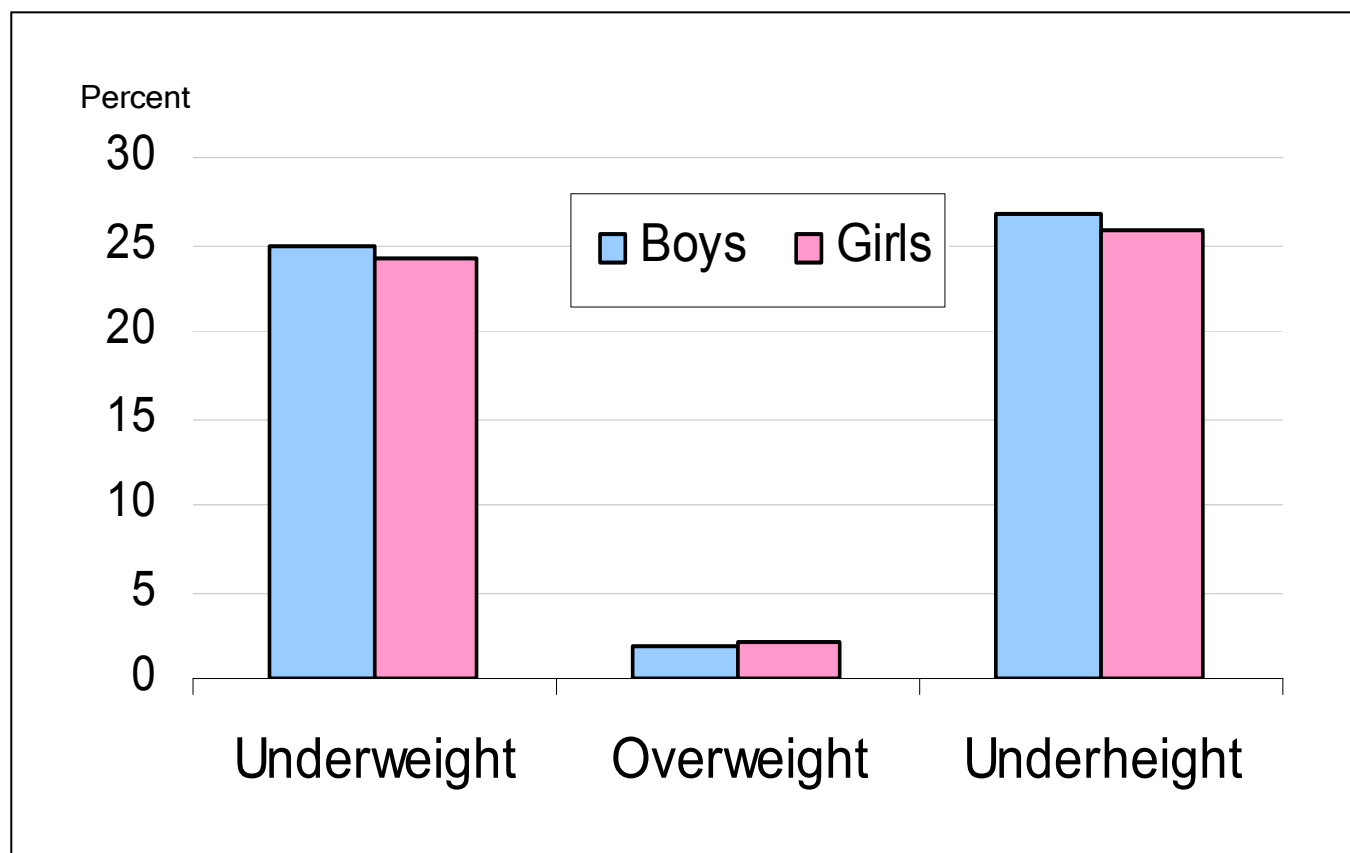




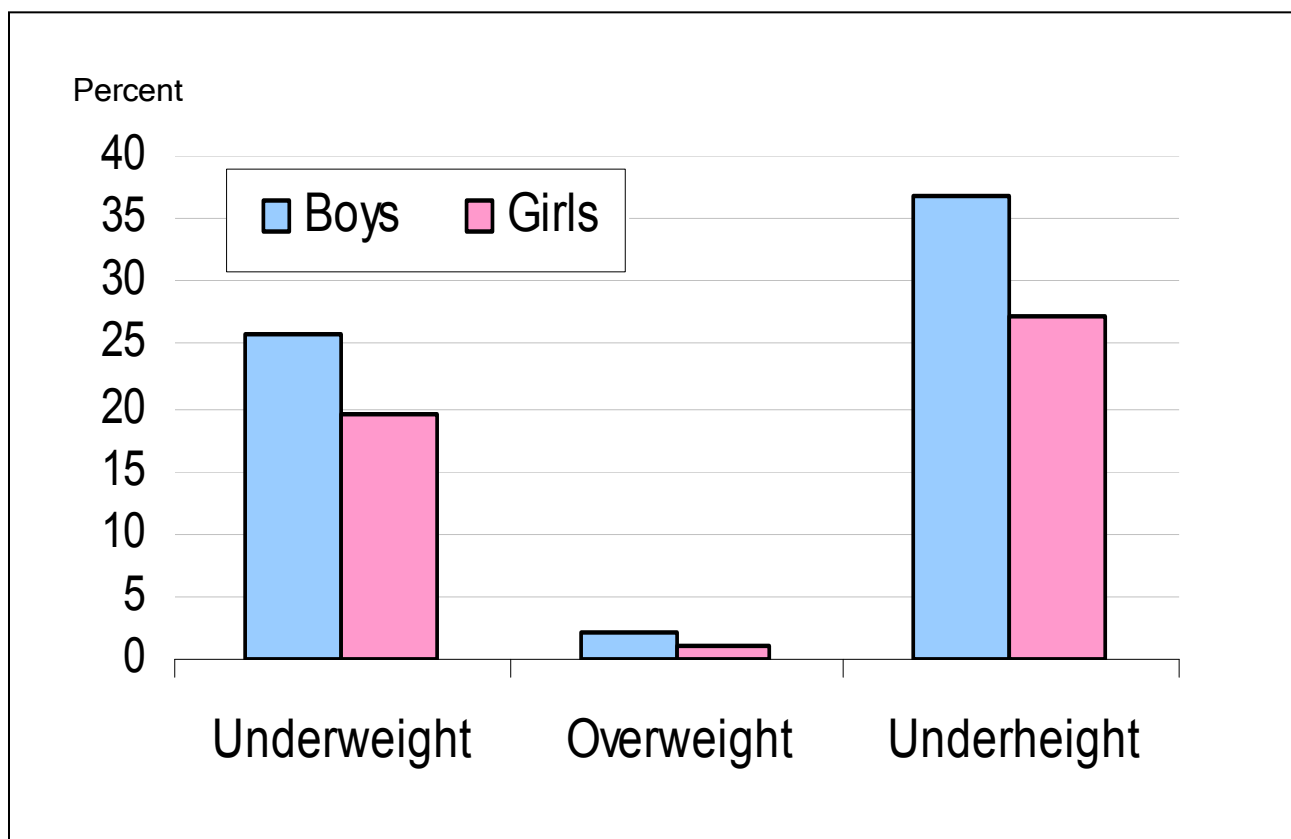
Nutrition



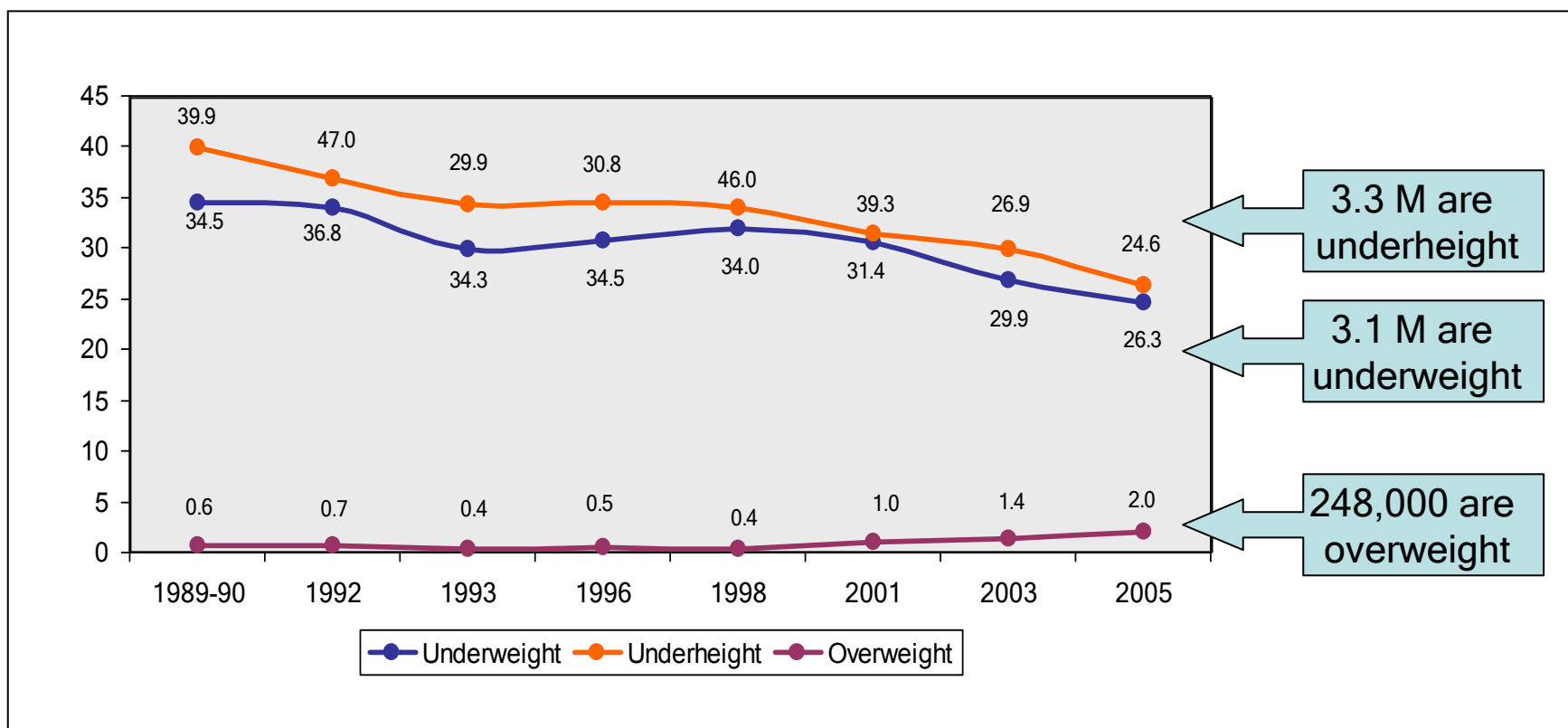
Nutritional status of children 0 to 5 years old: 2005



