



DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS THAT WILL SHAPE OUR FUTURE



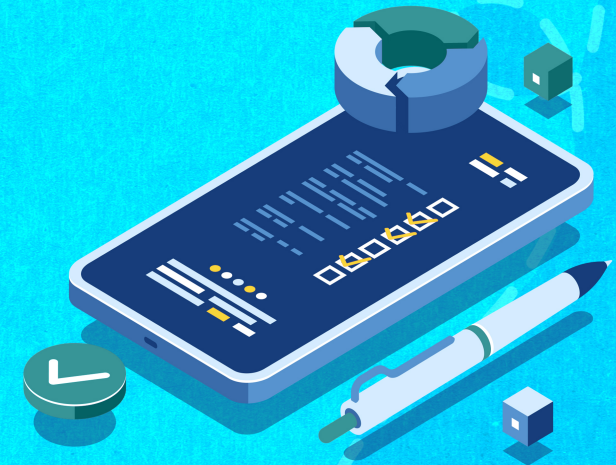
**PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL
ASSOCIATION, INC.**



**PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL
RESEARCH AND TRAINING
INSTITUTE**

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Executive Director V
Commission on Population and Development

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Via Zoom



OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- Preliminaries
- The Shape of the World's Population
- Demographic Opportunities in the Philippines
- Remaining Population Challenges
- Demographic Dividend
- The Philippine Population and Development Plan of Action

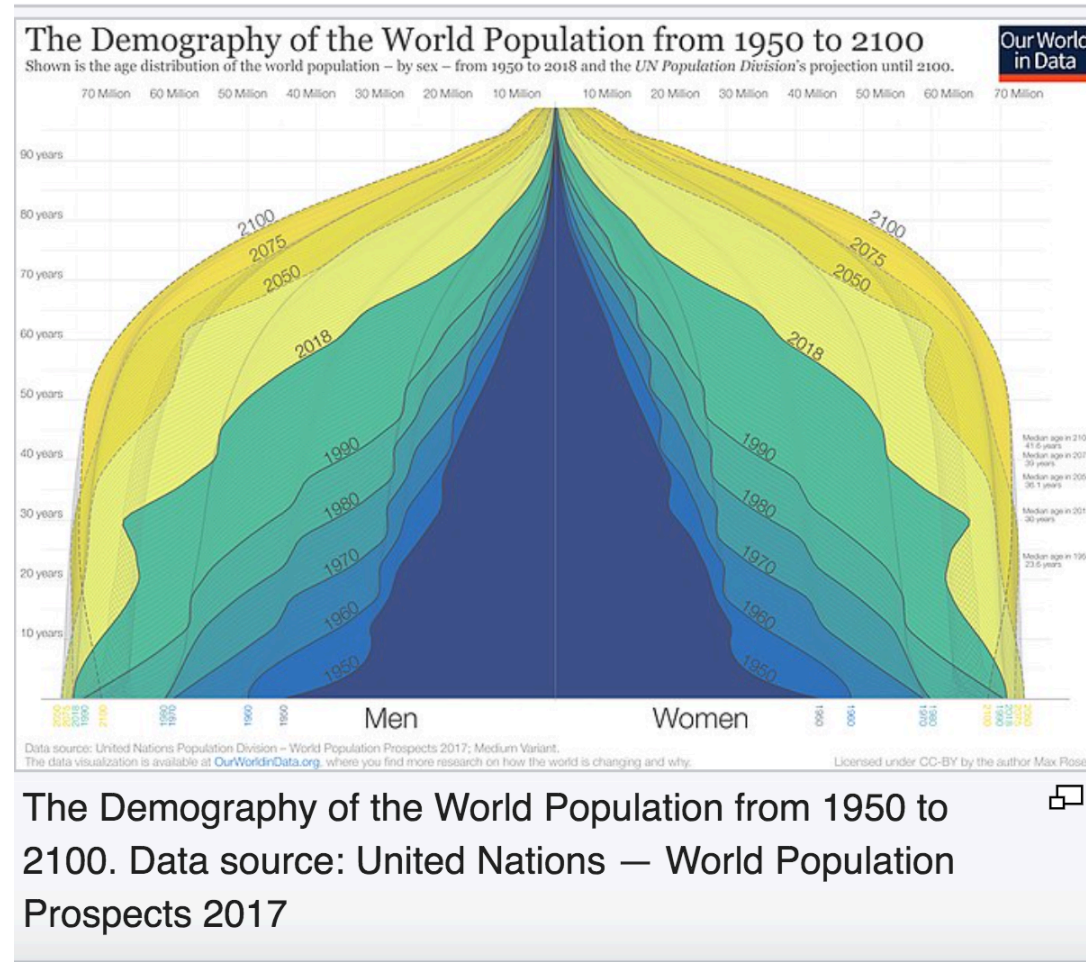


Demography is the statistical study of size, movement, and structure of populations.

The usual sources of data are censuses of population; surveys such as demographic and health surveys and migration surveys; civil registration and vital statistics systems

Projecting population is done through statistical models that use births, deaths, migration.

World population is projected to become an ageing population.

