

Statistical Annex

GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD
POVERTY AND DISPARITIES

The Case of the Philippines



The cover design of this report was inspired by the Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities, a multi-country initiative to leverage evidence, analysis, policy and partnerships in support of child rights. The overlapping, multi-coloured frames symbolize the national, regional and global contributions to the Global Study, which form the basis for exchanging experiences and sharing knowledge on child poverty.

The design encapsulates three central tenets of the Global Study: ownership, multidimensionality and interconnectedness.

Ownership: Although children's rights are universal, every country participating in the study has its own history, culture and sense of responsibility for its citizens. The analyses aim to stimulate discussion and provide evidence on how best to realize child rights in each country.

Multidimensionality: No single measure can fully reflect the poverty that children experience.

A multidimensional approach is therefore imperative to effectively understand and measure children's wellbeing and the various forms of poverty that they experience.

Interconnectedness: Today's world is increasingly interconnected through economic, social, technological, environmental, epidemiological, cultural and knowledge exchanges. These exchanges have important implications for child poverty – and can also help provide avenues for its reduction.



The Case of the Philippines

Statistical Annex



The Statistical Annex is a major output of the Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities Project implemented by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) with funding assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and in coordination with the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS).

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List of Acronyms

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
BOP	Balance of Payments
CALABARZON	Calamba, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon
CDI	Child Development Indices
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CPC-6	Country Programme for Children-6
DepEd	Department of Education
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOH	Department of Health
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
FIES	Family Income and Expenditures Survey
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDA	Iron Deficiency Anemia
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LGUs	Local Government Units
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIMAROPA	Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan
MICS	Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey
MWSS	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
NCR	National Capital Region
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NNS	National Nutrition Survey
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
ODA	Official Development Aid
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
PHILHEALTH	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PHU	Primary Health Units
PSS	Philippine Statistical System
RHF	Recommended Home Fluids
SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos City
SR-MICS	Sub-Regional Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAD	Vitamin A Deficiency

Foreword

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) articulate the global commitment to collectively pursue development priorities for the advancement of humankind. Although the goals are meant for everyone, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) declares that they are primarily about children, with six of the eight goals relating directly to children. Because children are most vulnerable, meeting their needs and helping them achieve their full potential is promoting human development and investing in the progress of mankind.

Unfortunately, while there may be some significant progress made in many areas of the MDGs, the UNICEF reports that millions of women and children are still left behind. In the Philippines alone, data at the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) show that 12.8 million women and 14.4 million children are living in abject poverty and deprivation. A study by the De La Salle University Social Development Research Center notes that close to 45,000 Filipino children have grown accustomed to living in the streets under deplorable conditions and with barely enough to meet their needs. It is very likely that they will pass on the same kind of deprivation to their own children. This situation, which is also happening in some other countries, even in those with improved economic condition, therefore casts serious doubt on whether the global commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger can be actually met and honored.

The deadline for the attainment of the MDGs is fast approaching. As such, countries that have embarked on this international commitment are all the more reminded that efforts have to be stepped up, and drastic and sustained actions must be taken to change and reverse the plight of children. It is in this view that UNICEF has taken a more aggressive stance on "leveraging evidence, analysis, policy, and partnerships" to push the agenda further and deliver results for children. As part of this commitment, in 2008, UNICEF-Philippines collaborated with and sought the help of government institutions, in particular, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) and the NSCB, to undertake the 'Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities—the Case of the Philippines.'

This report is the product of that collaborative undertaking. Using the UNICEF Policy Template for this global research initiative spanning 46 countries, Volume I of the report gives a detailed accounting of child poverty and disparity across regions, and closely examines public and private, national and local initiatives to reduce child poverty under the five areas of child and equity outcomes (i.e., household income, nutrition, health, child protection, and education).

Volume I is divided into four sections. Section I consists of the contextual factors, the macroeconomic strategy and fiscal situation for pursuing the MDG targets as they relate to child poverty and disparities. Section II is a detailed profiling of child poverty, its trends and severity in various dimensions such as income, shelter, water, and other basic amenities. Section III provides the policy snapshot in terms of the key policy objectives of the national laws and policies for the welfare of children, including information on the leading/implementing agency or partner. Special focus is given to the five pillars of child well-being, namely, child nutrition, health, child-specific protection, education, and social protection. Information on public expenditures on programs and services is also provided in order to determine the overall public effort in each

of the five areas of child outcomes. Section IV includes the inventory of national programs and partnerships that support the implementation of policies discussed in the preceding sections. Using the rights-based approach, the final chapter lists down possible strategies for action and defines the roles of 'duty-bearers' in the child development process.

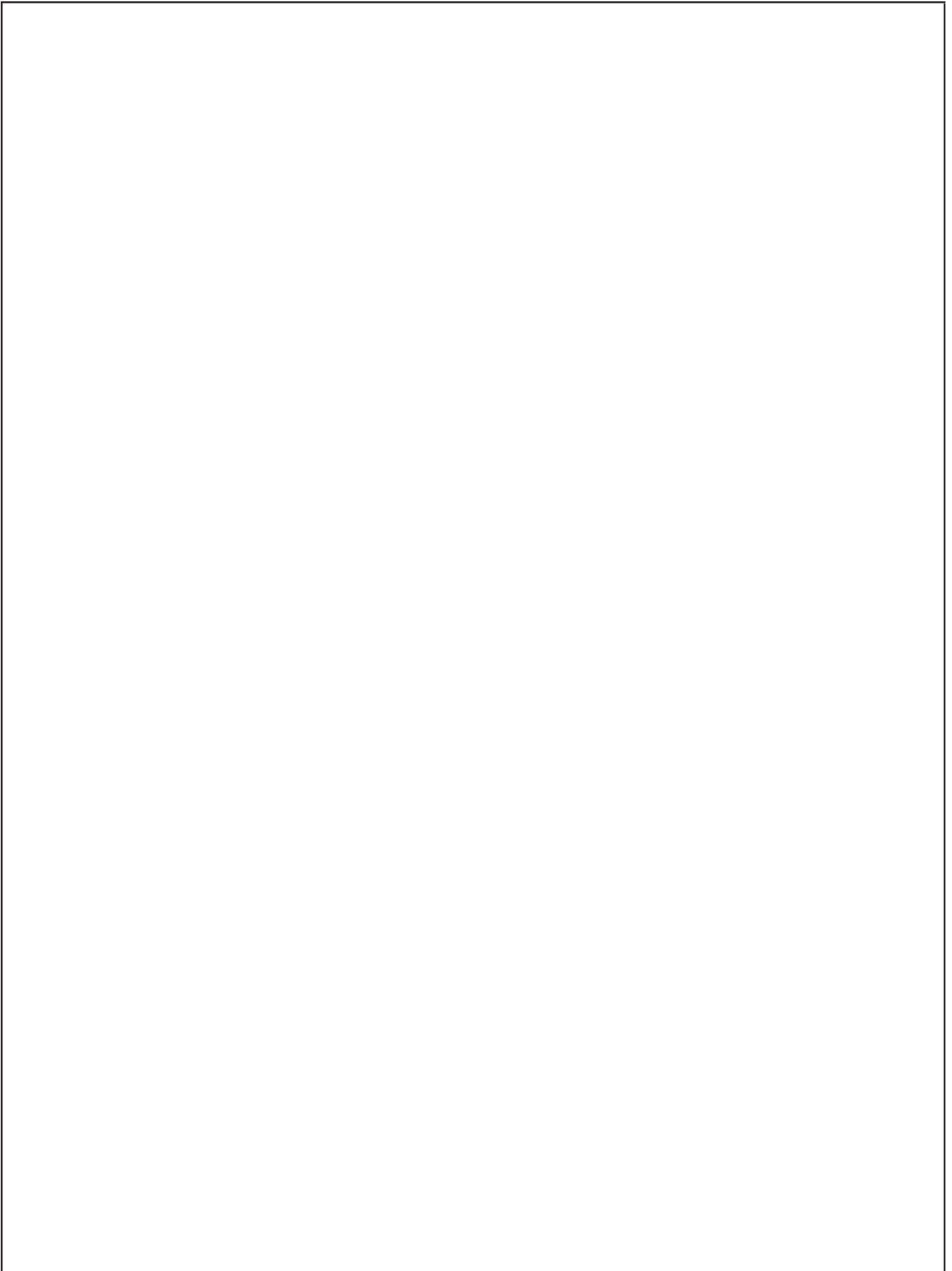
Volume II or the Statistical Annex of the report is a statistical handbook representing a comprehensive compilation of relevant child poverty indicators generated from various official data sources and nationally conducted surveys. It is divided into three parts. Part One provides a general profile of children based on the population structure, socioeconomic profile of families with children, and the MDGs. It also provides information on our economy at the national and subnational levels, income inequality, and public revenues and expenditures. Part Two, on the other hand, features indicators on income poverty, deprivation among children and their correlates, and child mortality. Finally, Part Three highlights statistics on the five pillars of child well-being as identified by UNICEF, namely, nutrition; health; child protection; education; and social protection. This is the first official compilation of child poverty statistics and multidimensional information on children. The NSCB recognizes the value of generating statistics on children and is currently exploring the possibility of generating them on a regular basis.

Both volumes may touch on the same topics and may overlap on some areas, but as the report will later show, each volume builds on one another, creating a seamless tapestry of child poverty narrative and events that will be greatly appreciated by readers from all fields. Nonetheless, readers are cautioned to be mindful of the differences in definitions of subjects, data sources, and periods covered.

As UNICEF would have it, taken together, the two volumes can be viewed as critical and powerful policy advocacy tools that identify the most vulnerable population and provide concrete recommendations on how legislation, policies, and programs could best support child rights and aspirations.

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Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which affirmed commitments of member countries of the United Nations toward reducing poverty and the worst forms of human deprivation, embodies specific targets and milestones for the development of children such as: halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day (Goal 1); achieve universal primary education (Goal 2); reduce child mortality (Goal 4); and improve maternal health (Goal 5). In line with this, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has enhanced its organizational commitment by undertaking the Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities which is carried out in 46 countries, including the Philippines, and seven regions in 2007–2008.

One of the objectives of this evidence-based global study is to focus on how poverty and disparities impact children to support efforts that protect children from risk, adversity, and disadvantage. It proposes to look at gaps and opportunities in national poverty reduction strategies, including the demographic and economic context, employment, public and private social expenditures, fiscal space, and foreign aid. Further, on 10 January 2007, the UN General Assembly defined children living in poverty as those "deprived of nutrition, water and sanitation facilities, access to basic health care services, shelter, education, participation, and protection, and that while a severe lack of goods and services hurts every human being, it is most threatening and harmful to children, leaving them unable to enjoy their rights, to reach their full potential, and to participate as full members of the society."

In the Philippines, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), per Executive Order No. 352 issued in 1996 "Designation of Statistical Activities that will Generate Critical Data for Decisionmaking of the Government and the Private Sector," is mandated with the generation/release of official provincial poverty statistics of the country. Food and poverty thresholds are made available annually, while subsistence and poverty incidence, magnitude of the poor and the subsistence poor, and income gap, poverty gap, and severity of poverty are released every three years, since they depend on information from the triennial Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES) of the National Statistics Office (NSO).

In line with its efforts to respond to the need/demand for a more disaggregated level of poverty statistics, the NSCB—for the first time—in 2007, released official poverty statistics for the basic sectors, including children. In 2008, with strong support from the UNICEF, the NSCB participated in the "International Conference on Rethinking Poverty: Making Policies that Work for Children and the Social Policy Workshop on Global Child Poverty." In connection with its participation in this forum, the NSCB generated lower-level (i.e., provincial level) poverty statistics of children as well as the socioeconomic characteristics of poor children.

As children are our nation's future, the importance of statistics on children including other nonincome indicators on children in poverty cannot be overemphasized. In fact, the latest data on Philippine education indicate a definitive deterioration in the

quality of human capital in the country. In addition, all three indicators on children of MDG Goal 2 (i.e., net enrolment ratio in primary education, proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 6, and primary completion rate) show low probabilities of achieving their target by 2015.

In this regard, the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), through the NSCB, deemed it absolutely necessary to respond to these concerns through the compilation of multidimensional information on children in poverty (e.g., indicators on health, education, labor and unemployment, among others), which can be used to arrive at effective and relevant decisions, policies, and programs. The Global Study's Statistical Template was used by the NSCB as the main reference, while allowing for some flexibility to incorporate Philippine-specific development agenda.

The statistical templates were completed based on existing data sources such as the following: a) the National Accounts of the Philippines; b) Official Poverty Statistics; c) Family Income and Expenditures

Survey (FIES); d) Labor Force Survey (LFS); e) National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); f) National Nutrition Survey (NNS); g) Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS); and h) administrative data from the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

The statistical templates are divided into three main parts. Part One consists of 14 tables grouped into three subsections: 1) Children, poverty, and disparities; 2) Political, economic, and institutional context; and 3) Resource allocation as evidence of commitment to child results. Part Two contains 13 tables clustered into two subsections, namely: 1) Income poverty and deprivations affecting children; and 2) Child survival and equity. The last part, Part Three, consists of 12 statistical tables distributed into five subsections: 1) Nutrition; 2) Health; 3) Child protection; 4) Education; and 5) Social protection. These statistical templates were then completed using existing data available from the Philippine Statistical System (PSS). Highlights of these statistical tables are presented in the succeeding sections.

Children and Development

The Philippines remains an expanding and young nation, with majority of the population living in large households with a significant proportion consisting of children. Coupled with this sociodemographic profile, the level of economic development of the country, as reflected by per capita gross domestic product (GDP), employment rates, and family income, resulted in significant incidence and prevalence of poverty.

The education of the household head, availability of gainful employment, and family vulnerability, in general, have also shown considerable relation to the incidence of poverty among families. Children of poor households suffer more from deprivation in basic needs, including water and sanitation; nutrition and health; and education and information. Between sexes, it is the male child who is more disadvantaged vis-à-vis the female child in terms of health, education, and welfare factors.

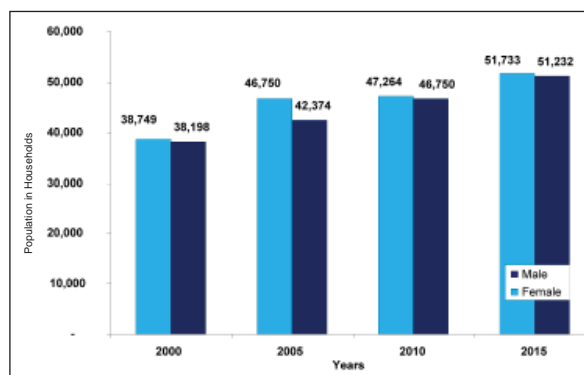
This Part provides a general view on the demographic, political, and economic conditions of the Philippines that may affect the poverty disparities and deprivation among children. It consists of 14 tables, which is subdivided into three subsections, namely: a) children, poverty, and disparities; b) the political, economic, and institutional context; and c) resource allocation as evidence to commitment to child results.

1.1 Children, poverty, and disparities

1.1.1 The population pyramid

The Philippine population is projected to reach 103 million by 2015 with 51.7 million and 51.2 million accounting for the male and female population, respectively (Figure 1.1.a). The total female annual population growth rate is projected to decrease from 2.10 percent in 2000–2005 to 1.99 percent in 2005–2010 and to 1.85 in 2010–2015 (Table 1.1.1). The same trend is expected from the male annual population growth rate as it is projected to decrease from 2.05 for 2000–2005, 1.96 in 2005–2010, and 1.82 in 2010–2015 (Table 1.1.1).

Figure 1.1.a 2000 Census-based population projections Philippines, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015



Source: 2000 Census-based Population Projections, National Statistics Office (NSO)

Table 1.1.1 The population pyramid in 2005 and change over 2000 and 2015

Age Group	Population (1,000s)								Annual Population Growth Rate					
	2000a/		2005		2010		2015		2000–2005		2005–2010		2010–2015	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	38,198	38,749	42,374	42,887	46,750	47,264	51,232	51,733	2.10	2.05	1.99	1.96	1.85	1.82
0–4	4,829	5,074	5,101	5,322	5,365	5,619	5,558	5,829	1.10	0.96	1.02	1.09	0.71	0.73
5–9	4,729	4,954	4,804	5,027	5,081	5,289	5,356	5,595	0.31	0.29	1.13	1.02	1.06	1.13
10–14	4,416	4,544	4,718	4,930	4,795	5,006	5,074	5,270	1.33	1.64	0.32	0.31	1.14	1.03
15–19	3,996	4,015	4,401	4,515	4,702	4,901	4,779	4,979	1.95	2.37	1.33	1.65	0.33	0.32
20–24	3,570	3,545	3,973	3,979	4,379	4,479	4,680	4,865	2.16	2.34	1.96	2.40	1.34	1.67
25–49	11,896	12,235	13,683	13,847	15,503	15,543	17,414	17,421	2.84	2.50	2.53	2.31	2.35	2.31
50–69	3,740	3,604	4,522	4,386	5,495	5,355	6,690	6,512	3.87	4.01	3.98	4.07	4.01	3.99
70+	1,022	778	1,173	882	1,428	1,072	1,681	1,263	2.79	2.55	4.03	3.96	3.30	3.34

Note: a/ Adjusted 2000 Population

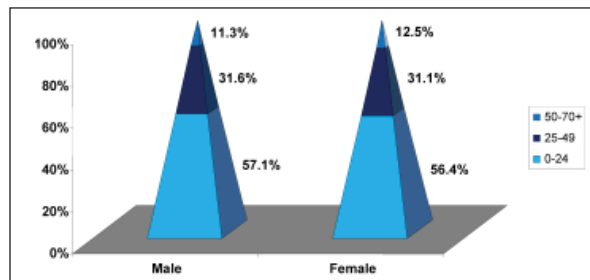
Source of data: 2000 Census-Based Population Projections, NSO

The country's population is considered to be a relatively young population with approximately half of its total aged below 25 years old, both for males and females. It can be noted, however, that the share of the population below 25 years old to total population for both sexes is projected to decline from 2000 to 2015 (Figure 1.1.1b and Figure 1.1.1c). This may be attributable to the increasing life expectancy and a

slowing of fertility rates due to probable progress in population management efforts.

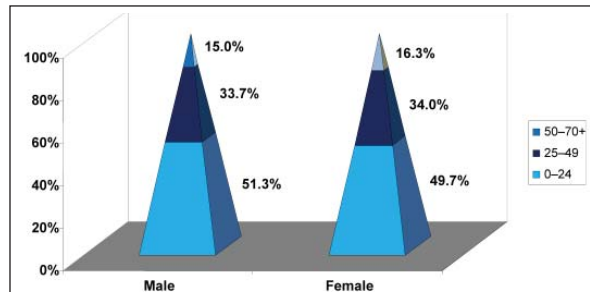
In terms of the distribution among sexes, the male population outnumbers the female population with a ratio of 101:100. It can be observed, however, that the population distribution for years 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015 shows consistently more males than females for those below 25 years, but a reversal is observed for those 50 years old and above (Figure 1.1.1d).

Figure 1.1.1b Share to total population by age group and by sex, 2000



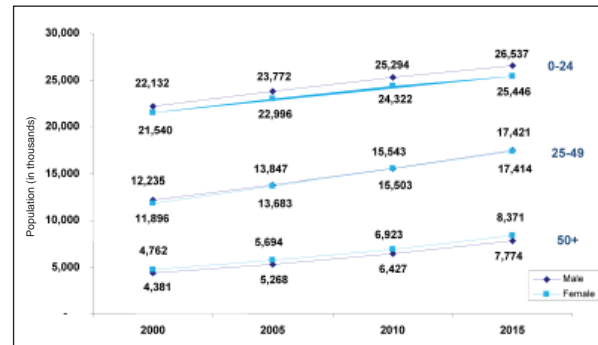
Source: 2000 Census-based Population Projections, National Statistics Office (NSO)

Figure 1.1.1c Share to total projected population by age group and by sex, 2015



Source: 2000 Census-based Population Projections, National Statistics Office (NSO)

Figure 1.1.1d. Population by age, by group, by sex 2000, 2006, 2010 and 2016



Source: 2000 Census-based Population Projections, National Statistics Office (NSO)

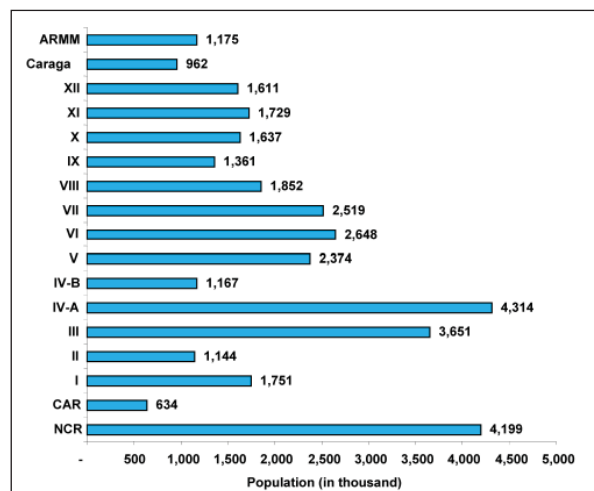
1.1.2 Poverty determinants and child outcomes

1.1.2a Based on the Labor Force Survey, January, 2004

Distribution of children across the regions

In terms of the distribution of children among the regions in the country, more than 55 percent of children reside in Luzon where the top three regions with the biggest population of children, namely, Region IV-A (CALABARZON), National Capital Region (NCR), and Central Luzon, are also located. This could be expected as these regions also have the bulk shares in the national population. On the other hand, the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Caraga, and Region II registered the lowest population of children in 2004 with 634,000; 962,000; and 1,144,000; respectively (Figure 1.1.2a-1).

Figure 1.1.2a-1 Total number of children by region, 2004



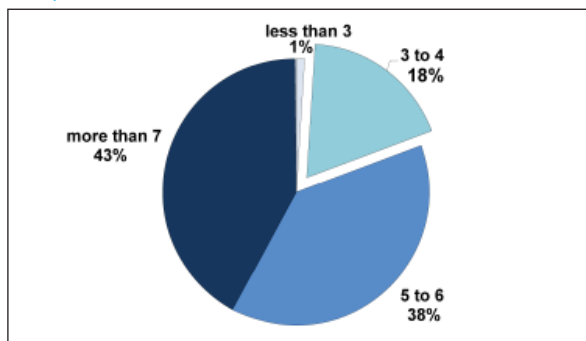
Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the January, 2004 Labor Force Survey of NSO

Children by family size

Several poverty studies in the country have associated poverty with large family size. This is often the case since these families consist largely of dependent family members such as children and/or elderly. Hence, majority of children are members of relatively large households. In 2004, children from households with at least five members accounts for 80 percent of the total population among children and more than 46 percent of which belong to households with at least seven members. On the other hand, only 1 percent of

the total child population belongs to a household with less than three members (Figure 1.1.2a-2).

Figure 1.1.2a-2 Total number of children by family size, 2004



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the January, 2004 Labor Force Survey of NSO

Work

Gainful formal or informal employment provides for income needed to meet the basic food and nonfood needs of the family. Hence, it is important that members of the family are gainfully employed to ensure that the family does not fall below the poverty line. In 2004, 12.2 million children belong to families with both of the parents working or about 35 percent of the total children in the country. However, there are 531,800 children or 1.5 percent of the total population among children, who do not have an adult of primary working age (18–54 years old) in the family (Table 1.1.2a).

Table 1.1.2a Sociodemographic characteristics of families with children, 2004

Characteristics of Household	Number of Children
Work	
Both parents working	12,212,394
None of the parents are working	57,357
No adult in primary working age (18–54)	531,800
Composition of the Household	
Single parent ^{a/}	3,505,017
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	899,215
Elder (60+) person in household	4,904,353
Elder (70+) person in household	2,177,047
Total	34,727,015

a/ Single, widowed, separated, divorced

Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the January, 2004 Labor Force Survey of NSO

Family vulnerability

The composition of the family also plays a significant factor on the development of a child as it not only affects the provision of material needs, but also the emotional, moral, and mental development of the child. In 2004, 10 percent of the total child population was observed to be raised by single parents while 899,215 children live in families with more than 4 children per adult family member ratio (Table 1.1.2a).

1.1.2b Based on 2003 Family Income and Expenditure Survey and January 2004 Labor Force Survey

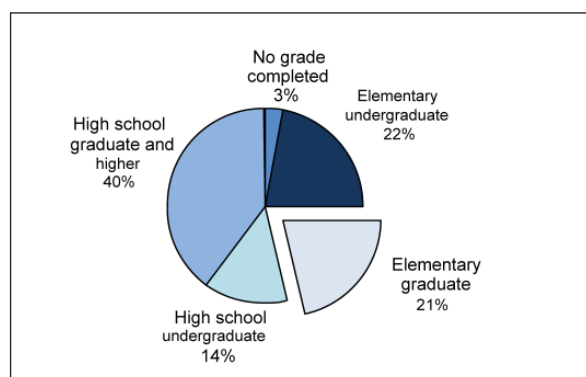
Household income poverty

Based on the 2003 official poverty statistics among the basic sectors, 13.5 million children or 38.8 percent of total population of children are in families with incomes not sufficient to meet their basic food and nonfood needs or poverty line (Table 1.1.2b).

Education of the household head

Education of the household head has been shown as an important correlate of income or poverty in many literatures on poverty. In relation to this, it is interesting to note that almost 25 percent of children are in families whose household heads did not complete at least elementary education, which is expected to translate to less opportunities to earn enough to meet the basic needs of the family (Figure 1.1.2b-1).

Figure 1.1.2b-1 Number of children by educational attainment of the household head, 2004



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the January, 2004 Labor Force Survey of NSO

Table 1.1.2b Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in the Family Income and Expenditure Survey and Labor Force Survey data: 2003

Child Population by		Total number of children in the survey (nation), of which	
B. Household dimension (not all mutually exclusive)	Household Income Poverty	Provincial Poverty Threshold with Urban Rural Disaggregation	13,469,849
		No Grade Completed	884,658
	Education of the head of the household	Elementary Undegraduate	7,707,161
		Elementary Graduate	7,156,574
		Highschool Undergraduate	4,702,883
		Secondary+	14,275,740
		Highschool Graduate	7,593,262
		College Undergraduate	3,818,348
		College Graduate	2,820,213
		Postgraduate	43,918
Sex of the household head	Male	30,777,977	
	Female	3,949,039	

Note: More updated data are available from the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

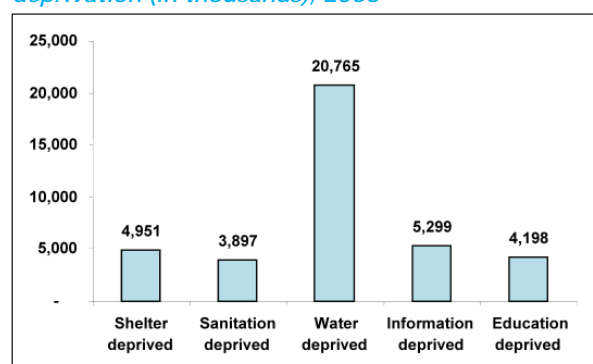
Source of data: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:2003 FIES, NSO January 2004 LFS, NSO

1.1.2c Based on the National Demographic and Health Survey

Deprivation of material goods and services

Based on the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), among the five deprivations targeted by the MDGs, water deprivation was observed to be the most common with at least 20.8 million children suffering from water deprivation or children whose source of water is river, streams, pond, dams, or who take 30 minutes or longer to collect water (Figure 1.1.2c-1). This is followed by information deprivation with almost 5.3 million children with no access to any of the following means of getting information: radio, television, newspaper, telephone, or computer. Shelter, education, and sanitation deprivation had lower levels at 5.0 million, 4.2 million, and 3.9 million, respectively (Figure 1.1.2c-1).

Figure 1.1.2c-1 Population of children by type of deprivation (in thousands), 2003



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) of NSO

Table 1.1.2c Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in the National Demographic and Health Survey data, 2003

Child Population by	Total number of children in the survey (nation), of which	
Wealth index quintiles	Lowest	8,408,699
	Second	7,673,385
	Middle	6,956,875
	Fourth	6,286,082
	Highest	5,555,911
Family Vulnerability	Adopted, foster, or stepchild in household ^{a/}	552,386
Access to social security and security of tenure	Women covered by health insurance	4,817,238
Demographic indicators among boys	Boys aged 15–17, of which	
	Does not attend school but completed primary education	687,817
Demographic indicators among girls	Girls aged 15–17, of which	
	Does not attend school but completed primary education	600,960

Note: a/ As proxy variable for orphan child in the household.

Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

Wealth index quintiles

In 2003, almost half of the children lived in households categorized in the two lowest wealth index quintile and only 3 out of 10 children were fortunate enough to belong to households in the fourth and highest wealth index quintiles (Table 1.1.2c).

Education among children 15–17 years old

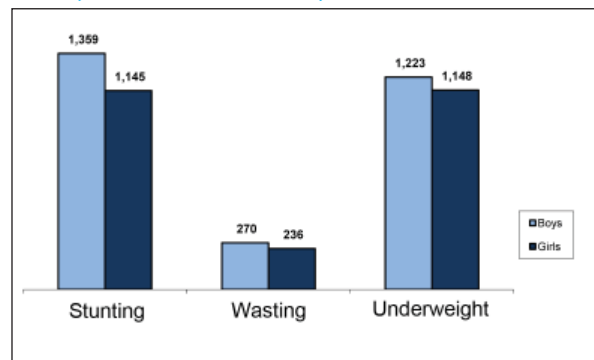
In 2003, almost 1.3 million children aged 15–17 years old who should have been taking secondary education are out of school, more than half of which are boys with 53.4 percent. With education regarded as critical for a person to earn a decent living, these children have higher risk of growing up not having better opportunities to earn a decent living (Table 1.1.2c).

1.1.2d Based on the National Nutrition Survey (NNS)

Status of nutrition among children

Based on the 2003 National Nutrition Survey (NNS) of the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), more than 19 million children aged 0–10 years old, were reported to be undernourished. Among children aged 0–4 years old, the boys had higher incidence of undernourishment as compared to the girls as observed in the three nutritional indicators, namely: stunting, wasting, and underweight (Figure 1.1.2d-1).

Figure 1.1.2d Number of undernourished children, 2007 (number in thousands)



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the 2003 National Nutrition Survey of FNRI

1.1.2e Based on the 2007 Sub-Regional Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (SR-MICS)

Birth registration

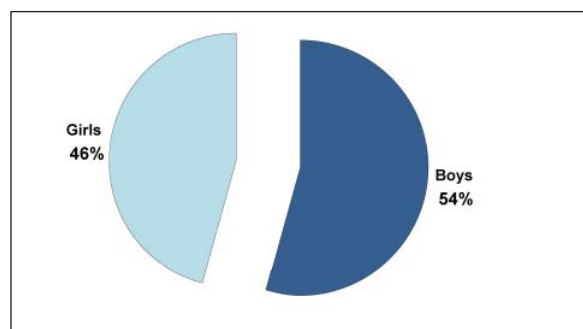
In 2007, there were more than 400,000 children aged 0–4 years old whose birth remained to be unregistered (Table 1.1.2e).

