

Decent Work in the Philippines Statistics on Social Security (Third of a Series)



The International Labor Organization (ILO) in its advocacy to promote the Decent Work Agenda describes decent work as "integral to efforts to reduce poverty and is a key mechanism for achieving equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. Decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, provides security in the workplace and social protection for workers and their families, and gives people the freedom to express their concerns, to organize and to participate in decisions that affect their lives". (ILO, Country Profile, 2012, Preface)

During the UN General Assembly in September 2015, decent work and the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda became integral elements of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. (ILO, Decent Work – Decent Work and the SDG)

In September 2008, the ILO adopted a framework of Decent Work Indicators that was presented to the 18th International Conference of Labor Statisticians in December 2008. The Governing Body endorsed the proposal to test the framework by developing Decent Work Country Profiles to pilot countries that include the Philippines which was later made possible through the project "Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work" (MAP) in 2012, with funding from the the European Union.

The statistical measurement framework on decent work covers eleven (11) substantive elements corresponding to the four (4) strategic pillars of the Decent Work Agenda, namely: employment opportunities; adequate earnings and productive work; decent hours; combining work, family and personal life; work that should be abolished; stability and security of work; equal opportunity and treatment in employment; safe work environment; social security; and, social dialogue, workers' and employers' representation. Another element is the economic and social contest of decent work that helps determine what constitute decency in society as well as the extent to which the achievement of decent work enhances national economic, social and labor market performance. (ILO, Country Profile, 2012)

To facilitate efficient monitoring and assessment of progress towards decent work in the country, the Philippines through the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) maintains the Decent Work Statistics Philippines (DeWS-Philippines), a one-stop web-based portal for decent work statistics to widen awareness on decent work among policymakers, labor organizations and employers, researchers and the general public as well.

This issue of LABSTAT Updates presents statistics on another element of decent work which is Social Security of Work. This issue focuses on the six (6) indicators used to measure social security in the Philippines from 1995 to 2015. The six indicators are as follows: share of economically active population contributing to a pension scheme; share of population aged 60 and above benefiting from retirement/old age pension; average monthly pensions, social security benefits, health-care expenditures not financed out of pocket by private households; and estimated share of population covered by National Health Insurance Program. Related tables and metadata can be downloaded at the DeWS-Philippines website at www.psa.gov.ph.

- Social security covers all measures that provide benefits, whether in cash or in kind, to secure protection, from (a) lack of work-related income (or insufficient income) caused by sickness, disability, maternity, employment injury, unemployment,

old age, or death of a family member; (b) lack of access or unaffordable access to health care; (c) insufficient family support, particularly for children and adult dependents; and (d) general poverty and social exclusion.

- The Social Security System (SSS) covers all enterprises with at least one employee since 1960 (Republic Act No. 2658) while the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), established in 1936, covers all government workers irrespective of their employment status except contractual employees who have no employee employer relationship with their agencies. Sources of data presented in the first four subtopics of this issue are from the GSIS and SSS.

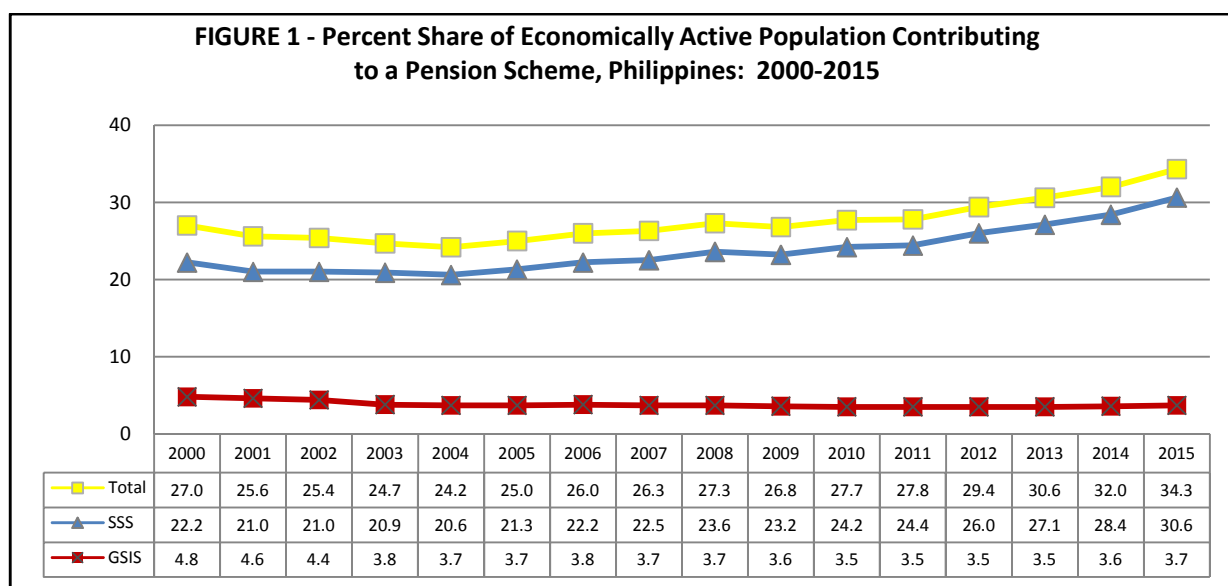
I. Percent Share of Economically Active Population Contributing To A Pension Scheme