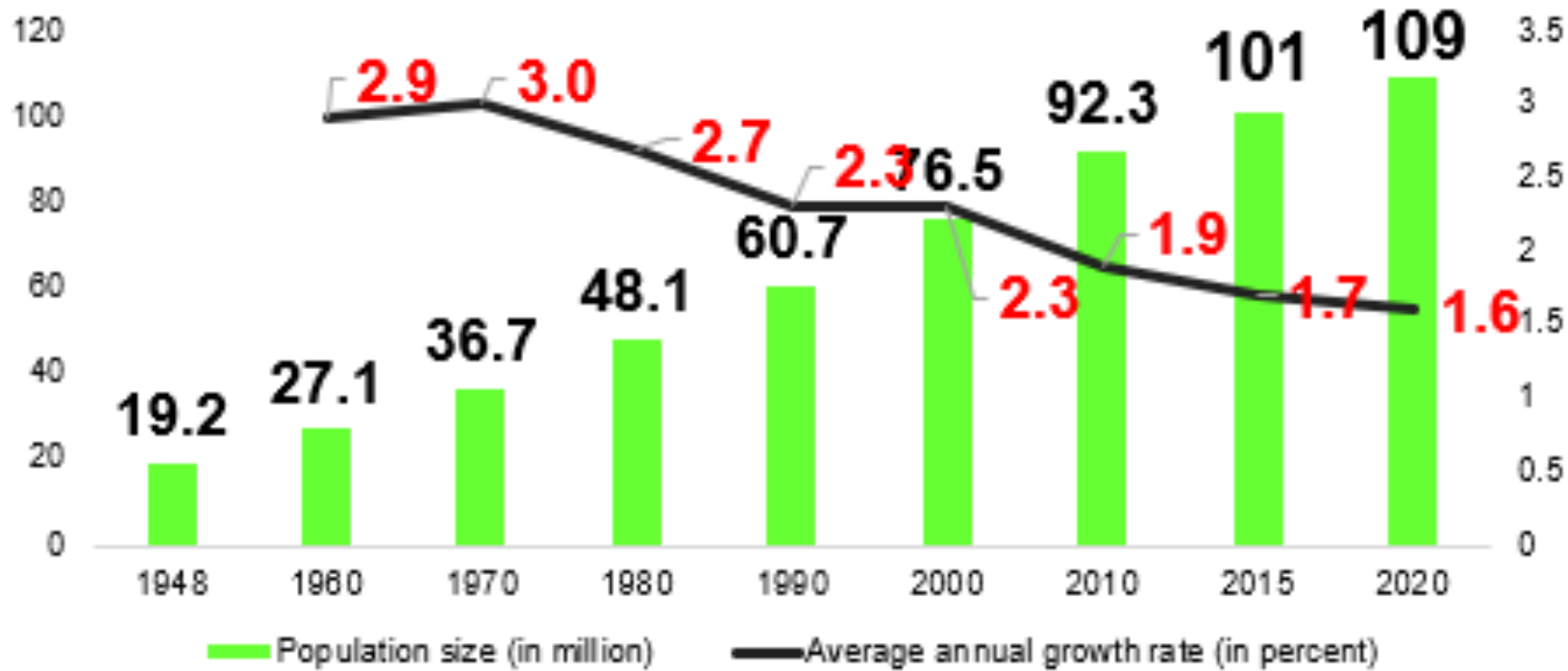


<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demography>

In November 2022, the day the world's total population was projected at 8 billion people. In the 15 years between this population milestone and the projected Day of 9 Billion in 2037, India will overtake China in population, and Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia will grow to be among the 10 most populous countries in the world. More than 50 other countries will see fertility rates fall below replacement level, and crises driven by climate change will likely fuel migration around the world.

<https://www.prb.org/articles/eight-demographic-trends-were-watching-as-the-world-population-passes-8-billion/>

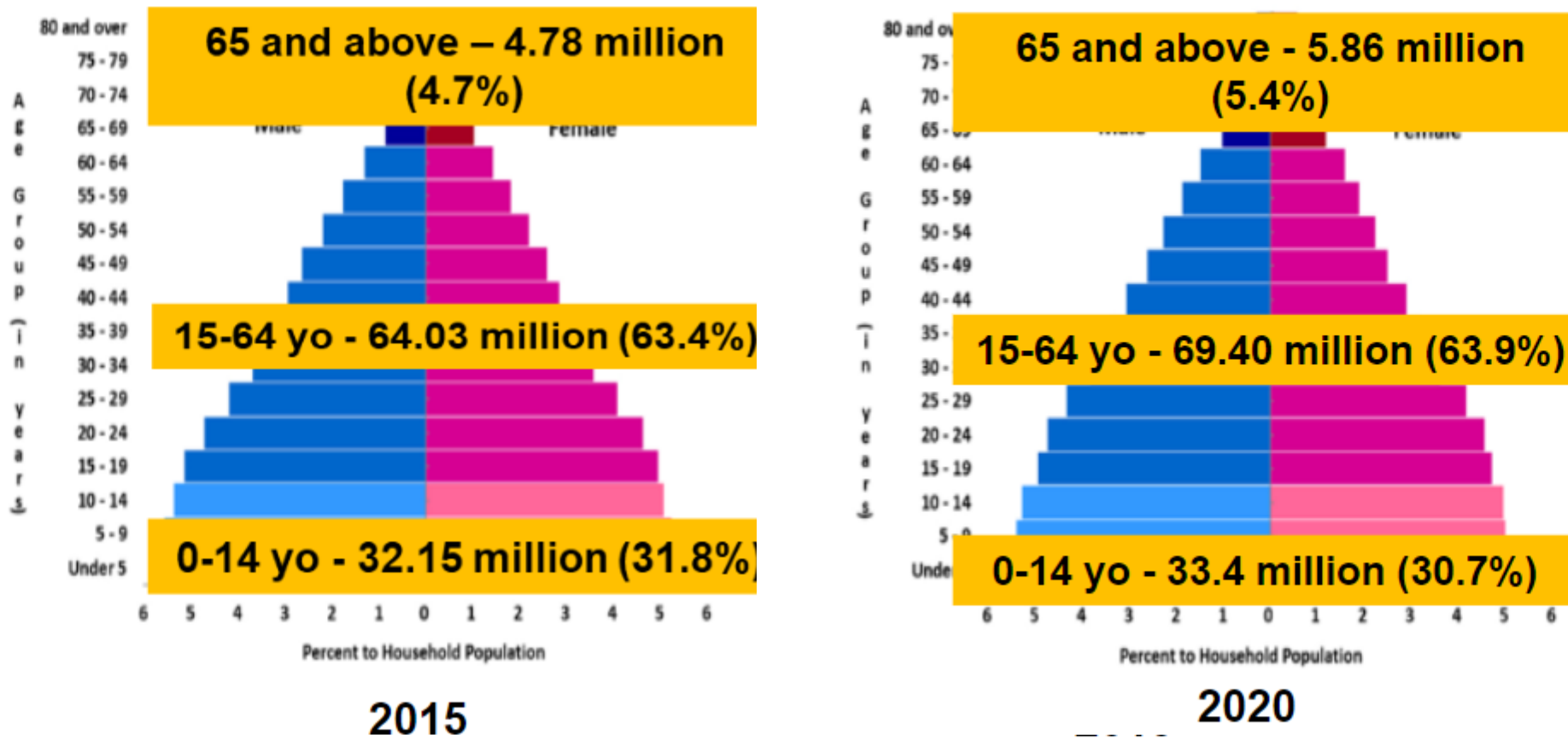
In the Philippines, population is still growing but at a slower pace.



