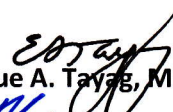




FOR : **HON. ENRIQUE T. ONA, MD, FPCS, FACS**
Secretary of Health

THROUGH : **SUSAN P. GREGORIO, MD, MPH** – OIC, Philippine National AIDS Council Secretariat

FROM :  **Enrique A. Taya, MD, PHSAE, FPSMID, CESO III** – Director IV, National Epidemiology Center
 **Agnes B. Segarra, MD, PHSAE** – Chief, Surveys Risk Assessment & Evaluation Division, NEC
 **Genesis May J. Samonte, MD, PHSAE** – Manager, National HIV & STI Surveillance and Strategic Information Unit, SRAED, NEC

SUBJECT : **Philippine Priority Areas for HIV Intervention (PAHI)**

DATE : March 5, 2012

The Philippines is one of only seven countries with increasing number of new HIV cases.¹ Since the population of 94 million people is big, if the HIV prevalence reaches 1%, that will mean 940,000 Filipinos will be infected with HIV.² The country cannot afford this predicament.

As of 2011, majority of HIV infections are among males who have sex with other males (MSM), people who inject drugs (IDU) and females in prostitution (FSW) who are also IDU. At the end of 2011, there was an estimated 19,022 adults living with HIV³. If this HIV situation continues, the number can rise to 35,941 and the country would not be able to achieve Millennium Development Goal 6.

The Philippines is composed of 17 Regions with a total of 122 cities and 1514 municipalities. However, HIV prevention and treatment funds are limited, and cannot cover the entire country. In order to halt the growing HIV epidemic, the Philippines has to fast track its response. HIV interventions need to be in strategic areas, and need to have a high coverage in those areas.

The Department of Health and other members of the Philippine National AIDS Council (PNAC) identified 70 priority areas for HIV intervention for MSM, IDU, and FSW (Table 1). The priority areas were chosen based on different data sources. These include the number of reported newly diagnosed HIV cases in the Philippine HIV Registry, the 2011 Integrated HIV Behavioral and Serologic Surveillance (IHBSS) which measures HIV prevalence, multiple risk behaviors of the most at-risk population (MARP) from the IHBSS and the Rapid Assessment of HIV Vulnerability in 2010 & 2011, and the estimated number of MARP in each area for 2011. The areas were divided into 3 categories based on the immediacy and need for intervention. The 22 cities/municipalities in Category A were the highest priority for HIV intervention, followed by the 18 in Category B then the 30 in Category C.

Table 1. Priority Areas for HIV Intervention in the Philippines

Category A (22)	Category B (18)	Category C (30)
Paranaque City Muntinlupa City Taguig City Pasay City Makati City Mandaluyong City Marikina City Quezon City Caloocan City Navotas City Las Pinas City Manila City Pasig City San Juan City Malabon City Valenzuela City Pateros Angeles City Davao City Cebu City Mandaue City Danao City	Olongapo City Antipolo City, Rizal Bacoor, Cavite Dasmaringas City, Cavite Batangas City, Batangas Cainta, Rizal Imus, Cavite Lipa City, Batangas Puerto Princesa City, Palawan Iloilo City Bacolod City, Negros Occ Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu Talisay, Cebu Zamboanga City Cagayan de Oro City General Santos City Baguio City Butuan City	Dagupan City, Pangasinan San Fernando, La Union Tuguegarao City, Cagayan Tarlac City San Fernando, Pampanga Mabalacat, Pampanga Marilao, Bulacan Malolos, Bulacan San Jose del Monte, Bulacan Meycauayan, Bulacan Sta Maria, Bulacan San Pedro, Laguna Sta Rosa, Laguna San Pablo, Laguna Calamba, Laguna Cavite City, Cavite Lucena City San Mateo, Rizal Taytay, Rizal Puerto Galera, Mindoro Or Legazpi City, Albay Naga City, Camarines Sur Malay, Aklan Toledo, Cebu Tagbilaran City, Bohol Tacloban City Iligan City Tagum, Davao del Norte Panabo, Davao del Norte Cotabato City

BASIS FOR CATEGORIZATION

Size Estimates of the Most At-Risk Population

The size estimates of the most at-risk population in each of the priority areas are listed in Annex A. Table 2 lists the summary for each Category per MARP.

Table 2. Number of Most At-Risk Population in each Priority Category and the Rest of the Country

Area Category	MSM	IDU	FSW	Male Clients of FSW
A (22 areas)	119,733	4,989	36,290	199,558
NCR	95,908	1,126	20,117	159,850
Cities of Cebu, Mandaue, & Danao	10,144	3,528	3,213	16,906
Davao City	11,105	148	1,763	18,508
Angeles City	2,576	34	11,197	4,294
B (18 areas)	56,383	2,497	11,625	87,976
C (30 areas)	49,048	654	9,161	81,813
Rest of the Country	464,365	8,467	32,099	779,868
Combined A & B (40 areas)	176,116	7,446	47,915	287,534
Combined A, B & C (70 areas)	225,164	8,111	57,076	369,347

The average number of MSM is highest in Category A areas (5,363), followed by Category B areas (3,102), then Category C areas (1,609). The same trend is true for the number of freelance female sex workers with an average of 284, 163, and 84 respectively.

Number of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV

The percentage of newly diagnosed cases reported to the Philippine HIV & AIDS Registry differed between the three categories (Table 3). Category A accounts for 65% of all reported cases in the Philippines in the past 5 years. The combination of Categories A and B results in 74% of all reported cases, while Categories A, B & C results in 80% of all reported cases.

Table 3. Percentage of Reported Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases, 2011 and 5 Year Total, Philippine HIV and Registry, DOH

Area Category	2011	5 Year Total (2007 to 2011)
A (22 areas)	67%	65%
B (18 areas)	11%	9%
C (30 areas)	5%	6%
Rest of the Country	17%	20%
Combined A & B (40 areas)	78%	74%
Combined A, B & C (70 areas)	83%	80%

HIV Prevalence & Behavioral Risk Factors

Areas in Category A which participated in the latest IHBS had the highest HIV prevalence followed by Category B areas (Table 4). Behavioral data of the IHBS showed that Category A and B areas have MARPs with multiple risks (i.e. freelance sex workers and males who have sex with males who are also injecting drug users, injecting drug users who also are clients of female sex workers, etc) which increases the chance of them getting infected with HIV.

Table 4. HIV and Hepatitis C Prevalence & Behaviors of the Most At-Risk Population, 2011 IHBS

Areas	HIV Prevalence				Hepatitis C	Multiple Risk Behaviors	
	RFSW	FFSW	MSM	IDU	IDU	FSW-IDU	MSM-IDU
Category A							
Pasay	0.3%	0.0%	2.0%				
Quezon City	0.3%	0.3%	5.6%				
Makati	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%				
Mandaluyong	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%				
Marikina	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%				
Pasig	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%			X	
Manila		0.0%	4.2%			X	X
Caloocan	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%				
Cebu	0.0%	5.5%	4.7%	53.2%	94.0%	X	X
Mandaue	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	3.6%	49.0%	X	X
Davao	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%			X	X
Angeles	0.3%	0.0%	2.0%				
Category B							
Bacolod	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%				X
Baguio	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%				
Iloilo	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%			X	
General Santos	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		X
Cagayan de Oro	0.0%	0.7%	1.9%			X	
Zamboanga	0.0%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	3.7%	X	X
Batangas	0.0%		2.0%				
Category C							
Tacloban	0.0%		0.0%				
Sn Fernando LU	0.0%		0.0%				

Program Coverage

Exposure to Interventions

The coverage of HIV prevention services among MSM across the country is low (Table 5). In Category A areas, 14% of MSM have accessed the services of the Social Hygiene Clinic and only 5% of them know their HIV status.

Table 5. Program Coverage of MSM in the Priority Areas which Participated in IHBSS 2011

Area Category	Accessed SHC (past 12 months)	Know current HIV status
Category A	14%	5%
NCR	7%	4%
Cebu & Mandaue	34%	7%
Davao City	16%	6%
Angeles City	27%	5%
Category B	13%	5%
Category C	9%	3%

Among injecting drug users, those in Cebu had the highest number of IDUs who know their current HIV status (Table 6). However, 16% is still very low compared to the national target of 80%. In other areas, the percentage is even lower.

Table 6. Program Coverage of IDU in the Priority Areas which Participated in IHBSS 2011

Area Category	Accessed SHC (past 12 months)	Know current HIV status
Category A	12%	10%
Cebu	18%	16%
Mandaue	7%	3%
Category B	3%	0%
Zamboanga	4%	1%
General Santos	2%	0%

The program coverage among freelance female sex workers is similar to MSM. Only 11% accessed the services of a Social Hygiene Clinic (Table 7) and 6% know their current HIV status.

Table 7. Program Coverage of Freelance FSW in the Priority Areas which Participated in IHBSS 2011

Area Category	Accessed SHC (past 12 months)	Know current HIV status
Category A	11%	6%
NCR	8%	7%
Cebu & Mandaue	22%	5%
Davao City	16%	4%
Angeles City	4%	3%
Category B	24%	5%
Category C	26%	12%

Ratio of FSW to SHC

The Social Hygiene Clinic is one of the main health service delivery points for HIV prevention. There are 23 Social Hygiene Clinics in the 22 areas in Category A. Quezon City, because of its big population size, has opted to put up three SHCs in the city. The cities of Muntinlupa and Danao on the other hand, still do not have a Social Hygiene Clinic. Ideally, there should be one SHC for every 1,000 FSW. Table 8 shows areas which need to explore adding more SHCs.

Table 8. Ratio of Female Sex Workers to Social Hygiene Clinics in Category A Areas

Municipality/City	# of SHC	Estimated # of FSW accessing SHC	Estimated # of FSW NOT accessing SHC	Total FSW : SHC Ratio
Quezon City	3	5,656	1,206	2287
Manila	1	-	731	731
Makati	1	3,309	266	3575
Marikina	1	685	185	870
Caloocan	1	516	582	1098
Pasay	1	936	186	1122
Mandaluyong	1	480	138	618
Pasig	1	604	282	886
San Juan	1	202	62	264
Malabon	1	297	150	447
Navotas	1	867	98	965
Valenzuela	1	302	243	545
Las Pinas	1	91	238	329
Muntinlupa	0	-	341	-
Paranaque	1	621	255	876
Taguig	1	153	267	420
Pateros	1	142	26	168
Cebu	1	2,270	350	2620
Mandaue	1	344	139	483
Danao	0	-	110	-
Angeles	2	11,065	132	5599
Davao	1	1,195	568	1763
TOTAL	23	29,735	6,555	1,578

Income Classification

The income classification of the priority areas was also noted. Other countries have observed heightened HIV prevalence in urban areas. This is due to a larger population with dispensable income, presence of more entertainment establishments, and access to technology which can increase access to different sex partners. All 33 highly urbanized cities in the Philippines are included in the three priority categories.

Category A areas are all highly urbanized cities, except for Pateros which is an urbanized municipality, and Danao City which is a component city. Meanwhile, except for Bacoor, Cainta and Imus, Category B areas are either highly urbanized cities (Olongapo, Puerto Princesa, Iloilo, Bacolod, Lapu-Lapu, Zamboanga, Cagayan de Oro, General Santos, Baguio, and Butuan) or component cities (Antipolo, Dasmariñas, Batangas, Lipa, and Talisay). Category C cities include three highly urbanized cities, Lucena, Iligan and Tacloban, while half are component or independent cities.

CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementing an effective HIV intervention in all 122 cities and 1514 municipalities in the Philippines is a tall order that might take a while. Unfortunately, the leisure of time is something the Philippines does not have at the moment. Thus, to fast track the country's response to the HIV epidemic, focusing our efforts on what is driving the HIV epidemic in priority areas will be most beneficial.

Though many areas in the Philippines have increasing HIV cases, investing in effective and high coverage MSM and IDU interventions in these few priority areas will have a larger impact in halting the epidemic than spreading investments thinly to cover the entire country.

- **Category A** includes Metro Manila, three areas in Cebu, and Davao City -- the main areas of the present HIV epidemic in the Philippines. They have the highest number of HIV cases, the fastest HIV transmission due to continued practice of multiple high risk behaviors and the greatest risk for spreading the infection to other areas in the Philippines because of the urbanization of these areas. Category A also includes Angeles City which has the biggest number of MARPs in an area, allowing a great opportunity for high coverage of an effective intervention. Thus, investing in Category A areas is a must.
- **Category B** areas have been reporting a steady increase in number of newly diagnosed HIV cases compared to previous years. HIV prevalence is still low. However, these areas are adjacent, in close proximity to or have direct transport routes to Category A areas. An HIV epidemic will most likely occur sometime soon if interventions are not in place and high risk behaviors are sustained. Investing in both Category A and B areas would be the most beneficial to our country.
- The HIV prevalence and the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases of **Category C** are low compared to Category A and B, but higher compared to the rest of the country. The big size of the MARPs and the presence of high risk behavior make these areas vulnerable to a HIV epidemic in the near future. If funds are available, investing in Category C areas would be the most logical. However, if funds are limited, Category C areas should still be closely watched for possible sudden increases in HIV cases.

¹ 2010 UN Global Report on HIV

² National Statistics Office 2010 population projection, http://www.census.gov.ph/data/sectordata/popproj_tab1r.html

³ 2011 Philippine Estimates of the Most At-Risk Population and People Living with HIV, Philippine National AIDS Council

Annex A. Size Estimates of the Most At-Risk Population in each Priority Area

Region	Province/Highly Urbanized Cities/Municipalities	POPULATION						RFSW			MSM		FFSW		IDU			CLIENT	
		Total Population	Total Female Population	Total Male Population	Total Population (15-49)	Total Male (15-49)	Total Female (15-49)	2009 Actual SHC Count	2010 Actual SHC Count	2011 1st Q Actual Count	Low Est	High Est	Low Est	High Est	Low Est	High Est	Mapping	Low Est	High Est
Category A																			
NCR	Caloocan City	1,379,942	691,937	688,005	768,832	380,938	387,874	465	516	322	6,476	11,428	272	582	114	152		7,238	19,047
	Las Pinas City	531,833	273,699	258,134	303,589	144,867	158,722	131	91	26	2,463	4,346	111	238	43	58		2,752	7,243
	Makati City	547,494	291,032	256,462	326,391	149,231	177,160	3,900	3,309	2,351	2,537	4,477	124	266	45	60		2,835	7,462
	Malabon City	362,921	181,630	181,291	200,180	100,045	100,135	215	297	116	1,701	3,001	70	150	30	40		1,901	5,002
	Mandaluyong City	300,888	155,620	145,268	176,125	83,931	92,194	622	480	318	1,427	2,518	65	138	25	34		1,595	4,197
	Manila City	1,650,712	840,147	810,565	953,193	466,062	487,131				7,923	13,982	341	731	140	186		8,855	23,303
	Marikina City	424,020	217,331	206,689	238,293	114,910	123,383	728	685	385	1,953	3,447	86	185	34	46		2,183	5,746
	Muntinlupa City	434,479	222,862	211,617	257,947	123,102	134,845	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 139			2,093	3,693	94	202	37	49		2,339	6,155
	Navotas City	245,308	120,896	124,412	132,845	67,545	65,300	668	867	380	1,148	2,026	46	98	20	27		1,283	3,377
	Paranaque City	551,736	285,344	266,392	321,763	151,941	169,822	713	621	584	2,583	4,558	119	255	46	61		2,887	7,597
	Pasay City	402,436	205,384	197,052	240,344	116,363	123,981	902	936	910	1,978	3,491	87	186	35	47		2,211	5,818
	Pasig City	626,260	321,595	304,665	361,016	173,110	187,906	514	604	225	2,943	5,193	132	282	52	69		3,289	8,656
	Pateros	61,761	31,443	30,318	34,162	16,628	17,534	74	142	76	283	499	12	26	5	7		316	831
	Quezon City	2,667,372	1,369,497	1,297,875	1,542,961	739,890	803,671	7,598	5,656	2,382	12,578	22,197	563	1,206	222	296		7,399	36,995
	San Juan City	124,711	67,027	57,684	74,885	33,673	41,212	173	202	124	572	1,010	29	62	10	13		640	1,684
Taguig City	610,795	307,655	303,140	350,191	171,955	178,236	34	153	20	2,923	5,159	125	267	52	69		3,267	8,598	
Valenzuela City	568,796	283,007	285,789	324,661	162,783	161,878	368	302	142	2,767	4,883	113	243	49	65		3,093	8,139	
Region III	Angeles City	315,883	158,788	157,095	173,998	85,881	88,117	11,152	11,065	856	1,460	2,576	67	132	26	34		1,632	4,294
Region VII	Cebu City	791,697	403,043	388,654	452,732	219,518	233,234	2252	2,270	938	3,732	6,586	163	350	66	88	2,027	4,170	10,975
	Danao City	109,053	54,380	54,673	56,651	28,475	28,176	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 68			484	854	20	42	9	11	251	541	1,424
	Mandaue City	317,769	159,717	158,052	182,740	90,133	92,607	378	344	377	1,532	2,704	65	139	27	36	1,250	1,713	4,507
Region XI	Davao City	1,361,178	682,029	679,149	749,031	370,155	378,876	1,313	1,195	1,195	6,293	11,105	265	568	111	148		7,033	18,508
Category B																			
CAR	Baguio City	298,527	153,497	145,030	178,739	85,379	93,360	1,012	1,082	584	1,451	2,561	65	140	26	34		1,622	4,269
Region III	Olongapo City	226,184	114,362	111,822	122,938	60,198	62,740	480	577	520	1,023	1,806	44	94	18	24		1,144	3,010
Region IV-A	Antipolo	632,895	317,091	315,804	338,349	167,188	171,261	No SHC. EFSW Count: 411			2,842	5,016	120	257	50	67		3,177	8,359
	Bacoor, Cavite	440,573	224,337	216,236	250,111	120,646	129,465	414	337	145	2,051	3,619	91	194	36	48		229	647
	Batangas City	294,467	147,458	147,009	156,092	77,913	78,179	158	158	100	1,325	2,337	55	117	23	31		1,480	3,896
	Cainta, Rizal	303,939	155,243	148,696	171,846	82,807	89,039	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 214			1,408	2,484	62	134	25	33		1,573	4,140
	Dasmarinas, Cavite	555,935	281,849	274,086	302,793	147,639	155,154		266	30	2,510	4,429	109	233	44	59		2,805	7,382
	Imus, Cavite	252,893	131,387	121,506	143,295	67,542	75,753	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 182			1,148	2,026	53	114	20	27		1,283	3,377
Region IV-B	Lipa City	259,810	129,621	130,189	138,914	69,434	69,480		158	92	1,180	2,083	49	104	21	28		1,319	3,472
Region IV-B	Puerto Princesa	205,825	102,154	103,671	111,286	55,052	56,234	650	361	98	936	1,652	39	84	17	22		1,046	2,753
Region VI	Bacolod City	496,802	252,732	244,070	269,390	132,493	136,897	567	644	335	2,252	3,975	96	205	40	53		2,517	6,625
	Iloilo City	414,747	213,728	201,019	229,793	111,281	118,512	740	674	300	1,892	3,338	83	178	33	45		2,114	5,564
Region VII	Lapu-Lapu City	291,708	147,811	143,897	164,092	79,526	84,566	760	805	586	1,352	2,386	59	127	24	32	100	1,511	3,976
	Talisay, Cebu	175,452	88,362	87,090	95,391	47,026	48,365	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 116			799	1,411	34	73	14	19		893	2,351
Region IX	Zamboanga City	770,596	385,761	384,835	412,588	204,713	207,875	1,205	1,254	455	3,480	6,141	146	312	61	82	1,190	3,890	10,394
Region X	Cagayan de Oro City	550,400	276,917	273,483	304,636	149,691	154,945	831	820	469	2,545	4,491	108	232	45	60		2,844	7,485
Region XII	General Santos City	528,011	261,571	266,440	291,327	146,309	145,018	410	301	421	2,487	4,389	102	218	44	59	627	2,780	7,315
CARAGA	Butuan City	296,874	146,632	150,242	150,753	76,123	74,630	94	125	45	1,007	2,239	52	112	23	30		1,125	2,961

Category C																			
Region I	Dagupan City	148,824	74,618	74,206	77,788	38,963	38,825	274	185	142	662	1,169	27	58	13	16		740	1,948
	San Fernando, La Union	114,398	57,722	56,676	62,396	30,860	31,536	281	255	124	525	926	22	47	9	12		588	1,546
Region II	Tuguegarao City	128,900	65,280	63,620	71,773	35,556	36,217	216	301	53	604	1,067	25	54	12	14		676	1,778
Region III	Mabalacat, Pampanga	203,258	101,270	101,986	110,668	55,252	55,416		125	113	938	1,656	39	83	19	22		1,049	2,760
	Malolos, Bulacan	222,786	112,294	110,492	120,982	59,767	61,215	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 147			1,016	1,793	43	92	20	24		1,136	2,988
	Marilao, Bulacan	160,339	80,785	79,554	87,806	43,214	44,592	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 107			735	1,296	31	67	14	17		821	2,161
	Meycauayan, Bulacan	196,562	97,903	98,659	108,275	54,313	53,965	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 130			923	1,629	38	81	18	22		1,032	2,716
	San Fernando, Pampanga	267,977	133,295	134,682	145,682	73,367	72,315		600	776	1,247	2,201	51	108	24	29		1,394	3,668
	San Jose del Monte, Bulacan	438,723	218,291	220,432	229,176	114,919	114,257	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 274			1,954	3,448	80	171	37	46		2,183	5,713
	Sta. Maria, Bulacan	85,198	42,261	42,937	108,732	54,363	54,369	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 130			924	1,631	38	82	18	22		1,033	2,718
	Tarlac City	313,790	154,368	159,422	166,228	84,703	81,525	140			1,440	2,541	57	122	28	34		1,609	4,235
Region IV-A	Calamba, Laguna	360,184	182,770	177,414	203,030	98,824	104,206			403	1,680	2,965	73	156	33	40		1,878	4,941
	Cavite City	103,841	52,704	51,137	55,940	27,434	28,506	377			466	823	20	43	9	11		521	1,372
	Lucena City	234,935	118,047	116,888	123,157	61,128	62,029	230	188	67	1,039	1,834	43	93	20	24		1,161	3,056
	San Mateo, Rizal	184,609	92,467	92,142	101,551	50,472	51,079	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 123			858	1,514	36	75	17	20		959	2,524
	San Pablo, Laguna	237,200	119,739	117,461	126,781	63,262	63,519	310	275	166	1,075	1,898	44	95	21	25		1,202	3,163
	San Pedro, Laguna	281,627	142,938	138,689	154,806	75,339	79,467	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 191			753	2,260	56	119	25	30		1,431	3,767
	Sta. Rosa, Laguna	266,866	137,681	129,185	155,519	73,404	82,115	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 197			1,248	2,202	57	123	24	29		1,395	3,670
Taytay, Rizal	261,801	131,229	130,572	143,334	70,682	72,652	No SHC. EFSW Estimate: 174			1,202	2,120	51	109	23	28		1,343	3,534	
Region IV-B	Puerto Galera	27,997	13,696	14,301	14,726	7,448	7,278	250	1,690	1,054	127	223	5	11	2	3		142	372
Region V	Legaspi City	175,474	87,992	87,482	90,810	45,120	45,690	310	358	161	767	1,354	32	69	15	18		857	2,256
	Naga City	159,230	81,247	77,963	83,079	40,450	42,629	149			688	1,214	30	64	13	16		769	2,022
Region VI	Malay, Aklan	30,732	15,078	15,654	15,766	8,119	7,647		36	42	138	244	5	11	2	3		154	406
Region VII	Tagbilaran City, Bohol	91,464	46,644	44,820	49,679	24,117	25,562	72			410	724	18	38	8	10		458	1,206
	Toledo, Cebu	152,634	74,382	78,252	75,795	39,264	36,531		130	78	667	1,178	26	55	13	16		746	1,963
Region VIII	Tacloban City	216,414	109,363	107,051	113,716	55,857	57,859	216	205	75	950	1,676	41	87	19	22		1,061	2,893
Region X	Iligan City	306,696	153,981	152,715	162,468	79,972	82,496	67			1,360	2,399	58	124	26	32		1,519	3,999
Region XI	Panabo, Davao del Norte	154,116	75,665	78,451	83,497	42,385	41,089		63	90	721	1,272	30	62	14	17		805	2,119
	Tagum, Davao del Norte	215,001	107,348	107,653	117,842	58,313	59,529		421	381	991	1,749	42	89	19	23		1,108	2,916
Region XII	Cotabato City	257,821	131,374	126,447	140,930	68,053	72,877	60			1,157	2,042	51	109	22	27		1,293	3,403

Source: The adult population includes total number of individuals aged 15-49 years old in 2007 based on the 2007 Census of the National Statistics Office. This is not based on a projected population.

Note: * Number is based on a national estimate of 0.24% of the total adult female population

RFSW – Female Sex Workers based in Registered Entertainment Establishments.

Manila has no RFSW.

EFSW – Female Sex Workers based in Entertainment Establishments not registered at the local SHC

No SHC: Muntinlupa, Danao City (Cebu), Antipolo (Rizal), Cainta (Rizal), Imus (Cavite), Talisay (Cebu), San Mateo (Rizal), San Pedro (Laguna), Taytay (Rizal), Malolos (Bulacan), Marilao (Bulacan), Meycauayan (Bulacan), San Jose del Monte (Bulacan), Sta. Maria (Bulacan) and Sta. Rosa (Laguna)

FFSW – Freelance Female Sex Workers

MSM – Males who have Sex with Males

IDU – Injecting Drug Users

Client – Male clients of female sex workers.