- The proportion of the country's economically active population who contributed to a pension scheme, either through the SSS or GSIS, continued to increase over time from 2000 to 2015. Specifically, from 27.0 percent in 2000, the share of the labor force who paid to a pension scheme rose to 34.3 percent in 2015. (Figure 1)
- By sector, the private sector through the SSS accounted for the larger share of the total posting shares of 22.2 percent in 2000 to 30.6 percent in 2015. On the other hand, the share of the public sector through the GSIS remained stable at a

relatively low share though at a decreasing trend at 4.8 percent in 2000 to 3.7 percent in 2015.

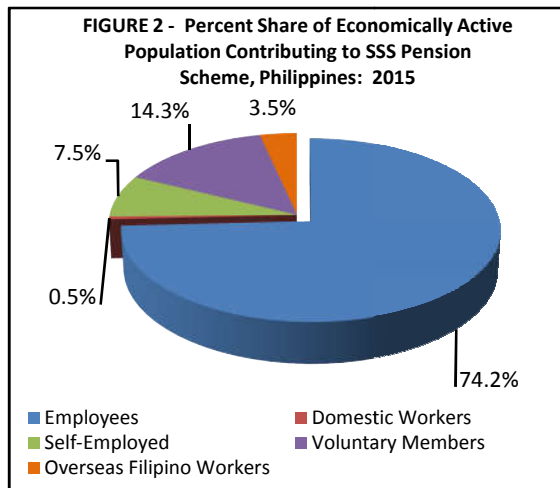
II. Contributing Members to SSS and GSIS

- The total contributing SSS members to a pension system grew by almost three-fourths (73.7%) from 8.443 million in 2000 to 14.661 million in 2015 or about 4.9 percent annually. The number of members from the private sector jumped from 6.951 million in 2010 to 13.341 million in 2015. (Table 1)
- Meanwhile, the increase in the GSIS members was sluggish at 2.3 percent from 1.492 million in 2000 to 1.527 million in 2015. Worth noting is the decline of 190,000 in GSIS membership in 2003 from 1.50 million in 2002 as contributions of uniformed/military personnel as well as baranggay officials were discontinued in 2003.
- The private sector continuously accounted for the bulk of contributing members from 2000 to 2015. Comprising more than four-fifths (82.3% or 6.951 million) of the total 8.443 million members in 2000, its share grew to 89.6 percent or 13.134 million in 2015.



Sources: Social Security System and Government Service Insurance System.

- Of the total 13.134 SSS members in 2015, employees comprised the largest share of almost three-fourths (74.2% or 9.749 million) of total workers. (Figure 2)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority
Social Security System

- Voluntary members and self-employed members accounted for the next higher shares of 14.3 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively. The shares of overseas Filipino workers and domestic workers posted the least shares of 3.5 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively, of the total SSS members in 2015.
- Meanwhile, the share of public sector members dropped from 17.7 percent (1.492 million) in 2000 to 10.4 percent (1.527 million) in 2015.

B. Percent Share of Population Aged 60 and Above Benefiting from Retirement/Old Age Pension

- Overall, a little over one-fifth (20.5%) of total household population 60 years old and over benefitted from retirement/old age pension in 2015. This is 12.2 percentage points higher than the 8.3 percent share posted in 2000. (Table 2)

- Of this share in 2015, 16.4 percent were SSS pensioners and 4.1 percent retired pensioners from the GSIS.
- Specifically, the share of SSS pensioners over the years grew by 9.9 percentage points from 6.5 percent in 2000 to 16.4 percent in 2015. In comparison the growth in the GSIS share was relatively low at 2.2 percentage points.