Population size and growth rate: 1948-2020

Source: PSA, various population censuses

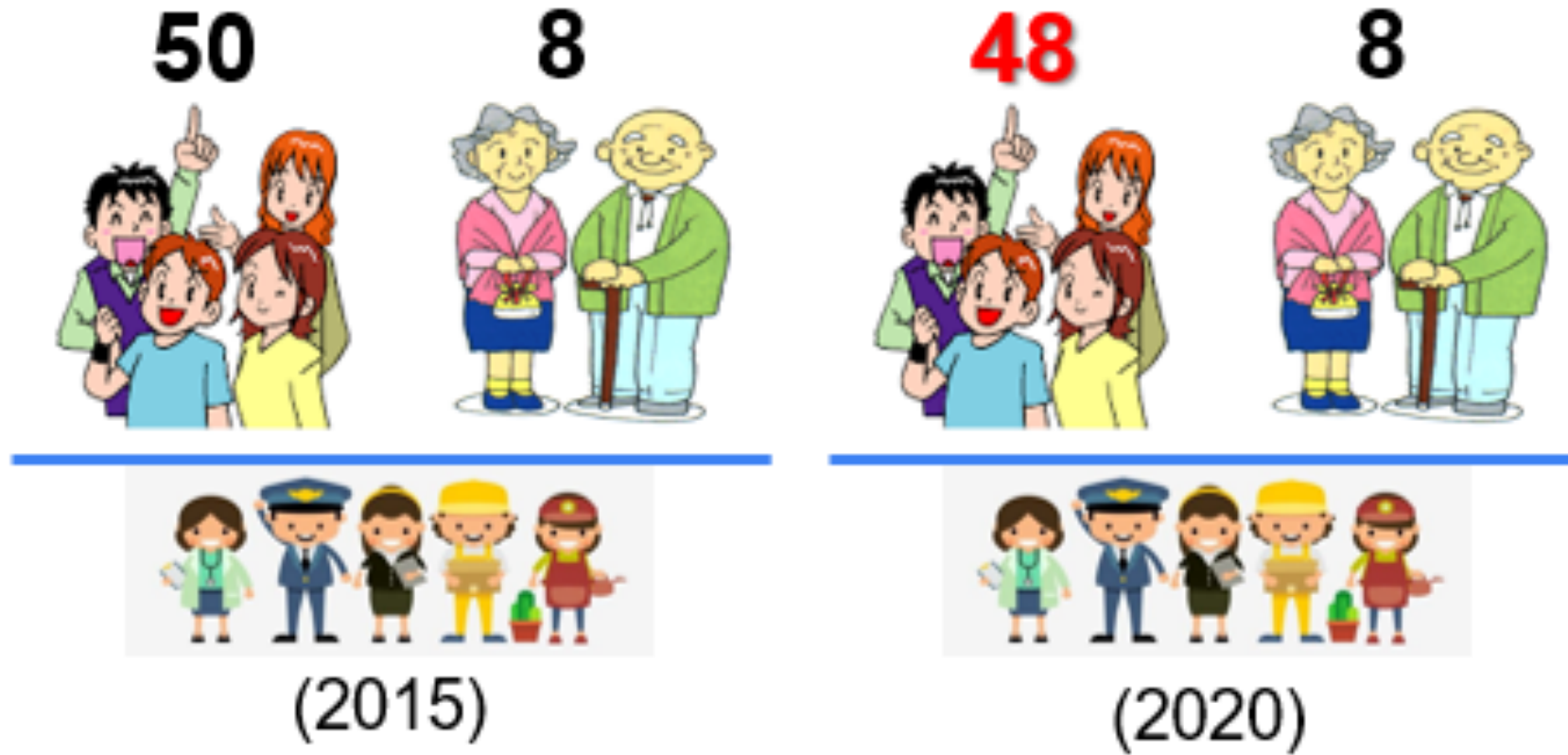
The proportions of the working age and older persons are increasing while proportion of young population is decreasing.



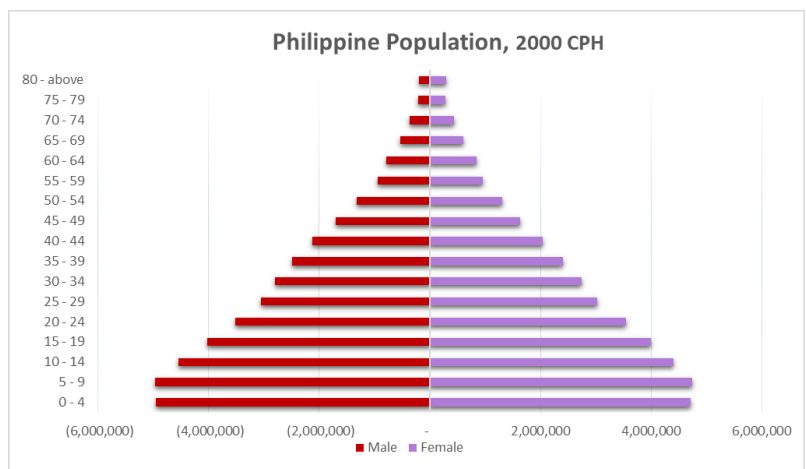
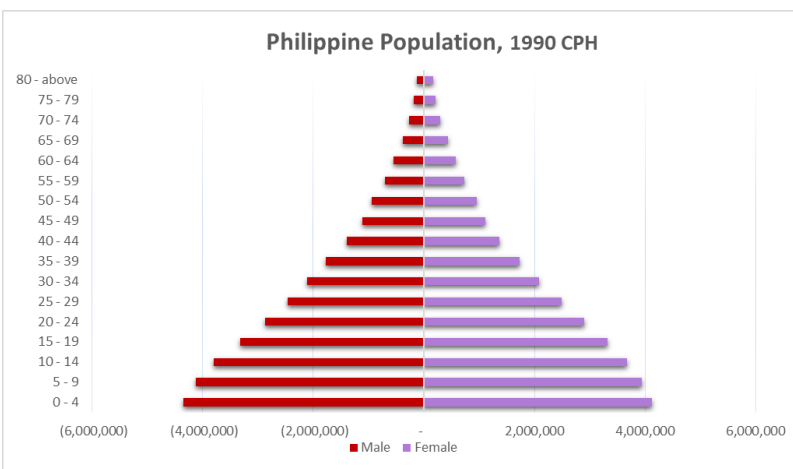
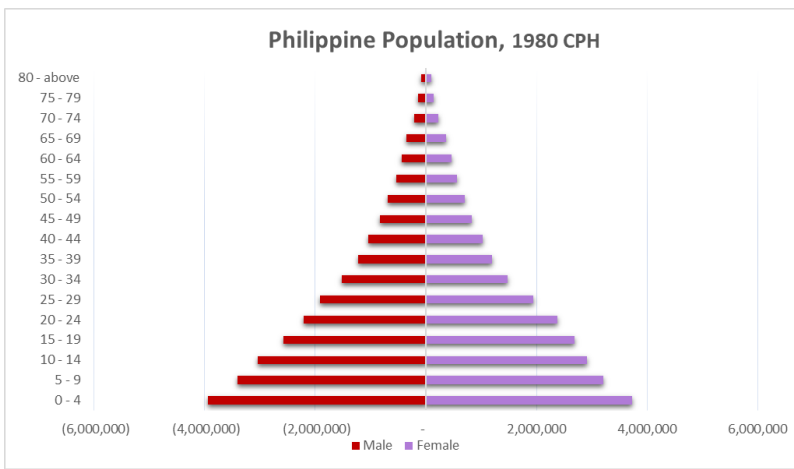
Population distribution by age group and sex: 2015 and 2020

Source: PSA, 2015 POPCEN and 2020 CPH

Proportion of young dependents is decreasing.



