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Introduction :: Philippines

Background (../docs/notesanddefs.html#325): This entry usually highlights major historic events and current issues and may include a statement about one or two key future trends.


 (../fields/325.html#RP)

The Philippine Islands became a Spanish colony during the 16th century; they were ceded to the US in 1898 following the Spanish-American War. In 1935 the Philippines became a self-governing commonwealth. Manuel QUEZON was elected president and was tasked with preparing the country for independence after a 10-year transition. In 1942 the islands fell under Japanese occupation during World War II, and US forces and Filipinos fought together during 1944-45 to regain control. On 4 July 1946 the Republic of the Philippines attained its independence. A 20-year rule by Ferdinand MARCOS ended in 1986, when a "people power" movement in Manila ("EDSA 1") forced him into exile and installed Corazon AQUINO as president. Her presidency was hampered by several coup attempts that prevented a return to full political stability and economic development. Fidel RAMOS was elected president in 1992. His administration was marked by increased stability and by progress on economic reforms. In 1992, the US closed its last military bases on the islands. Joseph ESTRADA was elected president in 1998. He was succeeded by his vice-president, Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, in January 2001 after ESTRADA's stormy impeachment trial on corruption charges broke down and another "people power" movement ("EDSA 2") demanded his resignation. MACAPAGAL-ARROYO was elected to a six-year term as president in May 2004. Her presidency was marred by several corruption allegations but the Philippine economy was one of the few to avoid contraction following the 2008 global financial crisis, expanding each year of her administration. Benigno AQUINO III was elected to a six-year term as president in May 2010 and was succeeded by Rodrigo DUTERTE in May 2016.

The Philippine Government faces threats from several groups, some of which are on the US Government's Foreign Terrorist Organization list. Manila has waged a decades-long struggle against ethnic Moro insurgencies in the southern Philippines, which led to a peace accord with the Moro National Liberation Front and a separate agreement with a break away faction, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. The decades-long Maoist-inspired New People's Army insurgency also operates through much of the country. In 2017, Philippine armed forces battled an ISIS-Philippines siege in Marawi City, driving DUTERTE to declare martial law in the region. The Philippines faces increased tension with China over disputed territorial and maritime claims in the South China Sea.

Geography :: Philippines

Location (../docs/notesanddefs.html#276): This entry identifies the country's regional location, neighboring countries, and adjacent bodies of water.

 (../fields/276.html#RP)

Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, east of Vietnam

Geographic coordinates (../docs/notesanddefs.html#277): This entry includes rounded latitude and longitude figures for the centroid or center point of a country expressed in degrees and minutes; it is based on the locations provided in the Geographic Names Server (GNS), maintained by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency on behalf of the US Board on Geographic Names.

 (../fields/277.html#RP)


13 00 N, 122 00 E

Map references (../docs/notesanddefs.html#278): This entry includes the name of the Factbook reference map on which a country may be found. Note that boundary representations on these maps are not necessarily authoritative. The entry on Geographic coordinates may be helpful in finding some smaller countries.

 (../fields/278.html#RP)

Southeast Asia

Area (../docs/notesanddefs.html#279): This entry includes three subfields. Total area is the sum of all land and water areas delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines. Land area is the aggregate of all surfaces delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines, excluding inland water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, rivers). Water area is the sum of the surfaces of all inland water bodies, such as lakes, reservoirs, or rivers, as delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines.

 (../fields/279.html#RP)


total: 300,000 sq km

land: 298,170 sq km

water: 1,830 sq km

country comparison to the world: 74 (../fields/279rank.html#RP)

Area - comparative (../docs/notesanddefs.html#280): This entry provides an area comparison based on total area equivalents. Most entities are compared with the entire US or one of the 50 states based on area measurements (1990 revised) provided by the US Bureau of the Census. The smaller entities are compared with Washington, DC (178 sq km, 69 sq mi) or The Mall in Washington, DC (0.59 sq km, 0.23 sq mi, 146 acres).

 (../fields/280.html#RP)

slightly less than twice the size of Georgia; slightly larger than Arizona

Area comparison map:



Land boundaries (../docs/notesanddefs.html#281): This entry contains the total length of all land boundaries and the individual lengths for each of the contiguous border countries. When available, official lengths published by national statistical agencies are used. Because surveying methods may differ, country border lengths reported by contiguous countries may differ.

 (../fields/281.html#RP)

0 km

Coastline (../docs/notesanddefs.html#282): This entry gives the total length of the boundary between the land area (including islands) and the sea.

 (../fields/282.html#RP)

36,289 km

Maritime claims (../docs/notesanddefs.html#283): This entry includes the following claims, the definitions of which are excerpted from the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which alone contains the full and definitive descriptions: territorial sea - the sovereignty of a coastal state extends beyond its land territory and internal waters to an adjacent belt of sea, described as the territorial sea in the UNCLOS (Part II); this sovereignty extends to the air space over the territorial sea as well as its . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#283)



(../fields/283.html#RP)

territorial sea: irregular polygon extending up to 100 nm from coastline as defined by 1898 treaty; since late 1970s has also claimed polygonal-shaped area in South China Sea as wide as 285 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: to the depth of exploitation

Climate (../docs/notesanddefs.html#284): This entry includes a brief description of typical weather regimes throughout the year.

(../fields/284.html#RP)

tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April); southwest monsoon (May to October)

Terrain (../docs/notesanddefs.html#285): This entry contains a brief description of the topography.

(../fields/285.html#RP)

mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands

Elevation (../docs/notesanddefs.html#286): This entry includes both the mean elevation and the elevation extremes.

(../fields/286.html#RP)

mean elevation: 442 m

elevation extremes: 0 m lowest point: Philippine Sea

2954 highest point: Mount Apo

Natural resources (../docs/notesanddefs.html#287): This entry lists a country's mineral, petroleum, hydropower, and other resources of commercial importance, such as rare earth elements (REEs). In general, products appear only if they make a significant contribution to the economy, or are likely to do so in the future.

(../fields/287.html#RP)

timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper

Land use (../docs/notesanddefs.html#288): This entry contains the percentage shares of total land area for three different types of land use: agricultural land, forest, and other; agricultural land is further divided into arable land - land cultivated for crops like wheat, maize, and rice that are replanted after each harvest, permanent crops - land cultivated for crops like citrus, coffee, and rubber that are not replanted after each harvest, and includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, and permane . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#288)

(../fields/288.html#RP)

agricultural land: 41% (2011 est.)

arable land: 18.2% (2011 est.) / permanent crops: 17.8% (2011 est.) / permanent pasture: 5% (2011 est.)

forest: 25.9% (2011 est.)

other: 33.1% (2011 est.)

Irrigated land (../docs/notesanddefs.html#289): This entry gives the number of square kilometers of land area that is artificially supplied with water.

(../fields/289.html#RP)

16,270 sq km (2012)

Population distribution (../docs/notesanddefs.html#348): This entry provides a summary description of the population dispersion within a country. While it may suggest population density, it does not provide density figures.

(../fields/348.html#RP)

population concentrated where good farmlands lie; highest concentrations are northwest and south-central Luzon, the southeastern extension of Luzon, and the islands of the Visayan Sea, particularly Cebu and Negros; Manila is home to one-eighth of the entire national population

Natural hazards (../docs/notesanddefs.html#292): This entry lists potential natural disasters. For countries where volcanic activity is common, a volcanism subfield highlights historically active volcanoes.

(../fields/292.html#RP)

astride typhoon belt, usually affected by 15 and struck by five to six cyclonic storms each year; landslides; active volcanoes; destructive earthquakes; tsunamis

volcanism: significant volcanic activity; Taal (311 m), which has shown recent unrest and may erupt in the near future, has been deemed a Decade Volcano by the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, worthy of study due to its explosive history and close proximity to human populations; Mayon (2,462 m), the country's most active volcano, erupted in 2009 forcing over 33,000 to be evacuated; other historically active volcanoes include Biliran, Babuyan Claro, Bulusan, Camiguin, Camiguin de Babuyanes, Didicas, Iraya, Jolo, Kanlaon, Makaturing, Musuan, Parker, Pinatubo, and Ragang; see note 2 under "Geography - note"

Environment - current issues (../docs/notesanddefs.html#293): This entry lists the most pressing and important environmental problems. The following terms and abbreviations are used throughout the entry: Acidification - the lowering of soil and water pH due to acid precipitation and deposition usually through precipitation; this process disrupts ecosystem nutrient flows and may kill freshwater fish and plants dependent on more neutral or alkaline conditions (see acid rain). Acid rain - characterized as containing harmful levels of sulfur dioxi . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#293)

(../fields/293.html#RP)

uncontrolled deforestation especially in watershed areas; illegal mining and logging; soil erosion; air and water pollution in major urban centers; coral reef degradation; increasing pollution of coastal mangrove swamps that are important fish breeding grounds; coastal erosion; dynamite fishing; wildlife extinction

Environment - international agreements (../docs/notesanddefs.html#294): This entry separates country participation in international environmental agreements into two levels - party to and signed, but not ratified. Agreements are listed in alphabetical order by the abbreviated form of the full name.

(../fields/294.html#RP)

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Geography - note (../docs/notesanddefs.html#295): This entry includes miscellaneous geographic information of significance not included elsewhere.

(../fields/295.html#RP)

note 1: for decades, the Philippine archipelago was reported as having 7,107 islands; in 2016, the national mapping authority reported that hundreds of new islands had been discovered and increased the number of islands to 7,641 - though not all of the new islands have been verified; the country is favorably located in relation to many of Southeast Asia's main water bodies: the South China Sea, Philippine Sea, Sulu Sea, Celebes Sea, and Luzon Strait

note 2: Philippines is one of the countries along the Ring of Fire, a belt of active volcanoes and earthquake epicenters bordering the Pacific Ocean; up to 90% of the world's earthquakes and some 75% of the world's volcanoes occur within the Ring of Fire

note 3: the Philippines sits astride the Pacific typhoon belt and an average of 9 typhoons make landfall on the islands each year - with about 5 of these being destructive; the country is the most exposed in the world to tropical storms

People and Society :: Philippines

Population (../docs/notesanddefs.html#335): This entry gives an estimate from the US Bureau of the Census based on statistics from population censuses, vital statistics registration systems, or sample surveys pertaining to the recent past and on assumptions about future trends. The total population presents one overall measure of the potential impact of the country on the world and within its region. Note: Starting with the 1993 Factbook, demographic estimates for some countries (mostly African) have explicitly taken into account t . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#335)

(../fields/335.html#RP)

105,893,381 (July 2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 13 (../fields/335rank.html#RP)

Nationality (../docs/notesanddefs.html#336): This entry provides the identifying terms for citizens - noun and adjective.

