## PRESS RELEASE

# Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics Component 5: Human Settlements and Environmental Health

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The Component 5 of the Compendium of the Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES) – Human Settlements and Environmental Health compiles statistics on the environment where people live and work, especially those that detail their living conditions and environmental health. This component has two subcomponents: human settlements and environmental health.

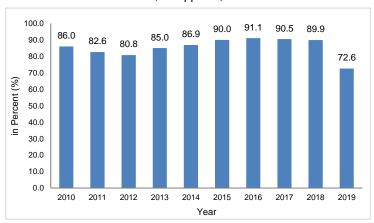
### **Subcomponent 5.1: Human settlements**

The subcomponent on human settlements covers statistics describing the basic services and infrastructure put up where humans live and work. It deals with the totality of human community where people reside, may it be large cities, towns, or villages.

From 2010 to 2019, an annual average of 85.5 percent of the total households in the Philippines had access to improved safe water supply as recorded by the Department of Health (DOH). (Table 5.1)

In 2019, DOH reported that out of the 24.58 million households recorded, 11.25 million households had complete sanitation facility (45.8%), 11.23 million households had

Figure 1. Proportion of Households with Access to Improved Safe Water Supply to Total Number of Households, Philippines, 2010 to 2019



Source of data: Department of Health

satisfactory solid management (45.7%), while 7.99 million households (32.5%) were using safely managed sanitation facility. (Table 5.2)

The Land Transportation Office registered an annual average of 6.86 million private and for-hire vehicles that used gas fuel from 2010 to 2019. In addition, an average of 2.00 million private and for-hire vehicles that used diesel fuel were registered from 2010 to 2019. (Table 5.3)



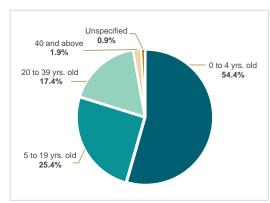
#### **Sub-component 5.2: Environmental Health**

The subcomponent on environmental health focuses on how the environmental factors and processes affect and alter the health of an individual. The statistics compiled under this subcomponent were morbidity (incidence and prevalence) and mortality of certain types of diseases. Six water-borne diseases, three vector-borne diseases, and two airborne diseases were compiled for environmental health. The number of cases reported is per 100,000 population<sup>1</sup> based on the report of the Department of Health.

The annual average number of reported cases of water-borne diseases reached 50,058 from 2010 to 2019. This includes typhoid and paratyphoid fever, acute bloody diarrhea, confirmed cholera, viral hepatitis, rotavirus, and leptospirosis. Among these diseases, acute bloody diarrhea contributed 71,774 cases or 85.0 percent in 2019. (Tables 5.4.1 to 5.4.6)

Dengue and Malaria are vector-borne diseases with 208.17 thousand and 2,308 annual average number of cases recorded

Figure 2. Percent Distribution by Age of the Average Number of Cases of Measles, Philippines, 2010 to 2019



Source of data: Department of Health

from 2010 to 2019, respectively. In 2019, 22.5 percent of reported dengue cases were children between 5 to 9 years old. In addition, Chikungunya disease<sup>2</sup> had 1,138 reported cases in 2019. (Tables 5.5.1 to 5.5.3)

Measles is an airborne disease and young children, at most five years old, are at risk of it.<sup>3</sup> In the Philippines, an annual average of 54.4 percent of those infected with measles from 2010 to 2019 were children between 0 to 4 years old. Measles cases in this group shared 59.3 percent or 29,507 cases of the total measles cases registered in 2019. Meanwhile, 185.95 thousand cases of acute lower respiratory tract infection and pneumonia were registered in 2019. (Tables 5.6.1 to 5.6.2)

### **DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.**

Undersecretary National Statistician and Civil Registrar General



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Except for dengue and acute lower respiratory tract infection and pneumonia.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The surveillance of the Department of Health of the Chikungunya disease started in 2016.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/measles