

MAKING THE LINK IN THE PHILIPPINES

Population, Health, and the Environment

The interconnected problems related to population, health, and the environment are among the Philippines' greatest challenges in achieving national development goals. Although the Philippines has abundant natural resources, these resources are compromised by a number of factors, including population pressures and poverty. The result: Public health, well-being and sustainable development are at risk. Cities are becoming more crowded and polluted, and the reliability of food and water supplies is more uncertain than a generation ago. The productivity of the country's agricultural lands and fisheries is declining as these areas become increasingly degraded and pushed beyond their production capacity. Plant and animal species

are also disappearing as a result of the loss of the country's forests and the destruction of its coral reefs. Although gross national income per capita is higher than the average in the region, around one-quarter of Philippine families live below the poverty threshold, reflecting broad social inequity and other social challenges.

This wallchart provides information and data on critical population, health, and environmental issues in the Philippines. Examining these data, understanding their interactions, and designing strategies that take into account these relationships can help to improve people's lives while preserving the natural resource base that provides for their livelihood and health.



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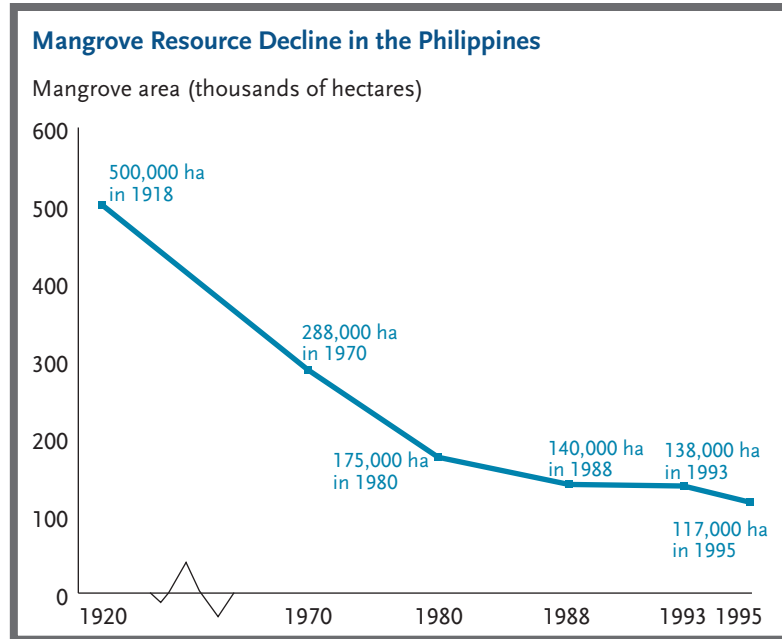


Mangroves Help Sustain Coastal Communities

Comprising more than 7,000 islands, the Philippines has an extensive coastline that is a critical environmental and economic resource for the nation. Coral reefs near the country's coasts contain 500 of the world's 700 known coral species, and abundant coastal recreational opportunities support a growing tourism industry.

The coasts are also critical for the livelihood and well-being of the growing population living in coastal areas. The Philippines once had the most expansive mangrove and coral reefs in Southeast Asia. Mangroves—forests of salt-tolerant trees and shrubs that grow in the shallow tidal waters of coastal areas—are important breeding and spawning grounds of fish and shellfish. About 75% of fish caught commercially in the Philippines spend some time in mangroves or are dependent on food chains that can be linked to these coastal forests.

Today, the Philippines has lost almost 90% of its mangroves, the vast majority since 1970 (see graph). Mangrove forests have been cleared for timber and to make room for fish and shrimp ponds, human settlements, and agricultural and industrial development. An estimated 670 kg in fish catch is lost for every hectare of mangrove forest that is clear-cut. Yet mangroves are an essential resource base for the Philippines, providing shoreline protection and nutrient cycling as well as a range of fishery products. Efforts to reforest mangroves hold promise for reinvigorating coastal communities throughout the Philippines.