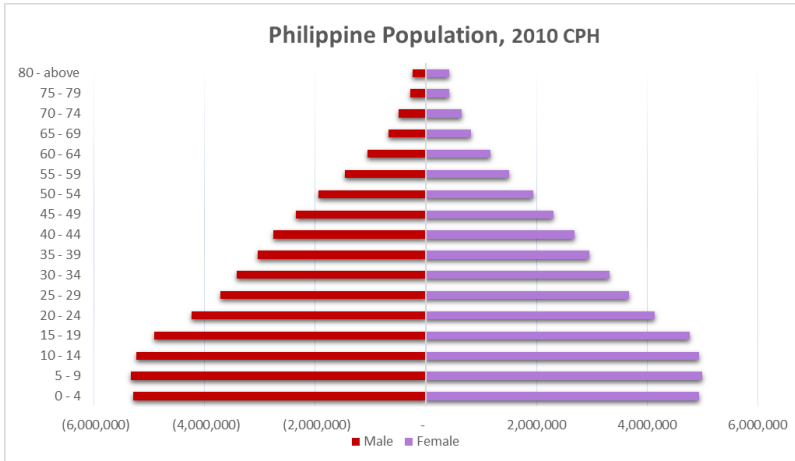
PSA, 2015 POPCEN and 2020 CPH



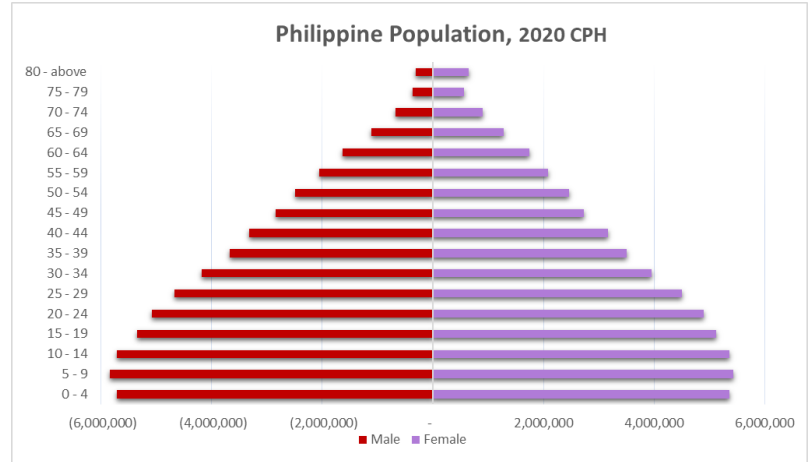
Population – 48 million
65 and above – 1.6 million (3.4%)
15-64 - 26.2 million (54.6%)
0-14 - 20.2 million (42.0%)

Population – 61 million
65 and above – 2.1 million (3.4%)
15-64 - 34.5 million (57.0%)
0-14 - 24.0 million (39.6%)

Population – 77 million
65 and above – 2.9 million (3.8%)
15-64 - 45.2 million (59.2%)
0-14 - 28.3 million (37.0%)



Population – 92 million
65 and above – 4.0 million (4.3%)
15-64 - 57.4 million (62.3%)
0-14 - 30.7 million (33.4%)

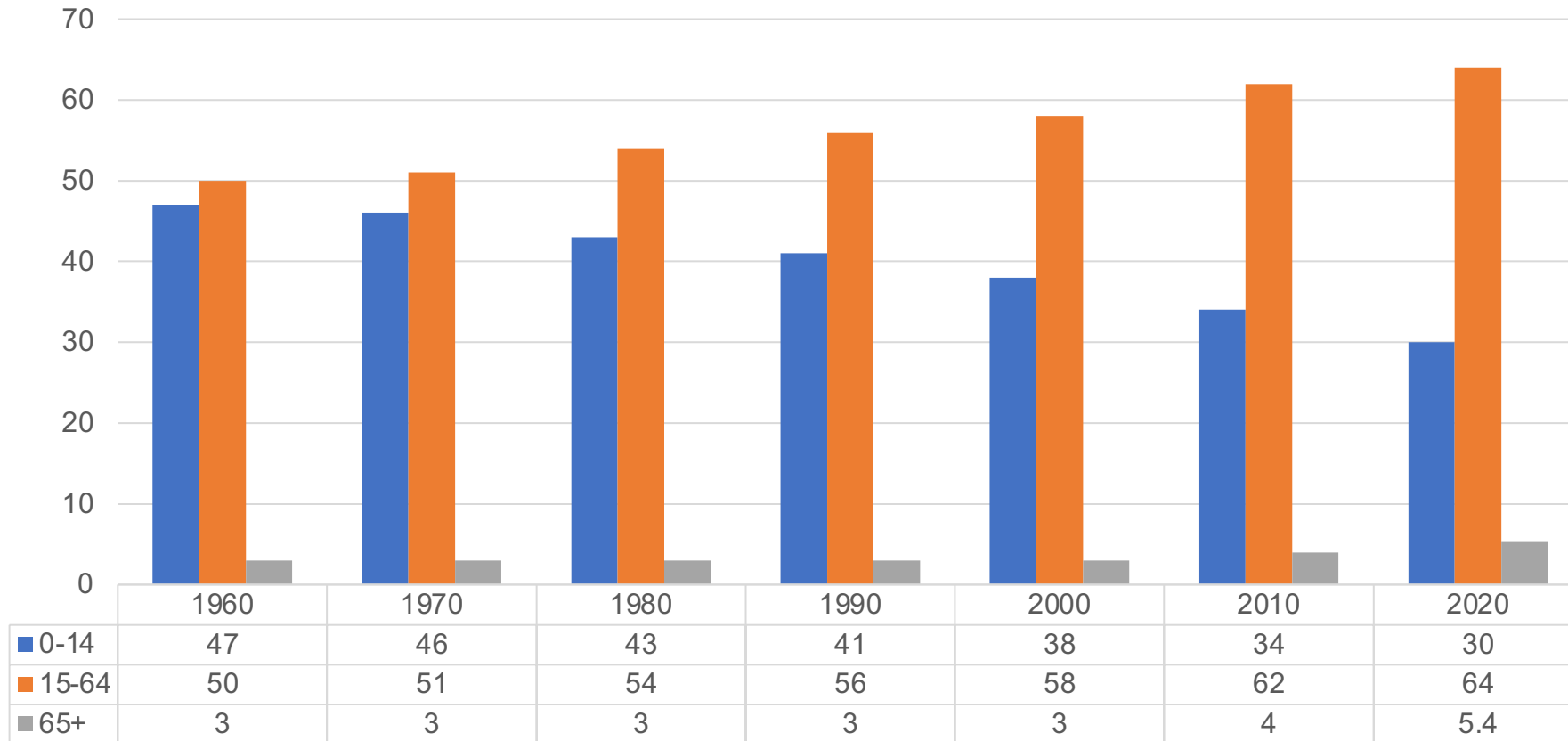


Population – 109 million
65 and above - 5.9 million (5.4%)
15-64 - 69.7 million (64.0%)
0-14 - 33.4 million (30.7%)

Sources: PSA (CPH 1980, 1990, 2000, CPH 2010, CPH 2020)