(../fields/336.html#RP)

noun: Filipino(s)

adjective: Philippine

Ethnic groups (../docs/notesanddefs.html#400): This entry provides an ordered listing of ethnic groups starting with the largest and normally includes the percent of total population.

(../fields/400.html#RP)

Tagalog 28.1%, Bisaya/Binisaya 11.4%, Cebuano 9.9%, Ilocano 8.8%, Hiligaynon/Ilonggo 8.4%, Bikol/Bicol 6.8%, Waray 4%, other local ethnicity 26.1%, other foreign ethnicity .1% (2010 est.)

Languages (../docs/notesanddefs.html#402): This entry provides a listing of languages spoken in each country and specifies any that are official national or regional languages. When data is available, the languages spoken in each country are broken down according to the percent of the total population speaking each language as a first language. For those countries without available data, languages are listed in rank order based on prevalence, starting with the most-spoken language.

(../fields/402.html#RP)

unspecified Filipino (official; based on Tagalog) and English (official); eight major dialects - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinan

Religions (../docs/notesanddefs.html#401): This entry is an ordered listing of religions by adherents starting with the largest group and sometimes includes the percent of total population. The core characteristics and beliefs of the world's major religions are described below. Baha'i - Founded by Mirza Husayn-Ali (known as Baha'u'llah) in Iran in 1852, Baha'i faith emphasizes monotheism and believes in one eternal transcendent God. Its guiding focus is to encourage the unity of all peoples on the earth so that justice and peace m . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#401)

(../fields/401.html#RP)

Roman Catholic 80.6%, Protestant 8.2% (includes Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches 2.7%, National Council of Churches in the Philippines 1.2%, other Protestant 4.3%), Muslim 5.6%, tribal religions .2%, other 1.9%, none .1% (2010 est.)

Age structure (../docs/notesanddefs.html#341): This entry provides the distribution of the population according to age. Information is included by sex and age group as follows: 0-14 years (children), 15-24 years (early working age), 25-64 years (prime working age), 65-64 years (mature working age), 65 years and over (elderly). The age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues. Countries with young populations (high percentage under age 15) need to invest more in schools, while countries with older population . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#341)

(../fields/341.html#RP)

0-14 years: 33.07% (male 17,870,983 /female 17,151,096)

15-24 years: 19.17% (male 10,360,704 /female 9,934,798)

25-54 years: 37.11% (male 19,987,460 /female 19,312,673)

55-64 years: 6.04% (male 2,932,572 /female 3,462,832)

65 years and over: 4.61% (male 2,001,964 /female 2,878,299) (2018 est.)

population pyramid:



Dependency ratios (../docs/notesanddefs.html#342): Dependency ratios are a measure of the age structure of a population. They relate the number of individuals that are likely to be economically "dependent" on the support of others. Dependency ratios contrast the ratio of youths (ages 0-14) and the elderly (ages 65+) to the number of those in the working-age group (ages 15-64). Changes in the dependency ratio provide an indication of potential social support requirements resulting from changes in population age structures. As fertility lev . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#342)

(../fields/342.html#RP)

total dependency ratio: 58.2 (2015 est.)

youth dependency ratio: 51 (2015 est.)

elderly dependency ratio: 7.2 (2015 est.)

potential support ratio: 13.8 (2015 est.)

Median age (../docs/notesanddefs.html#343): This entry is the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older. It is a single index that summarizes the age distribution of a population. Currently, the median age ranges from a low of about 15 in Niger and Uganda to 40 or more in several European countries and Japan. See the entry for "Age structure" for the importance of a young versus an older age structure and, by implication, a low versus a high . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#343)

(../fields/343.html#RP)

total: 23.7 years

male: 23.3 years

female: 24.2 years (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 169 (../fields/343rank.html#RP)

Population growth rate (../docs/notesanddefs.html#344): The average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative. The growth rate is a factor in determining how great a burden would be imposed on a country by the changing needs of its people for infrastructure (e.g., schools, hospitals, housing, roads), resources (e.g., food, water, electricity), and jobs. Rapid population growth can be seen as . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#344)

(../fields/344.html#RP)

1.55% (2018 est.)

country comparison to the world: 70 (../fields/344rank.html#RP)

Birth rate (../docs/notesanddefs.html#345): This entry gives the average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 persons in the population at midyear; also known as crude birth rate. The birth rate is usually the dominant factor in determining the rate of population growth. It depends on both the level of fertility and the age structure of the population.

(../fields/345.html#RP)

23.4 births/1,000 population (2018 est.)
country comparison to the world: 58 (./fields/345rank.html#RP)
Death rate (./docs/notesanddefs.html#346): This entry gives the average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear; also known as crude death rate. The death rate, while only a rough indicator of the mortality situation in a country, accurately indicates the current mortality impact on population growth. This indicator is significantly affected by age distribution, and most countries will eventually show a rise in the overall death rate, in spite of continued decline in mortality at all ages, as declining . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#346)

(./fields/346.html#RP)
6.1 deaths/1,000 population (2018 est.)
country comparison to the world: 160 (./fields/346rank.html#RP)
Net migration rate (./docs/notesanddefs.html#347): This entry includes the figure for the difference between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (e.g., 3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration (e.g., -9.26 migrants/1,000 population). The net migration rate indicates the contribution of migration to the overall level of population chan . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#347)

(./fields/347.html#RP)
-2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 163 (./fields/347rank.html#RP)
Population distribution (./docs/notesanddefs.html#348): This entry provides a summary description of the population dispersion within a country. While it may suggest population density, it does not provide density figures.

(./fields/348.html#RP)
population concentrated where good farmlands lie; highest concentrations are northwest and south-central Luzon, the southeastern extension of Luzon, and the islands of the Visayan Sea, particularly Cebu and Negros; Manila is home to one-eighth of the entire national population
Urbanization (./docs/notesanddefs.html#349): This entry provides two measures of the degree of urbanization of a population. The first, urban population, describes the percentage of the total population living in urban areas, as defined by the country. The second, rate of urbanization, describes the projected average rate of change of the size of the urban population over the given period of time. Additionally, the World entry includes a list of the ten largest urban agglomerations. An urban agglomeration is defined as comprising th . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#349)

(./fields/349.html#RP)
urban population: 46.9% of total population (2018)
rate of urbanization: 1.99% annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)
Major urban areas - population (./docs/notesanddefs.html#350): This entry provides the population of the capital and up to six major cities defined as urban agglomerations with populations of at least 750,000 people. An urban agglomeration is defined as comprising the city or town proper and also the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside of, but adjacent to, the boundaries of the city. For smaller countries, lacking urban centers of 750,000 or more, only the population of the capital is presented.

(./fields/350.html#RP)
13.482 million MANILA (capital), 1.745 million Davao, 956,000 Cebu City, 894,000 Zamboanga, 837,000 Antipolo (2018)
Sex ratio (./docs/notesanddefs.html#351): This entry includes the number of males for each female in five age groups - at birth, under 15 years, 15-64 years, 65 years and over, and for the total population. Sex ratio at birth has recently emerged as an indicator of certain kinds of sex discrimination in some countries. For instance, high sex ratios at birth in some Asian countries are now attributed to sex-selective abortion and infanticide due to a strong preference for sons. This will affect future marriage patterns and fertilit . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#351)

(./fields/351.html#RP)
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female (2017 est.)
0-14 years: 1.04 male(s)/female (2017 est.)
15-24 years: 1.04 male(s)/female (2017 est.)
25-54 years: 1.03 male(s)/female (2017 est.)
55-64 years: 0.84 male(s)/female (2017 est.)
65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female (2017 est.)
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2017 est.)
Mother's mean age at first birth (./docs/notesanddefs.html#352): This entry provides the mean (average) age of mothers at the birth of their first child. It is a useful indicator for gauging the success of family planning programs aiming to reduce maternal mortality, increase contraceptive use - particularly among married and unmarried adolescents - delay age at first marriage, and improve the health of newborns.

(./fields/352.html#RP)
22.8 years (2017 est.)

note: median age at first birth among women 25-29

Maternal mortality rate (./docs/notesanddefs.html#353): The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes). The MMR includes deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year.

(./fields/353.html#RP)
114 deaths/100,000 live births (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 70 (./fields/353rank.html#RP)
Infant mortality rate (./docs/notesanddefs.html#354): This entry gives the number of deaths of infants under one year old in a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year. This rate is often used as an indicator of the level of health in a country.

(./fields/354.html#RP)
total: 20.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2018 est.)
male: 23.8 deaths/1,000 live births (2018 est.)
female: 17.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2018 est.)
country comparison to the world: 79 (./fields/354rank.html#RP)
Life expectancy at birth (./docs/notesanddefs.html#355): This entry contains the average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future. Life expectancy at birth is also a measure of overall quality of life in a country and summarizes the mortality at all ages. It can also be thought of as indicating the potential return on investment in human capital and is necessary for the calculation of various actuarial measures.

(./fields/355.html#RP)
total population: 69.6 years (2018 est.)
male: 66.1 years (2018 est.)
female: 73.3 years (2018 est.)
country comparison to the world: 162 (./fields/355rank.html#RP)
Total fertility rate (./docs/notesanddefs.html#356): This entry gives a figure for the average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a more direct measure of the level of fertility than the crude birth rate, since it refers to births per woman. This indicator shows the potential for population change in the country. A rate of two children per woman is considered the replaceme . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#356)

(./fields/356.html#RP)
2.99 children born/woman (2018 est.)
country comparison to the world: 52 (./fields/356rank.html#RP)
Contraceptive prevalence rate (./docs/notesanddefs.html#357): This field gives the percent of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in union and are using, or whose sexual partner is using, a method of contraception according to the date of the most recent available data. The contraceptive prevalence rate is an indicator of health services, development, and women's empowerment. It is also useful in understanding, past, present, and future fertility trends, especially in developing countries.

(./fields/357.html#RP)
55.1% (2013)
Health expenditures (./docs/notesanddefs.html#358): This entry provides the total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP. Health expenditures are broadly defined as activities performed either by institutions or individuals through the application of medical, paramedical, and/or nursing knowledge and technology, the primary purpose of which is to promote, restore, or maintain health.

