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PRESS RELEASE

About Four out of Five Families Used a Basic Service Level of Sanitation Facility in their Household
Results from the 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS)

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The 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) included questions related to the provision of adequate drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities similar to its first introduction in the 2017 APIS. The inclusion of WASH was primarily done to monitor the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) national indicators. This report presents the WASH indicators based on the results of the 2020 APIS.

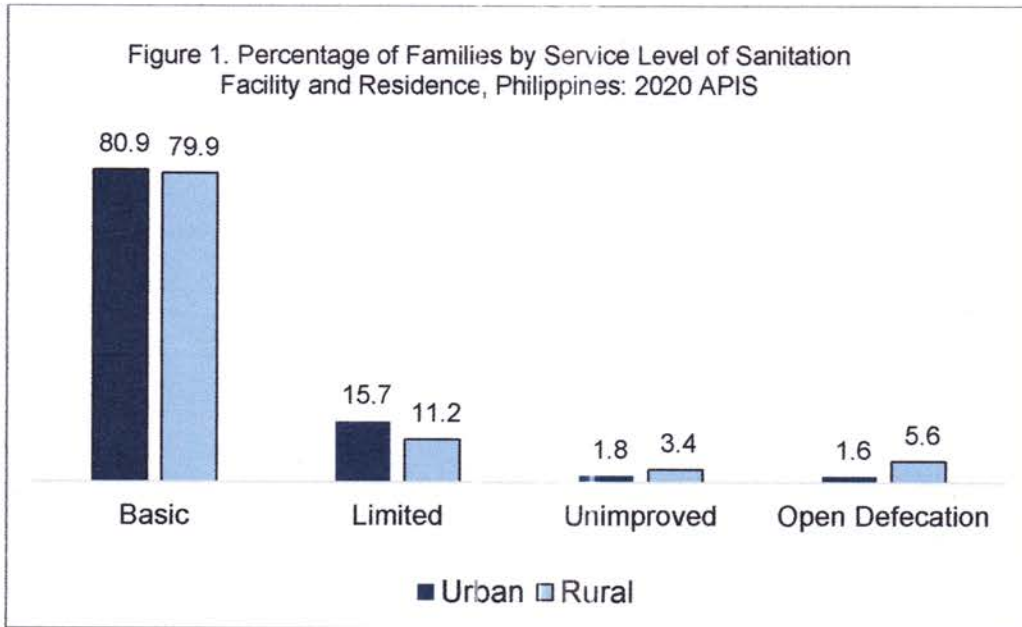
Sanitation

In 2020, about four out of five families (80.4%) had a basic sanitation service level or used an improved sanitation facility not shared with another household. Moreover, about one out of 10 families (13.5%) had a limited service level, or equivalent to using an improved sanitation facility but shared with two or more households. The remaining 3.3 percent families with no sanitation facility practice open defecation, and 2.6 percent families had an unimproved service level. (Table 1a)

Urban (80.9%) and rural (79.9%) areas had almost similar proportion of families with access to basic sanitation facility. Urban area coverage with 15.7 percent of families using limited sanitation facility is higher than that in rural areas at 11.2 percent. On the contrary, the number of rural residents with families practicing open defecation (5.6%) is higher than that of urban residents (1.6%). (Table 2b, and Figure 1)