Child labor

In 2007, more than 800,000 children aged 5–14 years old in provinces covered by the CPC Program of UNICEF were already working (Table 1.1.2e).

Among these, 448,191 were boys or 54 percent of the total while there were 381,009 girls aged 5-14 years old recorded to be working. (Figure 1.1.2e-1).

Figure 1.1.2e-1 Children 5–14 years old engaged in child labor, 2007



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the 2007 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

The 2003 data show that in general, there is no significant disparity between girls and boys in terms of nutrition, education, and health except on attendance to primary and secondary education, where the disparity is relatively large with 42.7 percent of the girls in their corresponding age attending primary and secondary education, while there were only 33.9 percent among the boys. In general, boys are more likely to be deprived of their basic needs than that of the girls (Table 1.1.3).

Table 1.1.2e Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2007

Child Population by		Total number of children in the survey (nation), of which	
B. Household dimension	Work		
	Access to social security and security of tenure	Child labor (5–14) ^{a/ b/}	829,200
		Children 0–4 whose birth is not registered ^{c/}	403,615
C. Individual dimension	Demographic, nutrition, health and protection indicators among boys	Boys aged 5–14, of which Child laborer ^{a/}	448,191
	Demographic, nutrition, health and protection indicators among girls	Girls aged 5–14, of which Child laborer ^{a/}	381,009

1.1.3 Children affected by deprivations

Table 1.1.3 Estimated number of children affected by deprivations targeted by MDGs

Philippines	Number of (in thousands)					Total number of (in thousands)				
	Hholds with such children or youth	girls or women of this age	boys or men of this age	girls or women of this age	boys or men of this age	girls aged 0-17	boys aged 0-17	Households	girls aged 0-17	boys aged 0-17
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
	In this category			Not in this category		In these households		In the sample or national estimate		
A. Nutrition poor ¹										
1. Underweight children under five years of age ^{a/}	3,187	1,376	1,469	3,661	4,089	..	..	..	..	..
B. Education poor ²										
2. Enrolled in primary education (6-11)	7,382	5,030	5,353	712	810	12,132	12,976	16,413	17,046	17,847
3. Completing the final year of primary education in proper age (11 & 12 for Grade 7) ^{b/}	699	352	351	545	575	1,156	1,324	16,413	17,046	17,847
4. Attending primary and secondary school in proper age ^{c/}	5,293	4,128	3,406	5,530	6,630	8,539	8,603	16,413	17,046	17,847
C. Health Poor ^{d/ e/ f/ g/2}										
5. Households and/or children with sustainable access to an improved water source ^{h/}	14,889	15,206	15,906	1,840	1,941	15,206	15,906	16,413	17,046	17,847
6. Households and/or children with access to improved sanitation ^{i/}	13,925	13,957	14,552	3,090	3,294	13,957	14,552	16,413	17,046	17,847

Notes:

a/ Only children from ages 0-10 are included

b/ Only Grade 6 is considered for this category

c/ Students who took Grade 7 were not considered on the computations for the secondary school/level

d/ Latest infant mortality rate for the Philippines is 30 deaths per 1000 live births in 2003

e/ Latest child mortality rate for the Philippines is 12 deaths per 1000 live births in 2003

f/ Latest percentage of 1 year-olds immunized against measles is 79.7 in 2003

g/ Latest number of 15-24 years old with knowledge of HIV/AIDS is 6,560 in 2003. Note that this value is unweighted and not inflated for the population

h/ Any of the following sources of water: piped into dwelling, piped into yard/plot, public tap, protected well, developed spring, tanker truck/peddler, or bottled water/refill

i/ Any of the following sanitation facilities: flush toilet or closed pit

Sources of data: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:

1. 2003 NNS, FNRI

2. 2003 NDHS, NSO

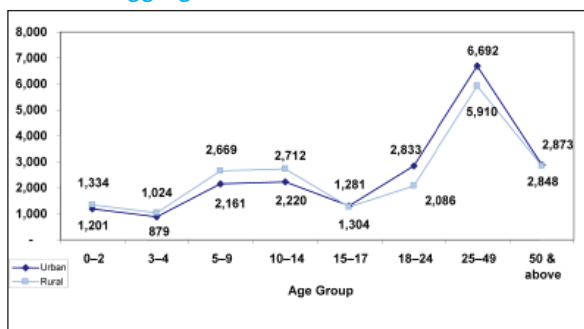
1.1.4 Number of females in household survey

1.1.4a Based on the January, 2004 Labor Force Survey

Based on the January 2004 Labor Force Survey, more than 41.9 percent of the female population are aged below 18 years old (Table 1.1.4a). Among female less than 18 years old, more than 80 percent live in households with at least five members while 52.4 percent of which have at least seven members. For age groups 18–24, 25–49, and more than 50 years of age, the proportion of those living in households with five or more members declined to 68.4, 66.8, and 49.7 percent, respectively, indicating an inverse relationship between age and household size.

In terms of geographic distribution, the young female aged 0–17 years old accounted for the highest percentage share among all age groups in all of the regions with values ranging from as low as 36 percent for NCR to as high as 48.1 percent in Eastern Visayas. Among the female population aged 0–14 years old, it

Figure 1.1.4a Number of females (in thousands) based on the January 2004 LFS with rural and urban disaggregation



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the 2004 Labor Force Survey

has been observed that the number of female living in rural areas was higher than those living in urban areas. However, for the age group 15–17 years old and the age groups after that, the trend was reversed with higher proportion of the female population residing in the urban area as compared to the rural area (Figure 1.1.4a). This could be due to women transferring to the urban area for tertiary education or employment reasons.

Table 1.1.4a Working table: Number of females in the January, 2004 Labor Force Survey

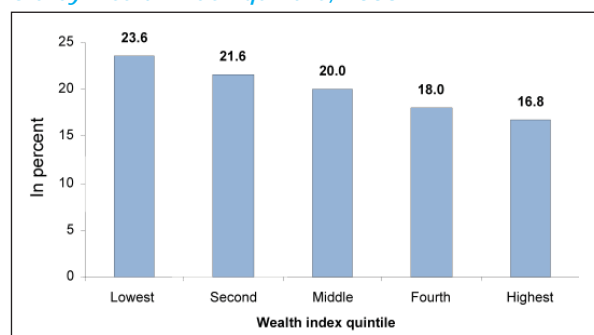
	Number of Females by Age Group (in thousands)			
	Less than 18	18–24	25–49	50 and above
TOTAL	16,785	4,919	12,602	5,721
Household Size				
Less than 3	212	271	717	1,148
3–4 members	3,017	1,284	3,463	1,728
5–6 members	6,448	1,684	4,760	1,615
Region				
National Capital Region	2,008	885	1,961	742
Cordillera Administrative Region	310	94	205	93
I Ilocos Region	853	239	660	360
II Cagayan Valley	541	151	444	216
III Central Luzon	1,758	538	1,458	631
IVA CALABARZON	2,107	710	1,776	737
IVB MIMAROPA	550	129	348	153
V Bicol Region	1,150	233	652	368
VI Western Visayas	1,264	329	905	520
VII Central Visayas	1,238	361	885	498
VIII Eastern Visayas	878	155	503	290
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	654	156	424	192
X Northern Mindanao	809	203	549	242
XI Davao Region	848	231	602	242
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	781	200	520	179
XIII Caraga	468	108	295	148
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	569	196	413	111

Source: January 2004 Labor Force Survey, NSO

1.1.4b Based on the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey

More than 45 percent of girls below 18 years old belong to households in the lowest and second quintiles. On the other hand, only 16.8 percent of girls below 18 years old belong to the fifth quintile (Figure 1.1.4b).

Figure 1.1.4b Distribution of girls below 18 years old by wealth index quintile, 2003



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey

1.1.5 Distribution of males in the surveys

1.1.5a Based on January 2004 Labor Force Survey

Based on the Labor Force Survey, the male population below 18 years old was estimated as 43.9 percent, which is slightly higher than the 41.9 percent among the female population (Table 1.1.5a).

In terms of household size, 80.4 percent of the male population aged 0–17 is a member of households with at least five members and 52.6 percent of this came from families with at least seven household members (Table 1.1.5a).

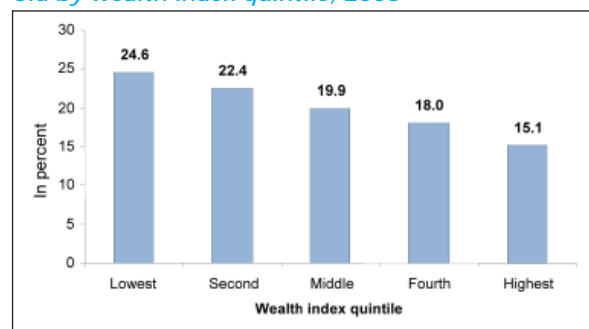
Similar to the female population, the top three regions in terms of male population size are NCR (5.5 million), CALABARZON (5.3 million), and Central Luzon (4.5 million) (Table 1.1.5a).

As established among the female population in the survey, the young male group (from 0–17 years old) also accounted for highest percentage share among all age groups in all regions. As in the case of the females, NCR posted the lowest share (close to 40%), while the depressed regions registered the highest proportion of the young male population at 49.6 percent in Eastern Visayas, 49.3 percent in Bicol, 49 percent in Region IV-B (MIMAROPA), and 47.3 percent in Zamboanga (Table 1.1.5a).

1.1.5b Based on the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey

Almost 47 percent of the male population aged less than 18 years old belong to the lowest two quintiles while only 15.1 percent belong to the highest quintile.

Figure 1.1.5b Distribution of boys below 18 years old by wealth index quintile, 2003



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey

Table 1.1.5a Number of males in the Labor Force Survey, 2003

	Number of Males by Age Group (in thousands)			
	Less than 18	18–24	25–49	50 and above
TOTAL	16,785	4,919	12,602	5,721
Household Size				
Less than 3	208	255	834	813
3–4 members	3,313	1,170	3,665	1,447
5–6 members	6,837	1,752	4,647	1,526
Region				
National Capital Region	2,191	798	1,883	626
Cordillera Administrative Region	325	94	205	87
I Ilocos Region	898	292	664	288
II Cagayan Valley	604	177	444	186
III Central Luzon	1,892	597	1,462	575
IVA CALABARZON	2,207	709	1,756	625
IVB MIMAROPA	616	142	354	146
V Bicol Region	1,223	284	664	313
VI Western Visayas	1,385	388	942	441
VII Central Visayas	1,281	368	897	410
VIII Eastern Visayas	974	209	508	275
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	707	169	436	183
X Northern Mindanao	827	223	553	223
XI Davao Region	880	255	629	245
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	830	240	547	179
XIII Caraga	606	180	405	124
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	495	124	296	143

Source: January 2004 Labor Force Survey, NSO

1.1.6 Country data on the Millennium Development Goals indicators

(Please refer to Table 1.1.6 in the Statistical Tables)

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

In 2006, a total of 32.9 percent of the population fell below the official poverty threshold, and are categorized as poor. This is an increase of 2.9 percent from the 30.0 percent incidence in 2003.

On the other hand, the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption remained fairly stable within a tight range, around 6 percent from 1991 to 2006. Meanwhile, similar to the trend in the poverty incidence, the poverty gap ratio has also registered an increase from 2003 to 2006 with 7.0 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively.

In terms of nutrition, 27.6 percent of children under-5 years old remained to be moderately or severely underweight in 2003. On the other hand, the proportion of the total population reported to have below-minimum level of dietary energy consumption

as established by the FNRI has been on a downward trend from 1991 (21%) to 2004 (16%).

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

The net enrolment ratio (total) in primary education level began at 84.6 percent in 1990 and reached a peak of 97.0 percent in 2001; however, since then, the gains have been reversed, with the rate dropping to 90.3 percent in 2002 and progressively deteriorating to 84.8 percent in 2007.

To measure the dropout rate, the measurement and computation of the proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary school was likewise initiated. The percentage of pupils (both sexes) who start and reach the last grade has, on the whole, been on an uptrend. In 1991, the percentage was reported to be 68.7 percent and continuously improved year-on-year, reaching a high of 75.9 percent in 2001; weakening in the succeeding years; but recovering to 75.3 percent in 2007.

Between sexes, girls showed significantly higher levels of primary school retention than boys from 2001

to 2006. Gathering of data on the completion rate in the primary education level began in 1998 at the rate of 69 percent and reached a high of 74.9 percent in 2001, but—as in the previously mentioned percentage of start-to-completion rate—declined thereafter and recovered to settle at 73.1 percent in 2007. Girls were observed to have markedly higher completion rates than boys.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Gender parity

In education, females generally are at an advantage over males in performance. They have higher enrolment/engagement rates than males, outnumbering the males: 1.2 is to 1.0 in the tertiary school level and 1.1 is to 1.0 in the secondary level. At the primary level, in general, the number of girls enrolled is at par with the boys.

In terms of wage employment, 4 out of 10 women account for wage employment in the nonagricultural sector as observed from 1991–2007. While at the political front, Philippine women had ample representation in government. Close to 2 out of 10 members in the legislative body (House of Representatives/Senate) are women.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Child and infant mortality

The profile of children's health in the country has considerably advanced since 1991. Mortality for children under-5 years old, which stood at 71 per 1,000 live births in 1991, has been reduced more than two times to 31 per 1,000 by 2006. Moreover, infant mortality has likewise improved from 55 per 1,000 live births to 23 per 1,000 by 2006.

The gains in child mortality were achieved in spite of the varied performance of immunization programs for children under 1 year old. From 87.5 percent immunization rate against measles for 1-year old children in 1991, the rate has staggered inconsistently through the years and settled at 83.2 percent in 2006.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality

Maternal mortality rate, which refers to deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births, has declined from 209.0 in 1990 to 162.0 in 2006. This rate, however, is still considered to be slow if we would like to achieve reduction by three quarters in maternal mortality ratio by 2015.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

Contraceptive prevalence rate

The use of contraceptives among married women aged 15–49 has increased from 40.0 percent to 50.6 percent in 2006. However, this increase is relatively small as compared to the expected increase to achieve the 100 percent target in 2015.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Proportion of land areas covered by forests

The proportion of land covered by forests had increased from 20.5 percent to 23.9 percent from 1990 to 2003.

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

From the period 1990–2006, the consumption of all ozone-depleting substances declined significantly from 3,477.2 metric tons to only 808.6 metric tons. On the other hand, consumption of all ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) in ozone depletion potential (ODP) metric tons declined significantly from 2,981 metric tons to only 681 metric tons.

Proportion of urban population living in slums

The proportion of the urban population living in slums has significantly decreased from 55.0 percent to only 43.7 percent from the period 1990–2005.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Telephone lines and cellular phone subscribers

From 1990 to 2007, the number of telephone lines in the Philippines has significantly increased from only 632,032 telephone lines to 3,940,082 telephone lines or from only 1 person per 100 population in 1990 who had a telephone line, increased to 4 persons per 100 population. On the other hand, cellular phone subscribers have also increased from 34,600 in 1991 to 51,795,000 in 2007.

Personal computer and internet users

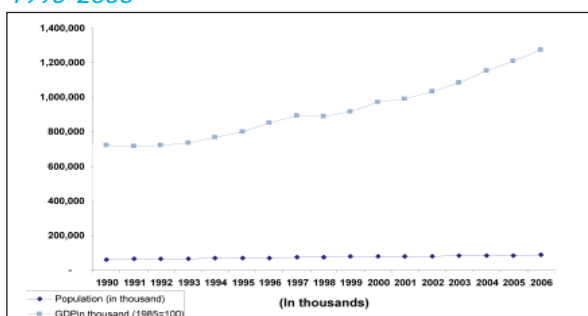
Since 1990, the number of personal computer users has increased from only 210,000 to 6.3 million in 2006. And from 1994 to 2007, internet users also increased significantly from 4,000 users to 5.3 million users.

1.2 The Political, economic, and institutional context

1.2.1 Population and economic growth

Per capita real GDP generally increased between 1990 and 2001 while population in the country remained stable (Figure 1.2.1).

Figure 1.2.1 Population and GDP at 1985 prices, 1990–2006



Source: Census-based Population Projections, NSO
National Accounts of the Philippines, NSCB

1.2.2 Fertility rate

The fertility rate (i.e. number of children born per woman) has exhibited a gradual but steady downtrend from 1991 to 2001 (Table 1.2.2). It indicated a trend toward slower population growth.

Table 1.2.2 Total fertility rate (children per woman): 1991, 1996, and 2001

Philippines	1991 ^a	1996 ^b	2001 ^c
Total fertility rate	4.1	3.7	3.5

Note: Rates are three-year averages centered on the year indicated.
Sources of data: a/ 1993 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), NSO
b/ 1998 NDHS, NSO
c/ 2003 NDHS, NSO

1.2.3 Structure of the economy

Table 1.2.3a Structure of the economy by region, 2005

Region	GRDP (in thousand pesos)a/	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1985=100)
Philippines	5,444,038,531	1,211,452,444
National Capital Region	2,015,929,184	388,159,528
Cordillera Administrative Region	116,311,117	27,412,429
I Ilocos Region	156,289,967	35,965,466
II Cagayan Valley	94,992,886	23,731,960
III Central Luzon	423,884,397	102,486,493
IVA CALABARZON	628,254,557	150,558,022
IVB MIMAROPA	114,350,913	33,758,955
V Bicol Region	136,556,766	34,496,483
VI Western Visayas	355,443,513	87,553,113
VII Central Visayas	378,503,623	86,151,496
VIII Eastern Visayas	124,904,466	26,701,501
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	120,954,121	31,997,323
X Northern Mindanao	247,996,669	58,582,149
XI Davao Region	240,199,148	55,455,074
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	174,855,411	41,961,231
XIII Caraga Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	48,220,595	10,887,672
	66,391,199	15,593,550

Source of data: NSCB

NCR posted the biggest share to total GDP among all regions (Table 1.2.3a). Outside of the principal metropolis of the country, the adjacent CALABARZON and Central Luzon contributed the next highest GDP output, indicating the strong affinity and relationship of their respective regional economies to the principal growth pole of the country.

For most of the regions, their ranking in terms of contribution to GDP at current and constant prices did

not change except for MIMAROPA which rose from 14th (current prices) to 11th (constant prices) as it had the lowest rate of price increase from 1985 to 2005. The reverse trend was noted for Eastern Visayas.

Among the sectors, the services sector accounted for more than half of the nation's GDP and almost half of the total employment (Table 1.2.3b). Trade and private services were the main contributors of the sector's output. The industry sector was the second biggest

source of GDP at 31.87 percent, with manufacturing as its highest contributor. However, the industry sector had the lowest share of total employment at 14.86 percent.

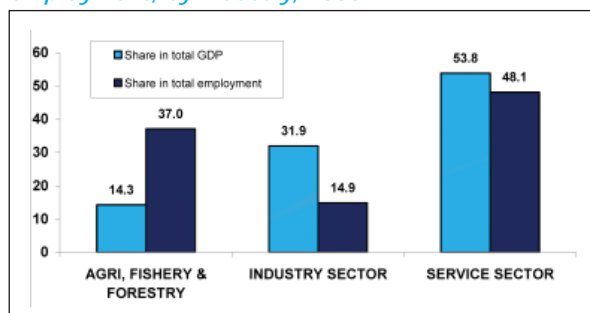
For every ten persons employed in 2005, 5 were in services; 4 in agriculture, fishery, and forestry; while only 1 worked in the industry sector. For every 100 pesos worth of GDP in 2005, 54 pesos came from services; 32 pesos from industry; and 14 pesos from the agriculture, fishery, and forestry sectors.

Table 1.2.3b The structure of the economy by sector, 2005

Region	GDP (in million pesos)	Share (%) in total GDP	Share (%) in total employment
1. AGRI, FISHERY AND FORESTRY	778,370	14.30	37.03
a. Agriculture and Fishery	7 74,119	14.22	..
b. Forestry	4 ,251	0.08	..
2. INDUSTRY SECTOR	1,735,148	31.87	14.86
a. Mining and Quarrying	63,639	1.17	..
b. Manufacturing	1,264,651	23.23	..
c. Construction	210,191	3.86	..
d. Electricity, Gas and Water	196,668	3.61	..
3. SERVICE SECTOR	2,930,521	53.83	48.11
a. Transportation, Communication and Storage	413,850	7.60	..
b. Trade	776,949	14.27	..
c. Finance	263,448	4.84	..
d. Ownership of Dwellings and Real Estate	320,409	5.89	..
e. Private Services	741,984	13.63	..
f. Government Services	413,880	7.60	..
TOTAL	5,444,039	100.00	100.00

Source: National Accounts of the Philippines, NSCB

Figure 1.2.3a Share to total GDP and total employment, by industry, 2005



Source: National Accounts of the Philippines, NSCB

1.2.4 Income inequality

From 1991 to 2006, slight improvements were noted in the Gini index and income share of the bottom 10 percent to total income, while small decreases were seen in the ratio of the first decile to the 9th decile (Table 1.2.4). The income share of the bottom 30 percent to total income was almost stable at 8.5 percent for the same period.

From 1991 to 2006, slight improvements were noted in the Gini index and income share of the bottom 10 percent to total income, while small decreases were seen in the ratio of the first decile to the 9th decile.

The income share of the bottom 30 percent to total income was almost stable at 8.55 percent for the same period.

1.2.5 Subnational dimensions of development

The number of children has increased from 2000 to 2006 in all regions in the country (Table 1.2.5). From 2000 to 2006, the largest increase was in CALABARZON at 370,000, while the lowest increase was in Davao region with only 6,000.

Table 1.2.4 Income inequality: 1991 and 2006

Philippines	Gini index of household income ^a		P10/P90 ^b (%)		Income Share of Bottom 30% to Total Income ^b (%)		Income Share of Bottom 10% to Total Income ^b (%)	
	1991	2006	1991	2006	1991	2006	1991	2006
	0.468	0.458	11.38	11.05	8.56	8.55	1.83	1.86

Note:

P10 - income of the 10th decile
P90 - income of the 90th decile

Source of data:

a/ 1991 and 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)
b/ Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using 1991 and 2006 FIES, NSO

Table 1.2.5 Introducing the subnational dimensions of child development; 2000, 2003, and 2006

Regions	Number of Children ¹ (in thousands)			Child Development Index ²		
	2000 ³	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
National Capital Region	3,950	4,067	4,174	0.921	0.912	0.826
Cordillera Administrative Region	638	658	677	0.739	0.776	0.706
I Ilocos Region	1,846	1,925	2,003	0.802	0.792	0.740
II Cagayan Valley	1,310	1,332	1,346	0.805	0.799	0.760
III Central Luzon	3,607	3,742	3,860	0.842	0.851	0.790
IVA CALABARZON	4,130	4,325	4,500	0.855	0.850	0.787
IVB MIMAROPA	1,153	1,238	1,322	0.736	0.719	0.672
V Bicol Region	2,342	2,418	2,480	0.705	0.707	0.682
VI Western Visayas	2,837	2,925	3,013	0.751	0.731	0.692
VII Central Visayas	2,609	2,698	2,781	0.773	0.781	0.711
VIII Eastern Visayas	1,780	1,855	1,917	0.718	0.708	0.665
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	1,392	1,473	1,555	0.717	0.691	0.680
X Northern Mindanao	1,683	1,735	1,781	0.721	0.721	0.686
XI Davao Region	1,721	1,728	1,727	0.770	0.749	0.704
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	1,582	1,655	1,724	0.710	0.733	0.693
XIII Caraga	1,048	1,072	1,092	0.694	0.670	0.664
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,397	1,466	1,536	0.616	0.647	0.629

Source of data:

1/ Based on 2000 Census-Based Population Projections
2/ Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:
2000 Census-Based Population Projections
January 2004, and 2007 LFS, NSO
Basic Education Information System, Department of Education (DepEd)
1998 and 2003 NDHS, NSO
2000, 2003 and 2005 Philippine Health Statistics, DOH
2000, 2003 and 2006 Official Poverty Statistics, NSCB
3/ Adjusted 2000 population

The top three regions with the highest child development indices (CDI) in 2006 were the NCR (0.826) and its contiguous areas of Central Luzon (.790) and CALABARZON (0.787). Lowest CDIs were noted in ARMM (0.629), Caraga (0.664), and Eastern Visayas (0.665).

All the CDIs decreased from 2000 to 2006 indicating deterioration in child welfare in all the regions, except in ARMM. Decline was largest in NCR at 0.095 but lowest in SOCCSKSARGEN at 0.017, which results in the latter's improved ranking from 14th in 2000 to 9th place in 2006. The Bicol region, CAR, and Central Luzon were the other regions which achieved better rankings from 2000 to 2006. On the other hand, the ranking of MIMAROPA, Eastern Visayas, Western Visayas, Davao Region, and CALABARZON registered a declining trend

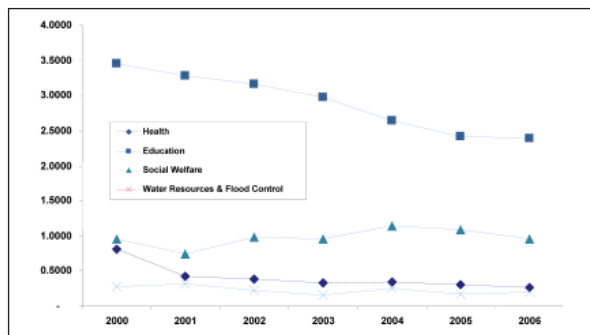
1.3 Resource allocation as evidence of commitment to child results

Table 1.3.1 Public revenues and expenditures

Total public revenues stood at P980 billion in 2006, 20 percent higher than that of 2005, which was 17 percent above the level in 2004. In spite of improved fiscal performance, the level of public expenditures allocated for human capital and social services that impact on child/youth welfare and gender equality measured relative to gross domestic output has been observed to be on a general decline over the period 2000–2006 (Figure 1.3.1).

Public expenditures on health as a percentage of GDP reached the lowest point of 0.2597 in 2006 during the seven-year period in review after it started at a high

Figure 1.3.1 Public expenditures as % of GDP, 2000–2006



Source: Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing, Department of Budget and Management

rate of 0.8074 in 2000. The level progressively was reduced to almost half the following year (2001) and has deteriorated progressively in the succeeding years (Figure 1.3.1).

Public expenditures on education, culture, and manpower development against GDP reflected the downward pattern observed in health expenditures. As in health, the percentage dropped to the lowest level 2.3908 in 2006 and has been steadily reduced year-on-year from the 3.4558 percent registered in 2000 (Figure 1.3.1).

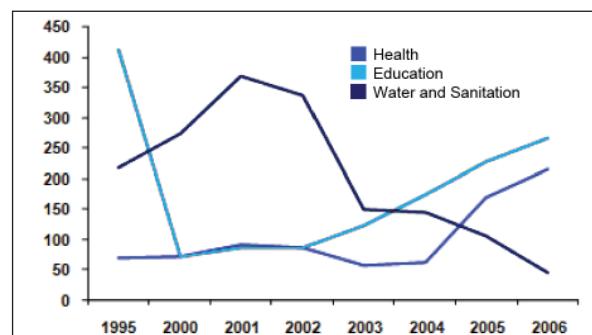
However, in contrast to public health and education spending, the share of social security, welfare, and development expenditures to national GDP has been fairly stable over the seven-year scope of the study. The percentage share was computed at 0.9513 per cent in 2006, which was practically at an unchanged level from the 0.9548 percent in 2000 (Figure 1.3.1). Infrastructure spending on water resource development and flood control likewise showed a general decline from 2000 to 2006, although it reached its peak in 2001 at 0.3198 percent of GDP (Figure 1.3.1).

Table 1.3.2 Total private and social expenditure

In 2003, private education expenditures was almost twice that of private health expenditures as only 1 peso was spent on health care for every 1.80 pesos spent for education services. This ratio, however, changed to 1.51 pesos in 2006.

1.3.3 Financing from abroad

Figure 1.3.4 Aid disbursed for health, education, and water, 1995 and 2000–2006



Source: Department of Budget and Management

Official development aid (ODA) provided an important and significant source of funds for development programs of the government.

ODA funds disbursed to the health sector through the Department of Health started at US\$ 69.00 million in 1995 and increased steadily reaching its peak at US\$214.59 million in 2006. On the other hand, the education sector, through the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), received substantial disbursed aid funds amounting US\$266.40 million in 2006, up continuously year-on-year since 2000 at US\$72.11 million.

However, aid disbursed to water and sanitation through the DILG, DPWH, LWUA, MWSS, and LGUs has been on a general downward trend, with total funds disbursed totaling US\$218.40 million in 1995 and has been decreasing progressively since 2002 and settled to US\$ 45.36 million in 2006.

Education received the highest level of aid allocation at US\$551.68 million in 2006, followed by the health sector (US\$359.15 million) and finally by water and sanitation (US\$127.04 million).

Poverty and Children

Poverty is multidimensional. It is not only limited to the deprivation of physical goods, but can also refer to deprivation in emotional, mental, and moral needs. Hence, it is important that various aspects of poverty is studied to better understand the plight of our children today and to be able to make the necessary actions to address this problem.

This Part shall provide a general view on the social conditions of children that are affected by income poverty and various deprivations. It shall look into correlates of income poverty, how poverty has been changing in recent years, and whether there are coping mechanisms or how children thrive despite living in a disadvantaged family. This part contains 13 tables which are clustered into two subsections, namely: a) income poverty and deprivations affecting children; and b) child survival and equity.

2.1 Income poverty and deprivations affecting children

2.1.1 Trends in income poverty

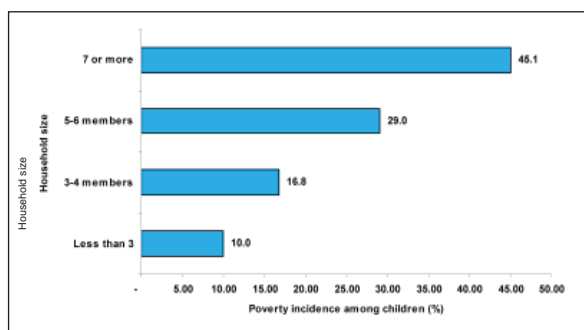
In the year 2003, an estimated 13.47 million (38.8%) children lived below poverty line. Child poverty incidence was higher in 2000, wherein 14.09 million (42.5%) children lived in poverty. Although there was an increase of 1.07 million (9.1%) households with children from 2000 to 2003, there was a decrease of 1.07M (4.5%) in the poverty headcount among households with children (0–17).

In all households with children (0–17), 29.2 percent of all males and 29.5 percent of all females both of age group 3 (5–9 years old) recorded the highest poverty headcount rate. Among all regions, the Bicol region registered the highest poverty headcount rate of 47.8 percent.

2.1.2 Correlates of income poverty among households with children

Family size has usually been identified as a correlate of poverty, that is, the more household members, the greater the incidence of child poverty since there will be more people sharing in the limited resources. This has been evident in 2003, where poverty incidence among children was observed to be 29.0 percent for those who are living in households with 5 to 6 members while 45.1 percent was estimated as the child poverty rate among families with at least 7 members in the household.