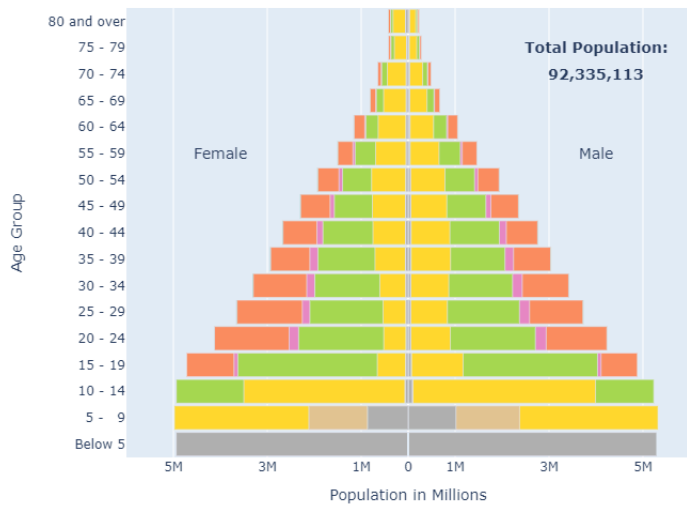
POPULATION SITUATION

The proportions of the working age and older persons are increasing while proportion of young population is decreasing.



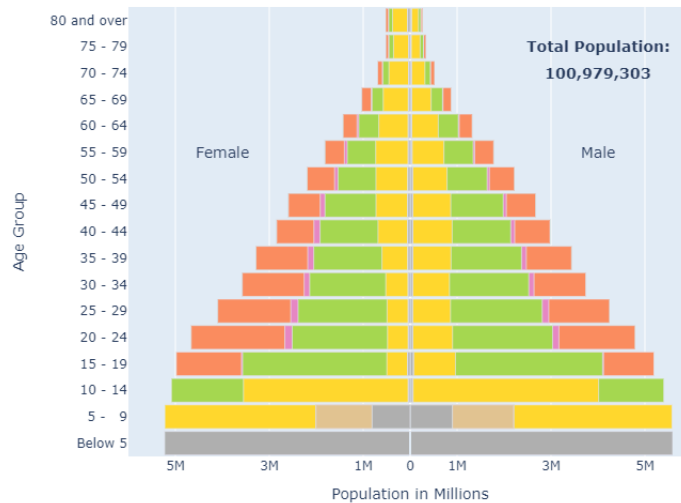
Population distribution by age group: 1969 - 2020

More Filipinos are achieving higher levels of education in 2020 compared to 2010 and 2015.



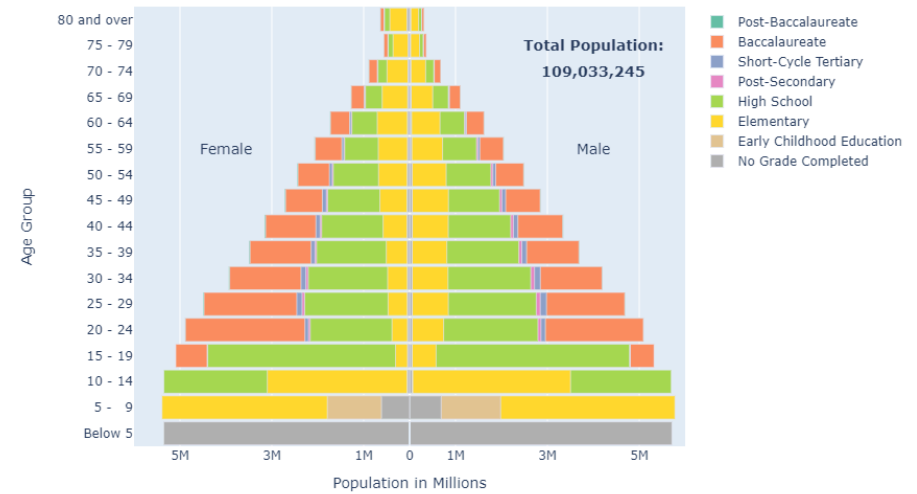
2010

Working age population(15-64) – 57.6 million
With high school education– 24.1 million(41.9%)



2015

Working age population(15-64) – 64.0 million
With high school education– 28.9 million(45.1%)



2020

Working age population(15-64) – 69.7 million
With high school education– 31.9 million(45.8%)

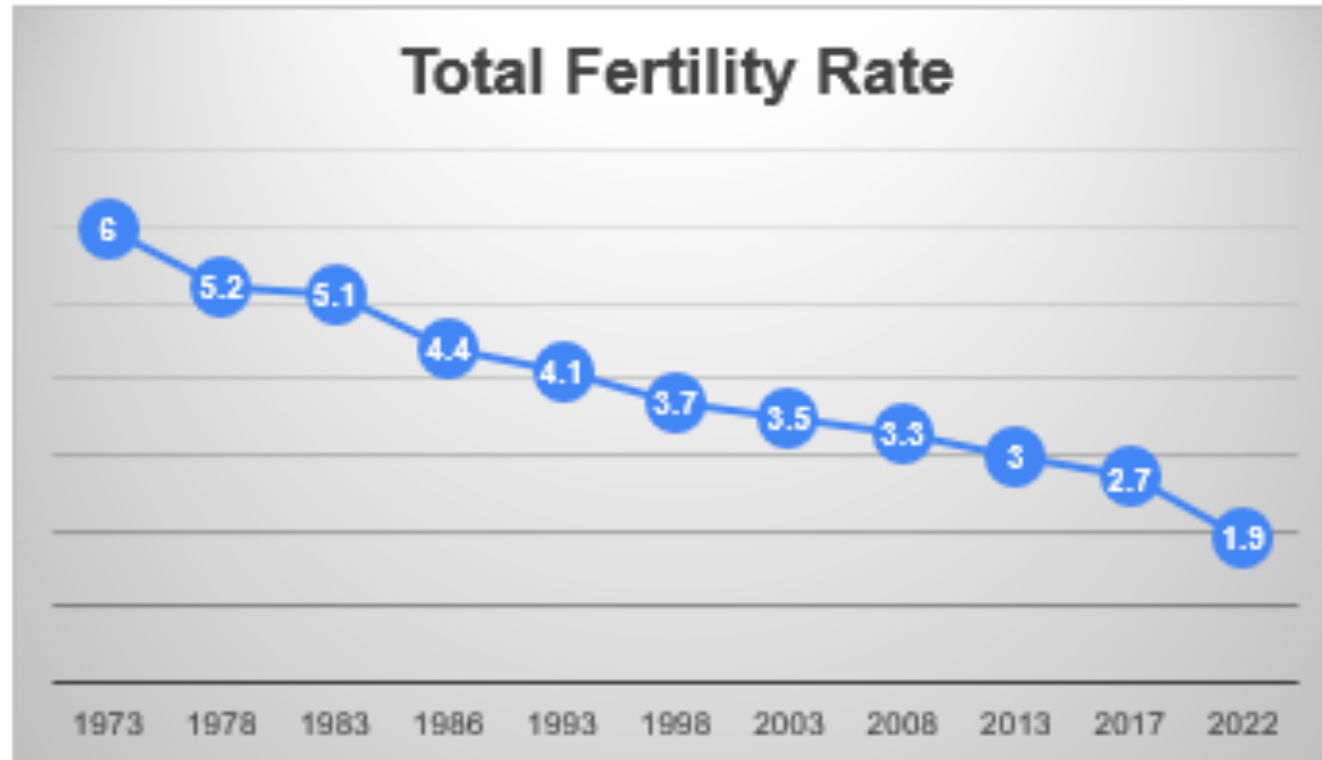
Sources: PSA, 2010 CPH, 2015 POPCEN, 2020 CPH

More than half of women are in their
childbearing years.