C. Average Monthly Pensions, SSS and GSIS

- Statistics showed that the average monthly pensions provided by both the public and private sectors showed minimal increases over the years.
- Specifically, the monthly pension for retirement under the SSS grew marginally in the last 20 years by Php 2,035 from Php 1,745 in 1995 to Php 3,780 in 2015. This retirement pension is lower compared to the Php 10,475 monthly pension from the GSIS in 2015. (Table 3)
- Meanwhile, monthly SSS pensions on disability and death/survivorship increased in 2015 to Php 3,713 and Php 3,689, respectively.
- Further, the average monthly pension for disability under employees' compensation dropped from Php 5,286 in 1995 to Php 4,624 in 2015 as compared to death/survivorship monthly pension also under the same program which increased from Php 3,042 to Php 4,820 during the same period.
- Under the GSIS, the amount of average monthly pensions for its various programs were generally higher compared from the SSS. The GSIS old-age pensioners received an average monthly pension of Php 10,475 in 2015, an increase of Php 5,298 from the Php 5,177 provided in 2000.

- Meanwhile, the disability pension in the amount of Php 7,115 given by the GSIS in 2015 was comparatively lower by Php 1,879 compared to the amount it provided in 2000.
- The death/survivorship pension granted by the GSIS in 2015 was recorded at Php 2,908 which is higher by Php 697 from what it previously provided in 2000. This was however comparatively lower than the death/survivorship pension provided by the SSS in 2015 at Php 4,820.

D. Social Security Benefits As A Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- Social security benefits consist of social security payments made to government and private employees and their beneficiaries by the social security fund agencies (GSIS, SSS, PhilHealth). These benefits include retirement and survivorship pensions, sickness, disability and death benefits or other related allowances or benefits.
- In as far as the share of social security benefits to the country's

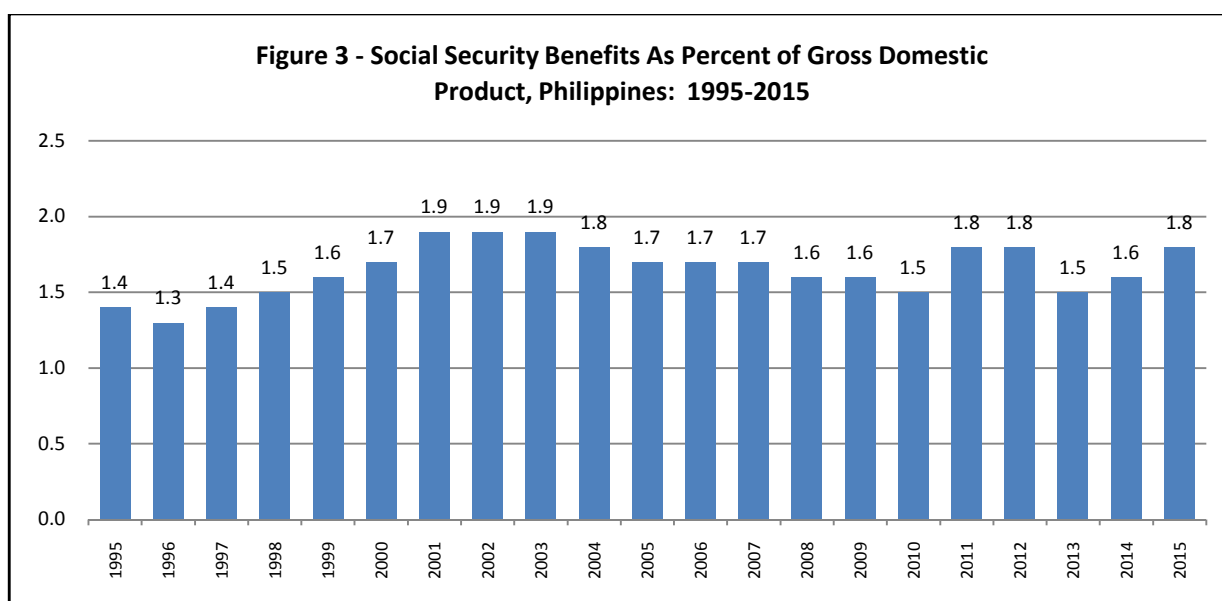
national income and output as measured by GDP is concerned, there is still much left to be desired as its share over the past 21 years generally remained low.

- Specifically, the share of social security benefits as percent to GDP followed a generally fluctuating trend from 1995 to 2015. From a minimal share of 1.4 percent of GDP in 1995, the share of social security benefits slightly increased by 0.4 percentage point to 1.8 percent in 2015. (Figure 3)

- The yearly share of social benefits to GDP showed that the lowest share was posted at 1.3 percent in 1996 with the highest share of 1.9 percent registered from 2001 to 2003.

