Resources for the Awareness of Population Impacts on Development

PopCom

RAPID
THE PHILIPPINES

WORKING TOWARDS HEALTHY, HAPPY, AND EMPOWERED FILIPINO FAMILIES
OVERVIEW

- The Philippines’ Development Goals
- Population and Development – how are they related?
- Two Population Pathways – High vs. Low Fertility
- RAPID MODEL - Population Impact on Development Sectors
  - Economics
  - Education
  - Health
  - Agriculture
- Our Choice for the Future
THE PHILIPPINES’ VISION

Updated Plan Strategic Framework
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- A vision agreed upon by member states of the UN to put people and planet on a sustainable path by 2030
- “The Philippines pledges to make the 2030 Agenda a reality and to leave no one behind. It is our sacred responsibility to our children and to future generations, and our solemn duty as members of the United Nations.” - Sec. Balisacan
- RAPID focuses on Education, Health, Economic Growth, and Food Security & Agriculture
IMPACT OF POPULATION ON DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Development requires resources, investment, and human capital
- Larger population ➔ More resources required
- Especially with a large proportion of babies, children and young dependents
- Decreasing fertility helps to encourage sustainable population growth
EXPLOSIVE POPULATION GROWTH IN THE PHILIPPINES – 1903 TO 2016

Population has more than doubled in the last 30 years

Source: PSA (Estimated based on 2010 Census-based national population projections)
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE - A REGIONAL COMPARISON

Source: 2014, Worldbank
POPULATION DENSITY-
A REGIONAL COMPARISON (2015)

Malaysia
92.93/sq. km

Thailand
131.36/sq. km

Indonesia
134.26/sq. km

The Philippines
339.34/sq.km

Source: United Nations Department of Economic & Social Affairs
HIGH FERTILITY ➔ HIGH RISK BIRTHS

- NEARLY HALF (48%) of all births in the Philippines are high risk
  - Too soon: Mother younger than age 18
  - Too late: Mother older than age 34
  - Too closely spaced: Less than 2 years after previous birth
  - Too many: More than three births per woman

- High risk births cause:
  - Infant and maternal mortality
  - Poor maternal health
  - Poor infant nutrition (wasting and stunting)
  - Poor educational attainment for children
  - Weakens health, well-being, and financial solvency of the family

- FAMILY PLANNING ➔ LOWER FERTILITY ➔ FEWER HIGH RISK BIRTHS

Source: NDHS 2013, Table 8.5
High Fertility ➔ High unintended fertility

- Total fertility rate > Preferred family size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Urban Women</th>
<th>Rural Women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred Family Size</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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</table>

- Many births are unintended and happen to women who did not want more children

- Family planning use lowers fertility and helps men and women achieve their preferred family size

Source: NDHS 2013, Table 6.7
PHILIPPINES’ 2016 POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

- High fertility also impacts the population age structure
- Broad base of dependent youth, large percentage of dependents

Source: PSA Population Projections
Even if fertility declines to 2.1 (replacement level) TOMORROW, the population will still continue to grow.

This is because when the largest age group (0-5 years of age) enters their reproductive years, the number of births will still be greater than the number of deaths simply because there are so many of them giving birth (even if this age group is just replacing themselves.)

So population will continue to grow for many years even if fertility DECLINES. However, the lower fertility declines, the slower and more sustainable the rate of population growth.
TWO POPULATION SCENARIOS

Scenario 1.
Total fertility rate remains constant at 3.0 from 2010 to 2030 (High)

Scenario 2.
Total fertility rate gradually declines to replacement level of 2.1 between 2010 and 2022 (LOW)
**SCENARIO 1 VS. SCENARIO 2**

**FERTILITY PATHWAYS**

- **Scenario 1 – High Fertility**
- **Scenario 2 – Low Fertility**
Scenario 1 vs. Scenario 2
Fertility Pathways (Presidential Term)

Scenario 1 – High Fertility
3.0

Scenario 2 – Low Fertility
2.1
SCENARIO 1 VS. SCENARIO 2
POPULATION GROWTH PATHWAYS

- Due to population momentum, population will continue to grow in both scenarios
- Slower pace of growth in the low fertility scenario
Population Growth Pathways (Presidential Term 2016-2022)

- Using high assumption more than 12 million will be added in 6 years
HIGH VS. LOW ASSUMPTION

2016 Population

2022 Population

High

Low
“Universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.”
ECONOMICS

“End poverty in all its forms everywhere… Promote economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work”
OBJECTIVES