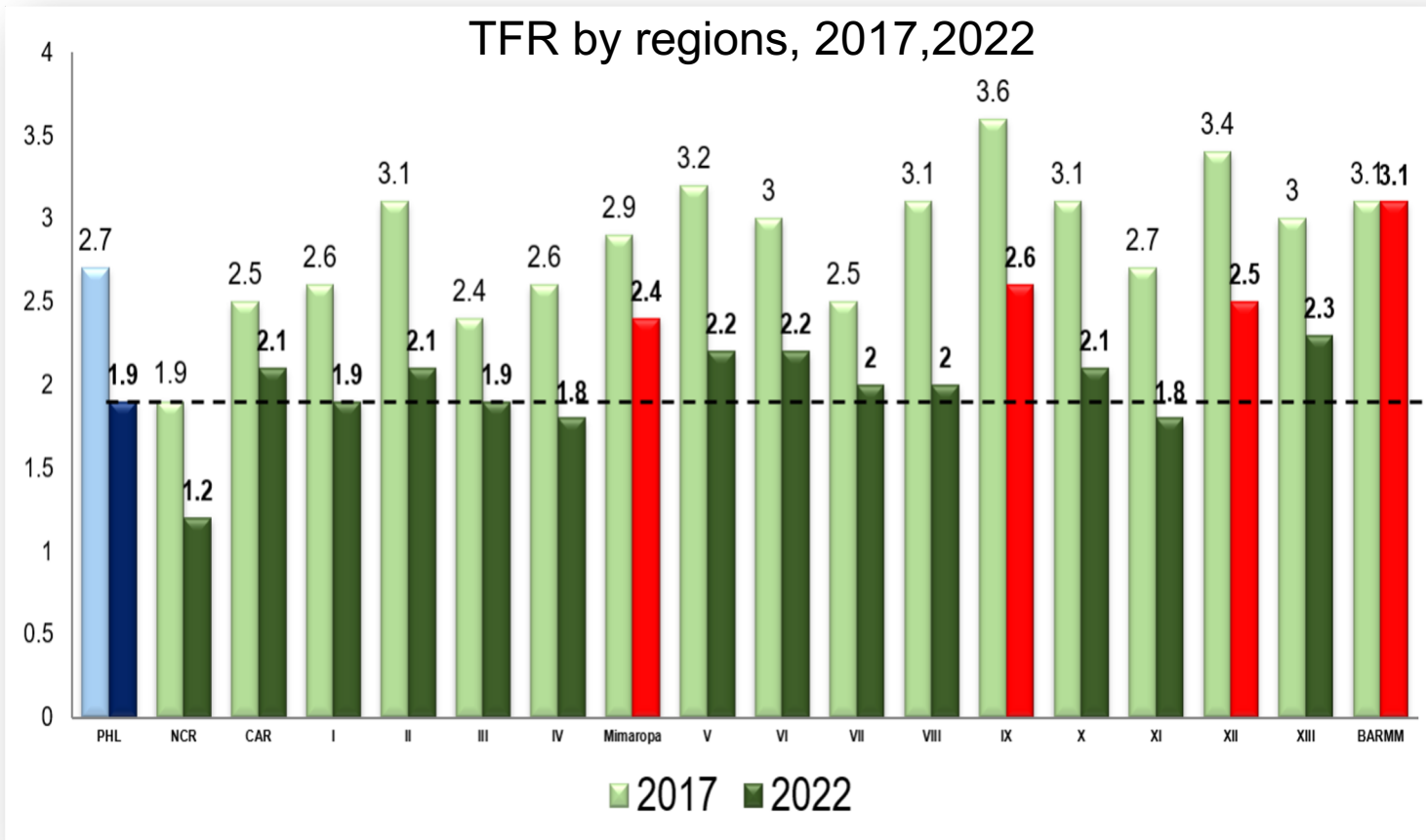
Source: PSA, 2015 POPCEN and 2020 CPH

Total Fertility Rate has been declining, breaching the replacement fertility level of 2.1 in 2022.



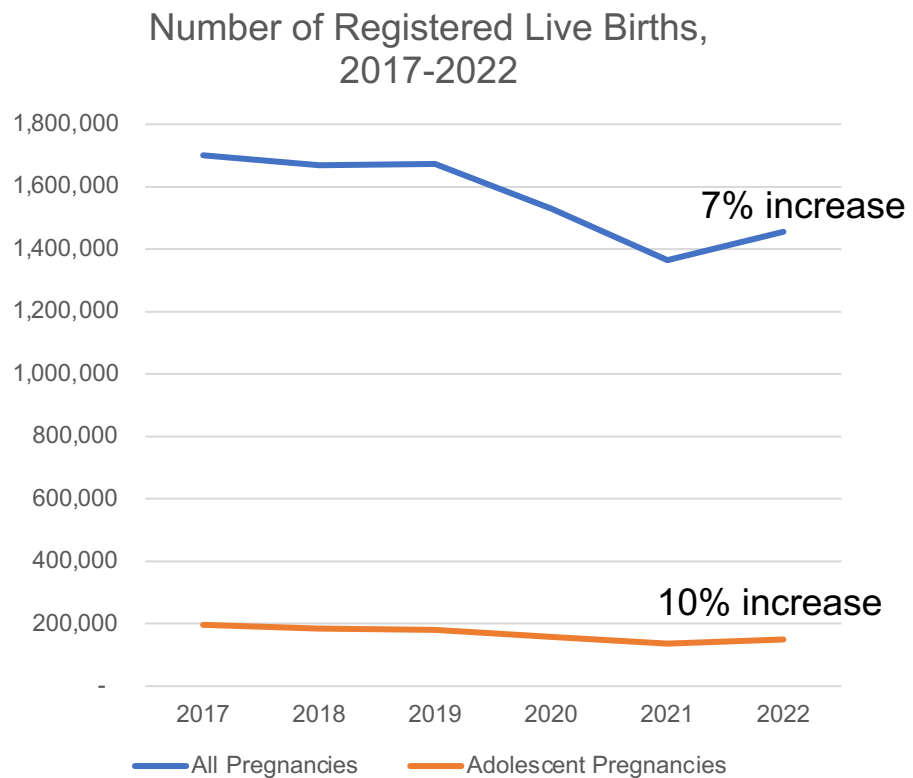
Source: PSA, National Demographic and Health Surveys