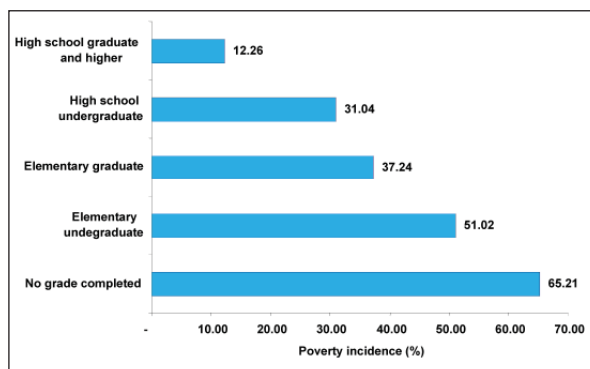
Figure 2.1.2a Poverty incidence among children by household size, 2003



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using 2003 FIES, NSO, and January 2004 LFS, NSO.

Poverty incidence among children are highest among families whose household heads have not completed any education and with lower education levels since this would mean limited opportunities for the head to earn enough to meet the basic needs of his/her family.

Figure 2.1.2b Poverty incidence by highest educational attainment of household head, 2003



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using 2003 FIES, NSO, and January 2004 LFS, NSO.

Table 2.1.3 Odds ratios for probability of income poverty by individual household

In 2003, children were more likely to experience poverty compared to adults, the most vulnerable of which are those of ages 0–14. Child poverty rates are usually higher among families with households whose heads have lower education levels, have big family size, with high dependency ratio and those residing in Caraga or the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) (Statistical Table 2.1.3).

2.1.4 Child poverty as multiple deprivations

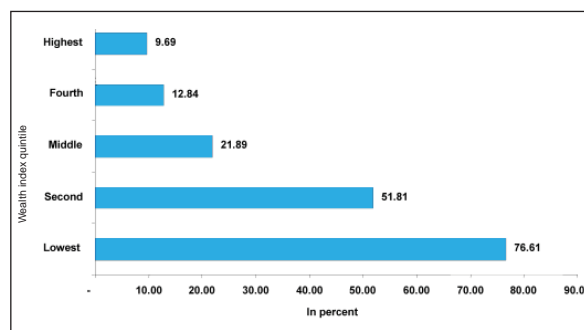
Based on the 2003 National Nutrition Survey (NNS) 39 percent of children 10 years old or younger experience severe food deprivation. With food and health excluded, the needs that are most lacking are education and information (Statistical Table 2.1.4).

2.1.6 Correlates of five severe child deprivations

Among households having high dependency ratios (4+ children per adult), more than half (57.8%) have children who experience at least one severe deprivation (Statistical Table 2.1.6). Children of single parents and families with high dependency ratio

(4+ children per adult) are more prone to at least one or more severe deprivations. The same ages for families in the lowest wealth index quintile with more than 76 percent having at least one deprivation (Figure 2.1.6a) Moreover, children residing in rural areas are more likely to be subjected to at least one or more severe deprivations. The percentage of children suffering from at least one or more deprivations is mostly located in the Visayas and Mindanao regions.

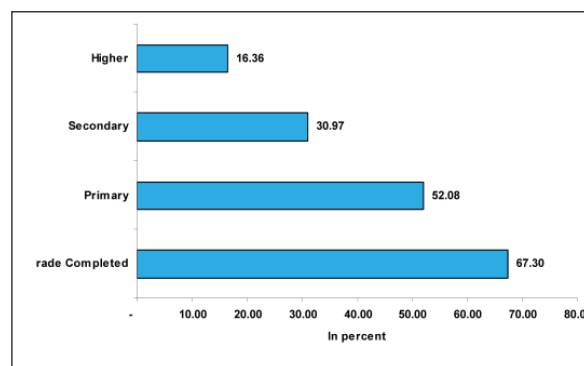
Figure 2.1.6a Percentage of having at least one deprivation by wealth index quintile, 2003



Source: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using 2003 NDHS, NSO.

Similar to poverty, the lack of education of the household head usually leads to deprivation of children's needs (Figure 2.1.6b).

Figure 2.1.6b Percentage of having at least one deprivation by highest educational attainment of household head, 2003



Source: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using 2003 NDHS, NSO.

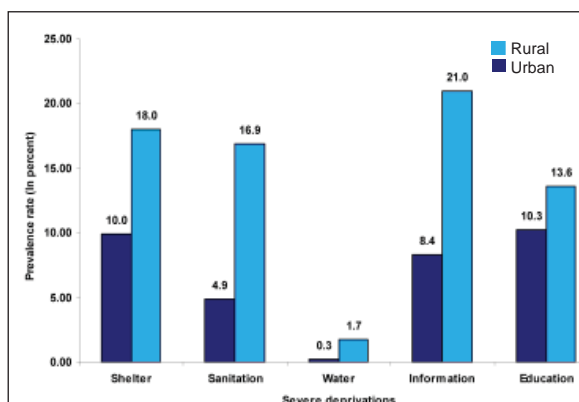
2.1.7 Odds ratios for the probability that children will or will not experience deprivations

Children belonging to very poor families are the ones most likely to experience at least two severe deprivations, compared to families in higher income classes (Statistical Table 2.1.7). The lower the level of education of the household head, the more likely that the children will experience at least two severe deprivations. The odds ratio of children having not even 'less severe' deprivations is higher among children in the urban areas while the odds ratio of children with at least two 'severe' deprivations is higher among children residing in the rural areas. (Figure 2.1.8)

2.1.8 Prevalence of seven severe deprivations by region and residence

Generally speaking, children in Visayas and Mindanao are more deprived of their needs than those in Luzon. In many regions, about half of children below 11 years old are severely deprived of food. Children in rural areas experience higher deprivation levels compared to those in urban areas.

Figure 2.1.8 Prevalence rate of five severe deprivations by residence, 2003



Source: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using 2003 NDHS, NSO

Regarding children's deprivations, the lack of one or more needs tend to be associated with the lack of other needs. (Table 2.1.9).

Poverty incidence was observed to be highest in Caraga with 61.7 percent followed by ARMM with 60.9 percent in 2003. However, it should be noted that in terms of the distribution of poor children, the biggest share was observed in CALABARZON region with 12.4 percent of the total poor children followed by NCR and Central Luzon.

Table 2.1.9 Correlation between different indicators for child poverty/disparity

Philippines	Lowest Quintile by Wealth Index	Water, Sanitation, and Shelter	Education and Information	Shelter	Sanitation	Water	Information	Education
Lowest Quintile by Wealth Index	1							
Water, Sanitation, and Shelter	1.0000	1						
Education and Information	0.5584	0.1412	1					
Shelter	0.3022	1.0000	0.3580	1				
Sanitation	0.7730	1.0000	0.4770	0.4366	1			
Water	0.3991	1.0000	0.2598	0.1367	0.3920	1		
Information	0.6955	0.0683	1.0000	0.4905	0.5680	0.2302	1	
Education	0.2241	0.3138	1.0000	0.3148	0.3891	0.3296	0.4593	1

Table 2.1.10 Child poverty, 2003

Region	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Percent Distribution
National Capital Region	10.9	12.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	40.2	1.8
I Ilocos Region	39.5	5.0
II Cagayan Valley	32.0	3.3
III Central Luzon	24.5	10.5
IVA CALABARZON	25.8	12.4
IVB MIMAROPA	55.9	3.4
V Bicol Region	58.7	6.8
VI Western Visayas	49.7	7.6
VII Central Visayas	36.1	7.3
VIII Eastern Visayas	52.2	5.3
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	58.5	3.9
X Northern Mindanao	52.7	4.7
XI Davao Region	42.7	5.0
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	46.6	4.6
XIII Caraga	61.7	2.8
Autonomous Region in		

Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using 2003 FIES and January, 2004 LFS

2.1.11 Children in public care or adopted

Based on the data from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the most number of children served by their department was registered in 1990 with over 1.7 million children (Statistical Table 2.1.11). Ninety-nine percent of which is under difficult situations served under the Community-Based Services. On the other hand, the number of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers was highest in 2000 while from 1995–2006, the number of children placed under foster care continuously increased in contrast to the decreasing trend of those for adoption and legal guardianship.

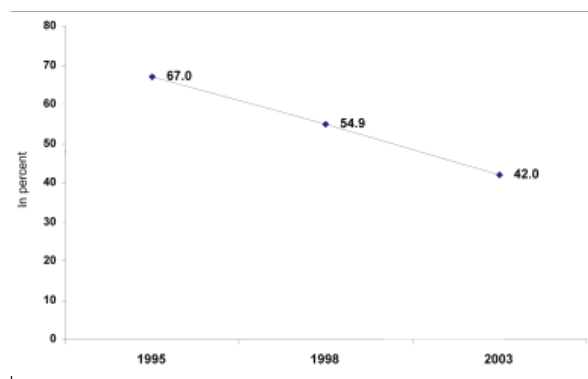
2.2 Child survival and equity

2.2.1 Change in under-5 mortality rate by wealth quintile and gender

In 2003, the poorer families experienced a higher mortality rate in children below 5 years old compared to the wealthier families. Although from 1995 to

2003, there was a general decline in mortality rate among children below 5 years old (Figure 2.2.1a). A higher mortality rate for children below 5 years old is observed for boys than for girls (Statistical Table 2.2.1).

Figure 2.2.1a Under-5 mortality rate, 2003



Source: 2003 NDHS, NSO

Regions in Visayas and Mindanao have generally higher child mortality rates than regions in Luzon. Infant mortality rates and under-5 mortality rates are highest among the poor and those in the rural areas. MIMAROPA registered the highest infant mortality rate while the ARMM had the highest under-5 mortality rate. It can also be noted that mortality rates are higher in rural areas than in urban. In terms of the education of the mother, it has been observed that the lower the education level of the mother is, the higher the child mortality rate becomes. And as expected, children belonging to the low wealth index quintile are estimated to have higher child mortality rates.

In general, child mortality rate is higher among regions with high poverty incidence like ARMM, MIMAROPA and Eastern Visayas where poverty incidence was not lower than 40 percent (Table 2.2.3).

Table 2.2.2 Under-5 and infant mortality rates and their correlates, 2003

Region	Infant mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate
Total	30	42
Residence		
Urban	24	30
Rural	36	52
Region		
National Capital Region	24	31
Cordillera		
Administrative Region	14	34
I Ilocos Region	29	39
II Cagayan Valley	28	35
III Central Luzon	25	31
IVA CALABARZON	25	31
IVB MIMAROPA	44	68
V Bicol Region	28	43
VI Western Visayas	39	50
VII Central Visayas	28	39
VIII Eastern Visayas	36	57
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	27	43

Region	Infant mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate
X Northern Mindanao	38	49
XI Davao Region	38	47
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	27	37
XIII Caraga	35	49
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	41	72
Mother's Education		
No education	65	105
Elementary	43	62
High school	26	35
College or higher	15	18
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	42	66
Second	32	47
Middle	26	32
Fourth	22	26
Highest	19	21

Note: Rates are for 10-year period preceding the survey
Source of data: NDHS 2003, NSO

Table 2.2.3 Relationship between under-5 mortality rate and income/consumption poverty at subnational level: 2003

Philippines	U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	People under the household income poverty threshold ^{a/}			
		Magnitude		Proportion	
		Estimate	CV	Percentage	CV
Total	42	23,836,104	1.4	30.0	1.3
Regions					
National Capital Region	31	742,549	10.2	6.9	9.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	34	445,036	7.0	32.2	6.1
I Ilocos Region	39	1,262,799	6.2	30.2	5.8
II Cagayan Valley	35	659,666	6.1	24.5	5.6
III Central Luzon	31	1,535,784	6.7	17.5	6.2
IVA CALABARZON	31	1,899,827	5.5	18.4	5.2
IVB MIMAROPA	68	1,163,867	5.6	48.1	4.3
V Bicol Region	43	2,332,719	4.4	48.5	3.3
VI Western Visayas	50	2,374,772	4.5	39.2	4.0
VII Central Visayas	39	1,652,316	5.6	28.3	5.3
VIII Eastern Visayas	57	1,619,731	5.7	43.0	4.3
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	43	1,427,722	5.1	49.2	4.2
X Northern Mindanao	49	1,567,963	4.7	44.0	4.7
XI Davao Region	47	1,346,269	5.7	34.7	5.4
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	37	1,319,563	5.1	38.4	5.1
XIII Caraga	49	1,111,901	4.9	54.0	3.9
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	72	1,373,620	6.1	52.8	5.2

Note: a/ 2006 poverty statistics is already available from the Official Poverty Statistics of NSCB

Sources of data:
2003 NDHS, NSO
Official Poverty Statistics, NSCB

The Pillars of Child Well-being

As health and education issues in the Philippines have become alarming for the past years due to lack of budget, funds, facilities, and other factors, the Government planned and executed some programs in order to address these issues. Data on how these programs and supplementation have been realized shall be presented in this section.

The fundamental conditions that Filipino children suffer from malnutrition are the proportions of their height to age (stunting), height to weight (wasting), and weight to age (underweight). It is evidently showed in the data that boys are more likely to suffer these conditions in a significant percentage than that of the girls.

Other health concerns in the different regions of the Philippines are Vitamin A deficiency (VAD), which had become the leading cause of preventable blindness among children and women; and iron deficiency anemia (IDA), which, when experienced by the mother during pregnancy causes child malnutrition and results to children being underweight; had already been addressed by the Government through its actions of giving Vitamin A supplements, iron tablets for mothers,

and iron drops for children below 5 years old. Data gathered evidently showed that the NCR had received the highest coverage of Vitamin A and iron tablets, and drops supplementation throughout the period 1998–2006. Data on illnesses such as child diarrhea and acute respiratory infection (ARI) fever are also presented. Since human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) had also become widespread in the country, statistical data showed that men are more likely to catch HIV than women. Considering education as an important factor, it is a must that people be informed about how HIV detracts the society and how it can be prevented through different measures such as the use of contraceptives.

Data regarding education such as school attendance; number of teachers, schools, and classrooms; and applied nutrition program are also provided. Since cases of child labor and issues on child protection are also very prominent in the country, statistical data are also provided in order to have a vision that these issues must be addressed immediately and slowly diminish the cases of child labor and child protection issues and also promote the importance of education to the children.

3.1 Nutrition

At the national level, stunting had the highest incidence/prevalence among the different forms of nutritional disorders, with 3 of 10 children aged 0–10 being afflicted. Most affected were the 5–7 age group for males; and the 3–4 year old females. By region, the Zamboanga peninsula, Eastern Visayas, and SOCCSKSARGEN recorded the highest incidences of wasting, while the lowest incidences were found in Central Luzon, NCR, and CALABARZON.

Almost 3 of 10 children were underweight with the highest incidence among 5–7 year old males and 3–4 year old females, while the lowest proportions were reported among the 0–2 year old males and

5–7 year old females. The NCR, Central Luzon, and CAR reported the lowest incidence of underweight while the highest were observed in the Bicol Region, MIMAROPA, and Eastern Visayas

Among children aged 0–10 years old, 4.4 percent were affected by wasting, which is the worst form of nutritional disorder. The youngest age group of 0–2 year old male and female children was observed to be the most affected. The regions with highest incidence were ARMM, Ilocos, and the Bicol regions, while Northern Mindanao, CAR, and the Davao Region registered the lowest.

Table 3.1.1 Child nutrition outcome and its correlates: 2003

Philippines	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Underweight (%)
Total incidence/prevalence	32.59	4.43	26.28
Individual dimension			
Sex and age			
Male			
0–2	23.15	7.46	25.63
3–4	37.12	3.48	26.82
5–7	40.63	3.75	32.67
8–10	40.14	4.06	26.53
Female			
0–2	20.38	7.14	24.08
3–4	37.23	3.60	32.34
5–7	30.84	2.83	21.23
8–10	33.15	2.63	22.92
Geographic dimension			
Region			
National Capital Region	23.48	4.57	16.93
Cordillera Administrative Region	33.47	1.78	18.83
I Ilocos Region	27.76	6.75	28.84
II Cagayan Valley	32.82	5.72	27.18
III Central Luzon	20.66	4.48	19.86
IVA CALABARZON	24.22	4.27	22.46
IVB MIMAROPA	37.13	4.82	33.21
V Bicol Region	34.82	5.93	34.23
VI Western Visayas	39.13	3.99	31.76
VII Central Visayas	37.95	4.19	27.26
VIII Eastern Visayas	43.65	3.30	32.26
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	48.08	4.12	30.81
X Northern Mindanao	34.63	1.16	25.43
XI Davao Region	34.84	2.01	22.47
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	41.77	3.92	30.05
XIII Caraga	38.73	4.57	30.86
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	36.73	8.03	29.13

Source: Special computations made by NSCB on the 2003 NNS, FNRI
Covers only children 0–10 years old.

Table 3.1.2 Child nutrition, supply side and uptake variables by region

	1998	1999	2005	2006
Philippines				
Children (9–11 months given)	73	74	80	81
Children (12–59 months given)	90	84	98	96
National Capital Region				
Children (9–11 months given)	86	86	73	75
Children (12–59 months given)	47	82	..	87
Cordillera Administrative Region				
Children (9–11 months given)	76	79	76	96
Children (12–59 months given)	73	50	102	95
I - Ilocos Region				
Children (9–11 months given)	71	53	64	62
Children (12–59 months given)	84	86	90	74
II - Cagayan Valley				
Children (9–11 months given)	77	85	..	..
Children (12–59 months given)	100	114	..	87
III - Central Luzon				
Children (9–11 months given)	68	72	80	88
Children (12–59 months given)	76	72	64	75
IV - Southern Tagalog				
Children (9–11 months given)	72	81	.	.
Children (12–59 months given)	98	78	.	.
IVA - CALABARZON				
Children (9–11 months given)	.	.	91	103
Children (12–59 months given)	.	.	107	97
IVB - MIMAROPA				
Children (9–11 months given)	.	.	76	71
Children (12–59 months given)	.	.	110	103
V - Bicol Region				
Children (9–11 months given)	62	67	74	68
Children (12–59 months given)	90	96	128	99
VI - Western Visayas				
Children (9–11 months given)	68	70	84	85
Children (12–59 months given)	93	76	87	86
VII - Central Visayas				
Children (9–11 months given)	63	63	84	91
Children (12–59 months given)	94	94	122	193
VIII - Eastern Visayas				
Children (9–11 months given)	73	77	65	82
Children (12–59 months given)	108	67	..	91
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula				
Children (9–11 months given)	72	79	68	62
Children (12–59 months given)	83	34	..	63
X - Northern Mindanao				
Children (9–11 months given)	128	61	106	98
Children (12–59 months given)	71	116	155	122
XI - Davao Region				
Children (9–11 months given)	73	71	..	71
Children (12–59 months given)	105	99	..	..
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN				
Children (9–11 months given)	67	74	92	76
Children (12–59 months given)	116	85	80	..
XIII - Caraga				
Children (9–11 months given)	87	66	81	60
Children (12–59 months given)	104	109	104	77
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao				
Children (9–11 months given)	84	87	81	67
Children (12–59 months given)	138	124	68	58

Source: National Nutrition Council

Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) is the leading cause of preventable blindness in children and increases the risk of disease and death from severe infections. Among pregnant women, VAD causes night blindness and may increase the risk of maternal mortality. Crucial for maternal and child survival, supplying adequate Vitamin A in high-risk areas can significantly reduce maternal mortality while its absence causes a needlessly high risk of disease and death. As a public health problem, the government takes steps to address this concern and gives Vitamin A supplementation to 9–11 and 12–59 month old children and lactating mothers.

In 2006, at the national level, 8 of 100 children aged 9–11 months received Vitamin A supplement, a slight improvement from only 7 of 100 being reached by the program in 1998. Improved coverage was exhibited in CAR, Central Luzon, Western Visayas, and Central Visayas. CALABARZON was the only region that had more than full coverage in 2006; no region had less than 6 of 100 children being provided with Vitamin A capsules.

Almost all 12–59 month old children targeted for Vitamin A supplementation were reached by the government's program in 2006. By region, MIMAROPA, Central Visayas, and Northern Mindanao were observed to have more than full coverage of the target population in 2006. A continued improvement in Vitamin A supplementation was observed in Central Visayas as supplementation coverage increased by almost twice the target. On the opposite end was ARMM which recorded the lowest coverage with only 6 of 10 children in the reference age group being covered. The NCR was the only region that registered consistent increasing coverage from 1998 to 2006.

However, not all target lactating mothers benefited from the Vitamin A supplementation program as only 6 of 10 lactating mothers were reached in 2006, up from just 4 of 10 in 1993. Also, not one region met a full coverage in 2006. However, there was a general increment in coverage from 1993 to 2006 in many regions. Significant to note is the program's

performance in Eastern Visayas where 6 of 10 lactating mothers received Vitamin A supplementation in 2006 compared to the less than 2 of 10 lactating women who received Vitamin A capsules in 1993.

Iodine deficiency in the fetus is the result of iodine deficiency in the mother. An insufficient supply of thyroid hormones to the developing brain may result in mental retardation, the most serious adverse effect of which is damage to the fetus. As the provision of iodized oil to women is very important, it is sad to note that there was a sharp decline in iodized oil supplementation from 1998 (4%) to 2006 (1%) at the national level. The highest coverage in all areas was in 1999 with only 15 percent in the Ilocos region, from which sharp decreases were noted thereafter in almost all the regions except in SOCCSKSARGEN. Almost all of the regions reported less than 1 percent coverage in 2006.

Iron deficiency during pregnancy can lead to an early delivery and low birth weight. In infants and children, iron deficiency can affect intelligence and delay development. It is thus important for pregnant women to have adequate iron supplements to ensure the birth of healthy infants.

In 2003, 8 of 10 pregnant women benefited from the government's program on iron supplementation at the national level. The program's coverage was on the uptrend for almost all of the regions except in the NCR and CAR. Lowest coverage was in ARMM where only 4 of 10 pregnant women were protected from anemia but the risk was lowest in Caraga as only 1 of 10 pregnant women did not receive iron supplementation.

Iron supplementation for children under-5 years old grew from 1998 to 2003 in almost all the regions. The national program provided iron drops/syrup to 6 of 10 children aged 0–5 years old in 2003. Minimum coverage stood at 4 of 10 children from the same age group receiving iron supplementation in ARMM to almost 8 per 10 children in the NCR.

Table 3.1.2b Child nutrition, supply side and uptake variables by region from survey report, 1998 and 2003

	1998	2003
Philippines		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	75	77
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	56	63
National Capital Region		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	82	77
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	67	75
Cordillera Administrative Region		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	68	67
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	48	56
I - Ilocos Region		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	72	77
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	64	59
II - Cagayan Valley		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	63	73
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	46	58
III - Central Luzon		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	74	81
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	63	70
IV - Southern Tagalog		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	79	..
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	60	..
IVA - CALABARZON		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	..	77
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	..	69
IVB - MIMAROPA		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	..	74
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	..	51
V - Bicol Region		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	67	73
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	60	53
VI - Western Visayas		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	83	85
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	56	63
VII - Central Visayas		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	79	87
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	56	70
VIII - Eastern Visayas		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	71	74
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	54	59
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	64	74
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	35	46
X - Northern Mindanao		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	73	80
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	43	64
XI - Davao Region		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	72	80
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup		57
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	..	77
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	..	58
XIII - Caraga		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	82	89
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	53	73
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups	38	40
Children under-5 who received iron drops/syrup	24	40

Source: 1998 and 2003 NDHS, NSO
 Values are unweighted and not inflated for the population

3.2 Health

Table 3.2.1 Young child (under-5 years) health outcomes, related care and correlates, 2003

	Child Diarrhea Among children with diarrhea					Among children with symptoms of ARI and/or fever		Number of Children
	Diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey (in percent)	Number of children	Children that received ORS, RHF or increased fluid (in percent)	Children with symptoms of ARI (in percent)	Children with fever (in percent)	For whom treatment was sought from a health facility provider (in percent) ^a	Number of Children	
Total Incidence	10.6	714	58.9	10.2	23.8	46.3	1835	6712
Age in months								
<6	7	42	49.4*	6.9	21.1	46.7	147	603
6-11	19.2	141	54.6	13.4	31.2	57.4	261	733
12-23	16.3	220	63.8	12.9	30	48.9	464	1348
24-35	11.5	152	59.2	10.6	24.8	38.9	369	1326
36-47	6.3	91	58.4	8.8	19.4	45.2	324	1434
48-59	5.4	68	58.3	8.4	18	42.2	270	1267
Region								
National Capital Region	9.6	98	61.3	4	15.7	51.3	178	1020
Cordillera Administrative Region	20.4	23	43.9	16.9	23.9	50.2	37	113
I Ilocos Region	12.9	38	62.9	7.2	20.7	54.5	69	299
II Cagayan Valley	6.6	15	22.4	10.7	16.5	43.8	48	220
III Central Luzon	9.5	63	70.1	7.7	20.8	47.2	156	662
IVA CALABARZON	10.8	86	74.4	7.4	20	49.1	182	796
IVB MIMAROPA	17.7	40	38.3	18.5	31.5	38.1	89	225
V Bicol Region	11.4	49	55.7	9.6	25.6	38.2	123	424
VI Western Visayas	15.0	68	45.5	19.9	32.7	46.5	176	458
VII Central Visayas	8.5	44	68.7	11.5	26.4	45.5	155	519
VIII Eastern Visayas	9.8	33	71.8	15.6	27.4	51.9	107	341
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	4.2	11	39.8	5.2	21	41.5	61	264
X Northern Mindanao	10.2	30	44	15.1	33.2	55	110	289
XI Davao Region	9.6	27	69.7	15.5	29.8	41.3	105	285
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	11.4	35	44.4	11.5	24.6	38.2	85	312
XIII Caraga	9.5	19	60.9	16.8	38.5	39.6	84	195
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	12.0	35	68.3	5.2	23	48.9	71	291

Notes:

1. Values in the tables are unweighted and are not inflated for the population

2. ORT includes solution prepared from packets of oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended home fluids (RHF), or increased fluids. Figures with asterisks are based on 25-49 cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

3. ARI = Acute respiratory infection

a/ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Source of data: 2003 NDHS, NSO

Almost 11 of 100 children aged 0–59 months old had diarrhea in 2003, but only six of the affected children received oral rehydration solution (ORS), recommended home fluids (RHF), or increased fluid. Incidence was highest among the 6–11 month old children as 19 of 100 children in this age group had diarrhea but only about half of them received fluid supplementation. Children with diarrhea were mostly males, residing in urban areas, with mothers who had no education, and belonged to the lowest wealth index quintile.

By region, the highest incidence of diarrhea cases in 2003 was reported in CAR where 20 of 100 children under-5 years old had diarrhea. Worse, not even half of the diarrhea cases were given fluid supplementation as only nine children received ORS or RHF. The lowest rate of occurrence was in the Zamboanga peninsula where only 4 in 100 children under-5 had a bout of diarrhea but almost half of these children were provided with fluid supplementation.

Almost 10 of 100 children under-5 years old had ARI and nearly 24 of 100 children had fever. Almost half of those who had ARI and/or fever sought treatment from a health facility/provider. The children with ARI and fever were mostly 6–11 months old, males, residing in rural areas, with mothers who are high school graduates, and belonged to the lowest wealth index quintile.

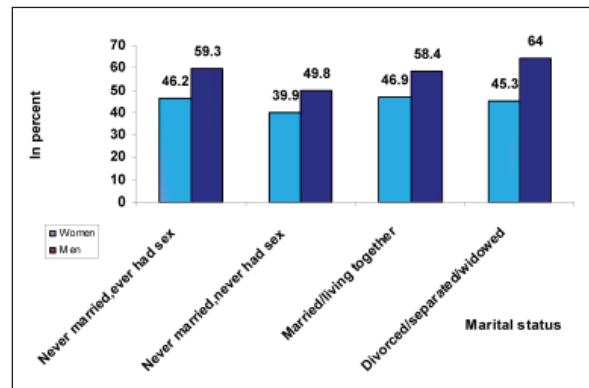
The highest incidence was reported in Western Visayas where 2 of 100 children below five years old had ARI while the lowest was in the NCR where not even one in a hundred had ARI.

Table 3.2.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention of men and women ages 15 to 49, 2003

In 2003, about 6 of 10 men and only 4 of 10 women had knowledge of HIV prevention. The proportion of men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV protection was consistently higher than women for age group 15–49. A notable exception, however, was in Cagayan Valley, where the proportion of women was slightly higher for women than men.

By age group, the proportion for both sexes steadily increased from age group 15–19 until 30–39, but declined in the older age group of 40–49. Education seemed to be a factor in HIV knowledge as the proportion increased with the level of education. However, the same trend was not evident as wealth index quintile went up. The proportion of men with comprehensive knowledge about HIV protection was highest for those who were divorced/separated/widowed. About 5 out of 10 men and 4 of 10 women who never had sex were knowledgeable about HIV protection.

Figure 3.2.2 Women and men who know that using condoms can reduce risk of HIV, by marital status, 2003



Source: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO

3.2.3 Child and youth health, supply side and uptake variables by region; 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2006

Number of government doctors

Although representing an almost 46 percent increase from 1995, there were less than 3,000 government doctors at the national level in 2006. Most improved in terms of access to the services of government doctors were CAR, SOCCSKSARGEN, and NCR where the number of government doctors increased by at least 170 percent from 1995 to 2006. However, MIMAROPA, CALABARZON, Cagayan region, and the Central Visayas experienced a reduction in the number of government doctors for the same period.

Number of hospitals and special clinics

A minimal increase was observed in the number of government and private hospitals from 1995 (1,700) to 2006 (1,921) at the national level. By region, the NCR and Central Luzon had the biggest rates of

increase. Notably, only four regions (Bicol, Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao Region, and ARMM) registered decreases in the number of government and private hospitals.

Number of primary health units

There was a 39 percent increase in the number of primary health units (PHU) from 1995 (11,646) to 2006 (16,191) at the national level. In 2006, only MIMAROPA and the Davao region registered a decline in the number of PHU's over the same period.

Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)

At the national level, the number of trained health personnel (other than doctors) increased by only 2 percent from 263,989 in (2000) to 269,415 in (2006). Central Mindanao and ARMM registered notable increases by at least 44 percent, while Central Luzon and NCR registered the highest rate in the reduction in trained health personnel.

Table 3.2.3a Number of government doctors^a

	1995	1995	2005	2006
Philippines	2,029	2,943	2,967	2,955
NCR	240	702	661	650
Cordillera Administrative Region	13	75	79	83
I Ilocos Region	125	157	167	154
II Cagayan Valley	249	115	111	95
III Central Luzon	191	246	263	284
IVA CALABARZON	320 ^{b/}	334 ^{b/}	270	247
IVB MIMAROPA	..	334 ^{a/}	79	83
V Bicol Region	123	155	155	179
VI Western Visayas	137	252	247	263
VII Central Visayas	226	230	233	215
VIII Eastern Visayas	70	139	151	152
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	88	88	92	94
X Northern Mindanao	94	87	113	116
XI Davao Region	36	155	72	69
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	22	61	115	108
XIII Caraga	40	73	84	85
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	55	74	75	78

Note: a/ Combination of retained medical personnel at the Regional Health Office (RHO) and devolved health personnel in the local government units.

b/ Data for the entire Region IV

Source of data: Field Health Service Information Service (FHSIS) Annual Report, DOH

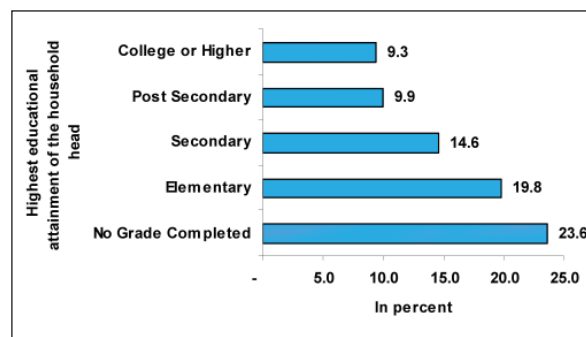
3.3 Child protection

Children aged 0–59 months whose births were not registered was observed to amount to be 16 percent, 61 percent of which were not registered due to high cost, travel, or do not want to pay late fee. Families in the lowest two quintiles have the most number of children aged 0–59 months whose births are not registered. Regions in Mindanao was recorded to have the most number of children aged 0–59 whose births were not registered.