(./fields/358.html#RP)
4.7% of GDP (2014)
country comparison to the world: 151 (./fields/358rank.html#RP)
Hospital bed density (./docs/notesanddefs.html#360): This entry provides the number of hospital beds per 1,000 people; it serves as a general measure of inpatient service availability. Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases, beds for both acute and chronic care are included. Because the level of inpatient services required for individual countries depends on several factors - such as demographic issues and the burden of disease - there is . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#360)

(./fields/360.html#RP)
1 beds/1,000 population (2011)
Drinking water source (./docs/notesanddefs.html#361): This entry provides information about access to improved or unimproved drinking water sources available to segments of the population of a country. Improved drinking water - use of any of the following sources: piped water into dwelling, yard, or plot; public tap or standpipe; tubewell or borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection. Unimproved drinking water - use of any of the following sources: unprotected dug well; unprotected spring; cart with small tank or . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#361)

(./fields/361.html#RP)
improved: urban: 93.7% of population
rural: 90.3% of population
total: 91.8% of population
unimproved: urban: 6.3% of population
rural: 9.7% of population
total: 8.2% of population (2015 est.)
Sanitation facility access (./docs/notesanddefs.html#398): This entry provides information about access to improved or unimproved sanitation facilities available to segments of the population of a country. Improved sanitation - use of any of the following facilities: flush or pour-flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; pit latrine with slab; or a composting toilet. Unimproved sanitation - use of any of the following facilities: flush or pour-flush not piped to a sewer system, septic tank . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#398)

(./fields/398.html#RP)
improved: urban: 77.9% of population (2015 est.)
rural: 70.8% of population (2015 est.)
total: 73.9% of population (2015 est.)
unimproved: urban: 22.1% of population (2015 est.)
rural: 29.2% of population (2015 est.)
total: 26.1% of population (2015 est.)
HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate (./docs/notesanddefs.html#363): This entry gives an estimate of the percentage of adults (aged 15-49) living with HIV/AIDS. The adult prevalence rate is calculated by dividing the estimated number of adults living with HIV/AIDS at yearend by the total adult population at yearend.

(./fields/363.html#RP)
0.1% (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 117 (./fields/363rank.html#RP)
HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS (./docs/notesanddefs.html#364): This entry gives an estimate of all people (adults and children) alive at yearend with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS.

(./fields/364.html#RP)
68,000 (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 51 (./fields/364rank.html#RP)
HIV/AIDS - deaths (./docs/notesanddefs.html#365): This entry gives an estimate of the number of adults and children who died of AIDS during a given calendar year.

(./fields/365.html#RP)
<1000 (2017 est.)
Major infectious diseases (./docs/notesanddefs.html#366): This entry lists major infectious diseases likely to be encountered in countries where the risk of such diseases is assessed to be very high as compared to the United States. These infectious diseases represent risks to US government personnel traveling to the specified country for a period of less than three years. The degree of risk is assessed by considering the foreign nature of these infectious diseases, their severity, and the probability of being affected by the diseases present. Th . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#366)

(./fields/366.html#RP)
degree of risk: high (2016)
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever (2016)
vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria (2016)
water contact diseases: leptospirosis (2016)
Obesity - adult prevalence rate (./docs/notesanddefs.html#367): This entry gives the percent of a country's population considered to be obese. Obesity is defined as an adult having a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater to or equal to 30.0. BMI is calculated by taking a person's weight in kg and dividing it by the person's squared height in meters.

(./fields/367.html#RP)

(../fields/367.html#RP)
6.4% (2016)
country comparison to the world: 168 (../fields/367rank.html#RP)
Children under the age of 5 years underweight (../docs/notesanddefs.html#368): This entry gives the percent of children under five considered to be underweight. Underweight means weight-for-age is approximately 2 kg below for standard at age one, 3 kg below standard for ages two and three, and 4 kg below standard for ages four and five. This statistic is an indicator of the nutritional status of a community. Children who suffer from growth retardation as a result of poor diets and/or recurrent infections tend to have a greater risk of suffering illness and death.

(../fields/368.html#RP)
21.5% (2015)
country comparison to the world: 24 (../fields/368rank.html#RP)
Education expenditures (../docs/notesanddefs.html#369): This entry provides the public expenditure on education as a percent of GDP.

(../fields/369.html#RP)
2.7% of GDP (2009)
country comparison to the world: 160 (../fields/369rank.html#RP)
Literacy (../docs/notesanddefs.html#370): This entry includes a definition of literacy and Census Bureau percentages for the total population, males, and females. There are no universal definitions and standards of literacy. Unless otherwise specified, all rates are based on the most common definition - the ability to read and write at a specified age. Detailing the standards that individual countries use to assess the ability to read and write is beyond the scope of the Factbook. Information on literacy, while not a perfect measu . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#370)

(../fields/370.html#RP)
definition: age 15 and over can read and write (2015 est.)
total population: 96.3% (2015 est.)
male: 95.8% (2015 est.)
female: 96.8% (2015 est.)
School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education) (../docs/notesanddefs.html#371): School life expectancy (SLE) is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrollment ratio at that age. Caution must be maintained when utilizing this indicator in international comparisons. For example, a year or grade completed in one country is not necessarily the same in terms of educational content or qualit . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#371)

(../fields/371.html#RP)
total: 13 years (2013)
male: 12 years (2013)
female: 13 years (2013)
Unemployment, youth ages 15-24 (../docs/notesanddefs.html#373): This entry gives the percent of the total labor force ages 15-24 unemployed during a specified year.

(../fields/373.html#RP)
total: 7.7% (2016 est.)
male: 6.8% (2016 est.)
female: 9.2% (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 140 (../fields/373rank.html#RP)

Government :: Philippines
Country name (../docs/notesanddefs.html#296): This entry includes all forms of the country's name approved by the US Board on Geographic Names (Italy is used as an example): conventional long form (Italian Republic), conventional short form (Italy), local long form (Repubblica Italiana), local short form (Italia), former (Kingdom of Italy), as well as the abbreviation. Also see the Terminology note.

(../fields/296.html#RP)
conventional long form: Republic of the Philippines
conventional short form: Philippines
local long form: Republika ng Pilipinas
local short form: Pilipinas
etymology: named in honor of King PHILLIP II of Spain by Spanish explorer Ruy LOPEZ de VILLALOBOS, who visited some of the islands in 1543
Government type (../docs/notesanddefs.html#299): This entry gives the basic form of government. Definitions of the major governmental terms are as follows. (Note that for some countries more than one definition applies.): Absolute monarchy - a form of government where the monarch rules unhindered, i.e., without any laws, constitution, or legally organized opposition. Anarchy - a condition of lawlessness or political disorder brought about by the absence of governmental authority. Authoritarian - a form of government in whic . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#299)

(../fields/299.html#RP)
presidential republic
Capital (../docs/notesanddefs.html#301): This entry gives the name of the seat of government, its geographic coordinates, the time difference relative to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and the time observed in Washington, DC, and, if applicable, information on daylight saving time (DST). Where appropriate, a special note has been added to highlight those countries that have multiple time zones.

(../fields/301.html#RP)
name: Manila
geographic coordinates: 14 36 N, 120 58 E
time difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)
Administrative divisions (../docs/notesanddefs.html#302): This entry generally gives the numbers, designatory terms, and first-order administrative divisions as approved by the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Changes that have been reported but not yet acted on by the BGN are noted. Geographic names conform to spellings approved by the BGN with the exception of the omission of diacritical marks and special characters.

(../fields/302.html#RP)
80 provinces and 39 chartered cities

provinces: Abra, Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Aklan, Albay, Antique, Apayao, Aurora, Basilan, Bataan, Batanes, Batangas, Biliran, Benguet, Bohol, Bukidnon, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Camiguin, Capiz, Catanduanes, Cavite, Cebu, Compostela, Cotabato, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Dinagat Islands, Eastern Samar, Guimaras, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Isabela, Kalinga, Laguna, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, La Union, Leyte, Maguindanao, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro Occidental, Mindoro Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Mountain, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Northern Samar, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Palawan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon, Quirino, Rizal, Romblon, Samar, Sarangani, Siquijor, Sorsogon, South Cotabato, Southern Leyte, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Tarlac, Tawi-Tawi, Zambales, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay;

chartered cities: Angeles, Antipolo, Bacolod, Baguio, Butuan, Cagayan de Oro, Calocan, Cebu, Cotabato, Dagupan, Davao, General Santos, Iligan, Iloilo, Lapu-Lapu, Las Pinas, Lucena, Makati, Malabon, Mandaluyong, Mandaue, Manila, Marikina, Muntinlupa, Naga, Navotas, Olongapo, Ormoc, Paranaque, Pasay, Pasig, Puerto Princesa, Quezon, San Juan, Santiago, Tacloban, Taguig, Valenzuela, Zamboanga

(2012)
Independence (../docs/notesanddefs.html#305): For most countries, this entry gives the date that sovereignty was achieved and from which nation, empire, or trusteeship. For the other countries, the date given may not represent "independence" in the strict sense, but rather some significant nationhood event such as the traditional founding date or the date of unification, federation, confederation, establishment, fundamental change in the form of government, or state succession. For a number of countries, the establishment of statehood . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#305)

(../fields/305.html#RP)
4 July 1946 (from the US)
National holiday (../docs/notesanddefs.html#306): This entry gives the primary national day of celebration - usually independence day.

(../fields/306.html#RP)
Independence Day, 12 June (1898); note - 12 June 1898 was date of declaration of independence from Spain; 4 July 1946 was date of independence from the US
Constitution (../docs/notesanddefs.html#307): This entry provides information on a country's constitution and includes two subfields. The history subfield includes the dates of previous constitutions and the main steps and dates in formulating and implementing the latest constitution. For countries with 1-3 previous constitutions, the years are listed; for those with 4-9 previous, the entry is listed as "several previous," and for those with 10 or more, the entry is "many previous." The amendments subfield summarizes the process of am . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#307)

(../fields/307.html#RP)
history: several previous; latest ratified 2 February 1987, effective 11 February 1987 (2017)
amendments: proposed by Congress if supported by three-fourths of the membership, by a constitutional convention called by Congress, or by public petition; passage by either of the three proposal methods requires a majority vote in a national referendum; note - the constitution has not been amended since its enactment in 1987 (2017)
Legal system (../docs/notesanddefs.html#308): This entry provides the description of a country's legal system. A statement on judicial review of legislative acts is also included for a number of countries. The legal systems of nearly all countries are generally modeled upon elements of five main types: civil law (including French law, the Napoleonic Code, Roman law, Roman-Dutch law, and Spanish law); common law (including United State law); customary law; mixed or pluralistic law; and religious law (including Islamic law). An addition . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#308)

(../fields/308.html#RP)
mixed legal system of civil, common, Islamic, and customary law
International law organization participation (../docs/notesanddefs.html#309): This entry includes information on a country's acceptance of jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and of the International Criminal Court (ICCT); 59 countries have accepted ICJ jurisdiction with reservations and 11 have accepted ICJ jurisdiction without reservations; 122 countries have accepted ICCT jurisdiction. Appendix B: International Organizations and Groups explains the differing mandates of the ICJ and ICCT.