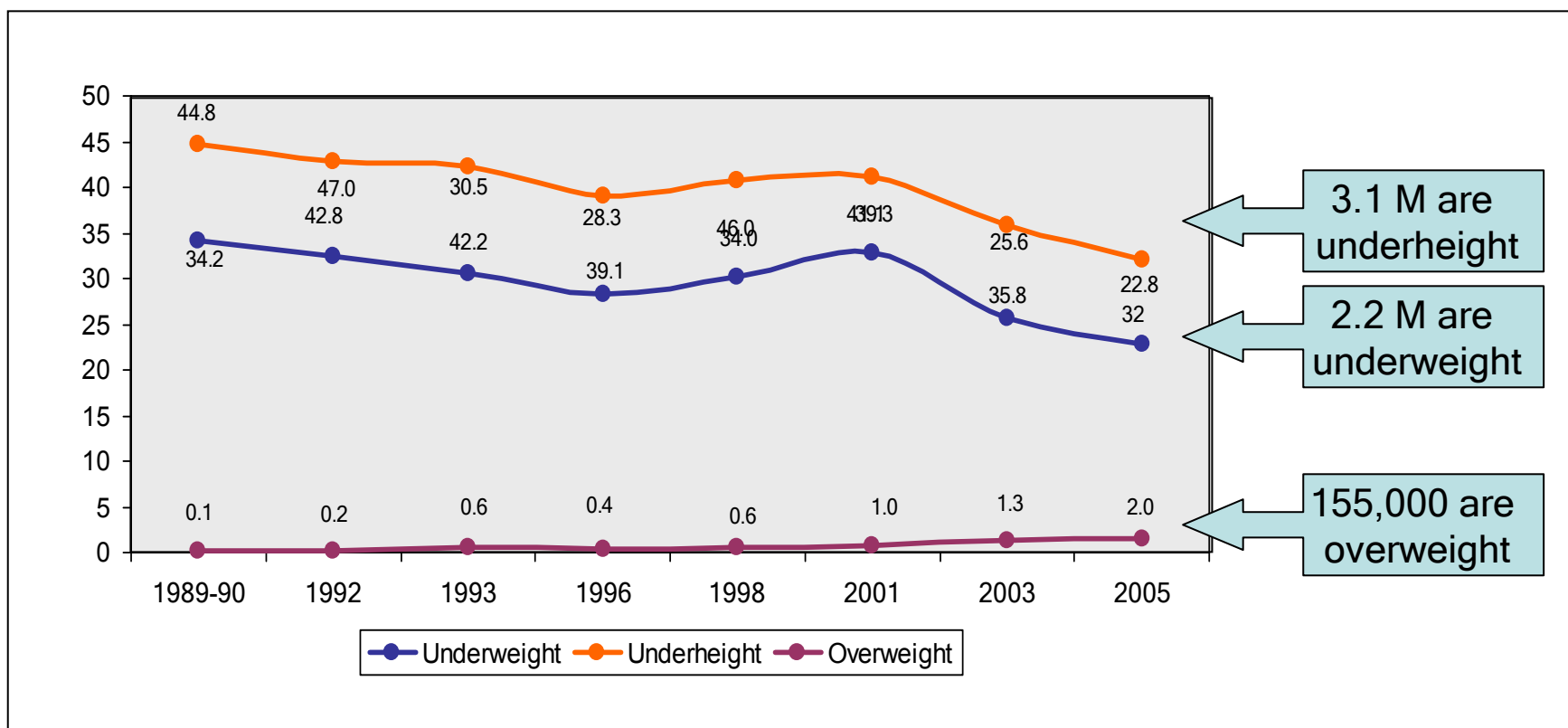
Nutritional status of children 6 to 10 years old: 2005



Trend in the prevalence of underweight, underheight and overweight among children 0 to 5 years old: 1989-2005



Trend in the prevalence of underweight, underheight and overweight among children 6 to 10 years old: 1989-2005





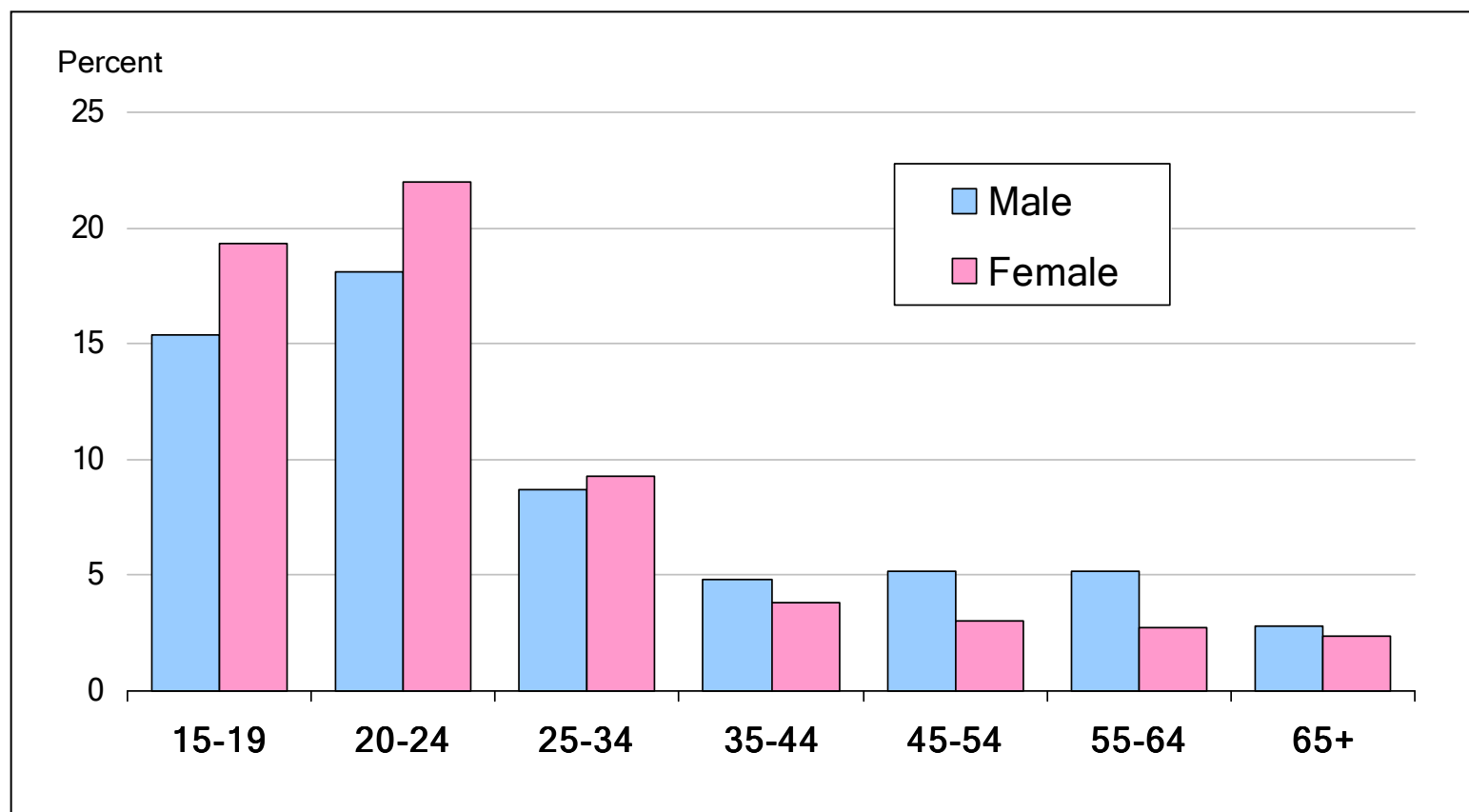
Labor force



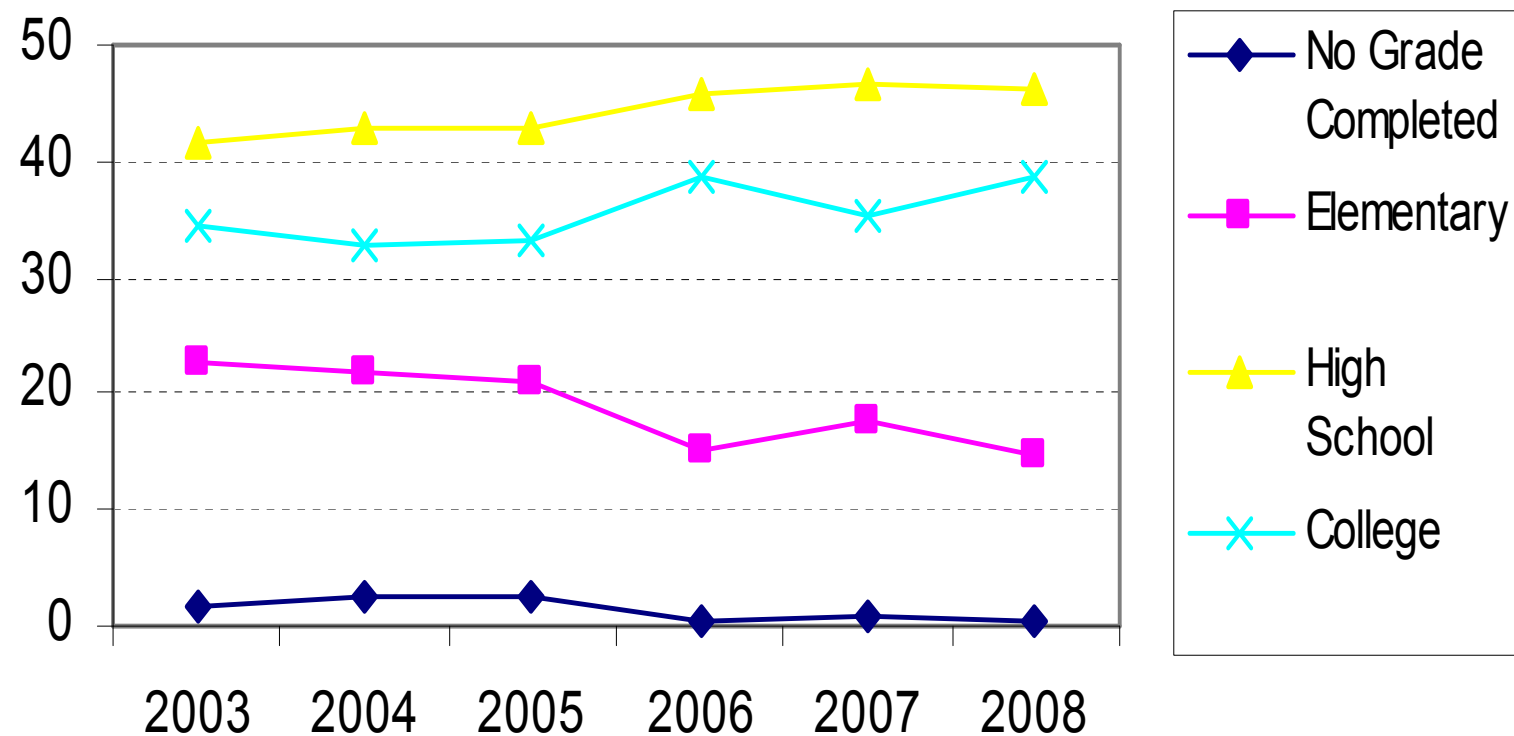
Labor force

- Labor force participation rate: 63.2% (36.4 M)
- Unemployment rate: 8% (2.9 M)
- Underemployment rate: 19.8% (7.2 M)

Unemployment rate by age and sex: 2005



Unemployment rate by educational attainment, 2003-2008





Poverty



Poverty incidence

- Increased from 30% in 2003 to 33% in 2006, the level it was at in 2000
- Equivalent to about 4.7 million families or some 27.6 million Filipinos

Subsistence incidence

- Increased from 13.5 to 14.6% between 2003 and 2006
- In absolute numbers: increase from 10.75 M to 12.23 M Filipinos



Reproductive Health

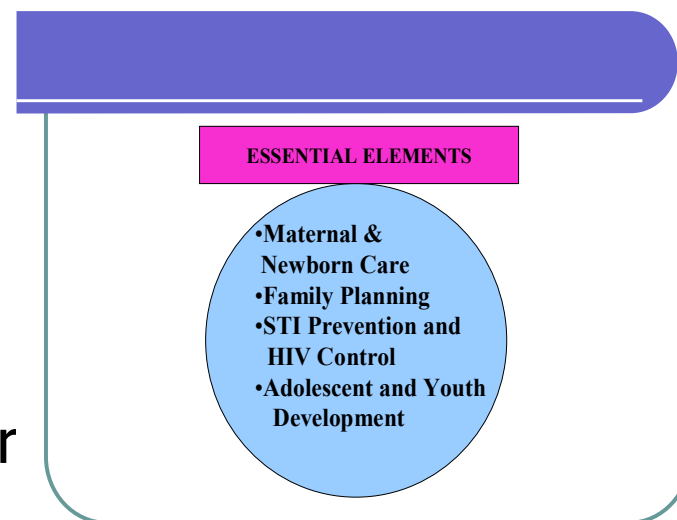


Reproductive health

- Reproductive Health Framework
 - DOH AO 1-A, 1998
- International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Health policy