3.3.3 Child labor and its correlates, 2007

Based on the 2007 SR-MICS, about 16.2 percent of children aged 5–14 years old are engaged in labor. Higher incidences of child labor are observed for children whose household heads have lower levels of education (Figure 3.3.3).

Figure 3.3.3 Percentage of children 5–14 years old engaged in labor by educational attainment of household head, 2007



Source: Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using the SR-MICS 2007 of the NSO.

Table 3.3.1 Birth registration and its correlates, 2007

	1995	2000	2005
Philippines	2,029	2,943	2,967
NCR	240	702	661
Cordillera Administrative Region	13	75	79
I Ilocos Region	125	157	167
II Cagayan Valley	249	115	111
III Central Luzon	191	246	263
IVA CALABARZON	320 ^{b/}	334 ^{b/}	270
IVB MIMAROPA	..	334 ^{a/}	79
V Bicol Region	123	155	155
VI Western Visayas	137	252	247
VII Central Visayas	226	230	233
VIII Eastern Visayas	70	139	151
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	88	88	92
X Northern Mindanao	94	87	113
XI Davao Region	36	155	72
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	22	61	115
XIII Caraga	40	73	84
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	55	74	75

Source: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using the 2007 SR-MICS 2007 of the NSO.

a/ Region not included in the 2007 SR-MICS.

The 2007 SR-MICS, which is the source of data for this table, only covered 24 provinces and cities under the Country Program for Children (CPC)-6 of the United Nations Children's Fund.

There are 105 children that have birth certificates but not seen by the interviewer, but unregistered as stated by the mother. Further, there are 392 children that do not have birth certificates but registered as stated by the mother.

3.3.4 Early marriage and its correlates

On the average, women marry at around the age of 22. About 3 percent of women aged 25–29 marry at the age of 15. In terms of educational attainment, in general, less educated women marry earlier than the more educated ones.

3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2006

Among the regions, Southern Tagalog has the highest number of children provided with assistance in 1990, Western Visayas in 1995, and NCR in 2000, 2005, and 2006. On the other hand, CAR has the least in 1990, Eastern Visayas in 2000, and Caraga in 1995, 2005, and 2006 (Statistical Table 3.3.5).

3.4 Education

About 13 percent of children 6–11 years old did not attend school in 2003 (Statistical Table 3.4.1). The region with the lowest school attendance rate is ARMM with 71.1 percent and in fact, school attendance rates are mostly lower in Mindanao when compared to Luzon and Visayas. For the same year, it was observed that the lower the level of education of the household head, the lesser the chances that the children attend school.

Table 3.3.4a Age at first marriage: 2003

Current Age	Percentage first married by exact age					Percentage never married	Number of women	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	1.2	.	.	.	.	90.6	2,648	a/
20-24	1.5	14.0	32.7	.	.	48.7	2,209	a/
25-29	2.7	13.4	31.9	48.4	69.1	20.8	2,034	22.2
30-34	3.4	19.0	33.7	48.1	67.4	10.8	1,954	22.3
35-39	3.2	18.0	34.5	49.8	68.2	6.9	1,873	22.0
40-44	3.4	19.0	37.3	53.0	71.6	5.5	1,564	21.6
45-49	3.2	18.4	35.3	51.0	70.7	4.5	1,351	21.9
20-49	2.8	16.7	34.0	48.9	65.6	18.1	10,985	a/
25-49	3.2	17.4	34.3	49.8	69.2	10.4	8,777	22.0

Notes:

a/ Omitted because less than 50 percent of women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

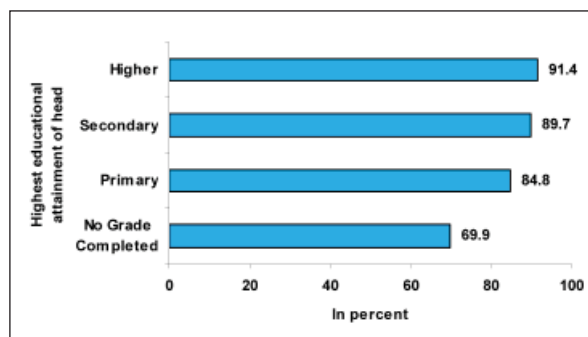
Source of data: 2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 3.3.4b Median age at first marriage: 2003

Philippines	Median age at first marriage				
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	22.2	22.3	22.0	21.6	21.9
Education					
No education	18.9	18.1	17.1	18.5	18.2
Elementary	19.3	19.2	19.8	19.7	20.0
High school	21.0	21.6	21.2	20.8	21.5
College or higher	24.9	25.2	25.5	25.2	25.3

Source: 2003 NDHS, NSO

Figure 3.4.1 Net primary school participation rate by highest educational attainment of household head, 2003

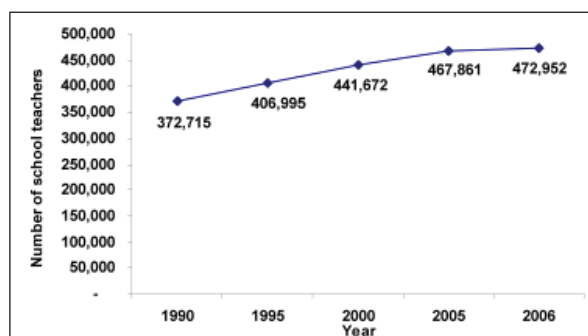


Source: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using 2003 NDHS, NSO.

Table 3.4.2 Child education, supply side and uptake variables by region

Over the period 1990 to 2006, there was an increasing trend in the number of teachers and schools. However, it can be noted that the increase in recent years had been minimal/gradual compared in earlier years.

Figure 3.4.2 Number of school teachers in public schools (elementary and high school), 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2006



Source: Department of Education

In 2004, there were 7 million members of the

3.5 Social protection

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), with about half of this number coming from regions in Luzon.

Table 3.5 Number of PhilHealth Members by Region, 2004

Philippines	Number of PhilHealth Members
Total	7,036,041
National Capital Region	1,100,743
Cordillera Administrative Region	121,552
I Ilocos Region	394,270
II Cagayan Valley	210,496
III Central Luzon	694,892
IVA CALABARZON	1,023,750
IVB MIMAROPA	142,614
V Bicol Region	374,218
VI Western Visayas	536,294
VII Central Visayas	478,170
VIII Eastern Visayas	288,016
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	250,382
X Northern Mindanao	489,995
XI Davao Region	339,061
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	337,527
XIII Caraga	199,656
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	48,786

Source of data: 2004 APIS, NSO

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Table 1.1.1 The population pyramid in 2005 and change over 2000 and 2015

	Philippines								Population (1,000s)						Annual Population Growth Rate					
	2000a/		2005		2010		2015		2000-2005		2005-2010		2010-2015							
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male						
Total	38,198	38,749	42,374	42,887	46,750	47,264	51,232	51,733	2.10	2.05	1.99	1.96	1.85	1.82						
0-4	4,829	5,074	5,101	5,322	5,365	5,619	5,558	5,829	1.10	0.96	1.02	1.09	0.71	0.73						
5-9	4,729	4,954	4,804	5,027	5,081	5,289	5,356	5,595	0.31	0.29	1.13	1.02	1.06	1.13						
10-14	4,416	4,544	4,718	4,930	4,795	5,006	5,074	5,270	1.33	1.64	0.32	0.31	1.14	1.03						
15-19	3,996	4,015	4,401	4,515	4,702	4,901	4,779	4,979	1.95	2.37	1.33	1.65	0.33	0.32						
20-24	3,570	3,545	3,973	3,979	4,379	4,479	4,680	4,865	2.16	2.34	1.96	2.40	1.34	1.67						
25-49	11,896	12,235	13,683	13,847	15,503	15,543	17,414	17,421	2.84	2.50	2.53	2.31	2.35	2.31						
50-69	3,740	3,604	4,522	4,386	5,495	5,355	6,690	6,512	3.87	4.01	3.98	4.07	4.01	3.99						
70+	1,022	778	1,173	882	1,428	1,072	1,681	1,263	2.79	2.55	4.03	3.96	3.30	3.34						

Note: a/ Adjusted 2000 Population

Source of data: 2000 Census-Based Population Projections, NSO

Table 1.1.2a Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in the Labor Force Survey data: January 2004

Child Population by		Total number of children in the survey (nation), of which		
A. Geographic dimension	Total		34,737,015	
	Region	National Capital Region	4,198,551	
		Cordillera Administrative Region	634,430	
		I Ilocos Region	1,751,448	
		II Cagayan Valley	1,144,425	
		III Central Luzon	3,650,703	
		IVA CALABARZON	4,313,829	
		IVB MIMAROPA	1,166,559	
		V Bicol Region	2,373,551	
		VI Western Visayas	2,648,449	
		VII Central Visayas	2,518,594	
		VIII Eastern Visayas	1,852,014	
		IX Zamboanga Peninsula	1,361,167	
X Northern Mindanao	1,636,714			
B. Household dimension (not all mutually exclusive categories)	Residence	XI Davao Region	1,728,557	
		XII SOCCSKSARGEN	1,610,563	
		XIII Caraga	962,488	
		Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,174,975	
		Urban	16,006,611	
		Rural	18,720,405	
		Household Size	Less than 3 household members	420,199
			3-4 members	6,330,755
			5-6 members	13,285,725
			7+	14,690,337
Work	Both parents workingb/	12,212,394		
	None of the parents are workingb/	57,357		
	No adult in primary working age (18-54)	531,800		
Family vulnerability	Single parent ^{c/}	3,505,017		
	High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	899,215		
	Elder (60+) person in household	4,904,353		
	Elder (70+) person in household	2,177,047		

Note: a) More updated data are available from the 2009 Labor Force Surveyb) Using NSO employment status

c) Single, widowed, divorced or separated

Source of data: Special Computations made by the NSCB Technical staff using: January 2004, LFS, NSO

Table 1.1.2b Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in the Family Income and Expenditure Survey and Labor Force Survey data: 2003

Child Population by		Total number of children in the survey (nation), of which	
B. Household dimension (not all mutually exclusive)	Household Income Poverty	Provincial Poverty Threshold with Urban Rural Disaggregation	13,469,849
	Education of the head of the household	No Grade Completed	884,658
		Elementary Undergraduate	7,707,161
		Elementary Graduate	7,156,574
		Highschool Undergraduate	4,702,883
		Secondary+	14,275,740
		Highschool Graduate	7,593,262
		College Undergraduate	3,818,348
		College Graduate	2,820,213
	Post-Graduate	43,918	
Sex of the household head	Male	30,777,977	
	Female	3,949,039	

Note: More updated data are available from the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Source of data: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using: 2003 FIES, NSO January 2004 LFS, NSO

Table 1.1.2c Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in the National Demographic and Health Survey data: 2003

Child Population by		Total number of children in the survey (nation), of which	
B. Household dimension (not all mutually exclusive)	Deprivation of materials goods and services (household/ community indicators)	Shelter deprived ^{a/}	4,950,993
		Sanitation deprived ^{b/}	3,896,678
		Water deprived ^{c/}	20,764,546
		Information deprived ^{d/}	5,229,123
	Deprivation of materials goods and services (household/ community indicators)	Education deprived ^{e/}	4,197,691
		Lowest	8,406,699
	Wealth index quintiles	Second	7,673,385
		Middle	6,956,875
		Fourth	6,286,082
		Highest	5,555,911
Family Vulnerability	Adopted, foster, or stepchild in household ^{f/}	552,386	
Access to social security and security of tenure	Women covered by health insurance	4,817,238	
C. Individual dimension	Demographic indicators among boys	Boys aged 15-17, of which	
		Does not attend school but completed primary education	687,817
	Demographic indicators among girls	Girls aged 15-17, of which	
	Does not attend school but completed primary education	600,960	

Notes:

a/ No floor material

b/ No toilet/field/bush

c/ Source of drinking water: river/stream/pond/lake

d/ Does not have any of the following: radio, television, landline telephone, cellular phone, and personal computer

e/ Currently not attending school or never attended school

f/ As proxy variable for orphan child in household

Source of data:

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:

2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO

Table 1.1.2d Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in the National Nutrition Survey data: 2003

Child Population by		Total number of children in the survey (nation), of which		
B. Household dimension	Deprivation of materials goods and services (individual child indicators)	Nutrition deprived ^{a/ b/}	19,378,054	
	C. Individual dimension	Demographic, nutrition, health and protection indicators among boys	Boys aged 0-4, of which Undernourished children Stunting ^{a/} Wasting ^{a/} Underweight ^{a/}	1,359,488 269,518 1,223,187
C. Individual dimension		Demographic, nutrition, health and protection indicators among girls	Girls aged 0-4, of which Undernourished children Stunting ^{a/} Wasting ^{a/} Underweight ^{a/}	1,144,632 236,482 1,148,348

Notes:

^{a/} Only children from 0-10 years are included

^{b/} Children who are more than three standard deviations below the international reference population for stunting, wasting, or underweight (indicators made by FNR)

Source of data:

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using: 2003 National Nutrition Survey (NNS), Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)

Table 1.1.2e Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey data: 2007

Child Population by		Total number of children in the survey (nation), of which	
B. Household dimension	Work	Child labour (5-14) ^{a/ b/}	829,200
	Access to social security and security of tenure	Children 0-4 whose birth is not registered ^{c/}	403,615
C. Individual dimension	Demographic, nutrition, health and protection indicators among boys	Boys aged 5-14, of which Child labourer ^{a/}	448,191
	Demographic, nutrition, health and protection indicators among girls	Girls aged 5-14, of which Child labourer ^{a/}	381,009

Notes:

^{a/} At least one child under 15 working in provinces/cities covered by the Country Program for Children (CPC)-6.

^{b/} Total number of children aged 5-14 in CPC-6 provinces/cities is 5,105,745. Total number of males and females aged 5-14 in CPC-6 provinces/cities are 2,596,145 and 2,509,600.

^{c/} Total number of children aged 0-4 in CPC-6 provinces/cities is 2,483,127.

Source of data:

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using: 2007 Sub Regional Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (SR-MICS), NSO

Table 1.1.2f Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey data: 2002

Child Population by		Total number of children in the survey (nation), of which	
C. Individual dimension	Demographic, nutrition, health and protection indicators among boys	Boys aged 5-14, of which Attends school	8,752,310
		Boys aged 15-17, of which Attends secondary school	1,662,830
	Demographic, nutrition, health and protection indicators among girls	Girls aged 5-14, of which Attends school	8,629,777
		Girls aged 15-17, of which Attends secondary school	1,806,092

Source of data:
Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:
2002 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), NSO

Table 1.1.3 Number of households and children affected by deprivations targeted by the MDGs: 2003

Philippines	Number of					Total number of				
	hhholds with such children or youth	girls or women of this age	boys or men of this age	girls or women of this age	boys or men of this age	girls aged 0-17	boys aged 0-17	Households	girls aged 0-17	boys aged 0-17
	i.	ii. in this category	iii.	iv. not in this category	v.	vi. in these households	vii.	viii. in the sample or national estimate	ix.	x.
A. Nutrition poor¹										
1. Underweight children under five years of age ^{d/}	3,186,829	1,376,319	1,468,700	3,660,868	4,089,238	..	..	..	..	..
B. Education poor²										
2. Enrolled in primary education (6-11)	7,382,209	5,029,527	5,353,373	712,263	809,697	12,132,151	12,976,086	16,412,720	17,046,255	17,846,605
3. Completing the final year of primary education in proper age (11 & 12 for Grade 7) ^{b/}	698,542	352,492	350,682	545,360 ^{d/}	574,526 ^{d/}	1,155,515	1,324,329	16,412,720	17,046,255	17,846,605
4. Attending primary and secondary school in proper age ^{c/}	5,292,588	4,127,915	3,406,422	5,529,507	6,629,876	8,538,839	8,602,576	16,412,720	17,046,255	17,846,605
C. Health Poor^{d/ e/ f/ g/}										
5. Households and/or children with sustainable access to an improved water source ^{e/}	14,889,492	15,205,975	15,905,766	1,840,279	1,940,839	15,205,975	15,905,766	16,412,720	17,046,255	17,846,605
6. Households and/or children with access to improved sanitation ^{f/}	13,924,886	13,956,605	14,552,378	3,089,650	3,294,227	13,956,605	14,552,378	16,412,720	17,046,255	17,846,605

Notes:

^{a/} Only children from ages 0-10 are included

^{b/} Only Grade 6 is considered for this category

^{c/} Students who took Grade 7 were not considered on the computations for the secondary school/level

^{d/} Latest infant mortality rate for the Philippines is 30 deaths per 1000 live births in 2003.

^{e/} Latest child mortality rate for the Philippines is 12 deaths per 1000 live births in 2003.

^{f/} Latest percentage of 1 year-olds immunised against measles is 79.7 in 2003.

^{g/} Latest number of 15-24 years old with knowledge of HIV/AIDS is 6,560 in 2003. Note that this value is unweighted and not inflated for the population.

^{h/} Any of the following sources of water: piped into dwelling, piped into yard/plot, public tap, protected well, developed spring, tanker truck/peddler, or bottled water/refill

^{i/} Any of the following sanitation facilities: flush toilet or closed pit

Sources of data:

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:

1. 2003 NNS, FNRI

2. 2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 1.1.4a Working table: Number of females in the Labor Force Survey: 2003

Philippines	Number of females in the survey							
	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-24	25-49	50 and above
Total	2,534,933	1,903,665	4,829,688	4,932,191	2,584,964	4,919,453	12,601,858	5,721,364
Household dimension								
Household size								
Less than 3	42,092	15,157	39,536	52,910	62,518	270,865	716,761	1,147,764
3-4 members	642,352	444,063	839,376	676,041	415,546	1,284,069	3,463,128	1,727,583
5-6 members	915,994	737,390	1,916,640	1,911,616	966,774	1,683,841	4,759,803	1,614,984
7+	934,495	707,055	2,034,137	2,291,624	1,140,125	1,680,678	3,662,167	1,231,033
Women's education^{a/}								
None	.	.	2,360,560	74,364	24,093	44,683	225,100	399,515
Primary	.	.	2,466,868	3,782,381	404,289	596,953	3,468,620	3,216,701
Secondary	.	.	.	1,075,446	2,024,421	2,223,822	4,952,782	1,201,607
Tertiary	.	.	.	.	132,160	2,053,994	3,955,356	903,542
Sex of the household head								
Male	2,291,410	1,718,080	4,326,680	4,335,882	2,181,871	4,019,677	10,595,414	3,804,787
Female	243,523	185,585	503,008	596,310	403,092	899,775	2,006,444	1,916,578
Work (among hholds with children)^{b/}								
Both parents working	778,150	681,055	1,908,890	2,196,620	1,098,425	1,652,945	4,601,863	1,333,212
None of the parents are working	4,747	6,834	6,696	10,317	6,822	11,599	25,122	11,617
No adult in primary working age (18-54)	6,934	7,623	62,667	101,584	70,458	.	.	.
Family vulnerability (not mutually exclusive)								
Single Parentc/	214,760	150,028	419,078	540,227	368,454	855,871	1,711,495	1,840,327
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	50,346	42,648	131,495	157,337	64,026	1,264	117,635	5,647
Elder (60+) person in household	336,796	248,257	625,834	739,013	442,526	918,939	2,197,882	3,714,121
Elder (70+) person in household	131,732	03,511	271,151	361,455	209,923	364,194	1,027,371	1,826,631

Table 1.1.4a Working table: Number of females in the Labor Force Survey: 2003

Philippines Geographic dimension Region	Number of females in the survey									
	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-24	25-49	50 and above		
National Capital Region	336,828	259,413	563,426	528,366	319,816	885,272	1,960,715	741,784		
Cordillera Administrative Region	49,686	33,778	85,381	89,699	51,283	94,001	204,847	92,950		
I Ilocos Region	139,496	91,976	252,961	249,133	119,605	239,338	659,768	359,950		
II Cagayan Valley	76,284	62,616	154,714	166,258	80,939	151,299	444,219	216,243		
III Central Luzon	266,845	187,511	515,973	507,439	280,614	538,483	1,457,691	631,313		
IVA CALABARZON	332,291	241,699	612,257	599,529	321,031	710,325	1,776,266	737,290		
IVB MIMAROPA	84,257	59,798	161,726	163,510	81,082	129,290	347,906	153,173		
V Bicol Region	194,181	122,963	331,390	351,357	150,383	232,567	652,221	367,908		
VI Western Visayas	176,774	141,393	364,671	378,319	202,651	329,132	905,454	520,255		
VII Central Visayas	170,937	148,201	347,420	371,061	199,949	361,058	885,434	497,605		
VIII Eastern Visayas	121,102	103,764	276,300	259,416	117,322	154,769	503,397	290,060		
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	95,581	62,014	191,789	210,795	94,002	156,290	424,108	191,801		
X Northern Mindanao	118,871	86,537	224,898	250,093	128,881	202,544	549,391	241,678		
XI Davao Region	130,069	95,724	229,940	254,932	137,619	231,400	601,816	241,559		
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	104,105	81,965	216,744	246,128	131,628	199,557	520,419	179,056		
XIII Caraga	68,747	47,493	128,213	146,938	76,116	107,798	294,987	148,204		
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	68,879	76,822	171,885	159,219	92,045	196,333	413,218	110,538		
Residence										
Urban	1,200,713	879,198	2,160,778	2,220,392	1,303,515	2,832,960	6,691,604	2,873,440		
Rural	1,334,220	1,024,467	2,668,910	2,711,799	1,281,449	2,086,492	5,910,254	2,847,924		

Notes:

- a/ Educational attainment
 - b/ Using NSO employment status
 - c/ Single, widowed, divorced, or separated
- Sources of data:
 Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:
 2003 FIES, NSO
 January 2004 LFS, NSO

Table 1.1.4b Working table: Number of females in the National Demographic and Health Survey: 2003

Philippines	Number of females in the survey									
	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-24	25-49	50 and above		
Household dimension										
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	737,625	538,761	1,263,720	1,114,913	376,276	661,047	2,058,545	899,865		
Second	617,049	414,762	1,082,283	1,095,496	464,471	747,985	2,240,447	1,004,400		
Middle	559,323	371,906	939,318	1,011,235	529,606	895,967	2,431,061	1,146,361		
Fourth	523,068	286,817	793,193	925,022	542,496	996,863	2,662,609	1,247,538		
Highest	363,966	327,672	677,613	858,118	631,549	1,291,167	2,904,808	1,367,880		
Family vulnerability										
Adopted, foster, or stepchild in household ^{a/}	80,751	69,925	157,522	181,883	101,440	110,071	414,422	127,443		

Notes:

^{a/} As proxy variable for Orphan Child in Household

Sources of data:

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using: 2003 MDHS, NSO

Table 1.1.5a Working table: Number of males in the Labor Force Survey: 2003

Philippines	Number of males in the survey								
	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-24	25-49	50 and above	
Total	2,798,173	2,069,387	5,139,127	5,190,087	2,744,801	5,248,396	12,645,080	5,069,425	
Household dimension									
Household size									
Less than 3	50,308	16,265	44,818	50,079	46,516	254,572	834,364	812,620	
3-4 members	734,661	494,536	889,281	750,656	444,244	1,169,936	3,665,347	1,447,454	
5-6 members	969,821	819,272	2,089,402	1,973,405	985,410	1,752,492	4,647,442	1,526,024	
7 +	1,043,383	739,314	2,115,626	2,415,947	1,268,631	2,071,396	3,497,928	1,283,327	
Men's education ^{a/}									
None	.	.	2,662,822	109,872	29,536	61,807	220,707	278,730	
Primary	.	.	2,474,801	4,161,515	752,017	1,114,503	3,927,108	2,613,219	
Secondary	.	.	.	918,700	1,857,269	2,420,904	4,968,298	1,307,124	
Tertiary	.	.	.	.	105,979	1,651,182	3,528,966	870,352	
Sex of the household head									
Male	2,530,204	1,870,856	4,617,049	4,525,317	2,380,627	4,379,039	11,237,233	4,857,133	
Female	267,968	198,531	522,078	664,770	364,174	869,357	1,407,847	212,292	
Work (among hholds with children) ^{b/}									
Both parents working	837,473	711,667	2,035,106	2,195,202	1,137,621	1,856,800	4,490,205	1,578,884	
None of the parents are working	5,074	3,251	8,530	6,513	6,523	17,000	28,260	14,307	
No adult in primary working age (18-54)	8,962	14,315	64,270	109,332	85,658	.	.	.	
Family vulnerability (not mutually exclusive)									
Single Parent ^{c/}	234,430	170,167	441,172	592,716	373,986	993,705	1,646,062	610,269	
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	45,736	51,864	138,459	148,592	68,713	1,143	70,477	7,968	
Elder (60+) person in household	385,205	266,184	674,736	743,653	442,148	1,069,210	2,407,811	2,617,995	
Elder (70+) person in household	141,864	114,917	316,415	336,337	189,742	406,637	1,042,212	1,124,031	

Table 1.1.5a Working table: Number of males in the Labor Force Survey: 2003

Philippines Geographic dimension Region	Number of males in the survey									
	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-24	25-49	50 and above		
National Capital Region	380,892	259,733	612,951	612,933	324,194	797,916	1,882,816	625,747		
Cordillera Administrative Region	52,304	35,876	88,887	98,433	49,103	94,175	204,939	87,351		
I Ilocos Region	142,988	101,191	246,390	264,745	142,964	291,958	663,638	288,153		
II Cagayan Valley	84,507	68,792	181,812	173,159	95,344	176,801	444,319	185,901		
III Central Luzon	308,116	223,208	534,648	550,985	275,366	597,285	1,462,072	575,487		
IVA CALABARZON	365,468	273,261	619,923	619,828	328,543	708,902	1,756,066	624,747		
IVB MIMAROPA	92,089	73,618	175,408	187,040	88,033	141,859	353,733	145,919		
V Bicol Region	194,618	141,892	355,775	341,997	188,995	283,678	663,604	313,196		
VI Western Visayas	194,368	151,101	406,076	397,506	235,591	388,005	942,066	441,488		
VII Central Visayas	193,906	143,241	360,743	383,448	199,688	367,748	897,341	410,442		
VIII Eastern Visayas	138,382	113,533	288,075	294,464	139,655	208,836	507,786	274,782		
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	103,371	77,625	199,405	222,255	104,332	169,071	436,440	182,867		
X Northern Mindanao	133,919	89,842	238,904	244,375	120,396	223,354	552,817	222,930		
XI Davao Region	137,913	102,126	245,306	252,940	141,989	254,502	629,013	244,671		
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	129,556	94,588	245,375	229,653	130,821	240,484	547,199	179,040		
XIII Caraga	73,231	68,215	192,316	168,100	104,263	179,734	405,080	123,665		
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	72,545	51,547	147,136	148,228	75,525	124,089	296,153	143,039		
Residence										
Urban	1,369,978	959,652	2,306,754	2,346,584	1,259,048	2,727,672	6,489,303	2,414,339		
Rural	1,428,195	1,109,735	2,832,373	2,843,503	1,485,753	2,520,723	6,155,776	2,655,085		

Notes:

a/ Educational attainment

b/ Using NSO employment status

c/ Single, widowed, divorced, or separated

Sources of data:

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:

2003 FIES, NSO

January 2004 LFS, NSO

Table 1.1.5b Working table: Number of males in the National Demographic and Health Survey: 2003

Philippines	Number of males in the survey									
	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	18-24	25-49	50 and above		
Wealth index quintile										
Lowest	803,438	476,499	1,345,763	1,215,397	540,897	845,572	2,366,184	888,717		
Second	699,073	448,522	1,123,886	1,167,227	563,402	1,033,259	2,474,661	961,026		
Middle	598,135	360,319	1,062,024	995,595	529,882	1,095,796	2,656,177	960,244		
Fourth	446,085	383,224	898,826	926,599	562,030	1,162,747	2,666,763	1,025,180		
Highest	425,711	290,363	750,648	760,355	472,705	1,125,719	2,580,899	1,057,599		
Family vulnerability										
Adopted, foster, or stepchild in householda/	110,056	61,176	179,719	159,823	84,379	150,109	379,875	141,865		

Table 1.1.6 Official Country Data for MDG indicators

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.1.a Proportion of population below official poverty line
Population below official poverty line, total, percentage ⁷	..	45.3	..	..	40.6	..	..	36.8	..	..	33.0	..	..	30.0	..	..	32.9	..	..
Population below official poverty line, urban, percentage	24.0	..	..	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population below official poverty line, rural, percentage	47.0	..	..	39.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.2 Poverty gap ratio
Poverty gap ratio, percentage ⁷	..	13.0	..	..	11.2	..	..	8.4	..	..	8.0	..	..	7.0	..	..	7.7	..	..
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption, percentage ^{17,22,6}	..	6.2	..	..	6.1	..	..	5.7	..	..	5.6	..	..	5.9	..	..	6.0	..	..
1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed
Growth rate of GDP per person employed, percentage ^E	-3.4	0.1	1.2	-	2.1	3.1	-2.4	0.8	6.4	-3.7	2.4	2.5	5.3	0.1	3.7	1.9	3.1
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio
Employment-to-population ratio, both sexes, percentage ^E	..	59.1	59.7	59.2	59.5	60.6	61.2	60.8	60.1	60.2	58.4	60.1	59.7	59.6	58.7	59.9	59.4	61	..
Employment-to-population ratio, men, percentage ^E	..	76.2	76.5	75.7	76.3	76.8	77.6	76.8	75.9	75.1	73.3	74.2	73.5	73.9	73.4	73.9	73.3	75.3	..
Employment-to-population ratio, women, percentage ^E	..	42	43	42.8	42.8	44.4	44.9	44.7	44.5	45.3	43.6	46.1	46	45.3	44	46	45.5	46.8	..
1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day
Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day, percentage ⁶	..	30.7	..	..	28.1	..	..	21.6	..	..	22.5	..	..	22	..	..	22.6	..	..
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, both sexes, percentage ^{11,12,19,C}	44.9	44.7	45.6	45	46	43.9	43.4	45.1	44.9	44.7	..