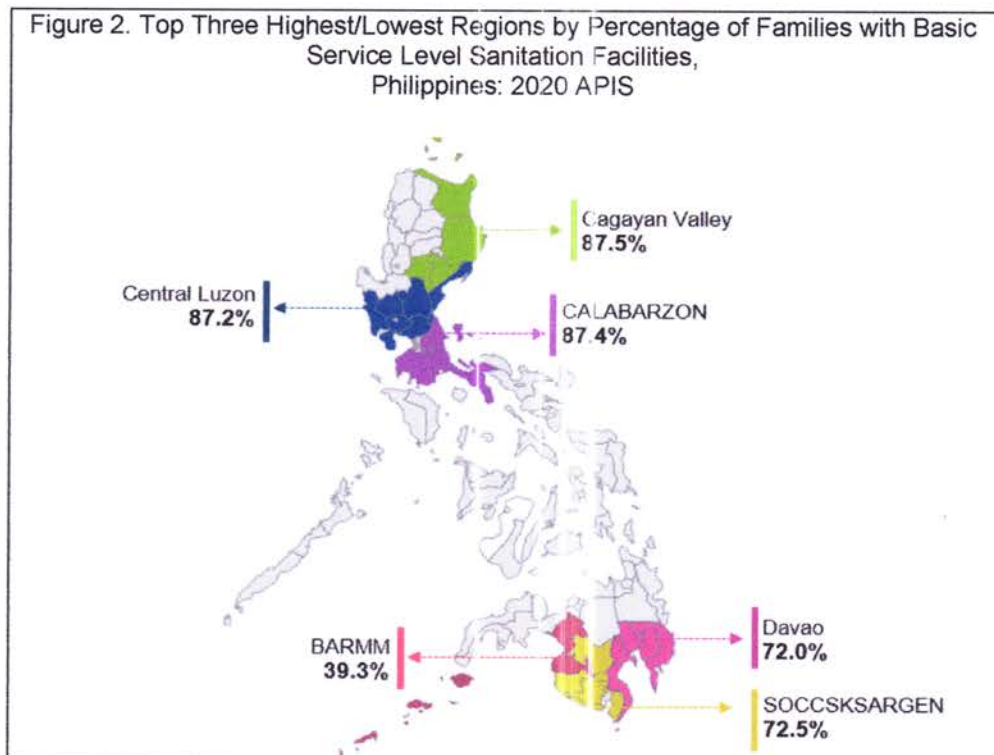


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Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

By region, the top three regions with the highest percentage of families with basic service sanitation facilities were Cagayan Valley (87.5%), CALABARZON (87.4%), and Central Luzon (87.2%). On the other hand, the three regions with the lowest percentage of families were Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao or BARMM (39.3%), Davao Region (72.0%), and SOCCSKSARGEN (72.5%). In addition, BARMM had the highest percentage of families with unimproved service level facilities (24.4%), and families practicing open defecation with no toilet facility (19.6%). (Table 1b, and Figure 2)



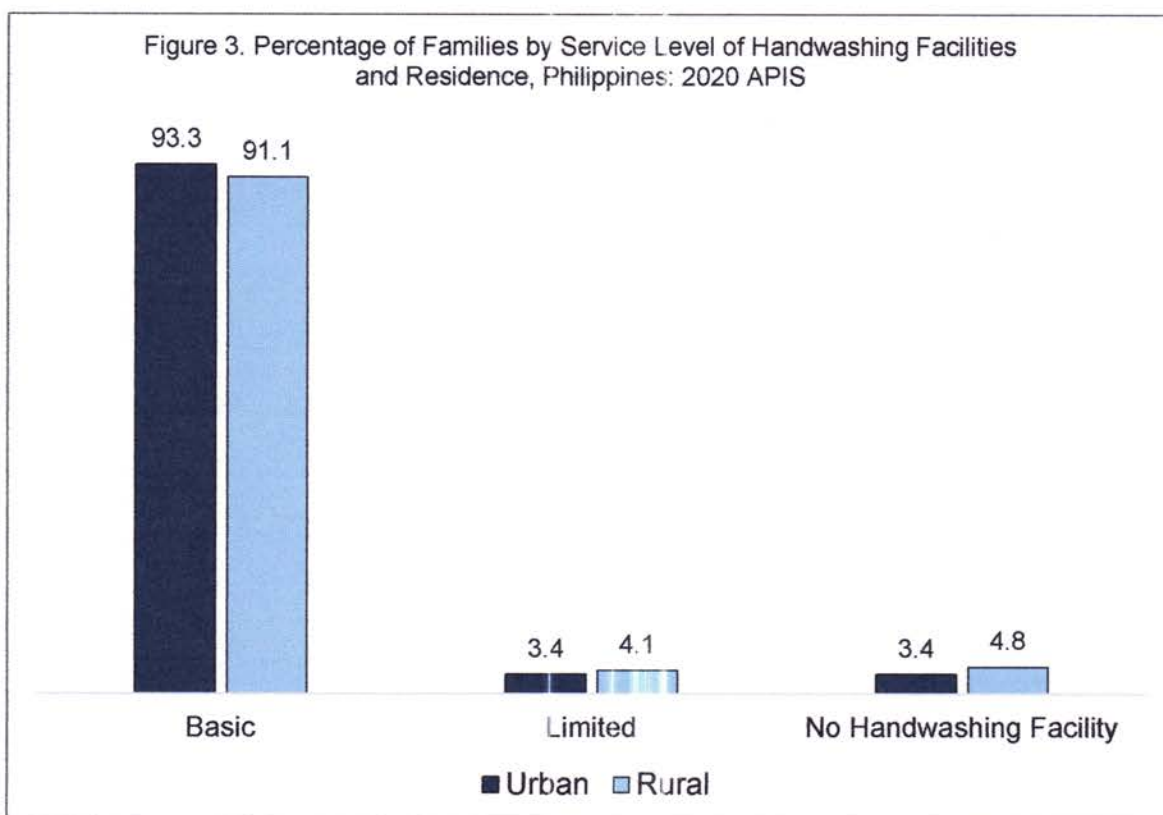
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

Hand Washing

Nine in every 10 (90.6%) of the 26 million Filipino families had a hand washing facility, mainly in the form of fixed facility with sink/tap (66.7%) in the dwelling unit. Among those with available handwashing facility, majority had available water (97.3%), and provision of bar/liquid soap (87.8%) and/or detergent soap (37.8%) in hand washing. (Table 2a)