- The new paradigm: every pregnancy is at risk
- Government acknowledges shortfall in attaining MDG 5
→ Adopts Safe Motherhood (under Fourmula One) as flagship program:
 - For every 500,000 population, at least 1 CEmOC and 4 BEmOC
 - \$100 reimbursement for first 3 deliveries in PhilHealth-accredited facilities for member
 - Delegation of authority/ devolution



Access to RH and family planning

- In the absence of RH Bill, LGUs passed own RH codes

	No. of LGUs	No. of RH codes passed
Provinces	81	4
Cities	136	2
Municipalities	1,496	7

Human resources

- Maldistribution of health manpower and high attrition rate
- Migration of health care providers
 - In 2006, health staff who left the country:

171 medical doctors
13,977 nurses
385 midwives
14,412 caregivers

Fertility and RH indicators by women's educational attainment

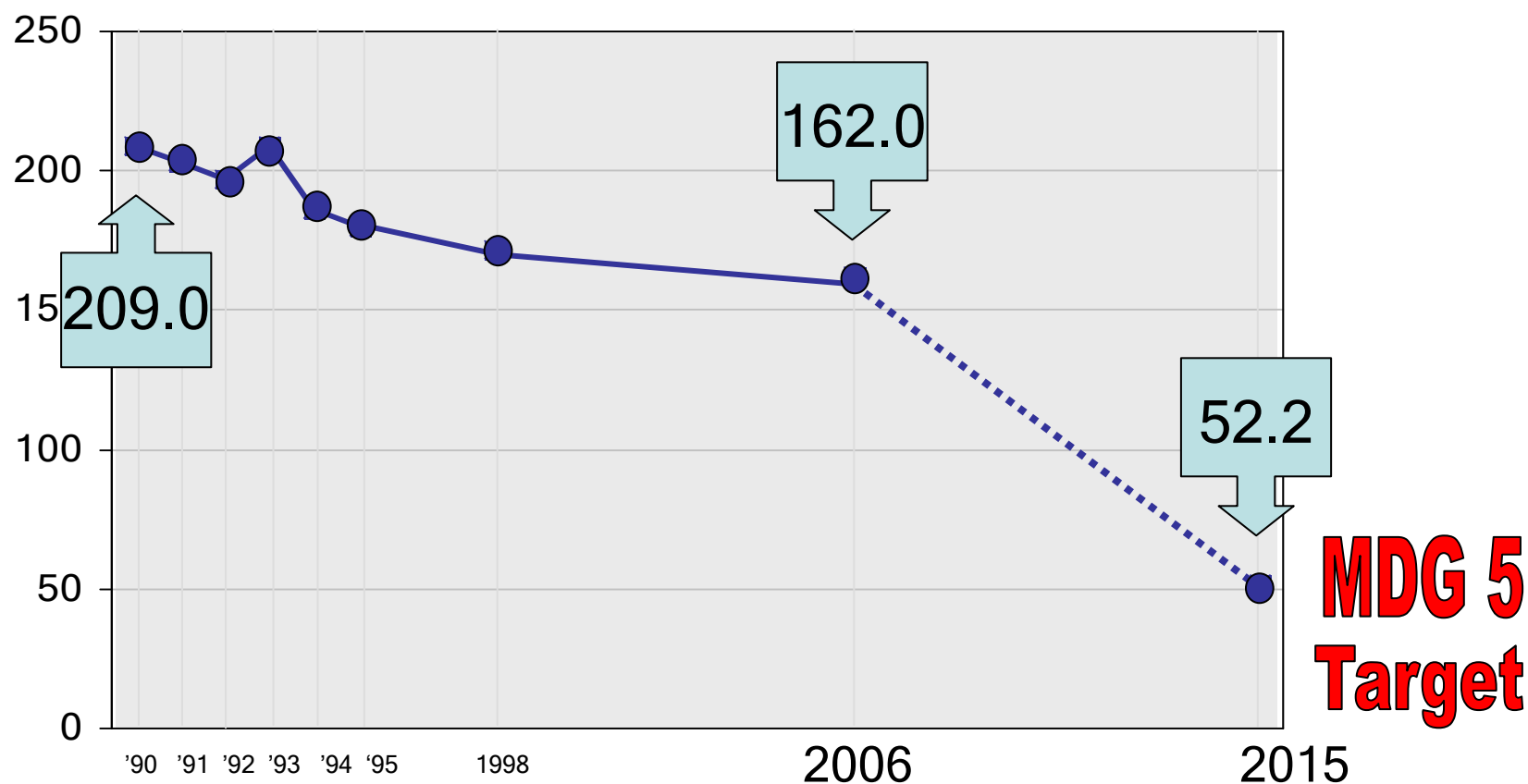
Indicators	Highest educational attainment				National Average
	None	Elementary	High school	College or higher	
IMR per 1000 live births	65.0	43.0	26.0	15.0	30.0
Under-5 mortality per 1000 live births	105.0	62.0	35.0	18.0	42.0
TFR	5.3	5.0	3.5	2.7	3.5
Age 15-19 specific fertility rate	132.0	120.0	52.0	20.0	53.0
% of women 15-24 who have begun childbearing	*	45.2	24.7	20.3	26.4
CPR (All methods)	21.8	47.8	52.5	51.8	50.6
CPR (Modern methods)	11.4	33.1	36.1	36.1	35.9
Unmet need for family planning	26.7	20.2	16.7	14.8	17.3
For spacing	9.0	6.8	8.5	8.2	7.9
For Limiting	17.7	13.3	8.2	6.6	9.4
% with antenatal care coverage	71.3	88.4	96.2	98.0	94.1
% of deliveries by C-section	0.0	2.7	5.1	16.3	7.3
% of deliveries by skilled health professional	10.9	34.8	63.0	85.9	59.8

Fertility and RH indicators by poverty status

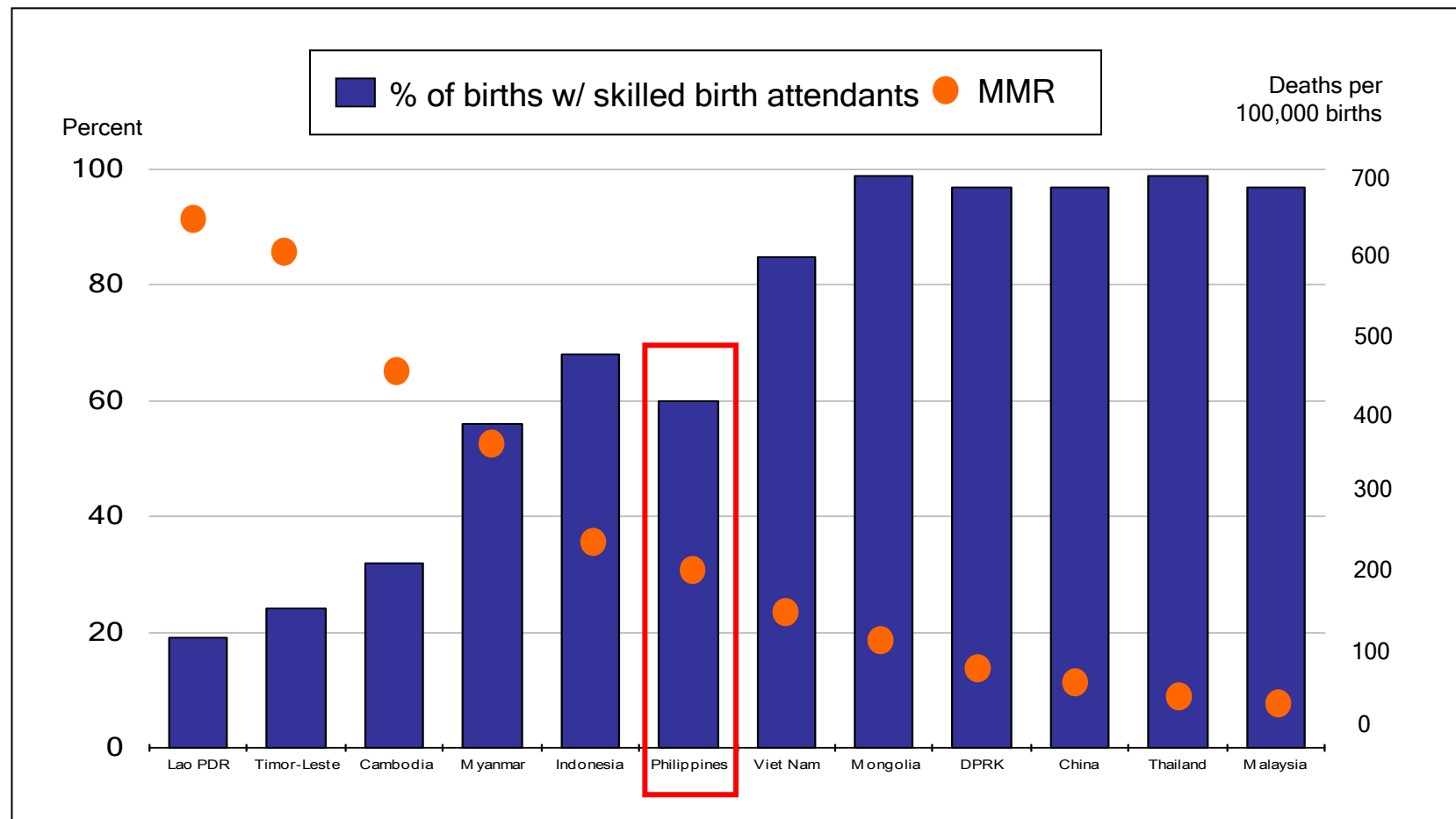
Indicators	Wealth index quintiles					National average
	Poor			Non-poor		
	Lowest	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Highest	
IMR per 1000 live births	42.0	32.0	26.0	22.0	19.0	30.0
Under-5 mortality per 1000 live births	66.0	47.0	32.0	26.0	21.0	42.0
TFR	5.9	4.6	3.5	2.8	2.0	3.5
Age 15-19 specific fertility rate	108.0			30.0		53.0
% of women 15-24 who have begun childbearing	46.0	38.0	29.1	20.4	12.5	26.4
CPR (all Methods)	47.3			52.4		50.6
CPR (Modern methods)	32.4			37.7		35.9
Unmet need for family planning	26.7	19.6	15	13.4	12.3	17.3
For spacing	10.9	8.6	7.7	6.5	6.1	7.9
For Limiting	15.8	11	7.3	6.9	6.2	9.4
% with antenatal care coverage	88.6	94.1	94.9	97.7	97.5	94.1
% of deliveries by C-section	1.7	3.4	6.8	10.8	20.3	7.3
% of deliveries by skilled health professional	25.1	51.4	72.4	84.4	92.4	59.8