E. Health-Care Expenditures Not Financed Out of Pocket by Private Households

- The amount of health-care expenditures not financed out of pocket by private households illustrated an increasing trend from Php 32.862 billion in 1995 to Php 258.520 billion in 2014. This is a growth of Php 225.658 billion during the 20-year period. (Table 4)

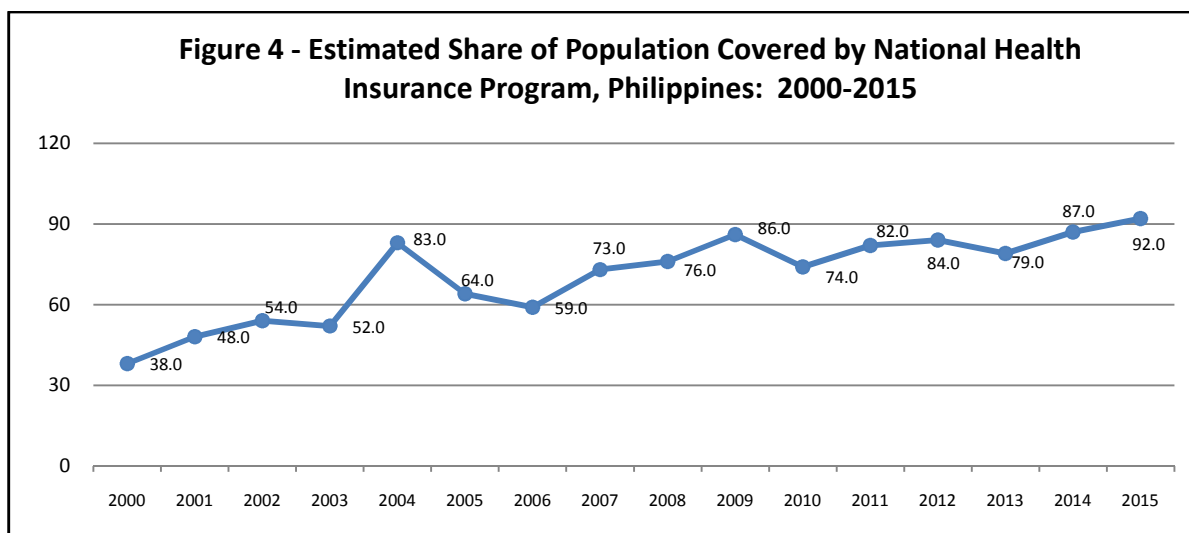


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Philippine National Health Accounts.

- However, in terms of percent share to total health care expenditures, the share of health care expenditures not financed out of pocket by private households diminished by 5.8 percentage points from 50.0 percent in 1995 to 44.2 percent in 2014.
- This implies that the burden of healthcare spending over the years is increasingly being borne by households instead of the government (*ILO, Country Profile, Philippines, 2012*).
- The estimated beneficiaries, members and dependents alike, of the program reached 93.445 million in 2015, an increase of 63.848 million from the 29.597 million beneficiaries in 2000. (*Table 5*)
- For 2015, the bulk or almost half (48.6% or 45.407 million) of total beneficiaries were composed of indigents while 30.3 percent (28.319 million) were members of the formal economy.

F. Estimated Share of Population Covered by National Health Insurance Program

- For one and a half decade, the trend on the estimated share of population covered by the *National Health Insurance Program (NHIP)* followed an increasing pattern over the years.
- Specifically, the estimated share of population covered by the *NHIP* increased favorably by 54.0 percentage points from 38.0 percent in 2000 to 92.0 percent in 2015. (*Figure 4*)
- Private employees accounted for almost one-fourth (23.9%) or 22.371 million of the total beneficiaries in 2015 while government employees comprised a mere 6.2 percent (5.837 million).
- Meanwhile, members of the informal economy constitute 9.1 percent (8.458 million) of the total beneficiaries in 2015.



Source: Philippine Health Insurance Corporation.

Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Social Security

Indicator	Disaggregation	Description and Technical Notes	Data Source	Remarks
Share of economically active population contributing to a pension scheme		<p>Ages: 15+.</p> <p>Indicator defined as: - Total SSS and GSIS members (with at least one month posted contribution for the given year) as a percentage share of total labor force.</p>	Social Security System (SSS, for private sector)/ Government Service Insurance System (GSIS, for public sector), Administrative records PSA, LFS	SSS data on Overseas Filipino Workers excluded in the computation as they are not counted as part of the country's economically active population or labor force.
Share of population aged 60 and above benefiting from retirement/old age pension		<p>Ages: 60+.</p> <p>Indicator defined as: Total pensioners (formerly employed in the private and public sectors) who receive retirement/old age pensions on a lifetime cash benefit paid every month as a percentage share of total household population 60 years old and over.</p>	SSS/GSIS Administrative records PSA, LFS	<p>Qualified pensioners:</p> <p>SSS: 60 years old, separated from employment or ceases to be employed and has paid at least 120 monthly contributions prior to the semester of retirement; 65 years old whether employed or not and has paid at least 120 monthly contributions prior to the semester of retirement;</p> <p>2) GSIS: 60 years old (optional retirement) or 65 years old (mandatory retirement) and have rendered at least 15 years of service.</p> <p>SSS and GSIS can not provide data for those aged 60+ who are receiving disability and survivorship benefits.</p> <p>Some pensioners may no longer be Philippine residents and as such not counted in the population denominator.</p>
Average monthly pension		Indicator defined as: Average monthly pension benefits on social security (retirement, disability, death/survivorship) and employees compensation due to work-related injuries and diseases.	SSS/GSIS Administrative records	

Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Social Security

Indicator	Disaggregation	Description and Technical Notes	Data Source	Remarks
Social security benefits, % of GDP		Indicator defined as: Total social security benefits as a percentage share of Gross Domestic Product. Social security benefits - social security payments to government and private employees and their beneficiaries by social security funds (Government Service Insurance System, Social Security System, National Health Insurance Program and Employees Compensation Program). These may take the form of retirement and survivorship pensions, sickness, disability and death benefits or other related allowances or benefits.	PSA, NAP-Income and Outlay Account IV: Households including NPISH	Data from 2009 based on 2008 SNA. Thus, data not strictly comparable with earlier years.
Health-care expenditures not financed out of pocket by private households		Indicator defined as: Total (public and private) health care expenditures financed either by government, pre-paid private insurance, employers or NGOs as a percentage share of total health care expenditures.	PSA, Philippine National Health Accounts	Data from 2005 based on revised estimation methodologies and improved coverage. Thus, data not strictly comparable with earlier years.
Estimated share of population covered by National Health Insurance Program		Ages: All. Indicator defined as: Total beneficiaries (members and dependents) of the National Health Insurance Program as a percentage share of total population.	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth)	The SSS (private sector) and GSIS (public sector) previously administered the Medicare Program prior to the creation of PhilHealth. The PhilHealth assumed the responsibility of administering the Medicare Program, (implemented from August 1971) from GSIS in October 1997, from SSS in 1998 and the Overseas Workers Program from the Overseas Workers and Welfare Administration in March 2005. PhilHealth members who have reached the age of retirement and who have paid at least 120 months premium (including those who have paid in the former Medicare Program), are granted lifetime coverage. As lifetime members they are also qualified for full benefits together with their qualified dependents. Beneficiaries are estimated as follows: 2000 to 2008: members based on collection reports and membership database build-up and dependents based on average household size from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). 2009: members in the database and dependents based on average household size from the PSA.

Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Social Security

Indicator	Disaggregation	Description and Technical Notes	Data Source	Remarks
				<p>2010-2011: actual counts of members and dependents registered in the database except for dependents of the Sponsored Program (Department of Health and Regular) which were estimated based on the dependent multipliers from the Benefit Delivery Review Study of the UP School of Economics.</p> <p>2012: actual counts of members and dependents registered in the database except for dependents of LGU-sponsored Program which were estimated using the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction member to dependent ratio.</p> <p>From 2013-2015 actual counts of members and dependents registered in the database.</p>

References:

1. Philippine Statistics Authority Decent Work Statistics (DeWS) – Table 10 Social Security (Philippine database). Retrieved from http://labstat.psa.gov.ph/dews/Resources/Summary/ELEMENT%2010_summary.pdf
2. International Labour Organization, Decent Work Indicators - Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, September 2013. (<http://labstat.psa.gov.ph/dews/>)
3. International Labor Office, Decent Work Country Profile: The Philippines– Geneva: ILO, 2012.
4. International Labour Organization (ILO) Decent Work – Decent Work and Sustainable Development Goals (<http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm>)

FOR INQUIRIES

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 Regarding other statistics, contact **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION** at 462-6600 local 834
 Or visit our website at <http://www.psa.gov.ph>

TABLE 1 – Percent Share of Economically Active Population Contributing to a Pension Scheme, Philippines: 2000-2015

INDICATOR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Percent Share of Economically Active Population Contributing to a Pension Scheme (%)	27.0	25.6	25.4	24.7	24.2	25.0	26.0	26.3	27.3	26.8	27.7	27.8	29.4	30.6	32.0	34.3
Social Security System ¹	22.2	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.6	21.3	22.2	22.5	23.6	23.2	24.2	24.4	26.0	27.1	28.4	30.6
Government Service Insurance System	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Contributing Members (000)	8,443	8,481	8,715	8,636	8,808	8,939	9,350	9,679	10,227	10,380	11,030	11,412	12,223	12,937	13,675	14,661
Social Security System	6,951	6,985	7,215	7,326	7,497	7,629	8,001	8,323	8,862	9,012	9,659	10,024	10,824	11,498	12,193	13,134
Employees	5,519	5,491	5,587	5,678	5,875	6,034	6,303	6,564	6,851	6,845	7,339	7,666	8,194	8,621	9,132	9,749
Domestic Workers	*	*	1	8	17	20	24	28	32	26	35	34	33	49	60	66
Self-Employed	1,007	969	923	826	719	693	662	632	664	658	690	687	716	777	859	979
Voluntary ²	336	437	612	714	774	770	870	941	1,127	1,265	1,348	1,363	1,557	1,655	1,713	1,877
Overseas Filipino Workers	89	88	93	99	112	112	141	158	189	218	248	273	325	396	430	463
Government Service Insurance System	1,492	1,496	1,500	1,310	1,311	1,310	1,349	1,356	1,365	1,368	1,371	1,388	1,399	1,439	1,482	1,527
Total Labor Force ³ (000)	30,911	32,809	33,936	34,571	35,862	35,286	35,464	36,213	36,805	37,892	38,893	40,006	40,426	41,022	41,379	41,342

