



PRESS RELEASE

Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics Component 5: Human Settlements and Environmental Health

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The Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES) is a compilation of environment and related socioeconomic statistics collected from various government agencies. The CPES has six components, namely: 1) environmental conditions and quality, 2) environmental resources and their use, 3) residuals, 4) extreme events and disasters, 5) human settlements and environmental health, and 6) environmental protection, management, and engagement.

Component 5 of the CPES compiles statistics on the environment where people live and work, especially those that detail their living conditions and environmental health. It has two (2) subcomponents: human settlements and environmental health.

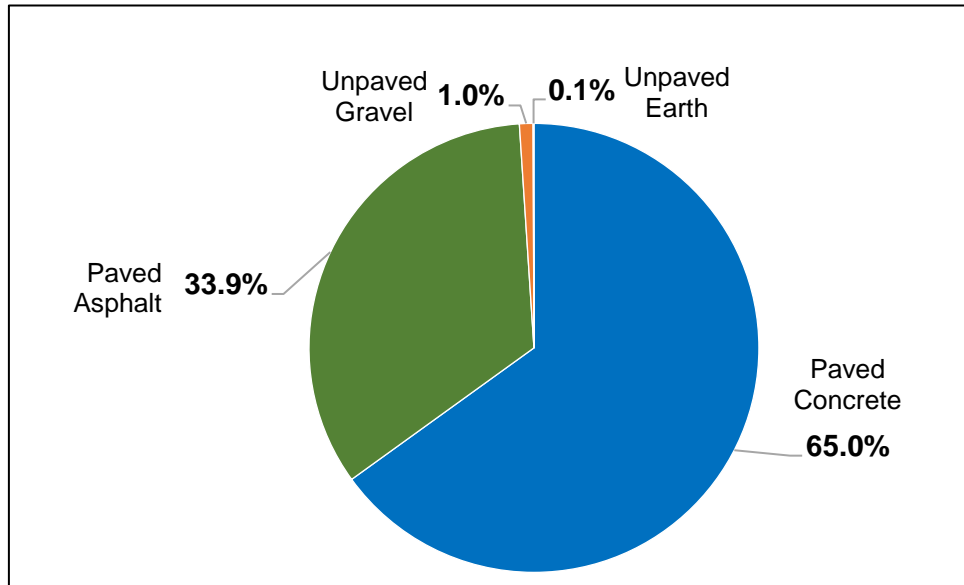
Human Settlements

Human settlements cover statistics describing the basic services and infrastructure where humans live and work. It deals with the totality of human community where people reside, may it be large cities, towns, or villages.

In 2022, the total road network in the country reached 34.35 thousand kilometers. The majority of the road network is paved concrete roads, extending to 22.34 thousand kilometers or 65.0 percent of total road network. Paved asphalt roads covered 11.65 thousand kilometers or 33.9 percent of the total road network. Unpaved roads completed the 1.1 percent of the total road network in the country. Unpaved gravel roads shared 1.0 percent, while unpaved earth roads shared 0.1 percent to the total road network. (Figure 1 and Table 5.9)



Figure 1. Total Length of National Roads in the Philippines by Surface Type, as of 2022



Source: Department of Public Works and Highways

The country's total registered vehicles reached 13.83 million in 2022. Among these, 93.0 percent are private vehicles and 6.2 percent are for hire vehicles. Only 0.8 percent of the total registered vehicles are owned by the government, diplomat, and exempt. (Table 5.8.1)

In 2022, the country has a total of 509 water districts. For a 10 cubic meter water consumption, water districts in the country charged an average minimum amount of PhP 203.76 in 2022. Moreover, the average cost per 20 cubic meter and 30 cubic meter water consumptions are PhP 430.64 and PhP 681.18, respectively. (Table 5.6)

The average electricity rate of electric cooperatives in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao are PhP 12.79, PhP 13.09, and PhP 12.53 per kWh, respectively. Meanwhile, private utilities in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao charged an average electricity rate of PhP 9.80, PhP 8.47, and PhP 10.23, respectively. (Tables 5.7.1 and 5.7.2)

Environmental Health

Environmental health focuses on how environmental factors and processes affect and alter the health of an individual. Statistics that are

usually gathered here are morbidity (incidence and prevalence) and mortality of certain types of diseases.

Airborne diseases include acute lower respiratory tract infection and pneumonia, and measles. Of the total 483.89 thousand acute lower respiratory tract infection and pneumonia cases, CALABARZON Region recorded the highest number cases at 159.07 thousand or 32.9 percent of the total cases in the country. Meanwhile, Zamboanga Peninsula Region reported the highest number of measles cases at 576 cases or 40.7 percent of the total 1,416 measles cases in the country in 2022. (Tables 5.11.1 and 5.11.2)

Water-borne diseases include typhoid and paratyphoid fever, acute bloody diarrhea, confirmed cholera, viral hepatitis, rotavirus, and leptospirosis. CALABARZON Region had the highest number of typhoid and paratyphoid cases in 2022, recording 701 cases or 24.9 percent of the total 2,815 cases in the country. Meanwhile, the highest number of cases of acute bloody diarrhea was recorded in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao at 1,540 cases or 29.8 percent of the total 5,165 cases. Eastern Visayas Region recorded 3,992 cases or 73.3 percent of the total 5,448 rotavirus cases in 2022. (Tables 5.12.1, 5.12.2, and 5.12.5)

Vector-borne diseases include dengue, chikungunya, and malaria. In 2022, the total number of dengue cases was recorded at 226.50 thousand cases. Region III – Central Luzon recorded 45.24 thousand dengue cases or 20.0 percent of the total cases in the country. Region IV-A – CALABARZON recorded 155 chikungunya cases or 25.8 percent of the total 600 chikungunya cases in 2022. Meanwhile, MIMAROPA Region had the highest number of malaria cases at 333 cases or 83.0 percent of the total 401 malaria cases in 2022. (Tables 5.13.1, 5.13.2, and 5.13.13)

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