Table 1.1.6 Official Country Data for MDG indicators

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, women, percentage ^{11,12,19,C}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.8	47.2	48.3	48.8	49.8	47.2	47.1	47.9	47.6	46.6	..
Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment, men, percentage ^{11,12,19,C}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.2	43.1	44	42.6	43.6	41.9	41.2	43.4	43.2	43.6	..
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children under 5 moderately or severely underweight, percentage ^C	33.5 ^{23,51,54}	..	..	29.6 ^{51,55}	..	..	28.2 ^{51,53}	..	..	..	..	30.6 ^{51,52}	..	..	27.6 ^{51,56}	..	..	..	..
Children under 5 severely underweight, percentage ^C	5.3 ^{23,51,54}	..	..	5 ^{51,58}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[Non-MDG] Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total ^{11,43,C}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, both sexes ⁶⁰	16.3	21.9	21	19.1	19.6	19.8	17.7	18.2	21.2	20.8	24.2	23.3	24.2	23.2	23.9	17.2	17.8	16.8	17.4
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, women ⁶⁰	20.6	27.2	25.3	23	23.3	24	21.7	21.6	24.7	24.5	27.8	27.4	28	27.2	27.8	22.4	19.5	18.4	19.4
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, men ⁶⁰	13.8	18.5	18.3	16.8	17.5	17.5	15.4	16.1	19.2	18.7	22.1	20.9	21.8	20.8	21.6	18.5	16.8	15.7	16.2
Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate, both sexes	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	3	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	..
Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate, women	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.6	5	5.3	..
Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate, men	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.8	3	3.2	..
Share of youth unemployed to total unemployed, both sexes	47.5	48	49.1	47	48	46.4	46.3	45.4	46.5	47.8	47.2	45.5	47.2	45.6	44.8	48.9	50.5	51	..
Share of youth unemployed to total unemployed, women	49.3	51.5	52.5	50.5	51.4	47.4	50.1	47.5	49.5	51.6	51.9	49.7	49.9	50.7	49.6	56	58.8	58.7	..
Share of youth unemployed to total unemployed, men	46.1	45.4	46.6	44.5	45.7	45.6	43.7	43.9	44.9	45.6	44.5	42.6	45.5	42.4	41.6	44.5	45.8	46.6	..
Share of youth unemployed to youth population, both sexes	7.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.3	7.6	9.7	9.7	10	9.9	10.5	10.2	10.8	7.8	7.8	6.6	..
Share of youth unemployed to youth population, women	7.4	8.3	8	8	7.8	7.3	6.7	6.7	8	8.2	8.6	9.5	9.3	9	9.8	7	6.6	5.6	..
Share of youth unemployed to youth population, men	7.9	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.7	7.8	8.6	10.8	11	11.3	10.3	11.6	11.4	11.7	8.6	8.9	7.5	..

Table 1.1.6 Official Country Data for MDG indicators

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption^c																			
Population undernourished, percentage	21				18										16				
Population undernourished, number of people	16,200,000 ³				15,400,000 ⁵								15,200,000 ⁹						
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education																			
Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, both sexes ^{7a}	84.6	85.1	85.2	85.4	87.1	92.7	94.3	95.1	95.7	97	96.8	97	90.3	88.7	87.1	84.4	83.2	84.8	...
Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.8 ^c	...	...	91.7 ^c	91.9 ^c	92.9 ^c	92.7 ^c	92.3 ^c	90.9 ^c	90.6 ^c	...
Total net enrolment ratio in primary education, girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 ^c	...	...	93 ^c	94.1 ^c	94.6 ^c	94.8 ^c	94.5 ^c	93.1 ^c	92.7 ^c	...
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary^c																			
Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, both sexes ^{7b}	69.7	68.7	68.4	67.5	66.5	67.2	68	68.7	69.8	69.7	69.5	75.9	72.4	71.8	71.3	70	73.4	75.3	...
Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.1	68.8	67.6	66.3	65.9	68.6	...	...
Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary, girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.8	78.5	77.3	77.4	75.4	78.4	...	...
Primary completion rate, both sexes ^{7b}	64.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	69.2	68.7	74.9	71.6	71.6	70.2	69.1	68.1	71.7	73.1	...
Primary completion rate, boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.9	...	...	99.2	93.6	94.1	92.9	92.3	90.3	91.4	...
Primary completion rate, girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.1	...	...	108.9	101	101.1	99.3	99.7	97.5	97	...
2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men																			
Literacy rates of 15-24 years old, both sexes, percentage ^{8a}	...	...	...	...	97.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.6	...	...	...	...	...
Literacy rates of 15-24 years old, men, percentage	96.3 ^{c,c}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.5 ^c	...	...	93.6 ^{7,c}	...	...	...	93.6 ^{8M}	...
Literacy rates of 15-24 years old, women, percentage	96.9 ^{c,c}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.7 ^c	...	...	96.6 ^{7,c}	...	...	...	95.3 ^{8M}	...
Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rates, 15-24 years old	1.01 ^{c,c}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.01 ^{6,c}	...	...	...	1.03 ^{7,c}	...	...	...	1.02 ^{8M}	...
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education																			

Table 1.1.6 Official Country Data for MDG indicators

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gender Parity Index in primary level enrollment ⁷⁸	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrollment ⁷⁸	..	..	..	1.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Gender Parity Index in tertiary level enrollment ⁷⁸	..	..	..	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	40.1 ^{21E}	40.6 ^{20C}	40.1 ^{20C}	40.1 ^{20C}	40.2 ^{20C}	39.4 ^{20C}	39 ^{20C}	39.2 ^{20C}	39.6 ^{20C}	40.4 ^{20C}	40.9 ^{20C}	41.2 ^{20C}	41.9 ^{20C}	41.3 ^{20C}	40.7 ^{20C}	41.4 ^{20C}	42 ^{20C}	41.9 ^{20C}	..
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seats held by women in national parliament, percentage ⁸¹	..	..	11.3	..	..	10.7	..	..	12.3	..	..	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.6	..	..	..	..
Total number of seats in national parliament	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	217	217	217	222	214	214	214	236	236	236	239
Seats held by men in national parliament	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	193	190	190	197	176	176	176	200	199	200	190
Seats held by women in national parliament	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	24	27	27	25	38	38	38	36	37	36	49
4.1 Under-five mortality rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births ⁸⁰	80	77	75	64	69	67	..	..	54.9	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	31	..	..
4.2 Infant mortality rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births ⁸⁰	57	55	54	38	50	49	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	23	..	..
4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children 1 year old immunized against measles, percentage ⁷⁹	..	87.5	89.6	88.3	87.1	83.7	89.8	88.9	84.8	87.9	86.5	73.9	76	81	83.4	84.1	83.2	..	..
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births ⁸²	209	203	197	191	186	180	..	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	..	..
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Births attended by skilled health personnel, percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.2	68	69.2	69 ³⁵	69	69.1	67.4	67.8	68.7	68.4	70.4	..	..
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 1.1.6 Official Country Data for MDG indicators

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old, any method, percentage	40 ²⁴	..	50.7 ^{30,39}	48.1 ^{29,33}	47 ^{30,40}	46.5 ^{24,31}	49.3 ^{31,34}	47.3 ^{31,35}	49.5 ^{32,38,41}	48.8 ^{32,38,42}	48.9 ^{24,31}	49.3 ^{32,36}	49.3 ^{32,36}	50.6 ^{18,32,37}	..	..
Contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old, modern methods, percentage	24.9 ²⁴	..	25.5 ^{30,39}	30.2 ^{29,33}	30.9 ^{30,40}	28 ^{24,31}	31.8 ^{31,34}	31.6 ^{31,35}	33.1 ^{32,38,41}	33 ^{24,31}	33 ^{24,31}	34.7 ^{32,36}	35.6 ^{32,36}	35.6 ^{18,32,37}	..	..
Contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old, condom, percentage	1 ²⁴	..	..	1.6 ^{29,33}	..	1.6 ^{24,31}	1.7 ^{31,34}	1.3 ^{31,35}	..	..	1.9 ^{24,31}	2.1 ^{32,36}	1.9 ^{32,36}	1.6 ^{18,32,37}	..	..
5.4 Adolescent birth rate
5.5 Adolescent birth rate, per 1,000 women ^c	..	48 ²⁵	..	..	..	..	50 ²⁷	..	..	..	30 ²⁵	55 ²⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, percentage ^a	83.1 ⁶⁶	..	..	..	..	85.7 ⁶⁷	..	85.9 ⁶⁹	..	..	87.6 ⁶⁸	..	..	..	..	..
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits, percentage ^c	70.4 ⁷⁰	..	..	..	..	..
5.6 Unmet need for family planning ^{a,c}
Unmet need for family planning, total, percentage	26.2	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	..	..	..	17.3	..	..	..	..	..
Unmet need for family planning, spacing, percentage	12.4	..	..	..	..	8.6	..	..	..	..	7.9	..	..	..	..	..
Unmet need for family planning, limiting, percentage	13.8	..	..	..	..	11.2	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	..	..	..	..
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years ^e
People living with HIV, 15-49 years old, percentage	0.1 ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	0.1 ¹⁰	..
AIDS deaths	100 ²	..	..	..	..	..	500 ¹	..
6.2 Condom use at the least high-risk sex ^c
Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women, percentage	11 ⁴⁴	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, men, percentage	25 ⁴⁴	..	..	..	..	..
Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old, percentage	2.5 ²⁴	..	..	3.3 ^{29,33}	..	3.4 ^{24,31}	3.4 ^{31,34}	2.8 ^{31,35}	..	..	3.9 ^{24,31}	4.3 ^{32,36}	3.9	3.2 ^{18,32,37}	..	..
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with

Table 1. 1.6 Official Country Data for MDG indicators

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage														18						
Women 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage														12						
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school																				
Ratio of school attendance rate of orphans to school attendance rate of non orphans				0.94 ⁴																
School attendance rate of orphans aged 10-14				86.4	^{45:46}															
School attendance rate of children aged 10-14 both of whose parents are alive and who live with at least one parent				92.3	⁴⁶															
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with																				
Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infection, percentage ^{6A}																	24		31	
6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis																				
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population ^{6I}	393.4	386.4	379.6	372.8	366.2	359.7	353.3	347	340.8	334.8	328.8	323	317.2	311.6	306	300.6	295.3	290		
Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population ⁷⁹							387.8	277.5	214.2	193.2	169.9	153.7	155	157.8	152.1	159	153.5			
Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population ⁷⁹			31.3	36.6	39.7				38.9	38.7	36.1	35.1	35.9	33						
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course																				
Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS, percentag ^E						0.4	0.4	2.9	9.2	18.2	44.3	52.5	57.4	63.9	68.5	71.4	74.9	75.5		
Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS, percentage ^C							82.4	82.8	84.4	87	87.8	87.6	87.7	88.4	86.7	89.4	88.4			
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest																				
Proportion of land area covered by forest, percentage ⁸³	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.3	19	18.6	18.3	18					23.9	23.9	52.8		52.6			

Table 1.1.6 Official Country Data for MDG indicators

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)^a																			
Carbon dioxide emissions (CO ₂), thousand metric tons of CO ₂ (CDIAC)	44,528	45,826	50,321	51,286	56,265	63,100	65,637	77,396	75,643	73,014	78,885	76,945	78,364	72,904	76,908	76,424	68,328		
Carbon dioxide emissions (CO ₂), thousand metric tons of CO ₂ (UNFCCC)																			
Carbon dioxide emissions (CO ₂), metric tons of CO ₂ per capita (CDIAC)	0.7273	0.7312	0.7846	0.7817	0.8386	0.92	0.9366	1.0813	1.0349	0.9783	1.0351	0.9886	0.9858	0.8981	0.9281	0.9037	0.7921		
Carbon dioxide emissions (CO ₂), metric tons of CO ₂ per capita (UNFCCC)																			
Carbon dioxide emissions (CO ₂), kg CO ₂ per \$1 GDP (PPP) (UNFCCC)																			
Energy use (Kg oil equivalent) per \$1,000 (PPP) GDP	176	175	184	189	195	205	205	217	212	214	211	204	198	188	185	179			
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substance^c																			
Consumption of all Ozone-Depleting Substances in ODP metric tons	3,477.2	2,322.4	3,869.6	3,921.1	4,264.0	3,706.9	3,374.3	2,973.8	2,311.0	2,218.9	3,064.3	2,214.4	1,795.1	1,622.5	1,570.6	1,232.9	808.6	325.7	
Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons ^d	2,981.2	2,022.9	3,520.2	3,778.7	3,959.4	3,381.7	3,039.0	2,746.8	2,130.2	2,087.6	2,905.2	2,049.4	1,644.5	1,422.4	1,516.0	1,050.0	681.0		
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used																			
Proportion of total water resources used, percentage						5.8 ^{95C}					6 ^{00E}								
[Non-MDG] Proportion of population using solid fuels, percentage														47					
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas																			
Terrestrial and marine areas protected to total territorial area, percentage	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Terrestrial and marine areas protected, sq. km.	39,849	40,200	40,433	40,508	43,045	43,221	49,914	50,575	54,335	57,314	62,753	63,080	63,397	63,405	63,405	63,405	63,405	63,405	63,405
Terrestrial areas protected to total surface area, percentage ^e	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Terrestrial areas protected sq. km.	38,417	38,767	38,996	39,009	39,327	39,502	43,963	44,606	47,087	47,329	51,110	51,150	51,460	51,460	51,460	51,460	51,460	51,460	51,460

Table 1.1.6 Official Country Data for MDG indicators

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Marine areas protected to territorial waters, percentage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Marine areas protected, sq. km.	1,433	1,433	1,437	1,498	3,719	3,719	5,950	5,970	7,248	9,985	11,643	11,930	11,936	11,944	11,945	11,945	11,945	11,945	11,945
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source																			
Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, total	83	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..
Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, urban	92	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..
Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, rural	75	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility^F																			
Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, total	58	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..
Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, urban	71	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..
Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, rural	46	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..
7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slum^E																			
Slum population as percentage of urban, areas	54.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.1 ⁵⁰	..	..	..	43.7 ^{48,49}	..	..	..
Slum population in urban areas	16,345,926 ⁵⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,183,401 ⁵⁰	..	..	..	22,768,441 ^{48,49}	..	..	..
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income																			
8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 1.1.6 Official Country Data for MDG indicators

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services																			
Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services and net income ²⁴	25.6	21.8	23.3	23.3	16.5	14.3	11	7.3	8.6	12.2	10.2	14.7	14.5	14.9	15.8	12.5	15.5	8.5	...
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population																			
Telephone lines per 100 population	1	1.04	1.03	1.31	1.66	2.06	2.56	2.91	3.42	3.89	4.04	4.29	4.21	4.17	4.21	4.05	4.3	4.48	...
Telephone lines	610,032	647,939	660,587	859,762	1,109,652	1,409,639	1,787,000	2,078,000	2,491,605	2,892,435	3,061,387	3,315,091	3,310,933	3,340,000	3,437,491	3,367,252	3,633,188	3,940,082	...
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population																			
Cellular subscribers per 100 population	-	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.26	0.72	1.37	1.86	2.38	3.83	8.52	15.74	19.55	28.08		41.87	50.75	58.88	...
Cellular subscribers	-	34,600	56,044	102,400	171,903	493,862	959,024	1,343,620	1,733,652	2,849,980	6,454,359	12,159,163	15,383,001	22,509,560	32,935,875	34,778,995	42,868,911	51,795,000	...
8.16 Internet users per 100 population																			
Internet users per 100 population	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.06	0.14	1.13	1.47	2.03	2.59	4.45	4.99	5.39	5.56	5.92	6.03	...
Internet users	-	-	-	-	4,000	20,000	40,000	100,000	823,000	1,090,000	1,540,000	2,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,400,000	4,614,759 ⁷	5,000,000	5,300,000	...
Personal computers per 100 population	0.34	0.42	0.52	0.63	0.79	0.96	1.16	1.36	1.51	1.69	1.95	2.2	2.77	3.55	4.51	5.44	7.46	...	...
Personal computers ¹⁶	210,000	260,000	333,000	410,000	530,000	660,000	810,000	970,000	1,100,000	1,260,000	1,480,000	1,700,000	2,200,000	2,847,000	3,684,000	4,521,000	6,300,000	...	...

Footnotes

- 1 Less than 500.
- 2 Less than 100.
- 3 1990-1992 average.
- 4 Value based on 25-50 cases.
- 5 1995-1997 average.
- 6 Census.
- 7 Survey.
- 8 UNESCO Institute of Statistics estimates.
- 9 2001-2003 average.
- 10 Less than 0.1%.
- 11 Reference period: October
- 12 Type of survey: Household or labour force survey
- 13 Estimated from Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 1994.
- 14 Estimated from Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 1997.
- 15 Estimated from Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 2000.
- 16 Estimated from Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 2003.
- 17 Refers to expenditure share by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita expenditure.
- 18 Years of survey: 2005-2006.
- 19 Age: 15+
- 20 Labor Force Survey
- 21 Labour-related establishment survey
- 22 Estimated from Family Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991.
- 23 Data refer to 1989-1990.
- 24 Source: DHS.
- 25 Source: Census.
- 26 Source: Survey 1989-1993 DHS.
- 27 Source: Survey 1994-1998 DHS.

- 28 Source: Survey 1998-2003 DHS.
- 29 Figures for methods do not add to the total.
- 30 Figures on methods refer to the three most commonly used methods only.
- 31 LAM is included as a modern method.
- 32 Mucous, Billings, LAM and Standard Days method are included as a modern method.
- 33 Source: 1996 Family Planning Survey .
- 34 Source: 1999 Family Planning Survey .
- 35 Source: 2000 Family Planning Survey .
- 36 Source: 2005 Family Planning Survey .
- 37 Source: 2006 Family Planning Survey .
- 38 Figures on methods refer to the two most commonly used methods only.
- 39 Source: 1995 Family Planning Survey .
- 40 Source: 1997 Family Planning Survey .
- 41 Source: 2001 Family Planning Survey .
- 42 Source: 2002 Family Planning Survey .
- 43 Age: Youth: 15-24; Adult: 25+
- 44 Source: Philippines DHS, 2003.
- 45 Based on small denominators (typically 25-49 unweighted cases).
- 46 Source: National Demographic Survey 1993, HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database. <http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata/>, February 6 2008.
- 47 Source: MICS 1999.
- 48 Simulation was used to compute sufficient living for 2003. Trend Analysis used to estimate 2005 slum.
- 49 Source: DHS 1993, 1998, MICS 2000, DHS 2003.
- 50 Source: DHS 1993, 1998, MICS 2000.
- 51 Age group is 0-59 mos.
- 52 Source: FNRI, Department of Science and Technology, 2001 Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children at the Regional Level. Terminal Report.
- 53 Source: FNRI, Department of Science and Technology.
- 54 Source: FNRI, Nutrition Status of Filipino Children Using the International Growth References, 1989-90.
- 55 Source: FNRI, The Fourth National Nutrition Survey 1993.
- 56 Source: National Nutrition Survey 2003, Preliminary Report.
- 57 Source: FNRI, Nutrition Status of Filipino Children Using the International Growth References, 1989-90, Special Tabulation Prepared for UNICEF, June 1991, Published in Country Profiles.
- 58 Source: FNRI, The Fourth National Nutrition Survey 1993, and additional analysis, Published in WHO Global Database.
- 59 Data refers to 1993-1997.
- 60 Data refers to 1998-2002.
- 61 Classified under the group of countries with no appropriate maternal mortality data for the period 1995-2005.
- 62 Source: DHS 1993, Final report, p. 97.
- 63 Source: DHS 1998, Final report, p. 122.
- 64 Source: DHS 2003, Final report (national report), Table 9.8, p. 127 and Table 9.7, p. 125.
- 65 Source: MICS 2000, Reanalyzed by UNICEF HQ, June 2003.
- 66 Source: DHS 1993, Final report, p. 92.
- 67 Source: DHS 1998, Final report, p. 114.
- 68 Source: DHS 2003, Final report (national report), Table 9.1, p. 118.
- 69 Source: MICS - Standard tables rerun by UNICEF HQ - June 2003.
- 70 Source: DHS 2003, Final report (national report) .
- 71 ITU estimate.
- 72 Telephone subscribers.
- 73 Area km2 (Value) is the area designated in that year as listed in the World Database on Protected Areas and may be generated from spatial (GIS) boundary data as outlined in series Metadata sheet in Treatment of Missing Values.
- 74 Includes areas for which year (Date of Establishment/designation) is unavailable.
- 75 Sites are nationally designated. Designated is defined as the authority correspond to national legislation or common practice (e.g. by means of an executive decrees or the alike) officially endorses a document of designation.
- 76 Source: Computer Industry Almanac, ITU estimates.
- 77 Source: Official Poverty Statistics, NSCB
- 78 Source: Department of Education for primary and secondary education and Commission on Higher Education for tertiary education data
- 79 Source: Department of Health
- Philippines 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008
- 80 National Statistics Office
- 81 Source: Senate and House of Representatives
- 82 Source: NSCB Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality
- 83 Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- 84 Environment Management Bureau
- Nature of Country Data
- Symbol Meaning
- C Country Data
- CA Country Adjusted
- E Estimated
- M Modeled
- G Global monitoring data
- N Non-relevant
- NA Not Available

Table 1.2.1 Population and economic growth: 1990 to 2006

Philippines	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population (in million) ^{a/}	62.05	63.69	65.34	66.98	68.62	70.27	71.90	73.53	75.16
GDP at current prices ^{b/} (in million pesos)	1,077,237	1,248,011	1,351,559	1,474,457	1,692,932	1,905,951	2,171,922	2,426,743	2,665,060
GDP at constant 1985 prices ^{c/} (in million pesos)	720,690	716,522	718,941	734,156	766,368	802,224	849,121	893,151	888,000

Philippines	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Population (in million) ^{a/}	76.78	76.79	78.59	80.16	81.88	83.56	85.26	86.97
GDP at current prices ^{b/} (in million pesos)	2,976,905	3,354,727	3,631,474	3,963,873	4,316,402	4,871,555	5,444,039	6,031,164
GDP at constant 1985 prices ^{c/} (in million pesos)	918,160	972,960	990,042	1,034,094	1,085,072	1,154,295	1,211,452	1,276,156

Notes:

^{a/} Figures from 1990 to 1999 were population projections based on the 1990 Census of Population while 2000 to 2006 figures are population estimates based on the NSCB Resolution No. 2 (Series of 2002). Adoption of the Decennial Census-Based Population

^{b/} The revised GDP series (2000-2006) incorporated updates and revisions from the data sources; and refinements in methodology for some sectors. Hence, the users are cautioned not to compare the series with the PSNA Link Series (1946-1999).

Source of data:
NSCB

Table 1.2.2 The total fertility rate (Children per woman): 1991, 1996, and 2001

Philippines	1991 ^a	1996 ^b	2001 ^c
Total Fertility Rate	4.1	3.7	3.5

Note:

Rates are three-year averages centered on the year indicated.

Sources of data:

a/ 1993 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), NSO

b/ 1998 NDHS, NSO

c/ 2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 1.2.3a The structure of the economy: 2005

Region	GRDP (in thousand pesos) ^{a/}	
	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices (1985=100)
Philippines	5,444,038,531	1,211,452,444
National Capital Region	2,015,929,184	388,159,528
Cordillera		
Administrative Region	116,311,117	27,412,429
I Ilocos Region	156,289,967	35,965,466
II Cagayan Valley	94,992,886	23,731,960
III Central Luzon	423,884,397	102,486,493
IVA CALABARZON	628,254,557	150,558,022
IVB MIMAROPA	114,350,913	33,758,955
V Bicol Region	136,556,766	34,496,483
VI Western Visayas	355,443,513	87,553,113
VII Central Visayas	378,503,623	86,151,496
VIII Eastern Visayas	124,904,466	26,701,501
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	120,954,121	31,997,323
X Northern Mindanao	247,996,669	58,582,149
XI Davao Region	240,199,148	55,455,074
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	174,855,411	41,961,231
XIII Caraga	48,220,595	10,887,672
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	66,391,199	15,593,550

Note:

Latest data available is for 2008

Source of data:

NSCB

Table 1.2.3b The structure of the economy: 2005

Region	GDP (in million pesos)	Share (%) in total GDP	Share (%) in total employment
1. AGRI, FISHERY & FORESTRY	778,370	14.30	37.03
a. Agriculture & Fishery	774,119	14.22	..
b. Forestry	4,251	0.08	..
2. INDUSTRY SECTOR	1,735,148	31.87	14.86
a. Mining & Quarrying	63,639	1.17	..
b. Manufacturing	1,264,651	23.23	..
c. Construction	210,191	3.86	..
d. Electricity, Gas & Water	196,668	3.61	..
3. SERVICE SECTOR	2,930,521	53.83	48.11
a. Transportation, Communication and Sto	413,850	7.60	..
b. Trade	776,949	14.27	..
c. Finance	263,448	4.84	..
d. Ownership of Dwellings & Real Estate	320,409	5.89	..
e. Private Services	741,984	13.63	..
f. Government Services	413,880	7.60	..
TOTAL	5,444,039	100.00	100.00

Note:

Latest data available is for 2008

Source of data:

NSCB

Table 1.2.4 Income inequality: 1991 and 2006

Philippines	Gini index of household income ^a		P10/P90 ^b (%)		Income Share of Bottom 30% to Total Income ^b (%)		Income Share of Bottom 10% to Total Income ^b (%)	
	1991	2006	1991	2006	1991	2006	1991	2006
	0.468	0.458	11.38	11.05	8.56	8.55	1.83	1.86

Note:

P10 - income of the 10th decile

P90 - income of the 90th decile

Source of data:

a/ 1991 and 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

b/ Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using 1991 and 2006 FIES, NSO

Table 1.2.5 Introducing the sub-national dimensions of child development: 2000, 2003 and 2006

Regions	Number of Children ^{1/} (in thousands)			Child Development Index ^{2/}		
	2000 ^{3/}	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
National Capital Region	3,950	4,067	4,174	0.921	0.912	0.826
Cordillera Administrative Region	638	658	677	0.739	0.776	0.706
I Ilocos Region	1,846	1,925	2,003	0.802	0.792	0.740
II Cagayan Valley	1,310	1,332	1,346	0.805	0.799	0.760
III Central Luzon	3,607	3,742	3,860	0.842	0.851	0.790
IVA CALABARZON	4,130	4,325	4,500	0.855	0.850	0.787
IVB MIMAROPA	1,153	1,238	1,322	0.736	0.719	0.672
V Bicol Region	2,342	2,418	2,480	0.705	0.707	0.682
VI Western Visayas	2,837	2,925	3,013	0.751	0.731	0.692
VII Central Visayas	2,609	2,698	2,781	0.773	0.781	0.711
VIII Eastern Visayas	1,780	1,855	1,917	0.718	0.708	0.665
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	1,392	1,473	1,555	0.717	0.691	0.680
X Northern Mindanao	1,683	1,735	1,781	0.721	0.721	0.686
XI Davao Region	1,721	1,728	1,727	0.770	0.749	0.704
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	1,582	1,655	1,724	0.710	0.733	0.693
XIII Caraga	1,048	1,072	1,092	0.694	0.670	0.664
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1,397	1,466	1,536	0.616	0.647	0.629

Source of data:

1/ Based on 2000 Census-Based Population Projections

2/ Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:

2000 Census-Based Population Projections

January 2004, and 2007 LFS, NSO

Basic Education Information System, Department of Education (DepEd)

1998 and 2003 NDHS, NSO

2000, 2003 and 2005 Philippine Health Statistics, DOH

2000, 2003 and 2006 Official Poverty Statistics, NSCB

3/ Adjusted 2000 population

Table 1.3.1 to 1.3.2 Public revenues and expenditures as % of GDP: 2000 to 2006

Philippines	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total public revenues, of which							
Taxes on International Trade and Transactions	2.8413	2.6600	2.4378	2.4662	2.5190	2.8466	3.2930
Grants from foreign governments and international organizations	0.0410	0.0548	0.0265	0.0278	0.0015	0.0016	0.0030
Total public expenditures, of which							
Health	0.8074	0.4247	0.3907	0.3262	0.3479	0.3112	0.2597
Education, Culture and Manpower Development	3.4558	3.2808	3.1597	2.9803	2.6402	2.4130	2.3908
Social Security, Welfare and Development	0.9548	0.7406	0.9857	0.9502	1.1481	1.0915	0.9513
Water Resources Development and Flood Control	0.2834	0.3198	0.2265	0.1648	0.2464	0.1691	0.1993
Memorandum items:							
GDP in million national currency	3,354,727	3,631,474	3,963,873	4,316,402	4,871,555	5,444,039	6,031,164
Total public revenues in million national currency	514,762	563,733	567,141	626,630	699,768	816,159	979,637

Note:

No available data by region
 Latest data available is for 2008

Source of data:

Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing, Department of Budget and Management

Table 1.3.3 Total and private social expenditures: 2003 and 2006

Philippines	2003	2006
Total health expenditures of which private	45,150 ^{a/}	74,370 ^{a/}
Total education expenditures of which private	82,161 ^{b/}	112,000 ^{b/}

Notes:

^{a/} Total medical care expenditures of household
^{b/} Total education fees expenditures of household

Source of data:

Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff on the 2003 and 2006 FIES, NS

Table 1.3.4 Financing from abroad: 1995, 2000 to 2006

Philippines	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Balance of payments^{a/}	3,586.00	-509	-202.00r/	810.00r/	115.00r/	-280.00r/	2,407.00	3,769.00p/
Trade balance ^{b/}	-9090.44	3587.38r/	-906.96r/	-4028.35r/	-4239.30r/	-4358.69r/	-6,163.50	-4,363.57
Debt services - Interest payment	..	..	..	..	..	..	299,807	339,998
Remittances ^{a/} (OFW cash remittances of which channeled thru banking system)	..	6,050.45	6,031.00r/	6,886.00r/	7,579.00r/	8,551.00r/	10,689.00r/	12,762.00p/
Foreign Direct Investment (BOP) ^{c/}	..	..	6,031.00r/	80,910.00	18,794.80	38,563.20	62,390.10	120,752.90
Aid Disbursed (ODA)								
Health (DOH) ^{a/}	69.00	71.60	90.94	86.84	57.88	61.30	169.02	214.59
Education (DepEd, TESDA) ^{a/}	412.50	72.11	85.92	86.84	121.73	175.00	227.57	266.40
Water & Sanitation (DILG, DPWH, LWUA, MWSS, Provinces) ^{a/}	218.40	272.88	369.58	337.58	148.89	144.01	106.57	45.36
Aid Allocated (Net Commitment)								
Health (DOH) ^{a/}	239.20	137.10	113.60	93.52	74.47	61.82	310.61	359.15
Education (DepEd, TESDA) ^{a/}	551.00	410.03	422.34	374.43	392.24	399.84	393.95	551.68
Water & Sanitation (DILG, DPWH, LWUA, MWSS, Provinces) ^{a/}	800.00	844.16	836.08	684.28	358.82	308.76	206.30	127.04
Memorandum items:								
GDP in million national currency	..	3,354,727	3,631,474	3,963,873	4,316,402	4,871,555	5,444,039	6,031,164
Total public revenues in million national currency	..	514,762	563,733	567,141	626,630	699,768	816,156	979,637
Net aid allocated (ODA/OA) in US\$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes:^{a/} Preliminary estimates^{r/} Revised estimates^{p/} Values in million U.S. dollars^{b/} F.O.B. value in million U.S. dollars & values for years 2000-2004 are revised as of August 2, 2005^{c/} Excluding reinvested earnings**Sources of data:**

BSP

DBM

NSO

NEDA

NSCB

Table 2.1.1 Trends in income poverty: 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000 and 2003

Philippines	1985	1988	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003
Poverty headcount among households with children (0-17)							
- by official poverty line	..	..	..	..	..	23,764,814	22,697,705
Poverty headcount among all households							
- by official poverty line	26,231,305 ^{a/}	25,005,345 ^{a/}	28,119,758 ^{a/}	27,274,205 ^{a/}	26,768,532 ^b	25,472,782 ^b	23,836,104 ^b
Number of children in poverty							
-by national poverty line	..	..	..	..	..	14,093,102	13,469,849
Official national poverty line (local currency)	3,744 ^{a/}	4,777 ^{a/}	7,302 ^{a/}	8,885 ^{a/}	11,319 ^b	11,458 ^{b/}	12,309 ^{b/ c/}
Number of households with children	..	..	..	..	..	11,789,866	12,860,013
Total number of households	9,631,091	10,306,473	11,975,441	12,754,944	14,192,462	15,071,941	16,480,393
Total number of children	..	..	..	..	..	33,134,812	34,727,017
Average household size	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.8
Average household size among families with children	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	5.4

Notes:

The official methodology was used starting 2003, per NSCB Resolution No. 1, Series of 2003 Approving the Proposed Methodology for Computation of Provincial Poverty Statistics.