- Create an environment for vigorous economic activity

- Ensure that enough gains from growth are set aside for larger social purposes or channeled into social investments that facilitate future growth
Dependency Ratio

- Child dependents per 100 working adults
- In 2016, the dependency ratio in the Philippines is 55/100
- Each 100 working adults supports 55 child dependents
GDP PER CAPITA

BY 2022
- **HIGH**
  - ₱166 thousand per capita
- **LOW**
  - ₱171 thousand per capita
- ₱5000 difference per person

Source: 2012 Philippine Statistical Yearbook
E D U C A T I O N

“Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities”
Simply maintaining the current quality of education will be more difficult under the high fertility scenario.

SDG goals & domestic goals
- Improving quality of education
- Mobilizing resources necessary to transition to K-12 education system
- Improving enrollment rates
- Decreasing class size
- Decreasing student: teacher ratio

Lower fertility scenario increases likelihood that education will improve and goals can be achieved.
ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

BY 2022
HIGH: 8.26 million
LOW: 7.97 million
Difference of over 285 thousand students
NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS REQUIRED

- Difference of over 843 new elementary schools

LOW Fertility – 2022
23,527

HIGH Fertility – 2022
24,370
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EXPENDITURE

Each year, elementary school expenditures are higher under the HIGH fertility scenario, which adds up over time.

HIGH vs. LOW fertility scenarios: CUMULATIVE difference of ₱327 MILLION will be spent between 2016-2022.
HEALTHCARE

“Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being”
IMPROVING HEALTH

- Simply maintaining the current quality of health care will be more difficult under the high fertility scenario.

- SDG goals & domestic goals
  - Decrease infant mortality
  - Decrease maternal mortality
  - Universal access to family planning
  - Increase health financing and strength of health workforce

- Lower fertility scenario increases likelihood that health indicators will *improve* and SDGs will be achieved.
Doctors Required

By 2022
High: 4,443 doctors needed
Low: 4,301 doctors needed
Difference of 142 doctors
**Nurses Required**

By 2022
- **High**: 5,662 nurses needed
- **Low**: 5,481 nurses needed

Difference of 181 nurses
NEW HOSPITALS REQUIRED

- Difference of 73 additional new hospitals needed

HIGH Fertility – 2022
2,272

LOW Fertility – 2022
2,199
ANNUAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES

Each year, health expenditures are higher under the HIGH fertility scenario, which adds up over time.

HIGH vs. LOW fertility scenarios:
CUMULATIVE difference of ₱55 BILLION will be spent between 2016-2022.
“Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”
**Arable Land per Person**

- Population growth will decrease the hectares of arable land available to each person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fertility Level</th>
<th>Hectares Available</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGH Fertility</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW Fertility</td>
<td>48.29</td>
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</tbody>
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![Image of arable land for high fertility](image1.png)

![Image of arable land for low fertility](image2.png)
Rice production is expected to increase at less than 2% per year.
Production increase is constrained by the fixed amount of available arable land.

**Crop Production**

![Crop Production Graph]

- **X-axis**: Year (2016 to 2022)
- **Y-axis**: Crop Production ($\times 10^6$ tons)
RICE CONSUMPTION

- In contrast, rice consumption must increase steadily to keep up with population growth.
- However, increased consumption will be less dramatic under the low fertility scenario- a difference of 418 thousand tons in the year 2022.
CONCLUSIONS

- Simply maintaining the status quo in the economic, education, health and agricultural sectors will be much more difficult and costly if fertility does not decrease.

- **Improving** development indicators will be increasingly challenging in the context of high population growth.

- Lower fertility rates will ensure sustainable population growth, which is crucial for achieving SDGs and continued development.
Different Ways Family Planning Can Affect Fertility Decline

- **Decrease unmet need**
  (percentage of women who do not wish to become pregnant but are not using family planning)
  - Current level 17.5%
  - Satisfying unmet need for limiting would decrease unmet need by 10.8% and achieve low fertility scenario

- **Shift toward modern family planning methods**
  - 59% of family planning demand is currently satisfied by modern methods
  - Shift in method mix toward more modern method use (without change in CPR) could lower fertility by 0.25

Source: NDHS 2013, Table 7.11,
A CHOICE FOR THE FUTURE

Call to action

- **Investing in family planning is investing in the future for the Philippines**
- Decrease unmet need for family planning
- Improve method mix so users of family planning may benefit from modern methods
- What are the specific national “asks” regarding FP?