- Disparity of fertility level across regions
- Women who are poor and with less level of education have higher fertility

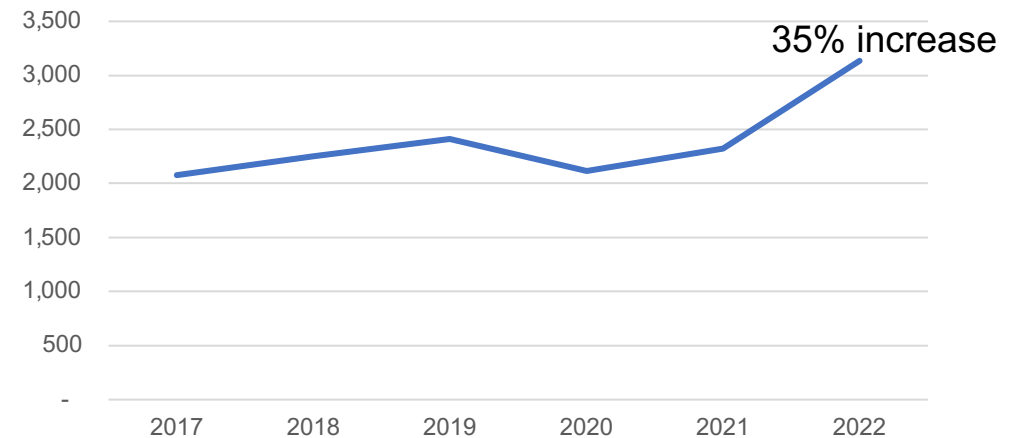


Background Characteristics	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	
	2017	2022
Education		
No education	4.6	2.5
Elementary	4.1	3.0
JHS (G7-10)	3.0	2.4
SHS (G11-12)		2.7
Post-secondary		1.6
College	2.0	1.5
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	4.3	3.1
Second	3.2	2.2
Middle	2.6	2.0
Fourth	2.1	1.5
Highest	1.7	1.4
Total	2.7	1.9