Maternal mortality ratio: 1990-2006

Deaths per 100,000 live births



MMR and % of births with skilled birth attendants: S. E. Asian countries

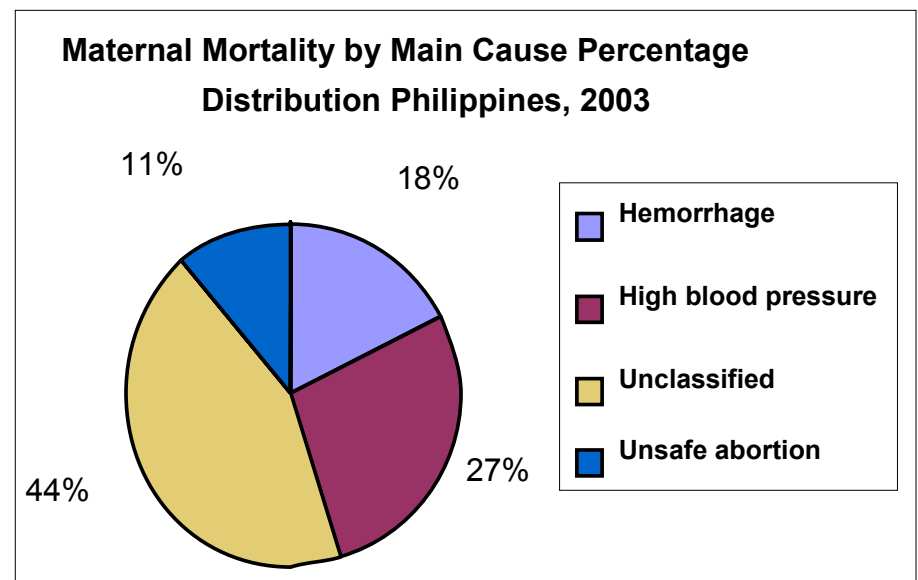


Maternal health

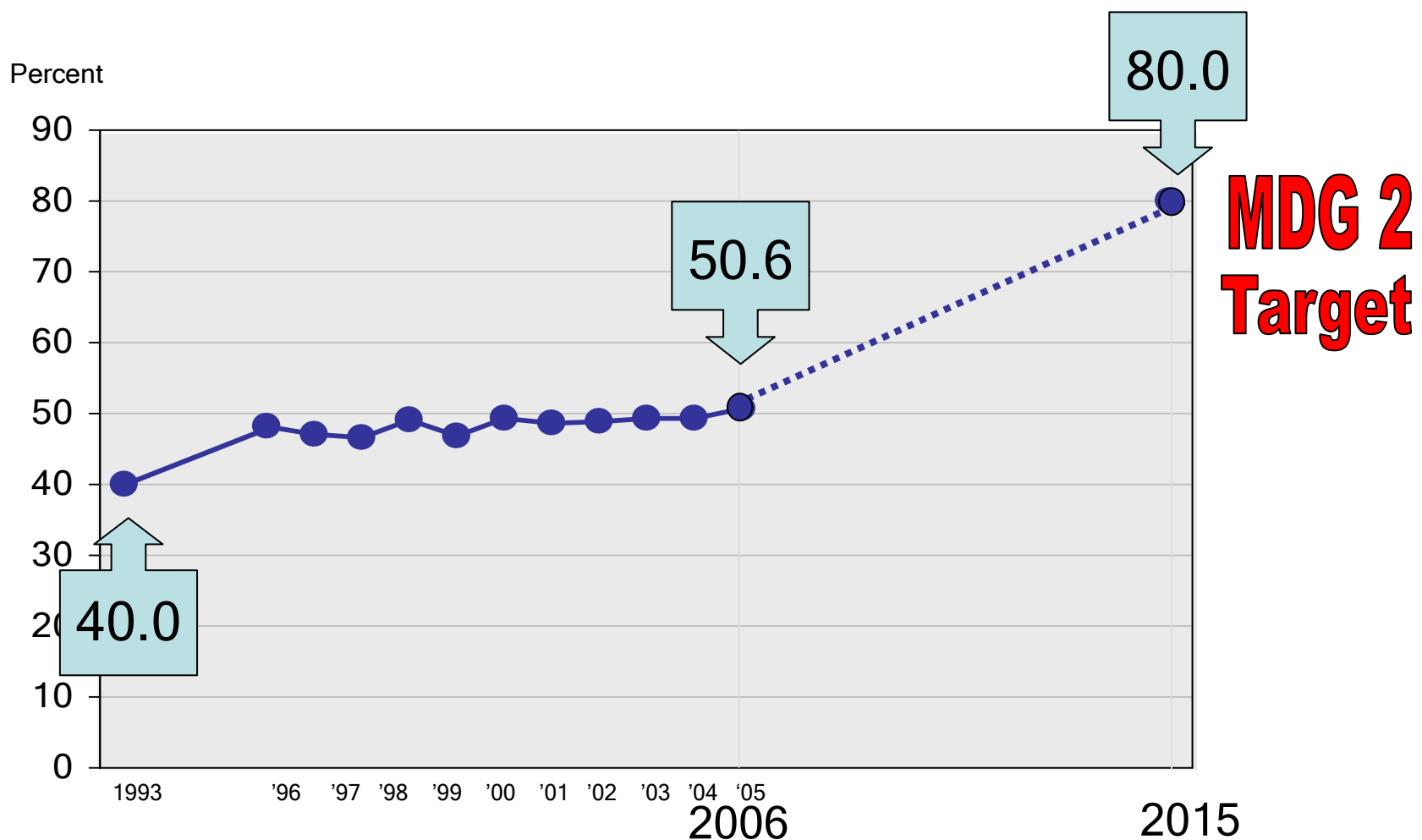
- Only 59.5% pregnant women had at least four antenatal care visits
- Only 62.3% of births were delivered by skilled health professionals
- 56.5% of women still deliver at home

Maternal health

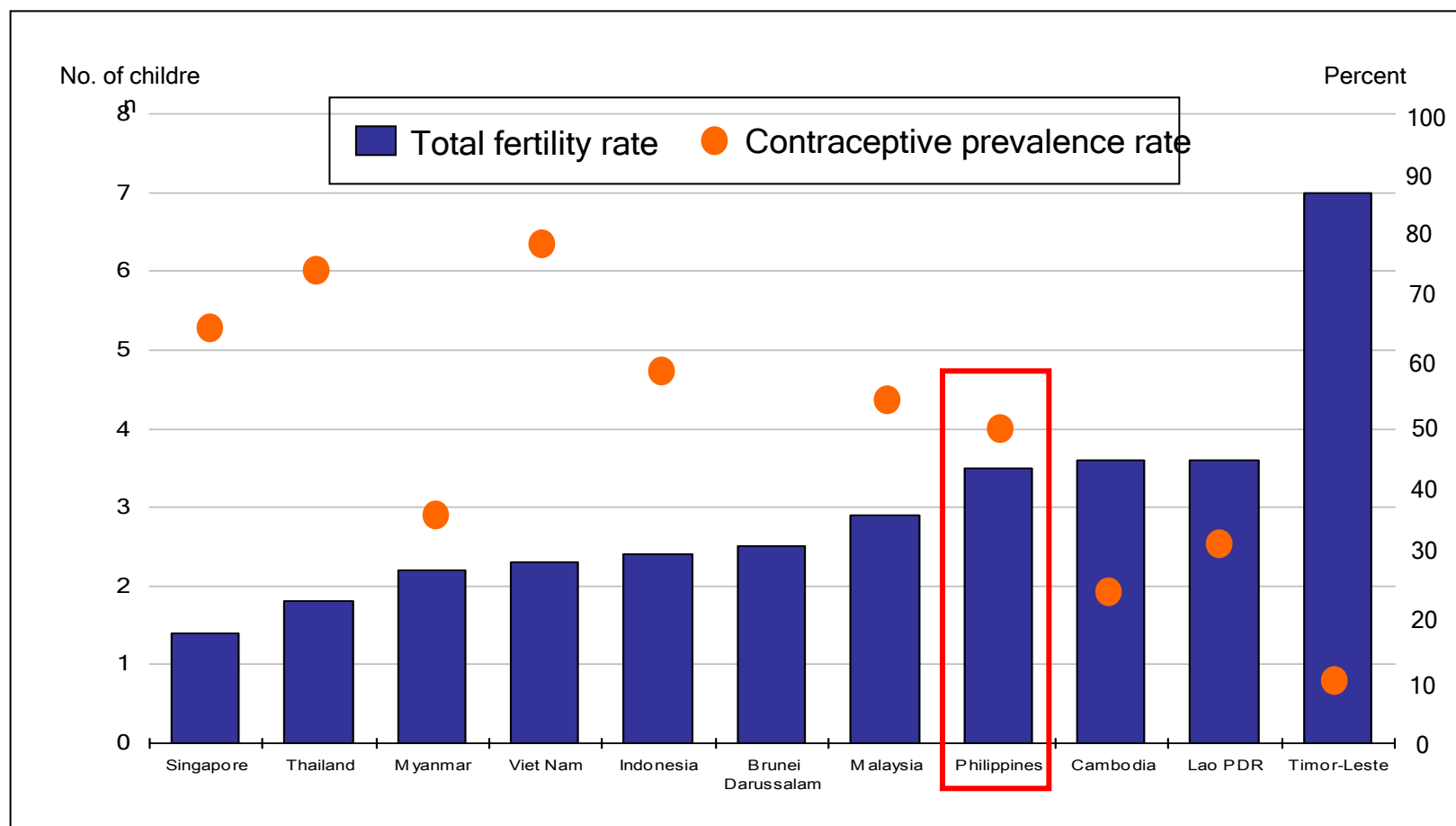
- 4,600 Filipina women die per year of pregnancy-related causes
- 11 mothers die every day
- Over 100,000 suffer from pregnancy-related disabilities



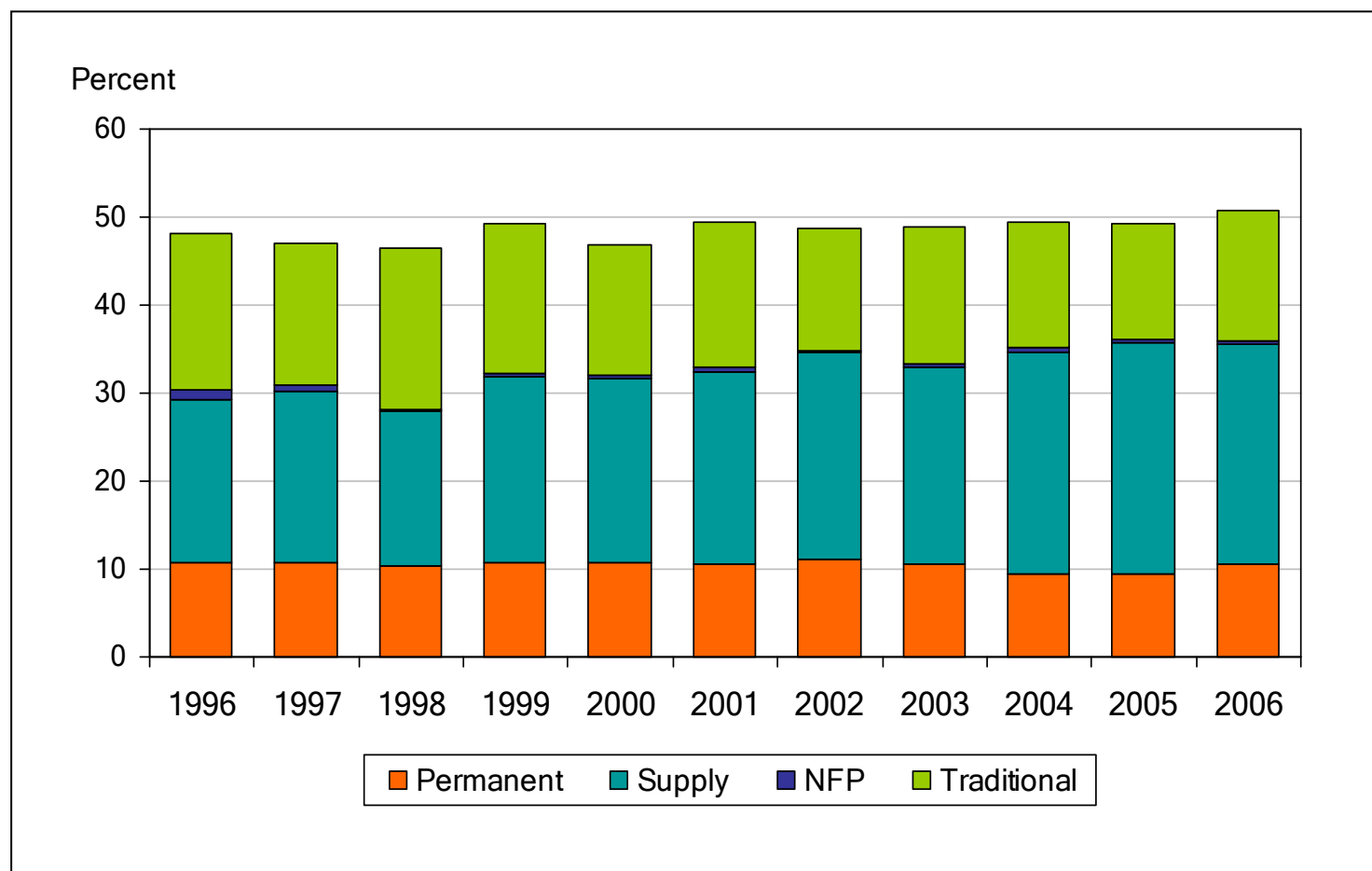
Contraceptive prevalence rate: 1993-2006