By type of handwashing service level, most families (92.1 percent) had access to basic handwashing facilities or handwashing facilities on premises with soap and water. (Table 2b)

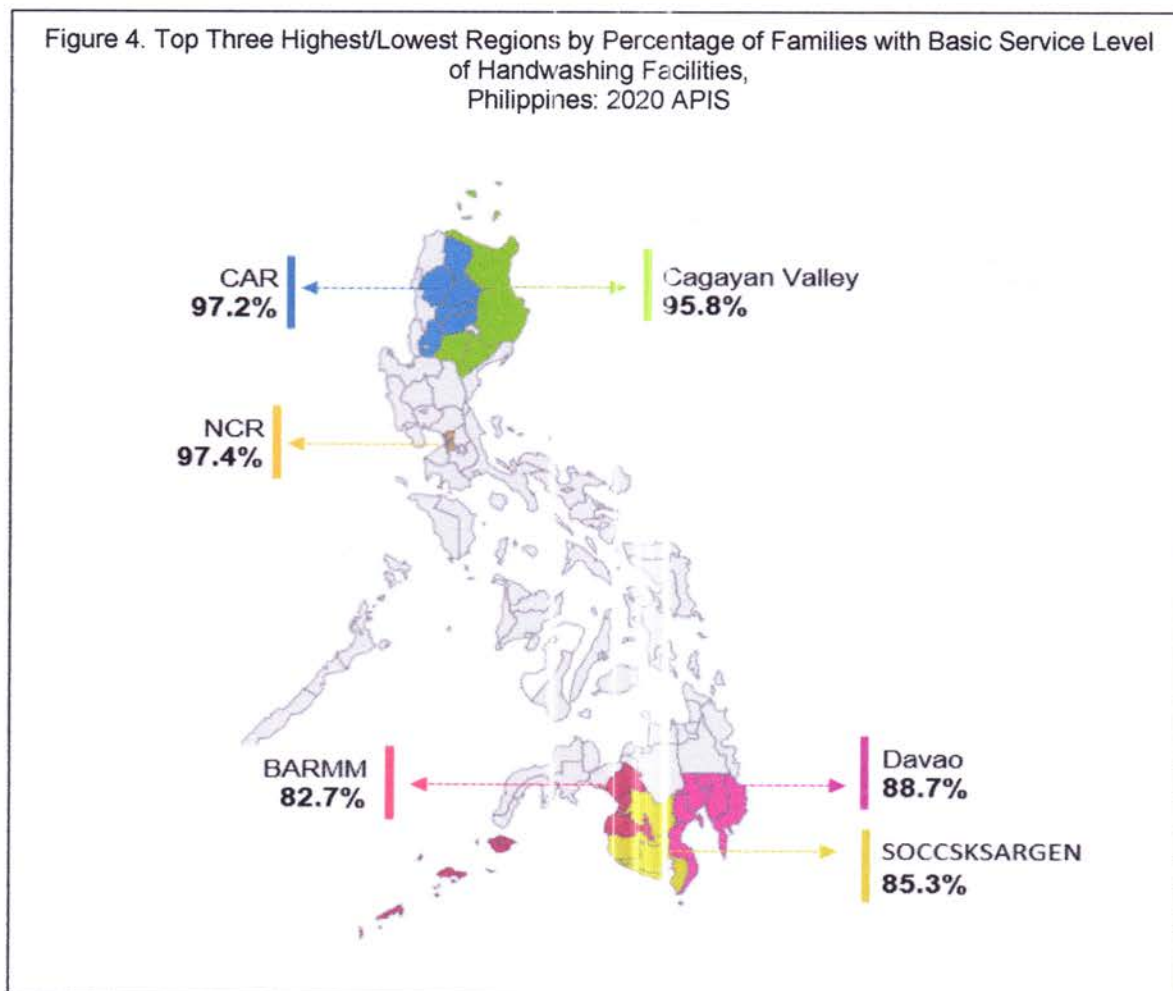
Comparison by residence status showed that an almost similar percentage of families had access to available handwashing service level facilities. To show, about 93.3 percent of families in urban areas had available basic service handwashing facilities which is closely followed by 91.1 percent of families in rural areas. The same is true for limited service level handwashing facilities with 3.4 percent in urban and 4.1 percent in rural areas. Further, about 3.4 percent of families had no handwashing facility in urban areas while 4.8 percent in rural areas. (Table 2a, and Figure 3)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

Across regions, the National Capital Region or NCR (97.4%) had the highest percentage of families with access to basic service handwashing facilities,

followed by Cordillera Administrative Region (97.2%), and Cagayan Valley (95.8%). Regions with the lowest percentage of families were Davao Region (88.7%), SOCCSKSARGEN (85.3%), and BARMM (82.7%). (Table 2b, and Figure 4)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