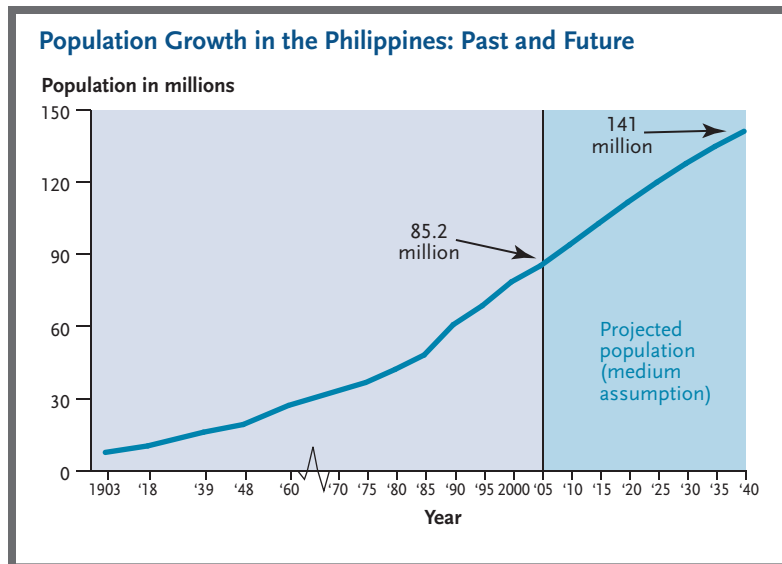
Source: D.M. Melana et al., *Mangrove Management and Development in the Philippines*, paper presentation, Mangrove and Aquaculture Management, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand, Feb. 2000.

Human Vulnerability to Natural Hazards is Increasing

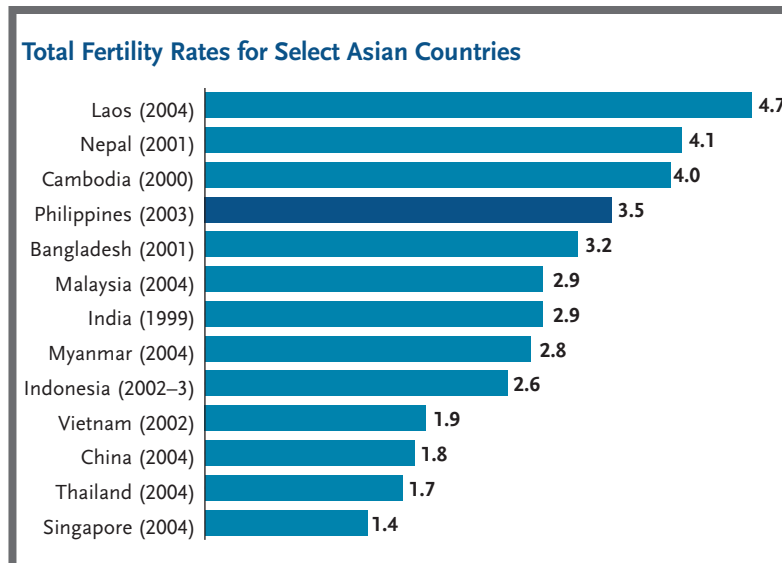
The Philippines is subject to floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, windstorms, tidal waves, and landslides. The major natural disasters that occur periodically in this region are largely due to climactic and seismic factors. But rapid population growth, increasing population density, and environmental degradation are accelerating vulnerability to disasters as settlements encroach into disaster-prone lands. Vulnerability to natural hazards has increased in many coastal areas due to the loss of coastal habitats, such as mangroves and coral reefs, which provide natural protection from flooding. In upland areas, the clearing of forests for human settlement, agriculture, and timber has contributed to the severity of flash floods and landslides in the Philippines. The risk to human life from natural disasters has increased dramatically over the past generation: From 1971 to 2000, natural disasters killed 34,000 Filipinos; between 1990 and 2000, natural disasters affected 35 million people. An awareness of population trends is critical in the formulation of effective disaster prevention and preparedness plans.

Unmet Need for Family Planning Contributes to Rapid Population Growth

Growing from 76.5 million in 2000 to 85.2 million in 2005, the population of the Philippines is increasing more rapidly than most countries in Southeast Asia. If the 2000 growth rate of 2.4% were to remain unchanged, the country's population would double in just 30 years; demographers project, however, that the future growth rate is likely to be only slightly slower than that, bringing the population to approximately 141 million by 2040 (see graph). This high rate of growth is due in large part to the country's relatively high total fertility rate of 3.5 children per woman (see chart). According to the recent National Demographic and Health Survey, approximately 17% of married women either would like to wait before having more children or would prefer to have no more children, but are using neither traditional nor modern methods of family planning. These women are referred to as having unmet need for family planning. Access to reproductive health services, including voluntary and effective family planning services, is essential to help women achieve their desired family size, improve family health and quality of life, and slow the population growth rate.



Source: National Statistics Office Website, www.census.gov.ph, (accessed Feb. 1, 2006).



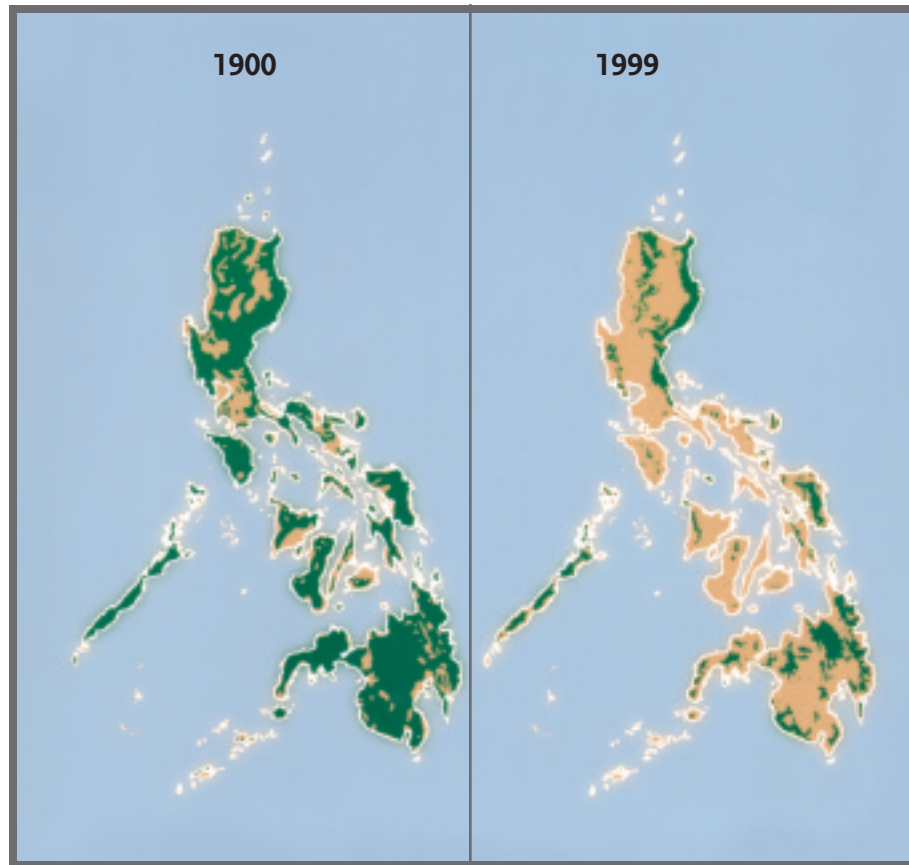
Source: National Statistics Office and ORC Macro, 2003 *National Demographic and Health Survey Key Findings*.

Air and Water Pollution is on the Rise in Urban Areas

As urban centers in the Philippines have grown, water and air pollution problems have expanded. These problems are particularly pressing in the National Capital Region (NCR), where approximately 13% of the country's population resides. Diesel emissions from buses, jeepneys, utility vehicles, and trucks are estimated to be the largest contributor to urban air pollution in this region. Access to clean water is becoming an acute problem, with 16% of NCR's families lacking access to safe water sources. Between 1996 and 2001, four major rivers in NCR were found to contain such high levels of pollutants that they were considered biologically dead. Untreated wastewater spreads disease-causing bacteria and viruses, makes water unfit for drinking and recreational use, threatens biodiversity, reduces economic and household productivity, and deteriorates overall quality of life. As NCR and other urban areas continue their rapid expansion, the causes and consequences of air and water pollution will warrant even greater attention.

Forests Have Been Cleared for Human Use

Between 1990 and 2000, the Philippines lost more than 800,000 hectares of forests to clearing for agriculture, forest fires, illegal logging, and other factors. Only about 7% of the nation's original lowland forest remains. In addition to the important roles healthy forests play in soil stabilization, climate regulation, and watershed protection, forests also provide habitat for many of the country's threatened plant and animal species. Because the Philippines' remarkable diversity of species is increasingly threatened, the entire country has been named one of the world's 25 "biodiversity hotspots." About 76% of plant species in the Philippines are endemic (i.e., they are found nowhere else in the world), as are more than half of the country's mammal species. More than 400 plant and animal species in the Philippines are currently threatened with extinction, including the Philippine eagle, the tamaraw, and the dugong.



Forest cover of the Philippines in 1900 and 1999 (projected).
Source: Environmental Science for Social Change, 1998, *Decline of the Philippine Forest*.

Human Development Index Provides a Measure of Development Progress

The Human Development Index (HDI) seeks to measure the level of human development by merging three indicators—health (life expectancy), knowledge (school enrollment and literacy rates), and standard of living (per capita income)—to produce a single number between zero (lower development progress) and one (higher development progress). While the HDI does not capture all facets of human development, it provides a snapshot of a population's progress in improving people's lives through the expansion of opportunities, capabilities, and health. For example, the HDI for Bataan increased from 0.653 in 1994 to 0.746 in 2000, reflecting the province's advances in life expectancy, literacy, and income.

Region	Province	Total population (2000)	Population density per square km (2000)	Annual population growth rate (%) (2000)	Population doubling time in years at 2000 population growth rate	Lifetime births per woman (total fertility rate) (2003) [†]	Unmet need for family planning (%) (2003) [†]	Married women ages 15–49 using contraception (%) (2000)		
								Any method	Any modern method	Any traditional method
Philippines		76,504,007	255	2.4	30	3.5	17	47	32	15
National Capital Region		9,932,560	15,686	1.1	66	2.8	15	46	34	12
Cordillera Admin Region		1,365,412	73	1.8	38	3.8	19	51	34	17
	Abra	209,491	53	1.4	49			39	28	12
	Apayao	97,129	25	3.3	22			51	45	6
	Benguet	582,515	206	1.6	43			64	39	25
	Ifugao	161,623	62	1.7	42			43	33	10
	Kalinga	174,023	55	2.6	27			34	23	12
	Mountain Province	140,631	67	1.5	45			35	29	6
I — Ilocos		4,200,478	327	2.2	33	3.8	15	41	32	9
	Ilocos Norte	514,241	147	1.4	51			54	43	11
	Ilocos Sur	594,206	239	1.9	38			41	28	13
	La Union	657,945	441	2.1	33			48	38	10
	Pangasinan	2,434,086	453	2.4	29			36	28	8
II — Cagayan Valley		2,813,159	105	2.3	30	3.4	14	61	50	11
	Batanes	16,467	79	3.3	22			43	29	14
	Cagayan	993,580	110	2.3	31			57	45	11
	Isabela	1,287,575	121	2.3	31			63	53	10
	Nueva Vizcaya	366,962	94	2.0	36			67	52	14
	Quirino	148,575	49	2.7	26			66	52	14
III — Central Luzon^a		8,030,945	438	3.2	22	3.1	15	55	37	18
	Aurora	173,797	54	1.8	38			44	23	21
	Bataan	557,659	406	2.7	26			54	41	13
	Bulacan	2,234,088	851	4.9	14			57	34	23
	Nueva Ecija	1,659,883	314	2.1	33			58	40	17
	Pampanga	1,882,730	894	3.0	23			55	40	15
	Tarlac	1,068,783	350	2.7	26			51	37	14
	Zambales	627,802	161	2.1	33			48	30	17
IV-A — CALABARZON^b		9,320,629				3.2	16			
	Batangas	1,905,348	602	3.0	23			39	28	12
	Cavite	2,063,161	1,602	5.5	13			50	35	15
	Laguna	1,965,872	1,117	4.1	17			58	44	14
	Quezon	1,679,030	186	1.9	37			48	30	18
	Rizal	1,707,218	1,600	5.8	12			46	31	15
IV-B — MIMAROPA^b		2,299,229				5.0	17			
	Marinduque	217,392	227	1.8	39			28	18	11
	Occidental Mindoro	380,250	65	2.5	29			48	32	16
	Oriental Mindoro	681,818	156	2.5	28			51	38	13
	Palawan	755,412	51	3.6	19			52	37	16
	Romblon	264,357	195	1.7	42			52	31	20

Region	Province	Total population (2000)	Population density per square km (2000)	Annual population growth rate (%) (2000)	Population doubling time in years at 2000 population growth rate	Lifetime births per woman (total fertility rate) (2003) [†]	Unmet need for family planning (%) (2003) [†]	Married women ages 15–49 using contraception (%) (2000)		
								Any method	Any modern method	Any traditional method
V — Bicol		4,686,669	254	1.7	42	4.3	24	32	19	13
	Albay	1,090,907	427	1.8	40			32	20	11
	Camarines Norte	470,654	223	0.9	74			46	30	16
	Camarines Sur	1,551,549	295	1.7	41			27	15	12
	Catanduanes	215,356	142	1.3	53			42	24	17
	Masbate	707,668	146	1.7	41			22	18	4
	Sorsogon	650,535	304	2.0	34			41	15	26
VI — Western Visayas		6,221,038	302	1.6	45	4.0	20	48	31	16
	Aklan	451,314	248	2.1	34			32	23	10
	Antique	472,822	187	1.9	37			54	31	24
	Capiz	654,156	248	1.0	70			53	36	17
	Guimaras	141,450	234	2.4	29			40	32	9
	Iloilo	1,925,002	391	2.1	34			46	29	17
	Negros Occidental	2,565,723	318	1.1	62			49	33	15
VII — Central Visayas		5,706,953	345	2.8	25	3.6	17	47	31	16
	Bohol	1,139,130	277	2.9	24			46	23	23
	Cebu	3,356,137	503	3.0	23			44	30	15
	Negros Oriental	1,130,088	209	2.1	33			57	43	15
	Siquijor	81,598	238	2.2	32			41	31	10
VIII — Eastern Visayas		3,610,355	162	1.5	46	4.6	28	37	20	17
	Biliran	140,274	265	1.3	55			47	29	17
	Eastern Samar	375,822	87	0.8	89			26	18	8
	Leyte	1,592,336	241	1.1	62			44	20	24
	Northern Samar	500,639	143	2.1	33			25	16	10
	Samar (Western Samar)	641,124	115	1.8	38			25	14	11
	Southern Leyte	360,160	208	2.7	26			55	35	20
IX — Zamboanga Peninsula (Western Mindanao)		3,091,208	165	2.2	32	4.2	22	49	33	16
	Basilan ^c	332,828	251	2.6	27			21	14	6
	Zamboanga del Norte	823,130	124	1.4	49			52	33	19
	Zamboanga del Sur ^d	1,935,250	180	2.5	29			53	37	16
X — Northern Mindanao		2,747,585	192	2.2	32	3.8	16	57	38	20
	Bukidnon	1,060,415	128	2.6	27			53	35	18
	Camiguin	74,232	323	1.9	37			46	32	13
	Misamis Occidental	486,723	251	1.3	55			57	32	25
	Misamis Oriental	1,126,215	283	2.5	29			62	43	20

Region	Province	Total population (2000)	Population density per square km (2000)	Annual population growth rate (%) (2000)	Population doubling time in years at 2000 population growth rate	Lifetime births per woman (total fertility rate) (2003) [†]	Unmet need for family planning (%) (2003) [†]	Married women ages 15–49 using contraception (%) (2000)		
								Any method	Any modern method	Any traditional method
XI — Davao Region		5,189,335	164	2.6	27	3.1	12	55	38	17
	Compostela Valley	580,244	126	2.4	30			‡	‡	‡
	Davao del Norte	743,811	193	2.2	32			54	34	19
	Davao del Sur	1,905,917	204	2.7	26			57	40	17
	Davao Oriental	446,191	86	1.6	43			50	34	16
	Sarangani	410,622	111	2.4	29			44	33	12
	South Cotabato	1,102,550	224	3.3	21			62	43	19
XII — SOCCSKSARGEN (Central Mindanao)		2,598,210	161	2.1	34	4.2	17	51	34	17
	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	958,643	146	2.3	31			55	37	18
	Lanao del Norte ^e	758,123	163	1.3	54			54	32	21
	Sultan Kudarat	586,505	124	2.5	28			52	41	11
ARMM (Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao)		2,412,159	124	3.9	18	4.2	27	13	9	4
	Lanao del Sur	669,072	57	3.4	20			7	5	2
	Maguindanao	801,102	159	4.2	17			18	12	6
	Sulu	619,668	387	3.2	22			9	7	1
	Tawi-tawi	322,317	296	5.5	13			17	5	12
XIII — Caraga		2,095,367	92	1.6	43	4.1	18	47	32	15
	Agusan del Norte	552,849	124	1.6	45			47	29	18
	Agusan del Sur	559,294	62	1.8	39			46	32	14
	Surigao del Norte	481,416	176	1.8	38			47	35	12
	Surigao del Sur	501,808	110	1.4	52			50	34	16

Region	Province	Infant mortality rate (2003) [†]	Percent urban (2000)	Incidence of poor families (%) (2000)	Human Development Index (2000)	Families that obtain water from a safe water source (%) (2002)	Families with sanitary toilet (%) (2002)	Forest cover (%)	Number of threatened animal species (2004)
Philippines		30	48	28	0.656	80	86		
National Capital Region		24	100	6	0.889	84	98	10	5
Cordillera Admin Region		14	36	31		80	83	63	16
	Abra		17	47	0.636	99	81	54	8
	Apayao		13	27	0.545	39	83	●	8
	Benguet		63	14	0.646	77	92	39	12
	Ifugao		10	56	0.461	68	55	61	12
	Kalinga		25	39	0.553	89	78	82	8
	Mountain Province		9	48	0.570	97	85	55	8
I — Ilocos		29	38	29		87	96	32	10
	Ilocos Norte		19	18	0.684	54	100	43	7
	Ilocos Sur		20	30	0.638	95	94	42	—
	La Union		17	33	0.648	76	93	45	—
	Pangasinan		52	31	0.633	96	96	14	6
II — Cagayan Valley		28	22	25		83	96	59	37
	Batanes		30	10	0.717	100	100	—	2
	Cagayan		18	21	0.586	74	98	58	32
	Isabela		25	30	0.649	90	96	54	33
	Nueva Vizcaya		25	17	0.621	78	93	65	26
	Quirino		22	31	0.580	93	99	76	17
III — Central Luzon^a		25	61	17		96	93	30	35
	Aurora		24	27	0.623	100	80	79	24
	Bataan		60	10	0.746	97	89	55	13
	Bulacan		78	5	0.760	93	94	49	25
	Nueva Ecija		49	28	0.635	96	92	22	29
	Pampanga		67	14	0.665	99	93	18	8
	Tarlac		33	28	0.605	100	93	27	6
	Zambales		57	24	0.622	88	97	29	11
IV-A — CALABARZON^b		25		15				55	35
	Batangas		44	21	0.683	95	89	23	9
	Cavite		87	10	0.735	97	97	31	4
	Laguna		84	8	0.709	97	97	29	23
	Quezon		22	33	0.635	74	78	45	35
	Rizal		96	6	0.733	68	98	54	20
IV-B — MIMAROPA^b		44		36				■	62
	Marinduque		5	43	0.604	92	85	38	5
	Occidental Mindoro		38	38	0.598	85	78	62	19
	Oriental Mindoro		22	40	0.622	95	89	61	17
	Palawan		29	24	0.608	70	81	65	34
	Romblon		19	52	0.573	89	68	46	16