(../fields/309.html#RP)
accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations; accepts ICCT jurisdiction
Citizenship (../docs/notesanddefs.html#310): This entry provides information related to the acquisition and exercise of citizenship; it includes four subfields: citizenship by birth describes the acquisition of citizenship based on place of birth, known as Jus soli, regardless of the citizenship of parents. citizenship by descent only describes the acquisition of citizenship based on the principle of Jus sanguinis, or by descent, where at least one parent is a citizen of the state and being born within the territorial limits of the . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#310)

(../fields/310.html#RP)
citizenship by birth: no
citizenship by descent only: at least one parent must be a citizen of the Philippines
dual citizenship recognized: no
residency requirement for naturalization: 10 years
Suffrage (../docs/notesanddefs.html#311): This entry gives the age at enfranchisement and whether the right to vote is universal or restricted.

(../fields/311.html#RP)
18 years of age; universal
Executive branch (../docs/notesanddefs.html#312): This entry includes five subentries: chief of state; head of government; cabinet; elections/appointments; election results. Chief of state includes the name, title, and beginning date in office of the titular leader of the country who represents the state at official and ceremonial functions but may not be involved with the day-to-day activities of the government. Head of government includes the name, title of the top executive designated to manage the executive branch of the government, a . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#312)

(../fields/312.html#RP)
chief of state: President Rodrigo DUTERTE (since 30 June 2016); Vice President Leni ROBREDO (since 30 June 2016); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Rodrigo DUTERTE (since 30 June 2016); Vice President Leni ROBREDO (since 30 June 2016)
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president with the consent of the Commission of Appointments, an independent body of 25 Congressional members including the Senate president (ex officio chairman), appointed by the president
elections/appointments: president and vice president directly elected on separate ballots by simple majority popular vote for a single 6-year term; election last held on 9 May 2016 (next to be held in May 2022)
election results: President DUTERTE elected president; percent of vote - Rodrigo DUTERTE (PDP-Laban) 39%, Manuel "Mar" ROXAS (LP) 23.5%, Grace POE (independent) 21.4%, Jejomar BINAY (UNA) 12.7%, Miriam Defensor SANTIAGO (PRP) 3.4%; Leni ROBREDO elected vice president; percent of vote Leni ROBREDO (LP) 35.1%, Bongbong MARCOS (independent) 34.5%, Alan CAYETANO 14.4%, Francis ESCUDERO (independent) 12%, Antonio TRILLANES (independent) 2.1%, Gregorio HONASAN (UNA) 1.9%
Legislative branch (../docs/notesanddefs.html#313): This entry has three subfields. The description subfield provides the legislative structure (unicameral - single house; bicameral - an upper and a lower house); formal name(s); number of member seats; types of constituencies or voting districts (single seat, multi-seat, nationwide); electoral voting system(s); and member term of office. The elections subfield includes the dates of the last election and next election. The election results subfield lists percent of vote by party/coalition an . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#313)

(../fields/313.html#RP)
description: bicameral Congress or Kongreso consists of:
Senate or Senado (24 seats; members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies by majority vote; members serve 6-year terms with one-half of the membership renewed every 3 years)
House of Representatives or Kapulungan Ng Mga Kinatawan (297 seats; 238 members directly elected in single-seat constituencies by simple majority vote and 59 representing minorities directly elected by party-list proportional representation vote; members serve 3-year terms)
elections:
Senate - elections last held on 9 May 2016 (next to be held in May 2019)
House of Representatives - elections last held on 9 May 2016 (next to be held in May 2019)
election results:
Senate - percent of vote by party - LP 31.3%, NPC 10.1%, UNA 7.6%, Akbayan 5.0%, other 30.9%, independent 15.1%; seats by party - LP 6, NPC 3, UNA 4, Akbayan 1, other 10; composition - men 18, women 6, percent of women 25%
House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - LP 41.7%, NPC 17.0%, UNA 6.6%, NUP 9.7%, NP 9.4%, independent 6.0%, others 10.1%; seats by party - LP 115, NPC 42, NUP 23, NP 24, UNA 11, other 19, independent 4, party-list 59; composition - men 210, women 87, percent of women 29%
Judicial branch (../docs/notesanddefs.html#314): This entry includes three subfields. The highest court(s) subfield includes the name(s) of a country's highest level court(s), the number and titles of the judges, and the types of cases heard by the court, which commonly are based on

civil, criminal, administrative, and constitutional law. A number of countries have separate constitutional courts. The judge selection and term of office subfield includes the organizations and associated officials responsible for nominating and appointing j . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#314)

(./fields/314.html#RP)

highest courts: Supreme Court (consists of a chief justice and 14 associate justices)

judge selection and term of office: justices are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Judicial and Bar Council, a constitutionally created, 6-member body that recommends Supreme Court nominees; justices serve until age 70

subordinate courts: Court of Appeals; Sandiganbayan (special court for corruption cases of government officials); Court of Tax Appeals; regional, metropolitan, and municipal trial courts; sharia courts

Political parties and leaders (./docs/notesanddefs.html#315): This entry includes a listing of significant political parties, coalitions, and electoral lists as of each country's last legislative election, unless otherwise noted.

(./fields/315.html#RP)

Akbayan [Machris CABREROS]

Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (Struggle of Filipino Democrats) or LDP [Eduardo ANGARA]

Lakas ng EDSA-Christian Muslim Democrats or Lakas-CMD [Ferdinand Martin ROMUALDEZ]

Liberal Party or LP [Francis PANGILINAN]

Nacionalista Party or NP [Manuel "Manny" VILLAR]

Nationalist People's Coalition or NPC [Eduardo COJUNGCO, Jr.]

National Unity Party or NUP [Albert GARCIA]

PDP-Laban [Aquilino PIMENTEL III]

People's Reform Party or PRP [Narcisco SANTIAGO]

Pwersa ng Masang Pilipino (Force of the Philippine Masses) or PMP [Joseph ESTRADA]

United Nationalist Alliance or UNA

International organization participation (./docs/notesanddefs.html#317): This entry lists in alphabetical order by abbreviation those international organizations in which the subject country is a member or participates in some other way.

(./fields/317.html#RP)

ADB, APEC, ARF, ASEAN, BIS, CD, CICA (observer), CP, EAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, MINUSTAH, NAM, OAS (observer), OPCW, PCA, PIF (partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, Union Latina, UNMIL, UNMOGIP, UNOCI, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US (./docs/notesanddefs.html#318): This entry includes the chief of mission, chancery address, telephone, FAX, consulate general locations, and consulate locations. The use of the annotated title Appointed Ambassador refers to a new ambassador who has presented his/her credentials to the secretary of state but not the US president. Such ambassadors fulfill all diplomatic functions except meeting with or appearing at functions attended by the president until such time as they formally present their credentials at a White Hou . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#318)

(./fields/318.html#RP)

chief of mission: Ambassador Jose Manuel del Gallego ROMUALDEZ (since 29 November 2017)

chancery: 1600 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 467-9300

FAX: [1] (202) 328-7614

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, New York, Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands), San Francisco, Tamuning (Guam)

Diplomatic representation from the US (./docs/notesanddefs.html#319): This entry includes the chief of mission, embassy address, mailing address, telephone number, FAX number, branch office locations, consulate general locations, and consulate locations.

(./fields/319.html#RP)

chief of mission: Ambassador Sung KIM (since 6 December 2016)

embassy: 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Manila 1000

mailing address: PSC 500, FPO AP 96515-1000

telephone: [63] (2) 301-2017

Flag description (./docs/notesanddefs.html#320): This entry provides a written flag description produced from actual flags or the best information available at the time the entry was written. The flags of independent states are used by their dependencies unless there is an officially recognized local flag. Some disputed and other areas do not have flags.

(./fields/320.html#RP)

two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red; a white equilateral triangle is based on the hoist side; the center of the triangle displays a yellow sun with eight primary rays; each corner of the triangle contains a small, yellow, five-pointed star; blue stands for peace and justice, red symbolizes courage, the white equal-sided triangle represents equality; the rays recall the first eight provinces that sought independence from Spain, while the stars represent the three major geographical divisions of the country: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao; the design of the flag dates to 1897

note: in wartime the flag is flown upside down with the red band at the top

National symbol(s) (./docs/notesanddefs.html#321): A national symbol is a faunal, floral, or other abstract representation - or some distinctive object - that over time has come to be closely identified with a country or entity. Not all countries have national symbols; a few countries have more than one.

(./fields/321.html#RP)

three stars and sun, Philippine eagle; national colors: red, white, blue, yellow

National anthem (./docs/notesanddefs.html#322): A generally patriotic musical composition - usually in the form of a song or hymn of praise - that evokes and eulogizes the history, traditions, or struggles of a nation or its people. National anthems can be officially recognized as a national song by a country's constitution or by an enacted law, or simply by tradition. Although most anthems contain lyrics, some do not.

(./fields/322.html#RP)

name: "Lupang Hinirang" (Chosen Land)

lyrics/music: Jose PALMA (revised by Felipe PADILLA de Leon)/Julian FELIPE

note: music adopted 1898, original Spanish lyrics adopted 1899, Filipino (Tagalog) lyrics adopted 1956; although the original lyrics were written in Spanish, later English and Filipino versions were created; today, only the Filipino version is used

0:00 / 1:02

Economy :: Philippines

Economy - overview (./docs/notesanddefs.html#207): This entry briefly describes the type of economy, including the degree of market orientation, the level of economic development, the most important natural resources, and the unique areas of specialization. It also characterizes major economic events and policy changes in the most recent 12 months and may include a statement about one or two key future macroeconomic trends.

