



Efforts of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in Compiling Statistics on Population Ageing

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I. Background

What the 2010 Census of Population and Housing Survey (CPH) tell us

- **The Final population in the Philippines was 92.3 million which was made official through Presidential Proclamation No. 362 on March 30, 2012;**
- **The annual population growth rate between 2000 and 2010 is 1.9 percent**

Question: Are we, as a nation, getting younger? Or older?

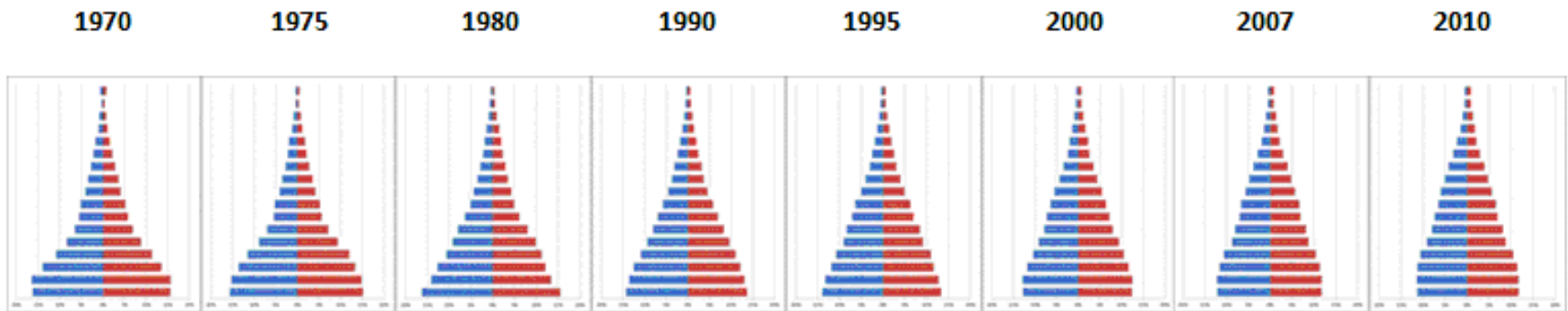


**Table 1: Philippine Population:
Census Years 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2007 and 2010**

Census Year	Population	Average Annual Growth Rate*
1960	27,087,685	2.89
1970	36,684,486	3.08
1980	48,098,460	2.71
1990 a/	60,703,206	2.35
1995 b/	68,616,536	2.32
2000 c/	76,506,928	2.34 (1990 – 2000 growth rate)
2007 d/	88,548,366	2.04
2010 e/	92,337,852	1.90 (2000 - 2010 growth rate)
		2.48
1960 - 2010		



**Figure 1. Population Pyramids: Philippines
Census Years 1970, 1975, 1980, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2007 and 2010**



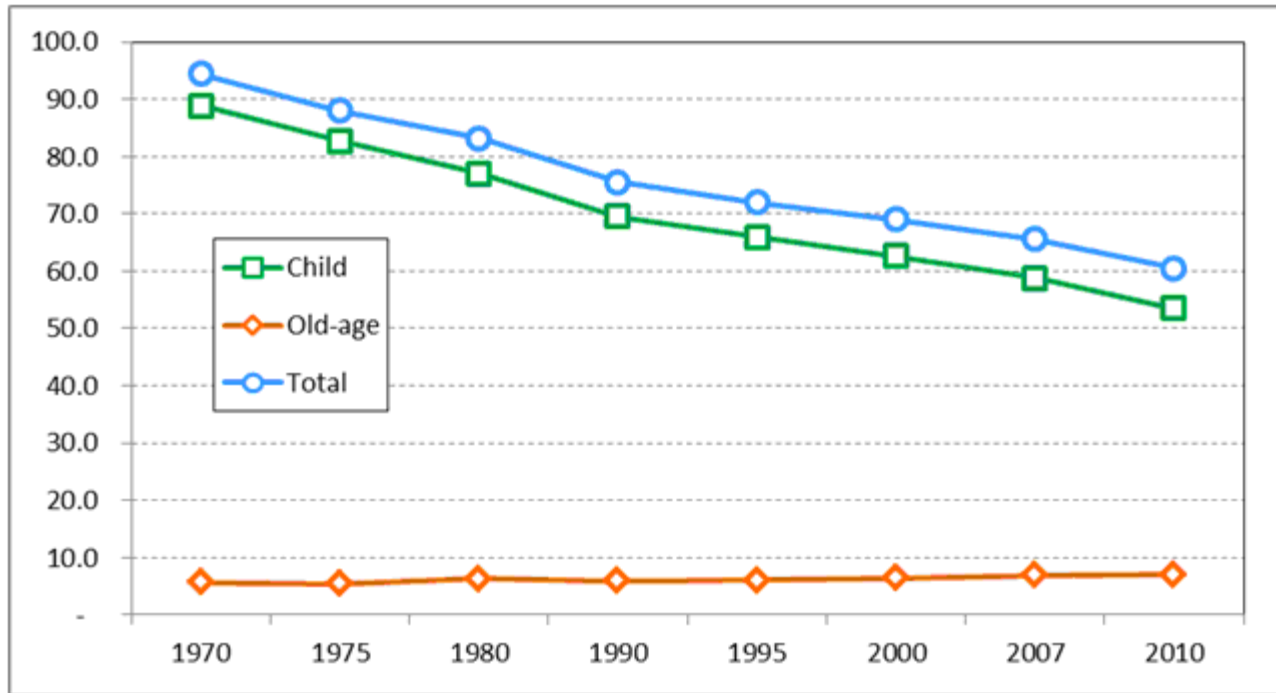
- From 1970 to 2010, the proportion of population in the older age group had increased at a faster pace than the proportion in the younger age group! But the **younger age group continues to have the significantly larger share in the population.**