Region	Province	Infant mortality rate (2003) [†]	Percent urban (2000)	Incidence of poor families (%) (2000)	Human Development Index (2000)	Families that obtain water from a safe water source (%) (2002)	Families with sanitary toilet (%) (2002)	Forest cover (%)	Number of threatened animal species (2004)
V — Bicol		28	28	45		74	79	28	24
	Albay		31	40	0.586	87	82	32	1
	Camarines Norte		35	53	0.584	62	85	44	3
	Camarines Sur		30	41	0.601	86	91	35	18
	Catanduanes		18	44	0.619	94	70	50	7
	Masbate		19	62	0.518	35	49	12	2
	Sorsogon		24	41	0.569	65	73	17	8
VI — Western Visayas		39	30	37		69	77	32	23
	Aklan		24	35	0.571	74	91	46	15
	Antique		20	35	0.584	89	83	46	15
	Capiz		29	41	0.555	45	73	38	13
	Guimaras		14	23	0.622	55	77	35	—
	Iloilo		30	30	0.642	73	91	26	15
	Negros Occidental		35	42	0.566	69	65	24	18
VII — Central Visayas		28	46	32		69	73	30	48
	Bohol		24	50	0.574	71	89	24	22
	Cebu		63	26	0.597	67	70	33	10
	Negros Oriental		21	30	0.530	69	67	33	27
	Siquijor		8	29	0.575	99	91	29	8
VIII — Eastern Visayas		36	19	38		81	78	48	28
	Biliran		21	33	0.560	86	88	31	9
	Eastern Samar		23	46	0.538	89	75	66	21
	Leyte		24	35	0.563	80	84	37	20
	Northern Samar		15	40	0.527	77	72	47	21
	Samar (Western Samar)		11	45	0.511	72	56	48	21
	Southern Leyte		14	26	0.595	96	94	49	7
IX — Zamboanga Peninsula (Western Mindanao)		27	25	39		66	79	27	40
	Basilan ^c		22	32	0.425	50	46	—	16
	Zamboanga del Norte		18	47	0.532	71	86	32	39
	Zamboanga del Sur ^d		31	35	0.529	67	81	22	40
X — Northern Mindanao		38	41	38		83	85	50	45
	Bukidnon		28	33	0.569	68	76	—	30
	Camiguin		39	54	0.563	98	88	—	3
	Misamis Occidental		39	47	0.552	78	86	23	28
	Misamis Oriental		53	29	0.575	96	92	60	19

Region	Province	Infant mortality rate (2003) [†]	Percent urban (2000)	Incidence of poor families (%) (2000)	Human Development Index (2000)	Families that obtain water from a safe water source (%) (2002)	Families with sanitary toilet (%) (2002)	Forest cover (%)	Number of threatened animal species (2004)
XI — Davao Region		38	38	28		77	86	68	39
	Compostela Valley		26	‡	‡	‡	‡	74	27
	Davao del Norte		29	39	0.558	68	97	65	—
	Davao del Sur		44	18	0.553	82	80	65	33
	Davao Oriental		39	33	0.564	82	75	76	29
	Sarangani		16	49	0.516	78	65	—	26
	South Cotabato		49	35	0.595	84	89	63	22
XII — SOCCSKSARGEN (Central Mindanao)		27	38	41		81	84	51	17
	Cotabato (North Cotabato)		24	41		73	80	46	7
	Lanao del Norte ^e		27	49	0.512	87	87	39	6
	Sultan Kudarat		21	49	0.554	91	97	65	7
ARMM (Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao)		41	31	54		35	46	29	44
	Lanao del Sur		18	55	0.464	33	63	52	30
	Maguindanao		20	59	0.461	53	60	30	8
	Sulu		25	59	0.351	27	26	—	6
	Tawi-tawi		27	52	0.390	12	12	—	10
XIII — Caraga		35	27	44		80	87		41
	Agusan del Norte		25	41	0.546	84	89	73	26
	Agusan del Sur		27	52	0.482	68	89	43	38
	Surigao del Norte		27	43	0.558	85	83	66	34
	Surigao del Sur		30	38	0.567	86	84	40	34

NOTES

The organization of regions and provinces in this wallchart differs slightly from the current (2006) official organization, and reflects the regional organization at the time of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The most significant discrepancies are in Region X (which currently includes Lanao del Norte in addition to the provinces listed), Region XI (which no longer includes Sarangani or South Cotabato), and Region XII (which no longer includes Lanao del Norte, and has added Sarangani and South Cotabato).

— No data.

● Included in the figure for Kalinga.

■ Included in IV-A.

‡ Included in Davao del Norte.