^{a/} Using official regional methodology (regional menu costed using regional prices)

^b Using official provincial methodology (regional menu costed using provincial prices), per NSCB Resolution No. 1, Series of 2003 Approving the Proposed Methodology for Computation of Provincial Poverty Statistics (Annex 2)

Has not been revised based on the following refinements adopted for 2000, 2003 and 2006:

1.) Use of the exact band for determining the reference population for the food expenditure to total basic expenditure (FE/TBE) ratio

2.) Use of increase in the prices of pork/chicken in inflating the 1994 price of pork/chicken liver instead of just using the CPI for meat.

^{b/} Using official provincial methodology (regional menu costed using provincial prices), per NSCB Resolution No. 1, Series of 2003 Approving the Proposed Methodology for Computation of Provincial Poverty Statistics (Annex 2)

^{c/} For 2003 and 2006 when a new master sample was adopted and five provinces, namely Abra, Batanes, Marinduque, Southern Leyte and Siquijor, had no sample urban barangays, the provincial rural food thresholds were used as the estimate of the overall provincial food thresholds for the five provinces.

Source of data:

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:

1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000 and 2003 FIES, NSO

January 2001 and 2004 LFS, NSO

Table 2.1.2 Correlates of income poverty among households with children: 2003

Philippines	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution (%)
All households with children (0-17)	28.91	
Sex and age		
Male		
Age Group 1 (0-2)	35.94	16.06
Age Group 2 (3-4)	39.01	13.44
Age Group 3 (5-9)	39.74	29.16
Age Group 4 (10-14)	37.52	27.29
Age Group 5 (15-17)	32.47	14.05
Female		
Age Group 1 (0-2)	37.75	16.17
Age Group 2 (3-4)	41.17	13.86
Age Group 3 (5-9)	40.29	29.49
Age Group 4 (10-14)	37.70	27.73
Age Group 5 (15-17)	29.38	12.75
Household dimension		
Household size		
Less than 3 household members	10.03	1.04
3-4 members	16.77	18.28
5-6 members	29.04	38.81
7+	45.11	41.86
Education of the head of the household ^{a/}		
No Grade Completed	65.21	5.59
Elementary Undegraduate	51.02	36.32
Elementary Graduate	37.24	25.14
Highschool Undergraduate	31.04	14.22
Secondary+	12.26	18.73
Highschool Graduate	18.42	76.77
College Undergraduate	8.74	19.54
College Graduate	2.11	3.65
Post-Graduate	1.47	0.04
Work ^{b/}		
Both parents working	29.46	...
None of the parents are woking	31.20	...
No adult in primary working age (18-54)	18.20	...
Sex of the household head		
Male	30.78	92.14
Female	16.88	7.86
Family vulnerability		
Single Parent ^{c/}	14.11	...
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	70.59	...
Elder (60+) person in household	18.34	...
Elder (70+) person in household	23.37	...

Table 2.1.2 Correlates of income poverty among households with children: 2003

Philippines	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution (%)
Geographic dimension		
Region		
National Capital Region	6.07	2.82
Cordillera Administrative Region	31.00	1.79
I Ilocos Region	29.91	5.37
II Cagayan Valley	23.33	2.88
III Central Luzon	16.68	6.27
IVA CALABARZON	17.91	8.14
IVB MIMAROPA	45.40	4.85
V Bicol Region	47.79	9.84
VI Western Visayas	37.27	9.62
VII Central Visayas	26.73	6.62
VIII Eastern Visayas	41.37	6.73
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	49.07	6.31
X Northern Mindanao	42.11	6.75
XI Davao Region	32.88	5.70
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	36.99	5.74
XIII Caraga	51.94	4.71
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	51.79	5.84

Notes:

a/ Educational attainment

b/ Using NSO employment status

c/ Single, widowed, divorced, or separated

Source of data:

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using:

2003 FIES, NSO

January 2004 LFS, NSO

Table 2.1.3 Odds ratios for the probability of income poverty: 2003

Philippines	Odds ratio of living under the poverty line	
	among household with children	among all households
Individual dimension		
Sex and age		
Male		
Age Group 1 (0-14)	1.6688	2.0355
Age Group 2 (15-24)	0.7991	0.7767
Age Group 3 (25-44)	0.7598	0.7297
Age Group 4 (45-64)	0.7071	0.6123
Age Group 5 (65+)	0.6367	0.5348
Female		
Age Group 1 (0-14)	1.9594	2.3481
Age Group 2 (15-24)	0.6550	0.6579
Age Group 3 (25-44)	0.7957	0.8034
Age Group 4 (45-64)	0.6042	0.5129
Age Group 5 (65+)	0.6098	0.5206
Household dimension		
Household size		
Less than 3 household members	0.2665	0.2287
3-4 members	0.3824	0.4464
5-6 members	1.0104	1.2665
7+	2.7562	3.4170
Education of the head of the household ^{a/}		
No Grade Completed	4.8231	3.3769
Elementary Undegraduate	3.4523	3.0147
Elementary Graduate	1.6134	1.4809
Highschool Undergraduate	1.1246	1.1296
Secondary+	0.4805	0.5026
Highschool Graduate	0.2064	0.2155
College Undergraduate	0.1921	0.2062
College Graduate	0.0466	0.0444
Post-Graduate	0.0366	0.0290
Work ^{b/}		
Both parents working	1.0672	1.1885
None of the parents are woking	1.0499	0.9950
No adult in primary working age (18-54)	0.6882	0.5909
Sex of the household head		
Male	2.1895	2.3493
Female	0.4567	0.4257
Family vulnerability		
Single Parent ^{c/}	0.6003	0.4490
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	6.0431	7.6013
Elder (60+) person in household	0.7185	0.6290
Elder (70+) person in household	0.7342	0.6856

Table 2.1.3 Odds ratios for the probability of income poverty: 2003

Philippines	Odds ratio of living under the poverty line	
	among household with children	among all households
Geographic dimension		
Region		
National Capital Region	0.1344	0.1334
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.1067	1.1160
I Ilocos Region	1.0521	1.0056
II Cagayan Valley	0.7409	0.7273
III Central Luzon	0.4584	0.4482
IVA CALABARZON	0.4954	0.5092
IVB MIMAROPA	2.0977	1.9868
V Bicol Region	2.3872	2.2247
VI Western Visayas	1.5099	1.4413
VII Central Visayas	0.8895	0.9285
VIII Eastern Visayas	1.7881	1.7206
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	2.4610	2.6298
X Northern Mindanao	1.8458	1.9185
XI Davao Region	1.2168	1.2202
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	1.4705	1.5209
XIII Caraga	2.7433	2.7321
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2.7393	2.7414

Notes:

a/ Educational attainment

b/ Using NSO employment status

c/ Single, widowed, divorced, or separated

Source of data:

Special computations are made by NSCB Technical Staff using:

2003 FIES, NSO

January 2004 LFS, NSO

Table 2.1.4 Child poverty as multiple deprivations: 2003

Philippines	Number of children in relevant age cohort (in thousands) ^{a/}	Severe (in thousands)	Of which experiencing 'severe' deprivation (in percent)	Less Severe (in thousands)	Of which experiencing 'less severe' deprivation (in percent)
Incidence (prevalence) of deprivation					
NDHS					
Shelter ^{b/}	34,893	4,951	14.19	5,283	15.14
Sanitation ^{c/}	34,893	3,899	11.17	4,906	14.06
Water ^{d/}	34,893	362	1.04	3,615	10.36
Information ^{e/}	29,119	5,231	17.97	5,343	18.35
Education ^{f/}	21,159	4,197	19.84	14,178	67.01
Total	34,893	13,292	38.09	21,285	61.00
NNS (Only children with ages 0-10 are included)					
Food ^{g/}	19,378	7,639	39.42	..	..
Health	34,893	..	..	..	..
The incidence of the most frequent combinations of deprivations					
The most frequent case of any deprivation					
Severe: Information	29,119	5,231	17.97	..	..
Less: Education	21,159	..	..	14,178	67.01
Two most frequent combinations					
Severe: Information & Education	21,159	1,101	5.20	..	..
Less: Information & Education	21,159	..	..	2,989	14.13
Two second most frequent combinations					
Severe: Sanitation & Information	29,119	1,347	4.63	..	..
Less: Shelter & Education	21,159	..	..	2,326	10.99
Three most frequent combinations					
Severe: Shelter, Sanitation and Information	29,119	365	1.25	..	..
Less: Sanitation, Water & Education	21,159	..	..	719	3.40
The most frequent associate of education					
Information	21,159	1,101	5.20	2,989	14.13
The incidence of multiple deprivations					
Only one (any) deprivations	21,159	8,990	42.49	12,774	60.37
Two of any deprivations	21,159	3,373	15.94	5,581	26.38
Three of any deprivations	21,159	811	3.83	2,357	11.14
Four of any deprivations	21,159	116	0.55	550	2.60
Five of any deprivations	21,159	1	0.01	24	0.11

Notes:

^{a/} Values are unweighted and not inflated for the population

^{b/} Shelter deprivation

Severe: No floor material

Less Severe: No floor material OR Makeshift or No outer walls

^{c/} Sanitation deprivation

Severe: No toilet/field/bush

Less Severe: Close pit OR Open pit OR Drop/Overhang

^{d/} Water deprivation

Severe: River/Stream/Pond/Lake

Less Severe: Open dug well OR Undeveloped spring OR River/Stream/Pond/

Lake

^{e/} Information deprivation

Severe: No radio AND No television AND No Landline telephone AND No

Cellular phone AND No Personal Computer

Less Severe: No radio AND No Television

^{f/} Education deprivation

Severe: Currently not attending school OR Never attended school

Less Severe: Currently not attending school OR did not finish their primary education

^{g/} Food deprivation

Severe: Children who are more than three standard deviations below the international reference population for stunting, wasting, or underweight (indicators made by FNRI)

Source of data:

Special computations are made by NSCB Technical Staff using:

2003 NDHS, NSO

2003 NNS, FNRI

Table 2.1.6 Correlates of five severe child deprivation: 2003

Philippines	At least one severe deprivation		At least two severe deprivations	
	Number of Children	Percentage	Number of Children	Percentage
Total	13,291,848	38.09	4,301,394	12.33
Individual dimension				
Sex and age				
Male				
0-2	735,543	24.75	94,203	3.17
3-4	669,297	34.17	205,940	10.51
5-9	2,260,975	43.64	820,637	15.84
10-14	1,970,177	38.90	740,737	14.62
15-17	1,392,037	52.16	508,316	19.05
Female				
0-2	670,365	23.93	96,302	3.44
3-4	707,347	36.46	231,829	11.95
5-9	1,980,566	41.64	718,700	15.11
10-14	1,752,680	35.02	573,152	11.45
15-17	1,152,861	45.31	311,580	12.25
Household dimension				
Household size				
Less than 3	108,878	44.31	44,464	18.10
3-4 members	2,211,585	33.96	633,587	9.73
5-6 members	4,477,523	34.64	1,429,206	11.06
7+	6,493,861	42.70	2,194,137	14.43
Education of the head of the household				
No Grade Completed	774,015	67.30	388,886	33.81
Primary	7,839,131	52.08	2,921,185	19.41
Secondary	3,438,564	30.97	864,344	7.78
Higher	1,234,797	16.36	125,864	1.67
Sex of the household head				
Male	12,174,005	38.83	3,951,693	12.60
Female	1,117,843	31.58	349,701	9.88
Wealth index quintiles				
Lowest	6,445,718	76.61	3,123,010	37.12
Second	3,977,387	51.81	1,009,398	13.15
Middle	1,522,879	21.89	130,056	1.87
Fourth	807,462	12.84	32,790	0.52
Highest	538,402	9.69	6,140	0.11
Family vulnerability				
Single parent ^{a/}	881,911	46.49	338,684	17.85
Adopted, foster, or stepchild in household ^{b/}	439,335	37.02	162,743	13.71
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	553,358	57.78	275,276	28.74
Elder (60+) person in household	1,704,272	32.48	488,618	9.31
Elder (70+) person in household	759,106	32.80	215,364	9.30

Table 2.1.6 Correlates of five severe child deprivation: 2003

Philippines	At least one severe deprivation		At least two severe deprivations	
	Number of Children	Percentage	Number of Children	Percentage
Geographic dimension				
Region				
National Capital Region	796,544	19.31	94,683	2.29
Cordillera Administrative Region	163,742	26.95	34,821	5.73
I Ilocos Region	537,282	30.77	131,140	7.51
II Cagayan Valley	437,390	40.01	127,663	11.68
III Central Luzon	1,138,994	31.46	347,545	9.60
IVA CALABARZON	1,065,887	26.79	259,623	6.52
IVB MIMAROPA	661,518	53.26	279,653	22.51
V Bicol Region	1,274,544	50.29	569,858	22.49
VI Western Visayas	1,347,582	47.90	474,882	16.88
VII Central Visayas	991,265	40.36	286,830	11.68
VIII Eastern Visayas	1,083,523	57.94	475,361	25.42
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	638,507	44.89	188,275	13.24
X Northern Mindanao	537,425	31.43	89,984	5.26
XI Davao Region	611,885	33.77	150,846	8.32
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	859,956	56.47	376,288	24.71
XIII Caraga	399,949	39.16	102,532	10.04
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	745,854	56.67	311,410	23.66
Residence				
Urban	4,324,498	26.09	1,022,703	6.17
Rural	8,967,350	48.96	3,278,691	17.90

Note:

The correlations covered only five deprivations: shelter, sanitation, water, information and education.

a/ Single, widowed, divorced, or separated

b/ Proxy variable for Orphan Child in Household

Source of data:

Special computations are made by NSCB Technical Staff using:
2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 2.1.7 Odds ratios for the probability that children will or will not experience deprivations: 2003

Philippines	Odds ratio of children having	
	not even 'less severe' deprivations	at least two 'severe' deprivations
Individual dimension		
Sex and age		
Male		
0-2	4.3322	0.1812
3-4	2.7558	0.7451
5-9	0.4052	1.3504
10-14	0.3898	1.1726
15-17	1.3441	1.6830
Female		
0-2	4.1219	0.2408
3-4	2.1652	1.0705
5-9	0.3540	1.6258
10-14	0.5002	1.0171
15-17	1.5583	1.1096
Household dimension		
Household size		
Less than 3	0.9012	1.5774
3-4 members	1.4085	0.7263
5-6 members	1.1313	0.8264
7+	0.7173	1.4061
Education of the head of the household		
No Grade Completed	0.3566	3.8950
Primary	0.4299	3.2204
Secondary	1.3477	0.4999
Higher	2.5515	0.0941
Sex of the household head		
Male	0.7757	1.3157
Female	1.2892	0.7600
Wealth index quintiles		
Lowest	0.1176	12.6750
Second	0.4877	1.1004
Middle	1.7243	0.1085
Fourth	2.7340	0.0299
Highest	3.4615	0.0064
Family vulnerability		
Single parent ^{a/}	1.0896	0.0597
Adopted, foster, or stepchild in household ^{b/}	1.1424	1.1355
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	0.4601	2.9968
Elder (60+) person in household	1.1965	0.6956
Elder (70+) person in household	1.1308	0.7154

Table 2.1.7 Odds ratios for the probability that children will or will not experience

Philippines	Odds ratio of children having	
	not even 'less severe' deprivations	at least two 'severe' deprivations
Geographic dimension		
Region		
National Capital Region	2.2452	0.1483
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.0351	0.4277
I Ilocos Region	1.4014	0.5643
II Cagayan Valley	1.0017	0.9385
III Central Luzon	1.3183	0.7336
IVA CALABARZON	1.3183	0.7336
IVB MIMAROPA	1.6930	0.4640
V Bicol Region	0.5083	2.1406
VI Western Visayas	0.7187	2.2255
VII Central Visayas	0.5789	1.4993
VIII Eastern Visayas	1.0695	0.9362
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	0.7058	2.6011
X Northern Mindanao	0.4943	1.0890
XI Davao Region	0.9777	0.6330
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	0.4766	2.4622
XIII Caraga	1.0513	0.7885
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	0.2793	2.2985
Residence		
Urban	2.5747	0.3016
Rural	0.3884	3.3158

Note:

a/ Single, widowed, divorced, or separated

b/ Proxy variable for Orphan Child in Household

Source of basic data:

Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using:
2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 2.1.8 Prevalence rate of six severe deprivations by region and residence: 2003

Regions	Deprivation ^{a/}					
	Shelter ^{b/}	Sanitation ^{b/}	Water ^{b/}	Information ^{b/}	Education ^{b/}	Food ^{c/}
Total	14.19	11.17	1.04	17.97	19.84	39.42
Region						
National Capital Region	7.04	0.77	0.00	4.47	9.49	29.04
Cordillera Administrative Region	5.72	2.85	0.40	17.37	6.93	37.36
I Ilocos Region	16.84	1.70	0.00	10.65	9.64	37.51
II Cagayan Valley	26.42	1.84	0.09	15.92	9.83	41.94
III Central Luzon	17.85	5.23	2.07	7.53	11.39	28.65
IVA CALABARZON	14.79	4.51	0.88	4.99	9.19	30.84
IVB MIMAROPA	23.63	22.22	2.22	23.84	10.86	44.79
V Bicol Region	27.86	18.78	0.45	20.98	12.00	45.00
VI Western Visayas	14.24	19.74	0.95	19.86	13.72	45.02
VII Central Visayas	10.24	18.85	0.40	12.94	12.14	44.01
VIII Eastern Visayas	15.66	31.06	1.06	27.29	14.35	50.07
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	3.79	19.03	0.32	23.50	14.16	52.80
X Northern Mindanao	4.58	2.91	0.00	15.78	13.58	40.00
XI Davao Region	3.94	5.31	1.60	17.03	15.30	39.65
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	35.72	13.61	0.92	25.92	14.29	47.90
XIII Caraga	6.20	8.62	0.00	22.69	13.76	44.91
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	3.98	27.98	8.00	27.07	18.95	43.68
Residence						
Urban	9.98	4.85	0.27	8.36	10.25	..
Rural	18.00	16.89	1.73	21.00	13.64	..

Notes:

^{a/} Special computations are made by NSCB Technical Staff

^{b/} Only children with ages 0-10 are included.

^{c/} Source from 2003 NDHS

^{d/} Source from 2003 NNS

Table 2.1.9 Correlation between different indicators for child poverty/disparity

Philippines	Lowest Quintile by Wealth Index	Water, Sanitation, and Shelter	Education and Information	Shelter	Sanitation	Water	Information	Education
Lowest Quintile by Wealth Index	1							
Water, Sanitation, and Shelter	1.0000	1						
Education and Information	0.5584	0.1412	1					
Shelter	0.3022	1.0000	0.3580	1				
Sanitation	0.7730	1.0000	0.4770	0.4366	1			
Water	0.3991	1.0000	0.2598	0.1367	0.3920	1		
Information	0.6955	0.0683	1.0000	0.4905	0.5680	0.2302	1	
Education	0.2241	0.3138	1.0000	0.3148	0.3891	0.3296	0.4593	1

Notes:

Tetrachoric correlation is used. All tetrachoric correlation coefficients are significant up to 0.01 level

Source of basic data:

*Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using:
2003 NDHS, NSO*

Table 2.1.10 Child Poverty Incidence: 2003

Philippines	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Percentage Distribution
All children (0-17)	38.8	
Individual dimension		
Sex and age		
Male		
Age Group 1 (0-2)	36.12	15.45
Age Group 2 (3-4)	39.69	6.45
Age Group 3 (5-9)	41.80	32.83
Age Group 4 (10-14)	39.73	31.51
Age Group 5 (15-17)	32.80	13.76
Female		
Age Group 1 (0-2)	38.35	15.81
Age Group 2 (3-4)	41.45	6.62
Age Group 3 (5-9)	42.58	33.43
Age Group 4 (10-14)	39.58	31.74
Age Group 5 (15-17)	29.50	12.40
Geographic dimension		
Region		
National Capital Region	10.9	12.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	40.2	1.8
I Ilocos Region	39.5	5.0
II Cagayan Valley	32.0	3.3
III Central Luzon	24.5	10.5
IVA CALABARZON	25.8	12.4
IVB MIMAROPA	55.9	3.4
V Bicol Region	58.7	6.8
VI Western Visayas	49.7	7.6
VII Central Visayas	36.1	7.3
VIII Eastern Visayas	52.2	5.3
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	58.5	3.9
X Northern Mindanao	52.7	4.7
XI Davao Region	42.7	5.0
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	46.6	4.6
XIII Caraga	61.7	2.8
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	60.9	3.4

Source of data:
 Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using:
 2003 FIES and January 2004 LFS, NSO

Table 2.1.11 Children in public care or adopted served by DSWD: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Total	1,735,692	85,436 ^{al}	46,241	139,513	65,611
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	1,730,865	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	4,638	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	7,833	11,439	10,894
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	3,055	2,090	1,612	1,632
- Foster Care	..	306	432	544	578
- Legal Guardianship	..	432	168	72	66
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	99	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	2	76	55
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	839	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	5,334	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	4,189	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	6,538	25,274	27,228	30,481
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	35,947	14,990
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	1,544	1,355
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	2,442	384	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	56,319	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	2,802	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	56,956	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	4,827	2,731	5,770	4,095	5,560

Source of data: Department of Social Welfare and Development

Table 2.2.1 Change in under-5 mortality rate by wealth quintile and gender (per 1,000 live births): 1995, 1998 and 2003

Philippines	1995			1998			2003		
	Lowest	Highest	Total	Lowest	Highest	Total	Lowest	Highest	Total
U5MR (of which)	67.0	..	..	54.9	66.0	21.0	42.0
U5MR girls	50.2	..	..	34.0
U5MR boys	59.4	..	..	48.0

Source of data: 1998 and 2003 NDHS, NSO

1995 data were generated by the Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality and NSO

Table 2.2.2 Under-5 mortality rate and infant mortality rate and their correlates: 2003

Philippines	Infant mortality rate	Under 5 mortality rate
Total	30	42
Residence		
Urban	24	30
Rural	36	52
Region		
National Capital Region	24	31
Cordillera Administrative Region	14	34
I Ilocos Region	29	39
II Cagayan Valley	28	35
III Central Luzon	25	31
IVA CALABARZON	25	31
IVB MIMAROPA	44	68
V Bicol Region	28	43
VI Western Visayas	39	50
VII Central Visayas	28	39
VIII Eastern Visayas	36	57
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	27	43
X Northern Mindanao	38	49
XI Davao Region	38	47
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	27	37
XIII Caraga	35	49
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	41	72
Mother's Education		
No education	65	105
Elementary	43	62
High school	26	35
College or higher	15	18
Wealth index quintile		
Lowest	42	66
Second	32	47
Middle	26	32
Fourth	22	26
Highest	19	21

Note: Rates are for 10-year period preceding the survey

Source of data: 2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 2.2.3 Relationship between under-5 mortality rate and income poverty at subnational level: 2003

Philippines	U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	People under the household income poverty threshold ^{a/}			
		Magnitude		Proportion	
		Estimate	CV	Percentage	CV
Total	42	23,836,104	1.4	30.0	1.3
Regions					
National Capital Region	31	742,549	10.2	6.9	9.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	34	445,036	7.0	32.2	6.1
I Ilocos Region	39	1,262,799	6.2	30.2	5.8
II Cagayan Valley	35	659,666	6.1	24.5	5.6
III Central Luzon	31	1,535,784	6.7	17.5	6.2
IVA CALABARZON	31	1,899,827	5.5	18.4	5.2
IVB MIMAROPA	68	1,163,867	5.6	48.1	4.3
V Bicol Region	43	2,332,719	4.4	48.5	3.3
VI Western Visayas	50	2,374,772	4.5	39.2	4.0
VII Central Visayas	39	1,652,316	5.6	28.3	5.3
VIII Eastern Visayas	57	1,619,731	5.7	43.0	4.3
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	43	1,427,722	5.1	49.2	4.2
X Northern Mindanao	49	1,567,963	4.7	44.0	4.7
XI Davao Region	47	1,346,269	5.7	34.7	5.4
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	37	1,319,563	5.1	38.4	5.1
XIII Caraga	49	1,111,901	4.9	54.0	3.9
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	72	1,373,620	6.1	52.8	5.2

Note: a/ 2006 poverty statistics is already available from the Official Poverty Statistics of NSCB

Sources of data:

2003 NDHS, NSO

Official Poverty Statistics, NSCB

Table 3.1.1 Child nutrition outcome and its correlates: 2003

Philippines	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Underweight (%)
Total incidence/prevalence	32.59	4.43	26.28
Individual dimension			
Sex and age			
Male			
0-2	23.15	7.46	25.63
3-4	37.12	3.48	26.82
5-7	40.63	3.75	32.67
8-10	40.14	4.06	26.53
Female			
0-2	20.38	7.14	24.08
3-4	37.23	3.60	32.34
5-7	30.84	2.83	21.23
8-10	33.15	2.63	22.92
Geographic dimension			
Region			
National Capital Region	23.48	4.57	16.93
Cordillera Administrative Region	33.47	1.78	18.83
I Ilocos Region	27.76	6.75	28.84
II Cagayan Valley	32.82	5.72	27.18
III Central Luzon	20.66	4.48	19.86
IVA CALABARZON	24.22	4.27	22.46
IVB MIMAROPA	37.13	4.82	33.21
V Bicol Region	34.82	5.93	34.23
VI Western Visayas	39.13	3.99	31.76
VII Central Visayas	37.95	4.19	27.26
VIII Eastern Visayas	43.65	3.30	32.26
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	48.08	4.12	30.81
X Northern Mindanao	34.63	1.16	25.43
XI Davao Region	34.84	2.01	22.47
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	41.77	3.92	30.05
XIII Caraga	38.73	4.57	30.86
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	36.73	8.03	29.13

Note:

Covers children ages 0-10.

Source of data:

Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using: 2003 NNS, FNRI

Table 3.1.2a Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from agency report: 1993, 1998, 1999, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1993	1998	1999	2005	2006
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	1,609,794	1,660,319	1,850,090	2,010,793
-percent	..	73	74	80	81
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	7,393,776	7,042,195	6,757,059	8,335,817
-percent	..	90	84	98	96
Lactating mothers given					
-number	615,419	1,085,916	1,225,239	1,378,162	1,527,073
-percent	41	49	55	55	59
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	720,594	1,248,198	76,695	98,426
-percent	..	4	7	0	1
National Capital Region					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	271,289	262,685	244,814	255,400
-percent	..	86	86	73	75
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	551,416	932,112	..	1,104,435
-percent	..	47	82	..	87
Lactating mothers given					
-number	66,130	174,054	173,907	207,058	211,194
-percent	57	55	57	61	62
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	327,875	256,261	..	-
-percent	..	13	10	..	-
Cordillera Administrative Region					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	30,245	32,386	35,589	45,981
-percent	..	76	79	76	96
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	107,496	76,595	178,538	168,448
-percent	..	73	50	102	95
Lactating mothers given					
-number	16,665	22,751	22,890	19,677	21,849
-percent	45	57	56	54	46
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	17,166	21,478	2,348	323
-percent	..	5	6	1	0

Table 3.1.2a Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from agency report: 1993, 1998, 1999, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1993	1998	1999	2005	2006
<i>I - Ilocos Region</i>					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	83,782	64,988	85,695	84,709
-percent	..	71	53	64	62
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	369,372	390,461	453,620	377,654
-percent	..	84	86	90	74
Lactating mothers given					
-number	31,039	40,179	47,694	53,850	59,723
-percent	93	34	39	40	44
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	4,287	155,319	4,187	6,166
-percent	..	0	15	0	1
<i>II - Cagayan Valley</i>					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	61,273	69,499	..	..
-percent	..	77	85	..	..
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	296,655	349,692	..	302,751
-percent	..	100	114	..	87
Lactating mothers given					
-number	40,036	57,477	59,893	60,351	65,868
-percent	57	72	73	65	70
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	25,369	95,910	10,018	6,287
-percent	..	4	14	1	1
<i>III - Central Luzon</i>					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	151,747	163,218	206,824	230,718
-percent	..	68	72	80	88
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	626,334	611,172	618,003	737,055
-percent	..	76	72	64	75
Lactating mothers given					
-number	78,854	88,988	114,125	141,533	169,473
-percent	67	40	51	55	64
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	18,966	130,590	17,532	14,399
-percent	..	1	7	1	1

Table 3.1.2a Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from agency report: 1993, 1998, 1999, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1993	1998	1999	2005	2006
IV - Southern Tagalog					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	238,039	268,231	..	..
-percent	..	72	81	..	..
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	1,213,963	963,064	..	..
-percent	..	98	78	..	..
Lactating mothers given					
-number	119,282	174,513	203,665	..	..
-percent	44	53	62	..	..
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	89,781	78,035	..	..
-percent	..	3	3	..	..
IVA - CALABARZON					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	..	..	276,860	323,984
-percent	..	..	..	91	103
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	..	..	1,225,665	1,139,549
-percent	..	..	..	107	97
Lactating mothers given					
-number	..	..	..	197,780	20,056
-percent	..	..	..	65	64
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	..	..	4,957	16,624
-percent	..	..	..	0	1
IVB - MIMAROPA					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	..	..	56,181	53,916
-percent	..	..	..	76	71
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	..	..	304,873	291,401
-percent	..	..	..	110	103
Lactating mothers given					
-number	..	..	..	44,570	44,750
-percent	..	..	..	60	59
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	..	..	209	100
-percent	..	..	..	0	0

Table 3.1.2a Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from agency report: 1993, 1998, 1999, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1993	1998	1999	2005	2006
V - Bicol Region					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	85,078	93,128	113,887	106,139
-percent	..	62	67	74	68
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	460,744	501,928	742,419	584,216
-percent	..	90	96	128	99
Lactating mothers given					
-number	29,483	64,508	71,064	79,989	87,676
-percent	24	47	51	52	56
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	11,215	51,748	1,827	670
-percent	..	1	4	0	0
VI - Western Visayas					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	121,937	131,130	173,983	177,691
-percent	..	68	70	84	85
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	629,162	531,606	673,293	676,619
-percent	..	93	76	87	86
Lactating mothers given					
-number	42,200	85,404	95,545	115,659	119,765
-percent	38	47	51	56	57
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	36,390	152,572	303	102
-percent	..	2	10	0	0
VII - Central Visayas					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	99,171	102,917	153,224	168,837
-percent	..	63	63	84	91
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	557,289	568,997	833,608	1,334,813
-percent	..	94	94	122	193
Lactating mothers given					
-number	37,263	77,018	75,741	110,190	122,268
-percent	26	49	47	60	66
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	21,379	83,486	2,677	14,854
-percent	..	2	6	0	1

Table 3.1.2a Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from agency report: 1993, 1998, 1999, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1993	1998	1999	2005	2006
VIII - Eastern Visayas					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	78,260	84,929	81,007	103,322
-percent	..	73	77	65	82
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	430,190	273,910	..	431,730
-percent	..	108	67	..	91
Lactating mothers given					
-number	14,422	57,981	72,610	76,468	75,610
-percent	15	54	66	62	60
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	26,964	19,581	3,258	2,053
-percent	..	3	2	0	0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	64,795	73,369	65,923	62,210
-percent	..	72	79	68	62
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	280,065	116,205	..	233,344
-percent	..	83	34	..	63
Lactating mothers given					
-number	40,219	40,781	56,906	76,468	67,837
-percent	56	45	62	62	68
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	33,617	55,134	3,258	625
-percent	..	5	7	0	0
X - Northern Mindanao					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	382,736	49,762	125,274	119
-percent	..	128	61	106	98
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	56,552	353,109	687,190	555,498
-percent	..	71	116	155	122
Lactating mothers given					
-number	24,270	29,460	37,875	61,534	85,373
-percent	44	37	47	52	70
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	32,032	41,994	1,778	861
-percent	..	6	6	0	0

Table 3.1.2a Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from agency report: 1993, 1998, 1999, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1993	1998	1999	2005	2006
XI - Davao Region					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	108,541	108,219	..	89,011
-percent	..	73	71	..	71
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	585,493	566,359	..	..
-percent	..	105	99	..	..
Lactating mothers given					
-number	37,578	71,872	79,076	-	45,771
-percent	26	48	52	-	37
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	13,945	18,952	-	-
-percent	..	1	2	-	-
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	51,660	57,342	103,552	87,516
-percent	..	67	74	92	76
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	333,594	248,060	335,324	..
-percent	..	116	85	80	..
Lactating mothers given					
-number	20,908	32,624	38,571	56,933	59,407
-percent	31	42	50	51	51
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	18,167	22,764	24,054	34,788
-percent	..	3	4	3	4
XIII - Caraga					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	53,864	42,492	59,662	45,230
-percent	..	87	66	81	60
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	240,222	259,491	284,440	216,124
-percent	..	104	109	104	77
Lactating mothers given					
-number	..	29,980	31,612	38,119	30,947
-percent	..	49	49	52	41
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	15,081	23,655	500	180
-percent	..	3	4	0	0

Table 3.1.2a Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from agency report: 1993, 1998, 1999, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1993	1998	1999	2005	2006
<i>Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao</i>					
Vitamin A					
Children (9-11 months given)					
-number	..	53,561	56,024	67,615	56,640
-percent	..	84	87	81	67
Children (12-59 months given)					
-number	..	329,045	299,434	212,389	182,180
-percent	..	138	124	68	58
Lactating mothers given					
-number	17,070	38,326	44,065	55,461	58,997
-percent	35	60	68	67	70
Iodized Oil Capsule given to women					
-number	..	28,360	40,719	167	394
-percent	..	5	8	0	0

Source of data: National Nutrition Council

Table 3.2.1 Young child (under-5 years) health outcomes, related care and correlates, 2003

	Child Diarrhea Among children with diarrhea			Among children with symptoms of ARI and/or fever				
	Diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey (in percent)	Number of children	Children that received ORS, RHF or increased fluid (in percent)	Children with symptoms of ARI (in percent)	Children with fever (in percent)	For whom treatment was sought from a health facility provider (in percent) ^a	Number of Children	Number of Children
Total Incidence	10.6	714	58.9	10.2	23.8	46.3	1835	6712
Age in months								
<6	7	42	49.4*	6.9	21.1	46.7	147	603
6-11	19.2	141	54.6	13.4	31.2	57.4	261	733
12-23	16.3	220	63.8	12.9	30	48.9	464	1348
24-35	11.5	152	59.2	10.6	24.8	38.9	369	1326
36-47	6.3	91	58.4	8.8	19.4	45.2	324	1434
48-59	5.4	68	58.3	8.4	18	42.2	270	1267
Sex								
Male	11.1	378	57.3	9.9	24.0	46.1	936	3403
Female	10.2	336	60.8	10.6	23.5	46.5	899	3309
Residence								
Urban	10.7	359	67.6	8.3	21.8	50.5	827	3361
Rural	10.6	355	50.2	12.2	25.8	42.9	1009	3351
Region								
National Capital Region	9.6	98	61.3	4	15.7	51.3	178	1020
Cordillera Administrative Region	20.4	23	43.9	16.9	23.9	50.2	37	113
I Ilocos Region	12.9	38	62.9	7.2	20.7	54.5	69	299
II Cagayan Valley	6.6	15	22.4	10.7	16.5	43.8	48	220
III Central Luzon	9.5	63	70.1	7.7	20.8	47.2	156	662
IVA CALABARZON	10.8	86	74.4	7.4	20	49.1	182	796
IVB MIMAROPA	17.7	40	38.3	18.5	31.5	38.1	89	225
V Bicol Region	11.4	49	55.7	9.6	25.6	38.2	123	424
VI Western Visayas	15.0	68	45.5	19.9	32.7	46.5	176	458
VII Central Visayas	8.5	44	68.7	11.5	26.4	45.5	155	519
VIII Eastern Visayas	9.8	33	71.8	15.6	27.4	51.9	107	341
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	4.2	11	39.8	5.2	21	41.5	61	264
X Northern Mindanao	10.2	30	44	15.1	33.2	55	110	289
XI Davao Region	9.6	27	69.7	15.5	29.8	41.3	105	285
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	11.4	35	44.4	11.5	24.6	38.2	85	312
XIII Caraga Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	12.0	35	68.3	5.2	23	48.9	71	291
Mother's Education								
No education	13.4	16	..	11.8	26.1	29.1	35	120
Elementary	11.1	215	53.8	13.3	27	43.8	608	1944
High school	11.6	332	59	10.2	23.6	47	776	2856
College or higher	8.4	151	67.4	6.9	20.5	50.1	417	1793
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	13.0	230	49.8	14.6	27.9	43.6	577	1768
Second	11.1	169	59.4	10.9	25.5	42.9	443	1527
Middle	9.3	122	68.6	9	22.8	49.4	345	1312
Fourth	9.1	103	62.7	7.6	21.3	46	275	1127
Highest	9.2	90	64.0	5.8	17.7	57	195	979

Notes:

1. Values in the tables are unweighted and are not inflated for the population

2. ORT includes solution prepared from packets of oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended home fluids (RHF), or increased fluids. Figures with asterisks are based on 25-49 cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

3. ARI = Acute respiratory infection

a/ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Source of data: 2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 3.1.2b Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from survey report: 1998 and 2003

Philippines	1998	2003
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	7,566	4,802
-percent	75	77
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	7,286	6,712
-percent	56	63
<i>National Capital Region</i>		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	1,048	724
-percent	82	77
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	1,020	1,020
-percent	67	75
<i>Cordillera Administrative Region</i>		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	149	79
-percent	68	67
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	143	113
-percent	48	56
<i>I - Ilocos Region</i>		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	344	220
-percent	72	77
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	332	299
-percent	64	59
<i>II - Cagayan Valley</i>		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	242	169
-percent	63	73
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	232	220
-percent	46	58
<i>III - Central Luzon</i>		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	711	480
-percent	74	81
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	686	662
-percent	63	70

Table 3.1.2b Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from survey report: 1998 and 2003

Philippines	1998	2003
IV - Southern Tagalog		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	1,078	..
-percent	79	..
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	1,044	..
-percent	60	..
IVA - CALABARZON		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	..	595
-percent	..	77
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	..	796
-percent	..	69
IVB - MIMAROPA		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	..	155
-percent	..	74
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	..	225
-percent	..	51
V - Bicol Region		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	530	290
-percent	67	73
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	505	424
-percent	60	53
VI - Western Visayas		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	585	324
-percent	83	85
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	571	458
-percent	56	63
VII - Central Visayas		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	586	359
-percent	79	87
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	571	519
-percent	56	70

Table 3.1.2b Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from survey report: 1998 and 2003

Philippines	1998	2003
VIII - Eastern Visayas		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	446	230
-percent	71	74
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	573	341
-percent	54	59
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	304	199
-percent	64	74
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	418	264
-percent	35	46
X - Northern Mindanao		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	331	219
-percent	73	80
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	319	289
-percent	43	64
XI - Davao Region		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	264	216
-percent	72	80
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹		285
-percent		57
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	..	223
-percent	..	77
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	..	312
-percent	..	58
XIII - Caraga		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	197	135
-percent	82	89
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	184	195
-percent	53	73

Table 3.1.2b Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region from survey report: 1998 and 2003

Philippines	1998	2003
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao		
Pregnant women who received iron tablets or syrups		
-number ¹	263	184
-percent	38	40
Children under 5 who received iron drops/syrup		
-number ¹	246	291
-percent	24	40

Note:

^{1/} Values are unweighted and are not inflated for the population

Sources of data: 1998 and 2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 3.2.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention of men and women ages 15 to 49: 2003

Philippines	Using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner (in percent)		Number of Women in the Survey	Number of Men in the Survey
	Women	Men		
Total	44.7	56.2	13,633	4,428
Age				
15-19	36.3	47.7	2,648	918
20-24	43.2	56.5	2,209	785
25-29	46.5	59.9	2,034	647
30-39	49.1	60.6	3,827	1,179
40-49	46.3	56.2	2,915	899
15-24	39.4	51.7	4,856	1,702
Marital status				
Never married	40.2	52.9	4,388	1,899
Ever had sex	46.2	59.3	225	619
Never had sex	39.9	49.8	4,163	1,280
Married/living together	46.9	58.4	8,671	2,440
Divorced/separated/widowed	45.3	64.0	574	88
Residence				
Urban	45.7	57.1	7,877	2,376
Rural	43.3	55.1	5,756	2,052
Region				
National Capital Region	42.4	45.8	2,387	699
Cordillera Administrative Region	46.8	61.4	216	66
I Ilocos Region	51.3	68.0	642	213
II Cagayan Valley	47.2	45.3	426	147
III Central Luzon	54.0	63.9	1,459	481
IVA CALABARZON	42.3	56.4	1,890	608
IVB MIMAROPA	38.4	40.2	340	108
V Bicol Region	45.4	67.0	713	220
VI Western Visayas	37.7	52.6	910	295
VII Central Visayas	45.9	58.2	1,070	354
VIII Eastern Visayas	40.0	61.1	555	208
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	44.9	77.8	465	174
X Northern Mindanao	43.3	58.0	565	187
XI Davao Region	57.8	64.9	654	191
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	35.9	38.8	524	204
XIII Caraga	56.2	64.2	327	113
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	29.8	41.3	489	159
Education				
No education	13.2	21.9	186	74
Elementary	36.8	47.6	3,146	1,273
High school	43.5	58.3	6,109	1,957
College or higher	53.7	64.4	4,192	1,124
Wealth index quintile				
Lowest	32.9	46.4	2,161	825
Second	42.2	56.6	2,412	876
Middle	45.9	55.0	2,682	918
Fourth	48.8	61.2	2,940	894
Highest	49.4	60.9	3,438	915

Notes:

Values in the tables are unweighted and are not inflated for the population

Source of data: 2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 3.2.3 Child and youth health: supply side and uptake variables by region 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1995	2000	2005	2006
Number of government doctors ^{af}	2,029	2,943	2,967	2,955
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	263,989	277,497	269,415
Number of primary health units	11,646	15,204	15,436	16,191
Number of hospitals (government and private)	1,700	1,712	1,838	1,921
National Capital Region				
Number of government doctors ^{af}	240	702	661	650
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	8,574	7,277	7,184
Number of primary health units	2	40	20	20
Number of hospitals (government and private)	168	179	216	222
Cordillera Administrative Region				
Number of government doctors ^{af}	13	75	79	83
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	7,830	8,082	7,768
Number of primary health units	536	534	549	564
Number of hospitals (government and private)	56	44	57	57
I Ilocos Region				
Number of government doctors ^{af}	125	157	167	154
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	21,691	24,927	23,498
Number of primary health units	819	890	915	978
Number of hospitals (government and private)	107	117	124	123
II Cagayan Valley				
Number of government doctors ^{af}	249	115	111	95
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	8,919	9,146	8,809
Number of primary health units	544	790	986	939
Number of hospitals (government and private)	77	83	72	91
III Central Luzon				
Number of government doctors ^{af}	191	246	263	284
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	21,746	17,339	18,138
Number of primary health units	1,206	2,100	1,681	1,866
Number of hospitals (government and private)	159	155	202	201
IVA CALABARZON				
Number of government doctors ^{af}	320 ^{bf}	334 ^{bf}	270	247
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	39,380 ^{bf}	24,908	24,494
Number of primary health units	1,486 ^{bf}	2,483 ^{bf}	2,174	2,112
Number of hospitals (government and private)	249 ^{bf}	277 ^{bf}	238	259
IVB MIMAROPA				
Number of government doctors ^{af}	..	334 ^{af}	79	83
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	39380 ^{af}	14,658	13,429
Number of primary health units	..	2483 ^{af}	753	686
Number of hospitals (government and private)	..	..	57	64
V Bicol Region				
Number of government doctors ^{af}	123	155	155	179
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	18,534	22,137	21,594
Number of primary health units	742	1,023	1,096	1,115
Number of hospitals (government and private)	139	134	124	123

Table 3.2.3 Child and youth health: supply side and uptake variables by region 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Philippines	1995	2000	2005	2006
VI Western Visayas				
Number of government doctors ^{a/}	137	252	247	263
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	30,433	34,445	31,199
Number of primary health units	1,277	1,422	1,594	1,604
Number of hospitals (government and private)	80	63	89	86
VII Central Visayas				
Number of government doctors ^{a/}	226	230	233	215
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	21,815	23,699	23,398
Number of primary health units	1,099	1,330	1,298	1,381
Number of hospitals (government and private)	94	102	108	110
VIII Eastern Visayas				
Number of doctors	70	139	151	152
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	20,859	18,687	21,344
Number of primary health units	718	794	805	813
Number of hospitals (government and private)	74	78	75	79
IX Zamboanga Peninsula				
Number of government doctors ^{a/}	88	88	92	94
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	11,419	11,421	10,544
Number of primary health units	615	720	674	642
Number of hospitals (government and private)	80	74	71	75
X Northern Mindanao				
Number of government doctors ^{a/}	94	87	113	116
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	15,930	18,576	18,081
Number of primary health units	526	711	940	949
Number of hospitals (government and private)	92	73	105	104
XI Davao Region				
Number of government doctors ^{a/}	36	155	72	69
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	13,892	12,525	10,429
Number of primary health units	793	930	656	656
Number of hospitals (government and private)	169	168	111	138
XII SOCCSKSARGEN				
Number of government doctors ^{a/}	22	61	115	108
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	6,996	11,218	10,545
Number of primary health units	524	604	936	911
Number of hospitals (government and private)	87	94	108	104
XIII Caraga				
Number of government doctors ^{a/}	40	73	84	85
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	12,559	13,228	14,019
Number of primary health units	427	500	538	547
Number of hospitals (government and private)	40	59	54	57
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao				
Number of government doctors ^{a/}	55	74	75	78
Number of trained health personnel (other than doctors)	..	3,412	5,224	4,942
Number of primary health units	352	333	359	408
Number of hospitals (government and private)	29	12	27	28

Notes:

a/ Combination of retained medical personnel at the Regional Health Office (RHO) and devolved health personnel in the local government units.

b/ Data for the entire Region IV

1. Trained health personnel includes: dentists, nurses, midwives, nutritionists, engr./sanitary inspectors, medtech, dental aides, active barangay health workers (BHW), trained birth attendants

2. Primary health units is also called barangay health stations (BHS)

Source of data: Field Health Service Information Service (FHSIS) Annual Report, DOH

Table 3.3.1 Birth registration and its correlates: 2007

Philippines	Number of children whose birth is not registered (0-59 months)	of which: due to high cost, travel or not want to pay late fee	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Total	403,615	245,596	2,483,127
Household dimension			
Women's education			
No Grade Completed	42,618	29,767	73,365
Elementary	203,963	131,428	757,333
Secondary	127,619	69,986	1,069,469
Post Secondary	2,278	1,513	65,828
College or Higher	26,949	12,716	516,546
Sex of the household head			
Male	380,766	234,697	2,263,268
Female	22,849	10,899	219,860
Wealth index quintile			
Lowest	113,590	69,919	549,266
Second	114,176	74,654	563,909
Middle	96,345	56,728	514,161
Fourth	50,154	29,186	455,528
Highest	29,349	15,109	400,264
Geographic dimension			
Region			
National Capital Region	19,707	9,863	464,281
Cordillera Administrative Region	446	0	21,975
I Ilocos Region ^{a/}	..	..	..
II Cagayan Valley	17,074	6,722	161,905
III Central Luzon	2,018	936	27,823
IVA CALABARZON ^{a/}	..	..	..
IVB MIMAROPA ^{a/}	..	..	..
V Bicol Region	39,070	25,622	204,882
VI Western Visayas	15,768	7,707	159,138
VII Central Visayas	13,277	6,249	226,726
VIII Eastern Visayas	57,662	28,556	146,176
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	39,426	22,980	209,217
X Northern Mindanao	16,005	9,959	166,057
XI Davao Region	10,659	5,389	134,721
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	57,123	36,357	279,052
XIII Caraga	18,978	12,943	88,441
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	96,402	72,312	192,735

Notes:

^{a/} Region not included in the 2007 SR-MICS.

The 2007 SR-MICS, which is the source of data for this table, only covered 24 provinces and cities under the Country Program for Children (CPC) -6 of the United Nations Children's Fund.

There are 105 children that have birth certificates but not seen by the interviewer, but unregistered as stated by the mother.

Further, there are 392 children that do not have birth certificates but registered as stated by the mother.

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using the 2007 SR-MICS of the NSO.

Table 3.3.3 Child labour and its correlates: 2007

Philippines	Total number of children ages 5-14 engage in child labour	of which: paid work outside the household	Number of children ages 5-14 years
Total	829,200	23,380	5,105,745
Individual dimension			
Sex and age			
Male			
5-6	63,062	1,159	522,755
7-8	107,923	2,339	527,983
9-10	142,013	3,746	538,061
11-12	85,800	3,087	508,253
13-14	49,393	2,611	499,093
Female			
5-6	58,178	760	493,276
7-8	93,036	2,022	512,884
9-10	124,604	4,574	508,745
11-12	76,605	1,961	495,915
13-14	28,586	1,123	498,780
School participation			
Yes	671,130	18,932	4,320,718
No	158,070	4,448	785,027
Household dimension			
Household size ^{a/}			
Less than	5,492	82	31,525
3-4 members	128,472	2,194	872,385
5-6 members	307,394	8,823	2,001,877
7+	387,842	12,282	2,199,958
Education of the household head			
No Grade Completed	53,032	1,369	224,285
Elementary	446,697	13,686	2,256,206
Secondary	231,066	7,225	1,581,897
Post Secondary	13,585	199	136,978
College or Higher	83,745	902	897,615
Sex of the household head			
Male	744,730	22,378	4,589,699
Female	84,470	1,003	516,046

Table 3.3.3 Child labour and its correlates: 2007

Philippines	Total number of children ages 5-14 engage in child labour	of which: paid work outside the household	Number of children ages 5-14 years
Geographic dimension			
Region			
National Capital Region	106,099	325	877,297
Cordillera Administrative Region	8,453	392	36,615
I Ilocos Region ^{b/}	..	..	..
II Cagayan Valley	30,004	847	320,419
III Central Luzon	6,174	0	49,236
IVA CALABARZON ^{b/}	..	..	..
IVB MIMAROPA ^{b/}	..	..	..
V Bicol Region	70,378	2,405	348,216
VI Western Visayas	38,118	1,507	317,476
VII Central Visayas	108,550	1,480	664,440
VIII Eastern Visayas	64,210	3,713	262,718
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	56,641	2,165	434,262
X Northern Mindanao	66,655	3,401	305,300
XI Davao Region	40,904	678	400,478
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	103,156	4,079	544,502
XIII Caraga	72,466	1,156	161,508
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	57,392	1,231	383,278

Notes:

^{a/} The range for the household size is from 1 to 24.

^{b/} Region not included in the 2007 SR-MICS.

The 2007 SR-MICS, which is the source of data for this table, only covered 24 provinces and cities under the Country Program for Children (CPC)-6 of the United Nations Children's Fund.

Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using the 2007 SR-MICS of the NSO.

Table 3.3.4a Age at first marriage: 2003

Current Age	Percentage first married by exact age					Percentage never married	Number of women	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	1.2	.	.	.	.	90.6	2,648	^{a/}
20-24	1.5	14.0	32.7	.	.	48.7	2,209	^{a/}
25-29	2.7	13.4	31.9	48.4	69.1	20.8	2,034	22.2
30-34	3.4	19.0	33.7	48.1	67.4	10.8	1,954	22.3
35-39	3.2	18.0	34.5	49.8	68.2	6.9	1,873	22.0
40-44	3.4	19.0	37.3	53.0	71.6	5.5	1,564	21.6
45-49	3.2	18.4	35.3	51.0	70.7	4.5	1,351	21.9
20-49	2.8	16.7	34.0	48.9	65.6	18.1	10,985	^{a/}
25-49	3.2	17.4	34.3	49.8	69.2	10.4	8,777	22.0

Notes:

^{a/} Omitted because less than 50 percent of women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Source of data: 2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 3.3.4b Median age at first marriage: 2003

Philippines	Age					Women age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Total	22.2	22.3	22.0	21.6	21.9	22.0
Residence						
Urban	23.0	23.5	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.9
Rural	21.1	20.7	21.1	20.7	20.7	20.9
Region						
National Capital Region	23.3	24.7	24.3	23.3	22.8	23.8
Cordillera Administrative Region	21.6	22.1	22.2	20.6	21.2	21.5
I Ilocos Region	22.6	20.7	22.3	22.6	22.4	22.1
II Cagayan Valley	20.9	20.8	21.6	21.0	20.6	20.9
III Central Luzon	21.6	22.5	22.4	21.7	22.1	22.1
IVA CALABARZON	23.4	23.0	22.5	21.6	22.7	22.7
IVB MIMAROPA	21.2	21.6	19.9	21.1	20.2	21.0
V Bicol Region	22.7	20.8	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.4
VI Western Visayas	21.9	22.1	21.7	20.5	22.2	21.8
VII Central Visayas	22.8	22.0	21.5	22.1	21.2	21.9
VIII Eastern Visayas	21.7	21.0	20.4	19.8	20.6	20.8
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	21.0	20.4	21.7	20.3	22.1	20.9
X Northern Mindanao	22.5	22.1	22.0	22.2	21.2	22.0
XI Davao Region	21.7	21.9	21.7	20.5	21.2	21.4
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	21.0	20.4	22.0	20.4	20.3	21.0
XIII Caraga	21.2	21.3	21.0	21.8	20.0	21.1
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	20.1	19.4	19.9	19.1	20.5	19.9
Education						
No education	18.9	18.1	17.1	18.5	18.2	18.2
Elementary	19.3	19.2	19.8	19.7	20.0	19.6
High school	21.0	21.6	21.2	20.8	21.5	21.2
College or higher	24.9	25.2	25.5	25.2	25.3	<i>a/</i>
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	19.5	19.5	20.0	19.6	20.4	19.7
Second	20.6	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.8	20.6
Middle	21.0	22.0	21.1	21.2	20.8	21.5
Fourth	23.6	23.5	22.8	21.8	21.9	22.8
Highest	<i>a/</i>	24.8	25.0	24.2	23.8	24.6

Notes:*a/ Omitted because less than 50 percent of women married for the first time before reaching age 25.**Source of data: 2003 NDHS, NSO*

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Philippines	1,735,692	85,436 ^{af}	4 6,241	139,513	65,611
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	1,730,865	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	4 638	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	7 833	11,439	10,894
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	3 055	2 090	1,612	1,632
- Foster Care	..	306	432	544	578
- Legal Guardianship	..	432	168	72	66
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	99	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	2	76	55
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	839	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	5,334	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	4,189	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	6,538	25,274	27,228	30,481
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	35,947	14,990
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	1,544	1,355
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	2,442	384	-	-
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	56,319	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	2,802	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	-	-	56,956	-
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	4,827	2,731 ^{bf}	5,770	4,095	5,560
National Capital Region	96,663	3,240 ^{cf}	13,751	31,524	25,384
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	95,832	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	115	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	823	2,243	2,381
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	724	564	263	150
- Foster Care	..	84	161	96	45
- Legal Guardianship	..	113	72	1	3
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	15	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	21	10
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	14	..	..	..

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	316	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	472	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	..	9,885	10,450	12,282
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	16,715	7,327
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	366	181
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	356	7	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	815	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	703	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	..	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	831	..	1,752	1,369	3,005
<i>Cordillera Administrative Region</i>	52,924	3,054 ^{cd}	925	3,329	891
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	52,889	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	177	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	359	316	274
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	25	94	35	48
- Foster Care	..	12	17	41	15
- Legal Guardianship	..	2	1	-	-
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	1	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	1	5	4
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	24	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	78	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	235	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	68	73	594	253
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	708	4
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	217	175
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	82	59	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	2,507	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	79	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	1,280	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	35	..	85	133	118

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
<i>I Ilocos Region</i>	110,436	4,892 ^{cf}	2,795	4,260	2,994
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	110,351	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	213	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	379	621	531
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	222	291	117	68
- Foster Care	..	10	52	37	56
- Legal Guardianship	..	11	2	3	-
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	3	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	16	-
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	38	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	323	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	182	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	935	1,638	1,548	1,747
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	1,771	457
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	57	43
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	151	94	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	2,862	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	127	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	..	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	85	..	154	90	92
<i>II Cagayan Valley</i>	63,821	8,990 ^{cf}	1,357	4,272	1,546
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	63,821	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	636	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	564	924	686
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	207	89	29	42
- Foster Care	..	6	19	38	32
- Legal Guardianship	..	..	-	-	-
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	-	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	1	2
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	104	..	..	..

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	54	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	189	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	182	405	332	479
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	346	170
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	-	-
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	61	16		
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	7,665	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	75	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	2,446	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	..	..	75	156	135
III Central Luzon	175,806	7,485 c/	3,898	10,337	7,624
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	175,427	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	344	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	649	894	868
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	23	75	120	152
- Foster Care	..	11	1	27	41
- Legal Guardianship	..	9	7	1	11
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	2	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	-	2
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	24	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	-	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	275	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	1,027	2,262	3,894	4,269
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	4,847	1,778
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	-	3
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	681	13	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	5,200	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	166	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	..	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	379	..	614	554	500

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
IV Southern Tagalog	228,576	9,131 ^d	8,615	-	-
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	228,500	..	..	.	.
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	964	..	.	.
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	836	.	.
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	400	167	.	.
- Foster Care	..	12	22	.	.
- Legal Guardianship	..	87	-	.	.
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	22	.	.
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	.	.
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	110	..	.	.
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	285	..	.	.
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	557	.	.
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	2,578	6,851	.	.
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	.	.
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	.	.
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	253	88	.	.
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	4,128	..	.	.
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	314	..	.	.
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	.	.
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	76	..	72	.	.
IVA CALABARZON	.	..		10,340	8,401
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	.	.	.	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	.	.	.	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	.	.	.	157	85
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	.	.	.	203	327
- Foster Care	.	.	.	13	12
- Legal Guardianship	.	.	.	13	13
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	.	.	.	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	.	.	.	7	2
No. of children referred to other institutions	.	.	.	..	..

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions
No. of children with legal cases filed in court
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	.	.	.	4,021	4,719
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	.	.	.	5,785	3,112
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	.	.	.	33	33
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children
National Pre-School Education Program
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	108	98
IVB MIMAROPA	.	.	.	1,261	624
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations
No. of Children provided Protective Service
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	539	153
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	.	.	.	19	4
- Foster Care	.	.	.	30	41
- Legal Guardianship	.	.	.	2	-
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	.	.	.	2	-
No. of children referred to other institutions
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions
No. of children with legal cases filed in court
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	.	.	.	281	199
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	.	.	.	240	79
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	.	.	.	148	148
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children
National Pre-School Education Program
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
V Bicol Region	140,935	2,877 ^{cl}	1,391	9,013	1,046
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	139,982	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service		158			
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	433	147	166
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	38	43	4	28
- Foster Care	..	6	1	7	1
- Legal Guardianship	..	2	5	1	-
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	-	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	-	-
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	14	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	132	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	237	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	136	397	906	701
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	193	15
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	5	6
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	41	-	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	2,179	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	171	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	7,606	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	953		275	144	129
VI Western Visayas	153,593	11,544 ^{cl}	1,936	13,878	2,242
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	153,581	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	820	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	266	223	247
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	574	149	146	158
- Foster Care	..	8	5	27	27
- Legal Guardianship	..	24	-	1	1
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	-	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	7	8
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	73	..	..	..

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	5 6	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	112	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	534	1,353	1,815	1,663
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	233	35
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	75	30
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	30	-	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	9,042	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	383	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	11,241	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	12	..	51	110	73
VII Central Visayas	154,616	6,801 ^d	3,976	13,900	4,492
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	154,354	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service		559			
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	1,085	1,134	1,042
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:	..	..	..	..	..
- Adoption	..	266	227	135	233
- Foster Care	..	25	29	31	20
- Legal Guardianship	..	29	4	7	1
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	4	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	1	1	-
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	204	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	199	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	468	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	458	876	1,355	1,491
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	2,419	1,099
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	313	346
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	321	58	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	4,500	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	240	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	8,269	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	262	..	1,224	236	260

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
VIII Eastern Visayas	135,464	2,810 ^{cf}	548	8,381	1,464
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	135,269	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	96	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	228	572	797
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	85	35	136	59
- Foster Care	..	31	14	15	38
- Legal Guardianship	..	31	-	12	6
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	-	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	5	-
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	29	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	2,062	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	46	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	59	31	253	269
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	281	97
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	-	-
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	285	33	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	-	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	132	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	6,904	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	195	..	161	203	198
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	99,370	3,114 ^{cf}	2,421	5,774	2,812
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	97,929	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	172	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	992	1,517	1,636
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	85	89	158	100
- Foster Care	..	9	49	38	67
- Legal Guardianship	..	19	10	15	26
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	1	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	2	12
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	82	..	..	..

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	1,456	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	256	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	128	634	265	397
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	352	172
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	38	56
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	20	-	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	1,000	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	143	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	3,017	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	1,441	..	390	372	346
X Northern Mindanao	135,684	6,142 ^{cf}	975	13,332	1,649
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	135,429	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	169	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	275	517	287
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	126	33	80	88
- Foster Care	..	48	14	20	41
- Legal Guardianship	..	14	-	-	2
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	-	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	-	-
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	50	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	59	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	159	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	141	181	529	847
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	830	5
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	229	248
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	82	-	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	5,287	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	166	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	1 0,975	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	255	..	313	152	131

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
<i>XI Davao Region</i>	102,144	10,358 ^{cf}	1,635	2,846	2,901
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	101,915	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	85	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	256	916	988
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	156	124	100	117
- Foster Care	..	41	33	81	97
- Legal Guardianship	..	29	21	2	-
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	14	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	6	15
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	11	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	314	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	369	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	245	533	635	853
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	739	438
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	5	42
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	66	8	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	9,317	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	94	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	..	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	229	..	277	362	351
<i>XII SOCCSKSARGEN</i>	85,660	2,245 ^{cf}	1,125	4,835	1,107
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	85,586	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	130	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	375	520	616
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	124	28	58	45
- Foster Care	..	3	11	31	35
- Legal Guardianship	..	62	33	14	3
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	24	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	-	-
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	62	..	..	..

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	-	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	359	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	47	93	237	183
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	348	139
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	-	5
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	..	-	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	1,817	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	-	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	3,566	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	74	..	202	61	81
XIII Caraga	..	22	893	1,032	434
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Children provided Protective Service	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody	..	..	313	199	137
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption	..	..	82	9	13
- Foster Care	..	..	4	12	10
- Legal Guardianship	..	..	13	-	-
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order	..	..	13	..	..
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents	..	..	-	3	-
No. of children referred to other institutions	..	..	..	..	..
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	-	..	..	..
No. of children with legal cases filed in court	..	..	273	..	..
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance	..	..	62	113	129
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit	..	..	..	140	63
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)	..	..	..	58	39
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children	..	13	8	..	..
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	-	..	..	..
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children	..	9	..	..	..
National Pre-School Education Program	..	..	..	453	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers	..	..	125	45	43

Table 3.3.5 Child protection and uptake variables by region; 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	-	-	-	1,199	-
Community Based Services					
No. of Children Under Difficult Situations
No. of Children provided Protective Service
No. of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) under Protective Custody
No of children provided with Placement Services:					
a. Alternative Parental Care:					
- Adoption
- Foster Care
- Legal Guardianship
b. Placed thru Legal Guardianship or Court Order
c. Foster Children adopted by their Foster Parents
No. of children referred to other institutions
No. of children (0-6 yrs. old) provided interventions to reduce risks of secondary problems resulting to handicapping conditions	..	-
No. of children with legal cases filed in court
No. of children provided with Travel Clearance
No. of children provided with Parental Travel Permit
No. of CNSP served in Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)
Locally-Funded Projects					
Assistance to Transnational Children
Food Security for Distressed Families - No. of children provided with supplemental Feeding	..	-
Psychological Recovery & Social Reintegration of Sexually Abused and Exploited Children
National Pre-School Education Program	1,199	..
Centers / Institutions Based Services					
No. of children served in DSWD Child-Caring Centers

Notes:

Limited data was reported for ARMM due to separate management of DSWD.

a/ Breakdown by region may not add-up to total for the Philippines because data from regional centers were not available

b/ Not available by region

c/ Breakdown do not add-up to regional total because data for regional centers were not available.

d/ Latest data available is for 2008

Source of data: Department of Social Welfare and Development

Table 3.4.1 School attendance of children (6-11 years old) and correlates: 2003

Philippines	Net primary school participation rate
Total	87.15
Individual dimension	
Sex and age	
Male	86.78
Female	87.55
Household dimension	
Household size	
Less than 3	92.01
3-4 members	88.40
5-6 members	88.88
7+	85.21
Education of the head of the household	
No Grade Completed	69.87
Primary	84.78
Secondary	89.74
Higher	91.42
Sex of the household head	
Male	86.90
Female	89.52
Wealth index quintiles	
Lowest	78.50
Second	87.32
Middle	90.76
Fourth	92.77
Highest	90.55
Family vulnerability	
Single parent ^{a/}	85.17
Adopted, foster, or stepchild ^{b/}	85.44
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	84.84
Elder (60+) person in household	87.57
Elder (70+) person in household	89.05
Geographic dimension	
Region	
National Capital Region	87.01
Cordillera Administrative Region	90.27
I Ilocos Region	93.32
II Cagayan Valley	87.68
III Central Luzon	91.34
IVA CALABARZON	89.24
IVB MIMAROPA	88.74
V Bicol Region	89.48
VI Western Visayas	85.82
VII Central Visayas	88.73
VIII Eastern Visayas	84.67
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	82.74
X Northern Mindanao	90.03
XI Davao Region	84.30

Philippines	Net primary school participation rate
XI Davao Region	84.30
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	80.63
XIII Caraga	87.27
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	71.14
Residence	
Urban	89.06
Rural	85.56

Note:

^{a/} Single, widowed, divorced, or separated

^{b/} Proxy variable for Orphan Child in Household

^{c/} 2008 data on net primary school participation rate may be obtained from the Basic Education Information System of DepEd however it does not have the same disaggregation as the National Demographic and Health Surveys

Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using: 2003 NDHS, NSO

Table 3.4.2 Child education: supply side and uptake variables by region: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2006

Philippines	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Number of Teachers in Public Schools (elementary & secondary)	372,715	406,995	441,672	467,861	472,952
Number of schools	35,843	37,974	40,404	41,528	42,569
Number of classrooms	..	..	..		413,185
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	2,730	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	1,118	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	363	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	414	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	2,305	.
<i>National Capital Region</i>					
Number of Teachers	38,651	41,015	42,963	46,254	48,062
Number of schools	567	588	613	717	722
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	22,382	22,471
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	96	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	7	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	-	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	-	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	500	.
<i>Cordillera Administrative Region</i>					
Number of Teachers	7,757	8,401	9,405	10,235	11,003
Number of schools	1,163	1,325	1,455	1,671	1,684
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	10,286	10,013
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	75	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	18	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	-	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	7	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	90	.
<i>I Ilocos Region</i>					
Number of Teachers	26,085	27,457	28,304	29,477	29,651
Number of schools	2,551	2,609	2,685	2,797	2,811
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	28,406	28,443
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	209	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	41	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	-	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	55	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	111	.
<i>II Cagayan Valley</i>					
Number of Teachers	14,716	16,610	17,841	19,327	19,451
Number of schools	1,892	2,091	2,208	2,486	2,500
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	19,379	19,421
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	126	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	57	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	-	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	5	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	97	.

Table 3.4.2 Child education: supply side and uptake variables by region: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2006

Philippines	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
III Central Luzon					
Number of Teachers	34,098	36,430	40,864	44,621	45,450
Number of schools	2,726	2,835	2,920	3,319	3,355
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	43,087	43,471
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program	.	.	.	268	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	91	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	1	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	36	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	..	.
IVA CALABARZON					
Number of Teachers	48,367	54,074	59,033	45,952	46,997
Number of schools	4,366	4,555	4,948	3,219	3,234
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	41,098	41,905
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program	.	.	.	288	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	30	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	-	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	22	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	100	.
IVB MIMAROPA					
Number of Teachers	..	..	..	16,412	16,535
Number of schools	..	..	..	2,088	2,104
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	15,390	15,349
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program	.	.	.	130	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	45	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	-	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	26	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	40	.
V Bicol Region					
Number of Teachers	28,535	31,783	34,044	35,101	35,386
Number of schools	3,135	3,219	3,339	3,672	3,695
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	31,998	31,694
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program	.	.	.	214	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	407	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	14	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	25	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	86	.
VI Western Visayas					
Number of Teachers	39,172	40,696	43,034	44,900	44,563
Number of schools	3,382	3,475	3,715	3,944	3,961
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	40,206	41,239
Applied Nutrition Program (or School initiated Feeding Program	.	.	.	292	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	69	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	39	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	38	.

Table 3.4.2 Child education: supply side and uptake variables by region: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2006

Philippines	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	96	.
VII Central Visayas					
Number of Teachers	25,351	27,728	30,508	32,632	31,747
Number of schools	2,754	2,917	3,123	3,439	3,469
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	30,339	30,354
Applied Nutrition Program (or School Initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	171	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	34	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	21	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	25	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	168	.
VIII Eastern Visayas					
Number of Teachers	23,583	24,146	25,672	27,150	27,370
Number of schools	3,318	3,644	3,828	3,949	3,967
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	25,572	25,477
Applied Nutrition Program (or School Initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	187	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	143	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	53	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	44	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	147	.
IX Zamboanga Peninsula					
Number of Teachers	19,459	19,109	21,216	20,752	21,049
Number of schools	2,569	2,228	2,396	2,339	2,346
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	18,650	18,691
Applied Nutrition Program (or School Initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	129	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	33	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	2	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	22	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	143	.
X Northern Mindanao					
Number of Teachers	21,442	15,651	17,004	22,610	22,773
Number of schools	2,626	1,655	1,749	2,297	2,320
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	20,421	20,719
Applied Nutrition Program (or School Initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	159	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	37	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	154	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	50	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	100	.
XI Davao Region					
Number of Teachers	25,543	25,613	29,104	22,338	22,351
Number of schools	2,406	2,189	2,368	1,856	1,891
Number of classrooms	..	..	..	19,274	19,540
Applied Nutrition Program (or School Initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	108	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	24	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	25	.

Table 3.4.2 Child education: supply side and uptake variables by region: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2006

Philippines	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	11	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	67	.
XII SOCCSKSARGEN					
Number of Teachers	19,956	14,822	15,828	19,268	19,537
Number of schools	2,388	1,434	1,588	1,882	1,906
Number of classrooms	17,033	17,257
Applied Nutrition Program (or School Initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	140	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	55	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	54	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	16	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	98	.
XIII Caraga					
Number of Teachers	..	12,393	13,790	14,736	14,951
Number of schools	..	1,565	1,691	1,853	1,860
Number of classrooms	13,644	13,231
Applied Nutrition Program (or School Initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	106	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	26	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	-	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	31	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	142	.
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao					
Number of Teachers	..	11,067	13,062	16,096	16,076
Number of schools	..	1,645	1,778	2,145	2,228
Number of classrooms	14,498	13,910
Applied Nutrition Program (or School Initiated Feeding Program)	.	.	.	32	.
Dep-Ed-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	1	.
National Dairy-School Milk Project (# of schools)	.	.	.	-	.
Breakfast Feeding Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	1	.
Food for School Program (# of schools)	.	.	.	320	.

Source of data:

DECS Statistical Bulletins, SY 1990-1991, 1995-1996, 2000-2001
 Basic Education Information System SY 2005-2006 & 2006-2007
 Department of Education, Health and Nutrition Center
 Department of Education

Table 3.5.1 Access to social protection and its correlates:
2004

Philippines	Number of PhilHealth Members
Total Region	7,036,041
National Capital Region	1,100,743
Cordillera Administrative Region	121,552
I Ilocos Region	394,270
II Cagayan Valley	210,496
III Central Luzon	694,892
IVA CALABARZON	1,023,750
IVB MIMAROPA	142,614
V Bicol Region	374,218
VI Western Visayas	536,294
VII Central Visayas	478,170
VIII Eastern Visayas	288,016
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	250,382
X Northern Mindanao	489,995
XI Davao Region	339,061
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	337,527
XIII Caraga	199,656
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	48,786

Note:
Values in the table are based on the records of PhilHealth
Source of data: 2004 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey

Annexes

Limitations/Assumptions

Data Limitations/Assumptions

Data limitations do pose constraints in the development of this statistical handbook. The proceeding discussions elaborate the data sources and data limitations in the generation of statistical tables.

A. Survey Data

1. National Nutrition Survey

Data on nutrition indicators, e.g., stunting, wasting, and underweight were sourced from the 2003 National Nutrition Survey of the Food and Nutrition Research Institute. The reference age of children is 0 to 17 years old and hence, this should be reflected in statistical tables pertaining to all children. However, the initial data sets provided to NSCB only covers children 0 to 10 years old. Thus, this limitation should be considered when comparing nutrition indicators with other indicators on children, e.g., education.

2. Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey

The 2007 Sub-Regional Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (SR-MICS) conducted by the National Statistics Office only covered 24 provinces and cities under the Country Program for Children (CPC)-6 of the United Nations Children's Fund. The provinces/cities include Agusan del Sur, Antique, Aurora, Bukidnon, Camarines Norte, Capiz, Cebu City, Davao City, Eastern Samar, Guimaras,

Isabela, Maguindanao, Manila, Masbate, Mountain Province, Negros Oriental, North Cotabato, Northern Samar, Pasay City, Quezon City, Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, and Zamboanga del Sur.

There are variables in the statistical template labeled as MICS indicators, but were not covered/available in the final 2007 SR-MICS data sets/report as well as in the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) and other surveys, which also provide similar information. Following are the identified MICS indicator with no data:

Table 1.1.2 of the statistical template

- Child with disability
- Young children attending preschool
- No security of tenure in urban areas
- Boys/girls aged 5 to 14, who are orphans and vulnerable children

3. National Demographic and Health Survey

The wealth index quintiles, sourced from the 2003 NDHS of the NSO were modified to conform with the published data, i.e., instead of reflecting Q1 (poorest wealth quintile), Q2, Q3, Q4 and Q5, lowest, second, middle, fourth and highest, respectively, were considered.

For the NDHS, the official published data are in proportions and sample size. Thus, these were reflected in the statistical handbook.

4. Labor Force Survey

Some data on the profile of children by geographic and household dimension (Table 1.1.2) were culled from the Labor Force Survey. While this information should be derived from official data source, i.e., NDHS, the NSCB Technical Staff, considering the timeline for generating statistical tables, made use of readily available data sets from the LFS.

B. Other Processed Data

1. Use of Official Poverty Statistics for statistical tables on poverty

For information on children in poverty, the official poverty statistics was used instead of those prescribed in the statistical template, e.g., poverty headcount by national poverty line, poverty gap ratio at \$1 a day (PPP).

Also, corresponding coefficients of variation (CVs) were attached to each of the poverty statistics to guide users on the reliability of the data.

2. Use of Official Population Projections

For consistency of data sources in Table 1.1.1, the 2000 Census-based Population Projections produced by the Technical Committee on Population and Housing Statistics were used. The base year was revised to 2000 instead of 1995 for comparability of estimates.

3. Dividing complex statistical tables into simpler tables

Some large statistical tables in the statistical template, e.g., Tables 1.1.2, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, were split into small tables according to data sources for easier reference among users of the handbook.

Annexes

B. Definition of Terms

Balance of Payments (BOP) – systematically summarizes for a specific period, the economic transaction of an economy's residents with the rest of the world

Child - a person below 18 years of age, or over 18 years of age but is unable to fully take care of herself/himself from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition.

Child Development Index - a composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index, (i.e. a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living), adjusted to account inequalities between women and men. It is measured by taking the average of the same components as HDI but adjusted for gender disparities.

Child Labor – children 5–14 years of age involved in labor activities

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) - the probability of dying between exact age one and age five, expressed as the number of deaths of children from exact age one to less than age five during a given period per 1,000 children surviving to age 12 months at the beginning of the period.

Age Dependency Ratio - is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "economically

productive" ages (15–64 years) in the population. It is sometimes divided into the old-age dependency (the ratio of people aged 65 and older to those aged 15–64 years) and the child dependency (ratio of people under 15 to those aged 15–64 years). For the case of this study, this refers to the child dependency ratio.

Employment-to-Population Ratio - Ratio of employed persons to the total population 15 years old and over

Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) - the category of international investment made by a resident entity in one economy (direct investor) with the objective of establishing/obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise). "Lasting interest" implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence by the direct investor on the management of the direct investment enterprise. Direct investment involves both the initial transaction between the two entities and all subsequent transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - refers to the value of all goods and services produced domestically; the sum of gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the values of their outputs).

Gross National Product (GNP) - the Gross Domestic Product adjusted with the net factor income from the rest of the world. It refers to the aggregate earnings of the factors of production (nationals) plus indirect taxes (net) and capital consumption allowance.

Household - a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.

Household Head - the person who generally provides the chief source of income for the household unit. He is the adult person, male or female, who is responsible for the organization and care of the household or who is regarded as such by the members of the household.

Infant Mortality Rate - the probability of dying between birth and age one, expressed as the number of infant deaths or deaths occurring before reaching 12 months of life in a given period per 1,000 live births.

Less Severe Deprivation on Education - children (aged 7–17) of schooling age not currently attending school or who did not complete their primary education

Less Severe Deprivation on Food - children who are more than two standard deviations below the international reference population for stunting (height for age) or wasting (height for weight) or underweight (weight for age).

Less Severe Deprivation on Information - children (aged 3–17 years and adults with no access to a radio or television (i.e. broadcast media).

Less Severe Deprivation on Health - children who have not been immunized by 2 years of age. If the child has not received eight of the following vaccinations, they are defined as deprived: bcg, dpt1, dpt2, dpt3, polio0, polio1, polio2, polio3, measles or did not receive treatment for a recent illness involving an acute respiratory infection or diarrhea

Less Severe Deprivation on Safe Drinking Water - children using water from an unimproved source such as open wells, open springs or surface water

or who it takes 30 minutes or longer to collect water (walk to the water, collect it and return).

Less Severe Deprivation on Sanitation Facilities - Children using unimproved sanitation facilities.

Less Severe Deprivation on Shelter - Children living in dwellings with 4 or more people per room or living in a house with no flooring (i.e. a mud floor) or inadequate roofing.
(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Literacy Rate, Simple/Basic - The percentage of the population 10 years old and over, who can read, write and understand simple messages in any language or dialect.
(Reference: 2006 Inter-Agency Committee on Education Statistics (IACES))

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) – the ratio between the number of women who died (for reasons of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium) to the number of reported livebirths in a given year, expressed as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
(Reference: Definitions are per NSCB Resolution No. 8, Series of 2006, Annex BR-08-2006-01)

Millennium Development Goals (MDG) - a set of time-bound and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. It consists of 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators, covering the period 1990 to 2015
(Reference: FAQs, Things You Want To Know About MDG, NSCB, posted 26 March 2004)

Net Enrolment Ratio or Participation Rate (NER) - The ratio of the enrolment for the age group corresponding to the official school age in the elementary/secondary level to the population of the same age group in a given year.
(Reference: 2006 Inter-Agency Committee on Education Statistics (IACES))

Orphan Children - children for whom one or both biological parents are dead.
(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Own-account Worker - a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees for most of the days that his or her business or trade was in operation during the reference period

Population – total number of individuals in a territory at a specified time. It covers both nationals and aliens, native and foreign born persons, internees, refugees and any other group physically present within the borders of a country at a specified time. In assembling national demographic statistics for publication, the basic aim has been to obtain data for the physically present (or de facto) population rather than for the legally established resident (or de jure) inhabitants.
(Reference: Definitions are per NSCB Resolution No. 11, Series of 2036)

Population Pyramid – diagram usually a bar chart depicting the distribution of a given population by age and sex. By convention, the younger ages are at the bottom, with males on the left and females on the right
(Reference: Definitions are per NSCB Resolution No. 11, Series of 2003)

Poverty Gap (PG) - the total income/ expenditure shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families/ individuals with income/ expenditure below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families/ individuals
(Reference: Definitions are per NSCB Resolution No. 2, Series of 2007)

Poverty Threshold (PT) - the minimum income/ expenditure required for a family/ individual to meet the basic food and non-food requirements
(Reference: Definitions are per NSCB Resolution No. 2, Series of 2007)

Severe Deprivation on Information - children (aged 3-17 years) with no access to a radio or television or telephone or newspaper or computer (i.e. all forms of media).
(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Severe Deprivation on Education - children (aged 7-17) of schooling age not currently attending school or who did not complete their primary education

(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Severe Deprivation on Food - children who are more than three standard deviations below the international reference population for stunting (height for age) or wasting (height for weight) or underweight (weight for age). This is also known as severe anthropometric failure.
(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Severe Deprivation on Health - children who did not receive immunization against any diseases or who did not receive treatment for a recent illness involving an acute respiratory infection or diarrhea
(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Severe Deprivation on Sanitation Facilities - Children with no access to a toilet facility of any kind
(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Severe Deprivation to Safe Drinking Water - Children using surface water such as river, ponds, streams and dams. Or who it takes 30 minutes or longer to collect water (walk to the water, collect it and return).
(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Severe Deprivation on Shelter - Children living in a dwelling with 5 or more people per room or with no floor material.
(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Stunted – a condition where the child's height is lower than that of a normal person of the same age and is measured using height-for-age as the index

Total Fertility Rate – the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given time period.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) - the probability of dying between birth and age five, expressed as the number of deaths below age five per 1,000 live births during a given period.

Reference: Definitions are per NSCB Resolution No. 8, Series of 2006, Annex BR-08-2006-01

Underweight - a condition where the child's weight is lower than that of a normal person of the same age and is measured using weight-for-age as the index

(Reference: Definitions are per NSCB Resolution No. 10, Series of 2008, Annex BR-10-2008-01a)

Unemployment Rate – proportion in percent of the total number of underemployed persons to the total number of employed persons

(Reference: Definitions are per National Statistics Office)

Unimproved Sanitation Facilities - pour flush latrines: covered pit latrines: and buckets

(Reference: Definitions are per GLOBAL STUDY ON CHILD POVERTY AND DISAPRITIES STATISTICAL TEMPLATE)

Wasting - a condition where the child's weight is lower relative to his/her height or length than that of a normal child and is measured using the weight-for-height as the index

(Reference: Definitions are per NSCB Resolution No. 10, Series of 2008, Annex BR-10-2008-01a)

Annexes

C. Metadata

Status Report of Part 1: Children and development (15 Tables)

Table No.	Title	Indicator/Variables	Years Covered	Data Source
<i>1.1 Children, Poverty and Disparities</i>				
1.1.1	The population pyramid	Population by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five-year age group - Sex 	2000, 2005, 2010, 2015	1) 2000 Census on Population and Housing, NSO 2) 2000 Census-Based Population Projections, NSO
1.1.2	Mapping poverty determinants and child outcomes in survey data	Number of Children by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Region - Urban and Rural - Under the poverty line - Deprivation of material goods and services - Household size - Education of the head of the household - Gender of the head of the household - Wealth index quintile - Working members in the family - Family vulnerability - Access to social security and tenure - Demographic, nutrition, health and protection indicators 	2002, 2003, 2004, 2007	1) 2003 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, NSO 2) January 2004 Labor Force Survey, NSO 3) 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO 4) 2003 National Nutrition Survey, FNRI 5) 2002 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey, NSO
1.1.3	Estimated numbers of children affected by deprivations targeted by the MDGs	Number of Children by deprivation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition - Education - Health - Sex 	2003	1) 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO 2) 2003 National Nutrition Survey, FNRI

Table No.	Title	Indicator/Variables	Years Covered	Data Source
1.1.4	Number of Women in the Household Survey	Number of Women by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age - Sex - Household size - Women's education - Gender of the head of household - Wealth index quintile - Family members who are working - Family vulnerability - Region - Urban and rural dimension 	2003	1) January 2004 Labor Force Survey, NSO 2) 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO
1.1.5	Number of Men in the Household Survey	Number of Men by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age - Sex - Household size - Men's education - Gender of the head of household - Wealth index quintile - Family members who are working - Family vulnerability - Region - Urban and rural dimension 	2003	1) January 2004 Labor Force Survey, NSO 2) 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO
1.1.6	Country data on MDG Indicators	MDG Indicators	1990-2008	1) Official Poverty Statistics, NSCB 2) Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO 3) National Accounts of the Philippines, NSCB 4) Labor Force Survey, NSO 5) National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO 6) National Nutrition Survey, FNRI 7) Basic Education Indicator Survey, DepEd 8) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, NSO 9) UN site for MDG Indicators 10) Philippine MDG Indicators lodged at the NSCB website
1.2 The political, economic and institutional context				
1.2.1	Population and economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population - Gross Domestic Product 	1990-2006	1) Census of Population and Housing, NSO 2) National Accounts of the Philippines, NSCB
1.2.2	Fertility (children per woman)	Total Fertility Rate	1993, 1998 and 2003	National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO
1.2.3	Structure of the economy	Gross Domestic Product by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Region - Industry 	2005 1991	National Accounts of the Philippines, NSCB

Table No.	Title	Indicator/Variables	Years Covered	Data Source
1.2.4	Income inequality	National estimates of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gini index - P10/P90 decile ratios - Income share of bottom 30% to total income - Income share of bottom 10% to total income 	1991 and 2006	Family Income and Expenditures Survey, NSO
1.2.5	Introducing the sub-national dimensions of development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population by region - Child Development Index by region 	1990, 2007, 2000, 2003	1) Population Census, NSO 2) Child Development Index in the NSCB website
1.3 Resource allocation as evidence of commitment to child results				
1.3.1	Public revenues and expenditures as percentage of GDP	Share to public revenue of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxes on International Trade and Transactions - Grants from foreign governments and international organizations - Royalties and rents Share to public expenditure of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health - Education, culture and manpower development - Social security, welfare and development - Water resources development and flood control 		Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing, Department of Budget and Management
1.3.2	Selected social expenditures at the sub-national level		2000-2006	
1.3.3	Total and private social expenditures	Private (household) Expenditures on Education and Health	2003	
1.3.4	Financing from abroad (ODA, remittances, DFI, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Balance of Payments - Aid disbursed and allocated by health, education, water and sanitation 	1995, 2000-2006 Years	

Table No.	Title	Indicator/Variables	Years Covered	Data Source
<i>2.1 Income poverty and deprivations affecting children</i>				
2.1.1	Trends in income/ consumption poverty	Poverty estimates and household size for total population and among children	1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000 and 2003	1) Official Poverty Statistics in the Philippines 2) 2003 Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), NSO
2.1.2	Correlates of income/ consumption poverty among households with children	Poverty headcount rate by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Age - Household size - Education and sex of the household head - Working family member - Family vulnerability - Geographic dimension - Urban and rural areas 	2003	Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using the following data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2003 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, NSO 2) January 2004 Labor Force Survey, NSO
2.1.3	Odds ratios for the probability of income/ consumption poverty	Poverty headcount rate by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Age - Household size - Education and sex of the household head - Working family member - Family vulnerability - Geographic dimension - Urban and rural areas 	2003	Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using the following data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2003 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, NSO 2) January 2004 Labor Force Survey, NSO
2.1.4	Child poverty as multiple deprivations	Number of deprived children by type of deprivations	2003	Special computations made by NSCB Technical Staff using the following data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO 2) National Nutrition Survey, NSO
2.1.5	Change in the prevalence of severe deprivations over the last decade among children		2003	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
2.1.6	Correlates of severe child deprivations	Number of deprived children by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex and age - Household size - Education and sex of the head of household - Wealth index quintile - Family vulnerability - Geographic dimension 	2003	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO

Table No.	Title	Indicator/Variables	Years Covered	Data Source
2.1.7	Odds ratios for the probability that children will or will not experience deprivations	Odds ratio of deprived children by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex and age - Household size - Education and sex of the head of household - Wealth index quintile - Family vulnerability - Geographic dimension 	2003	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
2.1.8	Prevalence of seven severe deprivations by region and residence	Prevalence of severe deprivations by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - region - urban and rural areas 	2003	1) National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO 2) National Nutrition Survey, FNRI
2.1.9	Correlation between different indicators for child poverty/ disparity	Correlations among different indicators for different child deprivations	2003	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
2.1.10	Combined child poverty incidence	Poverty headcount rate by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex - Age - Geographic dimension - Urban and rural areas 	2003	1) 2003 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, NSO 2) January 2004 Labor Force Survey (LFS), NSO
2.1.11	Children in public care or adopted	Number of children supported by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - community based services - locally funded projects - centers/institution based services 	1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2006	Department of Social Welfare and Development
2.2 Child survival and equity			2003	
2.2.1	Change in U5MR by wealth quintiles and gender	Under five mortality rate by sex		National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
2.2.2	Under 5 and infant mortality rates and their correlates	Under five and infant mortality rates by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban and rural areas - Region - Educational attainment - Wealth index quintile 	2003	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
2.2.3	Relationship between child mortality and income/ consumption poverty at subnational level	U5MR and Number of People Living Under the Poverty Threshold		1) 2003 Family Income and Expenditures Survey, NSO 2) January 2004 Labor Force Survey (LFS), NSO 3) 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO

Table No.	Title	Indicator/Variables	Years Covered	Data Source
3.1 Nutrition				
3.1.1	Leading indicator: Child nutrition outcome and its correlates	Status of nutrition among children by: - Sex and age - Region	2003	2003 National Nutrition Survey NNS, Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)
3.1.2	Child nutrition: supply side and uptake variables by region	Number of children by region who received the following - Vitamin A - Iron tablets/syrups Number of pregnant women by region who received the following: - Breastfeeding counseling - Iodized oil capsules	1993, 1998, 1999, 2003, 2005, 2006	National Nutrition Council (NNC)
3.2 Health				
3.2.1	Leading indicator: Young child health outcomes, related care and correlates	Number of children with diarrhea and fever by: - Age in months - Sex - Urban and rural - Region - Mother's education - Wealth index quintile	2003 2003 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
3.2.2	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention (Men and women with ages 15-49)	Proportion of men and women who had knowledge about HIV prevention by: - Age - Marital status - Urban and rural - Region - Educational attainment - Wealth index quintile	2007 2007 2003 2003 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
3.2.3	Child and youth health: supply side and uptake variables by region	Number of doctors, trained health personnel primary health units, number of hospitals and special clinics by region	2003	Field Health Service Information Service (FHSIS) Annual Report, DOH
3.3 Child protection				
3.3.1	Birth registration and its correlates	Number of children whose birth is not registered is not registered by: - Women's education - Gender of the head of the household - Wealth index quintile - Region		2007 Multiple Income and Cluster Survey (MICS)

Table No.	Title	Indicator/Variables	Years Covered	Data Source
3.2.2	Orphanhood, child vulnerability and their correlates			
3.3.3	Child labour and its correlates	Total child labour by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sex and age - School participation - Household size - Education of household head - Gender of the head of the household - Wealth index quintile - Region - Urban and rural 	2007	2007 Multiple Income and Cluster Survey (MICS)
3.3.4	Early marriage and its correlates	Proportion of women by exact age of their first marriage	2003	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
3.3.5	Median age at first marriage	Proportion of women by median age of their first marriage	2003	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
3.3.6	Child protection: supply side and uptake variables by region	Number of children by region who received the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community based services - Locally funded projects - Centers/institution based services 	1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006	Department of Social Welfare and Development
3.4 Education				
3.4.1	Leading indicator: School attendance and correlates	Child Education	2003	National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO
3.4.2	Child education: supply side and uptake variables by region			1) DECS Statistical Bulletins, SY 1990-1991, 1995-1996, 2000-2001 2) Basic Education Information System SY 2005-2006 & 2006-2007 3) Department of Education and the Commission on Higher Education
3.5 Social protection				
3.5.1	Leading indicator: Access to social protection and its correlates		2003	Annual Poverty and Indicator Survey, NSO

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August 2010