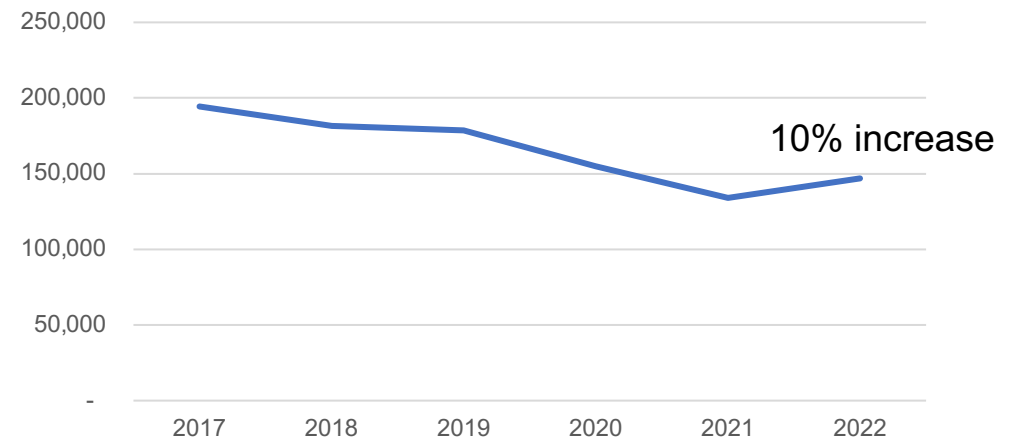
Source: PSA, NDHS



Number of Registered Live Births by Mothers under 15 years of age, 2017-2022

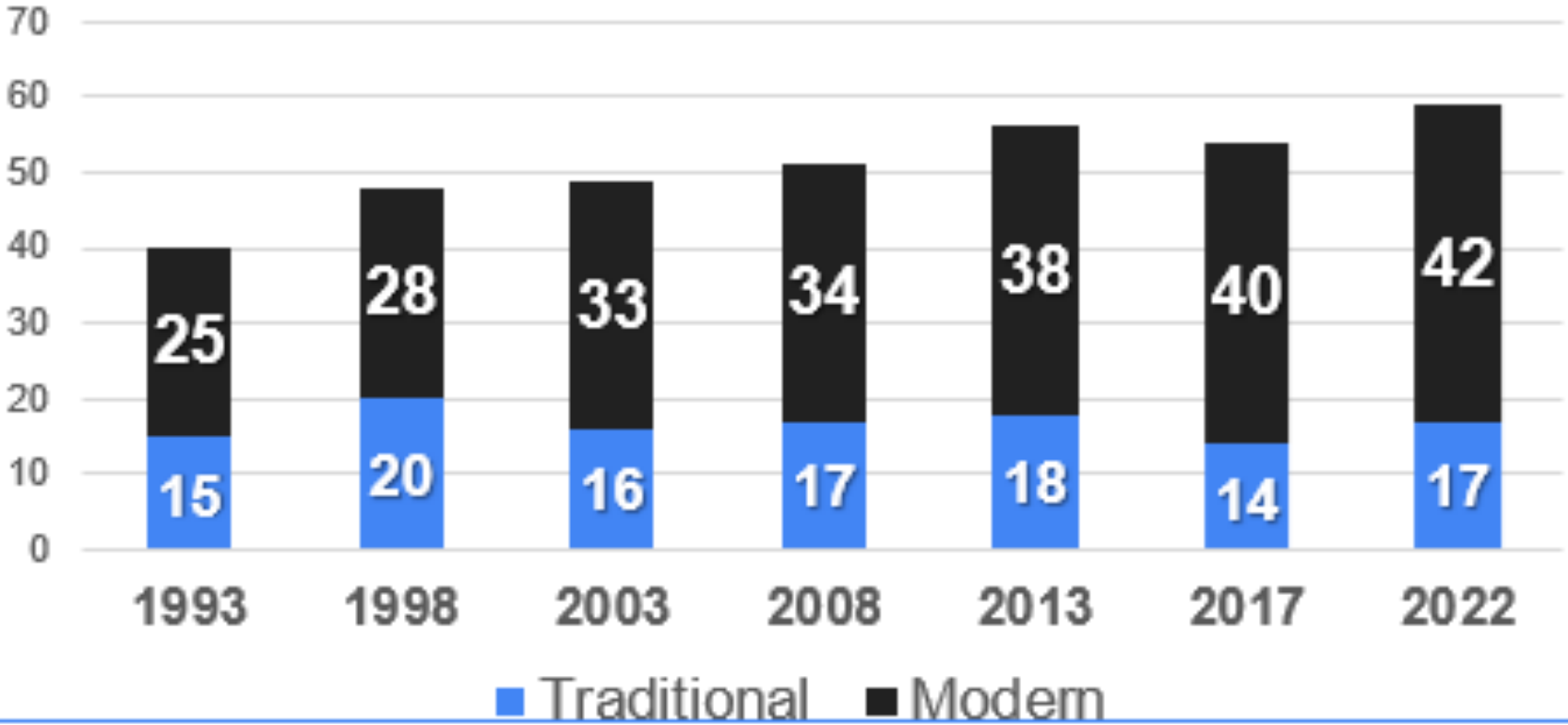


Number of Registered Live Births by Mothers aged 15-19 years, 2017-2022



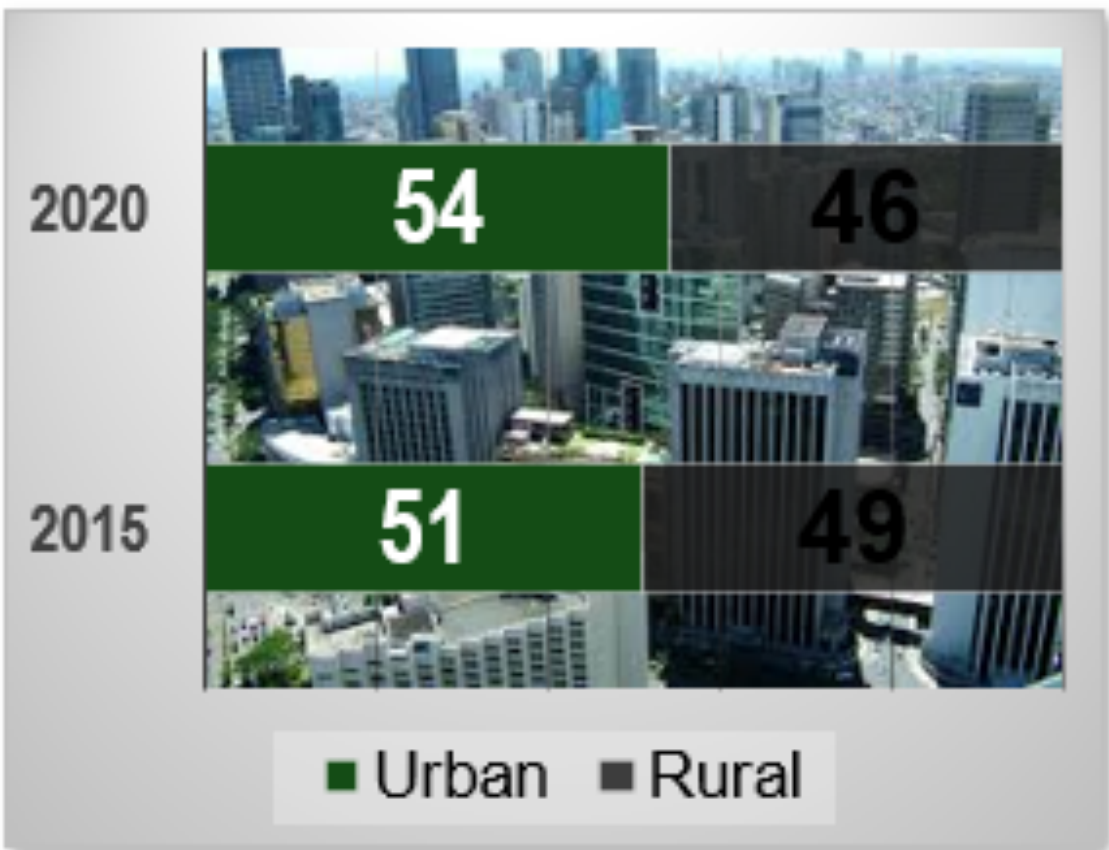
Source: CRVS, PSA

The percentage of married women using modern contraceptives only slightly increased.



Percentage of married women aged 15-49 who used traditional and modern contraceptives: 1993-2022

Source: PSA, various NDHS



More than half of the population (**59M**) lived in urban areas in 2020.

7,957 classified as urban barangays

2.8% annual population growth rate in urban areas

Source: PSA, 2015 POPCEN and 2020 CPH

POPULATION ISSUES AND TRENDS

Persistent Population Challenges



Uneven distribution of population across regions



Higher unplanned fertility among women and girls among those with less education, lower income, and in rural areas



Low access to family planning information and services



Students' performance in PISA 2018 below other countries indicating lower quality of education



A third of the under-five population of the Philippines are stunted, a trend that has persisted for years



Under 5, infant, neonatal mortality rates remain at the same level in years

POPULATION ISSUES AND TRENDS

Persistent Population Challenges



Decreasing maternal mortality ratio from 144 maternal deaths per 100,000 livebirths in 2010 to 121 in 2017, but still higher than other ASEAN countries



Higher labor force participation of males from 2020 to 2022 compared to the female, 74.8% for males and 51.7% for females in 2022



Declining adolescent pregnancy among 15-19 years old but increasing among 10-14 years old



Increasing urbanization rate due to internal migration



Rise of transnational families with feminization of international labor migration leaving children without their mothers



Potential Impact of Attaining Demographic Dividend in Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

- One percentage point increase of the working age population results in an estimated 1.79 percentage points increase in economic growth rate (Balisacan and Mapa, 2004)
- Support ratio will be greater than 0.50 starting 2025 when there is full employment, in addition to the lowering of fertility rate and increasing the years of schooling (Mapa, 2015)
- Poverty incidence is projected to decline from 19% (2017) to 9% in (2032), while the number of poor population is projected to decline from 20 million to 12 million (Abrigo and Herrin, 2018)



THE PHILIPPINE POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF ACTION 2023-2028

Our plan is to **optimize demographic opportunities** and address persistent population issues and challenges to reap demographic dividend and accelerate sustainable and inclusive development at all levels.

STRATEGIES

OPTIMIZE DEMOGRAPHIC OPPORTUNITIES AND ADDRESS PERSISTENT POPULATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES TO REAP SOCIOECONOMIC DIVIDEND AND IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE

1 PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD AND FAMILY PLANNING (RFPF)

2 ADVANCE ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT (AHD)

3 SUPPORT LABOR FORCE EMPOWERMENT AND ACTIVE AND HEALTHY AGEING

4 ACCELERATE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AMONG MARGINALIZED SECTORS OF THE POPULATION

5 INTEGRATE POPULATION AGENDA IN SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT

6 STRENGTHEN PEOPLE-CENTERED REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

7 FOSTER INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION ON

8 INTENSIFY POPDEV RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

REFERENCES

- **Abrigo M., Orbeta A. & Herrin A. (2017).** Reaping the Economic Gains from the Implementation of the RPRH Law: Some Operational Considerations. Commission on Population and Development, Mandaluyong City.
- **Balisacan, A. and Mapa D. (2004).** Quantifying the Impact of Population on Economic Growth and Poverty: The Philippines in an East Asian Context. *The Ties that Bind: Population and Development in the Philippines* Second Edition. Asian Institute of Management (AIM) Policy Center.
- **Mapa, D. (2015).** *Demographic Sweet Spot and Dividend in the Philippines: The Window of Opportunity is Closing Fast*, Quezon City. A study commissioned by the United Nations Population Fund in collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority.

Thank you very much!



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