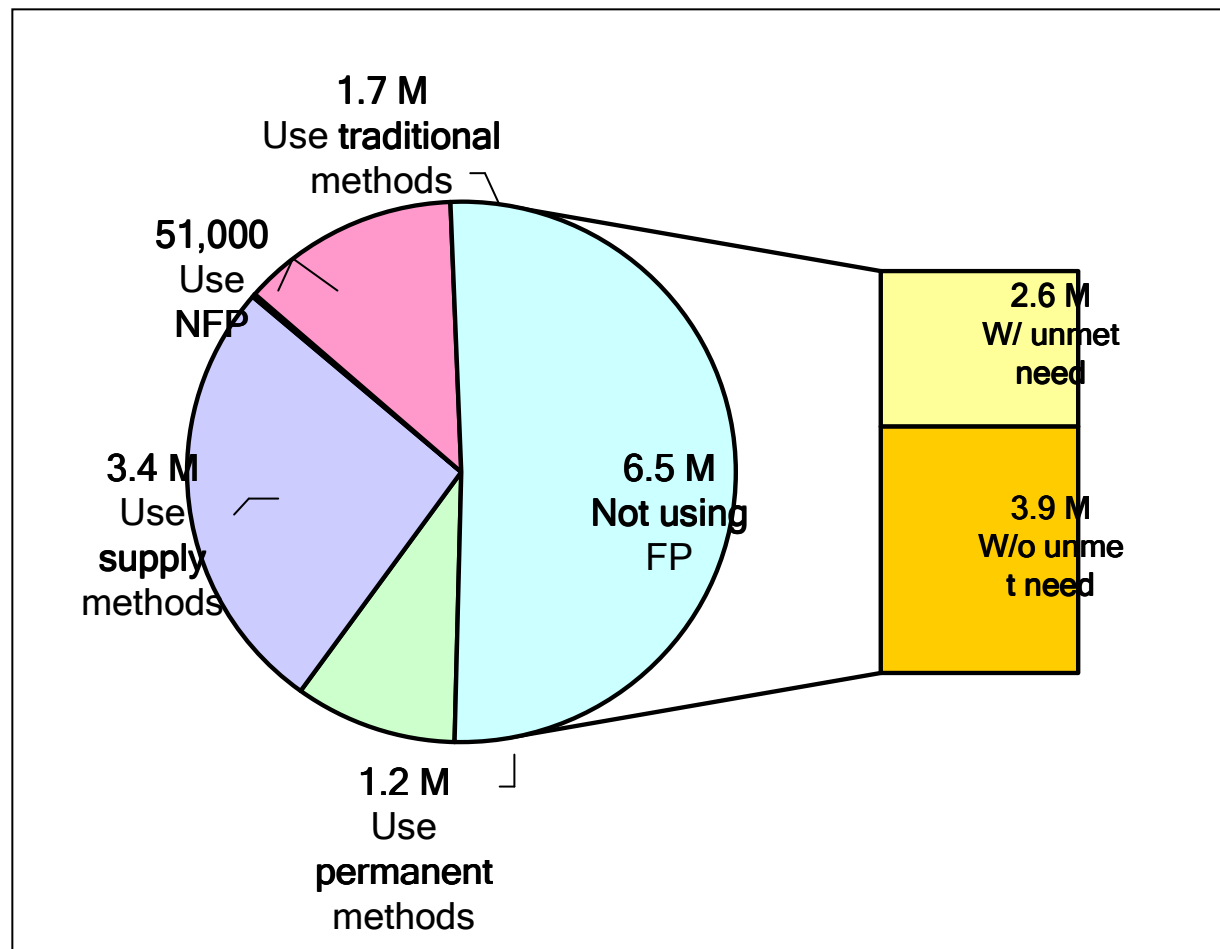
Fertility and contraceptive use: S.E. Asian countries



Contraceptive method mix: 1996-2006



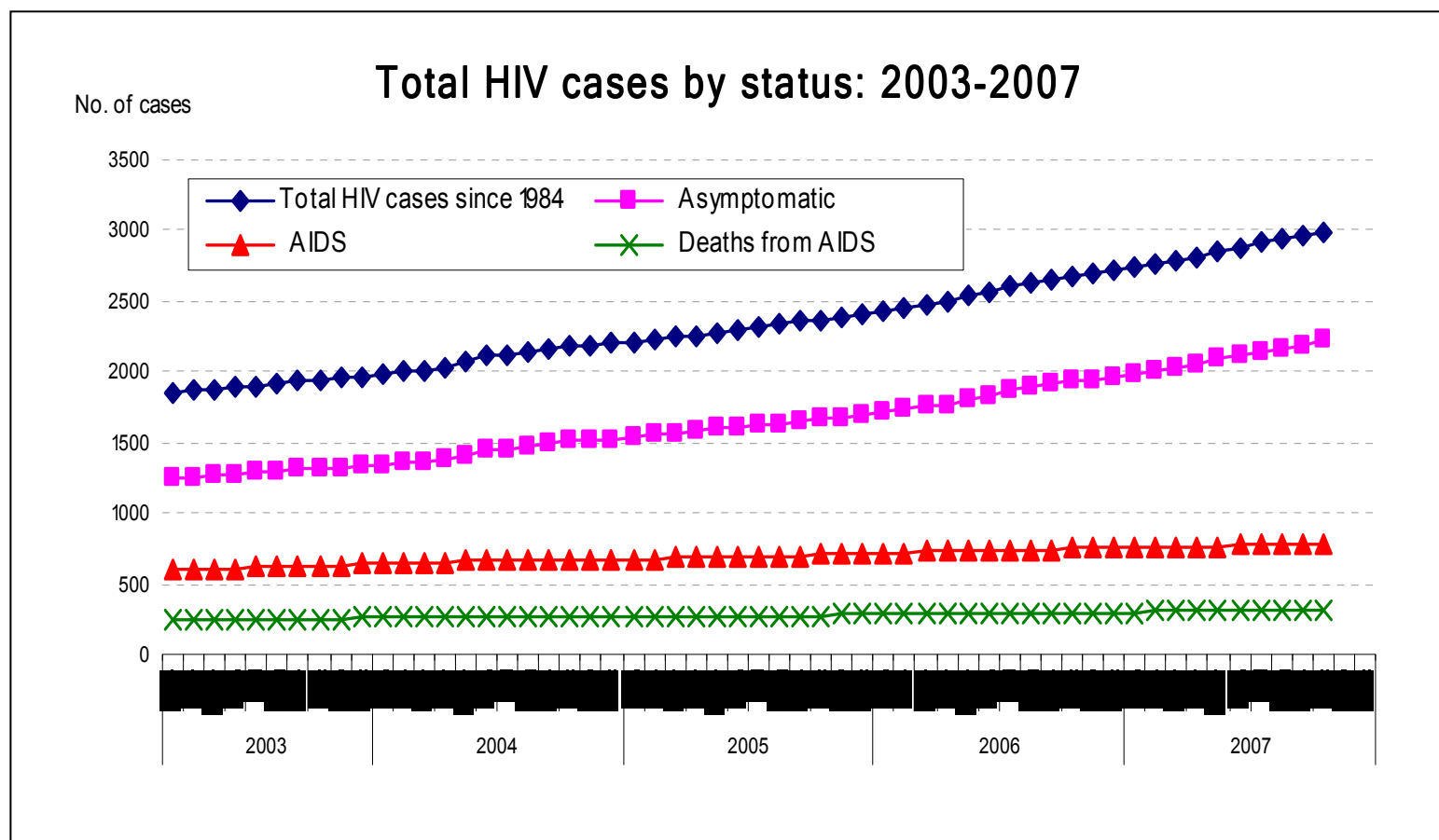
Of the estimated 12.86 million CMW in 2005,