- The **proportion of population in the older age group (65 and over) had increased from 2.9 percent in 1970 to 4.3 percent in 2010.** However, the number of persons 65 years and older had increased at a faster rate of 3.4 percent per year.
- In general, the Philippine population is characterized by a growing proportion in the working ages and **a slightly increasing elderly population.**



Figure 2. Dependency Ratio by Type in Percent
Census Years 1970, 1975, 1980, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2007 and 2010



- Old-age dependency ratio has increased from 5.6 percent in 1970 to 7.0 percent in 2010, indicating that the **number of working persons needed to support a retired person hardly changed from 6 in 1970 to 7 in 2010.**
- Like many populations throughout the world, the **Philippine population is ageing**, but unlike these populations, the Philippines has an age structure in 2010 that is not a substantially different from those of past decades.



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information on Its Population

1. Generation of poverty estimates by basic sectors

(Republic Act 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act included the Philippine senior citizens (60 and over) as one of the basic sectors in Philippine society.)

- In 2010, we had approximately 6.4 million senior citizens.
- Among our senior citizens, there are **relatively more women** (3.4 million or 54%) **than men** 2.9 million or 46%) Not surprising as the worldwide trend is that women outlive men.
- in fact, a person 61 years old in 2010 is expected to live 23 more years if a woman; but only 21 years if a man.



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information on Its Population

1. Generation of poverty estimates by basic sectors

In the official poverty statistics for the basic sectors compiled by (then NSCB, now) PSA, senior citizens consistently posted the 8th highest (or lowest) poverty incidence among the eight (8) basic sectors in the Philippines with 16.1 % in 2009 and 16.2 % in 2012.

Table 2. Poverty Incidence for Basic Sectors:
2006, 2009 and 2012
(as of 4 July 2014)

Sector	2006 ^{a/}	2009 ^{a/}	2012	Increase/ Decrease	
	Poverty Incidence	Poverty Incidence	Poverty Incidence	2006-2009	2009-2012
Philippines ^{b/}	26.6	26.3	25.2	(0.3)	(1.1)
Fishermen	41.2	41.3	39.2	(0.1)	(2.1)
Farmers	38.5	38.0	38.3	(0.5)	0.3
Children	35.2	35.3	35.2	0.1	(0.1)
Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers ^{c/}	30.6	29.9	29.0	(0.7)	(0.9)
Women	25.9	25.7	25.6	(0.2)	(0.1)
Youth	21.1	21.6	22.3	0.5	0.7
Migrant and Formal Sector	16.0	16.8	16.6	0.8	(0.2)
Senior Citizens	16.9	16.1	16.2	(0.8)	0.1
Individuals residing in urban areas	12.6	12.6	13.0	0	0.4



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information re Elderly Population

1. Generation of poverty estimates by basic sectors

- **Senior citizens are relatively "better off" than the general population** which posted a poverty incidence of 26.3% in 2009 and 25.2% in 2012.
- In terms of the number of poor senior citizens, there were approximately .099 million and 1.047 million poor citizens in 2009 and 2012, respectively, compared to the approximately total poor population of 23 million in 2009 and 23.7 million in 2012. Thus, our **poor senior citizens comprised 4.26% and 4.41% of the poor population in 2009 and 2012** respectively.



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information on Its Population

2. Provision of pensions for our senior citizens (administrative based information)

- The number of GSIS* **pensioners** who are senior citizens **increased** by 4.9% between 2008 and 2009; 5.6% between 2009 and 2010. As of December 2010, the total number of GSIS pensioners who are senior citizens is 199,579.
- Between 2008 and 2010, **women account for more than half of the GSIS pensioners who are senior citizens-** 56.1% in 2008, 57.5% in 2009, and 58.4% in 2010.

In terms of other support: 20% legislated discounts on many food and expenditure items and on prescribed medicines (exemption from VAT of 12%).

* Government Service Insurance System



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information on Its Population

3. Leading causes of deaths of senior citizens:

- cerebrovascular disease, acute myocardial infarction and chronic lower respiratory diseases

4. Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA)

- Based on the PNHA compiled by the PSA, the **average per capita health expenditure was PhP4,847 (\$107.71) in 2012. The senior citizens most certainly spend more than the average.**
- Starting 2014, **provision of health insurance coverage** to Senior citizens by the country's national health insurance program (PhilHealth Insurance Corporation) is **now mandatory** pursuant to RA 10645, effective November 2014.
- The **share of private out of pocket health expenditure** in 2012 was **57.6%**, while the **share of the government** was only **29.6%**.



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information on Its Elderly Population

5. **Improvements in the CRVS and the importance of measuring MMR** -Starting 2012, the death registration form implemented by the PSA included questions for women deaths, to generate information on maternal mortality as follows:

- Was ____ pregnant when she died?
 - Did ____ die during childbirth?
 - Was her death due to complications of pregnancy?
-
- **Note: Starting 2012, mobile registration was also introduced by the PSA in coordination with Local Civil Registrars.**



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information on Its Elderly Population

6. Innovations in the 2015 Census of Population and Housing (field enumeration starts August 2015)

Objective: to measure level of completeness of death registration (very important in the estimation of mortality estimates and life expectancies)

- Inclusion of questions (Household Questionnaire) to **gather information on registration of deaths** in the last two years among HH members
 - Was there any former member of this HH who died in the past two years, from July 2013 to July 2015.
 - How many?
 - How old was _____ when he/she died? (Days, months, years)
 - Was _____ death registered with the Local Civil Registry Office?
 - Have you or any member of this HH ever obtained a copy of his/her death certificate?



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information on Its Population

7. Study on "Living Arrangements of the Elderly in the Philippines"

(Background: The Philippines like many developing countries, does not have a government-funded institutional support for its elderly population.)

Main findings (based on the 2000 Census of Population and Housing):

- i. The most common living arrangement in 2000 for the elderly in the ages 60-64 years was **a) For the men to live with their spouse and children as heads in nuclear family HHs, b) For the women, as spouse of the head of the same type of HH, that is a nuclear family HHs**
- ii. **At more advanced ages**, the most common living arrangement for the **elderly men**, was to **live in extended family HHs as heads, or parents of the head**. In contrast, **for elderly women in the ages 80 years and over**, the most common living arrangement was **to live as parents or relatives** of the heads of the extended family HHs.
- iii. The **elderly men and women who were living alone** accounted for a **small** proportion of Filipino elderly.
- iv. **Higher incidence of elderly persons living in nuclear family HHs in the rural areas.**
- v. Higher percentage of elderly heads of HH who had gainful occupation during the year prior to the census in rural areas
- vi. The rate of house ownership was lower among the elderly living alone to those living in other types of HHs.

II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information re Population

8. Generation of population projections

- Latest- 2010 Census-Based National projections, 2010-2045, utilizing the cohort-component method. The methodology approved by the PSA Board in March 2014, involves projecting separately the fertility rates by age of women, and the survival ratios by five-year age groups for males and females.

Highlights: A 142 Million Population by 2015

The “graying” of the country’s population is expected to continue over the projection period. In 2010, the population aged 60 years and over comprised 6.7 percent of the total population. This group is projected to account for about a tenth of the total population in 2025 and about one-sixth in 2045.