(./fields/207.html#RP)

The economy has been relatively resilient to global economic shocks due to less exposure to troubled international securities, lower dependence on exports, relatively resilient domestic consumption, large remittances from about 10 million overseas Filipino workers and migrants, and a rapidly expanding services industry. During 2017, the current account balance fell into the negative range, the first time since the 2008 global financial crisis, in part due to an ambitious new infrastructure spending program announced this year. However, international reserves remain at comfortable levels and the banking system is stable.

Efforts to improve tax administration and expenditures management have helped ease the Philippines' debt burden and tight fiscal situation. The Philippines received investment-grade credit ratings on its sovereign debt under the former AQUINO administration and has had little difficulty financing its budget deficits. However, weak absorptive capacity and implementation bottlenecks have prevented the government from maximizing its expenditure plans. Although it has improved, the low tax-to-GDP ratio remains a constraint to supporting increasingly higher spending levels and sustaining high and inclusive growth over the longer term.

Economic growth has accelerated, averaging over 6% per year from 2011 to 2017, compared with 4.5% under the MACAPAGAL-ARROYO government; and competitiveness rankings have improved. Although 2017 saw a new record year for net foreign direct investment inflows, FDI to the Philippines has continued to lag regional peers, in part because the Philippine constitution and other laws limit foreign investment and restrict foreign ownership in important activities/sectors - such as land ownership and public utilities.

Although the economy grew at a rapid pace under the AQUINO government, challenges to achieving more inclusive growth remain. Wealth is concentrated in the hands of the rich. The unemployment rate declined from 7.3% to 5.7% between 2010 and 2017; while there has been some improvement, underemployment remains high at around 17% to 18% of the employed population. At least 40% of the employed work in the informal sector. Poverty afflicts more than a fifth of the total population but is as high as 75% in some areas of the southern Philippines. More than 60% of the poor reside in rural areas, where the incidence of poverty (about 30%) is more severe - a challenge to raising rural farm and non-farm incomes. Continued efforts are needed to improve governance, the judicial system, the regulatory environment, the infrastructure, and the overall ease of doing business.

2016 saw the election of President Rodrigo DUTERTE, who has pledged to make inclusive growth and poverty reduction his top priority. DUTERTE believes that illegal drug use, crime and corruption are key barriers to economic development. The administration wants to reduce the poverty rate to 17% and graduate the economy to upper-middle income status by the end of President DUTERTE's term in 2022. Key themes under the government's Ten-Point Socioeconomic Agenda include continuity of macroeconomic policy, tax reform, higher investments in infrastructure and human capital development, and improving competitiveness and the overall ease of doing business. The administration sees infrastructure shortcomings as a key barrier to sustained economic growth and has pledged to spend \$165 billion on infrastructure by 2022. Although the final outcome has yet to be seen, the current administration is shepherding legislation for a comprehensive tax reform program to raise revenues for its ambitious infrastructure spending plan and to promote a more equitable and efficient tax system. However, the need to finance rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the southern region of Mindanao following the 2017 Marawi City siege may compete with other spending on infrastructure.

GDP (purchasing power parity) (./docs/notesanddefs.html#208): This entry gives the gross domestic product (GDP) or value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year. A nation's GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates is the sum value of all goods and services produced in the country valued at prices prevailing in the United States in the year noted. This is the measure most economists prefer when looking at per-capita welfare and when comparing living conditions or use of resources across countries. The measur . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#208)

(./fields/208.html#RP)

\$877.2 billion (2017 est.)

\$822.2 billion (2016 est.)

\$769.3 billion (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 29 (./fields/208rank.html#RP)

GDP (official exchange rate) (./docs/notesanddefs.html#209): This entry gives the gross domestic product (GDP) or value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year. A nation's GDP at official exchange rates (OER) is the home-currency-denominated annual GDP figure divided by the bilateral average US exchange rate with that country in that year. The measure is simple to compute and gives a precise measure of the value of output. Many economists prefer this measure when gauging the economic power an economy maintains vis- . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#209)

(./fields/209.html#RP)

\$313.6 billion (2017 est.) (2017 est.)

GDP - real growth rate (./docs/notesanddefs.html#210): This entry gives GDP growth on an annual basis adjusted for inflation and expressed as a percent. The growth rates are year-over-year, and not compounded.

(./fields/210.html#RP)

6.7% (2017 est.)

6.9% (2016 est.)

6.1% (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 29 (./fields/210rank.html#RP)

GDP - per capita (PPP) (./docs/notesanddefs.html#211): This entry shows GDP on a purchasing power parity basis divided by population as of 1 July for the same year.

(./fields/211.html#RP)

\$8,400 (2017 est.)

\$8,000 (2016 est.)

\$7,600 (2015 est.)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

country comparison to the world: 148 (./fields/211rank.html#RP)

Gross national saving (./docs/notesanddefs.html#212): Gross national saving is derived by deducting final consumption expenditure (household plus government) from Gross national disposable income, and consists of personal saving, plus business saving (the sum of the capital consumption allowance and retained business profits), plus government saving (the excess of tax revenues over expenditures), but excludes foreign saving (the excess of imports of goods and services over exports). The figures are presented as a percent of GDP. A negative . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#212)

(./fields/212.html#RP)

24.3% of GDP (2017 est.)

24% of GDP (2016 est.)

23.7% of GDP (2015 est.)

country comparison to the world: 67 (./fields/212rank.html#RP)

GDP - composition, by end use (./docs/notesanddefs.html#213): This entry shows who does the spending in an economy: consumers, businesses, government, and foreigners. The distribution gives the percentage contribution to total GDP of household consumption, government consumption, investment in fixed capital, investment in inventories, exports of goods and services, and imports of goods and services, and will total 100 percent of GDP if the data are complete. household consumption consists of expenditures by resident households, and by nonprofit instl . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#213)

(./fields/213.html#RP)

(../fields/213.html#RP)
household consumption: 73.5% (2017 est.)
government consumption: 11.3% (2017 est.)
investment in fixed capital: 25.1% (2017 est.)
investment in inventories: 0.1% (2017 est.)
exports of goods and services: 31% (2017 est.)
imports of goods and services: -40.9% (2017 est.)
GDP - composition, by sector of origin (../docs/notesanddefs.html#214): This entry shows where production takes place in an economy. The distribution gives the percentage contribution of agriculture, industry, and services to total GDP, and will total 100 percent of GDP if the data are complete. Agriculture includes farming, fishing, and forestry. Industry includes mining, manufacturing, energy production, and construction. Services cover government activities, communications, transportation, finance, and all other private economic activities that do not prod . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#214)

(../fields/214.html#RP)
agriculture: 9.6% (2017 est.)
industry: 30.6% (2017 est.)
services: 59.8% (2017 est.)
Agriculture - products (../docs/notesanddefs.html#215): This entry is an ordered listing of major crops and products starting with the most important.

(../fields/215.html#RP)
rice, fish, livestock, poultry, bananas, coconut/copra, corn, sugarcane, mangoes, pineapple, cassava
Industries (../docs/notesanddefs.html#216): This entry provides a rank ordering of industries starting with the largest by value of annual output.

(../fields/216.html#RP)
semiconductors and electronics assembly, business process outsourcing, food and beverage manufacturing, construction, electric/gas/water supply, chemical products, radio/television/communications equipment and apparatus, petroleum and fuel, textile and garments, non-metallic minerals, basic metal industries, transport equipment
Industrial production growth rate (../docs/notesanddefs.html#217): This entry gives the annual percentage increase in industrial production (includes manufacturing, mining, and construction).

(../fields/217.html#RP)
7.2% (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 30 (../fields/217rank.html#RP)
Labor force (../docs/notesanddefs.html#218): This entry contains the total labor force figure.

(../fields/218.html#RP)
42.78 million (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 15 (../fields/218rank.html#RP)
Labor force - by occupation (../docs/notesanddefs.html#219): This entry lists the percentage distribution of the labor force by sector of occupation. Agriculture includes farming, fishing, and forestry. Industry includes mining, manufacturing, energy production, and construction. Services cover government activities, communications, transportation, finance, and all other economic activities that do not produce material goods. The distribution will total less than 100 percent if the data are incomplete and may range from 99-101 percent due to rounding. more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#219)

(../fields/219.html#RP)
agriculture: 25.4%
industry: 18.3%
services: 56.3% (2017 est.)
Unemployment rate (../docs/notesanddefs.html#220): This entry contains the percent of the labor force that is without jobs. Substantial underemployment might be noted.

(../fields/220.html#RP)
5.7% (2017 est.)
5.5% (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 86 (../fields/220rank.html#RP)
Population below poverty line (../docs/notesanddefs.html#221): National estimates of the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line are based on surveys of sub-groups, with the results weighted by the number of people in each group. Definitions of poverty vary considerably among nations. For example, rich nations generally employ more generous standards of poverty than poor nations.

(../fields/221.html#RP)
21.6% (2017 est.)
Household income or consumption by percentage share (../docs/notesanddefs.html#222): Data on household income or consumption come from household surveys, the results adjusted for household size. Nations use different standards and procedures in collecting and adjusting the data. Surveys based on income will normally show a more unequal distribution than surveys based on consumption. The quality of surveys is improving with time, yet caution is still necessary in making inter-country comparisons.

(../fields/222.html#RP)
lowest 10%: 29.5% (2015 est.)
highest 10%: 29.5% (2015 est.)
Distribution of family income - Gini index (../docs/notesanddefs.html#223): This index measures the degree of inequality in the distribution of family income in a country. The index is calculated from the Lorenz curve, in which cumulative family income is plotted against the number of families arranged from the poorest to the richest. The index is the ratio of (a) the area between a country's Lorenz curve and the 45 degree helping line to (b) the entire triangular area under the 45 degree line. The more nearly equal a country's income distribution, the closer its . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#223)

(../fields/223.html#RP)
44.4 (2015 est.)
46 (2012 est.)
country comparison to the world: 45 (../fields/223rank.html#RP)
Budget (../docs/notesanddefs.html#224): This entry includes revenues, expenditures, and capital expenditures. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

(../fields/224.html#RP)
revenues: 49.07 billion (2017 est.)
expenditures: 56.02 billion (2017 est.)
Taxes and other revenues (../docs/notesanddefs.html#225): This entry records total taxes and other revenues received by the national government during the time period indicated, expressed as a percent of GDP. Taxes include personal and corporate income taxes, value added taxes, excise taxes, and tariffs. Other revenues include social contributions - such as payments for social security and hospital insurance - grants, and net revenues from public enterprises. Normalizing the data, by dividing total revenues by GDP, enables easy comparisons acr . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#225)

(../fields/225.html#RP)
15.6% (of GDP) (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 188 (../fields/225rank.html#RP)
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-) (../docs/notesanddefs.html#226): This entry records the difference between national government revenues and expenditures, expressed as a percent of GDP. A positive (+) number indicates that revenues exceeded expenditures (a budget surplus), while a negative (-) number indicates the reverse (a budget deficit). Normalizing the data, by dividing the budget balance by GDP, enables easy comparisons across countries and indicates whether a national government saves or borrows money. Countries with high budget deficits (relat . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#226)

(../fields/226.html#RP)
-2.2% (of GDP) (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 109 (../fields/226rank.html#RP)
Public debt (../docs/notesanddefs.html#227): This entry records the cumulative total of all government borrowings less repayments that are denominated in a country's home currency. Public debt should not be confused with external debt, which reflects the foreign currency liabilities of both the private and public sector and must be financed out of foreign exchange earnings.