Notes: 1. Annualized data for 2014 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only while that of January exclude Region VIII.

2. Annualized data for 2015 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for January, April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only. The use of the four survey rounds that exclude Leyte was based on the results of the referendum conducted among members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics.

3. See attached Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

* Less than half the unit used.

.. No data available.

1 SSS data on Overseas Filipino Workers excluded in the computation as they are not counted as part of the country's economically active population/labor force.

2 Refers to separated workers and non-working spouses.

3 2005 data refers to average of April, July and October as definition of unemployment revised beginning April 2005 to include availability criterion in conformance with international standard.

Sources: Social Security System
Government Service Insurance System
Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

TABLE 2 – Percent Share of Population Aged 60 Years Old and Over Benefiting From Retirement/Old Age Pension, Philippines: 2000-2015

INDICATOR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Share of Population Aged 60 and Above Benefiting from Retirement/Old Age Pension (%)	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.7	11.0	11.3	12.7	13.3	14.1	14.7	15.2	..	16.3	17.5	19.0	20.5
Social Security System	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.7	8.6	9.0	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.8	12.7	13.9	14.9	16.4
Government Service Insurance System	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	..	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.1
Total Population Aged 60 and Above Benefiting from Retirement/Old Age Pension	463,710	495,854	538,204	573,806	605,727	635,515	690,055	746,069	821,694	886,290	955,423	..	1,070,783	1,178,759	1,283,520	1,402,699
Social Security System	358,826	387,756	418,936	453,701	475,220	507,542	550,374	596,798	642,843	697,805	757,317	824,009	833,528	937,616	1,001,446	1,120,174
Government Service Insurance System	104,884	108,098	119,268	120,105	130,507	127,973	139,681	149,271	178,851	188,485	198,106	..	237,255	241,143	282,074	282,525
Total Household Population 60 Years Old and Over (000)	5,557	5,821	6,123	5,906	5,498	5,641	5,415	5,598	5,817	6,025	6,282	6,452	6,575	6,726	6,739	6,840

Notes: 1. Annualized data for 2014 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only while that of January exclude Region VIII.

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* Less than half the unit used.

.. No data available.

Sources: Social Security System

Government Service Insurance System

Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

TABLE 3 - Average Monthly Pension for SSS and GSIS by Type of Pension, Philippines: 1995-2015

INDICATOR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average Monthly Pension, SSS (PhP)																					
Social Security																					
Retirement	1,745	1,781	1,919	2,222	2,470	2,843	2,934	2,953	2,929	2,993	2,967	3,011	3,440	3,623	3,572	3,524	3,520	3,707	3,577	3,792	3,780
Disability	1,669	1,813	2,044	2,440	2,605	2,642	2,737	2,759	2,851	2,996	2,982	2,952	3,327	3,338	3,289	3,261	3,304	3,536	3,467	3,633	3,713
Death (Survivorship)	1,527	1,568	1,676	1,846	1,981	2,171	2,317	2,331	2,318	2,603	2,395	2,392	2,705	2,897	2,852	2,839	2,852	3,144	2,920	3,021	3,689
Employees Compensation																					
Disability	5,286	3,030	3,213	3,561	3,613	3,762	3,748	3,845	4,066	4,324	4,073	3,987	4,108	4,074	4,085	4,082	4,189	4,329	4,153	4,517	4,624
Death (Survivorship)	3,042	2,567	2,778	2,936	3,381	3,328	3,553	3,547	3,550	3,990	3,658	3,593	3,539	3,635	3,587	3,589	3,602	4,017	3,684	4,151	4,820
Average Monthly Pension, GSIS (PhP)																					
Social Security																					
Retirement	..	..	..	..	..	5,177	5,591	5,836	5,157	6,936	7,582	7,563	7,768	7,897	8,290	8,965	..	9,634	10,394	8,398	10,475
Disability	..	..	..	..	..	8,994	11,230	4,316	2,237	2,764	1,580	2,168	2,150	1,044	3,327	3,730	..	..	..	3,934	7,115
Death (Survivorship)	..	..	..	..	..	2,211	3,382	3,005	2,767	2,680	2,753	2,805	3,650	2,748	3,031	3,508	..	3,061	3,664	3,765	2,908
Employees Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,023	685	..	984

Notes: 1. Annualized data for 2014 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only while that of January exclude Region VIII.