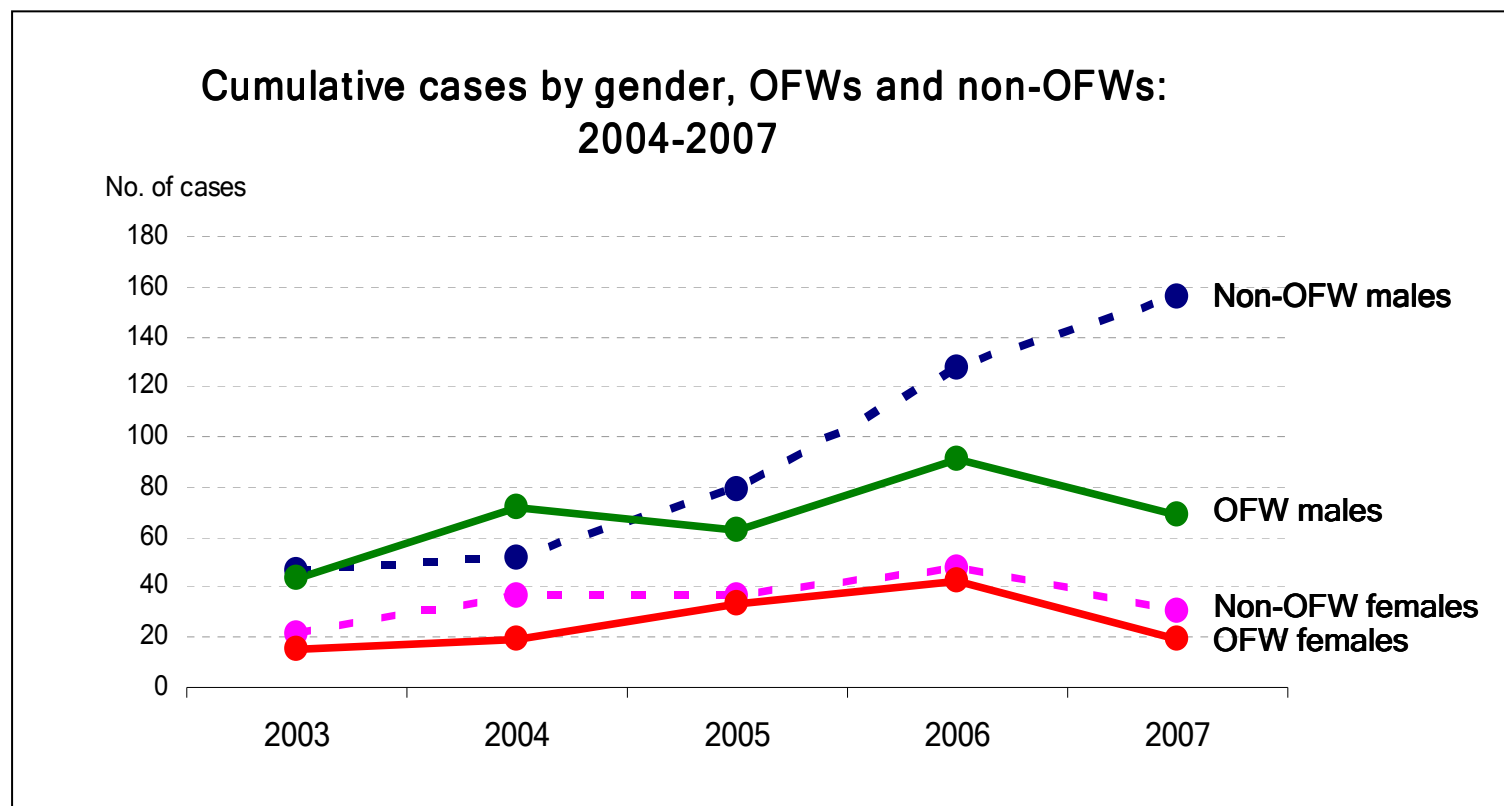
Abortion

- 1.43 M pregnancies each year are unintended with 473,000 ending in abortions
 - 79,000 women per year are hospitalized due to abortion complications
 - 800 women die from unsafe abortion
- Profile of women who have undergone abortion:
 - 91% are married/living in
 - 57% have at least 3 children
 - 68% are poor
 - 71% with at least a high school education

HIV-AIDS



HIV-AIDS



- HIV cases are overwhelmingly male - for both OFW and non-OFW
- The sex ratio is about 3:1 for OFW and 5:1 for non-OFW

HIV-AIDS

- Transmission mode may be largely through male-to-male sexual contact but is misreported because of fear of stigma
- HIV is low and slow in the heterosexual population but hidden and growing among men who have sex with men
- Bridge behavior to the heterosexual population is male bisexual activity

Adolescent reproductive health

- 18.2 million youth in 2007: 1/5 of national population
- **Average age at sexual debut:**
 - **18.2 for males and 18.9 for females**
- **Increasing proportion with premarital sex**
 - **From 18% in 1994 to 23% in 2002**
- 57.9% of first sex are unplanned or unwanted
- Only 21% of first sex are protected
 - **Withdrawal and condom are the most commonly used FP methods**
- Teenagers account for 17% of induced abortion cases

Men's reproductive health

- Low level of use of male modern FP methods
 - 7.3% practice withdrawal
 - 1.6% use condom
 - 0.1% underwent vasectomy (but 16% of men express willingness to undergo vasectomy once they have achieved their desired fertility)

Violence against women

- 2 M women have been subjected to gender-based violence
- Declining reported cases of VAW
 - From 9,132 cases in 2001 to 4,687 in 2007
- Common VAW cases reported
 1. Physical injuries/ Wife-battering (58.5%)
 2. Rape (14.7%)
 3. Acts of lasciviousness (9.4%)

Violence against children

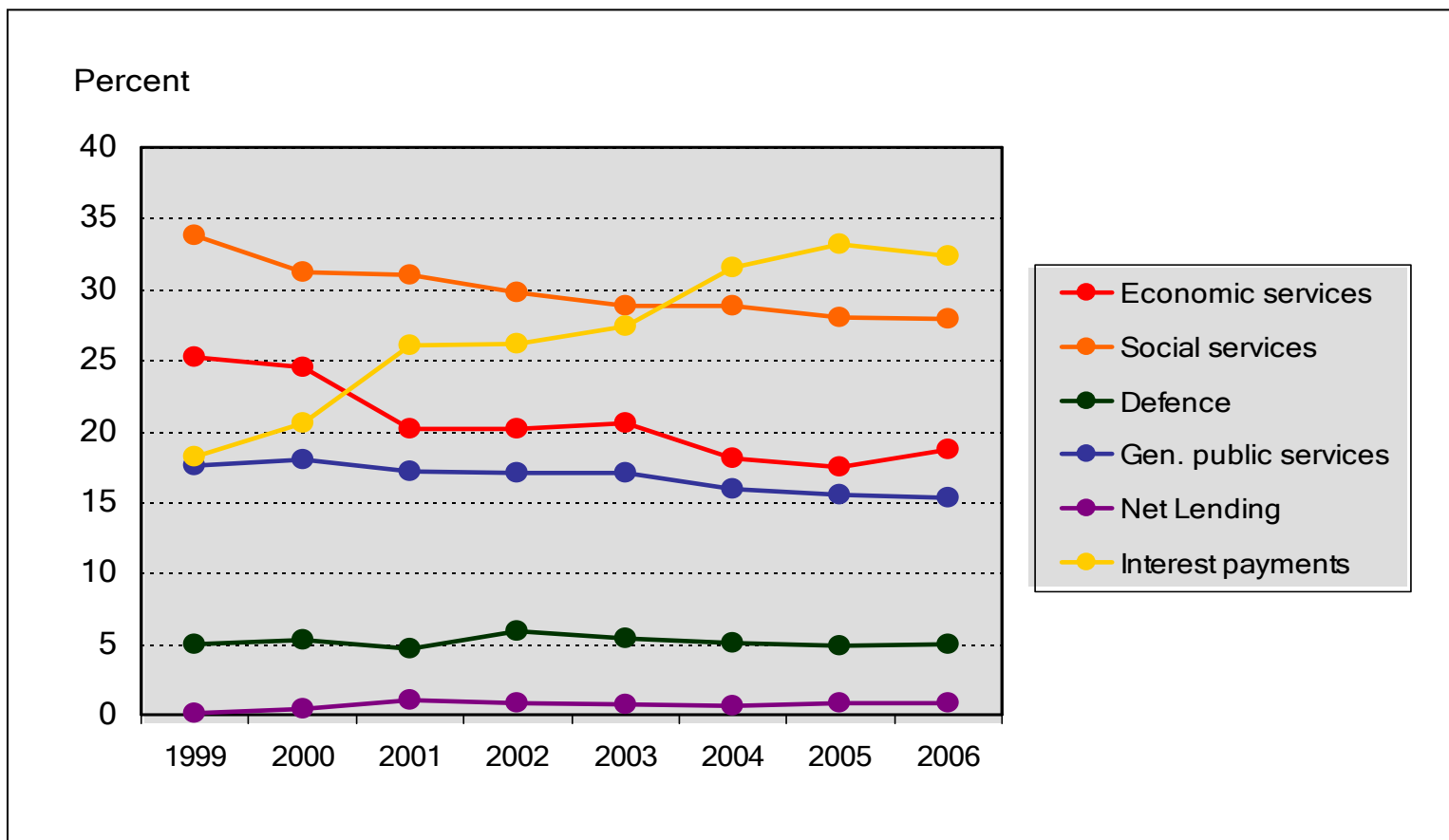
- Declining reported cases of VAC
 - From 9,197 cases in 2004 to 7,606 in 2006
- 70% of victims are girls
 - 40% of which involve sexual abuse (rape, incest or acts of lasciviousness) and sexual exploitation (child prostitution, pedophilia and pornography)
- 1.5 M streetchildren
 - 90% experienced abuse at home