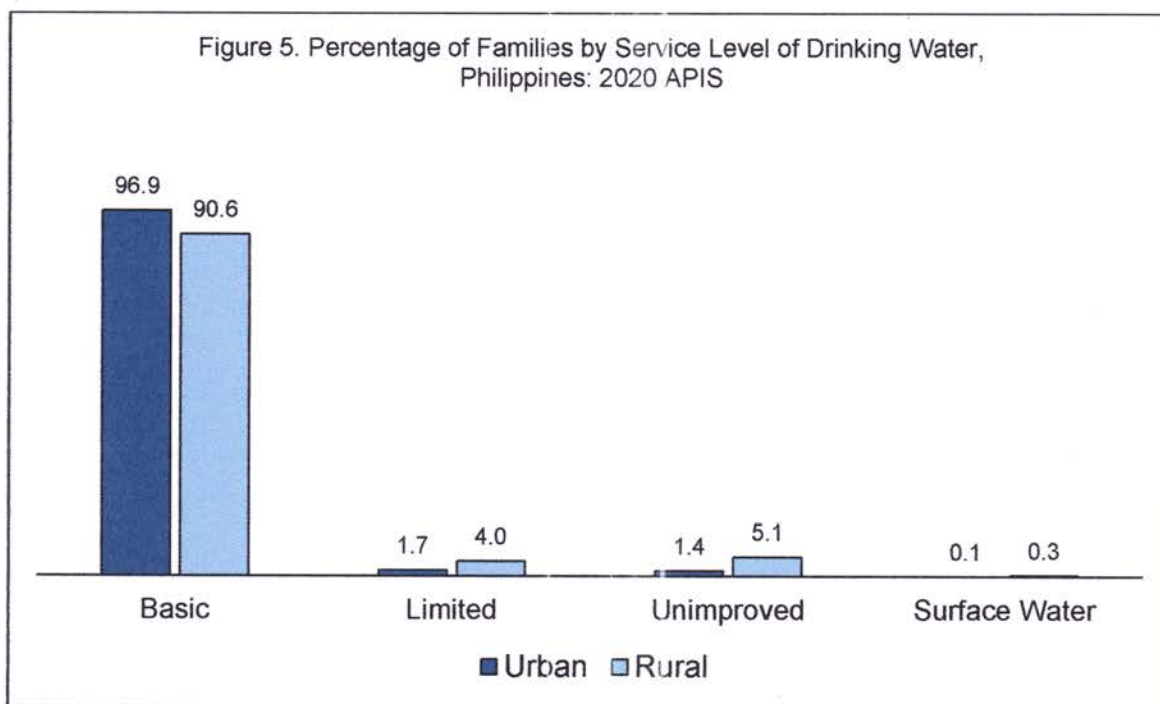
Drinking Water

Results of the 2020 APIS showed that majority of families had an improved source of drinking water (97.5%), with almost half of which were refilling stations (47.8%), and one-fifth came from water piped into dwelling unit (20.3%).

On the sufficiency of drinking water, majority of families reported that drinking water was sufficient (91.3 percent). However, four in every five families (80.2 percent) did not practice any method or treatment in ensuring that drinking water is safe to drink. (Table 3a)

About nine in every ten families (93.9 percent) had basic service level with drinking water from an improved source with roundtrip collection time not more than 30 minutes. (Table 3b)

