From Numbers to Human Lives: Optimizing the Demographic Prospects in the Philippines

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1 Presentation at the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference (7th APPC)
OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

1. Background
2. Population Trends and Issues
3. The Philippine Population and Development Plan of Action 2023-2028
4. Moving Forward
Population Trends and Issues: Demographic Opportunities
Population is growing at a slower pace but still increasing in numbers.

Population size and growth rate: 1948-2020

Sources: PSA (various population censuses)
The proportions of the working age and older persons are increasing while proportion of young population is decreasing.

Population distribution by age group and sex: 2015 and 2020

Source: PSA, 2015 POPCEN and 2020 CPH
The number of senior citizens is increasing.

- They made up 8.5 percent (9.22 million) of the household population in 2020, higher than the 7.5 percent (7.53 million) in 2015.
- There were more females (55.5%) than males (44.5%) among the senior citizens, in 2020.

Source: PSA, 2020 CPH
There are lesser proportion of young dependents (age dependency ratio)...

50  8  48  8


PSA, 2015 POPCEN and 2020 CPH
More than half of women are in their childbearing years.

52.2% (2015)
51.9% (2020)

Source: PSA, 2015 POPCEN and 2020 CPH
Fertility declined below the replacement fertility level.

Source: PSA, National Demographic and Health Surveys
Population Trends and Issues: Challenges
Fertility level and trends vary across regions.

Total fertility rate by region: 2017 and 2022

Source: PSA, 2017 and 2022 NDHS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background Characteristics</th>
<th>Total Fertility Rate (TFR)</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2022</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>No education</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
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<td>4.1</td>
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<td>JHS (G7-10)</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
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<td>SHS (G11-12)</td>
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<td>Post-secondary</td>
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<td>College</td>
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<td><strong>Wealth Quintile</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
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<td>Highest</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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Sources: PSA, 2017 and 2022 NDHS

Women with lower level of education and income have higher fertility.
School age population continues to increase.

42.78M

- School-age population (5 to 24 years old) accounted for **42.78 million (39.4%)** of the household population
- **(40.84 million, 40.6% in 2015)**

Source: PSA, 2020 CPH
The proportion of adolescents aged 15-19 who have begun childbearing declined.

Source: PSA, 2013, 2017 and 2022 NDHS
The number of live births among young adolescents (10-14) increased from 2020 to 2021.

Number of live births among adolescent girls aged 10-19 years

- 2019: 180,916
- 2020: 157,060
- 2021: 136,302

Number of live births among adolescent girls aged 10-14 years

- 2019: 2,411
- 2020: 2,113
- 2021: 2,320

Source: PSA, CRVS 2019-2020
The percentage of married women using modern contraceptives only slightly increased.

![Bar Chart]

Percentage of married women aged 15-49 who used traditional and modern contraceptives: 1993-2022

Source: PSA, various NDHS
More than half of the population (59M) lived in urban areas in 2020.

7,957 classified as urban barangays

2.8% annual population growth rate in urban areas

Source: PSA, 2015 POPCEN and 2020 CPH
The Philippine Population and Development Plan of Action 2023-2028

Our plan is to optimize demographic opportunities and address persistent population issues and challenges to reap demographic dividend and accelerate sustainable and inclusive development at all levels.
Optimize Demographic Opportunities and address persistent population issues and challenges to reap socioeconomic dividend

- Facilitate demographic transition
- Promote inclusive and sustainable wellbeing and development of all age groups through their life course
- Facilitate enabling socioeconomic preconditions for demographic dividend
- Facilitate more rational distribution of population
- Integrate population factors and strategies in national, regional, and local development
STRATEGIES

OPTIMIZE DEMOGRAPHIC OPPORTUNITIES AND ADDRESS PERSISTENT POPULATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES TO REAP SOCIOECONOMIC DIVIDEND AND IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE

1. PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND FAMILY PLANNING (RPFP)
2. ADVANCE ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT (AHD)
3. SUPPORT LABOR FORCE EMPOWERMENT AND ACTIVE AND HEALTHY AGEING
4. ACCELERATE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AMONG MARGINALIZED SECTORS OF THE POPULATION
5. INTEGRATE POPULATION AGENDA IN SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT
6. STRENGTHEN PEOPLE-CENTERED REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
7. FOSTER INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION ON POPDEV
8. INTENSIFY POPDEV RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT
Moving Forward

1. Mandatory establishment of Local Population and Development Offices/Structures
2. Institutionalizing Barangay Population Workers (BPWs)
3. Institutionalizing of POPDEV indicators in the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG)
4. Strengthening and updating the mandate and functions of the CPD through a POPDEV law
5. Strengthening the implementation of CSE in Basic Education
Thank you very much!
CPD
Empowering Filipino Families and Communities

Be our partner in working towards a better, resilient, and empowered Filipino families and communities!

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