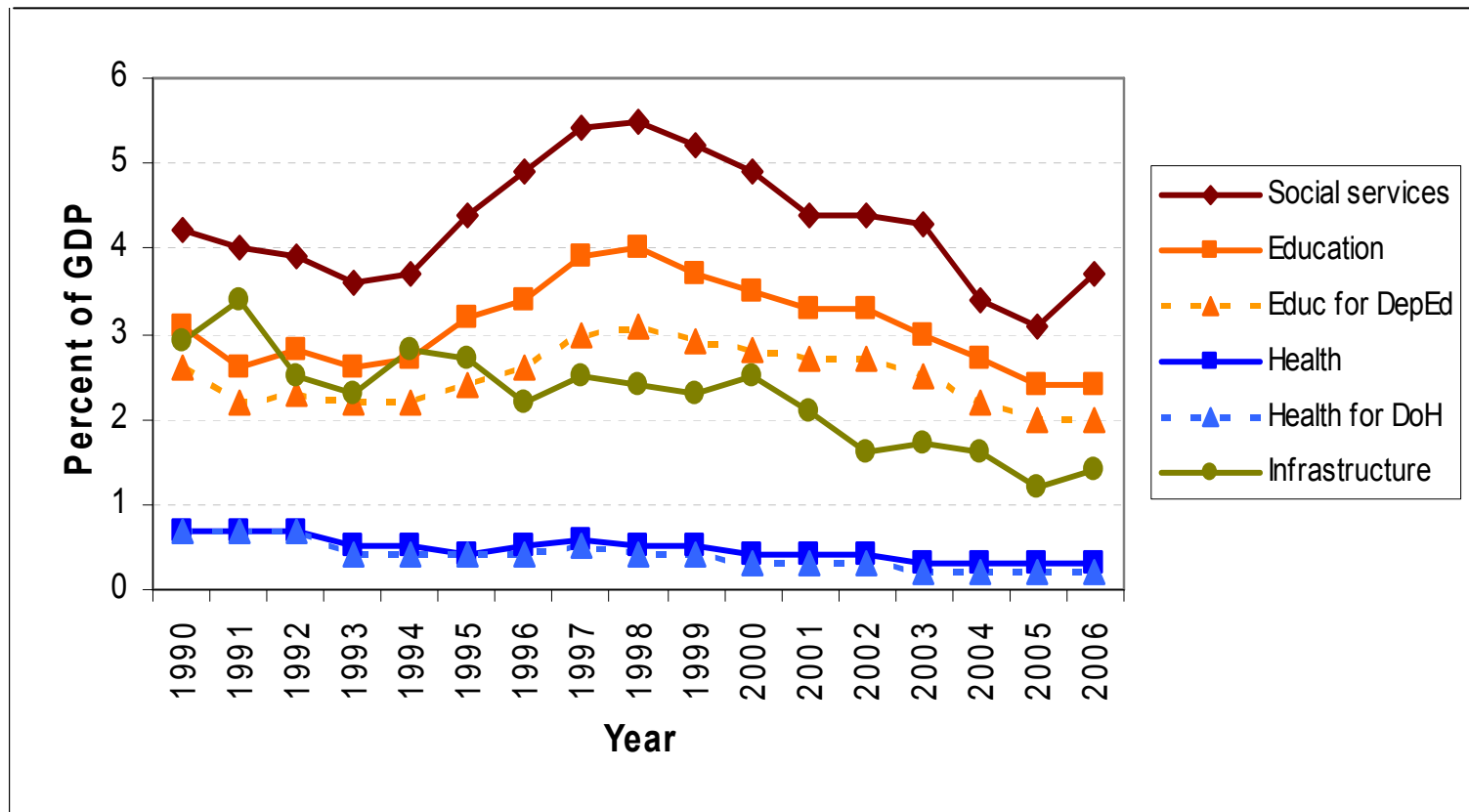
Financing the MDGs



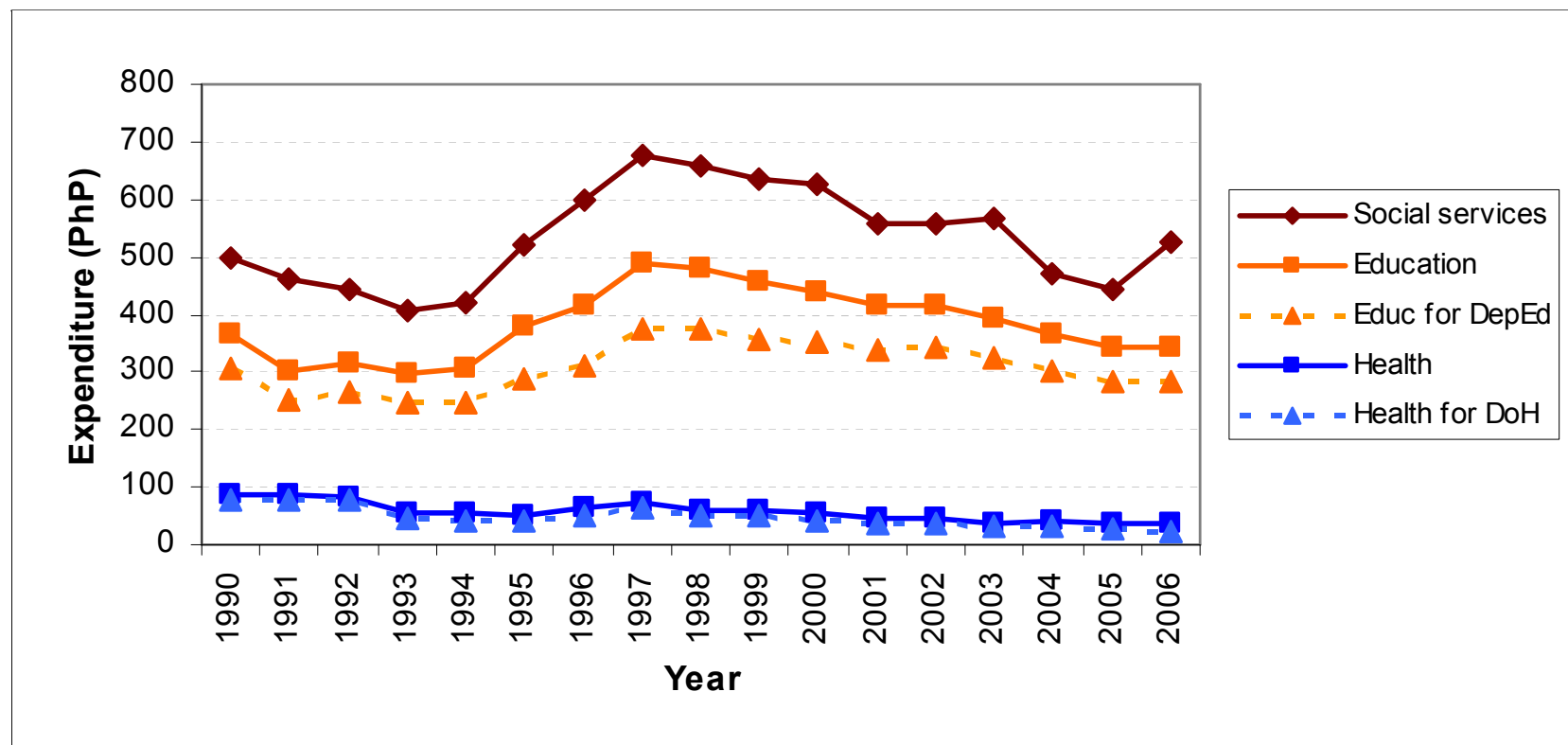
Percentage share of budget expenditure by sector: 1999-2006



Real per capita national govt. expenditure as a % of GDP: 1990-2006

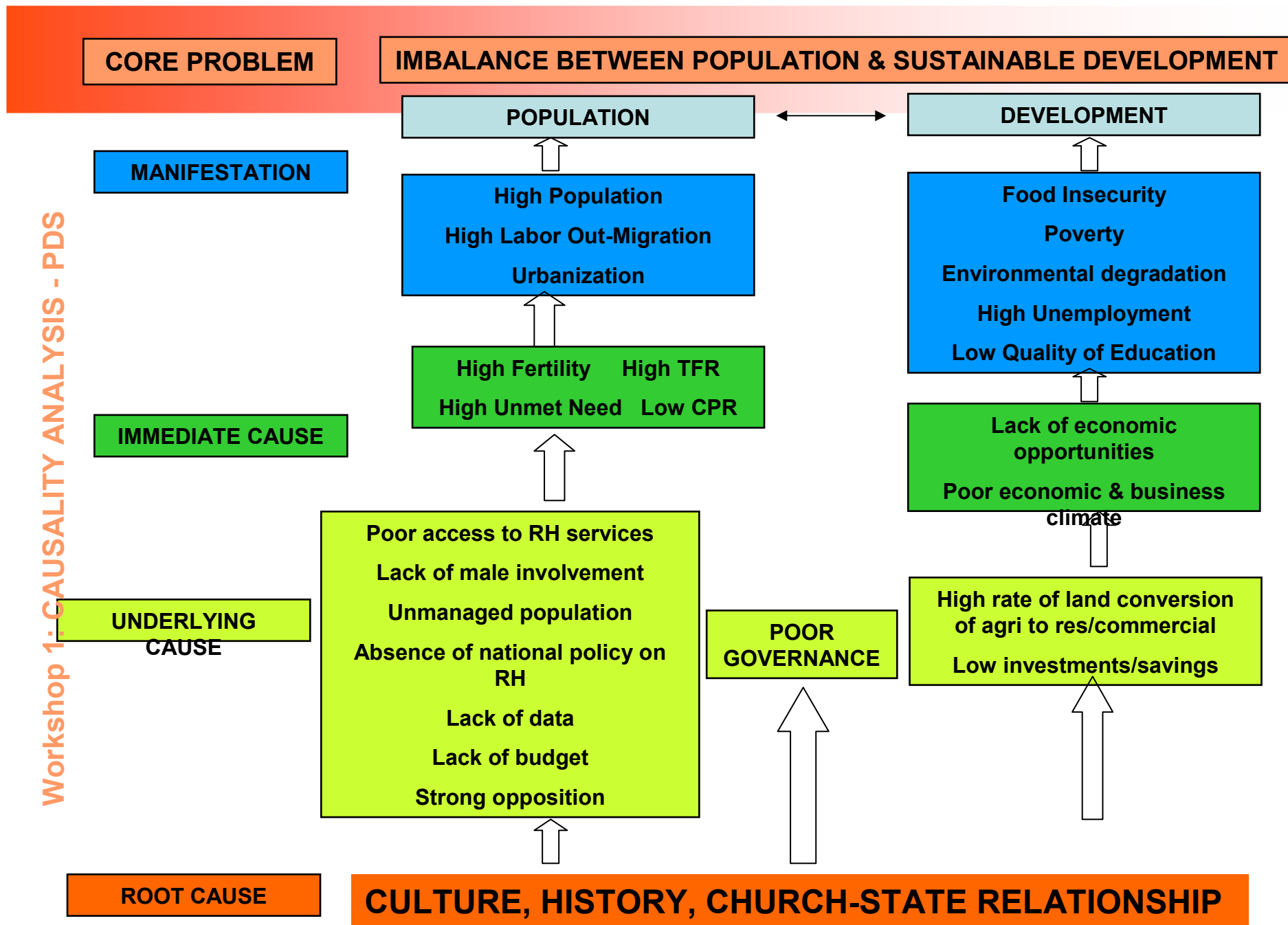


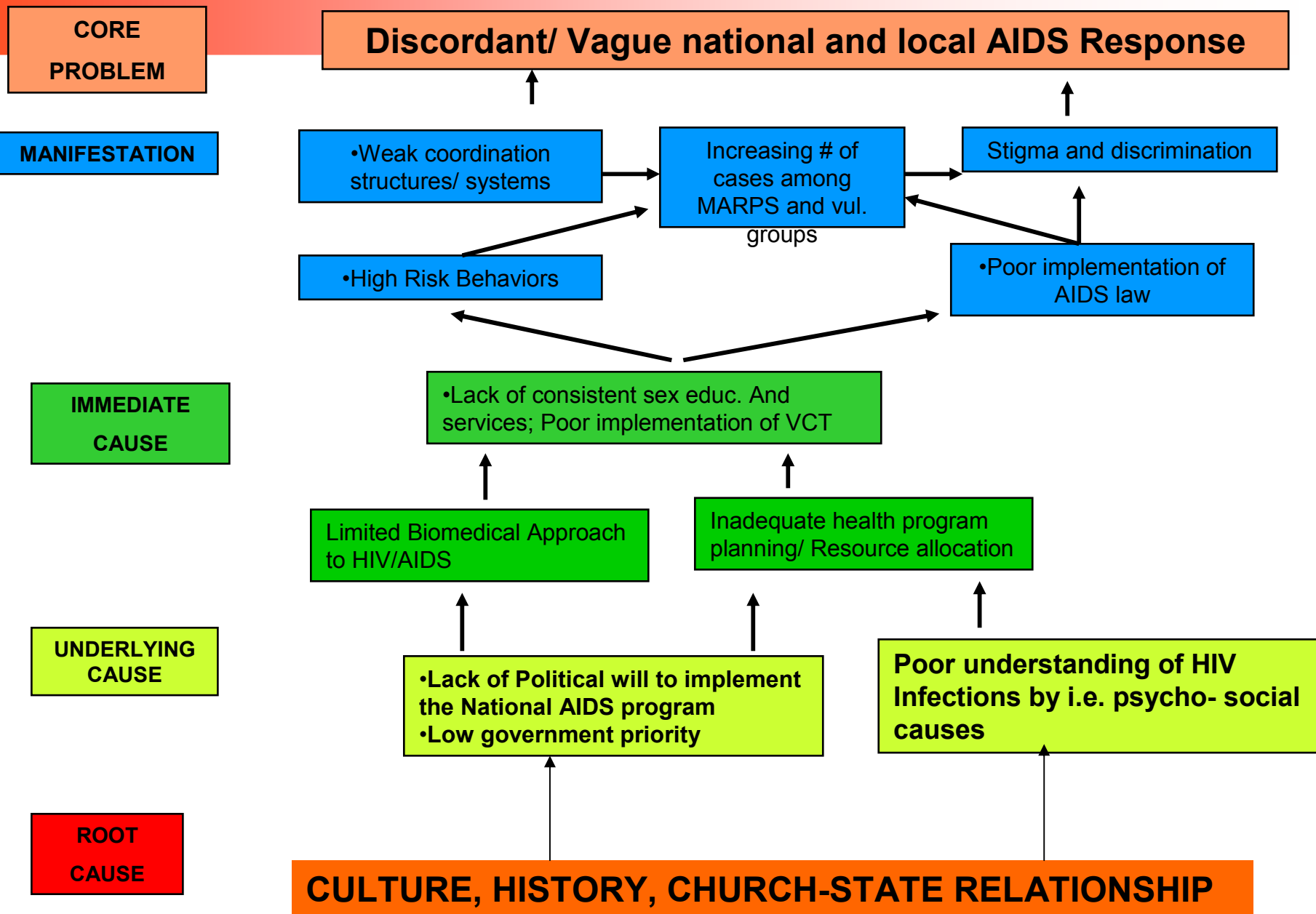
Real per capita national govt. expenditures in 1985 prices: 1990-2006