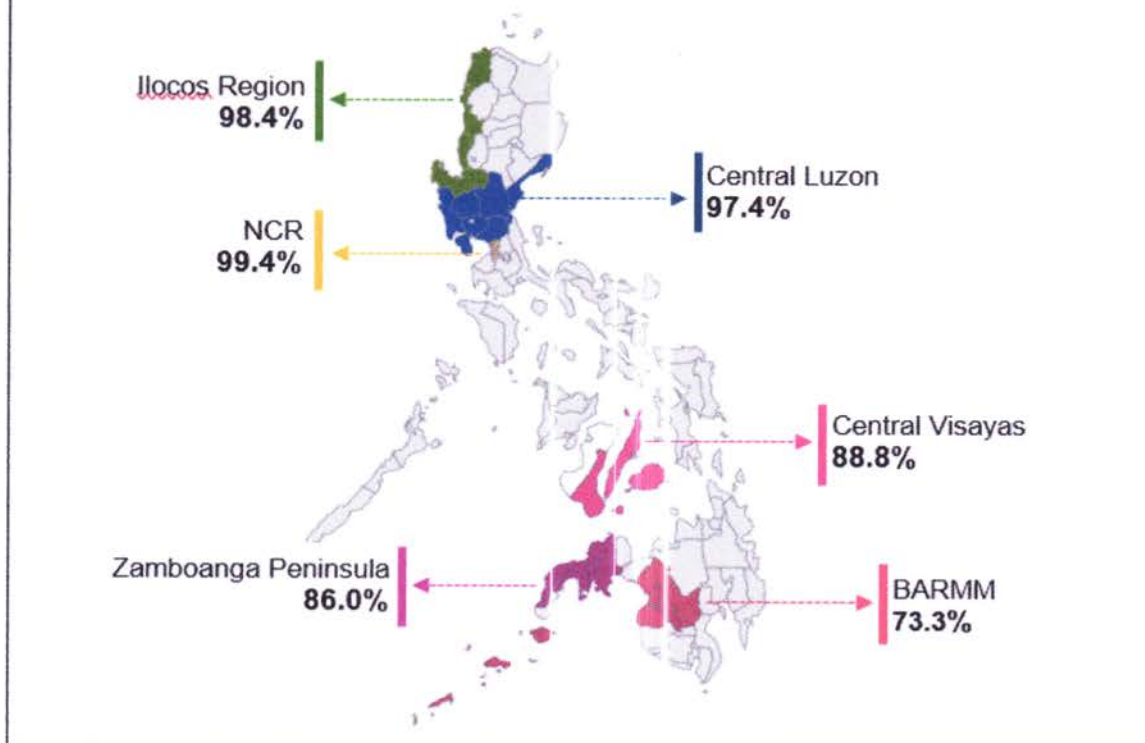
Percentage of families with basic drinking water service level in urban areas (96.9%) was higher than in rural areas (90.6%). The reverse is true for families with limited service level of which rural area coverage (4.0%) was higher than that in urban areas (1.7%). Likewise, those with unimproved service level in rural areas (5.1%) were higher than in urban areas (1.4%). (Table 3b, and Figure 5)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

Across regions, the NCR (99.4%) had the highest percentage with almost all families had access to basic service level of drinking water, followed by Ilocos Region (98.4%), and Central Luzon (97.4%). Regions with lesser access to basic service level were BARMM (73.3%), Zamboanga Peninsula (86%), and Central Visayas (88.8%). Additionally, BARMM had the highest percentage of families with access to non-basic service level of drinking water, namely, limited service level (8.3%), unimproved service level (15.2%), and surface water (3.2%). (Table 3b, and Figure 6)

Figure 6. Top Three Highest/Lowest Regions by Percentage of Families with Basic Service Level of Drinking Water Services, Philippines: 2020 APIS



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

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Attachments:

1. Table 1a. Percentage of Families by Sanitation Facilities, According to their Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020
2. Table 1b. Percentage of Families by Service Level of Sanitation Facilities, According to their Region and Residence, Philippines, 2019 and 2020
3. Table 2a. Percentage of Families in which Handwashing Facilities and Availability of Water and Soap were Observed, According to their Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020
4. Table 2b. Percentage of Families by Service Level in which Handwashing Facility was Observed, According to their Region and Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020
5. Table 3a. Percentage of Families by Source of Drinking Water, Time to Obtain Drinking Water, Treatment of Drinking Water, and Sufficiency of Water, According to their Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020
6. Table 3b. Percentage of Families by Service Level of Drinking Water, According to their Region and Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020

TECHNICAL NOTES

The Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) is a nationwide survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) that is designed to provide non-income indicators related to poverty at the national level. It also gathered data on the socio-economic profile of families and other information related to their living condition. In the 2020 APIS, around 44,000 sample households were covered nationwide.

In consonance with SDG monitoring on sanitation, hand washing, and drinking water services has been classified according to service levels classification to benchmark, and compare service levels across countries.¹

Sanitation Service Levels

	**SAFELY MANAGED Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site
	BASIC Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
	LIMITED Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
	UNIMPROVED Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
	OPEN DEFECATION Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste
Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. These include the following: flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.	

*** In 2019 and 2020 APIS, disposal and treatment of excreta were not very common within household levels or that the families were not aware how the excreta were treated, whether on site or transported and treated offsite. Hence, families using improved sanitation facilities were not classified as to using or not using safely managed sanitation services.*

Handwashing Service Levels

	BASIC Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
	LIMITED Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
	NO FACILITY No handwashing facility on premises

¹ The WHO/UNICEF JMP Report, 2017

Drinking Water Service Levels

	<p>*SAFELY MANAGED Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination</p>
	<p>BASIC Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing</p>
	<p>LIMITED Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing</p>
	<p>UNIMPROVED Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring</p>
	<p>SURFACE WATER Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal</p>
<p>Improved drinking water sources as those that have potential¹ to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. Families that use bottled water or refilling stations for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if the water they use for cooking and handwashing comes from an improved source.</p>	

**For 2019 and 2020 APIS, water quality testing of drinking water was not conducted; hence, families using safely managed drinking water were not classified.*

¹ Improved water source does not guarantee that the water will be safe for drinking.