(../fields/227.html#RP)
39.9% of GDP (2017 est.)
39% of GDP (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 128 (../fields/227rank.html#RP)
Fiscal year (../docs/notesanddefs.html#228): This entry identifies the beginning and ending months for a country's accounting period of 12 months, which often is the calendar year but which may begin in any month. All yearly references are for the calendar year (CY) unless indicated as a noncalendar fiscal year (FY).

(../fields/228.html#RP)
calendar year
Inflation rate (consumer prices) (../docs/notesanddefs.html#229): This entry furnishes the annual percent change in consumer prices compared with the previous year's consumer prices.

(../fields/229.html#RP)
2.9% (2017 est.)
1.3% (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 131 (../fields/229rank.html#RP)
Central bank discount rate (../docs/notesanddefs.html#230): This entry provides the annualized interest rate a country's central bank charges commercial, depository banks for loans to meet temporary shortages of funds.

(../fields/230.html#RP)
3.56% (31 December 2017)
3.56% (31 December 2016)
country comparison to the world: 101 (../fields/230rank.html#RP)
Commercial bank prime lending rate (../docs/notesanddefs.html#231): This entry provides a simple average of annualized interest rates commercial banks charge on new loans, denominated in the national currency, to their most credit-worthy customers.

(../fields/231.html#RP)
5.63% (31 December 2017 est.)
5.64% (31 December 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 130 (../fields/231rank.html#RP)
Stock of narrow money (../docs/notesanddefs.html#234): This entry, also known as "M1," comprises the total quantity of currency in circulation (notes and coins) plus demand deposits denominated in the national currency held by nonbank financial institutions, state and local governments, nonfinancial public enterprises, and the private sector of the economy, measured at a specific point in time. National currency units have been converted to US dollars at the closing exchange rate for the date of the information. Because of exchange rate moveme . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#234)

(../fields/234.html#RP)
\$71.13 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
\$61.62 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 47 (../fields/234rank.html#RP)
Stock of broad money (../docs/notesanddefs.html#235): This entry covers all of "Narrow money," plus the total quantity of time and savings deposits, credit union deposits, institutional money market funds, short-term repurchase agreements between the central bank and commercial deposit banks, and other large liquid assets held by nonbank financial institutions, state and local governments, nonfinancial public enterprises, and the private sector of the economy. National currency units have been converted to US dollars at the closing exchange r . . . more (../docs/notesanddefs.html#235)


(../fields/235.html#RP)
\$71.13 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
\$61.62 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 47 (../fields/235rank.html#RP)
Stock of domestic credit (../docs/notesanddefs.html#236): This entry is the total quantity of credit, denominated in the domestic currency, provided by financial institutions to the central bank, state and local governments, public non-financial corporations, and the private sector. The national currency units have been converted to US dollars at the closing exchange rate on the date of the information.

(../fields/236.html#RP)
\$209.8 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
\$184.6 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 45 (../fields/236rank.html#RP)
Market value of publicly traded shares (../docs/notesanddefs.html#237): This entry gives the value of shares issued by publicly traded companies at a price determined in the national stock markets on the final day of the period indicated. It is simply the latest price per share multiplied by the total number of outstanding shares, cumulated over all companies listed on the particular exchange.

(../fields/237.html#RP)
\$352.2 billion (31 December 2017 est.)

\$290.4 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
\$286.1 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 29 (./fields/237rank.html#RP)
Current account balance (./docs/notesanddefs.html#238): This entry records a country's net trade in goods and services, plus net earnings from rents, interest, profits, and dividends, and net transfer payments (such as pension funds and worker remittances) to and from the rest of the world during the period specified. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

 (./fields/238.html#RP)
-\$2.518 billion (2017 est.)
-\$1.199 billion (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 173 (./fields/238rank.html#RP)
Exports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#239): This entry provides the total US dollar amount of merchandise exports on an f.o.b. (free on board) basis. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

 (./fields/239.html#RP)
\$48.2 billion (2017 est.)
\$57.41 billion (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 52 (./fields/239rank.html#RP)
Exports - partners (./docs/notesanddefs.html#241): This entry provides a rank ordering of trading partners starting with the most important; it sometimes includes the percent of total dollar value.

 (./fields/241.html#RP)
Japan 16.4%, US 14.6%, Hong Kong 13.7%, China 11%, Singapore 6.1%, Thailand 4.3%, Germany 4.1%, South Korea 4% (2017)
Exports - commodities (./docs/notesanddefs.html#240): This entry provides a listing of the highest-valued exported products; it sometimes includes the percent of total dollar value.

 (./fields/240.html#RP)
semiconductors and electronic products, machinery and transport equipment, wood manufactures, chemicals, processed food and beverages, garments, coconut oil, copper concentrates, seafood, bananas/fruits
Imports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#242): This entry provides the total US dollar amount of merchandise imports on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) or f.o.b. (free on board) basis. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

 (./fields/242.html#RP)
\$89.39 billion (2017 est.)
\$78.28 billion (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 39 (./fields/242rank.html#RP)
Imports - commodities (./docs/notesanddefs.html#243): This entry provides a listing of the highest-valued imported products; it sometimes includes the percent of total dollar value.


 (./fields/243.html#RP)
electronic products, mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment, iron and steel, textile fabrics, grains, chemicals, plastic
Imports - partners (./docs/notesanddefs.html#403): This entry provides a rank ordering of trading partners starting with the most important; it sometimes includes the percent of total dollar value.


 (./fields/403.html#RP)
China 18.1%, Japan 11.4%, South Korea 8.8%, US 7.4%, Thailand 7.1%, Indonesia 6.7%, Singapore 5.9% (2017)
Reserves of foreign exchange and gold (./docs/notesanddefs.html#245): This entry gives the dollar value for the stock of all financial assets that are available to the central monetary authority for use in meeting a country's balance of payments needs as of the end-date of the period specified. This category includes not only foreign currency and gold, but also a country's holdings of Special Drawing Rights in the International Monetary Fund, and its reserve position in the Fund.

 (./fields/245.html#RP)
\$81.57 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
\$80.69 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 29 (./fields/245rank.html#RP)
Debt - external (./docs/notesanddefs.html#246): This entry gives the total public and private debt owed to nonresidents repayable in internationally accepted currencies, goods, or services. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

 (./fields/246.html#RP)
\$76.18 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
\$74.76 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 57 (./fields/246rank.html#RP)
Stock of direct foreign investment - at home (./docs/notesanddefs.html#247): This entry gives the cumulative US dollar value of all investments in the home country made directly by residents - primarily companies - of other countries as of the end of the time period indicated. Direct investment excludes investment through purchase of shares.

 (./fields/247.html#RP)
\$78.79 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
\$64.51 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 50 (./fields/247rank.html#RP)
Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad (./docs/notesanddefs.html#248): This entry gives the cumulative US dollar value of all investments in foreign countries made directly by residents - primarily companies - of the home country, as of the end of the time period indicated. Direct investment excludes investment through purchase of shares.

 (./fields/248.html#RP)
\$47.82 billion (31 December 2017 est.)
\$43.89 billion (31 December 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 44 (./fields/248rank.html#RP)
Exchange rates (./docs/notesanddefs.html#249): This entry provides the average annual price of a country's monetary unit for the time period specified, expressed in units of local currency per US dollar, as determined by international market forces or by official fiat. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 4217 alphabetic currency code for the national medium of exchange is presented in parenthesis. Closing daily exchange rates are not presented in The World Factbook, but are used to convert stock values - e.g., the . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#249)

 (./fields/249.html#RP)
Philippine pesos (PHP) per US dollar -
50.4 (2017 est.)
47.493 (2016 est.)
47.483 (2015 est.)
45.503 (2014 est.)
44.395 (2013 est.)

Energy :: Philippines
Electricity access (./docs/notesanddefs.html#251): This entry provides information on access to electricity. Electrification data – collected from industry reports, national surveys, and international sources – consists of four subfields. Population without electricity provides an estimate of the number of citizens that do not have access to electricity. Electrification – total population is the percent of a country's total population with access to electricity, electrification – urban areas is the percent of a country's urban population w . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#251)

 (./fields/251.html#RP)
population without electricity: 20.6 million (2013)
electrification - total population: 88% (2013)
electrification - urban areas: 94% (2013)
electrification - rural areas: 82% (2013)
Electricity - production (./docs/notesanddefs.html#252): This entry is the annual electricity generated expressed in kilowatt-hours. The discrepancy between the amount of electricity generated and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is accounted for as loss in transmission and distribution.

 (./fields/252.html#RP)
86.59 billion kWh (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 36 (./fields/252rank.html#RP)
Electricity - consumption (./docs/notesanddefs.html#253): This entry consists of total electricity generated annually plus imports and minus exports, expressed in kilowatt-hours. The discrepancy between the amount of electricity generated and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is accounted for as loss in transmission and distribution.

 (./fields/253.html#RP)
78.3 billion kWh (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 37 (./fields/253rank.html#RP)
Electricity - exports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#254): This entry is the total exported electricity in kilowatt-hours.

 (./fields/254.html#RP)
0 kWh (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 184 (./fields/254rank.html#RP)
Electricity - imports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#255): This entry is the total imported electricity in kilowatt-hours.

 (./fields/255.html#RP)
0 kWh (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 186 (./fields/255rank.html#RP)
Electricity - installed generating capacity (./docs/notesanddefs.html#256): This entry is the total capacity of currently installed generators, expressed in kilowatts (kW), to produce electricity. A 10-kilowatt (kW) generator will produce 10 kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity, if it runs continuously for one hour.