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information re Population

9. Active Life Expectancy among Filipino Older People

Background: in this study, health is defined in terms of its social dimension which considers a **person's ability to perform certain social functions and proficiency in social existence**. Particularly, the study adopted a functional health definition, measuring health in terms of two conceptual domains: personal care (ADL) and independent living (IADL). Inputs- 1996 Philippine Elderly Survey

ADL activities include self-care tasks such as walking around the house, eating, putting on clothes/dressing, and taking a bath/going to the bathroom.

IADL indicators include preparing one's own meal, shopping for groceries or personal items, managing own money, using transportation to get to places beyond walking distances.

ALE derived using Prevalence Life Table or Sullivan Method.



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information re Population

9. Active Life Expectancy among Filipino Older People

On ALE- proportion of remaining life lived without disability:

- Results indicate that **a considerable proportion of the older people's remaining life are lived in inactive state with significant gender disparity.** Females have an advantage in terms of the number of remaining years lived but they experienced greater disability compared to the males.

Table 3: Active Life Expectancy (ALE) by age and sex, 1996 PES

Age and Sex	Status/Life Expectancy (in years)			% of inactive life
	Total	Active	Inactive	
Male				
60	16.8	12.3	4.3	26.7
65	13.7	9.4	4.2	31.0
70	10.9	6.6	4.3	39.5
75	8.4	4.3	4.1	48.6
80	3.5	1.3	2.2	62.1
Female				
60	19.0	12.6	6.4	33.7
65	15.4	9.6	5.8	37.8
70	12.0	6.4	5.6	46.8
75	9.0	4.4	4.7	52.0
80	3.6	1.5	2.1	57.7



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information re Population

9. Active Life Expectancy among Filipino Older People

Findings:

- **The level and rate of ageing in the Philippines is LOW and SLOW in comparison with that of other countries w/c experienced more dramatic demographic transitions. By 2020, however, the number will reach a 2-digit mark.**
- **The aging of the Philippine population can be traced to declines in fertility, infant and child mortality and the general improvement in the overall level of health which has led to further extensions in life in advanced ages.**
- **In terms of work status, results show that those currently working are less likely to report experiencing functional difficulty than the unemployed. Males show wider health discrepancy in disability by work status compared with females.**
- **Differentials in health by marital status and living arrangement manifest distinct gender differentials.**



II. Efforts of the PSS in Compiling Information re Population

9. Active Life Expectancy among Filipino Older People

Conclusions:

- The study findings demonstrate that **while female older people live longer lives, they are more likely to spend longer years and a higher proportion of their remaining life in disability.**
- Study results also indicate the **increasing level of disability with advancing age**, again with the females generally, but at a disadvantage.
- This implies that as we anticipate future expansions in the size of the older population and as older people continue to experience increasing longevity, we can **expect a corresponding rise in the projected number with disability, more for females than males.**



III. WAY FORWARD/ENABLING MECHANISMS

- 1. Statistical Policies approved by the PSA Board designed to implement new frameworks and activities, enhance existing methodologies and improve the quality and accessibility of statistics, e.g.
 - “Endorsing the Declaration of a Roadmap for Data Revolution towards:
 - Greater and more efficient production and use of both official and non-official data, through innovative institutional arrangements and partnerships, new technologies and processes;
 - Increased cooperation and coordination between local, regional and international statistical systems towards data comparability across time and location;
 - Political leadership that recognizes the fundamental importance of data, the necessity of adequate and sustainable funding to national statistical systems; and
 - Strengthened commitment of nations to developing capacity to ensure a future of robust, independent and effective NSSs across the globe.
- 2. Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2011-2017
 - (country’s NSDS), now being updated to PSDP Transitional Update 2016-2017
- 3. IACs/TCs –as forum for discussion of improvement of methodologies, concepts, definitions, etc.
- e.g. Establishing the IAC on Civil Registration Statistics



III. WAY FORWARD/ENABLING MECHANISMS

- 4. Continuing Engagement with the Private Sector/Civil Society Orgs./Stakeholders
- 5. Statistical Advocacy/User-Producer Consultations/Dialogues
 - National Convention on Statistics/National Statistics Month/Statistics Congress, etc.
- 6. Innovations/Changes in Business Infrastructure
- 7. Statistical capacity building
- 8. Many others



References:

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Thank you.