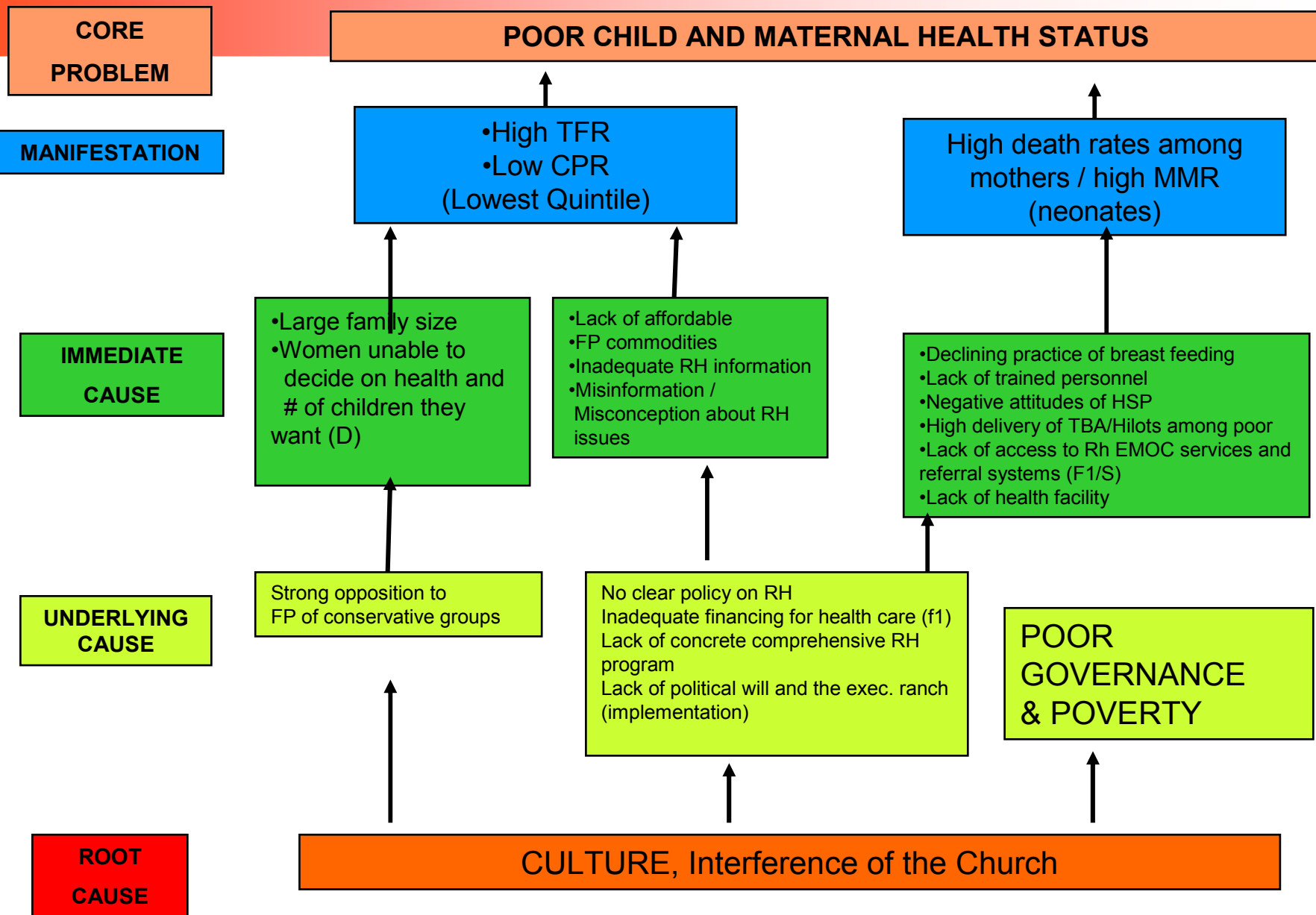


(18th July Technical Workshop with key partners)

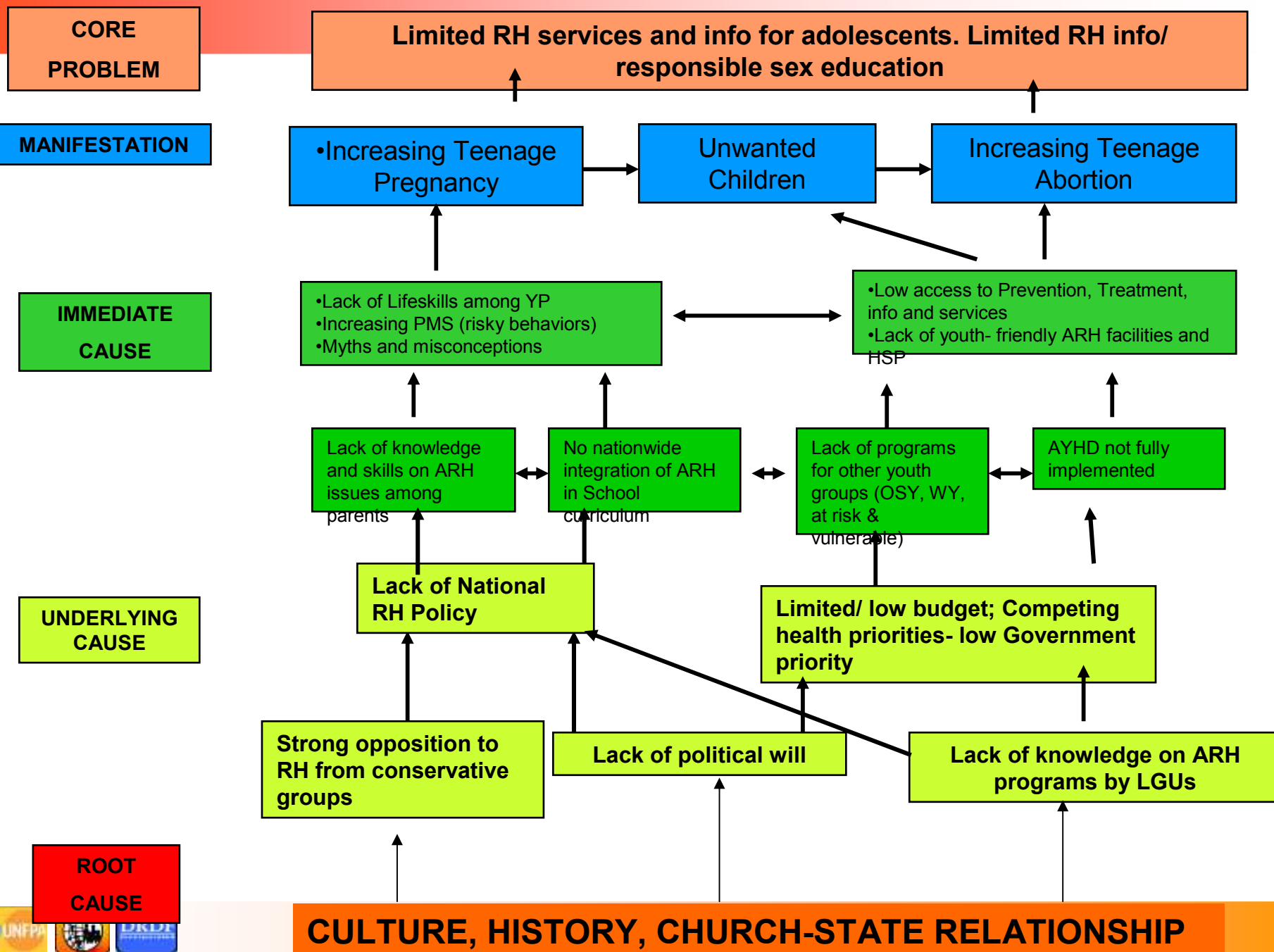
- List of Core problems
- List of Root Causes
- Causality Analysis (Problem Tree)
- Capacity Assessment

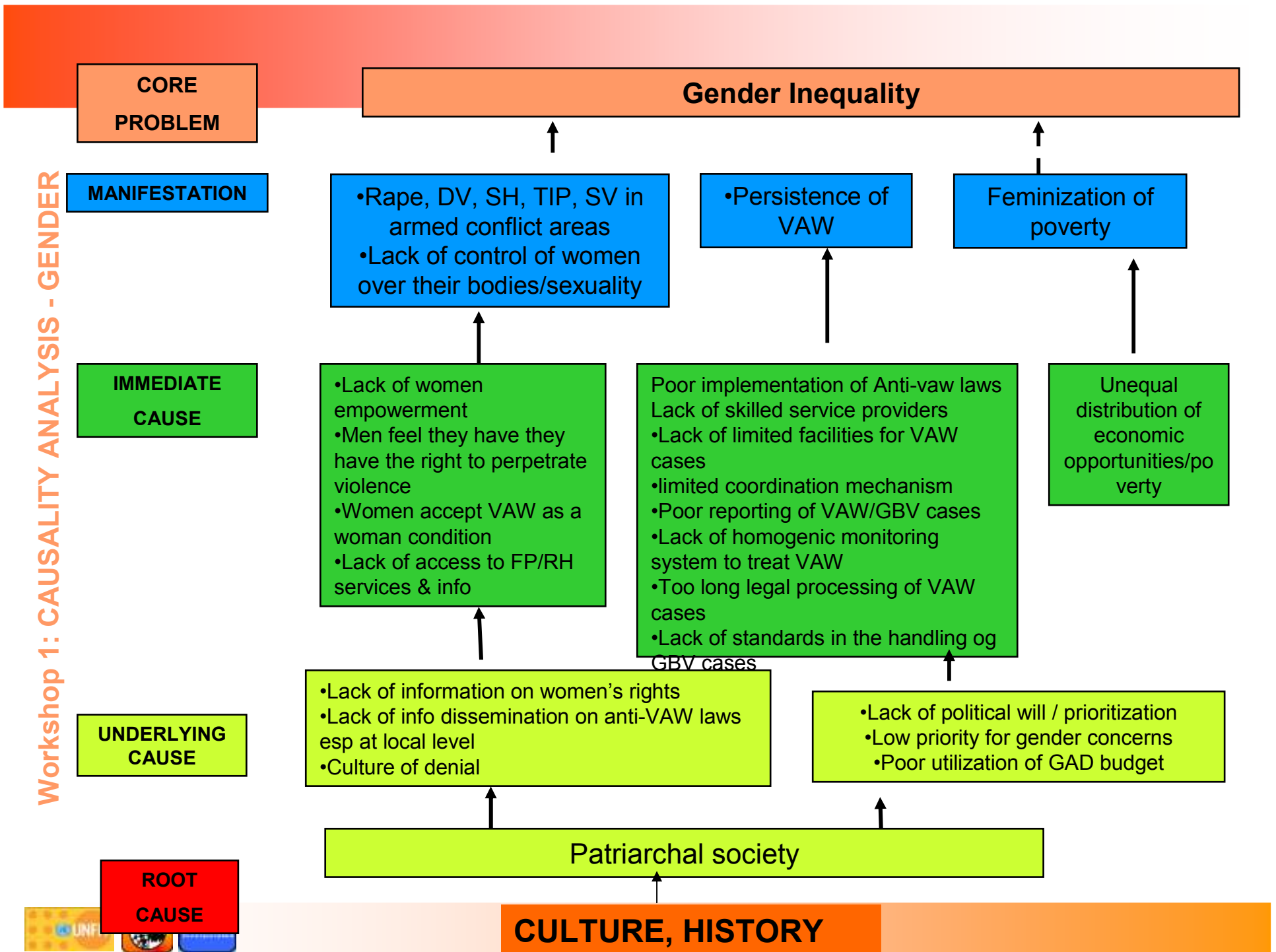






Workshop 1: CAUSALITY ANALYSIS - RH (ARH)





Core Problems

(18th July Technical Workshop with key partners)

- Imbalance between population & sustainable development
- Poor child and maternal health status
- Limited RH services and information, including adolescent RH
- Discordant/ vague national and local AIDS response
- Gender inequality

Root Causes

(18th July Technical Workshop with key partners)

- Poverty
- Poor governance
- Lack of political will
- Lack of knowledge / understanding of local authorities
- Strong opposition to RH
- Culture, religious issues
- Poor understanding of HIV Infections (psycho-social causes)
- Patriarchal society

Thank you!



Age-specific fertility rates, 1970-2001