 (./fields/256.html#RP)
22.13 million kW (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 39 (./fields/256rank.html#RP)
Electricity - from fossil fuels (./docs/notesanddefs.html#257): This entry measures the capacity of plants that generate electricity by burning fossil fuels (such as coal, petroleum products, and natural gas), expressed as a share of the country's total generating capacity.

 (./fields/257.html#RP)
67% of total installed capacity (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 116 (./fields/257rank.html#RP)
Electricity - from nuclear fuels (./docs/notesanddefs.html#258): This entry measures the capacity of plants that generate electricity through radioactive decay of nuclear fuel, expressed as a share of the country's total generating capacity.

 (./fields/258.html#RP)
0% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 165 (./fields/258rank.html#RP)
Electricity - from hydroelectric plants (./docs/notesanddefs.html#259): This entry measures the capacity of plants that generate electricity by water-driven turbines, expressed as a share of the country's total generating capacity.

 (./fields/259.html#RP)
17% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 97 (./fields/259rank.html#RP)
Electricity - from other renewable sources (./docs/notesanddefs.html#260): This entry measures the capacity of plants that generate electricity by using renewable energy sources other than hydroelectric (including, for example, wind, waves, solar, and geothermal), expressed as a share of the country's total generating capacity.

 (./fields/260.html#RP)
16% of total installed capacity (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 54 (./fields/260rank.html#RP)
Crude oil - production (./docs/notesanddefs.html#261): This entry is the total amount of crude oil produced, in barrels per day (bbl/day).

 (./fields/261.html#RP)
15,000 bbl/day (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 71 (./fields/261rank.html#RP)
Crude oil - exports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#262): This entry is the total amount of crude oil exported, in barrels per day (bbl/day).

 (./fields/262.html#RP)

16,450 bbl/day (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 52 (./fields/262rank.html#RP)
Crude oil - imports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#263): This entry is the total amount of crude oil imported, in barrels per day (bbl/day).
[./fields/263.html#RP]
211,400 bbl/day (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 30 (./fields/263rank.html#RP)
Crude oil - proved reserves (./docs/notesanddefs.html#264): This entry is the stock of proved reserves of crude oil, in barrels (bbl). Proved reserves are those quantities of petroleum which, by analysis of geological and engineering data, can be estimated with a high degree of confidence to be commercially recoverable from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under current economic conditions.
[./fields/264.html#RP]
138.5 million bbl (1 January 2018 est.)
country comparison to the world: 64 (./fields/264rank.html#RP)
Refined petroleum products - production (./docs/notesanddefs.html#265): This entry is the country's total output of refined petroleum products, in barrels per day (bbl/day). The discrepancy between the amount of refined petroleum products produced and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is due to the omission of stock changes, refinery gains, and other complicating factors.
[./fields/265.html#RP]
215,500 bbl/day (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 50 (./fields/265rank.html#RP)
Refined petroleum products - consumption (./docs/notesanddefs.html#266): This entry is the country's total consumption of refined petroleum products, in barrels per day (bbl/day). The discrepancy between the amount of refined petroleum products produced and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is due to the omission of stock changes, refinery gains, and other complicating factors.
[./fields/266.html#RP]
424,000 bbl/day (2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 36 (./fields/266rank.html#RP)
Refined petroleum products - exports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#267): This entry is the country's total exports of refined petroleum products, in barrels per day (bbl/day).
[./fields/267.html#RP]
26,710 bbl/day (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 65 (./fields/267rank.html#RP)
Refined petroleum products - imports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#268): This entry is the country's total imports of refined petroleum products, in barrels per day (bbl/day).
[./fields/268.html#RP]
211,400 bbl/day (2015 est.)
country comparison to the world: 33 (./fields/268rank.html#RP)
Natural gas - production (./docs/notesanddefs.html#269): This entry is the total natural gas produced in cubic meters (cu m). The discrepancy between the amount of natural gas produced and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is due to the omission of stock changes and other complicating factors.
[./fields/269.html#RP]
3.058 billion cu m (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 58 (./fields/269rank.html#RP)
Natural gas - consumption (./docs/notesanddefs.html#270): This entry is the total natural gas consumed in cubic meters (cu m). The discrepancy between the amount of natural gas produced and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is due to the omission of stock changes and other complicating factors.
[./fields/270.html#RP]
3.143 billion cu m (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 72 (./fields/270rank.html#RP)
Natural gas - exports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#271): This entry is the total natural gas exported in cubic meters (cu m).
[./fields/271.html#RP]
0 cu m (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 168 (./fields/271rank.html#RP)
Natural gas - imports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#272): This entry is the total natural gas imported in cubic meters (cu m).
[./fields/272.html#RP]
0 cu m (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 175 (./fields/272rank.html#RP)
Natural gas - proved reserves (./docs/notesanddefs.html#273): This entry is the stock of proved reserves of natural gas in cubic meters (cu m). Proved reserves are those quantities of natural gas, which, by analysis of geological and engineering data, can be estimated with a high degree of confidence to be commercially recoverable from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under current economic conditions.
[./fields/273.html#RP]
98.54 billion cu m (1 January 2018 est.)
country comparison to the world: 51 (./fields/273rank.html#RP)
Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy (./docs/notesanddefs.html#274): This entry is the total amount of carbon dioxide, measured in metric tons, released by burning fossil fuels in the process of producing and consuming energy.
[./fields/274.html#RP]
117.2 million Mt (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 38 (./fields/274rank.html#RP)
Communications :: Philippines
Telephones - fixed lines (./docs/notesanddefs.html#196): This entry gives the total number of fixed telephone lines in use, as well as the number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.
[./fields/196.html#RP]
total subscriptions: 4,163,282 (2017 est.)
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 4 (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 34 (./fields/196rank.html#RP)
Telephones - mobile cellular (./docs/notesanddefs.html#197): This entry gives the total number of mobile cellular telephone subscribers, as well as the number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. Note that because of the ubiquity of mobile phone use in developed countries, the number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants can exceed 100.
[./fields/197.html#RP]
total subscriptions: 115,824,982 (2017 est.)
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 111 (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 13 (./fields/197rank.html#RP)
Telephone system (./docs/notesanddefs.html#198): This entry includes a brief general assessment of the system with details on the domestic and international components. The following terms and abbreviations are used throughout the entry: Arabsat - Arab Satellite Communications Organization (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia). Autodin - Automatic Digital Network (US Department of Defense). CB - citizen's band mobile radio communications. Cellular telephone system - the telephones in this system are radio transceivers, with each instrument having its own more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#198)
[./fields/198.html#RP]
general assessment: good international radiotelephone and submarine cable services; domestic and interisland service adequate (2016)
domestic: telecommunications infrastructure includes the following platforms: fixed line, mobile cellular, cable TV, over-the-air TV, radio and Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT), fiber-optic cable, and satellite for redundant international connectivity (2016)
international: country code - 63; a series of submarine cables together provide connectivity to the US, and to countries like Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, Japan, Brunei, and Malaysia, among others; multiple international gateways (2016)
Broadcast media (./docs/notesanddefs.html#199): This entry provides information on the approximate number of public and private TV and radio stations in a country, as well as basic information on the availability of satellite and cable TV services.
[./fields/199.html#RP]
multiple national private TV and radio networks; multi-channel satellite and cable TV systems available; more than 400 TV stations; about 1,500 cable TV providers with more than 2 million subscribers, and some 1,400 radio stations; the Philippines adopted Japan's Integrated Service Digital Broadcast - Terrestrial standard for digital terrestrial television in November 2013 and is scheduled to complete the switch from analog to digital broadcasting by the end of 2023 (2016)
Internet country code (./docs/notesanddefs.html#202): This entry includes the two-letter codes maintained by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in the ISO 3166 Alpha-2 list and used by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) to establish country-coded top-level domains (ccTLDs).
[./fields/202.html#RP]
ph
Internet users (./docs/notesanddefs.html#204): This entry gives the total number of individuals within a country who can access the Internet at home, via any device type (computer or mobile) and connection. The percent of population with Internet access (i.e., the penetration rate) helps gauge how widespread Internet use is within a country. Statistics vary from country to country and may include users who access the Internet at least several times a week to those who access it only once within a period of several months.
[./fields/204.html#RP]
total: 56,956,436 (July 2016 est.)
percent of population: 55.5% (July 2016 est.)
country comparison to the world: 12 (./fields/204rank.html#RP)
Broadband - fixed subscriptions (./docs/notesanddefs.html#206): This entry gives the total number of fixed-broadband subscriptions, as well as the number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. Fixed broadband is a physical wired connection to the Internet (e.g., coaxial cable, optical fiber) at speeds equal to or greater than 256 kilobits/second (256 kbit/s).
[./fields/206.html#RP]
total: 3,399,291 (2017 est.)
subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 3 (2017 est.)
country comparison to the world: 35 (./fields/206rank.html#RP)
Transportation :: Philippines
National air transport system (./docs/notesanddefs.html#377): This entry includes four subfields describing the air transport system of a given country in terms of both structure and performance. The first subfield, number of registered air carriers, indicates the total number of air carriers registered with the country's national aviation authority and issued an air operator certificate as required by the Convention on International Civil Aviation. The second subfield, inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers, lists the total number... more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#377)
[./fields/377.html#RP]
number of registered air carriers: 11 (2015)
inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 158 (2015)
annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 32,230,986 (2015)
annual freight traffic on registered air carriers: 484,190,968 mt-km (2015)
Civil aircraft registration country code prefix (./docs/notesanddefs.html#380): This entry provides the one- or two-character alphanumeric code indicating the nationality of civil aircraft. Article 20 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention), signed in 1944, requires that all aircraft engaged in international air navigation bear appropriate nationality marks. The aircraft registration number consists of two parts: a prefix consisting of a one- or two-character alphanumeric code indicating nationality and a registration suffix of one to five... more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#378)
[./fields/378.html#RP]
RP (2016)
Airports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#379): This entry gives the total number of airports or airfields recognizable from the air. The runway(s) may be paved (concrete or asphalt surfaces) or unpaved (grass, earth, sand, or gravel surfaces) and may include closed or abandoned installations. Airports or airfields that are no longer recognizable (overgrown, no facilities, etc.) are not included. Note that not all airports have accommodations for refueling, maintenance, or air traffic control.
[./fields/379.html#RP]
247 (2013)
country comparison to the world: 24 (./fields/379rank.html#RP)
Airports - with paved runways (./docs/notesanddefs.html#380): This entry gives the total number of airports with paved runways (concrete or asphalt surfaces) by length. For airports with more than one runway, only the longest runway is included according to the following five groups - (1) over 3,047 m (over 10,000 ft), (2) 2,438 to 3,047 m (8,000 to 10,000 ft), (3) 1,524 to 2,437 m (5,000 to 8,000 ft), (4) 914 to 1,523 m (3,000 to 5,000 ft), and (5) under 914 m (under 3,000 ft). Only airports with usable runways are included in this listing. Not all... more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#380)
[./fields/380.html#RP]
total: 89 (2017)
over 3,047 m: 4 (2017)
2,438 to 3,047 m: 8 (2017)

1,524 to 2,437 m: 33 (2017)
914 to 1,523 m: 34 (2017)
under 914 m: 10 (2017)
Airports - with unpaved runways (./docs/notesanddefs.html#381): This entry gives the total number of airports with unpaved runways (grass, dirt, sand, or gravel surfaces) by length. For airports with more than one runway, only the longest runway is included according to the following five groups - (1) over 3,047 m (over 10,000 ft), (2) 2,438 to 3,047 m (8,000 to 10,000 ft), (3) 1,524 to 2,437 m (5,000 to 8,000 ft), (4) 914 to 1,523 m (3,000 to 5,000 ft), and (5) under 914 m (under 3,000 ft). Only airports with usable runways are included in this listin . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#381)
total: 158 (2013)
1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 (2013)
914 to 1,523 m: 56 (2013)
under 914 m: 99 (2013)
Heliports (./docs/notesanddefs.html#382): This entry gives the total number of heliports with hard-surface runways, helipads, or landing areas that support routine sustained helicopter operations exclusively and have support facilities including one or more of the following facilities: lighting, fuel, passenger handling, or maintenance. It includes former airports used exclusively for helicopter operations but excludes heliports limited to day operations and natural clearings that could support helicopter landings and takeoffs.
total: 1 (./fields/382.html#RP)
2 (2013)
Pipelines (./docs/notesanddefs.html#383): This entry gives the lengths and types of pipelines for transporting products like natural gas, crude oil, or petroleum products.
total: 77 km (2017)
530 km gas, 138 km oil (non-operational), 185 km refined products (2017)
Railways (./docs/notesanddefs.html#384): This entry states the total route length of the railway network and of its component parts by gauge, which is the measure of the distance between the inner sides of the load-bearing rails. The four typical types of gauges are: broad, standard, narrow, and dual. Other gauges are listed under note. Some 60% of the world's railways use the standard gauge of 1.4 m (4.7 ft). Gauges vary by country and sometimes within countries. The choice of gauge during initial construction was mainly in resp . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#384)
total: 216,387 km (2014)
paved: 61,093 km (2014)
unpaved: 155,294 km (2014)
country comparison to the world: 20 (./fields/385rank.html#RP)
Roadways (./docs/notesanddefs.html#385): This entry gives the total length of the road network and includes the length of the paved and unpaved portions.
total: 216,387 km (2014)
paved: 61,093 km (2014)
unpaved: 155,294 km (2014)
country comparison to the world: 20 (./fields/385rank.html#RP)
Waterways (./docs/notesanddefs.html#386): This entry gives the total length of navigable rivers, canals, and other inland bodies of water.
total: 3,219 km (limited to vessels with draft less than 1.5 m) (2011)
country comparison to the world: 30 (./fields/386rank.html#RP)
Merchant marine (./docs/notesanddefs.html#387): Merchant marine may be defined as all ships engaged in the carriage of goods; or all commercial vessels (as opposed to all nonmilitary ships), which excludes tugs, fishing vessels, offshore oil rigs, etc. This entry contains information in four fields - total, ships by type, foreign-owned, and registered in other countries. Total includes the number of ships (1,000 GRT or over), total DWT for those ships, and total GRT for those ships. DWT or dead weight tonnage is the total weight of ca . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#387)
total: 1,508 (2017)
by type: bulk carrier 64, container ship 33, general cargo 627, oil tanker 184, other 600 (2017)
country comparison to the world: 18 (./fields/387rank.html#RP)
Ports and terminals (./docs/notesanddefs.html#388): This entry lists major ports and terminals primarily on the basis of the amount of cargo tonnage shipped through the facilities on an annual basis. In some instances, the number of containers handled or ship visits were also considered. Most ports service multiple classes of vessels including bulk carriers (dry and liquid), break bulk cargoes (goods loaded individually in bags, boxes, crates, or drums; sometimes palletized), containers, roll-on/roll-off, and passenger ships. The listing le . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#388)
major seaport(s): Batangas, Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Liman, Manila
container port(s) (TEUs): Manila (4,523,339) (2016)
Military and Security :: Philippines
Military expenditures (./docs/notesanddefs.html#330): This entry gives spending on defense programs for the most recent year available as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP); the GDP is calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP). For countries with no military forces, this figure can include expenditures on public security and police.
total: 1.4% of GDP (2017)
1.28% of GDP (2016)
1.14% of GDP (2015)
1.09% of GDP (2014)
1.24% of GDP (2013)
country comparison to the world: 83 (./fields/330rank.html#RP)
Military branches (./docs/notesanddefs.html#331): This entry lists the service branches subordinate to defense ministries or the equivalent (typically ground, naval, air, and marine forces).
Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP): Army, Navy (includes Marine Corps), Air Force (2013)
Military service age and obligation (./docs/notesanddefs.html#333): This entry gives the required ages for voluntary or conscript military service and the length of service obligation.
17-23 years of age (officers 20-24) for voluntary military service; no conscription; applicants must be single male or female Philippine citizens with either 72 college credit hours (enlisted) or a baccalaureate degree (officers) (2013)
Maritime threats (./docs/notesanddefs.html#334): This entry describes the threat of piracy, as defined in Article 101, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), or armed robbery against ships, as defined in Resolution A. 1025 (26) adopted on 2 December 2009 at the 26th Assembly Session of the International Maritime Organization. The entry includes the number of ships on the high seas or in territorial waters that were boarded or attacked by pirates, and the number of crewmen abducted or killed, as compiled by the International Maritime . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#334)
the International Maritime Bureau reports the territorial and offshore waters in the South China Sea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery against ships; during 2017, 22 attacks were reported in and around the Philippines including 19 ships that were boarded, one fired upon, 10 crewman kidnapped for ransom, and two killed; an emerging threat area lies in the Celebes and Sulu Seas between the Philippines and Malaysia where it is believed the pirates involved are associated with the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) terrorist organization; numerous commercial vessels have been abandoned and hijacked both at anchor and while underway; hijacked vessels are often disguised and cargo diverted to ports in East Asia; crews have been murdered or cast adrift
Terrorism :: Philippines
Terrorist groups - home based (./docs/notesanddefs.html#397): This entry provides information on the US State Department's designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations headquartered in a specific country, which may or may not be a group's country of origin. Details on each organization's aim(s) and area(s) of operation are provided.
Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG):
aim(s): establish an Islamic State in the Philippines' Mindanao Island and the Sulu Archipelago, and ultimately, an Islamic caliphate across Southeast Asia
area(s) of operation: southern Philippines in Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago region (April 2018)
Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA):
aim(s): destabilize the Philippines' economy to inspire the populace to revolt against the government and, ultimately, overthrow the Philippine Government
area(s) of operation: operates throughout most of the country, primarily in rural regions, with its strongest presence in the Sierra Madre Mountains, rural Luzon, Visayas, and parts of northern and eastern Mindanao; maintains cells in Manila, Davao City, and other metropolitan areas (April 2018)
Islamic State of Iraq and ash-Sham (ISIS) network in Philippines:
aim(s): replace the Philippine Government with an Islamic state and implement ISIS's strict interpretation of sharia
area(s) of operation: Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago region (April 2018)
Terrorist groups - foreign based (./docs/notesanddefs.html#396): This entry provides information on the US State Department's designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations operating in countries other than where a particular group is headquartered. Details on each organization's aim(s) and area(s) of operation are provided.
Jemaah Islamiyah (JI):
aim(s): enhance its networks in the Philippines and, ultimately, overthrow the Philippine Government and establish a pan-Islamic state across Southeast Asia
area(s) of operation: maintains an operational and recruitment presence, especially in the south (April 2018)
Transnational Issues :: Philippines
Disputes - international (./docs/notesanddefs.html#326): This entry includes a wide variety of situations that range from traditional bilateral boundary disputes to unilateral claims of one sort or another. Information regarding disputes over international terrestrial and maritime boundaries has been reviewed by the US Department of State. References to other situations involving borders or frontiers may also be included, such as resource disputes, geopolitical questions, or irredentist issues; however, inclusion does not necessarily constitute . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#326)
Philippines claims sovereignty over Scarborough Reef (also claimed by China together with Taiwan) and over certain of the Spratly Islands, known locally as the Kalayaan (Freedom) Islands, also claimed by China, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea," has eased tensions in the Spratly Islands but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord to conduct marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands; Philippines retains a dormant claim to Malaysia's Sabah State in northern Borneo based on the Sultanate of Sulu's granting the Philippines Government power of attorney to pursue a sovereignty claim on his behalf; maritime delimitation negotiations continue with Palau
Refugees and internally displaced persons (./docs/notesanddefs.html#327): This entry includes those persons residing in a country as refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), or stateless persons. Each country's refugee entry includes only countries of origin that are the source of refugee populations of 5,000 or more. The definition of a refugee according to a UN Convention is "a person who is outside his/her country of nationality or habitual residence; has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership in a . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#327)
IDPs: 445,000 (government troops fighting the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, the Abu Sayyaf Group, and the New People's Army; clan feuds; natural disasters) (2017)
stateless persons: 2,678 (2017); note - stateless persons are descendants of Indonesian migrants
Illicit drugs (./docs/notesanddefs.html#329): This entry gives information on the five categories of illicit drugs - narcotics, stimulants, depressants (sedatives), hallucinogens, and cannabis. These categories include many drugs legally produced and prescribed by doctors as well as those illegally produced and sold outside of medical channels. Cannabis (Cannabis sativa) is the common hemp plant, which provides hallucinogens with some sedative properties, and includes marijuana (pot, Acapulco gold, grass, reefer), tetrahydroca . . . more (./docs/notesanddefs.html#329)
domestic methamphetamine production has been a growing problem in recent years despite government crackdowns; major consumer of amphetamines; longstanding marijuana producer mainly in rural areas where Manila's control is limited