Table 1a. Percentage of Families by Sanitation Facilities, According to their Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020

Type of Sanitation Facilities	2020 APIS			2019 APIS		
	Families			Families		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of Families (Total, in thousands)	13,332	12,516	25,848	13,041	12,269	25,310
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Improved, not shared facility	80.9	79.9	80.4	82.8	80.2	81.6
Flush to piped sewer system	10.0	4.7	7.4	13.6	6.0	9.9
Flush to septic tank	65.7	56.1	61.0	60.2	49.8	55.2
Flush to pit latrine	4.5	15.8	10.0	8.1	20.9	14.3
Ventilated improved pit latrine	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.8	1.1
Composting toilet	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1
Shared facility¹	15.7	11.2	13.5	12.2	9.6	10.9
Flush to piped sewer system	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.3	1.1
Flush to septic tank	12.6	7.9	10.3	9.0	6.0	7.6
Flush to pit latrine	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.9
Ventilated improved pit latrine	*	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Composting toilet	*	*	*	*	0.1	-
Unimproved facility	1.8	3.4	2.6	2.94	4.61	3.75
Flush to open drain	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.74	1.86	1.29
Flush to don't know where	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.00	0.08	0.55
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	*	0.4	0.2	0.10	0.81	0.44
Bucket	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.2	0.8	0.5	*	0.91	0.68
Public Toilet	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.45	0.57	0.51
Other	*	*	*	*	0.21	0.15
No facility/bush/field	1.6	5.6	3.5	2.06	5.53	3.75

Notes:

1. Shared with two or more households

2. * An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

3. "-" denotes value less than 0.05 percent but not equal to zero

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 and 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

Table 1b. Percentage of Families by Service Level of Sanitation Facilities,
According to their Region and Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020

Background Characteristics	2020 APIS					2019 APIS				
	Number of Families (in thousands)	Service Level of Sanitation Facilities				Number of Families (in thousands)	Service Level of Sanitation Facilities			
		Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation		Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation
Region										
PHILIPPINES	25,848	80.3	13.2	3.1	3.3	25,310	81.6	10.9	3.7	3.7
National Capital Region	3,449	79.0	19.4	1.5	*	3,385	79.8	14.9	4.9	*
Cordillera Administrative Region	439	86.8	10.6	1.7	0.9	431	86.2	8.5	4.5	0.9
I - Ilocos Region	1,252	83.0	16.0	*	*	1,232	82.9	15.1	*	*
II - Cagayan Valley	883	87.5	10.3	*	*	868	90.2	7.9	*	*
III - Central Luzon	2,923	87.2	11.1	1.0	0.8	2,853	88.2	8.9	1.1	1.8
IVA - CALABARZON	3,970	87.4	10.9	1.0	*	3,876	88.7	8.4	1.7	1.3
MIMAROPA	770	81.0	11.0	3.1	5.0	754	82.9	9.1	1.7	6.4
V - Bicol	1,319	76.0	12.1	3.5	8.4	1,300	74.2	10.7	3.6	11.5
VI - Western Visayas	1,907	80.4	6.5	2.1	11.1	1,870	83.3	5.7	2.2	8.8
VII - Central Visayas	1,927	75.6	14.6	2.0	7.9	1,883	81.4	10.0	3.4	5.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,108	82.0	11.0	1.3	5.6	1,083	77.3	11.7	2.1	8.9
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	863	79.8	11.7	2.9	5.7	851	83.9	6.1	4.5	5.5
X - Northern Mindanao	1,168	82.5	11.2	5.2	1.2	1,144	80.7	13.3	3.2	2.8
XI - Davao	1,356	72.0	23.7	3.3	1.0	1,320	79.2	15.3	3.5	2.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,181	72.5	20.1	4.8	2.6	1,156	74.3	18.3	4.9	2.4
Caraga	649	87.1	8.1	2.1	2.7	634	84.9	9.2	2.3	3.6
BARMM	683	39.3	16.7	24.4	19.6	670	32.7	12.9	38.2	16.1
Residence										
Urban	13,332	80.9	15.7	1.8	1.6	13,041	82.8	12.2	2.9	2.1
Rural	12,516	79.9	11.2	3.4	5.6	12,269	80.2	9.6	4.6	5.5

Notes:

1. Service level classifications of sanitation based on WHO/UNICEF JMP Report 2017:

Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies (flush and pour flush toilets connecting to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines) and dry sanitation technologies (ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs; or composting toilets)

Basic - Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited - Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households.

Unimproved - Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines.

Open defecation - Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste.