[†] Regional totals for total fertility rate, unmet need for family planning, and infant mortality rate reflect the newer organization of regions; that is, Region XI includes Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, and Davao Oriental; Region XII includes North Cotabato, Sarangani, South Cotabato, and Sultan Kudarat; and ARMM includes Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi.

a For the computation of total population, population density, annual population growth rate, and percent urban: Region III (Central Luzon) excludes Aurora.

b At the time of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, the 2000 Family Planning Survey, and the 2002 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey, the provinces contained in the regions IV-A (CALABARZON) and IV-B (MIMAROPA) were contained together in region IV (Southern Tagalog). The province of Aurora was also in Region IV at that time. Regional totals for

population density, annual population growth rate, contraceptive prevalence rate, percent urban, families that obtain water from a safe source, and families with a sanitary toilet are unavailable for IV-A and IV-B.

c Basilan is included in Region IX totals for all indicators except incidence of poor families, total fertility rate, unmet need for family planning, and infant mortality rate, for which it is included in ARMM.

d At the time these data were collected, the province of Zamboanga del Sur included the territory that is now the province of Zamboanga Sibugay.

e Lanao del Norte is included in Region XII totals for all indicators except incidence of poor families, total fertility rate, unmet need for family planning, and infant mortality rate, for which it is included in Region X.

Acknowledgments, References, and Definitions

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

TOTAL POPULATION:

Census count, theoretical complete coverage of Philippine population. (National Statistics Office, 2000 *Census of Population and Housing*)

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KM:

Number of persons per square kilometer. (National Statistics Office, 2000 *Census of Population and Housing*)

ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%):

Estimated annual rate of population expansion between the 1995 census and the 2000 census. (National Statistics Office, 2000 *Census of Population and Housing*)

POPULATION DOUBLING TIME:

The number of years required for the population of an area to double its present size, given the current rate of population growth. (Computed by PRB)

LIFETIME BIRTHS PER WOMAN (TOTAL FERTILITY RATE):

The average number of children a woman would have assuming that current age-specific birth rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years, usually considered to be ages 15–49. (National Statistics Office and ORC Macro, *National Demographic and Health Survey 2003*)

UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING:

The percentage of currently married women who want to stop having children or want to delay the next birth but are not using any contraceptive method. (National Statistics Office and ORC Macro, *National Demographic and Health Survey 2003*)

PERCENT MARRIED WOMEN AGES 15–49 USING CONTRACEPTION (CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE):

The percentage of families with couples of reproductive age (15–49) using any method of contraception, relative to the total number of families with married women (15–49). “Married women” includes those whose marital status is “living together.” (National Statistics Office, 2000 *Family Planning Survey*)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE:

The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births during the first 12 months of life. (Figures are for the ten years before the survey, except for the national rate, which represents the five years before the survey.) (National Statistics Office and ORC Macro, *National Demographic and Health Survey 2003*)

PERCENT URBAN:

The percentage of the population living in an urban area at a specified time, defined as (1) all cities and municipalities which have a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer; (2) Poblaciones or central districts of municipalities and cities which have a population density of at least 500 persons; (3) Poblaciones or central districts not included in (1) and (2) above, that have specific urban characteristics. (National Statistics Office)

INCIDENCE OF POOR FAMILIES (%):

Ratio of the number of families with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families. (National Statistical Coordination Board)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

Average of three development outcomes including (1) life expectancy, (2) the weighted average of functional literacy and combined elementary and secondary net enrollment rate, and (3) real per capita income. (National Statistical Coordination Board, 2000 *Philippine Human Development Index*)

FAMILIES THAT OBTAIN WATER FROM A SAFE WATER SOURCE (%):

Ratio of the number of families who get water from either a faucet, tubed/piped well, or bottled water, to the total number of families. (National Statistics Office, *Annual Poverty Indicators Survey, 2002*)

FAMILIES WITH A SANITARY TOILET (%):

Ratio of the number of families with water-sealed or closed pit type of toilet facilities, to the total number of families. (National Statistics Office, *Annual Poverty Indicators Survey, 2002*)

FOREST COVER (%):

Refers to natural and manmade forests, including forests within wetlands and built-up areas. (Data from Japan Forest Technology Association and National Mapping and Resource Information Authority, 1992–2002, compiled by Conservation International–Philippines, 2006)

NUMBER OF THREATENED ANIMAL SPECIES:

The number of threatened animal species (as classified by the World Conservation Union's 2004 Redlist) occurring in each region and province. (Compiled by Conservation International–Philippines, 2006)

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