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3. See attached Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

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Sources: Social Security System

Government Service Insurance System

Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

TABLE 4 - Social Security Benefits As a Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Philippines: 1995-2015

INDICATOR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Health-Care Expenditures Not Financed Out of Pocket By Private Households ¹ , As Percent of Total Health-Care Expenditures (%)	50.0	51.7	53.5	53.7	56.7	59.5	56.1	53.2	53.1	53.1	48.1	46.0	45.0	43.3	46.7	47.5	42.3	42.8	44.1	44.2	..
Total Health-Care Expenditures Not Financed Out of Pocket by Private Households ¹ (PhP Million)	32,862	39,809	47,005	50,717	59,418	68,376	65,468	62,369	78,446	87,771	106,826	114,104	121,055	130,927	159,794	180,843	175,995	201,689	23,3781	258,520	..
Total Health-Care Expenditures ¹ (PhP million)	65,742	76,927	87,831	94,454	104,827	11,4911	11,6602	117,183	147,683	165,295	222,219	247,815	268,928	302,043	342,164	380,826	416,480	471,108	530,283	585,307	..

Note: See attached Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

.. No data available.

¹ Data from 2005 based on revised estimation methodologies and improved coverage. Thus, data not strictly comparable with earlier years.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Philippine National Health Accounts.

TABLE 5 – Estimated Share of Population Covered by National Health Insurance Program, Philippines: 2000-2015

INDICATOR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Estimated Share of Population Covered by National Health Insurance Program (%)	38.0	48.0	54.0	52.0	83.0	64.0	59.0	73.0	76.0	58.0	74.0	82.0	84.0	79.0
Estimated Beneficiaries (Members and Dependents) of National Health Insurance Program (000)	29,597	37,460	43,565	42,401	69,506	54,599	51,035	64,467	68,669	53,392	69,985	78,386	80,919	76,897
Employed	26,093	29,715	29,775	30,787	31,422	30,681	23,268	32,279	30,925	20,687	29,214	24,001	25,939	26,348
Government	6,967	8,948	10,199	7,632	7,866	7,493	4,314	7,420	7,740	5,597	6,581	5,904	6,432	5,914
Private	19,126	20,767	19,576	23,155	23,556	23,188	18,954	24,858	23,185	15,090	22,633	18,097	19,507	20,435
Individually-Paying	1,908	4,182	6,755	2,744	6,563	8,471	5,898	11,069	12,509	7,780	10,920	9,905	11,818	11,991
Sponsored Program	1,596	2,847	6,304	8,741	31,291	12,440	17,956	13,635	16,491	19,752	22,104	38,449	36,679	31,378
Local Government Units	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,104	19,549	16,250	10,366
National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,901	20,429	21,012
Lifetime Program	-	716	730	130	230	334	435	572	685	751	846	945	1,254	1,318
Overseas Workers Program	-	-	-	-	-	2,673	3,478	6,912	8,059	4,422	6,900	5,086	5,230	5,863
Total Registered Members (000)	7,939	9,328	10,154	9,976	15,359	13,419	16,256	15,850	16,461	20,182	22,441	27,916	28,492	31,267
Employed	7,161	7,302	7,042	7,583	7,636	8,296	7,846	8,779	8,234	8,908	9,812	10,860	11,640	12,372
Government	1,868	2,011	2,137	1,645	1,689	1,846	1,288	1,781	1,856	1,902	1,949	2,010	2,029	2,073
Private	5,293	5,291	4,905	5,938	5,947	6,450	6,558	6,998	6,379	7,007	7,863	8,850	9,611	10,299
Individually-Paying	431	930	1,364	555	1,329	1,889	2,013	2,427	2,723	3,326	3,748	4,339	5,056	5,375
Sponsored Program	347	619	1,261	1,762	6,258	2,492	4,946	2,721	3,264	5,382	6,045	9,574	8,293	9,611
Local Government Units	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,331	3,687	4,454
National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,242	4,606	5,157
Lifetime Program	..	477	487	76	136	197	263	337	403	462	500	572	658	774
Overseas Workers Program	..	..	..	..	..	545	1187	1586	1,837	2,105	2,337	2,571	2,845	3,135

Note: See attached Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

.. No data available.

Source: Philippine Health Insurance Corporation.

TABLE 5 – Estimated Share of Population Covered by National Health Insurance Program, Philippines: 1995 - 2015 (Cont'd)

INDICATOR	2014	2015
Estimated Share of Population Covered by National Health Insurance Program (%)	87.0	92.0
Estimated Beneficiaries (Members and Dependents) of National Health Insurance Program (000)	86,224	93,445
Members in the Formal Economy	27,048	28,319
Private	21,226	22,371
Government	5,724	5,837
Household Help/Kasambahay	97	109
Enterprise Owners and Family Drivers	1	2
Members in the Informal Economy	7,385	8,458
Migrant Workers	1,826	2,080
Informal Sector	4,686	5,373
Self-Earning Individuals	839	975
Organized Groups and Others	34	30
Indigents	43,726	45,407
Sponsored Members	2,117	2,408
Senior Citizens	4,339	7,123
Lifetime Members	1,610	1,730
Total Registered Members (000)	36,409	40,502
Members in the Formal Economy	13,012	13,869
Private	11,003	11,770
Government	1,952	2,035
Household Help/Kasambahay	56	63
Enterprise Owners and Family Drivers	*	1
Members in the Informal Economy	3,382	3,425
Migrant Workers	961	930
Informal Sector	2,024	2,086
Self-Earning Individuals	382	394
Organized Groups and Others	16	14
Indigents	14,707	15,289
Sponsored Members	848	1,050
Senior Citizens	3,529	5,868
Lifetime Members	932	1,002

Note: See attached Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

** Less than 1,000.*

Source: Philippine Health Insurance Corporation.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT OF 1997**REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8282****AN ACT FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM THEREBY AMENDING FOR THIS PURPOSE, REPUBLIC ACT NO. 1161, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE SOCIAL SECURITY LAW.**

SECTION 1. Republic Act No. 1161, as amended, otherwise known as the "Social Security Law", is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Social Security Act of 1997."

"SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. - It is the policy of the Republic of the Philippines to establish, develop, promote and perfect a sound and viable tax-exempt social security service suitable to the needs of the people throughout the Philippines which shall promote social justice and provide meaningful protection to members and their beneficiaries against the hazards of disability, sickness, maternity, old age, death, and other contingencies resulting in loss of income or financial burden. Towards this end, the State shall endeavor to extend social security protection to workers and their beneficiaries.

"SEC. 3. Social Security System. - (a) To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Social Security System, hereinafter referred to as 'SSS', a corporate body, with principal place of business in Metro Manila, Philippines is hereby created. The SSS shall be directed and controlled by a Social Security Commission, hereinafter referred to as 'Commission', composed of the Secretary of Labor and Employment or his duly designated undersecretary, the SSS president and seven (7) appointive members, three (3) of whom shall represent the workers' group, at least one of whom shall be a woman; three (3), the employers' group, at least one (1) of whom shall be a woman; and one (1), the general public whose representative shall have adequate knowledge and experience regarding social security, to be appointed by the President of the Philippines. The six (6) members representing workers and employers shall be chosen from among the nominees of workers' and employers' organizations, respectively. The Chairman of the Commission shall be designated by the President of the Philippines from among its members. The term of the appointive members shall be three (3) years: Provided, That the terms of the first six (6) appointive members shall be one (1), two (2) and three (3) years for every two members, respectively: Provided, further, That they shall continue to hold office until their successors shall have been appointed and duly qualified. All vacancies, prior to the expiration of the term, shall be filled for the unexpired term only. The appointive members of the Commission shall receive at least two thousand five hundred pesos (P2,500.00) per diem for each meeting actually attended by them but not to exceed Ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) a month: Provided, That members of the Commission shall also receive a per diem of at least Two thousand five hundred pesos (P2,500.00) but not to exceed Fifteen thousand pesos (P15,000.00) a month: Provided, further, That said members of the Commission shall also receive reasonable transportation and representation allowances as may be fixed by the Commission, but not to exceed Ten thousand pesos (P10,000.00) a month.

Republic Act No. 1161

June 18, 1954

AN ACT TO CREATE A SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM PROVIDING SICKNESS, UNEMPLOYMENT, RETIREMENT, DISABILITY AND DEATH BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES

SECTION 1. Short Title. — This Act shall be known as the "**Social Security Law**" (As amended by Sec. 1, P.D. No. 24, S-1972)."

Section 2. Declaration of Policy. — It is the policy of the Republic of the Philippines to establish, develop, promote and perfect a sound and viable tax-exempt social security service suitable to the needs of the people throughout the Philippines which shall provide to covered employees and their families protection against the hazards of disability, sickness, old age and death, with a view to promoting their well-being in the spirit of social justice. (As amended by Sec. 1, R.A. 1792 and Sec. 2, P.D. No. 24, S-1972)