2. * An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 and 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

Table 2a. Percentage of Families in which Handwashing Facilities and Availability of Water and Soap were Observed, According to their Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020

Type of Handwashing Facilities	APIS 2020			APIS 2019		
	Families			Families		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of Families (Total, in thousands)	13,332	12,516	25,848	13,041	12,269	25,310
Handwashing Facility						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fixed facility (sink/tap) in dwelling	71.5	61.5	66.7	75.3	64.2	69.9
Fixed facility (sink/tap) in yard/plot	8.2	14.7	11.3	7.5	14.0	10.7
Mobile object (bucket/jug/kettle)	8.8	16.7	12.6	9.6	16.7	13.1
No handwashing facility	3.2	4.8	4.0	2.2	3.5	2.8
No permission to see	8.3	2.2	5.4	5.3	1.5	3.5
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*
Availability of Water in the Handwashing Facility						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
With Water	97.5	97.1	97.3	97.1	96.1	96.6
Without Water	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.4
Availability of Soap in the Handwashing Facility¹						
Bar or liquid soap	87.1	88.4	87.8	80.6	85.4	82.9
Detergent (powder/liquid/paste)	40.0	35.6	37.8	47.7	38.1	43.0
Ash/soil/sand	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Others	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.0
No soap available	6.2	7.1	6.7	15.2	13.1	14.2

Notes:

1. Families may use different kinds of soap, the sum may exceed 100 percent.
2. * An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 and 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

Table 2b. Percentage of Families by Service Level in which Handwashing Facilities was Observed,
According to their Region and Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020

Background Characteristics	2020 APIS				2019 APIS			
	Number of Families (in thousands)	Service Level of Handwashing Facilities			Number of Families (in thousands)	Service Level of Handwashing Facilities		
		Basic	Limited	No Handwashing Facility		Basic	Limited	No Handwashing Facility
Region								
PHILIPPINES	24,449	92.1	3.7	4.2	24,428	92.9	4.2	2.9
National Capital Region	2,798	97.4	1.6	1.0	3,045	95.2	3.5	1.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	435	97.2	1.3	1.5	425	94.5	2.4	3.1
I - Ilocos Region	1,192	94.0	1.3	4.7	1,196	96.0	*	*
II - Cagayan Valley	883	95.8	2.4	1.9	867	93.9	2.9	3.2
III - Central Luzon	2,785	90.7	6.1	3.2	2,785	94.9	2.6	2.5
IVA - CALABARZON	3,560	93.0	*	5.9	3,588	95.0	1.9	3.0
MIMAROPA	763	92.5	2.3	5.2	752	88.5	9.5	2.0
V - Bicol	1,307	92.4	3.1	4.5	1,287	92.0	3.6	4.3
VI - Western Visayas	1,885	92.8	5.4	1.9	1,858	96.0	2.7	1.3
VII - Central Visayas	1,918	88.9	2.6	8.5	1,872	93.3	4.6	2.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,096	92.5	6.5	*	1,081	88.9	8.8	2.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	862	93.4	3.2	3.4	837	94.7	3.8	1.4
X - Northern Mindanao	1,158	91.7	6.5	1.7	1,144	95.7	2.6	1.7
XI - Davao	1,322	88.7	7.9	3.4	1,318	87.6	8.1	4.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,171	85.3	4.1	10.6	1,077	85.5	5.0	9.5
Caraga	643	91.6	5.0	3.4	632	94.3	4.9	*
BARMM	672	82.7	7.2	10.1	664	70.8	15.1	14.1
Residence								
Urban	12,221	93.3	3.4	3.4	12,345	93.9	3.8	2.3
Rural	12,229	91.1	4.1	4.8	12,082	91.8	4.6	3.6

Notes:

1. Service level classifications of handwashing based on WHO/UNICEF JMP Report 2017:

Basic - Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water.

Limited - Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water.

No Facility - No handwashing facility on premises.

Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

2. * An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 and 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

Table 3a. Percentage of Families by Source of Drinking Water, Time to Obtain Drinking Water, Treatment of Drinking Water, and Sufficiency of Water, According to their Residence Philippines, 2019 and 2020

Drinking Water Characteristics	2020 APIS			2019 APIS		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of Families (Total, in thousands)	13,332	12,516	25,848	13,041	12,269	25,310
Source of Drinking Water						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Improved Source	99.1	95.9	97.5	98.1	93.4	95.8
Piped into dwelling	24.5	15.8	20.3	24.5	15.9	20.4
Piped to yard/plot	4.0	6.9	5.4	3.5	7.0	5.2
Piped to neighbor	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0
Public tap/stand pipe	1.4	6.6	3.9	1.7	6.2	3.9
Tube well/borehole	3.8	15.0	9.2	4.0	15.8	9.7
Protected well	0.9	5.6	3.2	1.6	5.1	3.3
Protected spring	1.6	6.5	4.0	1.2	5.4	3.3
Rain water	*	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Water refilling station ¹	59.2	35.6	47.8	56.9	32.7	45.2
Bottled water/sachet water ¹	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
Unimproved Source	0.9	4.1	2.5	1.9	6.6	4.2
Unprotected well	0.4	1.8	1.1	0.4	2.1	1.2
Unprotected spring	0.4	1.9	1.1	0.5	2.7	1.5
Water refilling station ¹	*	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.6	1.2
Bottled water/sachet water ¹	*	*	*	*	*	0.1
Surface water	*	0.3	0.2	*	0.2	0.1
Other source	*	*	*	*	*	*
Water Treatment prior to drinking²						
Boiled	8.9	11.1	9.9	10.9	12.5	11.7
Bleach/chlorine added	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
Strained through cloth	4.1	10.0	7.0	4.8	9.2	6.9
Ceramic, sand, composite or other filter	4.5	1.4	3.0	4.1	1.5	2.9
Let it stand and settle	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	3.1	2.4
Solar disinfection	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	*	*	*	1.0	0.3	0.7
Don't know	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
No Treatment	82.1	78.2	80.2	80.3	77.3	78.8
Main Reason for Inability to Access						
Sufficient Water						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Water always sufficient	91.2	91.4	91.3	82.7	87.7	85.2
Water not available from source	6.9	5.9	6.4	13.9	8.1	11.1
Water too expensive	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Water source not accessible	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.3
Other	*	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.9
Don't know	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1
Time to Obtain Drinking Water						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Water on premises ³	90.9	70.6	81.1	89.1	72.5	81.0
Non-member of the family who collected water	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.6	2.1
Not more than 30 minutes	7.3	24.6	15.7	8.6	21.8	15.0
More than 30 minutes	0.6	2.6	1.5	0.6	2.7	1.7
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2

Notes:

1. Families that use bottled water or refilling stations for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if the water they use for cooking and handwashing comes from an improved source. Otherwise, they are classified as unimproved source of drinking water.

2. Families may report multiple water treatment methods, so the sum of water treatment may exceed 100 percent.

3. The source of water for drinking, cooking and handwashing is located in own dwelling or in own yard/plot.

4. * An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 and 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys

Table 3b. Percentage of Families by Service Level of Drinking Water, According to their Region and Residence: Philippines, 2019 and 2020

Background Characteristics	2020 APIS					2019 APIS				
	Number of Families (in thousands)	Service Level of Drinking Water				Number of Families (in thousands)	Service Level of Drinking Water			
		Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water		Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water
Region										
PHILIPPINES	25,848	93.9	2.8	3.2	0.2	25,310	92.5	3.3	4.0	0.1
National Capital Region	3,449	99.4	0.6	*	*	3,385	98.4	1.5	*	*
Cordillera Administrative Region	439	90.5	6.1	3.4	*	431	88.7	7.2	3.9	*
I - Ilocos Region	1,252	98.4	*	*	*	1,232	95.0	*	*	*
II - Cagayan Valley	883	95.5	*	2.9	*	868	96.4	1.3	2.3	*
III - Central Luzon	2,923	97.4	2.1	*	*	2,853	97.0	1.8	1.2	*
IVA - CALABARZON	3,970	97.0	1.4	1.6	*	3,876	93.7	4.0	2.3	*
MIMAROPA	770	94.5	2.5	2.7	*	754	87.3	4.0	7.7	*
V - Bicol	1,319	89.1	4.4	6.2	*	1,300	87.0	5.5	7.4	*
VI - Western Visayas	1,907	91.1	3.1	5.8	*	1,870	88.7	2.4	8.7	*
VII - Central Visayas	1,927	88.8	4.5	6.6	*	1,883	91.2	3.0	5.8	*
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,108	90.9	5.4	3.7	*	1,083	93.0	3.4	3.5	*
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	863	86.0	3.9	10.1	*	851	84.3	8.4	7.0	*
X - Northern Mindanao	1,168	94.3	4.2	1.6	*	1,144	92.2	1.8	5.9	*
XI - Davao	1,356	94.0	2.7	3.2	*	1,320	93.0	4.1	2.9	*
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,181	92.3	4.2	3.4	*	1,156	90.2	4.9	4.5	*
Caraga	649	91.7	3.6	4.6	*	634	91.0	2.9	6.1	*
BARMM	683	73.3	8.3	15.2	3.2	670	74.6	7.8	15.8	1.7
Residence										
Urban	13,332	96.9	1.7	1.4	0.1	13,041	96.0	2.2	1.8	*
Rural	12,516	90.6	4.0	5.1	0.3	12,269	88.8	4.5	6.4	0.2

Notes:

1. Families that use bottled water or refilling stations for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if the water they use for cooking and handwashing comes from an improved source. Otherwise, they are classified as unimproved source of drinking water.
2. Limited services includes those families with improved source of drinking water however the collection time cannot be determined.
3. Service level classifications of water source based on WHO/UNICEF JMP Report 2017:

Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction. These include piped supplies (such as households with tap water in their dwelling, yard or plot, or public standposts) and non-piped supplies (such as boreholes, protected wells and springs, rainwater and packaged or delivered water)

Basic - Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.

Limited - Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.

Unimproved - Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface Water - Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal.

4. * An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 and 2020 Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys