

MISSING TARGETS

An alternative
MDG midterm report

SOCIAL WATCH
PHILIPPINES
REPORT 2007



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NOVEMBER 2007

Missing Targets: An Alternative MDG Midterm Report

Social Watch Philippines 2007 Report
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ISSN: 1656-9490

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This book was made possible with full support of Oxfam Novib.

Printed in the Philippines

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KEY TO ACRONYMS

ABI	Alternative Budget Initiative
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADSDPPS	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan
AER	Action for Economic Reforms
APF	Adaptation Policy Framework
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicator Survey
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCI	Basic Capability Index
BEMOC	Basic Emergency Obstetrics Care
BFAD	Bureau of Food and Drugs
BNL	Below Normal Low
BNVL	Below Normal Very Low
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domains Titles
CALT	Certificates of Ancestral Land Titles
CAR	Cordillera Autonomous Region
CBFM	Community-Based Forest Management
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEMOC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrics Care
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
CFC	Cholorofluoro Carbon
CO	Capital Outlay
CPC	County Programme for Children
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSOs	civil society organizations
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DCC	Day Care Center
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOH-HHRDB	Department of Health – Health Human Resource Development Bureau
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ECCD	Early Childhood Care Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EDI	Education for All Development Index
EFA	Education for All
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
EMOC	Emergency Obstetrics Care
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FAP	Foreign Assisted Project
FHSIS	Field Health Service Information System
FIC	Fully Immunized Children

FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems
FLEMMS	Functional literacy, Education, Mass Media Survey
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
FP	Family Planning
FPIC	Full, Prior and Inferred Consent
FRMP	Fisheries Resource Management Project
GAD	Gender and Development
GATSPE	Government Assistance to Student and Teacher for Private Education
GCAP	Global Call to Action Against Poverty
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEI	Gender Equity Index
GIAHS	Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems
GMA	Gloria Macapagal Arroyo
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRDE	Gross Regional Domestic Expenditures
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
GSIS	Government Security and Insurance System
HDI	Human Development Index
HENSI-PAP	Health and Nutrition Status and Improvement-Poverty Alleviation Program
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno deficiency virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HSP	Health Service Provider
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IDA	Iron Deficiency Anemia
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IDPS	Internally Displaced Persons
IFMA	Industrial Forest Management Agreement
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPCC	Inter-agency Panel on Climate Change
IPHO	Integrated Provincial Health Office
IPRA	Indigenous People's Rights Act
IPs	indigenous people
IRS	International Reference Standard
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LB	live births
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LGUs	Local Government Units
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOOE	Maintenance and Other Operating Expense
MTRDP	Medium Term Regional Development Plan
NBS	New Born Screening
NCIP	National Commission in Indigenous Peoples
NCR	National Capital Region
NCRFW	National Commission in the Role of Filipino Women

NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NGOs	non government organizations
NNC	National Nutrition Council
NOH	National Objectives for Health
NRE	New and Renewable Energy
NSCB	National Statistics Coordination Board
NSCB	National Conciliation Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
NWRB	National Water Resource Board
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OFWs	Overseas Filipino Worker
PA 21	Philippine Agenda 21
PEM	Protein-energy Malnutrition
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PNP	Philippine National Police
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employees Administration
PPR	Philippine Progress Report
PRRM	Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
PS	Personal Services
QLI	Quality of Life Index
RDC	Regional Development Council
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SEP	Socioeconomic Profile
SIFMA	Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement
SITMO	Save the Ifugao Rice Terraces
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SSS	Social Security System
SWP	Social Watch Philippines
SWS	Social Weather Stations
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA s	Traditional Birth Attendants
TIMMS	Third International Mathematics and Science Study
TK	Tanggol Kalikasan
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TUs	trade unions
U5MR or UFMR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-ESCAP	United Nations – Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VADD	Vitamin A Deficiency Disorders
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

FOREWORD

The end is near. It's now past midpoint to the MDG final accounting in 2015.

But the government might not deliver on its promise. Already it's been missing on the most crucial MDG targets in education, health, and environment which matter most to the poor and excluded Filipinos. And where progress has been made---eg reduction of infant mortality or expansion of forest cover---the claims remain contested. To avert failure, there has to be a dramatic change in policies, in the institutions that implement them, in the way the country is being governed.

Such is the central message of this alternative midterm review of MDG progress led by Social Watch Philippines. This conclusion contrasts sharply with the optimistic government report. In each of the articles and cases the writer tries to gather and analyze the available data, make conclusion about the many facets of poverty and inequality and suggest what might be done to improve the situation.

The alternative report describes the growing social insecurity in the whole country, in the provinces, in key sectors.

Social security means enjoyment of human rights and enlargement of freedoms consistent with the Millennium Declaration. It means assuring the basic needs of everyone---in food, jobs and livelihoods, health, education, shelter. It means securing the wellbeing of women and children, the young and the old, the rights of indigenous peoples and minority populations, the health of our environment, peace and development for all.

Against such standards the MDGs is a set of minimalist goals, a relatively low bar for a middle income country like the Philippines. The attainment of all the goals, and not just a fraction of each of them, would simply set a basic minimum condition for aspiring toward a higher level of well-being and social security.

There's no excuse why government would fail to deliver.

The Editor

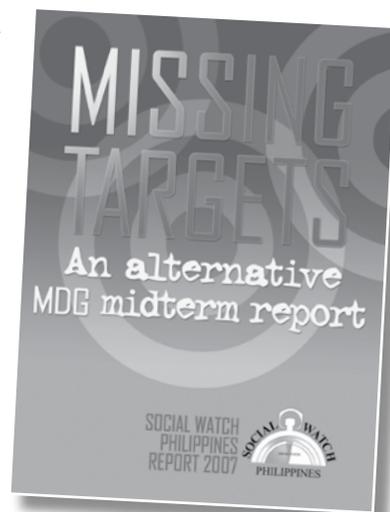
The MDGs and Social Watch Philippines

► By Professor LEONOR M. BRIONES

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have always been the focus of Social Watch Philippines (SWP) even before the formal launching of the Millennium Campaign in 2000. Social Watch Philippines started its advocacy for financing the MDGs during the preparations leading to the Millennium Declaration before 2000 up to the present.

SWP has single-mindedly advocated and campaigned for the MDGs since its inception. In the Philippines, it has been active at the national, regional and local levels.

Its activities range from research and publications, campaigns and awareness events, capacity-building and training, and partnerships with government agencies, legislators, the private sector, local government units, academic institutions, and civil society organizations. One popular output of SWP research and publication work is coming out with MDG reports from a civil society perspective.



Localizing and Monitoring MDGs

When Most Outstanding Governor George Arnaiz was asked how he learned about the MDGs, he had only one answer: “from Social Watch!” The goals of the multi-awarded province of Negros Oriental are aligned to the MDGs. Social Watch Philippines has worked with civil society organizations, municipal and city officials and academics of the province in localizing and monitoring the achievement of MDG goals.

These activities have directly impacted on poverty reduction through increased food production, more attendance in public schools, healthier children and

mothers, and protection for the environment. Concrete achievements in these areas have been validated by external institutions like the University of the Philippines.

Negros Oriental is only one of many local government units who have benefited from the pioneering work of Social Watch Philippines in localizing and monitoring MDGs. Three municipalities in still another multi-awarded province—Bohol—have successfully installed a local monitoring system on the MDGs and mainstreamed them in the local plan and budget. The municipality of Orion in Bataan has had the same success.

* Prof. Leonor Magtolis Briones is the lead convenor of Social Watch Philippines and a Professor at the National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines Diliman.

Financing the MDGs and Developing the Quality of Life Index (QLI)

The most sustained campaign of Social Watch Philippines is on financing the MDGs. Since 2000, SWP has consistently engaged the government on the need to increase financial allocations for the MDGs.

Using the studies of Dr. Rosario Manasan, SWP has identified gaps in budget requirements viz-a-viz actual budget allocations. Last year, in cooperation with graduate students of the U.P. National College of Public Administration and Governance, and with the support of the United Nations Development Program, SWP co-published *May Pera Pa Ba?*. The book is now widely utilized by academic institutions and civil society organizations in their MDG campaigns and capacity building programs.

SWP is also well known for its contributions to sharpening tools for measuring progress in the MDGs. *It has developed the Quality of Life Index (QLI) in cooperation with Action for Economic Reforms*. Provinces were ranked in terms of Quality of Life Indicators based in terms of elementary cohort survival, attended births, and under-five nutrition.

The Quality of Life Index was used as the basis for the Basic Capabilities Index (BCI) which was developed by International Social Watch. The BCI is used in ranking the performance of countries in various aspects of social development, including the MDGs.

Working with academic institutions

SWP works with leading academic institutions in the field of governance like the National College of Public Administration and Governance and Silliman University. Through the initiative of the Silliman SWP, a teaching module on the MDGs was developed and adopted by the Association of Schools of Public Administration in the Philippines (ASPAP).

A historic first: the alternative budget

All over the world, the trend is towards participatory and alternative budgeting. Last year, SWP successfully partnered with 22 CSOs, 10 Congressmen, and the Senate Committee on Finance headed by Sen. Franklin Drilon in developing alternative budgets for education, health, agriculture and the environment.

The campaign started in the House of Representatives and moved on to the Senate, and finally the Bicameral Committee. SWP contributed in no small

measure to the increased budget allocations for MDGs, particularly P5.5 billion for education.

The Alternative Budget for 2008 is now conducted on a much broader scale, with more CSO's and legislators participating. Engagement is not only with the legislature but with the different departments as well.

Participating in the national discourse

SWP participates actively in the national discourse on political, economic and social concerns which in the end impinge on the attainment of MDGs.

Facing poverty reality

The death by suicide in November 2007 of a twelve-year old girl from Davao due to extreme poverty has touched the collective conscience of the country. People of consequence, from the President down to bureaucrats, social anthropologists, civil society organizations, and media personalities have endeavored to explain why a child would commit suicide.

For a young girl, twelve years is a time of magic and dreaming. It is the magical time of transition from childhood to womanhood, from fifth grade to sixth grade. It is the time for dreaming of parties, of clothes, and yes of boys.

When a girl is twelve years old, she should not be scrounging for fare, *baon*, and funds for school projects. She should be sighing over her crushes, shopping for geegaws and dreaming of going on to high school and college.

What were the items in the child's wish list? A bicycle, a bag and a pair of new shoes. Well-off twelve year olds have closets overflowing with bags and shoes. They can ask for a bicycle any time. A poor child literally gave up her life because she could not have them.

People commit suicide out of despair and frustration. In a country which adores and worships children, even one child driven to self-destruction is an indictment on our economy and society.

For years, civil society organizations like Social Watch Philippines have been challenging official statistics about poverty. They produced tons of literature, power point presentations and statistical tables. They have engaged the government in public debates.

However, it took one child, one statistic to prove in the most brutal and stark terms that poverty does exist. Anti-poverty activists say that poverty has the face of a woman. In the Philippines, poverty has the face of a desperate, despondent child. ■



Will the Philippines deliver, and how?*

Introduction

FOR the Philippines and other countries, 2007 is significant for two things. First, it is midway (7.7.7 or July 7, 2007) to the 2015 reckoning point of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Second, it marks the end of the UN Decade of Poverty Eradication (1997-2006).

Like other signatories to the 2000 Millennium Declaration, the Philippine government has agreed to do a midterm review to assess progress since 2000 and to see what policies and measures need to be adopted yet to ensure delivery on its MDG commitments by 2015.

* An alternative MDG midterm review report of Social Watch Philippines prepared by Gani Serrano, PRRM vice president and SWP co-convenor.

Our alternative Philippine report is about the growing social insecurity, a theme which captures both the global theme of the Social Watch Report 2007 and our national campaign to challenge the GMA regime's claims about growth and the resulting improvement in the quality of life of Filipinos.

This report starts from the perspective of social security, meaning enjoyment of human rights and enlargement of freedoms consistent with the Millennium Declaration.

Social security means securing food, jobs and livelihoods, health, education, shelter, the wellbeing of women and children, the young and the old, the rights of indigenous peoples and minority populations, the health of our environment, and peace and development for all.

The attainment of all the MDGs—a relatively low bar for a middle income country like the Philippines—simply sets a basic minimum for the attainment of such idea of social security.

Where there's progress

The proportion of people living in extreme poverty, referring to individuals whose incomes cannot support a recommended minimum food basket, shows a decrease from the 1991 baseline figure of 24.3 percent to 13.5 percent in 2003. Target indicators for household and population poverty incidence also indicate visible improvements. At these rates of decline in poverty incidence, the 2015 targets are expected to be met.

The percentages may be improving but the magnitudes are worrisome. The number of poor Filipinos, given the projected population of 102 million by 2015, are by any measure simply huge.

The net enrollment rate (NER) for girls in elementary education in school year (SY) 2005-06 was 85.4 percent, exceeding that of boys, which was 83.6 percent. The relative sizes of these enrolment rates by sex were maintained at the secondary level, 63.5 percent for females versus 53.7 percent for males. Achievement rates by sex generally favor girls. But this is gender parity alongside declining participation and cohort survival.

Gains have been made in reducing infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This measure of infant mortality rate showed a decline from 57 to 24 deaths between 1990 and 2006.

The prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) has been kept below the national target of one percent of the population. But we know HIV/AIDS statistics can be very tricky.

Some improvement is noted in environmental protection. The number of protected areas under the National Integrated Protected Area System has expanded from 83 proclaimed areas in 2000 to 101 in 2005. But this could simply mean expansion by proclamation, considering that the most recent nationwide forestry assessment (2003) has pointed to continuing deforestation and decline in forest quality.

Since entering the WTO in 1995 the Philippines has become one of the most open economies in the world, unilaterally breaking down trade barriers beyond what's expected. Government claims this as a great achievement despite absence of a real, broad-based review. But try asking workers, small farmers, small and medium enterprises, various sectors of industry and they will tell you a different and sad story of falling incomes, lost livelihoods, increasing joblessness, and bankruptcies.

Where it's falling short

Where the country is admittedly falling short is what matters most to the poor and excluded millions. And where it's supposed to be making progress the claims are highly questionable.

Access to primary education appeared to remain high at 84.4 percent in schoolyear 2005-2006. However, this represented a decline from the 2000 level of 96.8 percent, thereby setting back the 2015 target of universal access.

The decline in number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births has slowed down, from 209 deaths in 1993 to 162 deaths in 2006. At this rate, it is unlikely that the 2015 target of 52 deaths in the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) will be met.

Access to reproductive health care improved at a modest rate for currently married women aged 15-49, from 49 percent in 2001 to 50.6 percent in 2006. At this rate, the 2015 target of 100 percent access is difficult to achieve.

Table 1 is a detailed presentation of goals and targets, progress made so far, and a probability forecast of attaining the 2015 target commitments.

Table 1: Philippines MDG Rate of Progress at the National Level

MDG	Baseline (1990 or year closest to 1990)	Current Level (2005/2006 or year closest to 2005/2006)	Target by 2015	Average Rate of Progress (1990-2005/06 or year closest to 2005/06)	Required Rate of Progress (2005/2006-2015)	Ratio of Required Rate to Average Rate (l = b/a)	Probability of Attaining the Targets
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger							
A. Proportion of families below							
Subsistence threshold ^b	20.4	10.2 (2003)	10.2	-0.85	0	0	High
Poverty threshold ^b	39.9	24.4 (2003)	19.95	-1.29	-0.37	0.29	High
B. Proportion of population below							
Subsistence threshold ^b	24.3	13.5 (2003)	12.15	-0.9	-0.11	0.13	High
Poverty threshold ^b	45.3	30.0 (2003)	22.65	-1.28	-0.61	0.48	High
Prevalence of malnutrition among 0-5 year-old children (%underweight) - Based on international reference standards ^b	34.5	24.6 (2005)	17.25	-0.66	-0.74	1.11	High
Proportion of households with per capita intake below 100 percent dietary energy requirement ^b	69.4	56.9 (2003)	34.7	-1.25	-1.85	1.48	High
Achieve universal primary education							
Elementary participation rate	85.1 ^{lc}	84.44 ^{ld} (2005-06)	100	-0.05	1.56	33.01	Low
Elementary cohort survival rate	68.4 ^{lc}	69.9 ^{ld} (2005-06)	84.67	0.11	1.48	13.79	Low
Improve maternal health							
Maternal mortality ratio	209 ^{le}	162 ^{lf} (2006)	52.2	-3.62	-12.2	3.37	Low
Increase access to reproductive health services							
Prevalence rate of men and women/couples practicing responsible parenthood	40.0 ^{le}	50.6 ^{lf} (2006)	100	0.82	5.49	6.73	Low
Reduce child mortality							
Under 5-mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	80.0 ^{lg}	32.0 ^{lh} (2006)	26.7	-3.0	-0.59	0.2	High
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	57.0 ^{lg}	24.0 ^{lh} (2006)	19.0	-2.06	-0.56	0.27	High
Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases							
HIV prevalence	< 1%	< 1% (2005)	< 1%	0	0	0	High
Malaria morbidity rate (per 100,000 population) ^{lh}	123.0	59.0 (2004)	24.0	-4.57	-5.83	1.28	High
Ensure environmental sustainability							
Proportion of families with access to safe drinking water ^{li}	73.7	80.2 (2002)	86.8	0.57	0.52	0.91	High

* Rate needed to reach target/current rate of progress < 1.5 High; 1.5 to 2.0 Medium; > 2.0 Low

Sources:

a/ TWG on Income Statistics, NSCB; b/ FNR; c/ DepEd Statistical Bulletin; d/ DepEd-Basic Education Information System (BEIS); e/ 1993 National Demographic Survey, NSO; f/ 2006 Family Planning Survey, NSO Survey, NSO; g/ National Demographic and Health; h/ Field Health Service Information System-DOH; i/ Annual Poverty Indicator Survey, NSO.

Table 2: Philippines MDG Rate of Progress at the Sub-national Levels

Region	MDG Targets														
	Goal 1			Goal 2			Goal 3		Goal 4		Goal 5		Goal 6		Goal 7
	Proportion of population below subsistence threshold	Proportion of population below poverty threshold	Prevalence of malnutrition among 0-5 year-old children	Proportion of households with per capita intake below 100% dietary energy requirement*	Elementary participation rate	Elementary cohort survival rate	Ratio of girls to 100 boys in elementary	Ratio of girls to 100 boys in secondary	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 children)	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Maternal mortality rate	Prevalence of men and women/couples practicing responsible parenthood	HIV prevalence	Malaria morbidity rate (per 100,000 population)	Proportion of families with no access to safe drinking water
CAR	High	High	High	Low	Incomplete data	Low	Low	No data	High	Medium	High	No data	No data	High	High
I	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	Low	No data	High	Low
II	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	No data	High	Medium	High	No data	No data	High	High
III	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	No data	No data	High	High	High	Low	No data	No data	Low
IV-A	High	High	Low	No Baseline	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	High	High	No data	No data	No data	Low
IV-B	Low	Low	No Baseline	No	No data	High	No data	No data	No data	High	High	High	No data	No data	Low
V	High	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	High	No data	High	High	Low	Low	No data	High	Low
VI	High	Low	No data	High	Low	Low	No data	No data	Low	Low	Low	No data	No data	No data	High
VII	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	No data	High	High	High	High	Low	No data	No	Low
VIII	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	No data	No data	No data	High
IX	Low	No data	No Baseline	Low	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	High	Medium	Low	No data	No data	No data	Low
X	No Baseline	High	No Baseline	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	No data	No data	High	High
XI	High	High	Baseline	High	No data	High	No Baseline	Baseline	Baseline	No data	No data	High	Baseline	High	High
XII	High	High	Medium	Medium	No Baseline	No Baseline	No baseline	No	High	High	Medium	No data	No data	No data	Medium
CARAGA	Low	Low	High	No Baseline	Low	Low	No data	No data	High	High	Low	No data	No data	High	High
ARMM	High	High	Low	High	Low	Low	No data	No data	High	High	High	No data	No data	No data	High
NCR	High	High	High	High	High	High	No data	No data	High	High	Medium	Low	No data	No data	High

* Baseline data (1993) were based on the results of the National Survey conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)

Source: 17 Sub-national Progress Reports on the Millennium Development Goals

What are we missing here?

As in the 2003 and 2005 reports the overall picture conveyed in the 2007 report has been consistently rosy. It's as if government need only to keep the momentum where it's doing all right, focus on where it's lagging behind, then the country should be on its way to meeting its MDG targets. Really?

The data cannot be taken at face value, to begin with. How they are used to support the overall picture has to be examined more carefully, if only to disprove the negative view of Philippine reality held by many, to say nothing about regular surveys done by the Social Weather Stations (SWS), Pulse Asia, and other research institutions.

One cannot really be sure about the overall picture an MDG report projects. Are we talking real progress here? A "better" indicator value may reflect an improvement in the actual situation, a revision of data, or a combination of both. UN statisticians have cautioned that many indicators are sensitive to natural fluctuations in small reference populations. A drop in the girls-to-boys' ratio at any level of education, for example, may reflect a natural fluctuation in the sex ratio, rather than that a larger proportion of girls than boys is going to school now than before. Or a reduction in poverty rate may be exploited to draw a rosier picture than if one highlights the sheer size of the population beneath the poverty and hunger thresholds or the depth of deprivation.

Poverty statistics provide clues but tell only so much. Their positive significance would diminish greatly if set against inequality indicators. The numbers speak mostly of national averages which tend to paper over realities of deprivation and inequality between urban and rural, across regions, social classes, gender, households.

Some data just don't seem to add up. Or maybe our perspectives and analysis simply differ.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 are illustrative. They depict a mixed picture at best. For one, they underline the need for data reconciliation and improvement of data quality. But more important, they suggest that we need to go beyond the numbers.

Table 3 shows the Philippines falling further behind and this is consistent with Social Watch 2007 global report that ranked the Philippines 77th or very low. But Tables 4 and 5 show the country as doing positively on most MDG goals and indicators and,

somewhat counter intuitively, contradicts many perceptions, surveys, and assessments that the country is doing very poorly.

These three tables have been reconstructed from the data and information provided by the 2006 and 2007 progress reports of the UN-ESCAP, UNDP and ADB. The 2006 report updated the 2005 report *A Future Within Reach*. The 2007 midterm report updated the data in the 2006 report. Table 3 was derived from texts of the section Overall country assessment on pages 6-7 of the 2006 report. Table 4 was culled out from Table 2 of the 2006 report. Table 5 was first sorted out of the Statistical Appendix of the 2006 report then corrected based on the 2007 report. The classification of countries is based on indicator values obtained from the continuously evolving data base of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Early achievers means that the target has already been met in the year of the latest observation, thus the required rate of change equals zero. On track means that the absolute estimated rate of progress is larger than or equal to the absolute required rate of change. Slow progress means that the absolute estimated rate of progress is smaller than or equal to the absolute required rate of change. Regressing means that the sign of the estimated rate of progress is the opposite of the sign of the required rate of change.

For indicators without explicit quantitative target, no required rate of change can be calculated so that classification is based on the estimated rate of change alone. The rate of change is positive or negative if the target is to reduce from the baseline value. On track means the rate of change equals zero.

A number of shortcomings should be considered, however. One, the measure does not reflect by "how much" a country is off track for any given indicator. A country that is slightly off track is counted in the same way as a country that is moving rapidly away from the target. Two, each indicator is implicitly "weighted" equally, irrespective of its contribution to "overall MDG progress". Three, a country may make rapid progress and be on track for an indicator, but still may have a serious remaining problem.

Table 3 shows where the Philippines stands relative to other countries in the region. The country is classed as falling further behind, along with the only other ASEAN 5 member in the group, Indonesia, and also

Table 3. The Philippines in relation to other countries (progress & status indices)

Moving Ahead	Losing Momentum	Catching up	Falling further behind
Armenia	Georgia	Afghanistan	Bangladesh
Azerbaijan	Kazakhstan	India	Indonesia
China	Uzbekistan	Nepal	Lao PDR
Iran	Fiji		Mongolia
Kyrgyzstan	Samoa		Myanmar
Malaysia			Pakistan
Palau			Papua New Guinea
Russia			Philippines
Thailand			
Tonga			
Turkey			
Vietnam			

Source: The Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2006, Overall Country Assessment,

Table 4. Philippines: on track or off track for the MDGs

1 - \$ 1/day poverty Underweight children	Slow (2007 report) Slow (2007 report)
2 - Primary enrollment Reaching Grade 5 Primary Completion Rate	Regressing (2007 report) Regressing Early achiever
3 - Gender primary Gender secondary Gender tertiary	Early achiever Early achiever Early achiever
4 - Under 5 mortality Infant mortality	On track (2007 report) On track (2007 report)
6 - HIV prevalence TBC prevalence TBC death rate	On track Early achiever Early achiever
7 - Forest cover Protected area CO2 emissions ODP CFC consumption Water urban Water rural Sanitation urban Sanitation rural	Regressing Early achiever Regressing Early achiever Regressing Slow On track Slow

Sources: Table 2, The Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2006; UN-ESCAP, UNDP; and ADB.

with the least developed countries like Bangladesh and Lao PDR.

These are the countries of greatest concern, ie countries that score negatively on both the progress index and the latest status index. Countries of most concern can be identified by combining the level of deprivation and the level of progress towards the MDGs. To measure the overall level of deprivation the latest overall MDG status is summarized, with a composite indicator of the latest indicator values. To measure the overall MDG progress, a composite indicator is constructed from the difference between the rate of change required to reach the target by 2015, and the rate of change that actually occurred between 1990 (or the earliest year that data is available after) and the latest year for which data is available.

The picture you get from Table 3 does not quite square with what appears in the next two tables. Table 4 indicates a generally positive performance. The country is considered on track on poverty, primary enrolment, HIV prevalence, and urban sanitation. It is an early achiever in primary completion rate, gender parity at all levels, under-5 and infant mortality, TBC prevalence and death rates, forest protected areas, and ODP CFC consumption. On the negative side, it is slow in rural water and rural sanitation and regressing in underweight children, reaching grade 5, forest cover, CO2 emissions, and urban water.

Table 5 shows how the Philippines had fared in all applicable MDG indicators starting from the earliest baseline. The picture is generally positive and supportive of what's shown in Table 4.

Social Watch has developed

Table 5. Values indicating progress by indicator – Philippines

Indicators	Earliest Value	Latest Value
1-Poverty, % of population below \$1/day consumption [1993 ppp]	19.8 (1991)	14.8 (2003)
2-Poverty gap ratio: mean % distance below \$1/day	4.2 (1991)	2.9 (2003)
3-Poorest fifth's share in nat'l income or consumption	5.9 (1991)	5.4 (2003)
4-Children underweight (% under-5)	33.5 (1990)	27.6 (2003)
5-Undernourished % of total population (age group 0-48 mos.)	26 (1991)	19 (2002)
6-Net primary enrolment ratio, both sexes	96.5 (1991)	94.4 (2005)
7a-% pupils starting grade1 reaching grade 5	75.3 (2001)	71.5 (2004)
7b-Primary completion rate, both sexes	89.6 (1999)	96.6 (2005)
8-Youth literacy rates % ages 15-24, both sexes %	96.6 (1990)	95.1 (2003)
9a-Girls to boys ratio primary level enrolment	1.0 (1991)	1.0 (2004)
9b-Girls to boys ratio, secondary level enrolment	1.04 (1991)	1.12 (2005)
9c-Girls to boys ratio, tertiary level enrolment	1.42 (1991)	1.23 (2005)
10-Ratio of female to male youth literacy	1.01 (1990)	1.03 (2003)
11-Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment %	40.4 (1991)	41.9 (2005)
12-Seats held by women in national parliament, %	9.1 (1990)	15.7 (2006)
13-Under 5 mortality rate/1000 live births	62.0 (1990)	33 (2005)
14-Infant mortality rate (0-1yr) per 1000 live births	41 (1990)	25 (2005)
15-Children 1-yr old immunized v. measles %	85 (1990)	80 (2005)
16-MM ratio/100,000 live births	280.0 (1990)	200.0 (2000)
17-Births attended by skilled health personnel %	.....	59.8 (2003)
18-People living with HIV (% ages 15-49)	0.1 (2003)	0.1 (2005)
19-Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, %	2.5 (1993)	3.9 (2003)
19a-Condom use, aged 15-24, at last high-risk sex %	.....	.....
19b-Population aged 15-24 w/ comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS %	.....	.....
19c-Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49, any method %	40.0 (1993)	48.9 (2003)
20-Orphans [both parents] aged 10-14 school attendance rate as % of non-orphans attendance rate	0.94 (1993)	0.94 (1993)
22a-Malaria prevention, use of insecticide-treated bed nets in pop < 5 yr %	.....	.....
22b-% of pop < 5 yr w/ fever being treated with anti-malarial drugs	.....	.....
23a-TB death rate/100,000	79.6 (1990)	46.9 (2005)
23b-TB prevalence rate/100,000	820 (1990)	450 (2005)
24a-TB DOTS detection rate %	3.2 (1997)	75.0 (2005)
24b-TB DOTS treatment success %	80.4 (1994)	88.4 (2003)
25-Forested land area as percentage of land area	35.5 (1990)	24.0 (2005)
26-Protected area ratio to surface area	4.0 (1990)	6.5 (2005)
27-Energy use (kg oil equivalent)/\$1000 GDP [2000 PPP]	116 (1990)	122 (2004)
28a-CO2 emissions per person in metric tons	0.7 (1990)	1.0 (2004)
28b-Ozone-depleting CFCs consumption in ODP metric tons	2981 (1990)	1014 (2005)

Table 5 (continuation)

Indicators	Earliest Value	Latest Value
30-Population using improved drinking water sources, %	Rural-80.0 (1990) Urban-95 (1990)	Rural-82.0 (2004) Urban-87 (2004)
31-Population using improved sanitation facilities, %	Rural-48.0 (1990) Urban-66 (1990)	Rural-59.0 (2004) Urban-80 (2004)
32-Slum population as % of urban population [proportion of HH w/ access to secure tenure	54.9 (1990)	44.1 (2001)
33-ODA, net, as % of OECD/DAC donors' GNI		
33-ODA to LDCs, net, as % of OECD/DAC donors' GNI		
34-ODA to basic social services as % of sector-allocable ODA		
35-ODA bilateral, percentage untied		
36-ODA received by landlocked countries, as percentage of their GNI		
37-ODA received by small island states as percentage of their GNI		
40-Agriculture support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP		
44-Debt service as percentage of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad	25.6 (1990)	16.0 (2004)
45-Youth unemployment rate, ages 15-24, %	Both sexes-15.4 (1990) Men-13.1 (1990) Women-19.2 (1990)	Both sexes-16.4 (2005) Men-14.9 (2005) Women-18.9 (2005)
47-Telephone lines and cellular subscribers/100 population	1.0 (1990)	44.0 (2004)
48a-Personal computers (per 100 people)	0.4 (1990)	4.5 (2004)
48b-Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0 (1994)	5.5 (2005)

Sources: Statistical Appendix, The Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2006 and 2007; UN-ESCAP, UNDP; and ADB.

the Basic Capabilities Index (BCI), duly credited to the Quality of Life Index (QLI) of the Action for Economic Reforms and Social Watch Philippines, as a way to identify poverty situations not based on income. By not using income, the BCI is consistent with the definitions of poverty based on capabilities and (denial of) human rights. At the same time it is comparatively easy to build the index at sub-national and municipal level, without requiring expensive household surveys as income-based indexes do.

The BCI is based on three indicators (percentage of children who reach fifth grade, mortality among children under five, and percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel), which by themselves express different dimensions addressed by internationally agreed development goals (education, children's health and reproductive health). As a summary index, the BCI provides a consistent general overview of the health status and basic educational performance of a population. It has also been proven to be highly

correlated with measures of other human capabilities related to social development of countries. Although the index can easily make judgment on the state of poverty correlation to the health of the environment is not that clear-cut. The index assigns a score to each country thereby allowing for country comparison as well as tracking overtime.

The highest possible BCI score is reached when all women are assisted when they give birth, no child leaves school before successfully completing the fifth grade and infant mortality is reduced to its lowest possible of less than 5 death for every thousand children born. These indicators are closely associated with capabilities that all members of a society should have and which mutually interact to make it possible to achieve higher levels of individual and collective development. They particularly emphasize capabilities that contribute to the welfare of the youngest members of society and thereby foster the future development of nations.

In 2007 the BCI was calculated for a total of 161

countries, grouped into five categories for purposes of analysis. The most severe situations are found in countries with critical BCI scores. In the very low BCI category are countries that also face significant obstacles to achieving the well-being of the population. Countries with low BCI scores are at an intermediate level in the satisfaction of basic capabilities and their performance varies in some development dimensions. The countries that have succeeded in ensuring these basic capabilities for most or all of their populations are in the two categories with the highest BCI values (medium and acceptable BCI).

Belonging to the last groups does not imply a high level of development, but rather that these countries meet minimum essential requirements in order to progress towards higher levels of well-being.

The Philippines ranked 77th or very low in Social Watch 2007 BCI, along with Cote d' Ivoire and Swaziland.

Growing social insecurity

What less fortunate Filipinos, and they are many, are getting today seems to be the opposite of what we all deserved long ago.

That our economy is growing is beyond question. But it's growing in the wrong places, and its growth with little regard to its social and environmental costs. Debt stocks and debt service are growing or remain at high levels. Remittances by overseas Filipinos have grown most remarkably in recent years. So have shopping malls and other icons of consumerism. Tax collections have grown even as a select group of big taxpayers get all sorts of tax breaks and deductions, not to mention huge tax evasion. Government taxes ordinary citizens and fixed-income earners heavily but gives little in return.

Social security has been a big casualty of adjustment pressures. Increasingly, government has been abdicating its responsibilities to the private sector, resulting in the erosion of social security systems and decline in the provision of social services like health and education.

What we're seeing is not growth in spending for health care, education, water and sanitation, poverty-



reducing infrastructure, and environmental restoration. Growth of spending in these sectors would have meant growth in the right place, growth that narrows down rather than widens the rich-poor divide. Instead we get growth that excludes and leaves behind so many, thereby exacerbating existing disparities by region, class, gender, and generations. It's a short-sighted kind of growth that fails to attain social security for all here and now while at the same time compromising the social security of the next generation.

Women and men are affected differently by those changes and, therefore, our assessment must take the gender dimension explicitly into account.

The Report is silent about the deteriorating condition of human rights in the Philippines. There is no mention at all of the spate of extra judicial killings of hundreds of journalists and activists which have been reported by different human-rights groups and the media and other concerned groups. That these prompted the conduct of a number of fact-finding missions, both local and international, and the convening of a human rights summit by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court makes the issue prominent enough to escape notice.

Governance is at the heart of our national predicament. In a comparison of ASEAN 5, based on the six governance indicators, the Philippines fared poorly in all but one. It's second best in voice and accountability (maybe because of our free media and active civil society), the worst in political stability, and second worst

in government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law and control of corruption.

Mistrust of government is a huge challenge to the attainment of the MDGs and therefore should be accorded due treatment in the Report.

The state of our environment needs deeper assessment. The data paint a more positive picture than many environmentalists would expect. Policies and legislations (eg PA21, protected areas, solid waste management, clean air, clean water, etc) are in place. The ratios pertaining to protected areas and access to water and sanitation seem to be improving. Housing for slum population are supposed to be addressed.

But PA21 has hardly transformed the national and local development plans. Increase in protected areas is due mainly to the enactment of a law on protected areas. The reported increase in forest cover stands to question and needs rigorous ground checking. The claimed progress in both indicators must be examined more closely, especially in light of aggressive mining operations, competing claims to natural resources, and land use changes, among others. A great majority of LGUs have yet to comply with ecological waste management. Falling water tables and rising temperatures have begun to threaten our food security. Many of the health problems, old and new, are linked to environmental degradation, not to mention climate change. And considering that environment ranks very low in budget priority, one cannot really expect much.

A future within reach?

None of the Asian and Pacific countries, certainly not the Philippines, is on track to meet all the goals by 2015. Asian countries reportedly making progress on poverty are doing so mainly because of economic growth. But growth in national income, though necessary, is not enough to reduce poverty, much less inequality. Some of these fast growing countries, like China and India, are doing badly in education and health. And yet our government stubbornly insists that these are our models for the Philippines.

Reducing inequalities is the biggest challenge to the fulfillment of our MDG commitments. The strategy of propoor growth and good governance means little where the development process and outcomes are so

vulnerable to elite capture. To move from a baseline of high inequality, we need a regime that can implement genuine reforms in assets, curb corruption from top to bottom, and provide equal opportunities for all.

It still needs stressing that the country needs more resources dedicated specifically to achieving the MDGs. The government that budgets more for paying debts than for poverty reduction, education, health, and environmental protection cannot hope to deliver on its MDG commitments.

The alternative budget initiative (ABI), led by Social Watch Philippines since 2006, is setting an example for how policy makers could be motivated to reorient budget priorities toward the MDGs. This is the sort of partnership between government and non-government actors that should be replicated across the board, from the national down to the local government units.

Government will have to change the way it governs. To deliver the “public goods” (eg education and clean air), and to eliminate “public bads” (eg corruption, pollution, communicable diseases, brain drain or human trafficking) government, requires much more than just having a strategy described in nice words. People have a very deep mistrust of government and would want to see action and meaningful changes. They want to see that services are really made to work for the poor. And they want to have a real say in how that’s going to be done. Above all, government must undergo profound renewal in order to be an agent for a kind of governance that can bring about not only inclusive growth but sustainable development.

The MDGs have been helpful in generating debate and collective action at different levels. But these debates must translate into real changes in national priorities, development goals, and how they are monitored to assess progress towards the MDGs. ■

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DEVELOPMENT IRONY:

Worsening poverty and hunger at a time of growth

► By MA. VICTORIA R. RAQUIZA

Introduction

A midterm review of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) was on the global agenda in 2007 to assess how far governments have come to fulfilling the commitments forged during the United Nations Millennium Summit of 2000. It was a moment of reality check as many observed that the balance sheet showed more governments, for a variety of reasons, were not on track to meeting their targets. In the Philippines, the inability to meet even that most basic of needs—eating adequately to reduce hunger—was dramatically underscored in light of self-rated surveys showing the trend that hunger had generally climbed the charts in the last few years, in spite of fluctuations.

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The survey was conducted by an independent and reputable outfit called the Social Weather Stations Inc. (SWS) that has been tracking self-rated poverty and hunger since the mid-80s. As of this writing, the latest SWS December 2007 survey reported that hunger eased to 16.2 percent of Filipino families who have experienced involuntary hunger. This however, according to the survey outfit is “still well over the average of 11.9 percent in 39 quarterly surveys since mid-1998.” The steepest recording ever of self-rated hunger of SWS stands at 21.5 percent reported in September of 2007. Nothing could be more indicting of the Philippine government’s difficulty of meeting MDG 1-- that of halving the proportion of poor and hungry Filipinos with 1990 as the baseline. Indeed, it would seem that the Arroyo administration holds the distinction of generating the highest level of self-rated hunger, compared to previous administrations.

And yet, surreal as it may sound, the government continues to sing hosannas about the country’s economic performance and confidently declares that the economy has taken off and is on track to reaching First World status in a number of years. It cites the relatively high growth rates (ranging from 5 to 7 percent), the surging peso, and the bullish stock market, among other indicators, as evidence of the good news.

Why the massive disconnect?

The disconnect can partly be explained by the fact that economic growth per se does not automatically translate to poverty reduction. The surging peso and a bullish stock market have little impact on the lives of most Filipinos.¹ What most Filipinos care about are gut issues: food on the table, better-paying jobs, affordable prices for basic goods and services, and government spending on programs such as public health and basic education, from which they will benefit. And in these areas, there are disturbing indicators that underscore worsening poverty and hunger in the country.

The official story on poverty

The latest government report on the midterm status of the MDGs states that, based on current trends, the Philippines is on track to meeting the goals of halving the proportion of people trapped below the food

income threshold, and of halving the proportion of people below the overall poverty threshold (this covers both food and nonfood basic requirements).

Just recently however, the National Statistics and Coordination Board (NSCB announced in a March 5 Press Release an important finding based on the results of the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, what many civil society groups have suspected all along: that poverty has indeed worsened. According to the NSCB, poverty incidence increased from 26.9% for families in 2006, compared to 24.4% in 2003. According to the same report, relative to population, 33 out of 100 Filipinos were poor in 2006, compared to 30 in 2003. This means that government will now have to revise its report and state that the Philippines is not on track in achieving MDG 1.

But the report also correctly points out the disturbing trend that most regions will not meet MDG 1 and that the main reason the Philippines as a whole will attain this goal is that the few regions in the country which would meet the goals “effectively pulled down the national averages with their low incidence rates.” To underscore this point, Social Watch-Philippines produced a color-coded Poverty Map in 2006 (see Figure 1) which depicts a majority of provinces and regions with poverty incidence above the national average of 30.4 percent.

As can be noted, the map was predominantly colored in red—red to show an area with poverty incidence higher than the national average—highlighting the prevalence of poverty across the country.

This reality dramatizes the high level of inequality and imbalance within the country; that is, how only a number of people in certain regions are living beyond subsistence and poverty levels, and how other people, in a greater number of regions, continue to languish below the subsistence and poverty thresholds.

According to the same government report, we are off-track in meeting Target 2 (of MDG 1) which is halving the proportion of people living below the minimum level of dietary consumption (the decline of the number of people below the minimum level of dietary consumption should be 1.8 percent from 2003 onwards, while actual trend showed only a 1.25-percent decline). On the other hand, the official review reports that we are on-track to meeting Target 3, that

¹ **Note: September 2007 SWS survey results: Stronger peso hurts 30% of Filipino families, helps 13%, has no effect on 57%.**

food and non-food requirements (e.g. clothing, fuel, light, water, housing maintenance/rental, medical care, education, transportation, communication). On a daily basis, government is telling us that everyday, a person only needs Php27.46 for food, or about Php9 per person per meal, and Php13.79 for non-food requirements, figures which we know are “ridiculously low,” especially for the non-food component.

Government’s latest admission of worsening poverty is now more consistent with other indicators that say as much (e.g., worsening indicators in the areas of health, education, including self-rated hunger). There are other reasons, however, to cast doubt on official poverty statistics, especially as these claimed declining levels of poverty incidence in the recent past. To begin with, the comparability of the official poverty estimates of NSCB from 1990 to 2003 is undermined by the 1992 and 2003 major changes in methodology. The 1992 method was retroactively used in the 1985 and 1988 figures, and remained in effect for the 1994, 1997 and 2000 rounds of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). In 2003, a methodology change was again implemented but its retroactive application was only up to the 1997 figures—thereby deterring comparison with earlier data sets.⁴ As such, there were two overlapping series: one from 1985 to 2000 and the second from 1997 to 2003. One other limitation of the FIES is its exclusion of families without “official and permanent residence” (the ambulant poor who live under the bridge, squatter areas, on the streets).⁵ This has led the poor to be under-represented in the study.

Suffice it to say, the new methodology resulted in lower poverty headcounts, and some of the trends were changed. For example, under the old methodology, the subsistence incidence went up by 0.5 percent which means more hungry families. Urban poverty increased by 2 percent. Under the new methodology, subsistence incidence fell by 0.5 percent and there was no change in urban poverty.⁶

More important, the Asian Development Bank pointed out in its 2005 study that sustained economic growth from 2000-2003 has not been pro-poor. While

the Philippines did experience sustained economic growth from 2000-2003, the results of the 2003 data indicate a 10% drop in real average family incomes.⁷ More recently, The 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) shows that despite the slight increase of total family income by 2.6 % and the total family expenditure by 3.6% between 2003 and 2006, the average family income for all families fell by 2.8% and average family expenditures fell by 0.4% during the same period. The latest FIES also revealed that the poorest 30% of households were spending more on food (59% of all expenditures in 2006, compared to 49% in 2003) and consequently were cutting back on expenses in other areas such as house rent, transportation, communication, education, medical care, clothing, personal care and effects, and special family occasions.⁸ This trend is disturbing as it underscores that the increasing meagerness of incomes of poor families means prioritizing food expenditures, with little else left to ensure broader human development dimensions such as education, medical care, and the like. It is ironic to note that taxes paid by the bottom 30% significantly increased during the same period.

This can also help explain the disconnect between official figures that show a “growing economy” and the public cynicism that is generated by these growth figures. That is, that the benefits of such growth are not felt by the poor. Actually, as the 2003 and 2006 data reveals, average family incomes even contracted in a period of economic growth. This is a stark example of inequality.

In the face of rising costs of living, and contracting household incomes for many Filipinos, many civil society groups such as the network Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP)-Philippines, have called into question the “decline” in poverty incidence, especially as it is based on a poverty threshold which is seen by many as “ridiculously low,” and they contest the official claim of declining poverty.

Finally, it is worth noting that how we define poverty matters: who we consider as ‘poor’, how we measure poverty, and the policy conclusions drawn are all influenced by how we conceptualize poverty. The use of the mon-

⁴ Tiongson, Rhodora, *Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger: Will We Walk the Line?, May Pera Pa Ba?: Moving Forward with the Millennium Development Goals*, a Social Watch-Philippines and UNDP publication.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ The Asian Development Bank study “Poverty in the Philippines: Income, Assets and Access”, 2005.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ 2006 Family Income and Expenditures Survey Final Results

etary approach (and employing the poverty line based on income) is the underlying framework of government. If we were to apply other conceptual approaches to poverty such as the Capability Approach⁹ and therefore focus on other indicators such as health, nutrition, education (in particular, elementary and secondary education), access to basic amenities (such as safe water and sanitary toilet facilities), shelter, peace and order, and employment, then the poverty picture would tell a different story. In many of these areas, the Social Watch–Philippines midterm review of the status of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will show a general decline in performance across indicators that highlight deteriorating quality of lives for most Filipinos.

The big picture: Enduring feature of high inequality

A highly unequal distribution of income is one of the enduring features of the Philippine development landscape.

According to the 2006 FIES, the Gini co-efficient declined very slightly, at 0.4605 in 2003, to 0.4564 in 2003 as underscored by a narrowing in family income between the families belonging to the tenth decile, and that of the first decile (the total family income of the tenth decile was 20 times that of the first decile in 2003, and fell to 19 times in 2006).¹⁰

On a historical note, it will be noted that income distributions in 1985, 2000 and 2003 (see Tables 1, 2 and 3), has generally stagnated and that there is not much variability in the middle strata of the distribution chart.¹¹

Figure 2 shows that there is more inequality in income distribution in the country today than there was in 1985; while the rate of inequality reached its peak in 1997.

Generally, the trend in inequality across decades is marked by stagnation or what others euphemistically refer to as “fairly stable”. In real terms, this means that historically, growth has not been propoor as the highly iniquitous income structure in the Philippines largely remains unaltered. It is worth noting that the Philippines has the 3rd highest Gini Coefficient in Asia, next only to Nepal and the People’s Republic of China.¹²

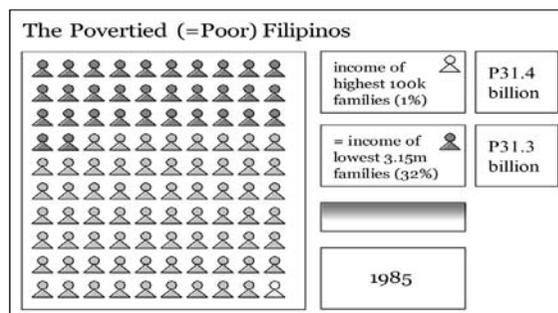


Table 1

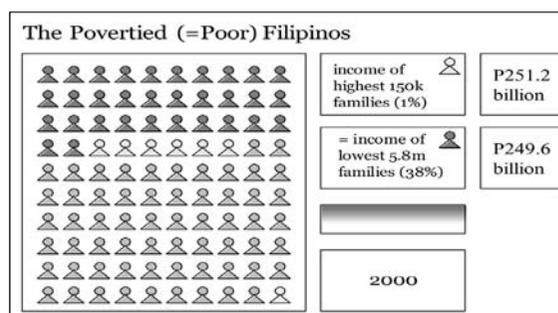


Table 2

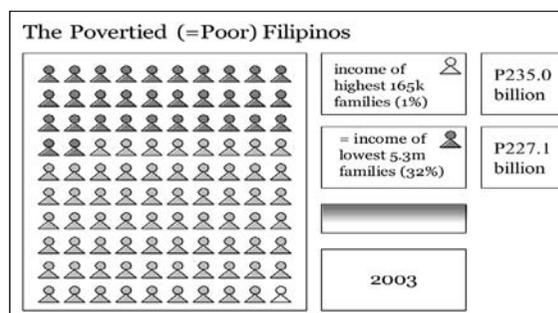


Table 3

The high growth rates currently reported in the media, juxtaposed with a high incidence of inequality, as well as higher levels of self-rated hunger, can be indicative of a reality where the poor have generally been bypassed by growth and that the growth is not broad-based. Such a situation can help explain the continuing and palpable social and political unrest in Philippine society.

This ties in with the structure of ownership and control in the country’s corporate sector based on a study

⁹ The Capabilities Approach, pioneered by Amartya Sen, views development as the expansion of human capabilities and rejects monetary income as a measure of well-being.

¹⁰ 2006 Family Income and Expenditures Survey Final Results

¹¹ Africa, Tom, The Povertied (Poor) Filipinos, powerpoint presentation, Conversation on Poverty Forum, sponsored by La Liga Policy Institute, April 26, 2006.

¹² Asian Development Bank. Key Indicators 2007: Annual Statistical Publication

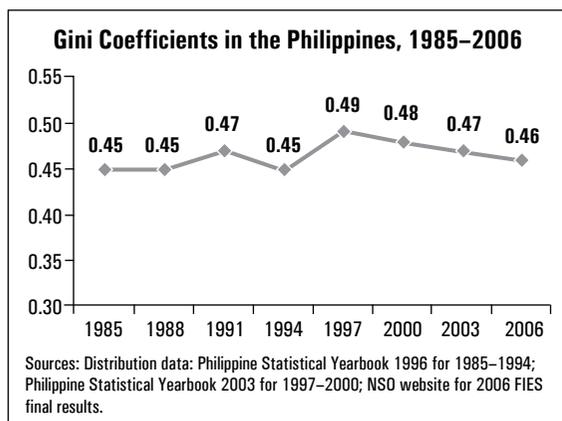


Figure 2

conducted by Claessens, et al. (1999). The study suggests that as much as 52.5% of total market capitalization is controlled by the country's top 10 families.¹³

In contrast, the majority of those in the Philippine labor force are earning poverty level wages.¹⁴ The same study reveals that, using the data in the Malaluan paper, the 12.1 million farmers and fisherfolk and the ten million laborers and unskilled workers combined, comprise 51% of the total labor force. In 2005 their wages ranged from PhP5,000-PhP8,000 monthly, an amount that hovers around the poverty threshold (or which translates to PhP33/person/day at PhP5,000 and PhP53/person/day at PhP8,000 monthly income). This does not yet include the informal workers in the service sector who work as street vendors, pedicab drivers, and the *kasambahays* (domestic helpers) employed in private households.

It is ironic that around the time the NSCB announced that the incidence of Philippine poverty has worsened, news reports in media also came out bannered that the Philippines had "contributed" three names to the annual list of billionaires compiled by Forbes magazines: Jaime Zobel de Ayala who tied with Henry Sy, at 349th place, both with a net worth of \$2.6 billion each, and Lucio Tan, at 407th place with a net worth of \$2.3 billion.

In light of all the points mentioned above, the problem of social inequality is paramount. That inequality has remained high for decades is cause for concern. Public intervention is obviously required to ensure re-

distribution, through progressive taxation, asset reform (e.g., genuine agrarian reform) and the like. Unless this is done, social polarization becomes inevitable resulting not only from worsening levels of absolute poverty, but a high level of inequality as well.

Employment and the Filipino diaspora

That growth is not broad-based is one thing; that it is a "jobless growth" is another dimension that has often been publicly observed. It is lamentable that in the MDG discourse, scant attention has been paid to employment as a key strategy to combating poverty. Unfortunately, the employment situation in the Philippines leaves much to be desired. In fact, not a few economists and social development advocates refer to a crisis in income and employment in the Philippines. Let us look at some of the figures.

Unemployment in the Philippines, as of 2007, remains high with 4.1 million Filipinos¹⁵ (or 7.3 percent of the total labor force) looking for work, while an alarmingly high number of 7.47 million Filipinos are considered underemployed (or 13.4 percent of total labor force). Despite the slight improvement from 2006 to 2007, the average annual unemployment rate is still posted at 10.8 percent, just a little lower than the previous year at 11 percent.

At the end of 2007, government crowed about the creation of new jobs totaling to 861,000 which is only a 2.6 percent increase in employment from 2006 and is the fourth slowest rate of job creation under the current administration. A breakdown of these newly created jobs would reveal the following: 142,000 household helps or *kasambahay*, 116,000 jobs in transport, storage and communication and 111,000 jobs in wholesale and retail trade or the ambulant vendors. This was followed by 103,000 employed in construction work and 34,000 unpaid family labor. It must be noted that these types of work are characterized by low productivity, below-poverty-level wages (if at all, as in the case of unpaid family workers), and insecure working conditions. Indeed, anecdotal evidence tells us that these so-called "newly-created jobs" came about as part of the coping strategies of the poor to earn an income without any significant and positive intervention from government.¹⁶

¹⁴ GCAP-Philippines 2007 (unpublished) policy paper, "A Decent Life For All and Not for A Few"

¹⁵ According to Cielito Habito, this is based on the new definition of unemployment which was introduced in 2005. Under the old definition, the current number of Filipinos unemployed is about 4 million.

¹⁶ GCAP-Philippines 2007 (unpublished) policy paper, "A Decent Life For All and Not for A Few"

After all, as many wryly argue, the poor cannot afford to be “unemployed.”

The reality is, employment growth (even if in excess of population growth) will not necessarily lead to poverty reduction; what is needed is that labor productivity (and its distribution as income) associated with the rise in employment is sufficient to guarantee incomes above the poverty line.¹⁷ Otherwise the “unemployed poor” simply becomes part of the “working poor” but nothing has been done about poverty. This means that the government must focus not only on the quantity of jobs, but the quality of employment, if it is to make any claims about reducing poverty¹⁸ due to employment.

In search of better quality employment, 3,000 Filipinos—over 70 percent of whom are women—leave daily, paying excessive placement fees, and risking the social costs of physical separation from their families and other known dangers posed by migration. Many of them try to live and work abroad, sometimes for as long as 15-25 years, for lack of better-paying jobs in the country.¹⁹ Today, there are eight to ten million Filipinos spread out across the world, supporting about one-fourth of the total number of families in the country.²⁰

Issues and recommendations

When the record high level of self-rated poverty of the SWS was released to media in early 2006 (at that time pegged at 19 percent), government quickly responded by announcing that it would set aside PhP25 billion for upland development projects and for food-for-school and feeding programs in order to ease hunger. This is similar to its earlier response by government when hunger levels reached 15 percent in 2004 according to a SWS survey. Then, the Arroyo government quickly responded by announcing a food coupon program—the coupons to be exchanged for groceries-- that targeted 5 million poor Filipinos.²¹

These knee jerk anti-hunger government programs have been widely criticized for their dole-out approach and short-sightedness in addressing the issue of poverty. These attempts, however, typify state-initiated programs and to a certain extent nonstate-initiated

development programs aimed at poverty reduction in the Philippines. High profile programs aimed at populist acceptance without much consideration for the varying dimensions of poverty are bound to fall short in achieving poverty reduction objectives.²² It is also unclear if these government pronouncements are followed through with sustained program implementation. Nothing is heard of these anti-hunger initiatives once the issue has died down in media.

Many in civil society and the social movements believe that a significant obstacle to poverty reduction is the quality of governance itself, which is characterized by a lack of priority given to this issue, going by the short-sighted initiatives and meager resources it has invested. More disturbingly, some of its policies (such as in the area of trade liberalization) and perceived practice of widespread corruption, are seen by these groups to be reinforcing poverty levels in the country.

More than worsening levels of absolute poverty however, is the persistent and glaring problem of high levels of inequality. That we are experiencing worsening poverty at a time of unprecedented growth speaks to this phenomenon. As such, the policy recommendations listed here, especially those that have to do with re-distribution of wealth in society should be viewed with urgency. These are:

1. *Promote and implement an industrial policy.* There is a need to implement an industrial plan that will modernize the Philippines, build and strengthen high-value industries and generate local employment;
2. *Create quality employment.* There must be a strategy to produce quality and sustainable employment to address the high levels of unemployment and underemployment;
3. *Increase wages.* Inflation has significantly eroded the actual value of the minimum wage pegged at PhP350. Towards this end, there should be official support for the workers’ demand for a legislated PhP125 nationwide across-the-board wage increase which can partially ease the burden of workers to cope with rising prices. In the medium to long term, there is a need to operationalize the concept of providing a living wage for

¹⁷ Prepared by Wuyts, Marc, *The Growth-Poverty Nexus From a Developmental Perspective*, A Concept Paper, research on Poverty Alleviation, REPOA, June 2007 (unpublished paper).

¹⁸ Wuyts, Marc (2007). *Lecture notes on Poverty, Economic Growth and Distribution*, Institute of Social Studies.

¹⁹ Interview with Ellene Sana and Irynn Abano, Executive Director and Advocacy Officer of the Center for Migrant Advocacy, August 2007.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ Morales, Horacio R., *Lessons on Governance and Poverty*, La Liga Policy Institute, April 26, 2007.

²² *Ibid.*

workers, as provided for in the Philippine Constitution, with a view to ensuring that workers are able to afford the basic needs and live a life of dignity.

4. *Push for a strong asset re-distribution program to ensure that ownership of and access to resources are not concentrated to a few families.* The mere completion of the existing, flawed Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program will not address the burning problem of social injustice for landless farmers. Instead, there is a need to push for the enactment and implementation of a genuine agrarian reform program that will decisively dismantle land monopoly, especially in light of the country's high incidence of inequality.

5. *Increase budgetary support for basic education, public health, provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, and other pro-poor infrastructure.* Increase investment in these areas, in particular, cover the specified budgetary shortfalls in education, health, water and sanitation, as identified in the Manasan report.²³ Ensure electrification of all barangays, increase paved road density in all provinces to at least thrice the 2001 national average by 2015, and provide greater financial support for community-based irrigation systems.

6. *Resist and critique the lack of political will to uphold reproductive rights and push for the implementation of reproductive health programs at all levels.*

7. *Push for progressive taxation.* Effectively curb tax evasion which has reached alarmingly high levels and focus revenue generation through direct taxes and rationalization of fiscal incentives. Implementing a progressive taxation program is another effective strategy for redistribution which can help address the country's high incidence of inequality.

8. *Effectively address the massive hemorrhage of government resources due to corruption at the highest levels, which to this day remains unprosecuted* (e.g., the 2004 fertilizer fund scam, the Diosdado Macapagal Boulevard overprice, the North Rail Project, and the National Broadband Network project). Prosecute corrupt government officials, starting with major projects and the "big fish".

9. *Address issues and concerns of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs).* Many OFWs are victims of gender-based violence and human trafficking which tend to be underreported; they pay excessive placement fees and

are significantly taxed on their remittances which private companies like Western Union, mostly benefit from. As such, there is a need to develop a serious, genuine and comprehensive reintegration program for OFWs and provide incentives for them to invest in both the national and local economy comparable to the incentives given to foreign investors as well as to support pro-poor programs— and community based infrastructure (e.g., basic social services, water and sanitation facilities). There is also a need to develop and allocate for more appropriate and sensitive programs, services and facilities, especially on-site, to cater to the needs of OFW victims of gender-based violence; harmonize efforts of agencies with oversight functions re performance audit of executive agencies and recommendations for such; lower the costs of remittances; abolish placement fees and let these be shouldered by the employers as in the past; reduce taxes on OFW remittances; aggressively combat anti-illegal recruitment; include representatives from OFWs, NGOs/CSOs and TUs to monitor compliance and oversee action on recommendations; government officials should sit with their counterparts in destination countries to address these concerns.²⁴

10. *Develop adequate social security measures for Filipinos who suffer loss of income in times of conjunctural poverty* (e.g., illness, disability, work injury, maternity) and long-term unemployment. Increase coverage of social insurance, especially for the poor, ensure reforms in the contributions and benefit structure with a view to removing inequities.

11. *Most important, ensure genuine and popular consultation with, and participation of, the poor in the formulation of policies and design of programs, especially those that will affect them the most.*

Many of these prescriptions are not new. Many of these are in fact policy recommendations listed in past official reports but have remained unacted upon, and unfunded. It is this chasm, this gap between knowing what should be done, and actually doing and funding it, that has placed the Philippines in the morass that it finds itself in. This is also a telling commentary of both status and fate of the MDGs in the country today. More important, this chasm speaks of the rights of the poor to "live a life of dignity" to continue to be unfulfilled, a goal that has eluded them for far too long. ■

²³ Manasan, Rosario G., *Financing the Millennium Development Goals: The Philippines*, Discussion Paper Series 2007-06, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, June 2007.

²⁴ Interview with Ellene Sana and Irynn Abano, Executive Director and Advocacy Officer of the Center for Migrant Advocacy, August 2007.



The missed education of the Filipino people

► By **RENE R. RAYA***

IN October 2007, the Philippine Government released its Midterm Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Earlier in July 2007, the Department of Education (DepED) presented its preliminary report on the Mid-Decade Assessment of the Education for All (EFA). The reports presented the trends in basic education, admitting that progress has been slow and uneven, and that the key targets will most likely be missed. The target of achieving universal primary education by 2015 has now become the most threatened goal among the eight MDGs.

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Assessment of MDG Goal #2

	Baseline (1990)	Current Level (2005/2006)	Target by 2015	Average Rate of Progress (1990-2005/06)	Probability of Attaining the Targets
Participation Rate	85.1	84.44	100	-0.05	Low
Cohort Survival Rate	68.4	69.9	84.67	0.11	Low

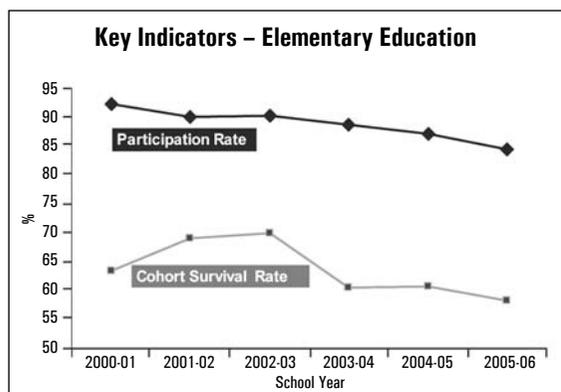
Source: NEDA, October 2007

The discussions in both documents were quite frank and extensive, but conveniently avoided going deeper into the key issues that account for the declining performance of the education sector. This article will attempt to pursue the discussion, analyze the key issues and present the challenges ahead. Included in this report is a presentation of the EFA Development Index (EDI) for Philippine provinces based on Unesco's annual global monitoring of the progress in achieving the EFA goals.

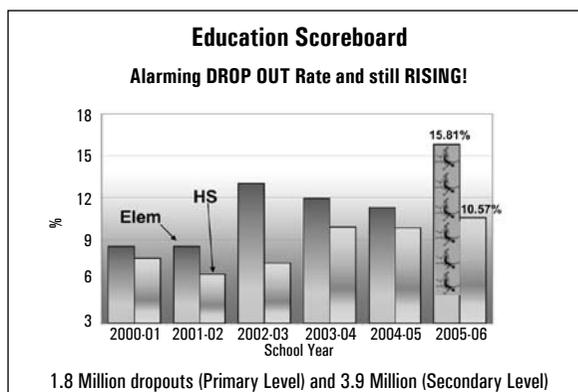
Trends in basic education and literacy¹

The midterm reports on the MDG and the EFA indicate that enrollment rate in basic education has been growing at a fairly consistent rate of 2.5 percent per year over the past two decades. By 2007, an estimated 20 million students were enrolled in some 53,000 schools around the country. About 13.5 million were enrolled in primary schools, and 6.5 million were in secondary schools.

The government admitted that while enrolment figures have risen over the years, key performance indicators have been declining consistently since 2001, falling way short of the EFA targets for the corresponding years. Net enrolment, cohort survival and completion rates for both elementary and secondary levels were all down. In SY 2005-2006, participation rate in elementary education went down to 84.41 percent from 90.10 percent recorded in SY 2001-2002. Meanwhile, dropout rates posted record levels in both elementary (10.57 percent) and secondary schools (15.81). The Department of Education reported that more learners drop out from the system particularly in the lower grade levels, even before functional literacy is acquired. The Department of Education also noted the low participation of children in early childhood education (ECE), with only 34 percent of the 3-5 age group attending preschool and 60 percent of entrants in the first grade having ECE background.



Source: DepEd. Fact Sheet, Basic Education Statistics (as of August 31, 2006). [http://www.deped.gov.ph/cpanel/uploads/issuancelm/factsheet2006\(Mar28\).pdf](http://www.deped.gov.ph/cpanel/uploads/issuancelm/factsheet2006(Mar28).pdf)



¹ Data for this section were drawn from the following sources: 1) Midterm Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), NEDA, October 2007; 2) Draft Report on the Mid-Decade Assessment of the Education for All (EFA), Department of Education, July 2007; 3) DepEd Factsheet, February 2007; and 4) Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey 2003, National Statistics Office.

The continued dropping out of children from the school system explains the low survival and completion rates and indicates the weak holding capacity of the public school system. Elementary cohort survival in SY 2005-2006 went down to 58.36 percent while completion rate declined further to 56.76 percent. The corresponding figures for secondary education are 59.10 percent and 54.14 percent, respectively. Wide disparities in cohort survival and completion rates were observed among regions across the country.

The poor quality of education is clearly shown by the erratic and consistently low scores obtained by pupils in achievement tests administered by the Department of Education over the years. The increases in test results show only marginal improvement and the scores fell far short of the desirable level. The low quality of education delivered by the public school system can also be gleaned from the poor performance of teachers in assessment tests, with some of them scoring no better than the students they teach.

School enrolment and performance indicators tell only half of the story of the current state of basic education in the Philippines. The other half tells about the continuing problem of illiteracy and the increasing number of children missing an education. The Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) conducted in 2003 shows some positive results. Around 93 percent of Filipinos 10 years and above were found to be basically literate. The same survey also noted that 84.1 percent of Filipinos 6 to 64 year old were functionally literate.

The statistical reports, however, also revealed certain alarming findings about the literacy and educational status of Filipinos. Notwithstanding the high level of school participation among Filipino children, literacy levels did not improve at all in the 10 years since the last survey was taken in 1994. The FLEMMS 1994 showed that simple literacy was slightly higher at 94 percent while functional literacy was basically the same at 84 percent. These figures show the poor outcome of basic education in the Philippines, with children failing to be functionally literate even after several years of schooling.

Over half (51 percent) of Filipinos have had at most only elementary education while some 9 percent have not attended school at all. Only 34.7 percent of



Filipinos had completed high school or had achieved higher educational levels.

A significant number of Filipino children are outside the school system. Based on the FLEMMS 2003, 11.6 million children and youth aged 6 to 24 years old were not attending school. About half of them or 5.6 million belong to the age group 15-21 years old. Poverty and related factors were the main reasons cited for not attending school. Some 30.5 percent cited employment as the reason for not attending school. One of every five (20 percent) cited the high cost of education as the reason for not attending school; while another 11.8 percent cited housekeeping work.

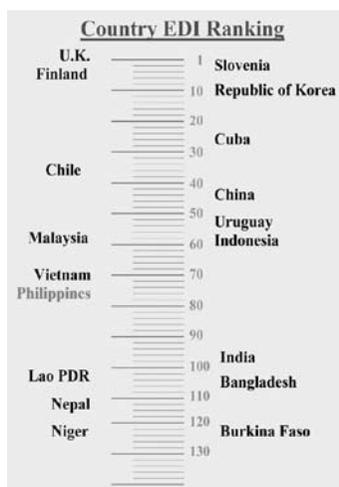
The global comparison

There was a time when the Philippines, along with Sri Lanka, Thailand and South Korea, used to be the top education performers in Asia. Today, the country is among the lowest performers in Asia and the rest of the developing world.

According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), net enrollment ratio has deteriorated over the past two decades while survival hardly improved. The report noted that "For many years, the Philippines has had higher enrollment rates at all levels of education than those of other countries with comparable or even higher levels of income. Recently, however, several countries in the region, notably Malaysia and Vietnam, have gained an edge over the Philippines even in basic education achievement." The report further revealed that the out-of-school ratio for primary school-age children in the Philippines was worse than in Indonesia and Vietnam.²

² Dumlao, Doris. "More RP children dropping out of school, says ADB." *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, August 16, 2006, Page A1.

Unesco's Global Monitoring Report for 2007 generated the EFA Development Index or EDI for 125 countries. The index is used to gauge the overall accomplishment of countries in terms of meeting the EFA goals. It is a composite measure based on enrollment ratio, adult literacy rate, EFA gender-specific index and survival rate up to grade 5. Of those surveyed, 47 countries had high EDI marks (.95-1.00); 49 countries including the Philippines had medium EDI (.80-.95); and 29 countries had low EDI.



The Philippines ranked 75th, falling behind most Asian countries such as China, Malaysia, Indonesia and Vietnam. In terms of education quality, using survival rate as proxy indicator, the Philippines ranked 101st of 125 countries. At this level, it fared no better than some of the poorest countries in Asia and Africa such as Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Myanmar.³

The deteriorating state of Philippine education may also be seen in its poor rating in international competitive tests. The 2003 Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) participated in by 45 countries ranked the Philippines 41st in mathematics and 42nd in science. The country trails the Asian countries that participated in the 2003 TIMMS, including Malaysia and Indonesia.

Regional and provincial trends

The midterm report on the MDG presents the regional education statistics, showing the uneven progress and wide disparities in performance across the different regions. The report noted that only the National Capital Region, Central Luzon and Calabarzon have a good chance of meeting the education targets. The rest of the country lags behind, particularly the poor regions of Mindanao and the Visayas.⁴ The table below is culled

from the government's midterm report. It presents the probability of meeting the MDG targets related to education (Goals 2 and 3).

Region	Elementary participation rate	Elementary cohort survival rate	Ratio of girls to 100 boys in elementary	Ratio of girls to 100 boys in secondary
CAR	Incomplete data	Low	Low	No data
I	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
II	Low	Low	Low	No data
III	Low	Medium	No data	No data
IV-A	Low	Medium	Low	High
IV-B	No data	High	No data	No data
V	Low	Medium	High	No data
VI	Low	Low	No data	No data
VII	Low	Low	No data	High
VIII	High	Low	Low	Low
IX	Medium	Medium	No data	No data
X	Low	Low	Low	Low
XI	No data	High	No Baseline	No Baseline
XII	No Baseline	No Baseline	No baseline	No Baseline
CARAGA	Low	Low	No data	No data
ARMM	High	Low	No data	No data
NCR	High	High	No data	No data

Mid Term MDG Report. NEDA, August 2007.

Regional disparity in terms of school participation as measured by NER is quite modest, compared to the wide disparity recorded in terms of survival and completion rates. Cohort survival rate shows greater variation across provinces, ranging from a high of 86.83 percent (Region 1) to a low of 36.2 percent (ARMM). The regional disparity in terms of completion rate was also wide, ranging from a high of 85.48 percent (Region 1) to a low of 34.76 percent (ARMM).

The regional performance figures are consistent when one looks at the overall accomplishment in EFA by provinces. For this report, AER applied and generated the corresponding provincial EFA Development Index or EDI as presented in the table below. The index is based on the same indicators used by Unesco in computing the country EDI.

The table below presents the 15 provinces with the highest and lowest EDI values. As expected, Central Luzon, Calabarzon and Ilocos Norte dominated the top-performing provinces as measured by

³ UNESCO. Strong Foundations: Early Childhood Care and Education (Global Monitoring Report 2007). Paris: UNESCO Publishing, 2007.

⁴ National Economic Development Authority (NEDA). Philippines Midterm Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals. October, 2007.

EFA Development Index (EDI) by Province

(These figures are still subject to integrity and validation checks)

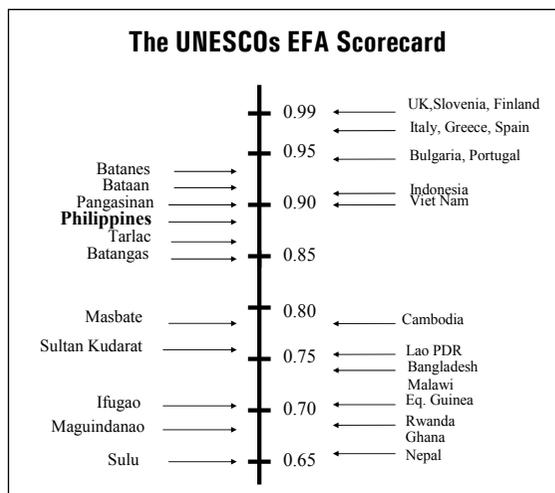
Top Provinces		
Rank	Province	EDI
1	Batanes	0.922
2	Bataan	0.903
3	Pangasinan	0.897
4	Siquijor	0.878
5	Ilocos Norte	0.874
6	Tarlac	0.871
7	Zambales	0.871
8	Ilocos Sur	0.869
9	Rizal	0.866
10	Abra	0.862
11	Nueva Ecija	0.862
12	Guimaras	0.861
13	Pampanga	0.859
14	Batangas	0.854
15	La Union	0.854
Bottom Provinces		
Rank	Province	EDI
61	Zamboanga del Sur	0.776
62	Kalinga	0.776
63	Agusan del Sur	0.774
64	Negros Occidental	0.773
65	Basilan	0.772
66	Negros Oriental	0.767
67	Bukidnon	0.761
68	Sultan Kudarat	0.761
69	Western Samar	0.755
70	Sarangani	0.751
71	Davao del Sur	0.718
72	Lanao del Norte	0.714
73	Ifugao	0.712
74	Maguindanao	0.698
75	Sulu	0.654

Source: Action for Economic Reforms (AER). Basic Data culled from Unesco Global Monitoring Report 2007, DepEd Basic Education Information System and National Statistics Office Census 2000 and FLEMMS 2003

the EDI. It is also significant to note that the small island provinces of Batanes and Siquijor are doing exceptionally well. These findings are consistent with other indices, specifically AER's Quality of Life Index and the Human Development Index for Philippine provinces.

On the other hand, Mindanao provinces dominate the bottom performers—a group that also included some provinces in CAR, Eastern Visayas and the Negros provinces.

It is important to note that while our top provinces are ranked among the best in the world, the education



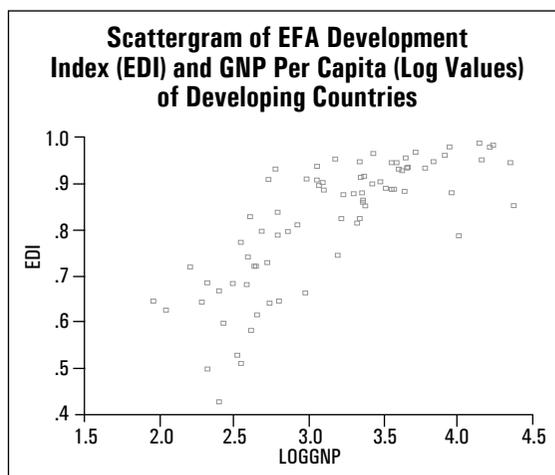
Source: Action for Economic Reforms (AER). Basic Data culled from Unesco Global Monitoring Report 2007, DepEd Basic Education Information System and National Statistics Office.

performance of provinces with the lowest EDI is comparable to some of the poorest developing countries.

Education and Poverty

Numerous studies have noted the strong link of income and poverty to education performance. The poor have less access to education, lower school life expectancy and are more likely to drop out of school. The lack of education, on the other hand, tends to perpetuate and regenerate poverty.

The graph below presents the GNP per Capita Income (in log values) and the EDI scores of developing countries, indicating a highly significant correlation



Source: Action for Economic Reforms (AER). Basic Data culled from Unesco Global Monitoring Report 2007.

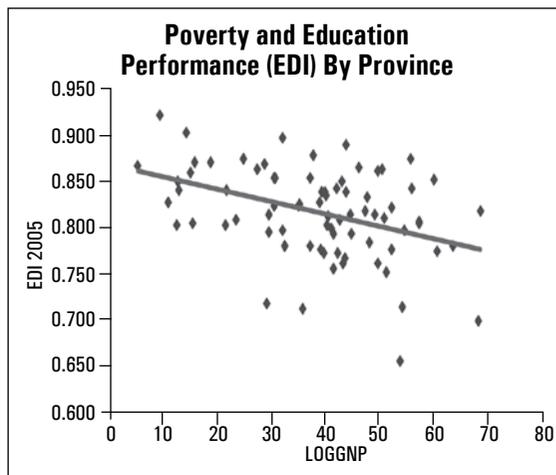
between income level and education performance. Thus, poor countries tend to have lower EDI scores while the rich tend to score high.

The same pattern is observed in the Philippines. The government's midterm report on the MDG "noted that participation rates in primary education by region correlate inversely with the incidence rates for food and overall poverty." The same report also noted that regions with low poverty incidence tend to have high cohort survival and completion rates and low dropout rates.

It is interesting to note that participation rates in primary education by region are inversely correlated with the incidence rates for food and overall poverty. The regions with highest participation rates showed the lowest poverty incidence rates, namely, the NCR, Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and Calabarzon. Accordingly, these five regions had the highest cohort survival rates and lowest dropout rates. The observed correlations among these variables suggest that investment in primary education is promising for poverty reduction. The above correlations support the importance of adopting progressive approaches in fighting poverty and investing in primary education.

Such an approach raises the likelihood of accelerating the realization of MDG targets.

This observation is validated when one compares the EDI scores and poverty incidence of provinces. The graph below shows the strong correlation between EDI scores and poverty incidence. That means the poor-performing provinces manifest higher incidence of poverty. On the other hand, provinces with higher EDI scores show lower incidence of poverty.



Source: Action for Economic Reforms (AER). Basic Data culled from Unesco Global Monitoring Report 2007, DepEd Basic Education Information System and National Statistics Office Census 2000 and FLEMMS 2003



The financing gap

The huge and increasing resource gap in basic education partly explains the low performance and deteriorating quality of education in the Philippines.

Enrollment in basic education had been growing at an average of over 2.5 percent annually, a rate that is higher than the country's population growth rate. The education budget, on the other hand, had been growing at a slower rate of about 2 percent annually in real terms. On a real per capita basis, therefore, the allocation per pupil has actually been declining since 1997. In fact, the current per pupil expenditure is roughly at the same level as it was some 25 years back.

Clearly, the Philippines has been underinvesting in basic education. In 1997, national expenditure on basic education was 3.2 percent of GDP. This went down to 2.5 percent by 2001 and further down to 2.1 percent by 2005. Similarly, per-capita expenditure on basic education in real terms declined from P374 in

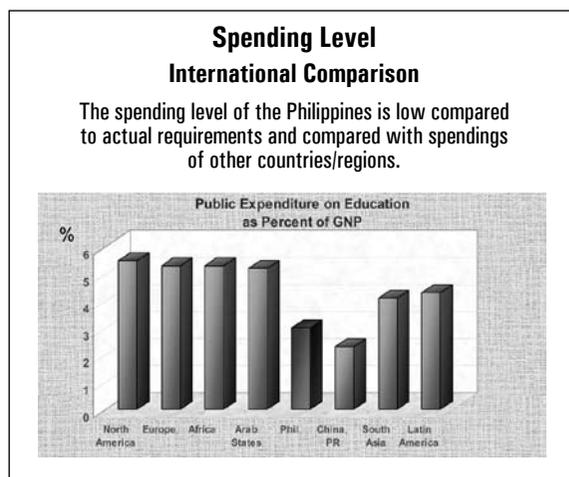
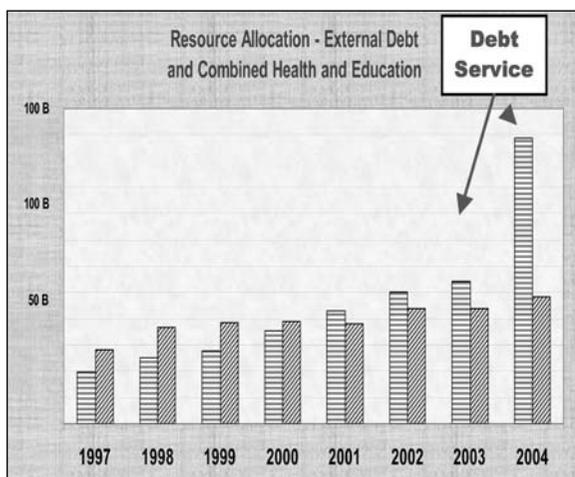
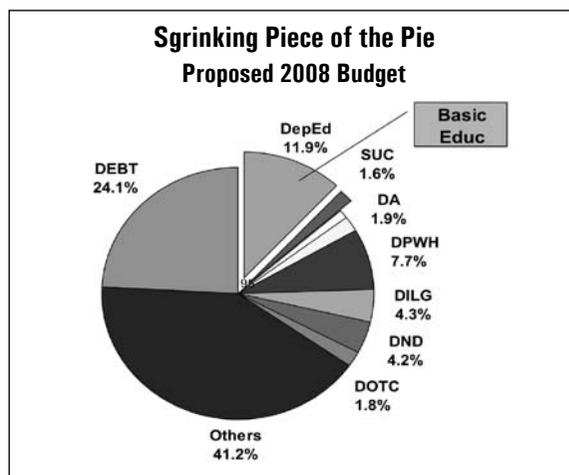
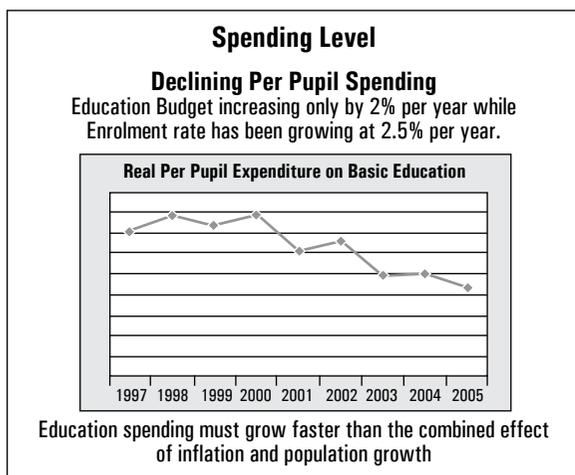
1997 to P339 in 2001, and to P282 by 2005 based on 1985 prices.⁵

The share of basic education has also been shrinking. In 1995, the percentage share of basic education in the national budget was 12.17 percent. This peaked in 1998 at 15.96 percent of the national budget but has consistently declined since then. By 2007, the share of basic education in the national budget was down to only 11.9 percent. International benchmarks set the desirable level of education expenditure at 6 percent of GDP and 20 percent of total public expenditure.

A study on the financing requirements to meet the MDG targets computed the resource gap for basic education for 2007-15 at P357 billion or about P40 billion per year.⁶ The national budget for fiscal year 2007 shows that the country is nowhere near in closing

the resource gap for basic education. For 2007, the government allocated P135.5 billion for basic education, an amount that is less than half of what was allocated for debt service. As in previous years, debt service gets the biggest share of the national budget, taking up a third of the entire budget. The huge allocation for debt servicing effectively shifts much needed resources away from priority basic services.

Certainly, the current level of expenditure is low and falls short of the requirements for quality education. It places the Philippines among the lowest spenders on education in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. While most Asian countries are taking concrete steps to increase real spending on education in comparison to the size of their economies, the Philippines is moving back and taking the other direction. Unless expenditure



⁵ Manasan, Rosario (2007) Financing the Millennium Development Goals: The Philippines, Final Report. <http://dirp4.pids.gov.ph/ris/dps/pidsdps0706.pdf>

⁶ The computation is based on a high cost and MTPDP GDP assumption.

on basic education is increased to more respectable levels, the country will surely miss its MDG targets on education.

Issues and Challenges

In summary, education indicators consistently point to the low and deteriorating performance of the education sector in terms of access, quality, literacy and equity. Dropout rates remain alarmingly high and access is not equitable; quality is poor and declining; resources are too little; and the system is badly managed.

Key Issues

1) ACCESS – The dramatic rise in school dropouts, the low survival and completion rates and the alarming increase of out-of-school children highlights the deteriorating state of education in the country today. This trend indicates a clear reversal in the increasing access to basic education achieved over the past two decades (1980s and 1990s).

2) QUALITY – The poor quality of education and its outcome are reflected in the low achievement levels of students, the poor quality of teaching and the perennial shortages in key inputs, specifically teachers, infrastructure and instructional materials.

3) EQUITY – The poor, malnourished and disadvantaged children are being bypassed and deprived of

quality education. They are constantly at risk of falling out of the school system.

4) EFFICIENCY- Poorly-designed programs, poor targeting and misplaced priorities are creating a lot of inefficiencies and wastage in the educational system.

Years of neglect, underinvestment and mismanagement have set back the education sector by at least a generation. Successive governments have failed to decisively address these problems and reverse the historic decline of education in the Philippines. The current administration under President Arroyo fares no better and has, in fact, done worse things which pushed the educational system deeper into crisis. It is apparent that the current administration has neither the competence nor the political will to carry out meaningful reforms in education. Basically, it operates on expediency, preferring quick-fix solutions, and is preoccupied with survival and legacy concerns.

Immediate action must be done to improve access, reach out to the unserved and improve the quality of education. Substantive reforms must be undertaken to decisively address the financing gap and to improve the governance of basic education. Institutions must be reformed to ensure transparency, participation and accountability. Finally, a clear and coherent framework for education must be set—a framework that is premised on education not simply as a development target, but as a fundamental right of all Filipinos. ■



Health insecurity: a GMA legacy

► By **MERCI L. FABROS***

AMONG the MDG targets, those directly related to health are the least likely to be met. Progress has been either slow or stagnating, while gains run the risk of reversal.

No mother or infant deserves to die at childbirth. This is a matter of right that the state is duty-bound to honor by any means possible. But government has been failing to deliver even only on its most basic MDG commitment to save mothers and infants.

Poverty and inequity are at the core of health insecurity. Filipino mothers who have less in life have less chances of surviving childbirth. And if they do survive, they are likely to be consigned to a life of health insecurity.

* Merci L. Fabros is the Advocacy and Campaign Coordinator of WomanHealth

Lack of progress

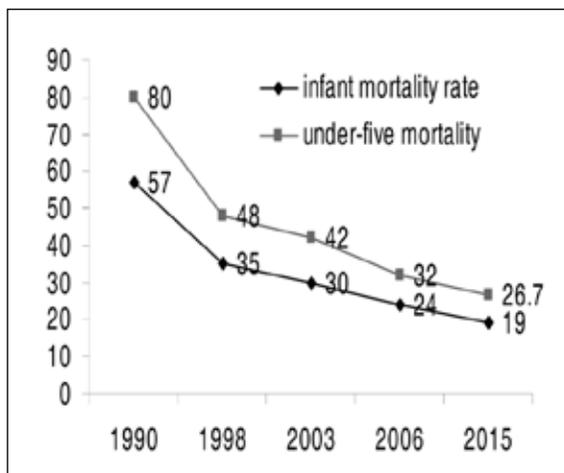
The Philippines has the worst health performance in the Asia, with infant mortality rate (IMR) and maternal mortality rate (MMR) being among the highest in the region. The state of maternal health is alarming, with MMR barely moving in the last five years and worsening in many poor provinces.

The maternal mortality target cannot be achieved by 2015. If we are to achieve our MDG target for maternal health, we need to reduce the maternal mortality rate (MMR) at a faster pace than our historical performance (based on actual rate of reduction between 1993 and 1998). Efforts to significantly reduce maternal mortality should be doubled in order to hit the target of reducing maternal deaths to 52 deaths by 2015 from 162 deaths per 100,000 births (2006 Family Planning Survey).

Maternal death and the slow decline in MMR are consequences of wide disparities in access to essential social services. Acute disparities, which tended to be hidden in national averages, manifest across regions. ARMM, Mimaropa, Eastern Visayas, Bicol and the Zamboanga islands have very high maternal and child mortality rates and the highest malnutrition rate in the country. Rich areas pull up national averages, failing to capture the reality of poverty and poor health conditions in these areas.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

The Philippines is reportedly on track to meeting the goal of reducing under-five mortality, claiming a high likelihood of meeting the target of 26.7 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2015.



Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 80 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990, declining to 48 in 1998, 42 in 2003 and falling further to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2006. Infant mortality has also been decreasing from 57 deaths per 1,000 in 1990, to 35 in 1998, to 30 in 2003 and 24 in 2006.

Year	Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)
1990	80	57
1991	77	55
1992	74	54
1993	72	52
1994	69	50
1995	67	49
1998	48	35
2003	42	30
2006 (FPS)	32	24

Source: National Statistics Office – 1998 & 2003 data: National Demographic and Health Survey; 1990 to 1995 data: TWG on Maternal and Child Mortality- National Statistical Coordination Board

Although there has been a decrease in both under-five and infant mortality rate, it is still high compared to other countries in the region. A recent survey by the National Statistics Office revealed that in 2003, “a child born in the Philippines is at greater risk of dying than children born in other Southeastern Asian countries”.

Gains in under-five mortality at risk

Neonatal and Postneonatal Trend

Neonatal and postneonatal death, which makes up 71.4 percent of under-five mortality, registered the barest improvements over the past two decades. The combined number of deaths during the neonatal and post neonatal periods is almost thrice the number of deaths among 1-4 years old (12/1000 LB).

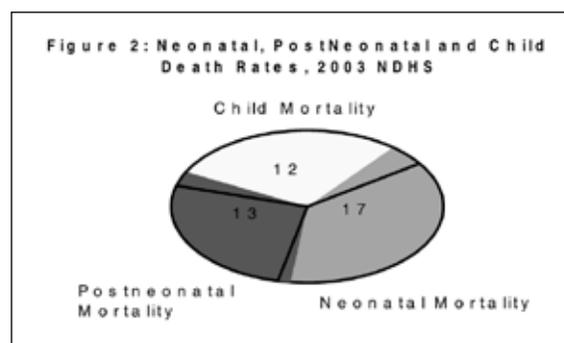
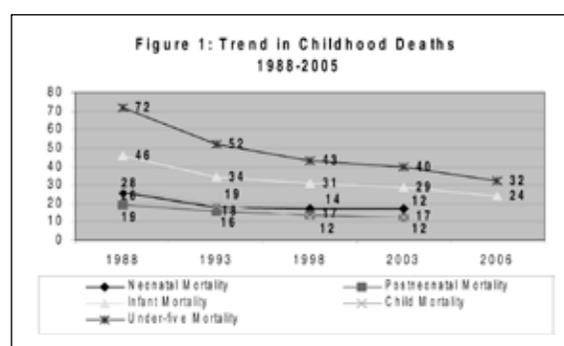
Neonatal Deaths. Of the total under-five deaths (42/1000 LB), more than two-thirds (29/1000 LB) occur before the children turn one year old. Of these, majority (17/1000 LB) die within 28 days upon birth, occurring mostly within the first week.

Further breakdown of the neonatal deaths by day of life shows that half of the neonatal deaths occur

Infant and Child Mortality Rate in the Philippines & Other Countries, 1990 & 2003

Country	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) 1990	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) 2003	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 1990	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 2003
Vietnam	36	19	51	23
Singapore	7	3	8	3
Thailand	34	23	40	26
Malaysia	16	7	21	7
Brunei	10	5	11	6
Philippines	34	29	66	40

Source: NSO, DHS 2003



during the first two days of life. This emphasizes how crucial is the quality of care that must be provided to newborns at this earliest stage of life outside their mother's womb.

Perinatal Deaths. The Philippines also suffers from a substantial number of perinatal deaths at 24 per 1000 pregnancies as reported in 2003 (NDHS).

Declining Proportion of Fully Immunized Children

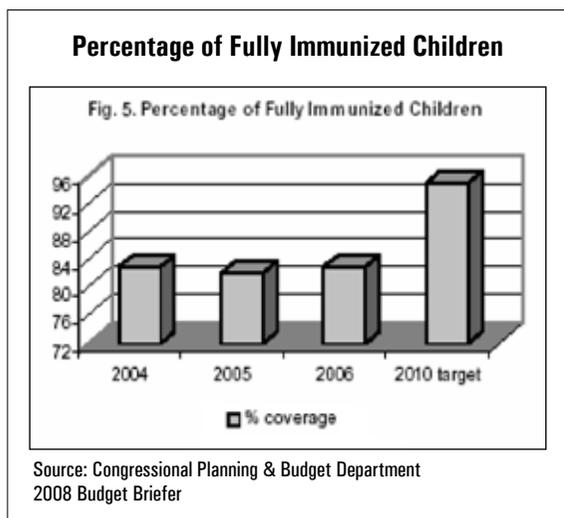
The improvement in the national averages of child health outcomes—in terms of lower infant and child

mortality rates—has been attributed to the immunization program of the government since the 1990s, when a 90-percent coverage of fully immunized children (FIC) was achieved.

However, the proportion of fully-immunized children dipped from 71.5 percent in 1993, to 72.8 percent in 1998 to 69.8 percent in 2003 (NDHS). Also, while the proportion of the fully-immunized children as per the FHSIS reached 84.8 percent in 2004, that figure is still lower than the 95-percent target for the year (National Objectives for Health (NOH), DOH 1999). Moreover, the actual number of reported measles cases

in 2004 is 13,034. This is four times higher than the target number of cases for that year (NOH, DOH).

In addition, the proportion of children (7 percent) aged 12-23 months without vaccination remained at 8 percent (1998 NDHS).



Declining Immunization Coverage Against Measles (under one year old)

Year	Proportion of children under 1-yr old immunized against measles
1990	77.9
1991	87.5
1992	89.6
1993	88.3
1994	87.1
1995	83.7
1996	89.8
1997	88.9
1998	84.8
1999	87.9
2000	86.5
2001	81.7
2002	76.0
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	

Source: Department of Health-National Epidemiology Center/Field Health Service Information System (FSHIS)

Micronutrient malnutrition

In developing countries, the problem of malnutrition has been the cause of death of 60 percent of children less than five years old. Micronutrient malnutrition, particularly vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiencies, has been found to be prevalent in the Philippines (National Nutrition Survey, Food and Nutrition Research Institute, 1993, 1998, and 2003).

Various forms of malnutrition continue to afflict Filipino children as well as adults (National Nutrition Council). These include Protein-energy malnutrition (PEM), Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA), Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) and Vitamin A Deficiency Disorders (VADD).

Prevalence of Undernutrition by Age Group, 2003

Population group/Indicator	Percent
0-5 years old	
• Underweight	26.9
• Stunting	30.4
• Wasting	5.5
6-10 years old	
• Underweight	26.7
• Stunting	36.5
Pregnant women	26.6
Adults, 60 years and above	23.6

Source: National Nutrition Surveys of DOST-FNRI in 2003

Among preschoolers, 0-5 years old

- 27 out of every 100 preschoolers are underweight
- 30 out of every 100 are stunted or has lower height than that of normal
- 5 out of 100 are wasted or thin

Among school-age children, 6-10 years old

- 26 out of every 100 are underweight
- 32 out of every 100 children are stunted

Based on the same survey, the prevalence of anemia among infants 6 months to less than one year is 66.2 percent (FNRI 2003), higher than in 1998 (56.6 percent). In addition, the prevalence of vitamin A deficiencies among children 6 months to 5 years of age increased from 35.3 percent in 1993 to 40.1 percent in 2003. Note that the prevalence of VADD increases by 20-24 percent a child's risk of dying with diarrhea and measles.

List of Nutritionally Vulnerable Regions (Fivims, 2004)

Island Groups	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Cluster 3 Vulnerable (V)	Region 1 ■..... <i>La Union</i> CAR ■.....Abra ■.....Ifugao ■.....Mountain Province Calabarzon ■.....Quezon Mimaropa ■.....Marinduque ■.....Occ. Mindoro ■.....Palawan ■.....Romblon Region 5 ■.....Albay ■.....Camarines Norte ■.....Camarines Sur ■.....Catanduanes ■.....Sorsogon	Region 6 ■.....Aklan ■.....Antique ■.....Iloilo ■.....Negros Occidental Region 7 ■.....Bohol Region 8 ■.....Leyte ■.....Eastern Samar ■.....Northern Samar ■.....Samar ■.....Southern Leyte	Region 9 ■.....Zamboanga del Sur Region 10 ■.....Camiguin ■.....Misamis Occi. ■.....Lanao del N. Region 11 ■.....Davao del N. ■.....Davao del Sur Region 12 ■.....Cotabato ■.....Sarangani ■.....South Cotabato ■.....Sultan Kudarat Caraga ■.....Agusan del Norte ■.....Agusan del Sur ■.....Surigao del Norte ■.....Surigao del Sur
Cluster 4 Very Vulnerable (VV)	CAR ■.....Apayao	Region 6 Capiz Region 7 ■.....Negros Oriental	Region 9 ■.....Zamboanga del Norte Region 10 o Bukidnon ARMM ■.....Lanao del Sur ■.....Maguindanao ■.....Basilan
Cluster 5 Very, Very Vulnerable (VVV)	Region 5 ■.....Masbate		ARMM o Sulu o Tawi-Tawi

Source: NNC 2006 Briefing Kit; www.nnc.gov.ph

Food insecurity scenario

Based on the results of the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (Fivims) under the National Nutrition Council (NNC), food insecurity in the Philippines is prevalent in varying degrees in 49 provinces: with 38 provinces labeled Vulnerable, 8 provinces Very Vulnerable, and 3 provinces Very, Very Vulnerable as shown. Only 18 provinces (23.4 percent) and (13 percent) were not vulnerable and less vulnerable, respectively.

These nutritionally vulnerable provinces are also some of the country's poorest provinces, and nine of

them belong to the top 10 poorest provinces in the country (NSCB, 2003).

Breastfeeding and IMR

Breastfeeding in the first hour of birth can prevent 22 percent of neonatal deaths, while breastfeeding within the first day of life prevents 16 percent of neonatal deaths (Journal in Pediatrics, Ghana). Almost half of deaths of children under-five are neonatal deaths. In the Philippines, there has been no change in the prevalence of breastfeeding since 1993, which is 87 percent in 2003 (NDHS). This figure includes children



who were breastfed for only an hour, a day or a week, and includes as well those children given liquid or food other than breastmilk within the first 72 hours of life (3.4 million Filipino children). Exclusive breastfeeding is down to 6 percent and a staggering 15 percent of infants were never breastfed.

According to Unicef and the World Health Organization (WHO), the Philippines is one of 42 countries that account for 90 percent of under-5 deaths globally. The Department of Health said that of these deaths, “16,000 deaths could be prevented with, first, the initiation of breastfeeding in the first hour of life; second, by exclusively breastfeeding the infant for the first six months; and third, for a mother to continue with breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding until a child reaches two years of age” (Babao-Guballa, 2007).

Breastfeeding does not only save the child, but the mother as well. Due to the hormonal effects of breastfeeding, a mother develops lactational infertility, a period when the mother does not become pregnant. The more the infant suckles and is exclusively breastfed, the greater the effect.

The mother also develops lactational amenorrhea, a postnatal period when the mother does not menstruate due to the same hormonal effects of breastfeeding. Lactational amenorrhea reduces menstrual blood loss, thus prevents anemia by conserving the mother’s iron stores. Longer birth intervals reduce the risk of maternal and infant mortality.

Breastfeeding immediately after delivery increases the levels of oxytocin, which stimulates contraction of the uterus, thereby reducing blood loss and risk of hemorrhage, a major cause of maternal mortality.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

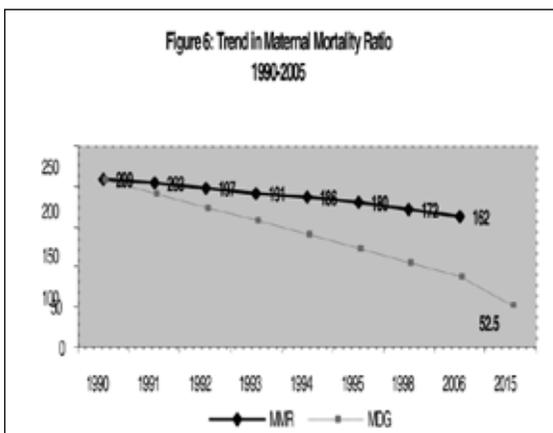
While there has been some progress in child mortality targets, improvement in maternal health is nil. Maternal death remains a significant cause of death in the Philippines, comprising 14 percent of the total deaths of women aged 15-49 years old (2003 PPR on MDG). MMR is unacceptably high and yet decline in maternal death over the past 20 years has been very slow at 22.5 percent or at 1.6 percent per annum over 18 years (2006 FP Survey).

Maternal Mortality Rate, 2001 data

Country	Ratio
Philippines	170
Thailand	44
Malaysia	41
South Korea	20
Japan	8

Source: Dr. Manuel M. Dayrit’s presentation on the International Conference on Population and Development at 10 (4 October 2004 t the Heritage Hotel)

Although MMR has declined from 209 in 1993 to 162 in 2006, the rate of reduction is still critically off-track, given the MDG target of 52 maternal deaths per 100,000LB.



MMR is higher in poor provinces. Regional figures show MMR at 320/100,000 to 119/100,000. The MMR for ARMM is 320/100,000 in 1998, nearly three times the rate in Metro Manila (ADB, 2005). The morbidity picture reflects this regional disparity.

Life-and-death issues for mothers and children

Access to EmOC

About 85 percent of maternal deaths are due to direct complications that require emergency obstetrics care (EmOC). Such care has three essential elements: a skilled attendant at delivery; access to emergency obstetric care (EmOC) in case of complications; and a functioning health referral system in place to allow the unimpeded flow of services to any pregnant woman who needs them at any place and at any time.

Access to this package of critical services is sorely lacking, especially for poor women.

Abortion dilemmas

Women continue to die from the complications of unsafe abortion. Given that contraceptive commodities are unavailable and unaffordable, unwanted pregnancies remain to be a problem in this country where abortion is illegal and services that terminate a pregnancy are nonexistent. Thus, women resort to illicit abortions and run the risk of acquiring life-threatening complications. Unless contraceptive commodities and FP services become more available and accessible and women are provided quality post-abortion care, this country will not be able to lower its maternal mortality.

In the Philippines, about 3.1 million pregnancies occur each year and nearly half of these pregnancies are unintended and about one-third ends up in abortion. In 1994, abortion reached a total of 400,000 cases, with teenagers accounting for 17 percent of these cases. Based on DOH records, abortion has also become the fourth leading cause of maternal mortality, representing 12 percent of all maternal deaths resulting from complications related to abortion. It remains the third leading cause of hospital discharges.

Fertility and mortality

Reducing the number of pregnancies prevents maternal deaths. "One in three deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth could be avoided" if all women have access to FP/contraceptive services, as pointed out by UNFPA.

Contraceptive use among married women has almost tripled over the last three decades, although the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) or the proportion of women using any FP method in 2006 is 50.6 percent, a rate that has not changed in the last six years. Based on the FP Survey in 2001, only half of Filipino married women are using FP methods. For every 100 married Filipino women who are not using any FP method, nine do not want more children and eight want to space births.

Filipino women have consistently had one more child than they wanted (NDHS 1993, 1998, and 2003). In 2003 an average Filipino woman wanted 2.5 children but had actually 3.5 children, higher among rural women at 4.3 compared to urban women at 3.0. The difference between the desired and actual number of children translates to about 800,000 unwanted births.

The unmet need for family planning in the Philippines is at 15.7 percent in 2006, of which 8 percent is for spacing. The level of unmet need has declined from the 20 percent level in 1998; 17 percent in 2003; and 15.7 percent in 2006 (Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey 2003).

The Population Commission also pointed out an increasing incidence of teenage pregnancy. Reports show that 10 percent of all births involve girls from ages 15-19; and 23 percent of adolescents aged 15-24 engage in premarital sex.

The use of any FP method increases with rise in wealth and educational status. More than half of women with at least a high school education use contraceptives, compared with less than one in five women with no formal education.

More than two thirds of current users of modern methods get their contraceptive supplies from public sources (67 percent), 29 percent from a private medical source and 3 percent from other sources. Compared with data from the 1998 NDHS, there has been a decrease in reliance on the public sector (from 72 percent) and an increase in use from the private sector (from 26 percent). The Botika ng Barangays do not include in their list essential and affordable family planning commodities.

Maternal mortality could drop by 20-35 percent given access to full information, options, effective contraception.

The DOH Natural Family Planning Program

The Catholic Church has been a dominant influence on the government's family planning program. The

government's declaration of natural family planning as its flagship program is one clear indication. As a result, the DOH has to manage countervailing natural and artificial family planning programs, budget, personnel, processes and outcomes.

The DOH is taking a tentative position towards artificial contraception, if not shying away from it altogether. Thus, an unclear delineation of family planning responsibilities has ensued between the national and local government units. Donated contraceptive commodities are being phased out.

The Popcom tells LGUs and the public that natural family planning is its de facto policy, contradicting policy pronouncements by national government about informed choice.

Low quality and under-funded government health services

Geographic maldistribution of health resources, low quality of government facilities, inadequate funding, health expenditures dominated by personal health and out-of-pocket payments are outstanding features of the Philippine health service system.

Quality health care services, both preventive and curative, are the cornerstone for building human capital. The 2002 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (APIS) showed that the health facilities most utilized by the bottom 40-percent income bracket were the public health units in both rural and urban areas. The poor tend to go to government-run primary facilities rather than private clinics or hospitals for their health needs because private health facilities are prohibitively expensive. Access is a major problem. Quality private health care is centered in urban areas.

There are wide disparities in the allocation of health resources. Two main factors play a role in access: availability of facility/personnel, and affordability. Health facilities and personnel are mostly unavailable, poorly distributed, and unaffordable.

Availability of facilities

Considering a population of 87 million, about 700 to 800 BEmOCs are needed to cover those far-flung areas and island municipalities. However, the country has only 169 BEmOC facilities, with a measly 33 CEmOC facilities.

List of Provinces with corresponding BEmOC and CEmOC facilities

Provinces	BEmOC Facilities	CEmOC Facilities
Capiz	19	2
Ifugao	29	2
Isabela	5	4
Masbate	6	2
Mindoro Oriental	18	3
Msamis Occidental	7	3
Mt. Province	20	3
North Cotabato		
Romblon	9	5
Sorsogon	12	2
South Cotabato	11	1
Sultan Kudarat	24	3
Surigao del Sur	9	3
Total: 13	169	33

Source: Presentation of Director Yolanda Oliveros, National Center for Disease Prevention (NCDP), DOH 2007 at WomanHealth Philippines Roundtable Discussion on Maternal Mortality Reduction (MDG5) and the 2008 Health Budget, 25 July 2007, AIM

Based on the recently concluded consultative workshop on BEmOC, a total of 177 CEmOC and 709 BEmOC facilities are needed using the recommended facility population ratios. Most of the provinces and key cities have existing CEmOC facilities but they need upgrading. As to progress on BEmOC, only about 12 percent of the minimum target of 90 facilities is being developed. Training facilities for BEmOC have already been identified in strategic areas across the country.

Eight of 19 medical centers are located in Metro Manila, with the rest scattered across provinces. There are only 12 regional hospitals in the country's 16 regions. Almost all specialized hospitals are situated in Metro Manila (11 out of 12), except for one in Cebu (V. Bautista, UP Press; 2002).

Unequal distribution and lack of health service providers

Health personnel are sorely lacking and unequally distributed in rural and urban areas. Only 10 percent of doctors, dentists and pharmacists, 20 percent of medical technicians, and 30 percent of nurses practice in rural areas (World Bank, 2001c).

The ARMM, Region XI (Southern Mindanao) and Caraga are the most deprived of doctors (Philippine Statistical Yearbook 2004). The National Capital Region (NCR) has the most number of doctors, nurses and dentists.

Regional Distribution of Health Human Resources employed in the government sector: Philippines, 2002

Region	Doctors	Nurses	Dentists
CAR	85	159	33
NCR	658	745	540
Region 1	158	203	96
Region 2	175	267	58
Region 3	297	382	161
Region 4	350	648	256
Region 5	190	338	85
Region 6	226	433	112
Region 7	229	379	115
Region 8	153	233	109
Region 9	90	196	55
Region 10	99	189	71
Region 11	79	161	71
Region 12	84	158	32
ARMM	69	99	23
CARAGA	79	130	54
Phil.	3,021	4,720	1,871

Source: 2004 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NSCB

Delivery assistance

The presence of a skilled attendant at delivery is an essential element of the EmOC strategy for reducing maternal mortality. At the same time, it is a process indicator that is used as a global benchmark to monitor progress towards the goal of maternal mortality reduction as agreed upon at ICPD+5. It has also been adopted

Year	Proportion of Births attended by skilled health personnel
1990	58.8
1991	59.7
1992	59.7
1993	60.0
1994	60.9
1995	62.7
1996	64.1
1997	65.0
1998	69.2
1999	69.5
2000	69.0
2001	69.1
2002	67.0
2003	60.0

Source: National Statistics Office 1993 & 1998 data: National Demographic & Health Survey; 1995 to 1997 & 1999 to 2002 data: Family Planning Survey

by the Social Watch International as an indicator of the Basic Capacity Index.

Coverage of births attended by a health professional has increased in the last five years from 56 percent in 1998 (NSO, DOH, and Macro International Inc. 1999), to 59.8 percent in 2003. This is way below the target set by DOH at 80.0 percent in 2004.

In Metro Manila, professional health workers attended to 92 percent of births; in contrast, in ARMM, only 16 percent of births were attended by health professionals. The 2002 MCHS shows that TBAs (*hilots*) are still the most reliable resource during childbirth, delivering 39 percent of total. For poor Filipino families, TBAs continue to be the cheaper alternative to professional midwives. However, TBAs are only able to provide very basic essential obstetric care and their

Percentage of Live Births Delivery Assistance by Birth Attendants (in percent)

	1993	1998	2003	ARMM	MIMAROPA	EASTERN VISAYAS
Health professionals	52.8	56.4	59.8			
Doctor	26.0	30.9	33.6	8.5	13.7	16.4
Nurse/midwife	26.8	25.5	26.2	0.8 / 12.4	3.2 / 12.4	1.4 / 18.2
Traditional birth attendant	45.3	41.3	37.1	76.6	66.3	62.3

Source: NDHS cited in 2007 DOH Paper

functional knowledge is limited to assisting normal childbirths.

A skilled attendant, according to the WHO, refers to “an accredited health professional, such as a midwife, doctor or nurse, who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns”. Traditional birth attendants (TBA)—trained or not — are excluded from the category of skilled health-care workers. In this context, the term TBA refers to traditional, independent (of the health system), nonformally trained and community-based providers of care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period.

Stagnating and deteriorating key maternal interventions

Antenatal health care

NDHS shows that overall, 88 percent of women had antenatal care. There are regional variations in antenatal coverage, with ARMM exhibiting the lowest coverage (49.8 percent), while the Zamboanga Peninsula has 77.1 percent. Central Luzon (92.4 percent) and the NCR (92.1 percent) have the highest antenatal care coverage. However, key maternal interventions have not improved across the years but have generally stagnated, if not deteriorated. Women did not receive comprehensive and quality care

Given such high antenatal rate in antenatal clinic, policy makers and program managers ought to exploit and maximize the opportunities that such rates present. If strong linkages between antenatal care and EmOC are established, then women will at least have a chance of surviving complications that arise during pregnancy and childbirth.

DOH recommends all pregnant women to have at least four prenatal visits, with emphasis that for early

detection of pregnancy-related health problems, the first antenatal checkup should occur in the first trimester of the pregnancy. The 2003 NDHS shows that almost three fourths (70.4 percent) of women had at least four prenatal visits, but only a little more than half (53.0 percent) had their first visit during the first trimester. The percentage of children whose mothers received two or more doses of TT immunization during pregnancy has been decreasing from 42.2 percent in 1993 to 37.3 percent in 2003.

Only half (49.1 percent) were informed of pregnancy complications and 57 percent were not told where to go for proper care. Though the percentage of women receiving iron supplementation is quite high, issues on the late takeup of the iron tablets/syrup (usually on the fourth to fifth month of pregnancy) and the compliance with completing five months of supplementation remain a challenge in the quality of prenatal care being accessed by the pregnant women.

Disturbing is the noncontinuity of services from prenatal to delivery to postnatal. Of the total 87.6 percent of pregnant women who sought prenatal care from a health professional (2003 NDHS), only 59.8 percent of all births were attended by a health professional during delivery.

Postnatal care. The DOH recommends that mothers receive a postpartum checkup within two days of delivery, considering that most deaths occur during the first 72 hours postpartum. The 2003 NDHS

Time of Maternal Mortality, Philhealth MCP/NSD

	Ratio
72 hours postpartum	72
Day 1-6 postpartum	12
Week 1-7	10
Pregnancy	6

Source: Dr. Manuel M. Dayrit’s presentation on the International Conference on Population and Development at 10 (4 October 2004 t the Heritage Hotel)

Health-related Practices Affecting Maternal Health

Maternal Health Practice	NDHS 1993	NDHS 1998	NDHS2003
Pregnant women with at least 4 prenatal visits	52.1	77**	70.4
Pregnant women with at least 2 doses of TT	42.2	37.8	37.3
Women w/ at least 1 post natal visit within one week after delivery		42.7	51.1
Women w/ postpartum check-up			

Source: NDHS

** with at least 3 prenatal visits

reported that one in three women (34 percent) did not receive post natal check-up at all.

Mass exodus of health personnel

Poor pay and poor working conditions in the country are driving health professionals abroad. The continuous exodus is beginning to weaken the ability of the local health system to provide quality health care. While health posts can be refilled, the burden and cost of training new staff to become competent in delivering health services is a major concern. In addition, the Department of Health-Health Human Resource Development Bureau (DOH-HHRDB) reported that the health human resource network in the Philippines is challenged by the following issues and concerns: (i) much lower salaries for public health professionals compared to those in the private sector; (ii) inappropriate or outdated skills, thus creating a skills gap; (iii) unevenly distributed available workforce; (iv) poor working conditions; and (v) limited opportunities for career progression.

The health system is also faced with the challenge of steadily increasing number of out-migration cases among health workers.

Deployment of Health Workers Abroad, 1995-2003

Year	Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Caregivers
1995	69	7,584	161	No data
1996	47	4,734	142	No data
1997	82	4,242	113	No data
1998	55	4,591	149	No data
1999	59	5,413	66	No data
2000	27	7,683	55	No data
2001	61	13,536	190	465
2002	129	11,867	312	5,383
2003	112	8,968	276	18,878

Source: Figure derived from POEA, CFQ records, 2005; ILO Study, 2004

The outflow of Filipino midwives in the last decade started in 1992; it slowed a bit in 2000 and reached its peak in 2002. While the outflow of nurses and caregivers has steadily increased over the years, a sharp turn of caregiver outflow was reported in 2003 when the movement tripled in number.

The disappearing doctor paradox

The migration of doctors-turned-nurses has seriously changed the assumptions for the Philippine health

system for the next decade.

A sizable number of government health worker plantilla positions remain unfilled. Around 200 hospitals have closed down in recent years; 800 hospitals have partially closed one to two wards (PHA, November 2005). Also, the nurse to patient ratios in provincial and district hospitals is 1:40-1:60.

We can no longer build up the Philippine health system assuming that there will be doctors in the countryside. A highly functional, next-generation, doctorless system has to be evolved to serve areas without doctors and to complement the services provided by the remaining physicians.

Where does this bring us in terms of ensuring a skilled birth attendant is present by the side of the woman during the critical periods?

Out of the total 42,000 barangays, only 16,000 have at least one midwife. Midwives attend a significant percentage of birth deliveries.

Addressing underutilization of health services by poor women and children

While skilled attendants may influence the outcome of pregnancy, their overall effectiveness lies in their ability to immediately access facilities that provide basic or comprehensive EmOC.

The quality and access of government health services are the most pressing issues from the point of view of the women.

Even with upgraded EmOC facilities and presence of skilled attendants, increased utilization is not ensured. EmOC does not operate in a vacuum, instead it is embedded in the health system. Therefore, there is a need to review health system practices and behaviors that prevent utilization of services. The perception of the community on the health system, how they feel when they go to the health center, contributes to their unwillingness to deliver in a health facility. That is understanding the true bottleneck to using services.

In a 2002 WomanHealth study “What Women Want in Terms of Quality Health Services”, women were asked about problems of utilization of health services. Inadequate health service facilities, discriminatory attitudes of service providers and insufficient personal resources combined to create a low level of utilization of health services and a low level of satisfaction with these services.

More than any other facet of health services, good interpersonal relations was emphasized time and again as an important factor in poor women's continued use of a health service. Services that were inadequate—meager facilities, insufficient medical supplies and limited personnel—were as critical an issue as health service providers who did not treat them with dignity and respect. Women responded feeling degraded and widely exposed in an assembly line-like delivery.

The geographic maldistribution, the generally low quality and underfunded government facilities, and the burden of paying for services deny poor women and children effective access to critical health interventions during pregnancy, particularly before and after child-birth. In urban slums, women are near hospital facilities but they do not utilize.

This is where it is probably most pronounced but GPS data conservatively show that over half of home deliveries occur near a health facility.

Health facility delivery in ARMM and Zamboanga Peninsula are lower than the rest of Mindanao, which in turn are lower than the Philippine average.

	1998	2003	ARMM	Zamboanga Peninsula	Mimaropa	Eastern Visayas	Bicol
Health Facility	34	38					
Home	66	61	88.4	83.8	83	79.3	76.3
Govt. Hospital			6.3	10.9	13	14.7	15.7
Govt. Health Center			0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7
Private			3.9	3.7	2.1	5.3	5.5

Source: NSO, DOH, and Macro International Inc., 1999

2003 NDHS reveal 38 percent of live births were delivered in a health facility, and 61 percent were born at home. These figures show an increase in the proportion of births occurring in a health facility (34 percent in 1998) and a decline in the percentage of births delivered at home (66 percent in 1998) (NSO, DOH, and Macro International Inc., 1999).

Delivery in a health facility is most common in NCR (70 percent). On the other extreme, only 6 percent of births in ARMM are done in health facilities. In 10 regions, at least 70 percent of births occurred at home, with ARMM (88 percent), Mimaropa (83 percent), and Zamboanga Peninsula (84 percent) registering the highest percentage.

Over 90 percent of women from the poorest quintile gave birth at home while a mere 20 percent of the

richest quintile had home births. (WHO Fact Sheet, 2007). More so, less than 20 percent of poor mothers were assisted during delivery by trained health professionals, e.g., a doctor, nurse or midwife, while more than 80 percent of mothers from the richest quintile received assistance.

A tale of disparities: An issue of poverty, gender and inequity

Statistics are blind to inequity. Disparities are hidden in the national averages which fail to show the picture of maternal and child mortality in the country.

Poor women and children consistently are not able to access services. Access to health care services is fast becoming an issue of inequity, with poor Filipino women unable to access the services, information, supplies and facilities that could prevent and reduce maternal and child mortality. The services are inaccessible because often they cannot afford treatment or, because as women, do not have the time or the social support to avail themselves of the service.

Improving equity within countries would prevent 40 percent of all child deaths.

Poverty and maternal and under-five child mortality

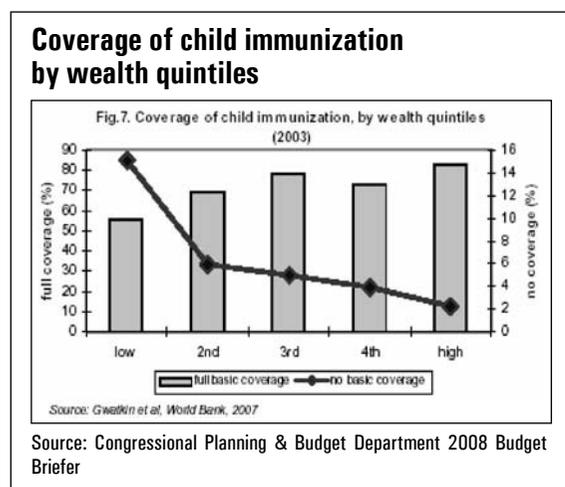
The disproportionate number of women and under-five child mortality among poor households is borne by the environmental risk and hazards that the poor mostly endure in their living areas. The major causes of child deaths in developing countries, in particular in South Asia and Southeast Asia, reveal the link between maternal and child mortality and poverty. Major causes of deaths in the region are found to have been largely contracted and transmitted in conditions of poverty such as crowded living quarters, intergenerational malnutrition, indoor and outdoor air pollu-

tion, unsafe drinking water, and improper sanitation. (WHO, 2006).

Poverty is the greatest threat to maternal and child survival and is a formidable obstacle to the achievement of the MDGs by 2015. Poor women and children are more exposed to health risks and have lesser access to preventive and curative interventions compared to those in the higher socioeconomic strata.

One of the important findings of the 2003 NDHS documents the inability of poorer women and children to access health services.

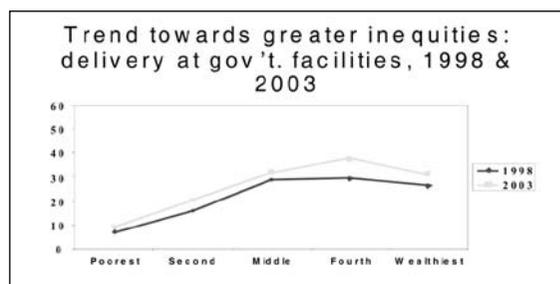
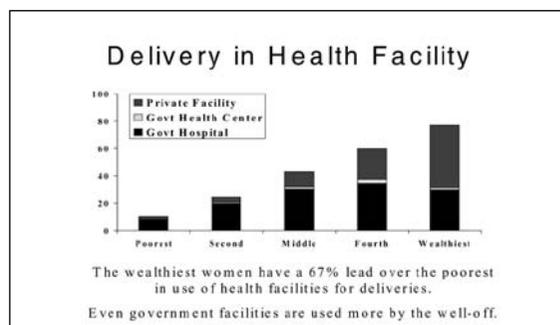
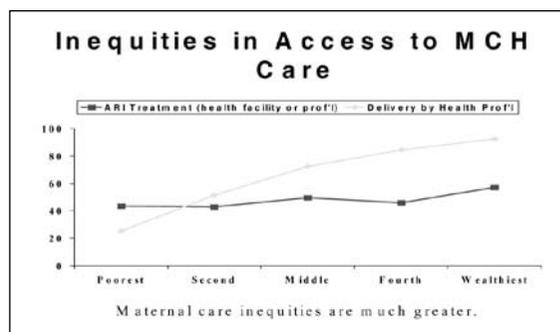
When cross-national data is applied, findings show that immunization programs disproportionately benefit the richest quintile than the poorest quintile; and that about 15 percent of the children in the poorest quintile have no basic coverage compared to only 2 percent in the richest quintile (Gwatkin et al, WB 2007).



The following figures show poorer women in the lowest quintile have the least access to skilled birthing attendants; doctors, nurses, and midwives to assist them during delivery, as well as access to health facilities, including public facilities.

The women in the highest quintile are about 9 times more likely to have a medical doctor assist them during delivery and are 38 times more likely to deliver in a private facility than women in the lowest quintiles.

Another gauge of poor women's inability to gain effective access to life-saving services is the low percentage of women—about 1.7 percent—who had delivered through a caesarean section. This figure is way below the 5-15 percent range as the proportion of complications



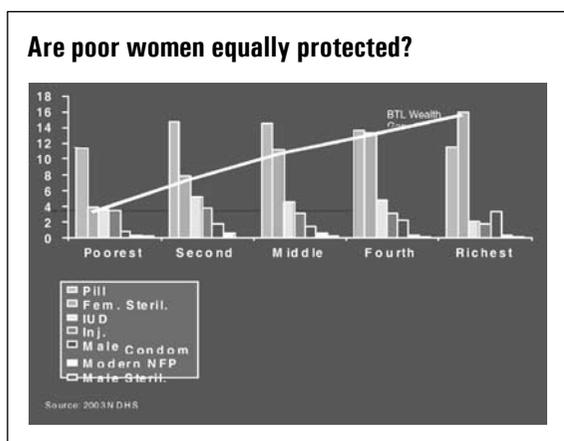
requiring caesarean sections among a group of women giving birth. Below 5 percent would indicate women are dying or suffering from a disability because they are not receiving treatment; above 15 percent may indicate that women are receiving caesarean sections for reasons other than those strictly required by their medical condition or fetal indications. Apart from caesarean sections, poor women are not able to access other services even if these are being provided.

Maternal Services by Wealth Index, 2003 NDHS

	QUINTILES				
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
1. Assistance during delivery					
Medical doctor	8.6	21.0	37.4	52.6	73.2
Nurse	0.5	1.7	1.8	0.6	1.2
Midwife	16.0	28.7	33.2	31.2	18.0
Hilot	68.9	45.4	26.3	13.3	7.0
Relatives, friends, others	4.9	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.6
No one	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
2. Place of delivery					
Government hospital	8.7	19.6	30.4	34.6	29.9
Government health center	0.5	0.8	1.8	3.0	1.6
Private facility	1.2	4.4	11.1	22.2	45.5
Home	88.7	74.3	56.2	39.0	22.6
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
3. Delivered by C-section	1.7	3.4	6.8	10.8	20.3
4. Number of births	1,858	1,590	1,352	1,162	993
5. Current use of contraceptives (any method)	37.4	48.8	52.7	54.4	50.6

Source: NSO, MACRO. 2003. NDHS

FP and wealth quintiles.



Highly marginalized urban poor. Urban poor mothers and their newborns are highly marginalized – with high disease burden, unable to enjoy access to basic life saving interventions and have poor access to the greater determinants of health.

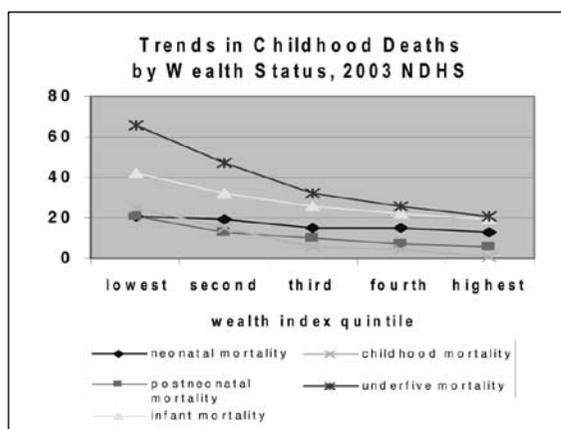
The disparity of health status among different socioeconomic and regional groups is evident: the IMR among the poorest quintile of the population is more than twice the level of the richest quintile, and more than thrice for under-five mortality rate. (Gwatkin et al, World Bank, 2007). Inequities in health status also result from location differences. For example, the richest quintile in rural areas has an IMR that is twice that in urban areas. Geographically, there were regions that in 2006 had infant mortality rates exceeding the

Disease burden and limited access of the urban poor

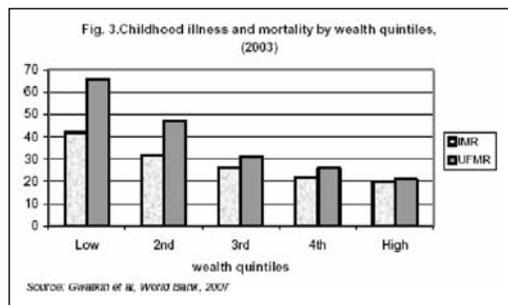
High Disease Burden	Limited Access to Basic Life Saving Interventions	Poor Access to Greater Determinants of Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 of 3 pregnancies are unwanted one of 5 women began childbearing below 18 years of age 9 out of 10 children are born less than 3 years apart 25 % of children are malnourished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% deliver at home by an unskilled attendant 2/3 do not use any form of contraception 2/3 do not exclusively breastfeed less than 6 months of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2/3 have at most an elementary education; 1/4 functionally illiterate 2/3 do not have their own toilet 2/3 do not have electricity

national average of 24 deaths. These were Cordillera (29), Mimaropa (32), Bicol (26), Eastern Visayas (29), Zamboanga (38), Davao (28), Caraga (28), and the ARMM (31).

The under-five mortality rate is 2.7 times higher among the poorest compared to those in the highest income quintile. The IMR among the poorest households is also 2.3 times higher than those in the richest quintile. The same pattern is seen in the rates of neonatal and post neonatal deaths.



Childhood Illness and Mortality by Wealth Quintiles (2003)



Source: Congressional Planning & Budget Department 2008 Budget Briefer

Mortality levels in urban areas are much lower than those in rural areas (24 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 36 deaths per 1,000 live births). Similarly, the rate of perinatal death is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Of total perinatal deaths in 2003 (NDHS), 76 were classified as stillbirths and 92 were early neonatal deaths.

Since the poor primarily frequent government primary facilities, improving the quality and access of

their services, with an emphasis on those services mainly demanded by the poor (particularly maternal and child health services and treatment of communicable diseases) would strongly enhance the pro-poor nature of health services. (World Bank, 2001c).

In order to stop exodus of health workers and provide quality service, health service providers (HSPs) should first be satisfied with their jobs. A key to the success of service delivery is HSPs satisfied with their work, the facilities and the services they render. HSPs must be treated as “internal clients” with their own needs and expectations. The technical and interpersonal dimensions of service delivery are dependent on the job satisfaction of providers.

Maternal death is a litmus test of any health delivery care. If the health system of a country cannot save the lives of mothers and newborns, it is doubtful whether it can save the lives of the rest of the population too.

Status of women

A woman’s health, educational and economic status has a significant bearing on whether or not she and her newborn dies during or after childbirth.

It is important to remember that basic social services are characterized by strong complementarities—that is, the impact and effectiveness of each basic social service component is enhanced by the availability of other basic social services. The interplay of complex socioeconomic, health service, and cultural factors (poverty, population, unemployment, poor economic condition, access to services, religion, among others) accounts for the death of children and women.

Childhood mortality is inversely related to the mother’s education level and wealth status. The IMR for children whose mothers have no education is 65 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with 15 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers have college or higher education.

Assistance by a health professional during delivery is more common for lower-order births, births in urban areas, births of wealthier women, and births to better-educated mothers. The largest gaps in being assisted by a health professional during delivery are between the poorest women and the wealthiest women and between women with no education and those with the highest educational levels. While 25 percent of women in the poorest quintile and only 11 percent of women with no

education are assisted by a health professional during delivery, the corresponding proportions for women in the wealthiest quintile and those with college or higher education are 92 and 86 percent, respectively.

Women of reproductive age with little or no elementary education are the ones not reached by prenatal services, safe deliveries and post-partum care. They are also the women with less or no access to family planning and reproductive health services; and those likely to undergo unsafe abortion. They are also the women whose infants die before they reach the age of one or whose children under-five years old hardly benefit from formal health services when they have acute respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases.

The unceasing efforts to raise women's overall status are definitely worth pursuing. Women's status has been found to influence infant and child mortality rates through women's ability to control resources and make decisions. Consequently, they bring women and children closer to gaining access to health care.

Overall trends in childhood death rates show that the number of deaths increases as the wealth index of mothers lowers.

Maternal fertility patterns and children's survival risks have been known to have a strong relationship. Generally, infants and children have a greater probability of dying if they are born to mothers who are too young or too old, if they are born after a short birth interval, or if they are of high birth order.

The vicious cycle of malnutrition: Intergenerational effects

The poor health and nutritional status of a woman significantly influences her risk to maternal mortality and the potential of fetal development for survival and growth development after birth. Undernourished women tend to give birth to small, low-birth-weight babies, who are likely to turn out undernourished as well.

Putting gains at risk: Letting women die

Maternal and under-five death is highest among women with little or no education and lowest among mothers in the highest wealth quintile.

One death too many

Maternal death is tragic because it is avoidable. While it is tragic in itself, it has severe public health



impact not only in numbers, but triggers other adverse consequences in families, orphaned children, loss of family care provider, and infant and child mortality. Society suffers much more when a woman dies therefore there is a collective value in reducing maternal death. What is profoundly contemptuous for women is that pregnancy is not a disease but a physiological process, and therefore women have the right not to die due to pregnancy and childbirth.

The survival of newborn children is inextricably linked to the health of the mother. Nowhere is this more evident than in the high risk of death for newborn and infants whose mothers die in childbirth.

Older children are not immune. Children under-10 are more likely to die following the death of their mothers than those whose mothers were alive. Further, a World Bank study reveals that the risk of death for children under 5 years is doubled if their mothers die in childbirth, and at least 20 percent of the burden of disease among children under the age of 5 is attributable to conditions directly associated with poor maternal and reproductive health and the quality of obstetric and newborn care. So for each of those 4,100 women who die in the Philippines, it is reasonable to assume that at least as many children suffer and a significant number of them die.

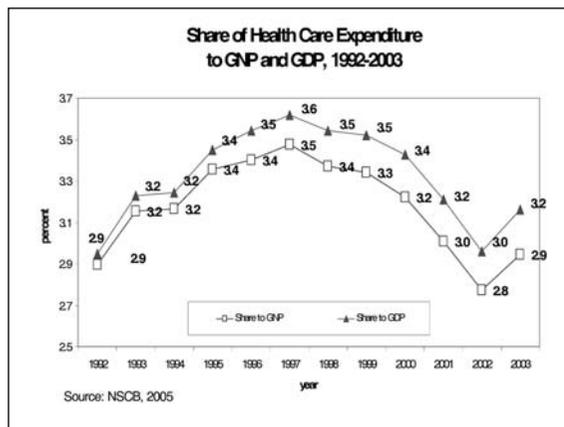
Cost estimates of key health interventions needed

The upgrading of and making EmOC a key feature of health facilities requires investments that focus on improving the functioning of existing health facilities.

The World Health Statistics 2007 of the World Health Organization ranks the Philippines as one of the worst in the world in providing health services to its people. Meanwhile, not surprisingly, the latest MDG Philippine Progress Report acknowledges the poor performance of the health sector, threatening the health-related MDG goals. Cited as one of the largest factors responsible for this poor performance is the low and ineffective public spending for health.

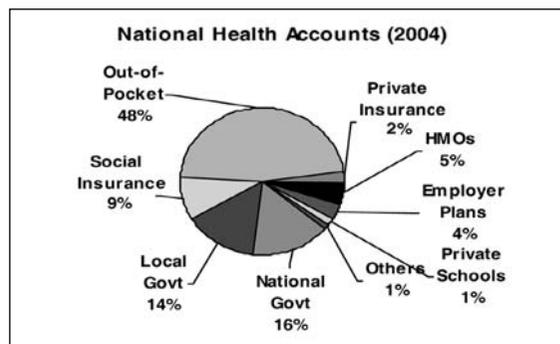
In a recent interview, WHO former representative Dr. Jean Marc-Olive noted that the Philippines has the lowest investment on health compared with other countries of the world. Underinvestment in health and the high cost of care drive impoverished households deeper into catastrophic poverty.

The country's share of health spending does not come close to the standard recommended by the WHO for developing countries, or 5 percent of GDP committed to health spending.



Almost 50 percent of health spending of Filipinos today is mainly financed through out-of-pocket payments. This is against the dismal 16 percent and 14 percent covered by the national and local government, respectively.

The high out-of-pocket expenditures and the overall low-level of health spending is the most undesirable mixed source of financing health. This is the main reason poor people are denied access to effective health services, making people poorer and more ill, and heightening the lack of financial protection. If we want to improve access and use of health services by the poor, the current health financing is unacceptable. Out-of-pocket expenditures (coming from people) should be

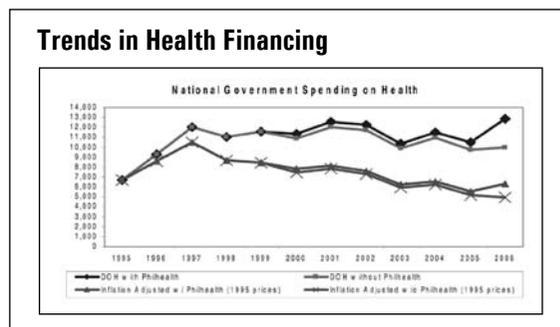


lessened and the government should be made to cover a much larger share in the total health expenditure.

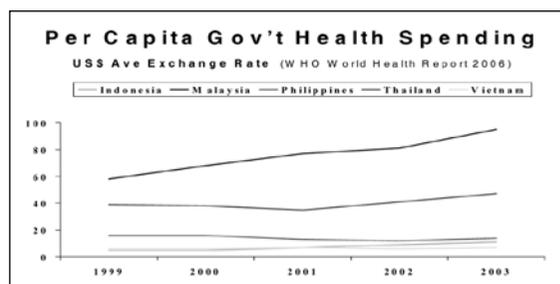
Declining share of DOH budget

Health is a low priority in the Arroyo regime as seen in the declining share of the DOH budget from 1999 to 2006.

National government spending on health deteriorated consistently since 1999. In nominal terms, the DOH budget decreased by 1.2 percent yearly on average from PhP 11.5 billion in 1999 to PhP 10.0 billion in 2006. The contraction of the DOH budget is even more pronounced when it is adjusted for inflation, 6.9 percent yearly on average in the period 1998-2006.

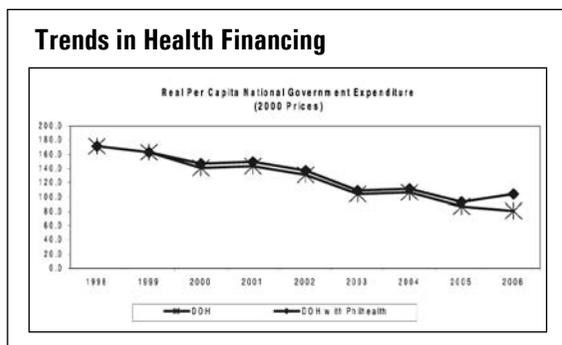


In terms of real per-capita government health spending, the Philippines is one of the lowest among Southeast Asian countries.



Missing Targets: An alternative MDG midterm report

As illustrated in the figure below, the 9-percent annual decline in real per capita DOH spending (in 2000 prices) is—from PhP 172 in 1998 to PhP 81 in 2006.



Expenditures on public health interventions are deemed critical in ensuring that the MDG health targets are met, as well as ensuring that equity considerations in health care delivery are fulfilled. However, the pattern of DOH budget distribution has not changed over the years. Hospital services consistently eat up more than 50 percent of the DOH proper budget. On the other hand, the financing trend on public health

service delivery allocation has largely remained measly below 15 percent.

Because of this, there was no significant improvement in the spending for vital public health programs such as the prevention and control program of major diseases like TB, malaria and other vaccine-preventable diseases. These are mainly prevalent infectious diseases which require a substantial amount of investment to make an impact, not to mention the EmOC needs.

Where is the money?

In spite of the national government's commitment and pronouncements to the MDGs, resources and finances are yet to be allocated by the Philippine government. There has been so little budget allocated for health-related MDGs by the government and these are thus actually donor-driven or backed up by outside sources (ODA).

In a recent study, Dr. Rosario Manasan estimated that the amount of resources needed to support the attainment of the MDG on public health is equal to P8.96 billion (or 0.13 percent of GDP) for 2007 and equal to a cumulative total of P104.4 billion (0.08 percent of GDP) for 2007-2015. This estimate still

MDG Goals, Targets and Corresponding DOH Programs

Goals	Philippine Target	Health Programs/ Activities With Direct Impact On MDGs	Needed Funding/Gap (DOH) Estimate Annually (In PhP) 2005
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 2 Halve the proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption and halve the proportion of underweight under five children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micronutrient Supplementation/ "Garantisadong Pambata" • Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding Program • Nutrition Education and Information Dissemination 	
	Target 3 Halve the proportion of people with no access to safe drinking water of those who cannot afford it by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Health 	
Goal 4. Reduce Child mortality	Target 6 Reduce children under five mortality rate by two thirds by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses • Expanded Program on Immunization • Micronutrient Supplementation (Garantisadong Pambata) • Breastfeeding and complementary Feeding program • Newborn Screening Program 	Cost P1,469,938,544 DOH 370,544,000 ODA 3,500,000 Gap P1,095,894,544

MDG Goals (continuation)

Goals	Philippine Target	Health Programs/ Activities With Direct Impact On MDGs	Needed Funding/Gap (DOH) Estimate Annually (In PhP) 2005
Goal 5. Improve maternal health	Target 7 Reduce maternal mortality rate by three quarters by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tetanus toxoid immunization to pregnant women Provision of Iron to Mothers 	Cost P4,760,729,673 DOH 107,880,277 ODA 11,230,000 Gap P4,706,817,950
	Target 8 Increase access to reproductive health services to 60% by 2005, 80% by 2010 and 100% by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and development <i>Ligtas Buntis</i> Establishment of Basic and Comprehensive Maternal and 	
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Target 9 Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and Prevention of AIDS prevention services Provision of Drugs and Other Logistic Supplies 	Cost P 358,263,587 DOH 22,899,667 ODA 163,377,920 Gap P 181,976,000
	Target 10 Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaria Control TB Control Program Establishment and Strengthening of TB Networks 	<u>Malaria</u> Cost P1,727,102,970 DOH 19,200,000 ODA 364,400,890 Gap P1,353,602,080 <u>Tuberculosis</u> Cost P 606,877,000 DOH 166,877,000 ODA 261,200,000 Gap P 178,800,000
		Total	Cost P8,922,911,774 DOH 687,400,944 ODA 803,708,810 Gap P7,517,090,574

falls short, as it does not capture the shift to EmOC strategy.

At the rate that the budget allocation to public health has been progressing or decelerating, it is clear that current levels are inadequate.

Summary Costing for Health-Related MDGs, based on DOH Computation of 2005

MDGs Programs And Projects	Total Cost (P)
Reduction Of Child Mortality	1,469,938,544
Improve Maternal Health	4,825,928,227
Combat HIV AIDS, Malaria And Other Diseases	2,692,233,557
<i>HIV/AIDS</i>	358,253,587
<i>Malaria</i>	1,727,102,970
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	606,877,000
Grand Total	8,988,100,328

A point to consider is that although there may be increases in the budget allocation, and prioritizing investments in health conditions that affect the poor more are justified, it is not always the case that the intended beneficiaries—the poor—are able to secure the most benefits from these interventions. As indicated earlier, even health services, e.g. child immunization, attended delivery, etc. that tend to address “diseases of the poor” have been captured more by the well-off than by the poor.

Conclusion: Winning the battle in worse-off areas

If the government is to sustain and accelerate health gains of recent years, especially in the context of achieving the MDG targets in 2015, it is imperative that policy attention and available resources focus on health areas that would yield the optimum health

impact. It is important that these new set of policy initiatives adequately address critical issues of health inequities since most of the deficiencies in the health indicators are occurring in the poorest segments of the population.

The evidence presented here clearly shows that poor people have worse health outcomes than the better-off, and that publicly-financed health care has not been able to reach its intended beneficiaries. Given the relative disempowerment of the poor that limits their availment of intended benefits, new initiatives for health programs and strategies should consider the following important points:

Increase and prioritize investments in health conditions that affect the poor more. Focusing on family planning, EmOC, immunization, infectious diseases, infant and child mortality, maternal ill-health, and malnutrition is a strategy to improve the health of the poor women and children and reduce poor and nonpoor health differences.

Prioritize investments in types of services that are likely to benefit the poor. Primary health care, public health interventions, and preventive or promotive (rather than curative) services can improve the health of the poor.

Prioritize investments in regions or areas where the poor are concentrated (geographic targeting). Resources should be reallocated in favor of poorer geographic areas, and to the lower tiers of service delivery. Health infrastructure should be expanded to provide

more service delivery points where the poor live, especially in remote rural communities. The number and reach of outreach clinics should be increased. Services can be tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups, such as slum dwellers, migrant, etc.

Reduce barriers to financial access. When universal provision of subsidized care is considered too costly and/or not effective in reducing poverty, one alternative is targeted subsidies. Targeting is primarily an attempt to increase fairness in financing. From another perspective, it involves redistributing resources and transferring purchasing power to the poor without increasing public spending.

International agencies and donors can help prevent maternal and infant deaths by improving the quality of aid.

Health is a right. There needs to be a reorientation in policy towards this view. The government is duty-bound to provide the health system which ensures that pregnant women and children can access quality health care, especially life-saving emergency obstetric care. It should be held accountable for every woman who dies because the health services she needed were not available or accessible. Health providers must view the provision of services as an obligation.

Policies and standards must be set at the highest level of government and forcefully implemented. In the absence of such leadership there is little hope of achieving health security for our people, or even only the minimum MDG health targets. ■



ENVIRONMENTAL INSECURITY

The cost of misgovernance

► By **JONATHAN D. RONQUILLO** and **RACHEL O. MORALA***

Introduction

IN the last week of July 2007, the Philippine media carried headlines on the pending water crisis in the country. The lack of rain and the consequent severe drought was wreaking havoc on the country's already problematic agriculture sector. The drying up of dams was causing panic among water consumers.

As if on cue, the very next day after the water crisis landed in the headlines, the Philippine government attributed the problem to global climate change and immediately announced a plan to take mitigating measures to address the crisis. Apart from declaring that all government offices shall begin implementing energy- and water-saving schemes and vowing to disburse millions of funds for mitigating measures, the government also gallantly pronounced that it shall employ emergency powers if necessary to address the severe impact of the crisis, particularly for the poor.

* Jonathan D. Ronquillo and Rachel O. Morala are Senior Associates of La Liga Policy Institute.

At around the same period as this disturbing news hit the general public, a new Secretary, with a very sketchy track record on the environment, was appointed to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. All mining activities were centralized, through an Executive Order,¹ under the Office of the President. The President's son and brother-in-law, both with no established track record on the environment, were appointed Chairperson of the Congressional Committee on Energy and the Congressional Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, respectively.

The unfolding of events more than signals government's understanding and commitment to environment sustainability. Furthermore, it is replete with the existing problematique that defines the sad realities of the Philippine environment. For one, to reduce the pending water crisis as a mere consequence of the global climate change is rather too simplistic and ignores the many environmental issues that hound the country. Second, the attempts at developing mitigating measures demonstrate government's tendency to have knee-jerk reactions to what are in fact long-standing problems; it also points to the lack of a more programmatic approach in dealing with the environment. Lastly, the water crisis occurs as government prepares for its official report on its accomplishment for the Millennium Development Goals, particularly Goal 7: Environment Sustainability—where it is expected to claim marked improvements in all identified indicators for environment sustainability.

The parallel MDG review undertaken by citizens' organizations and social movements could not have come at a more appropriate time. This paper focuses on reviewing the Philippine's performance in achieving MDG 7 using four review parameters: policy, institutions, programs and financing. It asks, given the current status of policy, institutions, programs and financing for environment sustainability, whether the Philippines genuinely meets the targets set out in achieving the seventh Millennium Development Goal.

Status and progress in terms of policy on environment sustainability

The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio gave birth to the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) and the subsequent framework document

for sustainable development in the Philippines, the Philippine Agenda 21 (PA 21). Since PA 21 clearly established the framework for environmental sustainability vis-à-vis economic development, the Philippines had no problem acceding to the MDGs and other international outcome documents. The Philippines is signatory to most if not all international environmental agreements:

1. Montreal Protocol, to phase out the use of Ozone-Depleting Substances.
2. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol.
3. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
4. Basel Convention Hazardous Wastes.
5. Convention on Biological Diversity.
6. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar).
7. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES).
8. International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships (Marpol).
9. Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).
10. United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (Unclos).
11. Millennium Development Goals

It is also one of the most overlegislated countries, more so when it comes to environmental laws and policies. There are legislations covering the green, brown and blue environments, including:

1. Executive Order No. 318 - "Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines".
2. The Ecological Solid Waste Management Act
3. The Clean Air Act of 1999
4. The Clean Water Act of 2004
5. The Fisheries Code of 1998
6. The Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001
7. National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act
8. EO 430, creating the National Committee on Bio-safety of the Philippines

¹ Executive Order 636 transfers the Philippine Mining Development Corporation from the DENR to the Office of the President.well-being.

9. RA 8371, Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997

However, there are also legislations and administrative policies that run contrary to the spirit of landmark environmental laws:

1. The Philippine Mining Act of 1995
2. DENR Administrative Order 96-40, Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Mining Act.
3. Executive Order 270, A National Policy Agenda on Revitalizing Mining in the Philippines (2004)
4. Executive Order 636, Transferring the Philippine Mining Development Corporation from the DENR to the Office of the President.
5. DENR Administrative orders issuing forest tenurial instruments aimed primarily at improving forest production areas, instead of forest protection areas.

Overall, the Philippines has a sound policy environment. Translating this to actual programs and allocating the needed resources for environmental sustainability is another matter.

Institutional inconsistency

While in the process of reviewing our country's progress in meeting the commitment to ensure environmental sustainability by 2015, the GMA government has made significant moves to pursue the exact opposite.

Under the Arroyo administration's six year in office, six environment secretaries were appointed, giving each one an average of just one year in office. These top-level appointments are in fact not driven by a need to find the most appropriate executive official to take the lead in managing the environment; they are more apparently paybacks to key political allies. The changing leadership of the Department has yielded inconsistencies in defining directions and priorities for the department. The entry of Secretaries, each with his or her own team of officials that are often external to the bureaucracy, has also entrapped the Department in a constant period of transitions, reviews and reorganization.

As a case in point, the most recent Cabinet revamp, the sixth, resulted in the appointment of former Manila Mayor Lito Atienza as Department of Environment and

Natural Resources chief, moving then Environment Secretary Angelo Reyes to the Department of Energy. Even before the formal oath taking and actual turnover of posts, several environment groups expressed serious concern with these Malacañang appointments, given their track record or lack of it, in the environment and energy sectors. Mayor Atienza was the major proponent of the "beautification project" of Mehan Garden in the City of Manila. This project paved the way for trees to be cut within the park and even extended to the banks of Pasig River. Peoples organizations and environmental groups had pointed out that the environment was severely compromised under Mayor Atienza's "Buhayin ang MayniLA" program. Secretary Reyes is undoubt-



edly unpopular among environment groups, but to appoint a more unpopular man to this post smells of political payback. On the other hand, then Secretary Raphael Lotilla of the Department of Energy has made substantial efforts to pursue renewable energy as a priority of the department.

Along with changing Department secretaries, the GMA administration has revived the mining industry to jumpstart her economic program; she recently signed Executive Order 636, transferring the Philippine Mining Development Corporation from the DENR to the Office of the President. This is a follow-up to E.O 270 detailing the National Policy Agenda on Revitalizing Mining in the Philippines. Clearly, mining, specifically large-scale mining continues to get high priority in GMA's government largely due to the potentially high revenues from investments generated in this industry—revenue that is badly needed to prime the government's economic strategy. While the mining industry indeed has huge economic potentials, issues

related to prudent and responsible management of the country's mineral resources remains uncertain. Besides the government's poor record in promoting responsible mining, the move to set up a mining agency directly under the Office of the President is seen by many as simply a means to hasten the provision of mining and mineral exploration permits, with very minimal consideration for strict compliance with established environment protection regulations.

Scant resources and misplaced priorities

Last year, Social Watch Philippines, in coordination with different NGOs and opposition Representatives, initiated the development of an "Alterna-

tive Budget". The project aimed to influence how government allocated its budget to critical thematic areas such as education, health, agriculture and the environment.

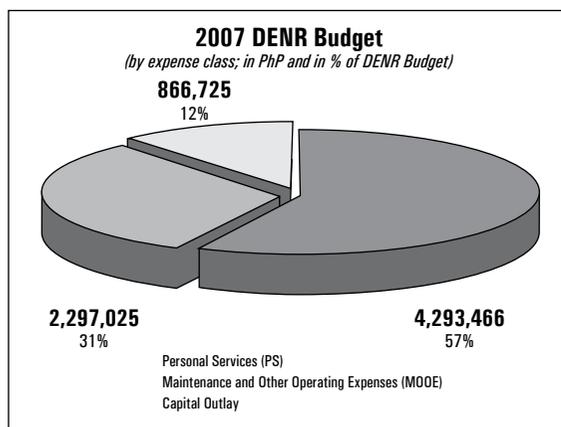
The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) along with the La Liga Policy Institute were tasked to study² government's budget allocation for the environment and natural resources sector, specifically the DENR's proposed budget for FY 2007. The study showed that environmental sustainability ranks low in the priorities of the GMA government since the budget allocated for the environment from 2005-2007 continued to be less than 1 percent of the total government budget as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. 2007 Budget by Sector Allocation

Sectoral Allocation (in PhP '000)	2005 Actual	2006 Adjusted	2007 Proposed
Total Proposed Budget (in PhP M)	947,554	1,053,277	1,126,339
Economic Services	173,874,983	196,945,207	223,173,094
Sub-Sector: Natural Resource & Environment	7,266,226	7,570,118	8,899,400
NRM budget in percent of Total	0.77	0.72	0.79
Department/Agencies	6,304,421	6,348,366	7,531,126
DENR	6,240,072	6,282,798	7,457,216
DENR budget as a percent of total	0.66	0.60	0.66
Office of the Secretary	5,191,945	5,146,430	5,616,223
Environment Management Bureau	286,547	337,646	395,321
Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau	450,253	484,060	544,329
National Mapping and Resource Info Authority	311,327	314,662	901,343
DOST	64,349	65,568	73,910
Forest Products Research & Devt Institute	64,349	65,568	73,910
Budgetary Support to Government Corporations	121,135	-	-
Laguna Lake Development Authority	51,135	-	-
Natural Resources Devt Corporations	70,000	-	-
Other Special Purpose Funds	840,670	1,221,752	1,368,274
Agrarian Reform Fund (DENR)	-	355,742	570,790
AFMA	na	na	30,000
Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund	-	166,707	224,264
Allocation to LGUs - Pasig River Rehab Commission	840,670	450,403	543,220
Compensation Adjustment Fund	-	248,900	-

² "Finding the Cost of Environmental Sustainability". PRRM Community and Habitat. Monograph Series, April 2007.

The study also showed that for 2007, the DENR will be content with continuing its previous programs without changing its priorities, since almost 90 percent of its budget is allocated for Personnel Services (PS) and Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE), and only 12 percent is for Capital Outlay (CO) for new programs or expansion projects, infrastructure development and new equipments. (Chart 1)



It also revealed that the government did not make any clear budget allocation for critical environmental policies such as the National Land Use Act, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Solid Wastes Management Act as well as for biodiversity conservation programs. The DENR again expects these programs to be funded by foreign-assisted projects (FAPs), as has been the case in the past three years.

The budget review further showed the real priorities of government in terms of key environmental issues in mining and forestry. With its scant resources, the government is actually allocating funds directed at further exploiting the environment for its economic gain, instead of using these funds to achieve environmental sustainability.

The DENR's budget showed a clear push for a more intensive implementation of mining projects, even with unresolved issues on large-scale mining disasters and widespread opposition to irresponsible mining.

Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM), the mandated national strategy for the sustainable development of forest lands aimed primarily to ensure forest protection areas, received the lowest budget allocation. Instead, projects intended to support forest production areas were given a bigger share in the budget.

Raising questions on official indicators for MDG compliance

Official government indicators to check how we are faring in our commitment to MDG Goal 7 tend to show that the condition of the environment is improving with the exception of the data on the proportion of households with access to secure housing tenure. All other indicators showed improvements, albeit in trickles. An in-depth deliberation of these indicators, however, casts serious doubt on the assertion of improving environmental conditions.

On forestry

Data on proportion of land area covered by forest shows that forest lands are actually growing. The National Forest Assessment done in 2003 helped in updating and actually determining the remaining Philippine forest cover. But as PRRM Senior Vice President Isagani Serrano aptly puts it, the good news ends there. The data fail to show the steady decline of the quality of forest areas, as shown by Conservation International's report on the degradation of Philippine flora and fauna. The country has also been identified by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as a biodiversity "hotspot"—or one where biodiversity is extremely threatened by deforestation, conversion, fragmentation of natural habitats, unregulated trade, and overall low environmental quality.

Deforestation is particularly severe in the Luzon and Visayas islands, and is currently acute in Mindanao. Palawan has the highest remaining proportion of forest cover among the major islands. Principal causes of deforestation in the Philippines include illegal logging, shifting cultivation and forest fires, as well as conversion to agricultural lands and human settlements.

From 1989 to 1995, the average annual rate of deforestation was about 130,000 hectares. The remaining primary forest is estimated at 800,000 hectares. Since 1992, all primary forests have been declared part of the National Integrated Protected Areas System for biodiversity conservation and environmental protection.

According to the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), "reforestation projects have a very low success rate." There has been no consistency in the number of hectares reforested annually. Government-led reforestation projects are imposed on local communities without an adequate planning,

monitoring and implementation framework.

A closer look at forest statistics also reveals government's clear bias for areas intended for forest production areas instead of forest protection areas. While the number of Timber License Agreements for commercial logging has significantly gone down, forest tenurial instruments such as SIFMA and IFMA, intended for forest production, are increasing.

Even the 2007 DENR budget tends toward commercial use of forest and not protection of remaining forest lands. CBFM gets the lowest fund allocation for Forest Management even if it covers the largest forest areas; while SIFMA and IFMA get the higher allocation even with the small coverage.

Data on illegal logging have remained inaccurate as they are only based on the number of apprehensions and volume of logs apprehended or confiscated. A more accurate database is yet to be done by DENR.

The forest assessment in 2003 was aimed not only at updating data on forest cover, but more important, it was supposed to provide baseline data to once and for all delineate forest lands and determine their corresponding use and management.

While official indicators point to a growing forest cover, recent disasters involving landslides, mudslides

and flash floods are proof of the continued loss of the forest cover and degraded state of forest areas.

On biodiversity

Again, the area of coverage for biodiversity protection has seen some improvement from 4.5 percent of total land area in 1990 to 6.0 percent in 2005. However, biodiversity in the Philippines has continued to decline and the trend is still far from being arrested, much less reversed.

The Philippines is among the world's 17 "mega-diversity" countries and is included in the list of biodiversity "hotspots" or threatened areas with very high levels of biodiversity. The country is divided into 15 biogeographic zones, with 18 sites identified as centers of plant diversity and six major island centers of animal diversity.

Conservation International has reported the critical state of Philippine Biodiversity and identified "Biodiversity Hotspots" across ecosystems. Widespread destruction and conversion of natural habitats, overexploitation and pollution have led to rapid biodiversity loss. The Philippines has also been identified by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as one of the most endangered of the world's biodiversity hotspots.

Data from EMB show that from 1990 to 1998, the number of endangered species increased from 212 to 284. In addition, results of a recent biodiversity assessment show that existing infrastructure (roads, power and energy, ports and harbors, and growth areas) seriously threaten an estimated total area of 1.6 million hectares of biodiversity-rich ecosystems.

The 2005 WB Environment Monitor detailed the declining state of the marine ecosystem and also identified marine biodiversity hotspots in the Philippines.

On ozone-depleting substances and CFCs

Official indicators show a steady decline in the consumption of chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs since year 2000. Because of sustained initiatives from the government, private sector and environment groups, consumption of CFCs from the service sector, which accounts for 75 percent of total, has decreased.

While the government has adopted measures that adhere to the Montreal protocol, other areas of the



CFC chain must also be addressed, such as the wanton illegal venting of recovered A/C refrigerants because of the absence of monitoring mechanisms and appropriate technology for recovered CFC disposal.

On sustainable access to safe drinking water

While the proportion of households with access to safe water supply minimally increased from 80 percent in 2000 to 80.2 percent in 2004, the improvement of coverage of safe drinking water may be a function of the privatization of water systems, and not necessarily through government intervention.

There are also many “grey areas” when it comes to management and regulation of water resources. There are different government agencies and regulatory bodies for different water service providers. For example, the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) monitors quality provided by private water companies like Manila Water and Maynilad, but it does not monitor water refilling stations and bottled water providers, since the Bureau of Food and Drugs (BFAD) is the agency tasked to monitor these. It is also unclear what government agency regulates and monitors private water supply providers that deliver water using trucks to areas not serviced by water companies.

Even with the privatization of water resources, safe water supply remains a basic problem in far-flung areas. In 2003, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) identified 189 “waterless municipalities”—or where 50 percent of the population have no access to safe water supply.

Recent outbreaks of dysentery and other diseases have been attributed to contaminated water. The official indicators tend to only look at the issue of access to safe drinking water, failing to show the state of water resources. They also fail to show the real score on water resources management in the country.

On improving access to secure tenure of slum dwellers

The demolition of urban poor communities continue. The most current is the ongoing operation in the North Triangle area in Quezon City that is even backed by an Executive Order (EO 260) forming the Triangle Development Commission for the Central Business District Plan of Quezon City. This project will displace 16,000 families from the North Triangle, East Triangle and the Veterans area.



Ironically, this is happening in the heart of Quezon City, an MDG Resource City expected to implement programs and policy reforms to achieve the eradication of poverty and inequality in the city.

Clearly, the government’s priority is biased for maximizing strategic urban lands for economic gains even at the risk of displacing families and communities.

The indicators for measuring environmental sustainability must go beyond a mere numbers game. It should capture the realities plaguing the environment in order for decision-makers to make informed decisions.

Conclusions and challenges

“Environmental Insecurity: The Cost of Mis-Governance” set out to investigate the current status of policy, institutions, programs and public financing for environment sustainability. In the context of a deeper understanding of the current situation of these four

parameters, reviewing the country's accomplishment in achieving targets within MDG 7 leads to an all-too-familiar but still sad conclusion.

A comprehensive framework and supporting policies conducive to environmental sustainability exist in the country today. If we can only genuinely pursue these policy directions, and provide an on-the-ground concrete translation of these policies, perhaps we can achieve more than what MDG 7 has targeted.

These things are sorely lacking: a consistent implementation of the environmental sustainability framework, and policies that translate into systematic and concrete programs and projects with clear and additional funding allocation. Consequently, it becomes

counterintuitive when government claims to be on its way to achieving the targets within MDG 7.

It becomes a real quandary how we can achieve these targets even when government has not (a) adopted in its policy language the MDG; (b) defined specific programmatic mechanisms, programs and projects aimed at achieving the MDG 7 targets; (c) allocated fresh resources available for actual capital investments even on existing programs that can somehow contribute in achieving MDG 7.

The challenge we face seems simple enough. We must make good on our word. But unfortunately as it is turning out (or as Filipino clichés go), words are now not enough, and we need to put our money where our mouth is. ■



Climate justice and MDGs*

► By ISAGANI R. SERRANO**

LET'S set aside sustainable development for the moment. For it's far out in the horizon, somewhat of a dream scenario. And Philippine Agenda 21 (PA21)—supposedly the country's national sustainability plan or specific translation of the global Agenda 21—is hardly an influence on the current regime's medium-term plans anyway.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), derived from the Millennium Declaration of the Millennium Summit of 2000, promises to be more realistic. MDGs is unpacked into 8 goals, 18 targets, 48 indicators by 2015. All these can be linked to climate change, though some more directly (eg forest cover to total land area) than others (eg access to safe drinking water or prevalence of condom use).

* Prepared for the Philippine Network on Climate Change (PNCC) consultation on The Road to Bali and Beyond, November 2007 and the Social Watch Philippines MDG Report 2007.

** PRRM vice president and Social Watch Philippines co-convenor.

MDGs speaks not of goals in full (e.g., wiping out poverty on the face of the Earth) but only about goals in fractions (1/2 of this, eg poverty and hunger; and 3/4 of that, eg maternal mortality), a fairly low bar for a middle-income country like the Philippines. Meeting all the targets, or even realizing all eight goals, simply means a country has achieved the basic minimum to aspire for a higher level of well-being. It means that those left behind are now included somehow and spared from extreme poverty and deprivation.

So far the Philippine government has written three MDG progress reports (2003, 2005, 2007) as part of its obligation to its citizens and to the UN, and seems very happy about how it's doing. Truth is, the country is actually falling farther behind. It's not going to meet all the targets come 2015. Where it's failing (e.g., education, health, environment) are what matter most to the poor. And where it's supposed to be doing all right (e.g., reducing extreme poverty and hunger, expansion in protected areas) the claims continue to be contested.

Climate change can compromise the realization of the MDGs. A single cataclysmic climate event can wipe out gains from years of trying to reduce poverty. Combine this with government failure and you have a recipe for disaster.

If indeed climate change is the most serious threat to sustainable development, as all parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) seem to admit, then the concern is simply not matched by action. Decisions that truly matter to eradicating poverty and redressing global disparities, as in making trade more fair, debt relief, increased ODA, or technology transfer, are hard to come by. Where decisions have already been taken money allocated is just not enough and comes with a string of heavy conditions. In the end all the efforts hardly make a dent on the problem.

Justice is central to any discussion of climate change. In climate negotiations principles that are assumed to be guiding Agenda 21 and the MDGs, like the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and the polluters-pay principle, are routinely and stubbornly ignored by the rich and powerful. This tells us how agonizingly difficult it is to negotiate fairness in our fragile and troubled world.

Climate change spares no one, rich or poor, but the poor suffers more. Developing, or so-called Non-Annex I, countries contributed much, much less to greenhouse emissions than developed (or Annex I) countries did

but they are destined to suffer much, much more. The least developed countries (LDCs), who contributed the least in pollution, will suffer the most.

There's no quick fix to climate change, obviously. And probably global warming will continue no matter what we do now because of the lag time involved. But there's something we can do about justice here and now, and just maybe, what we might have done would really impact on the process of climate stabilization.

The 'global deal' to avert catastrophe seems simple enough: the rich would have to give up so much so that the poor (and all of us) may live sustainable lives.

In 1990, the baseline year for both the climate convention and the MDGs, the UN interagency panel on climate change suggested that if we're to succeed in stabilizing the global climate system each individual then living would be entitled to only 1,500 kilograms of CO₂ emission. That's the allowable carbon footprint per person, his/her rightful share of the skies, or our right to shit the environment, if you like. That time an American was already doing about 20,000 kilograms of CO₂ while a poor Afghan or Zairean only about 100 or so. More, the 1,500 kg norm assumed that (1) existing forests are left alone and (2) not one more soul added to the then 5.3 billion inhabitants of this planet.

Annual global CO₂ emissions increased from 23 billion metric tons in 1990 to 29 billion metric tons in 2004. Some would welcome this as a sign of prosperity, meaning an indication that economies are growing. Others see this as ominous. It brings us closer to the feared threshold of CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere—450 parts per million—a threshold we are advised to respect. At the rate it's going—an increase of two parts per million per year—we're only three and a half decades away.

US carbon emissions, a quarter of the world's total, continue to rise steadily. Its per capita CO₂ emission level has seen little or no reduction at all since 1990. Europe, Japan and other industrialized nations may have succeeded in cutting down but their collective achievement does not even come up to the Kyoto Protocol's minimalist benchmark, and far short of the level of deep cuts required.

None of the two assumptions worked. They were 'impossible', to begin with. Deforestation has continued, exacerbated recently by the rising demand for biofuels. Between 2000 and 2005 primary forests were lost at the rate of 6 million hectares a year. Biodiversity

declined steadily along with it. And by October 1999 world population reached 6 billion.

The lifting of some 200 million Asians out of poverty in one generation is a remarkable feat by itself. But it hardly mattered in closing the rich-poor divide, whether in China, in the Asian region or globally. Worse, it happened at great costs to the regional and local environments as well as to the global climate system.

Now, you and I can see why we are in this present mess. It's amazing how so little has changed in the global inequality picture.

What went wrong, and continues to go wrong?

We thought we had the answer in 1992—sustainable development or its translation into a global plan of action, the Agenda 21. We consider this catch-all and user-friendly concept as, fundamentally, about justice and fairness between and within nations, between women and men, between generations. In other words, global and social justice as well as payback to our degraded environment.

Agenda 21 was and is some kind of 'global deal'. So is the climate convention or the MDGs. The 'deal' concerns human survival. It's a global-sharing arrangement based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. There's no place here for the rich and powerful setting conditions for sharing, especially ones that are burdensome and humiliating to the poor and less powerful. What each side is expected to do is but a just and fair share based on differing accountability for what happened and continues to happen.

Nobody's a beggar here. If poor peasants shifted to organic farming or if municipal fishers manage their coastal resources right, they're doing it not only for themselves but for all of us. If a poor country takes care of its biodiversity, it's doing a great service to itself and all of humanity. These efforts deserve to be compensated or reciprocated somehow through, say, carbon tax on the rich, untied ODA, unconditional debt relief, fairer trade terms, and other forms of resource transfer.

Financing adaptation to climate change alone requires huge money. Estimates quote billions. Oxfam International said that adaptation cost for developing countries alone will be at least \$50 billion a year. This is on top of current ODA levels and in addition to the much smaller amount pledged for the MDGs.

Yet we know, real net transfers from the rich to the

poor imply deep cuts and are possible only if the rich themselves begin to dramatically change the way they see the world, how they produce and consume things. In other words, their unsustainable lifestyle should be up for negotiation.

Little, or nothing, of the sort happened in Rio or Kyoto. And it's not happening now, or at least not in the way that would otherwise match the worldwide scare and insecurity generated by recent devastating climate events.

Adaptation may be a cop-out, so it seems to me anyway, but poor countries cannot afford to wait for a dramatic mitigation to happen. They might perish before they could get justice. With or without assistance, they have to find ways to adapt to climate change before it's too late. Anyway, they are used to coping and surviving all their life.

We now know better that extreme events, like storms, floods and droughts have devastating impacts on water resources, food security, agriculture, ecosystems, biodiversity, and human health. These events have been anticipated in Interagency Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessment reports but are now so common and happen when and where least expected.

The Third Assessment Report (2001) of IPCC stressed the urgent need for adaptation, the other aspect of climate change that's already inherent in the agency's original mandate from 1988. Note that one working group of the IPCC has been tasked specifically to look into vulnerability and adaptation.

Adaptation, as defined by IPCC (2001), refers to adjustment in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts. It refers to changes in processes, practices, or structures to moderate or offset potential damages or to take advantage of opportunities associated with changes in climate. Adaptation involves adjustments to decrease the vulnerability of communities and regions to climate change and variability.

The UNDP/GEF 2003 Guidebook on the Adaptation Policy Framework (APF) defines adaptation as "a process by which strategies to moderate and cope with the consequences of climate change including climate variability—are enhanced, developed, and implemented". The APF includes seven components: defining project scope; assessing current vulnerability; characterizing future risks; developing an adaptation strategy; continuing the adaptation process; engaging

stakeholders; and enhancing adaptive capacity. The APF is said to be flexible enough to allow countries to use only one or two components, or even to follow components only in part since decisions about how to use this framework will depend on the country's prior work, needs, goals, and resources.

The IPCC (2001) describes the requirements that need to be met for a country to have a high adaptive capacity: a stable and prosperous economy, a high degree of access to technology at all levels, well-delineated roles and responsibilities for implementation of adaptation strategies, systems in place for the national, regional and local dissemination of climate change and adaptation information, and an equitable distribution of access to resources.

Great! You can begin to wonder which non-Annex I countries would come up to that standard.

Growing concern for adaptation has been boosted by decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP). The Marrakesh Accords that came out of COP-7 delineated instruments and mechanisms for supporting adaptation. This agreement included the creation of three new funds: (a) The Special Climate Change Fund under the UNFCCC for supporting the "implementation of adaptation activities where sufficient information is available"; (b) the Least Developing Countries (LDCs) Fund dedicated to the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programs of action (NAPAs), which "will communicate priority activities addressing the urgent and immediate needs and concerns of the LDCs relating to adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change"; and, (c) the Adaptation Fund set up under the Kyoto Protocol and getting advice from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) on its operations.

Although adaptation to climate change has emerged as a key policy question in negotiations on climate change we have yet to see it addressed forcefully in national policy discussions. This holds true for the MDGs in the sense that it's not yet a central consideration in national development planning generally.

Overall local development plans are still MDG-iliterate and climate-insensitive. To many local government units climate change comes across as esoteric,

although they are no stranger to natural disasters. It would take a lot of dedicated efforts to build a desired level of MDG and climate awareness and get local governments to orient and align their development plans along adaptation.

That is not to say, though, that development planning at any level cannot be so sensitized. Don't be surprised if aspects of MDGs or climate change adaptation are already incorporated in development plans even if the LGUs haven't got the hang of these buzzwords. When LGUs assist farmers to construct water catchments in anticipation of El Niño or La Niña, they are doing adaptation.

Climate change is only starting to be fashionable even in NGO circles. In PRRM, people used to joke about it as 'kinda weird'. But we do programs and projects in areas like coastal resources management, watershed protection and protected areas management, new and renewable energy (NRE), system of rice intensification (SRI) and sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD), microfinance and local economy, primary health care, community organizing, good governance. These programs are in the territory of adaptation.

The greater challenge is how to hew adaptation and MDGs into the mainstream of development planning at all levels, in different places.

Building adaptive capacity, or meeting MDG targets, is way different from growing the economy and doing development as usual. It's about delivering social and environmental justice—a necessary condition for securing our path to sustainability. ■

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Facing the continuing challenge of gender inequality and inequity

► By **JESSICA DATOR-BERCILLA***

Gender Trends in the Philippines

THE Philippines prides itself in having led in initiatives of integrating and mainstreaming gender into development planning and programs. Some measures for gender and development express an interesting story. For instance, a tool known as the Gender Equity Index (GEI) developed by Social Watch, which attempts “to position and classify countries according to a selection of indicators relevant to gender inequity and based on internationally available and comparable information,” is a case to point. “GEI classifies 154 countries and

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conclusively verifies that in no country do women enjoy the same opportunities as men, that high income levels are not necessary for the elimination of gender disparities and that although over the years some aspects of women's situation have improved, their opportunities in economic and political areas are still clearly limited...The three dimensions included in GEI are: economic activity, empowerment and education. The index's range of values is from 0 to 100, with lower values indicating greater inequity and higher values greater equity."¹

While the Philippines remains among the countries with a relatively high gender equity index (GEI), scoring at 76 alongside Australia and Latvia and ranking 18th out of 149 countries, its pace of development in gender equity over the past four years is dismal at the rate of 3.84—prodding Social Watch International monitors

Table 1. GEI values in 2007³

Country	GEI 2007
Sweden	89
Finland	84
Rwanda	84
Norway	83
Germany*	80
Barbados	80
Denmark	79
Iceland	79
New Zealand	78
Netherlands	77
Lithuania	77
Spain	77
Australia	76
Philippines	76
Latvia	76
Bahamas	75
Canada	75
Colombia	75
Moldova	74
United Kingdom	74
Bulgaria	74
Estonia	74
Belgium	74
United States of America	74
Croatia	73

*For the measurement of GEI trends necessary values were imputed in order to ensure comparability.

¹ Watch Philippines-Vizayas.

² See Social Watch (2007), Gender Equity Index.

³ Social Watch International (2007), Gender Equity Index.

⁴ Ibid.

to rate the Philippines' GEI progress as stagnant.²

This figure is rather disturbing because its pace of development is almost at the same rate as countries with the lowest scores in the GEI of 2007 (i.e., Cote d'Ivoire with 31 in the GEI and 3.5 in the GEI trends in the past four years). It is outpaced in terms of development in aspects of gender equity by countries that have undergone severe social, political and economic challenges (i.e. Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Croatia), by countries with which it shares similar cultural

Table 2. Recent GEI trends (2004-2007)⁴

Country	GEI, percentage evolution (2004 -2007)
Rwanda	17.65
Ecuador	17.28
Guatemala	14.60
Spain	14.42
Lesotho	11.73
Yemen	10.60
Panama	10.54
Belize	10.26
El Salvador	9.77
Peru	9.39
Belgium	9.38
Colombia	8.78
Sierra Leone	8.77
Ethiopia	8.64
Norway	7.98
Nepal	7.23
China	6.35
Bolivia	6.22
Cyprus	5.19
Zambia	5.18
Burundi	4.71
Syria	4.70
Oman	4.69
United Kingdom	4.02
Brazil	3.88
Algeria	3.86
Kazakhstan	3.86
Philippines	3.84
Lebanon	3.51
Côte d'Ivoire	3.50

backgrounds (i.e., Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Columbia, China), and by countries that have often been stereotyped as less open societies (i.e., Oman, Syria, Nepal).

It puzzles gender analysts how such rating could come out of a country that has been known to have made many innovations in the work among women and gender and development and have invested years and resources in capacity building and mainstreaming in private and public organizations.

Measuring up to the MDG Gender Targets

There are basically four indicators in the MDGs against which progress in promoting gender equality and empowerment of women is measured: the ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; the ratio of literate women to men (15-24 years old); share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector; proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.

According to the data on MDG indicators in the Philippines from the data base of the Department of Education and the Commission on Higher Education, compared to the base year of 1993, the latest statistics

indicate that more females are able to complete secondary school as compared to their male counterparts (Please see table on Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education).

Literacy differences between males and females are also statistically insignificant over the past periods of examination beginning 1990-2003. However, an alarming trend according to the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), is this:

“Literacy rates of both sexes dropped significantly in 2003. Unlike the previous survey results, the 2003 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) reported lower functional literacy rates for both sexes, although women still have a higher literacy rate compared to men. In 2003, female literacy rate stood at 86.3 while the male literacy rate was 81.9. Simple literacy rates were registered at 95.5 percent for women and 94 percent for men.”⁵

However, when examining the context of wage employment, a different story emerges. The share of women in wage employment seems to have slightly increased from the base year of 1990 in comparison to 2003 figures. Yet, it cannot be denied that the data from the Labor Force Survey of the National Statistics Office

Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Primary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Secondary	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6
Tertiary	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	

Source: Department of Education (DepEd) for data on primary and secondary education and Commission on Higher Education (CHED) for tertiary education data.

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
40.6	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.0	39.0	39.7	41.0	41.3	41.1	41.0	42.1	41.2

Source: National Statistics Office - Labor Force Survey

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)

(Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total			11.3			10.7			12.3			17.3	17.4	17.4	17.6
Senate	8.7	8.7	16.7	17.4	17.4	16.7	16.7	16.7	13.0	13.6	13.6	12.5	13.0	13.6	16.7
House of Representatives			10.7			10.0			12.3			17.8	17.8	17.8	17.7

Source: Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines

⁵ NCRFW, Factsheets on Filipino Women: Education and Training, March 2006.

also reflect the manifest inequity in wage employment that may favor men as compared to women (Please see table on share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector).

The inequality is more evident when political participation in the higher arena on decision making is closely examined. Despite the country's having a female president, political participation by women in national legislative bodies is still low.

The abovementioned data show some improvement in females' access to education, representation in the House of Representatives and Senate and share in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector compared to the base year of 1990. However, these improvements appear to be relatively low, considering the extent and intensity of gender and development programs, both by the government and nongovernment organizations, that were pursued in the Philippines in the last decade.

Examining gender trends

The data presented deliver a simple message: The Philippines may be relentlessly attempting to mainstream gender equality and equity in public and private institutions, plans and programs, yet the efforts may not be enough to facilitate a transformative process that will produce equality and equity between women and men in the Philippines.

Beyond the claims of gender equality in education

Access to and completion of primary and secondary education in general are perceived to be the more pressing issues in education rather than gender inequity in this context of education in the Philippines. The elimination of gender disparity as an indicator of development is attached to the premise that being educated reduces vulnerabilities to poverty. As such, girls will have as much opportunities as boys for development. Yet, it is to be remembered that the initiative towards attaining gender equality in education should be taken in the broader context of the access to education to all boys and girls in the general population.

Equality of rights and entitlements to education for boys and girls extend beyond those who are en-

rolled in school. And for those in school, this equality should be seen beyond just being in school and should be analyzed in terms of what that access to education signifies. Education is supposed to provide the equal opportunity for human, social, economic, cultural, civic and political development that will ultimately lead to a society that respects and allows the exercise of rights and entitlements and one that is fair and just.⁶

How well has the Philippine educational system provided the opportunity for human, social, economic, cultural, civic and political development for boys and girls in the primary, secondary and tertiary education? The decline in quality of education in the Philippines has been documented by the Philippine Human Development Report of 2000.

Moreover, the education provided to Filipino students should be manifest in changes in gender relationships in households, communities, structures of governance, modes of employment, religion, rules of market and trade, economic policies, among others. How much of the equal opportunities to boys and girls, women and men in education translate themselves in the way the Philippine national and local governments and private institutions address gender inequities in the Philippines society? How much of the laws we claim to be gender-fair, take stock of the impact of countless development programs on women and men?

If education is supposed to be a path to social transformation, development planners and project implementers may have to face the challenge of ensuring that the access to education of boys and girls indeed spells access to a meaningful social, cultural, political, civic, economic learning process that can drive students with the passion to pursue not economic progress alone but a society that is truly human, fair, and just.

The invisibility of women's productive value prevails

The decline of women's share in nonagricultural wage labor from the data of 2002 compared to 2003 is a matter of concern as well. In the era where it had been believed that women take a more active productive role, why is this decline reported? Can this be attributed to lack of employment opportunities in the nonagricultural sector and prevalence of unpaid work

⁶ See explanation on gender equality of opportunity and equity of outcomes in Helen Derbyshire (2002), *A Practical Guide for Development Policy Makers and Practitioners*, UK:DFID Social Development Division, p7.

in urban centers? Or can this be attributed to the fact that cases of women's productive contribution in the informal sector and subcontracting mode of the Philippine economy may have not been factored into this analysis of nonagricultural wage employment?

Employment trends in the Philippines indicate a rise of employment in the service sector (which is dominated by women) and a rise in overseas employment which to a great extent is driven by the need for women domestic helpers, nurses, caregivers. The contribution of women in the productive lives of their households and communities does not seem to be given due credit—be it in the form of unpaid or undervalued labor or in the invisibility of their productive efforts in the national data.

Representing women: What does this mean?

For years gender advocates in the Philippines have unceasingly built capacities of local government units and nongovernment and people's organizations, and lobbied and successfully pushed for the passage of significant laws to address concerns of women (i.e Women in Nation Building Act; Anti-Violence Against Women and Children). However, in its review of the gender mainstreaming programs of organizations with gender programs across the country, the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) observed that issues of gender equity and equality will only be ably addressed in many organizations and programs beyond trainings and organizational structures if "rights and results-based perspectives are at its core."⁷

And while the Philippines has proceeded to enact trailblazing and cutting-edge laws in gender and development, the actualization of the vision set out by those laws are wanting in terms of implementation. This lack of political will in the government to actively pursue the principles and choices written down in the laws is a major hurdle for the Philippines as it attempts to reach its targets in gender equity and empowerment.

It must be noted that Rwanda made innovations to allow better participation of women in their political and economic affairs that are very similar to Philippine legislations. Yet, the innovations in laws and policies seem to have been more encouraging to women in Rwanda as compared to women in the Philippines. Can this lack of interest in political participation in decision-making bodies be an offshoot of cultural stereotyping, discrimination or just sheer frustration and disgust on the destructive political strategies used in Philippine politics? Because of the latter, do women in the country opt to find their niche where they think their capacities could best serve the interest of their immediate and broader communities rather than participating in processes of government and governance?



Furthermore, it is to be remembered that representation of women in the political arena also serves a broader purpose other than accounting for the percentage of women in politics. The essence of representation is not just in the presence, rather, it is in the giving of a voice to many voiceless women and their concerns in processes of government and governance. Representation is also a means to a broader end that seeks to enable women—and men, to claim their entitlements and secure and exercise their rights as human beings. When voices of women in government are devoid of

⁷ NCRFW, Factsheet on Filipino Women, March 2006, p.1.

sensitivity to the plight of women (i.e. women whose labor are not given due value, who are sexually abused, who are displaced because of internal armed conflict and exploitative industries), can it be said that indeed there is women representation?

Facing challenges of gender inequality and inequity

What is blatantly obvious from the statistical reports is the fact that gender inequality and inequity persist in Philippine society. The slow pace of development towards gender equality and inequity in the Philippines is a testament to this.

Yet, it cannot be denied as well that perhaps, the women's contribution in political decision-making and in productive enterprises or engagements are not captured very well by the tools of research that intend to measure the indicators of gender equity and empowerment in the Philippines. This may be one of the reasons behind NCRFW's suggestion to improve systems for gender tracking in education, training, employment and in other areas of development. Many Philippine societies are matriarchal in nature. Though women do not take the legitimate political position in households or communities, many women have influenced policies and major decisions in public and private office. Furthermore, many cases of women-led productive efforts in the Philippines, especially in households suffering in poverty, have been heavily documented. Yet, these efforts of women in the nonagricultural sector may have not been given due credit in official measures

of gender equity and empowerment. A challenge for monitoring gender equity in the Philippines is how can we actively and innovatively document and contribute to the continuing process of gender mainstreaming, as well as effectively capture valid and reliable measures of gender equity and empowerment.

On the other hand, moving onwards to hit the MDG targets may require that policies and programs that restrict access of boys and girls to quality education; women and men to quality employment; and women to meaningful participation in processes of significant decision-making, be reviewed. Applying the principle of gender equity, there is a need to take significant action in ensuring that women get better access to employment opportunities that pay justly for their work, enhance their public participation capacities by developing women leaders who truly represent women's concerns, and that allow for better access of females to quality education opportunities.

Corresponding policies and programs that facilitate equality and equity among women and men that will result from the review will have to be developed and or improved. However, for as long as there is no real recognition of the basic rights of women and men to access quality education, meaningful employment and sustainable livelihoods, and to participate significantly in decision-making processes that matter most to the nation in the programs and policies implemented in the country, the Philippines' gender and development efforts will not bear the outcomes being aspired for by its advocates. ■



Security among Indigenous Peoples

► By **VICTORIA TAULI-CORPUZ***

THERE can be no security among indigenous peoples in the Philippines if their inherent right to own, manage and control their lands is not respected. Majority still stay in the rural areas, in most cases, in their own ancestral domain. Researches have shown that as long as indigenous peoples are in control of ancestral lands and waters, they can still survive with their subsistence economies mixed with other economic activities such as small-scale mining, marketing of handicrafts, raising of agricultural products and livestock for local markets. Most of them are neither members of social security schemes like the Social Security System (SSS) or the GSIS (Government Security and Insurance System) nor hired in paying jobs. Education services and health services are ruefully inadequate in their territories, which further exacerbates insecurity in their midst.

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It has been shown that if their traditional values and customs of collectivity, mutual reciprocity, labour exchange, social cohesion and accountability remain strong, their social security is in a much better state. Social capital—embracing networks, norms and values of solidarity, justice and equity, reciprocity and trust which allows a community to work in an effective and collaborative manner to achieve certain objectives—is where the wealth of many indigenous peoples lies. If this capital is high, then this gives them a better sense of security, more than any government pension scheme which the majority would not even know exists. Social capital is the insurance mechanism which allows indigenous peoples to survive and sustain their relationship with nature and with others.

An increasing number of indigenous peoples are being forcibly displaced from their lands by extractive industries like mining and logging, so-called development projects like hydroelectric dams, expansion of monocrop plantations of fruits, biofuels, fast-growing trees, and militarization. Others voluntarily leave to seek better economic opportunities elsewhere, often ending up in the town and city centers or workplaces outside the country. Whether the security of those who migrated is better than the ones they left behind remains an unanswered question. Those who find themselves in the urban areas, more often than not, end up with the

ranks of the urban poor. Some are able to find decent livelihoods, set up businesses or acquire property, but these still remain in the minority.

The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997—otherwise known as IPRA or Republic Act 8371, which aims to protect indigenous peoples' rights and help bring about sustainable and equitable development for them—is an instrument that should be used to bring about better security. Unfortunately, the constitutionality of this Act was questioned at the Supreme Court at the instigation of the Mining Chamber of Commerce. It took the Supreme Court three years to decide on this and it was only in 2001 that the court upheld its constitutionality. Implementation of the law was in limbo for a time, and effectively, it has been implemented for around five to six years only.

Within this period many indigenous peoples have complained about the weak implementation of the law and the collusion of some personnel of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) with vested business interests to engage in acts violative of the law. The oft-cited cases are mining companies collaborating closely with NCIP personnel to manipulate and distort the process of obtaining free, prior and informed consent to allow companies to explore and operate. The case of the Subanon peoples of Siocon, Zamboanga del Norte, illustrates this situation. (see Box 1)

The Case of the Subanon of Canatuan, Siocon, Zamboanga del Norte

THE Subanon of Canatuan in Siocon pursued every means to gain government recognition of their right to their ancestral domain. Thus, they were one of the first indigenous peoples awarded a Certificate of Ancestral Domain in 2003. Even before they got this, however, the DENR issued a mining permit in 1996 without seeking the consent of the Subanon. The government justified this by saying that the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act which required free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), was only passed in 1997, so the permit granted was not yet covered by this law. This still does not justify the act because the Mining Act of 1995 also required FPIC. To complicate the issue, the NCIP (the body mandated to implement the IPRA) established a body called Siocon Council of Elders which does not have status in the indigenous structure. This body entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with Toronto Ventures Incorporated Resource Development Philippines (subsidiary of TVI Canada), over the objections of the traditional Subanon leadership structure. The Subanon, through their organization, Apu Manglang Glupa' Pusaka, submitted a complaint to the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in August 2007. They alleged that mining had proceeded without their FPIC and this violated their rights to land and resources, rights to FPIC, to culture, self-determination, to security, to a healthy environment, to livelihoods, to food, health, property, to development and religion. The Philippine Government's actions are violations of the state's obligations to the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination. This was heard by CERD, which is requiring the Philippine government to answer the questions raised by Dec. 31, 2007. It also required the Philippine government to submit its report to CERD on June 2008.

The Government has proclaimed that its flagship development project is to seek more mining investments and one scheme for poverty alleviation. However, this is being done with impunity as rights of indigenous peoples to their lands are not respected despite what the IPRA says. The case of the Subanon is just one among many examples. Such actions and priorities are the sources of more insecurity for indigenous peoples. The failure of the courts of law to provide redress to indigenous peoples who try to seek justice makes matters worse. Thus, they are forced to resort to Treaty Bodies of International Human Rights Instruments, like the CERD (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination).

Development aggression, which is the violation of the basic rights of indigenous peoples in the so-called development process, still remains as the main threat to the security of indigenous peoples. In addition to the Subanon, there are at present other ongoing resistance campaigns against mining. Some of these include the Mangyan of Mindoro Oriental against Crew Mining Corporation (Norwegian company), the Bugkalot, Ifugao and Igorot against Climax Arimco (Australian Company) in Didipio, Nueva Vizcaya, and against Oceana in Runruno of the same province. There are active campaigns also against the expansion of TVI to neighboring provinces in Zamboanga Peninsula in which the Subanon are directly affected.

In terms of what the NCIP has achieved in awarding Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADT) and Certificates of Ancestral Land Titles (CALT), it claims that between the years 2002 and 2006 it already awarded¹

- 56 CADTs covering 1,110,018.9365 hectares.
- 150 CALTs covering 4,838.2352 hectares

The total land area covered by both CADTs and CALTs is 1,114,857.1708 which is 18 percent of the targeted 6 million hectares considered as ancestral land area. On the surface, this is not a bad record considering that the NCIP was only able to work fully after the question of IPRA's constitutionality was settled in 2001. What needs to be looked into more closely is whether these indigenous peoples who got their titles were able to develop their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plans (ADSDPP) and whether these are being implemented as they should. According to

NCIP as of 2006 they have 60 areas with ADSDPPs in various phases. Most of these still remain as plans, however. There is still a long way to go before these get implemented. One problem is the lack of coordination between the NCIP and the Local Government Units who also have their own Municipal Development Plans and Provincial Development Plans. It is not yet clear how the various plans converge, especially in territories dominantly composed of indigenous peoples.

Another threat to the security of land tenure of indigenous peoples is the encroachment of the Department of Agrarian Reform on ancestral lands. There are reports of ancestral lands being classified as agrarian reform lands and these get included in the coverage



¹ National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, CY 2006 Annual Report

of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. While the DAR claims it only covers private lands and not ancestral lands, there are many cases where the ancestral lands of indigenous peoples were illegally acquired by private individuals. While the status of these lands is still in dispute, the DAR should not proceed with moves to include these lands in agrarian reform program.

At the February 2007 consultation of indigenous peoples with the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, another report presented was the conflict between the claims of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) for the Bangsa Moro Ancestral Domain and the claims of the Lumad in Mindanao. The Subanon and the Teduray complained that some of their ancestral domain are included in the Bangsa Moro claims. The Subanon of the Zamboanga Peninsula explicitly requested that the whole Peninsula be taken off from the MILF claims.

On the security situation of indigenous youth, children and women, recent researches on these were done by UNICEF Philippines and International Aid. The Unicef undertook a series of field researches in 17² Country Programme for Children Areas in the Philippines to assess the needs and situations of indigenous children, youth and women. The results of this will be fed into the 6th Country Programme for Children for 2007 and for 2010-2014. The findings of this study³ show the following:

- Poverty and low level of income is nearly a universal feature in the lives of the IPs studied. Most of the IPs who are in their ancestral domain work as tenants or laborers in farms which are privately owned by non-IPs.
- There is an utter lack of irrigation systems, agricultural technologies, farm inputs, capital, farm to market roads which lead to low production.
- Poverty is more serious among IPs who do not dwell in their ancestral domains and who do not have land titles and land security. (Ati in Antique and Negros, Badjao in Cebu). These

are the ones who go through serious food shortages.

- High dropout rates among IP schoolchildren are due to poverty, bullying and discrimination. 65 percent of children aged 3-5; 35 percent of those between 6-12; and 55 percent of ages 13-18 are out of school.
- Most of the communities have low level of access to formal health services and to medicines. Most IP women deliver at home.
- Birth registration and immunization are hardly done in most communities.

In this study we can see that many indigenous peoples are in dire poverty situations. However, the capacity to cope with this situation is higher among those who still live in their ancestral domains. The NCIP should exert more efforts to secure the land tenure of indigenous peoples and to develop and implement ADSDPPS effectively.

Another report was made by International Aid for their Sarangani MATCH Program (Maximizing Access to Child Health- A Child Survival Initiative). This was conducted in three municipalities of Sarangani (Maa-sim, Kiamba and Maitum) and it was done to compare the situation between indigenous and non-IP groups. Some of their findings are;

- A sample of mothers with children less than 24 months old shows that among IP women 19.3 percent do not have any level of education, 55.3 percent only finished primary school. For the non-IP mothers, 1.2 percent did not have formal education, 27 percent only reached primary grades and 52.5 percent had secondary education.
- For safe drinking water; 4.2 percent of IP households only have access compared to 49.2 percent of non-IP households
- 12 percent among IP women were attended by trained health personnel at birth compared to 46 percent of non-IP women.⁴

These data cited show the dire situation of security

² The field areas were Maguindanao (Teduray), Zamboanga del Sur (Subanon), Aurora (Dumagat), Bukidnon (Bukidnon), Agusan del Sur (Manobo), Negros Oriental (Ati), Cebu City (Badjao) Davao City (Matigsalog/Ata Manobo), Sultan Kudarat (B'laan), Guimaras (Ati), Capiz (Ati), Antique (Ati), Isabela (Gaddang), Mt. Province (Bontok)

³ Hanayao, Hirai, Unpublished Draft Final Report of "A rapid field assessment of the situation of Indigenous children, youths and women in UNICEF CPC 6 Areas," July 2007.

⁴ International Aid, Sarangani MATCH Program : Baseline Information: 1) Household-Based Knowledge, Practices and Coverage; 2) Rapid Health Service Provision Assessment, March 2007.

of indigenous women and children. It is crucial that data disaggregation on indigenous peoples be done because this is the only way that their situation and issues become more visible. With better visibility advocacy for their rights and security can be strengthened further.

Conclusion

Security for indigenous peoples in the Philippines can be better ensured if their rights to their lands, territories and resources are respected and protected by the Government and the dominant society. The conflicts between ancestral land claims and mining claims, logging concessions and agrarian reform programs and the Moro claims have to be seriously addressed by government and civil society. This cannot continue to be ignored for long because the potential for these to lead to intractable armed conflicts is high. In the light of the enactment of the Human Security Act which can easily be used against indigenous peoples resisting against the violations of their land rights, there is an increased risk of bigger human rights violations against them.

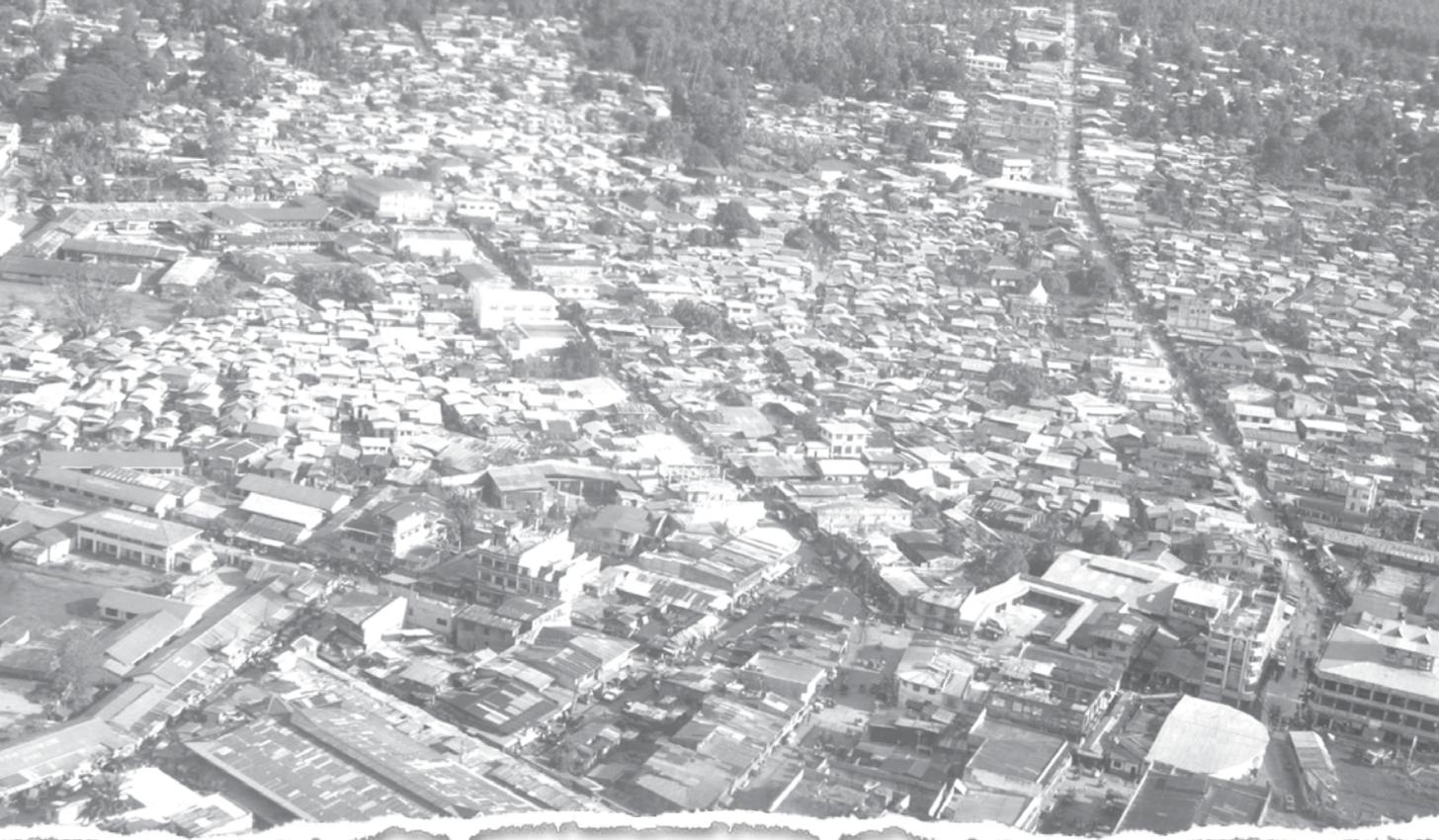
In addition to this, the provision of basic social services should be expanded so that this will reach most of them who still live in remote and isolated areas. It is convenient for the government to say that there is no budget to support the setting up of schools in indigenous territories where the level of enrollment is low. Why should those who opt to live in their ancestral domains, no matter how remote, get penalized through the inadequate provision of basic social services?

The Millennium Development Goals will have to be achieved among indigenous peoples. There is no empirical evidence yet to show that these goals are go-



ing to be achieved among indigenous peoples. In fact, with the initial reports from researches undertaken the data show that poverty and insecurity is still the lot of most indigenous peoples. The non-attainment of these goals for them is yet another example of government insensitivity to indigenous peoples. In the name of indigenous peoples, official development aid is being sought from multilateral and bilateral donors. There needs to be an accounting of how these have been used.

In the MDG reports of the country, there is very scant data on indigenous peoples. I am challenging the Philippine government to first make the situation of indigenous peoples more visible and to address this situation seriously and comprehensively. It is not enough that it crows about CADTs or CALCs given. There has to be a more in-depth research into how the lives of indigenous peoples have changed for better or for worse after the coming into being of the IPRA. ■



Social protection in the Philippines

► By Dr. EDUARDO GONZALEZ*

ON the face of it, the Philippines' commitment to the right of people to live in dignity with secure livelihood makes it one of the most socially progressive countries in Asia. The Philippine Constitution guarantees full respect for social, economic and cultural rights, and gives special attention to the rights of women and those of labor, which it sees as a primary economic force whose welfare is in need of advancement. The country has ratified key human-rights international treaties and has acceded to 33 international labor conventions, which bind it to respect, protect and fulfill these rights.

* Dr. Eduardo Gonzalez wrote this report in consultation with Social Watch Philippines convenors, and with local and national network members. He is a professor at the Asian Center, University of the Philippines. Gonzalez was the former President of Development Academy of the Philippines (1998-2006) and Executive Director of the Presidential Task Force on the 20/20 Initiative (1999-2001).

But political and economic—even geographic—realities suggest that the Philippines has a long way to go in providing full social entitlements to all its citizens, and in equal ways. Part of the country's recent history is a series of political crises, a record of economic growth that is prone to boom-and-bust cycles, and an onslaught of calamities—both natural and man-made. To begin with, the country is already geographically at risk, being situated right in Asia's ring of fire and tropical cyclone belt. Exogenous factors also contribute to the country's vulnerability. An increasing proportion of the population, mostly poor, are vulnerable to the shocks of an outward-oriented economy (e.g., volatile capital market, globalization of production lines that require job informalization/ flexibilization of labor, displacement of local enterprises due to uncontrolled entry of tariff-free goods), high reliance on overseas employment (that keeps the GNP buoyant but exacts a high social cost due to the breakup of families), and structural adjustments (that interrupt service delivery and lead to labor displacements). At the same time, the Philippine government is so saddled by a budget deficit and its own institutional weaknesses and governance vulnerabilities that little constructive reform is taking place.

Of late, the economy has somewhat breached its own mediocre economic growth (largely due to remittances of overseas workers and private consumption) but had little impact in lifting the poor out of misery, with at least three out of every 10 Filipinos still trapped in poverty today. Indeed, more than half of the population have consistently rated themselves poor in the last two decades (see chart). The official unemployment

rate hovers between 8-10 percent, but underemployment—people who want to work more—can be as high as 22 percent (Altman, 2006), suggesting the persistence of jobless growth.

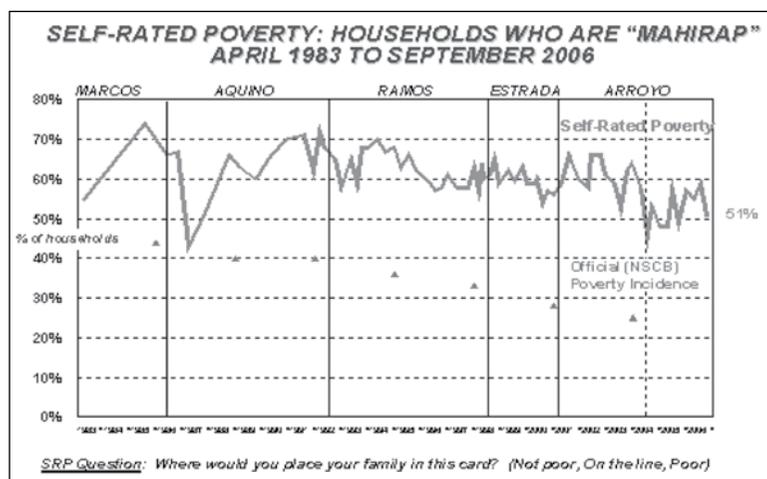
The Philippines is unlikely to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target of halving poverty by 2015 given the country's current rate of progress. In fact, average household income has declined and hunger incidence has gone up. Even if the Philippines manages to catch up with its MDG commitments, the other half (almost a fourth of the population) will remain poor. Moreover, the reduction of hunger and child malnutrition will stay below the MDG target. A recent study indicates huge resource gaps, suggesting that government may not be serious in its MDG commitments, particularly given the consistent decline in real per capita spending on social services (Manasan, 2006).

The Philippines has an array of social security programs which have existed for decades. These programs are categorized into social insurance, pensions and other forms of long-term savings, social safety nets, welfare and social payments, and labor market interventions. But coverage is incomplete and delivery is diffused. Financing remains uncertain and is vulnerable to corruption.

Public social insurance

The cost of social security in the Philippines is paid for by proportional contributions of earnings from employers and employees within a public social insurance system that is centrally managed and anchored on two programs: social security and industrial injury-related services. The Social Security System (SSS) administers the program for private sector employees; the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) handles it for government workers. The contribution structure is generally regressive. Coverage is not strongly correlated with level of development.

By and large, the country's social insurance program is a benefit for the better-off, paid for in part by the poor. Gonzalez and Manasan (2002) find that among



those covered—about 28.2 million workers, or 84.5 percent of the employed population—the poor workers benefit disproportionately little from social security services. Indeed, the better-off have greater access to social insurance because they live in urban areas where most services are accessible, and they know how to use the system. The cross-subsidization pattern points to a number of cases where poorer groups and regions, women and older workers are the sources, rather than the recipients, of subsidy.

Nonenrollment and evasion are commonplace in the private sector, leaving coverage ratios wanting. The value of benefits is low compared to cost of premiums, and sorry experiences such as the inability of contributing workers to obtain benefits when needed (due to nonremittance or underpayment by employers) hound the program.

Repeatedly, the actuarial health of the social security system has been marred with issues of leakage and financial sustainability, owing to bad investments, poor management, internal inefficiencies, high administrative costs, corruption and unreasonably high salaries and perks for top managers. Moreover, the government has ignored calls to merge SSS and GSIS as a way of injecting more efficiency and liquidity into the system.

The pension system, which is an adjunct of the public insurance system, usually provides lump sum benefits, but may offer an annuity purchase. Contributions already do not cover current outflows. Yet short-term fiscal pressures are not motivating a major reform. The country's pension insolvency problems trace more to issues on the proper investment of retirement funds, and politicization of the management of benefits and contributions (Habito, undated).

The security package offered by the social insurance system does not include unemployment insurance. Such safety net to cushion against temporary joblessness is often sidestepped because of the huge benefit funding required; however, the economy has not been generating enough jobs for the growing workforce either, compounding the problem.

Health insurance

The national health insurance program, which grants Filipinos access to in-patient and outpatient services in accredited medical facilities nationwide, is run by the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, or PhilHealth. Alternatively called Medicare, the Phil-

Health program covers a wider expanse: the employed sector; indigents; individually paying entrepreneurs, self-earning professionals and farmers; paying elderly members; and overseas workers.

PhilHealth has an estimated 16.26 million members or 68.4 million beneficiaries, including indigents. For the moment, the program for indigents seems to be well-funded, receiving 2.5 percent of the expected government revenues from taxes on sin products for the next five years and 10 percent of local government share in the expanded value-added tax.

While PhilHealth has been quite successful in enrollment, it lags behind in others, such as quality and price control (Wagstaff, 2007). The health insurance scheme does not necessarily deliver good quality care at low cost, partly because of poor regulation of its purchasers. The PhilHealth benefit package is focused on hospital care and benefits the health care providers more. One study (Gertler and Solon, 2002) shows that Medicare fails to finance health care because health care providers capture the benefits through insurance-based price discrimination. In fact, hospitals extracted 84 percent of Medicare expenditures in increased price-cost margins. As a consequence, expanding Medicare increased rather than decreased the government's financial burden for health care. Such distortion has made social health insurance vulnerable to fraudulent claims. PhilHealth has recorded about PhP4 billion in losses since 1995, ostensibly because of claims on unnecessary operations, overpriced medicine, and even ghost patients. Although the issue is now the subject of an investigation, it raises questions on PhilHealth's actuarial wellness.

Earlier studies suggest that not unlike social insurance, Medicare also exemplifies wide inequities: poor workers subsidizing well-off employees (who have higher incidence of catastrophic illnesses requiring more expensive treatments), and poor regions subsidizing Metro Manila.

Of late, the program for indigents has become a political commodity. There have been claims that politicians have sought to use it to influence the outcomes of elections by appointing allies to jobs within the agency and having them allocate free insurance cards to marginal voters (Wagstaff, 2007).

Protection for people in the informal economy

Vendors, homeworkers, self-employed agricultural, rural, and other informal sector workers are estimated to

comprise about 49 percent or 15.5 million of the labor force. Many of them have no adequate social protection. Precisely because these workers are outside the formal economy, and operate outside the scope of regulations, the provision of health and other social protection programs has remained highly problematic.

In the Philippines, only 14 percent of the target group is voluntarily enrolled with PhilHealth (Nguyen, 2006). Low enrollment plagues public social insurance as well. This undoubtedly reflects the lack of attractiveness of the terms on which the insurance schemes are framed. The contribution is flat-rate, and therefore represents a burden for the near-poor (Wagstaff, 2007). Gonzalez and Manasan (2002) also observed that the coverage gap occurs due to statutory exclusions. Housemaids, daily-rated laborers, farmers, fisherfolk, and many urban self-employed, are often excluded from many of the provisions. According to health experts, a major gap exists in the social health insurance program in the case of beneficiaries who are neither too poor to qualify as indigents nor well-off enough to pay for regular PhilHealth premium contributions.

Protection for overseas workers

The total number of overseas Filipinos may be as high as eight million. Often called OFWs (overseas Filipino workers), they sent US\$10.7 billion in earnings back to their families and friends in the Philippines last year—a whopping 12 percent of GDP (Altman, 2006). Although overseas employment has led to significant reductions in national productivity—many of those abroad are the more productive elements of the population—there is little reason to expect any dramatic shift in the country's overseas work policy because of the OFWs' huge contribution to the economy.

But are they at the very least receiving social protection? Recent government measures indicate some form of insurance coverage for OFWs—PhilHealth's expanded program and SSS' voluntary social security coverage, for example. However, it is the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) which has been expected to provide most of the social protection needed by OFWs and their families. Overseas workers have been contributing US\$25 every time they leave the country. Since OWWA has been collecting this amount for over 25 years, its sum should be substantial. Yet, its

welfare assistance has been too little and too selective, leaving most overseas workers virtually unprotected while abroad and when they eventually come back. A study done by the Center for Migrant Advocacy (CMA, 2005) showed that OWWA has been operating (and very inefficiently) using these contributions. COA (Commission on Audit) audit reports show that every year, it spends over three times more for its personnel and operations compared to the social benefits it gives out to distressed overseas Filipinos.

Ironically, it is the remittances sent by overseas migrants that serve as social insurance for recipient households, shielding them from environmental risks. In a study that focuses on income shocks driven by local weather changes (called rainfall shocks), Yang and Chou (2007) discover that in Philippine households with overseas migrants, changes in income lead to changes in remittances in the opposite direction, consistent with an insurance motivation. That is, roughly 60 percent of declines in income are replaced by remittance inflows from overseas that serve as insurance in the face of aggregate shocks to local areas, which in turn make it more difficult to access credit or interhousehold assistance networks that normally help households cope with risk.

Social assistance for those living below the poverty line

Social assistance ideally complements well-organized social security packages. Many government agencies provide social assistance to their sectoral constituencies in line with their mandates. The government's main delivery for social assistance is the Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS), a grant-giving, community-based development project. The majority of these projects involve water systems, farm-to-market roads, post-harvest facilities, school buildings, and health centers, centered in the country's 42 poorest provinces.

Government social assistance programs may be directed and focused—they address a wide range of risks from man-made to natural, economic and political to social and health—but may have forgone efficiency gains out of a broader scale of implementation and delivery (Torregosa, 2006). As Torregosa notes, the number of beneficiaries reached is limited, and the level of benefits low. Government also does not know exactly who or where the poor are, and is thus helpless in pre-

venting leakages to the nonpoor. Given the limited resources of government and the rising demand for social programs, most of the programs have become heavily reliant on foreign grants and funding. Yet continued dependence does not imbibe stakeholderhood among beneficiaries and creates the wrong incentives.

A saving grace is the fact that microinsurance products, specifically designed with the poor in mind, are gaining favor among the poor, albeit without government involvement. Local-level life insurance and health insurance are thriving in some urban and rural localities, despite actuarial weaknesses, and do help mitigate risks and reduce the vulnerability of poor households. Llanto, et al (2007) have identified cooperatives, NGOs and mutual benefit associations as vehicles of microinsurance programs in the country.

Final note

The long-term solution to poverty in the Philippines is robust, equitable and broad-based sustainable economic growth. Even if the Philippine economy seems to be shifting to a rapid growth track, few social mechanisms are in place to pull the rest of the population out of economic and social deprivation. The reality for the vast majority of poor people is that social services are unavailable, or are skewed towards the needs of the rich, or are dauntingly expensive—and this drives up social inequality.

Yet social protection contributes immensely to economic development, and the nice thing about it, according to Obermann, et al (2006), is that it can be implemented independently of the current economic situation. For starters, they suggest merging the national programs with community-based health care financing schemes, and creating the environment for high-quality care and improved physical access. Aside from reforms in contribution and benefit structures to remove inequities and expand coverage to the informal sector, tighter oversight in the management of social insurance funds would be necessary.

As the Human Development Network observes, the government has a huge job to do in terms of facilitating reliable information, standard-setting and rationalization of involved government agencies, more vigorous encouragement of private insurance and pension plans for overseas workers, and pushing for bilateral agreements that protect Filipino workers' interests abroad (PHDR, 2002).

Social protection for all Filipinos is well within grasp: money and know-how are not what is lacking. Rather, the commitment to act is needed to challenge the status quo. The will to reform is key to making social protection work, and to do this the government must feel the heat. Civil society organizations and private companies can pick up some of the pieces, but only the government can reach the scale necessary to provide universal access to services that are free or heavily subsidized for poor people and geared to the needs of all citizens—including women and minorities, and the very poorest. Sadly, it is failing to meet this essential need. ■

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MDG MIDTERM REPORT:

The case of Ifugao* ❄

► By SHUBERT L. CIENCIA**

Introduction

ACCORDING to legend, the Ifugaos were descended from Kabigat and Bugan, the children of the supreme deity Wigan,¹ who settled in a small village called Kiyangan along the Ibulao River. There are two accounts on where the word “Ifugao” originated: (1) it was derived from “Ipugo” which means “from the hill,” or (2) it was derived from the rice grain that was given by the god Matungulan.²

* Presented in a focused group discussion with key officers of the Save the Ifugao Rice Terraces (SITMO) on 09 August 2007.

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¹ There is another legend from Mayaoyao where Bugan and Wigan are husband and wife, respectively.

² Sources: Ifugao by Christina Singahio (http://litera1no4.tripod.com/ifugao_frame.htm) and <http://www.geocities.com/babes70002/Ki-angan.html>.

Present-day Ifugao province's story, however, began with the establishment in 1889 of the Comandancia Politico-Militar de Quingan by the Spanish colonial government as a means of subduing the Ifugaos and placing them under Spanish rule. During the American colonial period, Ifugao was a subprovince of Nueva Vizcaya from 1902 until 1905 before being integrated as yet another subprovince in 1906 of the newly-created Mt. Province. On June 18, 1966, Ifugao finally became a province by virtue of Republic Act 4695 which is known as the "Division Law of Mt. Province."³

Ifugao remained until 2003 to be one of the Philippines' poorest provinces, the poorest in Northern Luzon, and the poorest among the four Luzon provinces (after Camarines Norte, Occidental Mindoro and Marinduque) in the list of the top 15 poorest provinces.⁴

As such, it becomes a logical and automatic priority for MDG-related projects.

Ifugao as once the poorest province of the Northern Luzon area will be the case in point for this review. The methodology will be simple: review what has changed between 2000 and 2007, evaluate key efforts from both the national and local governments, look at civil society initiatives, and formulate conclusions and recommendations. Local data will be mostly referred to in order to help pinpoint the realities that are often glossed over by national statistics.

Assessment of status and progress

Poverty and hunger

A comparison of data from the 2000 and 2007 Ifugao Provincial Socioeconomic Profiles (SEP) has shown a remarkable decrease in poverty incidence among families from 74.60 percent in 1991 to 28.10 percent in 2003. This is further illustrated in the decrease in the number of families below the poverty threshold⁵ from 17,423 in 1997 to 9,069 in 2003, in the income gap⁶ from 39.00 percent in 1997 to 27.20 percent in

Table1: Comparison of Selected Poverty Indicators

Base Years	Poverty Incidence	Income Gap	Poverty Gap
1991	74.60	n/a	n/a
1994	72.10	n/a	n/a
1997	61.00	39.00	22.35
2000	55.57	33.00	18.24
2003	28.10	27.20	7.60

Source: 2000 and 2007 Ifugao Socioeconomic Profiles

Table2: Comparison of Nutritional Status of Pre and Elementary School Children

2000		SY 2005-2006		
1 st -3 rd Degree	2 nd & 3 rd Degrees	Below Normal	BNVL	BNL
Preschool Children (0-6 Years Old/0-71 Months Old)				
20.89	3.23	7.42	97 cases	1,562 cases
Elementary School Children				
18.62	5.03	8.77	n/a	n/a

Source: 2000 and 2007 Ifugao Socioeconomic Profiles

2003, and in the poverty gap⁷ from 22.35 percent in 1997 to 7.60 percent in 2003.

In terms of nutrition, 20.89 percent of preschoolers (i.e. 0-6 years old) weighed in 2000 were malnourished although only 3.23 percent belonged to the 2nd- and 3rd-degree categories; the rest or 4,170 are mildly malnourished. Elementary school children also registered an 18.62-percent malnourishment rate in the same year—where 5.03 percent is 2nd and 3rd-degree malnourished while 3,946 are mildly malnourished.

In 2006, the malnourishment rate for preschoolers (i.e. 0-71 months old) using the International Reference Standard (IRS) is 7.42 percent where there are 97 in the Below Normal Very Low (BNVL) category and 1,562 in the Below Normal Low (BNL) category. On the other hand, 8.77 percent of elementary school-children from School Year 2005-2006 are below the normal weight.

³ Draft 2007 Ifugao Socio-economic Profile, pages 1-4 (Ifugao Provincial Government).

⁴ A Civil Society Perspective: Reviewing Progress on the MDGs, powerpoint presentation (Social Watch Philippines, no date listed).

⁵ Defined in the 2007 Ifugao Sep as "individuals and families whose incomes fall below the official poverty threshold as defined by the government and/or cannot afford to provide in a sustained manner for their minimum basic needs for food, health, education, housing, and other social amenities of life".

⁶ Defined in the 2007 IfugaoSEP as "the average income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty line) of those below the poverty threshold"

⁷ Defined in the 2007 Ifugao SEP as "the income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty line) of those with income below the poverty line over the whole population".

⁸ 2000 Ifugao Socio-economic Profile, page 55.

Education and gender equality

It is difficult to exactly pinpoint the performance of primary education in Ifugao because of the lack of a matching data set between 2000 and 2007. It is, however, possible to establish a partial trend in elementary survival rate by comparing the 31,155 total elementary school enrolment to the 11,595 total secondary school enrolment of SY 2000-2001⁸ which indicates a possible 37.21-percent elementary education completion rate; and the 29,213 total elementary school enrolment to the 13,704 total secondary school enrolment of SY 2005-2006⁹ showing a possible and higher 46.91-percent elementary completion rate—which is close to the school year's cohort survival rate of 50.78 percent.¹⁰

These partial trends may indicate a downward slant in elementary enrolment (i.e. 31,155 enrollees in SY 2000-2001 versus 29,213 enrollees in SY 2005-2006) and improvement in the cohort survival rate (i.e., 37.21-percent possible completion rate of SY 2000-2001 versus 46.91-percent possible completion rate of SY 2005-2006 plus the school year's 50.78-percent cohort survival rate). A comparison between SY 2004-2005's 55.57-percent elementary achievement rate with SY 2005-2006's 62.79¹¹ percent also suggests an upward trend.

There are also no data in the Ifugao SEPs about promoting gender equality, but a comparison of the elementary female pupils' enrollment status of 13,726 in SY 2004-2005 with the 14,118¹² of SY 2006-2007 suggests an increasing number of female enrollees. The female cohort survival rate of 65.46 percent of SY 2006-2007 is also higher than the male cohort survival rate of 43.87 percent.

Health

A remarkable improvement in infant mortality rate (IMR) was registered in Ifugao from 17.39 per thousand live births in 1999 to 9.66 in year 2006. However, a slow and fluctuating increase is observed in the crude birth rate (CBR) at 22.88 per thousand population in year 1999 to 23.20 in year 2006; and crude death rate (CDR) per thousand population at 3.72 in year 2000 to 3.86 in year 2006. It was also observed that low birth

Table 3: Comparison of Vital Health Indicators

Base Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1999	17.39	22.88	3.72	1.07
2000	18.08	24.19	3.52	1.73
2001	14.38	23.66	3.98	2.62
2002	8.74	23.35	4.02	0.26
2003	12.78	22.81	3.73	0.26
2004	12.68	24.19	3.44	0.48
2005	9.02	21.46	3.62	0.53
2006	9.66	23.20	3.86	1.20

Source: 2007 Ifugao Socio-Economic Profile

Table 4: Comparison of Government Health Personnel Ratio to Population

Indicators	2000 Ratio	2006 Ratio
Physicians	1:5,573	1:16,228
Nurses	1:2,099	1:16,228
Midwives	1:1,405	1:1,700
Dentists	1:40,406	1:29,757
Rural Sanitary Inspectors	1:13,469	1:17,854
Medical Technologists	1:11,545	1:11,903
Dietician/Nutritionists	1:80,812	1:178,540
Health Educators	1:161,623	1:178,540

Source: 2000 and 2007 Ifugao Socio-Economic Profiles

weight among newborns significantly increased from 6.18 percent in 2005 to 33.70 in 2006.¹³

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) per thousand live births also increased from 1.07 in 1999 to 2.62 in 2001, then steeply plunging to 0.26 in 2002 and 2003, before slowly but steadily climbing to 1.20 by 2006. There is also a steady decrease in the number of current contraceptive users from 9,402 in 2001 to 7,894 in 2006—resulting in the decrease in the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from 47.76 percent in 2001 to 43.92 percent in 2006.¹⁴

A comparison of data between the 2000 and 2007 Ifugao SEPs showed that the population ratio to health personnel (i.e. physicians, nurses, midwives,

⁹ 2007 Ifugao Socio-economic Profile, page 74.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, page 67.

¹¹ *Ibid*, page 69.

¹² *Ibid*, page 74.

¹³ *Ibid*, page 100.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, page 101.

rural sanitary inspectors, medical technologists, dietician/nutritionists, health educators) has substantially increased except that for dentists which has significantly decreased.

In 2006, the top 5 leading causes of morbidity are ALRTI/pneumonia, bronchitis, acute watery diarrhea, hypertension/myocardial infarction/cardiovascular disease, and influenza.

The top 5 leading causes of mortality are pneumonia, hypertension/myocardial infarction/cardiovascular disease, bleeding peptic ulcer, cancer (all forms), and accident (all forms).¹⁵ This indicates that malaria and tuberculosis, once the scourge of remote upland rural areas like Ifugao, are no longer prevalent and threatening. There are no reported incidences of HIV/AIDS cases in Ifugao.

Environment

Both the 2000 and 2007 Ifugao SEPs did not report on the environmental condition of the province. Data on existing land use which could have provided a land use trend (e.g. increasing agricultural, residential and commercial areas versus decreasing woodland and increasing grassland/shrubland) has not been updated since 1988. However, the condition of Ifugao's most valuable possession—the world-famous rice terraces—can provide a glimpse of how the environment

is faring in the province.

Dating back to 1,000 BC, the Ifugao rice terraces is a complex system of interconnected ecosystems, architecture, and spirituality. It was inscribed in the Unesco World Heritage Site List in 1995 because of its outstanding universal value as a living cultural landscape. However, the low productivity level of the terraces and agriculture in general has encouraged Ifugao farmers to abandon their rice terraces that are now being converted into other uses. Today, around 25 to 30 percent of the rice terraces have been abandoned, and only half of its 15,000 hectares of total land area more than 50 years ago remain.¹⁶

The 2007 Ifugao SEP, citing the result report of a Population and Housing survey in 2000, also reported that most Ifugaos have and own their houses.¹⁷

Partnerships and ODA

In 1989, the European Union (EU)-supported integrated rural development project called Central Cordillera Agricultural Program (Cecap) was launched in the Cordillera provinces of Ifugao, Mt. Province, Kalinga and Abra. Cecap's main objective is to provide assistance in raising local incomes and living standards in the 25 municipalities, 341 barangays and 49,000 households. The 27.5-million-Euro, 2-phased project that ended in 2003 has six components: agricultural

Table 5: Summary of Cecap-Supported Projects in Ifugao

Project Areas	Number Of Micro-Projects						Cost (in pesos)
	Agriculture	NRM	Infrastructure	Marketing	RF	ID	
Asipulo	45	19	10	5	4	17	16,277,666.00
Aguinaldo	28	19	16	8	6	9	20,234,769.00
Banaue	30	17	13	2	13	13	13,807,112.30
Hingyon	42	18	9	2	8	10	14,422,585.00
Hungduan	23	12	13	3	10	12	10,586,006.00
Kiangan	45	18	6	6	8	13	14,443,398.52
Lagawe	30	16	11	3	9	14	5,482,680.03
Lamut	23	11	6	2	7	8	7,891,053.00
Mayoyao	29	22	18	3	9	14	11,845,810.18
Tinoc	20	18	13	6	5	18	18,734,170.15
TOTAL	313	171	113	40	83	159	133,725,250.18

¹⁵ Ibid, pages 94-95.

¹⁶ "Fighting Back: Citizen's Response to Development Aggression" in "Race for Survival: Hurdles on the Road to Meeting the MDGs in 2015", pages 44-45 (Shubert L. Ciencia, 2005).

¹⁷ 2007 Ifugao Socio-economic Profile, page 115.

development, natural resource management, marketing assistance, infrastructure development, rural financing and institutional development.¹⁸

For Ifugao alone, a total of P133,725,250.18 was spent on 879 micro-projects from July 1996 to June 2003 in 10 of Ifugao's 11 municipalities. In 1997, the poverty incidence in Ifugao was at 61 percent. It stood at 28.10 percent after the Cecap ended in 2003.

Another major ODA-supported project in the province is the Ifugao Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project that was spearheaded by the DILG and supported by the GTZ. The project aims to provide safe water in selected pilot areas in Ifugao from 2000 to 2004. As of 2003, the project was able to build three water supply systems in Hungduan, Lagawe and Tinoc; two almost completed in Asipulo and Mayoyao; and three starting in Hungduan, Mayoyao and Tinoc.¹⁹

Government programs

From 2002 to 2006, the Ifugao provincial government initiated a poverty alleviation program called the Health and Nutrition Status and Improvement-Poverty Alleviation Program (Hensi-PAP). The project was implemented in 23 most nutritionally and economically-depressed barangays across Ifugao. It has three components: health and nutrition, livelihood and income improvement, and institutional development and support services.²⁰

The project was implemented with a total cost of P2,707,096 mostly from the provincial government. Since 2000, Hensi-PAP is the most MDG-sensitive project undertaken by the Ifugao provincial government. It featured two key innovations: the use of the convergence approach to bring together all the stakeholders, and the institutionalization of the project in the barangay development plans to ensure sustainability.²¹



CSO initiatives

The Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement (SITMO) was organized in 2000 by the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement to advocate for the rehabilitation and protection of the Ifugao rice terraces by improving the quality of life of Ifugao farmers through a sustainable development approach, and linking with national and international support institutions and networks.²² Among its trailblazing projects are on renewable energy: it won an International Ashden Award for Renewable Energy in July 2005; and saving the rice terraces through sustainable agriculture, which won a grand prize in the 2006 Panibagong Paraan Development Innovation Marketplace. Sitmo also develops and implements community-based models on natural resource management, livelihood development, indigenous knowledge transmission and land use mapping.²³

Another pioneering SITMO initiative is ecocultural tourism that offers an alternative tourism package for the purpose of providing supplemental income to host communities, while promoting a deeper appreciation of the rich Ifugao heritage through community

¹⁸ Final Report to the Central Cordillera Public, pages 6-7 (CECAP, no date listed).

¹⁹ Program Assessment and Plan of Operation Workshop (DILG-GTZ Water Program, 16-18 September 2004).

²⁰ HENSI-PAP Completion Report (Powerpoint presentation, June 2006).

²¹ HENSI-PAP Completion Report (Powerpoint presentation, no date listed).

²² Kiphodan di Payo, Kiphodan di Muyong (SITMO, October 2006).

²³ 3rd SITMO General Conference (Powerpoint presentation, 26 July 2006).

immersions.²⁴ SITMO also operates a community e-center and is an active advocate of the Globally important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and the MDGs.

Analysis and conclusion

In 2003, Ifugao along with six other provinces finally graduated from the list of the country's top 10 poorest provinces, according to the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB). It is indeed a moment for celebration for a province where almost 75 percent of the population was impoverished 12 years earlier. However, a closer look at this amazing run will show that this might be just a bubble that could burst at any time.

Table 6: Comparison Income, Investments and Employment

Base Year	Total Investments	Total Employment
1998-2000	322,350,000 ²⁵	4,533
2000	n/a	n/a
2001	n/a	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a
2003	n/a	n/a
2004	161,252,298	1,471
2005	146,568,739	1,143
2006	165,539,270	827

Source: 2000 and 2007 Ifugao Socioeconomic Profiles

Table 6 shows that although investments increased in Ifugao by 58 percent in 2006 since the 1998-2000 period,²⁶ the employment rate ironically decreased by 45 percent. It is important to note that 77 percent of the total investments from the 1998-2000²⁷ and 2004-2006 period are from trading and services²⁸ which indicates that money may actually be flowing out of the province and may be the reason for the decrease in the employment rate. In fact, for the 2004-2006 period, the second most-invested area is construction services

which accounts for 12 percent of the total.²⁹

The fact is there is hardly any investment in the sectors that matters most like agri-based production and enterprises, where 14,816 of 18,475 families³⁰ depend for their main source of income. The province's 2002 and 2007 socioeconomic profile also reported tourist arrivals rising from 49,441 in 2000 to 90,874 in 2005; but it failed to indicate actual investments placed in this sector which could be an epicenter of local economic development. As host of the fabled rice terraces and the watershed of a major river system, the significance of Ifugao's natural and cultural resources should be seriously considered in both local and national development plans.

The decreasing trend in malnourishment and the increasing elementary school enrolment and cohort survival rates are laudable and encouraging. On the other hand, the increasing trend in maternal deaths³¹ is alarming and might be linked to the steady decrease in the CPR from 47.76 percent in 2001 to 36.85 percent in 2006.³²

Certainly, it was the huge amount of ODA money infused in Ifugao that has mainly fueled the growth in the province. But aid money will not last forever and at this time, the fluctuating economic and social indicators might signal the tapering off of the effect. Mechanisms for strategic sustainability must therefore be installed for the long haul. And Ifugao is not lacking in these. Sitmo's innovative models on community development are inspiring. Much can be learned too and replicated from the Hensi-PAP experience, which might have generated more impact had it been sustained and expanded beyond the term limits of local politicians. And there is definitely something to be built on from the Cecap project. The challenge is building on these best practices.

The way forward then is graduating from the bubble into sustainable development and staying that way, and addressing the remaining 28.10 percent of

²⁴ SITMO's Eco-cultural Tourism (undated brochure).

²⁵ The total investment for the cited period equally divided by P107,450,000 generating employment for 1,511 persons every year.

²⁶ 2002 Ifugao Socio-economic Profile, page 45.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ 2007 Ifugao Socio-economic Profile, page 58.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*, pages 41-42.

³¹ *Ibid.*, page 92.

³² *Ibid.*, page 101.

the population still mired in poverty. But eradicating poverty and staying out of it requires resources. This is a big challenge for a province that is 95-percent dependent on its Internal Revenue Allocation.³³

Recommendations

Based on the current state of realizing the MDGs in Ifugao, this paper presents the following recommendations:

Tracking and doing development. It is necessary at this time to take stock of the present to be able to determine the future. A comprehensive data base will be helpful in pinpointing where things stand at the moment; what are the specific gaps, how much is needed for these, and where to get the resources required. A solid information base can also facilitate the formulation of area-specific interventions in the Hensi-PAP mode, and measuring how progress is being made from these interventions. Parallel to this will be a capacity-development process on data base management, project development and social marketing, and project management for the implementers.

Attracting momentum-sustaining investments. Ifugao must break through beyond being largely IRA-dependent to be able to sustain what seemed to be an ODA-driven momentum. Sure, ODA funds can help but these are mostly for start-ups. A campaign to attract the right and hard investments, focusing on stimulating the local economy and local growth, will be timely. Since majority of Ifugao families depend on agriculture as their main source of income, these investments should logically add value to the province's agricultural production and the tourism sector, too. It is noted in this paper that the number of idle agricultural lands is increasing.³⁴

Maximizing the convergence approach. Limited resources from the local government units can only do so much. The development and expansion of community-based systems, especially in the health sector, can complement government services as illustrated by the Hensi-PAP experience.

Strengthening CSO participation. As always, participation must always be encouraged specially

from the primary stakeholders. The lesson from nearby Nueva Vizcaya's experience also shows that drawing in, expanding and maximizing CSO participation in local development can transcend the political dynamics of local governments. They can also be effective (and sometimes pesky) advocates.

The Cordillera context

The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) is composed of the provinces of Abra, Benguet, Kalinga, Apayao, Ifugao and Mt. Province with Baguio City as the regional capital. It is the Philippines' only land-locked region and covers one-sixth of the whole Luzon island. It has a population of around 1.1 million mostly from the following indigenous ethnolinguistic groups:

Table 7: Comparison of CAR Poverty Incidence Between 1997 and 2003

Province	Poverty Incidence		2003 Hdi Rank
	1997	2003	
Benguet	19.7	12.3	1
Abra	22.0	13.4	22
Ifugao	31.3	10.9	24
Kalinga	16.3	18.5	39
Mt. Province	31.4	33.1	40
Apayao	19.7	1.2	43

Source: NSCB

Kalinga, Isneg, Tingguian, Bontoc, Kankanaey, Ibaloi and Ifugao.

Except for Kalinga and the Mt. Province, all CAR provinces registered an improvement in their respective poverty incidences since 1997. The Human Development Index (HDI), however, varies with Benguet at the top in the national hierarchy, Abra and Ifugao in the upper bracket, and the rest in the middle-lower brackets. In 2000, four—Abra, Ifugao, Kalinga and Mt. Province³⁵—of the five CAR provinces belonged to the 44 poorest provinces in the Philippines. But by 2003, Ifugao had tremendously improved to 54th from 4th in 2000 in the Philippine poverty hierarchy. Mt. Province, however, slipped to 8th in 2003 from 15th in 2000 to represent CAR in the 10 poorest provinces club of the Philippines. The province, together with Biliran

³³ Ibid, page 46.

³⁴ Ibid, page 49.

³⁵ NSCB Social Sectors B Division.

Table 8: Summary of CAR Performance on Health, Hunger, Poverty, Environment and Gender

MDG Indicator	Prevalence (% Of Population)	Rank Nationwide
Poverty (2003)	31.2	11/17
Malnutrition (2003)	16.3	17/17
Maternal Deaths Rate (2005)	0.8	9-11/17
Infants Death Rate (2005)	10.7	5/17
Access to Safe Water (2005)	88.8	5/17

Source: NSCB

(ranked 9th) and Masbate (ranked 3rd), are the only non-Mindanaoan provinces in the 2003 top ten.³⁶

In the regional poverty hierarchy, CAR is ranked 11th among the 17 regions and registered the least malnourishment rate. However, it is within the top 5 in the infant death rate hierarchy and in the middle in the maternal death rate hierarchy. Like its HDI, the Quality of Life Index (QLI) among the CAR provinces also varies, with Benguet in the top 20 (0.81, ranked 8), Abra and Mt. Province in the top 20 (0.726/ranked 21 and 0.691/ranked 26, respectively), Ifugao in the top 30 (0.655, ranked 31), Apayao in the top (0.603, ranked 45), and Kalinga in the top 50 (0.588, ranked 54).³⁷

The varying degrees of the HDI and QLI among the CAR provinces show a skewed distribution of

wealth despite their relative contiguousness. This seems to favor provinces with highly urbanizing centers like Benguet which hosts Baguio City and the center of the region's mining industry. Table 6 shows that poverty increases as one moves from the Benguet gateway into the "inner" provinces.

In terms of natural resources, CAR is one of the richest regions in the Philippines and represents 11 percent of the country's agricultural land which produces 60 percent of the country's temperate vegetables. Around 80 percent of the total Philippine gold production is mined from the region's mighty Cordillera mountain range which also serves as the headwaters of Northern Luzon's major river systems. The potential electrical capacity of these rivers is estimated to be at least 5 million kilowatts or 56 percent of the country's total electric need.

But like Ifugao, CAR has failed to capitalize on those resources. In fact, these resources are being siphoned out—as in the case of the mining companies that are mostly foreign-owned, and the hydroelectric dams that power Luzon's cities and industries— at the cost of the environment and the region's diverse cultural heritage. This irony is illustrated in the region's lofty rank in the poverty index (i.e. the 11th poorest or the 7th richest among the 17 regions) but relatively low ranking of most of its province's in terms of the HDI and QLI. ■

³⁶ NSCB.³⁷ Field Health Service Information System Annual Report 2005.



Bicol hopes against hope to attain MDGs

► By **MAGDALENA C. MONGE, DANTE O. BISMONTE, EMILIO PAZ and ROY LAYOSA***

Introduction

BICOL is the 4th poorest region in the country as of 2003. It may have graduated from being the 2nd in 2000, but it still has 2.3 million people living below the poverty threshold. Worse, this vulnerable segment of the population tragically felt the wrath of supertyphoons that hit Bicol before 2006 ended. Underdevelopment coupled with laxity in disaster management make poverty seem like an endless trail for the Bicolanos.

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Bicol region is now surely off-track in meeting the MDGs, particularly on poverty reduction. From 46 percent in 2000, the Regional Development Council (RDC) aims to reduce the poverty incidence of families to 26 percent after 10 years. The possibility is remote since as of 2007, a Bicolano family of five needs at least P207 a day to meet its food and other basic needs. A laborer earning a mandated daily wage between P168 and P220 will find it difficult to make ends meet, especially if available jobs are erratic. The labor participation rate decreased from 69.6 percent in 2004 to 65.6 percent in 2006, which means either there are no jobs available or jobs are mismatch.

But jobs provision alone does not define poverty alleviation. Jobs are means to cope and survive, but physical wellness, education, peace and security, and environmental conditions also dictate whether the state of being nonpoor will be sustained. The MDGs try to combine the factors necessary for quality life in the 21st millennium, and they must serve as a framework in governance. But to a poor Bicolano family, having something to eat today is a more primordial concern than restoring our forests and conserving our coasts today to ensure a sustainable future. For now, the hunger is responded to through the influx of aid after the disaster. It is both a relief to the typhoon victims and an opportunity for the public institutions to compensate for or cover the predisaster inadequacies.

Bicol economic growth

Two years ago, Bicol's gross regional domestic product (GRDP) posted the target 5-percent increase but it slowed down to 2.6 percent in 2006, a rate registered as third lowest in the country. Agriculture, fishery, electricity, gas and water are among the sources of this growth. But this was affected by the damage at Tiwi Geothermal Plant. Another contributory factor was personal consumption spending, which grew by 8.5 percent and 6.3 percent in 2004 and 2005, respectively. Personal expenditures constitute more than 70 percent of gross regional domestic expenditures (GRDE), whose share has been increasing from 2003 to 2005. Less than 30 percent comprise both capital formation and government expenditures. But an economy driven primarily by consumer spending, coupled with a decreasing ratio of investment to GRDE, prove to be unsustainable in the long run. Efforts, therefore, to promote and generate more investment in the region need to be aggressively pursued. Government should also implement priority infrastructure projects in order to stimulate construction-related spending and attract similar investments from the private sector.

Half of target labor became employed

Bicol's labor force participation rate has been decreasing from 69.9 percent in 2004 to 65.6 percent in 2006. This means that the number of persons who choose to work and /or look for work has not been increasing in proportion to the increase in the working-

Table 1 Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Population by Province, Region V: 2000 and 2003

Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold a/ (Pesos)		Poverty Incidence Among Population b/(percent)		Magnitude of Poor Population c/	
	2000 Revised	2003	2000 Revised	2003	2000 Revised	2003
Region V	11,375	12,379	52.6	48.5	2,540,660	2,332,719
Albay	12,144	12,915	48.4	42.7	553,629	464,510
Camarines Norte	11,505	12,727	57.3	55.5	301,147	269,604
Camarines Sur	11,054	11,873	47.2	47.1	765,373	750,674
Catanduanes	11,587	11,815	51.9	36.8	117,740	76,609
Masbate	11,019	12,504	70.2	63.4	482,818	470,670
Sorsogon	11,146	12,452	51.4	43.5	319,952	300,652

a/ The annual per capita income required of the amount to be spent to satisfy nutritional requirements (2,000 calories) and other basis needs.

b/ The proportion of poor individual to the total number of population.

c/ The number of poor population.

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board

Table 2. Region V Economic Indicator, As of July 31, 2007

Indicators	Latest	Previous		Source*
Gross Regional Domestic Product (In Thousand Pesos, At Constant Prices)	P35,358,229 (2006)	P34,453,986 (2005)	P32,810,702 (2004)	NSCB
GRDP Growth Rate (In Percent, At Constant Prices)	2.6% (2005-2006)	5.0% (2004-2005)	5.7% (2003-2004)	NSCB
GVA in Agri., Fishery & Forestry Growth Rate (At Constant Prices)	0.7% (2005-2006)	8.1% (2004-2005)	3.9% (2003-2004)	NSCB
GVA in Industry Growth Rate (At Constant Prices)	4.6% (2005-2006)	3.4% (2003-2004)	10.5% (2003-2004)	NSCB
GVA in Services Growth Rate (At Constant Prices)	3.1% (2005-2006)	3.5% (2003-2004)	4.7% (2003-2004)	NSCB
Per Capita GRDP (In Pesos, At Constant Prices)	P6,685 (2006)	P6,639 (2005)	P6,445 (2004)	NSCB

Source : Statwatch NSCB Region V

age population 15 years old and above. Representing about 43 percent of total population, the labor force provides for the food and other basic needs of more than half of Bicol's population. As targeted, 100,000 jobs must be generated yearly, but in 2005, only 55,000 workers were added to the workforce and it went down to 30,000 in 2006.

For every 100 employed persons, 41 are earning wages and salaries, 43 are self-employed, and 16 are unpaid family workers. As most of the population, the poor, and the labor force are in the rural areas, such areas must get priority in the delivery of basic social services, employment generation, and provision of support facilities.

Bicol population growing faster than projected

Bicol's total population is projected to grow 1.92 percent from 4,674,855 in 2000 and in 2004 the region's population reached 5,079,867; it is projected to grow to 5,711,798 in 2007. The projection is higher than the year 2000 population census growth rate of 1.68 percent, and is also higher than the Medium Term Regional Development Plan (MTRDP) target of 1.5 percent. Although estimates of crude birth rate and total fertility rates decreased, the region's population is still expected to double in 41 years.

Average household size of 5.24 is higher than the national average of 5.0. Population density of 265 persons/sq.km. is also higher than the national average of 255 persons/sq.km., making Bicol one of the more densely populated regions aside from the National

Capital Region. About 72 percent of the population is in the rural areas.

Around 46 percent of Bicolanos are within the dependent age bracket of 0-14 and above 65 years. This results in a ratio of 85 dependents for every 100 persons in the working age bracket of 15-64 years. This high dependency ratio implies a greater burden on the working-age population to satisfy the population's basic needs, thereby negating the capability for savings and investment. This also means that the bulk of public expenditures need to be focused on the delivery of basic social services.

Medium HDI

The Human Development Index (HDI) provides a comparison of province in terms of component indices on health, education, and income. According to the Draft Bicol Updated Development Plan 2007-2010, among the provinces in the Bicol Region, Camarines Sur ranked highest in HDI and it ranked 34th among the 77 provinces in the country. Albay, Catanduanes, Sorsogon and Camarines Norte have relatively the same HDIs, ranking 44th, 48th, 49th, and 50th, respectively. Masbate ranked near the bottom at 73rd place, only higher than Basilan, Tawi-tawi, Maguindanao, and Sulo.

Except for Masbate, Bicol provinces have medium HDIs. Masbate has a low education index due to a very low percentage of high school graduates, which contributed to the overall low HDI. All the six provinces have low income indices.

Table 3. Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Families, By Province, Region V: 2000 and 2003

Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold a/ (Pesos)		Poverty Incidence Among Families b/(Pesos)		Magnitude of Poor Families c/	
	2000 Revised	2003	2000 Revised	2003	2000 Revised	2003
Region V	11,375	12,379	45.3	40.6	407,176	383,625
Albay	12,144	12,915	40.3	34.4	83,398	76,200
Camarines Norte	11,505	12,727	52.7	46.1	50,670	44,874
Camarines Sur	11,054	11,873	40.8	40.1	120,762	121,936
Catanduanes	11,587	11,815	43.9	31.8	18,541	13,604
Masbate	11,019	12,504	61.3	55.9	83,660	81,804
Sorsogon	11,146	12,452	41.4	33.7	50,146	45,207

/ The annual per capita income required of the amount to be spent to satisfy nutritional requirements (2,000 calories) and other basis needs.

b/ The proportion of poor families to the total number of families.

c/ The number of poor families

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board

Malnutrition prevailing but not as bad as before

From being 1st in terms of malnutrition in 2001, the Bicol Region ranked 3rd in 2003 decreasing the percentage of malnourished 0-5 yrs old from 37.8 percent to 32.8, slightly better than Cagayan Valley and Mimaropa regions (FNRI and Department of Science and Health Data on Hunger). According to the 2007 NEDA V Draft MDG Report, as of “2006, malnutrition is highest in Camarines Sur (25.16 percent) among the provinces and Legaspi (12.20 percent) among the cities. It is lowest in Sorsogon (16.47 percent) and Naga City (4.22). Naga City

posted the highest percentage reduction at 24 percent from 2004-2006”. The same NEDA Report stated that based on the trends, in all the provinces and cities except Sorsogon “there is high probability of achieving the 2015 target of 16.8 percent”.

Decreasing access to safe water

Instead of getting any better, access to potable water slightly decreased from 82.7 percent in 2004 to 82 percent in 2006. The 2007 NEDA V report said the decreased trend was probably due to “changes in nonpotability of water as a result of contamination of water sources”. Similar conditions

Table 4. Region V Data on HH Access to Safe Water and HH with Sanitary Toilets, 2005

Province	Total No. of HH 2005	No. of HH with Access to Safe Water 2005		No. of HH with Sanitary Toilets 2005	
		# of Household	Percentage	# of Household	Percentage
Albay	181,510	171,436	94.4	129,969	71.1
Camarines Norte	94,606	70,461	74.5	66,733	70.5
Camarines Sur	268,377	173,062	64.5	172,717	64.4
Catanduanes	42,735	40,071	93.8	28,652	67
Masbate	136,385	81,380	59.7	52,188	38.3
Sorsogon	133,385	120,741	90.5	77,788	58.3
			Ave79.5		

Note : Excluded in the data the Cities in Respective Provinces 2005

Source : NSCB. 2005

caused the percentage of households with sanitary facilities to decrease from 67.85 percent in 2004 to 64 percent in 2006.

More children are going to school but do not complete schooling

The educational system has to cope with the high fertility rate in the region, which causes a rapid increase in the number of school-age children. This in turn boosts demand for more classrooms and teaching materials including books. In school year 2005-2006, basic education enrolment increased by 6.4 percent. The increased enrolment in public school is partially due to the transfer of students from private to public as a result of the increase in tuition fees. The condition meant more pressure on the part of the government to increase budget allocation to teachers, textbooks and expansion of school facilities.

The NEDA Report noted that basic education has expanded through the establishment of schools in school-less barangays. "In 2005 the number of barangays without elementary schools decreased from 173 to 38 barangays and the number of incomplete elementary schools decreased from 380 to 261 in 2006. It was also noted the improvement of the program called Government Assistance to Students and Teachers for Private Education (GASTPE) provided financial subsidy to students who could not be absorbed by the public schools".

Although access to education has been significantly addressed, achieving quality education leaves much to be desired. The NEDA Report revealed that "while most children have access to schools, only about 71 percent for elementary and 54 percent for secondary complete the education. For those who complete school, little learning takes place as evidenced by the low mean achievement of about 55 percent for elementary and 42 percent for secondary".

Preschool enrollment in 2005 showed an increase of 5.7 percentage points in the number of 3-5 years old enrolled in the formal preschool and in day care centers, surpassing the MTRDP target. However, this represents only 36.7 percent of the total preschool population. More grade 1 enrollees have previously attended either preschool or kindergarten class.

The number of day care centers increased from 3,895 in 2004 to 3,949 in 2005, but there are still 336 barangays (10 percent) without day care centers.



The situation necessitates expanding the coverage of the Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD), improving its program implementation and involving human resource service providers. Likewise, there is need to sustain implementation in the region of the preschool service contracting scheme where private schools, as service providers, are paid by the national government.

The NEDA V Report noted the following challenges that face early education: a) improving the quality of day care centers through the Day Care Center (DCC) accreditation system including adequate provision of learning materials and b) improving the quality of day care workers through continuous capability and standardizing the salaries of day care workers.

Goal 3. Gender Equality

The Gender and Development (GAD) framework rests on the basic principle that Development is for All; that both women and men equally contribute to and benefit from development.

Results of the 2003 Functional Literacy Education and mass media Survey (FLEMMS), as indicated in the 2007 Draft Report of Neda V on the Achievement of MDGs in the Bicol Region, show "Bicolanas 10 years

Table 5. Gender Parity Index Based on Cohort Survival in Primary Education

Indicator: Gender parity Index based on cohort survival in primary education					
Province/City	Baseline (1994)	Current (2005)	Target (2015)	Ratio of Required Rate to Average Rate of Progress	Probability of Attaining the Target
Albay	1.12	1.11	1	12.1	Low
Camarines Norte	1.11	1.03	1	0.41	High
Camarines Sur	1.1	1.14	1	3.85	Low
Catanduanes	1.05	1.07	1	3.85	Low
Masbate	1.23	1.24	1	26.4	Low
Sorsogon	1.07	1.17	1	1.87	Medium
City					
Iriga	1	1	1	0	High
Legaspi	1.09	1.16	1	2.51	Low
Naga	1.11	1.07	1	1.93	Medium
Region 5	1.11	1.15	1	4.13	Low

old and over having higher rates than the Bicolanos in both simple (96.3 percent vs 93.8 percent) and functional (83.8 percent vs. 76.6 percent) literacy”.

The Gender Parity Index at 0.98 for CY-2004-2005 revealed there is no disparity in the participation rates of boys and girls in the region. However, boys lagged behind girls in terms of Cohort Survival Rate in elementary as indicated by the Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 1.15.

The increasing number of dropouts could indicate that tightening economic conditions of the already poor families are forcing children to stop schooling. The frequent occurrence of typhoons could also account for rising dropout rates, given the adverse impact of typhoons on family income and the condition of school infrastructure. Schools are usually transformed into evacuation centers and facilities of these schools are insufficient to meet the demands of evacuees. Furthermore, the transformation of schools into evacuation centers disrupts the education of students.

The NEDA V Draft MDG Report said “Regional data for 1996 showed that majority of the employed females (72.7 percent) worked in areas of professionals, technical, managerial, services and clerical work. Majority worked in wholesale and retail trade sector (68 percent)”.

It also stated: “From 1996 to 2003, more than 82.6 percent of women aged 15 years old and over were in the

labor force, compared to 52.1 percent of men in 2003. The participation of women continued to increase from 53.5 percent to 82.6 percent in 2003”.

Over the years there has been an increase in the Bicolano women’s participation in development. Their contribution to the economy has been recognized. They have also been benefiting from various interventions to improve their health, access to education and access to better opportunities. But there are still issues to solve pertaining to violence on women and children, and issues on GAD implementation in the region.

In Bicol Region the PNP recorded more than 200 rape case each year from 2004 to 2006: in 2004 there were 276 cases; 271 in year 2005; and 214 cases in 2006. The DSWD served 166 children in need of special protection in 2006, including victims of rape/maltreatment, and neglected children. In the same year, the agency served 24 cases of women in especially difficult circumstance, such as those physically abused, maltreated and battered.

It is imperative that local officials of various LGUs give priority to mainstreaming the GAD-related activities and reflect this in their respective development plans. Proactive programs like awareness raising on GAD, women and children’s rights should be seriously implemented and the corresponding mechanism set up; or, more crises intervention centers should be established.



Child mortality is declining, but maternal deaths are increasing

Deaths among young children have continued to decline. Under-five mortality rate (UFMR) dropped from 47.68 deaths per 1000 livebirths in 1990 to 23.1 deaths in 2003. Camarines Norte had the highest UFMR. Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) have also been reduced from 25.19 deaths in 1990

to 13.06 in 2003, and to just 9.3 percent in 2005 based on data from the Field Health Information System. The improvements are attributed to the implementation of programs such as Vitamin A supplementation, breastfeeding practices and improvement of case management at home and in health facilities.

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

Despite the improving children's health, maternal health seems to be worsening. Trends of MMR in the Bicol Region increased from 1.26 maternal deaths per 1,000 livebirths in 1990 to 1.54 in 2005. Catanduanes and Sorsogon have the highest rate at 2.28 and 2.29 deaths, respectively. The highest causes of deaths are hemorrhages related to pregnancy, and pre-eclampsia. Factors contributory to the health status of the mothers includes poor nutrition practices and poor access and delivery of maternal care services. The NEDA Bicol Report noted that the "achievement of the 2015 goals for this indicator is low".

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases

According to the Department of Health (DOH), Bicol accounts for 25 cases or one percent of the 2,354 cumulative HIV/AIDS cases in the Philippines from January 1994 to September 2005. Their ages range

Table 6. Data Under Five Mortality Rate (UFMR)

Indicator: Under-five mortality rate					
Province/City	Baseline (1990)	Current (2003)	Target (2015)	Ratio of Required Rate to Average Rate of Progress	Probability of Attaining the Target
Albay	40.52	21.74	13.51	0.4	High
Camarines Norte	74.77	35.67	24.92	0.25	High
Camarines Sur	45.79	18.93	15.26	0.13	High
Catanduanes	55.5	35.14	18.5	0.75	High
Masbate	66.23	23.28	22.08	0.03	High
Sorsogon	44.15	23.61	14.72	0.4	High
City					
Iriga	35.7	17.19	11.9	0.26	High
Legaspi	44.19	24.69	14.73	0.47	High
Naga	31.32	19.05	7.11	4.86	Low
Region 5	47.68	23.1	15.89	0.27	High

Table 7. Data on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Indicator: Infant mortality rate (IMR)					
Province/City	Baseline (1990)	Current (2002)	Target (2015)	Ratio of Required Rate to Average Rate of Progress	Probability of Attaining the Target
Albay	20.57	12.1	6.86	0.57	High
Camarines Norte	42.63	23.88	14.21	0.48	High
Camarines Sur	23.32	10.31	7.77	0.18	High
Catanduanes	27.75	17.86	9.25	0.8	High
Masbate	37.71	12.29	12.57	0.01	High
Sorsogon	22.46	12.85	7.49	0.52	High
City					
Iriga	20.11	9.59	6.7	0.25	High
Legaspi	26.1	15.71	8.7	0.62	High
Naga	10.88	10.01	3.63	52.43	Low
Region 5	25.19	13.06	8.4	0.35	High

Table 8. Maternal Mortality Rate

Indicator: Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)					
Province/City	Baseline (1990)	Current (2003)	Target (2015)	Ratio of Required Rate to Average Rate of Progress	Probability of Attaining the Target
Albay	1.02	1.330	0.26	3.2	Low
Camarines Norte	1.49	1.92	0.37	3.32	Low
Camarines Sur	1.34	1.12	0.34	3.29	Low
Catanduanes	0.91	2.28	0.23	1.38	High
Masbate	2.13	1.9	0.53	5.49	Low
Sorsogon	1.2	2.29	0.3	1.69	Medium
City					
Iriga	2.05	1.6	0.51	2.23	Low
Legaspi	1.03	1.25	0.26	4.16	Low
Naga	0.73	0.92	0.18	3.58	Low
Region 5	1.26	1.54	0.32	4.02	Low

from 4 to 59 years old and by province, they are broken down as follows—Camarines Sur, 10; Albay 8; Sorsogon 3; Camarines Norte 2; and one case each from Catanduanes and Masbate. Of these, seven have died.

In the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, about 45 percent of women and 67 percent of men knew that AIDS can be prevented by using condoms. Condom use rate decreased from 3.03 to 2.25 percent.

Malaria

According to the Draft MDGs Report of NEDA V “the region has posted an average of 44 malaria cases during the period 2001-2005 with significant reduction from 2001 to succeeding years. The report noted no recorded deaths due to malaria”.

Through the intervention of the Malaria Control Program, Masbate and Sorsogon have been declared malaria-free by WHO, and Albay is in the process of being declared malaria –free.

Table 9. Deaths Due to Tuberculosis

Indicator: deaths due to TB per 100,000					
Province/City	Baseline (1994)	Current (2005)	Target (2015)	Ratio of Required Rate to Average Rate of Progress	Probability of Attaining the Target
Albay	42.86	29.14	0	0.77	High
Camarines Norte	28.24	29.03	0	13.36	Low
Camarines Sur	38.21	36.31	0	6.95	Low
Catanduanes	42.58	19.38	0	0.3	High
Masbate	29.32	26.67	0	3.66	Low
Sorsogon	36.07	27.79	0	1.22	High
City					
Iriga	32.56	30.47	0	5.3	Low
Legaspi	51.88	51.06	0	22.64	Low
Naga	64.87	18.3	0	0.36	High
Region 5	40.26	30.59	0	3.74	Low

Tuberculosis

Despite improvements in the health sector, problems still persist. Preventable communicable diseases like diarrhea, pneumonia and bronchitis still remain leading causes of illness. The prevalence of tuberculosis; and lifestyle diseases such as diseases of the heart and vascular system prevail as the leading causes of death.

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the 10 leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the region. Although the number of deaths from TB declined from 37.85 percent deaths per 100,000 population in year 2000,

to 30.59 deaths per 100,000 population in 2005, the Neda Report noted that achieving the target by 2015 to halt the incidence of TB has a low probability.

Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Bicol's forest resources have been deteriorating due to deforestation caused by regular human activities like kaingin, illegal logging, quarrying, mining, forest product poaching, settlement and infrastructure development. Forest degradation is at the rate of 11,172 hectares per year. Just last August 2 a joint effort by PNP in Lucena and the Tanggol Kalikasan



**Table 10. Damage Report (Upland, Mangrove, and Agroforestry Plantations)
DENR Region V, Legaspi City**

Office	Estimated (Area (Ha.))	Total Cost
PENRO Sorsogon	293.00	5,909,000.00
Upland	112,000	
Private Plantation	146,000	
Mangrove Plantation	35,000	
PENRO Camarines Sur	5,461.50	30,151,000.00
Upland Plantation	3,514.50	
Agroforestry Plantation	1,947.00	
PENRO Albay	2,450.26	45,540,000.00
Upland Plantation	2,104.14	
Agroforestry Plantation	210.00	
Mangrove Plantation	136.14	
PENRO Catanduanes	3,256.00	7,767,000.00
	3,256.00	
GRAND TOTAL	11,460.78	88,367,000.00

(TK) environmental NGO intercepted a “Fish Dealer Truck” in Lucena carrying narra wood from Sorsogon, estimated to be 7.08 cubic meters (3,000 board feet).ii The degradation is compounded by seasonal typhoons and heavy rains, thereby resulting in disasters.

Endowed with a mixture of ecosystems, Bicol should have at least 60-percent forest cover to be able to protect such wealth from damaging effects of typhoons that pass through the region. The fact is only less than 7 percent of the total Bicol land area has actual forest cover; thus, other ecosystems like marginal lands, lowland agricultural and urban ecosystems, as well as freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems have also been vulnerable to natural calamities.

Despite the huge magnitude of assistance the region actually needs for environmental restoration, according to DENR Bicol Region the average budgetary allocation of department in Bicol for the past five years in terms of



plantation establishment is only P 8,644,000.00—an amount that can only plant 508 hectares for upland and mangrove areas and 19 hectares for agro forestry per year.

The condition was aggravated by the two typhoons during the last quarter of 2006, which brought flashfloods and mudslides that devastated DENR tree plantations. A DENR Region V Assessment said, “Over a 8,987 hectares of upland plantations were swept and lost by the combined strong winds and flash floods. Others were on agroforestry plantations (2,157 hectares), mangrove plantations (171 hectares), plantations within the national highway, and private tree plantations (146 hectares). Cost of damage for the provinces of Albay is P44,540,000; for Sorsogon, P 5,909,000; Camarines Sur P30,151,000, and Catanduanes P 7,767,000.”

The Philippine Agenda 21 (PA21) was

formulated in response to the government's commitment to the Earth Summit in 1992. The PA21 resulted in the enactment of different laws, policies, regulations and guidelines for the protection, conservation and management of the environment and natural resources, geared towards attaining sustainable development. These laws are;

a) Wild Life Conservation and Protection Act of 2001, b) Republic Act (RA) 9072 or the National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act, c) RA 8550 or the Fisheries Code of the Philippines, d) The Philippine Mining Act of 1995, e) RA 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, e) RA 9275 or the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004, f) RA 8749 or the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999.

The slow-paced localized implementation of mandated national laws, or poor or lax compliance with laws promoting balanced ecology and biodiversity aggravates

the condition of the various ecosystems; it continues to endanger people's lives and makes it hard to realize sustainable development in the region.

Monitoring the MDGs

The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Region V, in compliance with DILG Memorandum Circular 2004-152 for the localization of MDGs in 2006 for the six provinces of Bicol, reported that only 66 LGUs of the total 120 LGUs submitted the monitoring form that determines LGU programs anchored on MDGs.

Recognizing the weakness of LGUs and systems for tracking down the progress of MDG localization, the Regional Statistical Coordination Committee and the NEDA Region V passed two joint major resolutions: Resolution No. 02-2006 "Designating the National Statistical Coordination Board Regional Division V

Human inflictions and natural calamities

THE vulnerability of Bicol to natural calamities worsened due to the environmental destruction inflicted by humans in the name of economic gains. Although since time immemorial, extractive industries such as mining and quarrying did not prove any substantial alleviation from poverty in its real sense, poor communities are still driven to embrace such environmentally disastrous ventures. The case of Lafayette mining in Rapu-Rapu Albay is a classic case of government priorities aims to promote economic growth, employment but however it faced wide oppositions from various stakeholders because of the occurrences of fish kill in the sea water resources in Albay and part of Sorsogon due to mines spill caused by the mining activity.

Strict implementation of the provisions of the various environmental laws and processes shall be judiciously implemented with transparency and accountability should be cleared. Likewise, other stakeholders are needed for a strong and active monitoring of the provisions of the law including the implementing rules and regulations

The successive typhoon (Milenyo, Reming,) in 2006 that claimed lives, property and livelihood particularly in Albay, are expected to aggravate the poverty situation. The Department of Agriculture Region V reported the agriculture sector losses in Bicol to some P 2.6 B worth of crops and agricultural infrastructures destroyed. Some 101,308 farming families who lost their means of livelihood. The DA Region V also reported that the sufficiency level for vegetables right after the occurrences of the two typhoons, from 83.2 percent to 26.5 percent.

The Coconut industry has the most losses with more than P 350 million worth of production destroyed while the high value crops that included vegetable followed with estimated P 343 M worth losses, corn P 45 M. Around 29,581 hectares of abaca plantation over Bicol destroyed, For rice production some 70,208 MT with an estimated value of 154 M from the total number of hectares planted last year have been destroyed that directly and immediately affected some 23,085 families. Livestock and Fisheries had their share of losses in the overall agriculture industry in Bicol at P137 M and P 138 M, respectively.

The poverty situations in Bicol are expected to worsen. Thus, support need to be delivered particularly to the agricultural sector that comprises the bulk of the population if the region.

"Good Governance" at all levels should be advocated and practiced to cushion the impact of the crisis and to advance the sustainable development.

as Repository of the MDGs Indicators in the Bicol Region” and Resolution No. 03-2007 Requesting the DILG V to Include the Monitoring System for the Localized MDGs of Region V in the Orientation for Newly Elected Officials.

Coping through planning

The Regional Development Council is updating the Bicol Development Plan for 2007 to 2010, taking into consideration the effects of Typhoons Milenyo and Reming and other current national thrusts. The

national government created the super-regions wherein Bicol is part of Central Philippines as the tourism center.

The mechanisms to localize MDGs started in 2005 and some of the aspects are already in place now with the LGUs. However, concrete programs and projects responsive to MDGs remain a nonpriority in terms of funding and policies, despite glaring manifestations of poverty, malnutrition, high dropout rates in schools and environmental degradation in local conditions. ■



DOES ECONOMIC GROWTH TRANSLATE TO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT?

Economic performance and the MDGs in Western Visayas

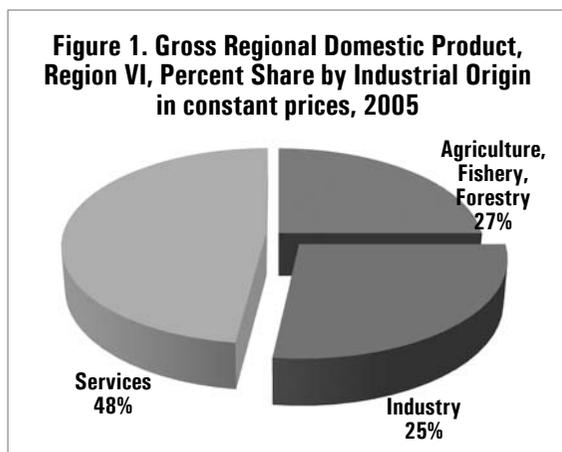
► By **GAY D. DEFIESTA** and **JESSICA DATOR-BERCILLA** *

Western Visayas: Economic profile and performance

WESTERN Visayas (Region VI), situated at the heart of the Philippine islands, has a total land area of 20,223.2 sq. km and comprises six provinces and 117 municipalities with a population of 6.2 million. The region is predominantly agricultural, having 43 percent of land resources utilized for such purposes. Its major products are sugarcane, palay and mango. It is also one of the leading producers and exporters of fishery and aquaculture products, being bounded by two rich fishing grounds, the Sibuyan and Visayan Seas.

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The economic structure of Western Visayas is dominated by the services sector. Based on gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in 2006, it has consistently contributed 41-47 percent to the total, followed by agriculture and industry with 28-30 percent and 14-24 percent respectively. For year 2005, the same pattern is observed with services still leading in terms of percentage share.



Source of data: 2006 Regional Social and Economic Trends, Western Visayas. NSCB

The region is the fourth highest contributor to the country's gross domestic product. For the 10-year period of 1996-2005 the value of its output was about 7 percent of GDP while that of NCR, 30-31 percent. Considering the performance from 1995 to 2000, economic growth in Western Visayas is quite erratic. The lowest point was during the financial crises and El Niño from 1996-1998 when GRDP grew only by 0.5-0.6 percent for the period. Agriculture, fishery and forestry suffered much during this time, experiencing negative growth rates. From then on, the region's growth performance picked up at a lower pace (5 percent) compared to the rate (7.2 percent) prior to the crisis. For the year 2005, economic performance declined to 5.9 percent from 7.6 percent in the previous year. Agriculture, fishery and forestry posted the highest reduction from 7 percent in 2004 to only 3.2 percent in 2005. Notably, the sector has been lagging behind industry and services in terms of growth since 1996.

Employment in Western Visayas is registered at 92.4 percent in 1996 and 93.9 percent in 2005. During the 10-year period, a 90 percent average rate was maintained. Among the provinces, Capiz has the high-

Figure 2. GRDP Growth, Region VI 1995-2005

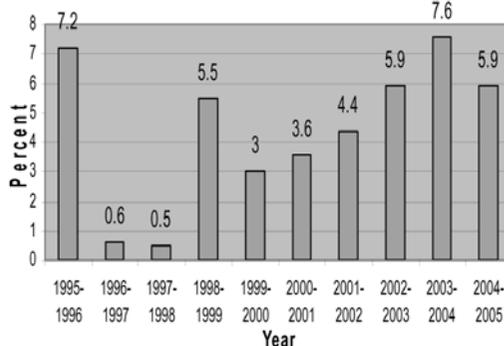
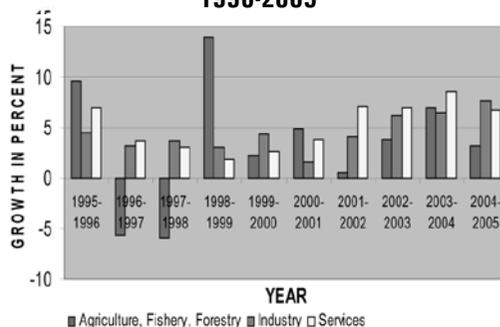


Figure 3. GRDP Growth, Region VI By Sector 1996-2005



Source of data: 2006 Regional Social and Economic Trends, Western Visayas. NSCB

est employment and labor participation rate. Among the sectors, agriculture absorbed more than half the total employed persons (52 percent) in the region. Since year 2000 however, the number declined as more workers were being absorbed in the nonagricultural sectors. Employment data also show fewer employed females than males. The ratio is 60/40, which means that of the total employed persons, 60 percent are males and only 40 percent are females.

Economic growth and poverty in the region

Economic growth is useless if not translated to better standards of living or improved and wider access to jobs, education and healthcare, among others. Social indicators are useful measures that show whether progress benefited the poor and the marginalized. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) specify achievements in the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of universal primary education, promotion of gender equity/equality and women

empowerment, reduction of infant and child mortality, improvement of maternal healthcare, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, population and environmental sustainability, and the development of broad-based partnership for development by 2015.

The report of the Western Visayas office of the National Economic and Development Authority showed poverty situation in the region has improved. From 1997-2003, persons living below subsistence level declined from 24.5 percent of the population in 1997 to 17.7 percent in 2003. The figure indicates that people living below the food threshold, estimated to be Php 8,386 per capita per year, was reduced by 6.8 percent in six years. Poverty incidence is also declining, from 43.3 percent of the total population in 1997 to 39.1 percent or 31.1 percent of families in 2003. This statistic however, is still high compared to the national average of only 24.7 percent. Moreover, regional poverty gap of 21.1 percent is also above the national level at only 13.9 percent (Western Visayas MDG Report, NEDA Region VI, 2007). Neda pointed that one of the leading cause of poverty in the region is large family size and high population growth.

Figure 4. GDRP Growth, Region VI 1995-2005

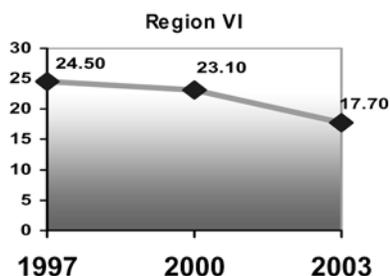
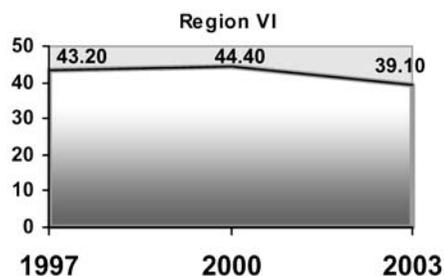


Figure 5. Poverty Incidence among families (in percent)



Source: NSCB Region VI, lifted from NEDA MDG Report 2006

Besides poverty statistics, nother indicator of poverty is prevalence of malnutrition among children and adults. Data from Neda and NSCB Region VI show a decline in the number of malnourished preschool children from 21.82 percent in 1990 to 7.13 percent in 2000 but in 2004, the figure climbed to 17.8 percent, a big difference from previous years. The following year, malnutrition among preschoolers improved slightly from 17.8 percent to 15.2 percent. On the other hand, prevalence among school children worsened from 27 percent in 2004 to 27.78 percent in 2005.

**Where have the children gone?:
Of children and unfinished education**

While poverty and nutrition are improving, education statistics are getting worse. Participation and enrolment rates in elementary and high school are lower compared to the previous years. The same is true for the cohort survival and completion rates. These imply that the number of children going to school is declining, and that fewer of them are surviving and completing their education.

Table 1. Education Statistics in Region VI (Public Elementary and Secondary Schools)

Indicator	Year and Percentage	Year and Percentage
Net Participation Rate in Public Elementary Schools	2000 - 87.8%	2004 - 76.9%
Net Participation Rate in Public Secondary Schools	2003 - 49.7%	2004 - 45.6%
Cohort Survival Rate in Public Elementary Schools	1990 - 72.79%	2004 - 59.75%
Cohort Survival Rate in Public Secondary Schools	2000 - 70.87%	2004 - 61.97%
Completion Rate in Public Elementary Schools	1990 - 67.69%	2004 - 57.47%
Completion Rate in Public Elementary Schools	2000 - 62.08%	2004 - 57.39%

Source: data from NSCB Region VI, lifted from NEDA MDG Report 2006

NEDA cited several reasons for the worsening education statistics. These are poverty; inadequate instructional facilities such as classrooms, books and chairs; inability to cope with school work due to poor nutrition and illness.

And where are the men in schools?

In terms of gender equality, Western Visayas has gained some milestones particularly in education. Official statistics show that women in the region have better educational situation than men. More women are enrolled in high school, tertiary and post graduate schools. They also have a higher tendency to stay in school compared to males as shown by cohort survival and completion rates. In employment however, men have higher participation rate than women. Although women comprise more than half of government positions in the region, most of them are occupying low positions while males occupy most of the leadership positions. In regional line agencies, 73 percent of the heads are male. Moreover, there are more male than female judges as well as more male elected officials.

What's happening to our children?:

Of infants, children and mortality

Perhaps, a most disturbing observation from the official data from Region 6 is its rising infant mortality and under-five mortality rates in comparison to the national average (see Table 2). As of 2003 data, infant mortality rate in Western Visayas is at 39 per 1000 live births in comparison to the national average of only 30 per 1000 live births. Under-five mortality rate in the region is also at 50 per 1000 live births. According to NEDA Region VI, the rate is far beyond the MDG target of only 18.1 per 1000 live births. This data was drawn by NEDA from the NDHS 2003 reports. However, if it were to be compared to the FHSIS data of the DOH-CHD Region VI report from 2003-2005 (see Table 3), there is an inconsistency in the two data bases.

Table 2. Comparative Infant Mortality and Under-five Mortality Rates, 1998 & 2003

Area	IMR/1000 Live Births		UFMR/1000 Live Births	
	1998	2003	1998	2003
Philippines	36	30	54.9	42
Western Visayas	26	39	41.6	50

Source: NDHS, Reports, 1998 & 2003

Table 3. FHSIS DOH-CHD Region VI report on infant mortality rate per '000 Live Births

Province	2003	2004	2005
Aklan	14.14	16.99	15.24
Antique	10.9	12.28	12.57
Capiz	10.16	9.87	7.09
Guimaras	5.37	6.78	11.24
Iloilo	10.98	27.86	10.52
Negros Occidental	8.56	7.97	7.56

Neda attributes the disturbing trends of infant and under-five mortality rates in the region to diseases (infectious and degenerative) that result from poor health-seeking behaviors of mothers, poor hygiene and environmental sanitation, lack of access to potable water and poor eating habits.¹ All these despite the numerous projects focused on children like the newborn screening (NBS), the expanded program on immunization (EPI), the training of health workers on the institutionalization of the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), the provision of vitamins to target infants with micronutrient deficiencies (MMPC), maternal and child health trainings under Unicef's country programme for Children (CPC) and the extensive implementation of the early childhood development (ECD) which is a national programme under the supervision of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).²

Maternal mortality trends: Laudable...but not yet

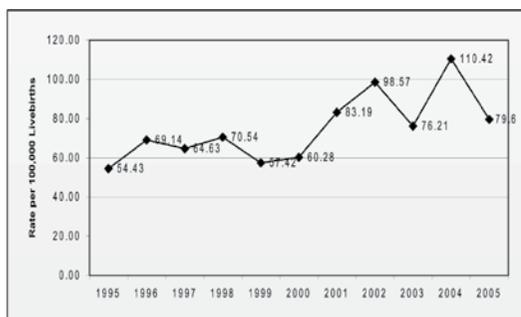
In general, the rate of maternal mortality in the region has declined based on the FHSIS data (see Figure 6). It is noteworthy that the provinces of Iloilo and Aklan recorded a decline in their maternal mortality ratio.³ Most laudable is the zero mortality death in Guimaras. On the other hand, provinces of Antique and Capiz and the cities of Iloilo and Bacolod reported higher maternal mortality rates. Moreover, childbirths attended by trained health personnel is only at 62.88 percent in the region with only Iloilo and Bacolod cities going beyond the benchmark of

¹ Neda Region VI, Goal 4 Reduce Child Mortality, draft MDG report for 2007.

² Ibid, p. 51

³ Neda Region VI, Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health, draft MDG report for 2007, p. 52

Figure 6. Maternal Mortality Rates Trend Based on the FHSIS Western Visayas, 1995-2005



Source: MDG Draft Report 2007

80 percent⁴ Consistent with this is the finding that many childbirths in the region do not happen in health facilities except in the cities of Iloilo and Bacolod.⁵

The maternal deaths are attributable to “late referrals, inadequate medical management and the incompetence of health staff to handle obstetrical emergencies,”⁶ as well as the poor health-seeking behavior of mothers. These are despite the fact that the region has a high number of schools providing for health education, have intensively implemented women’s health and safe motherhood initiatives that even includes pre-pregnancy health packages.⁷ It will be noted from the NEDA report, however, that the implementation is not across all provinces and municipalities.

An interesting component of the report is the inclusion of family planning highlighting contraception as a main methodology. While it is understandable that birth spacing is essential to women’s physical health, the report’s focus on contraception as a major method to maternal health may not comprehensively and adequately address factors that contribute to poor maternal health in the region.

HIV/AIDS: A growing reality in the region

To date, people diagnosed with HIV/AIDS are less than 1 percent of the general population of the

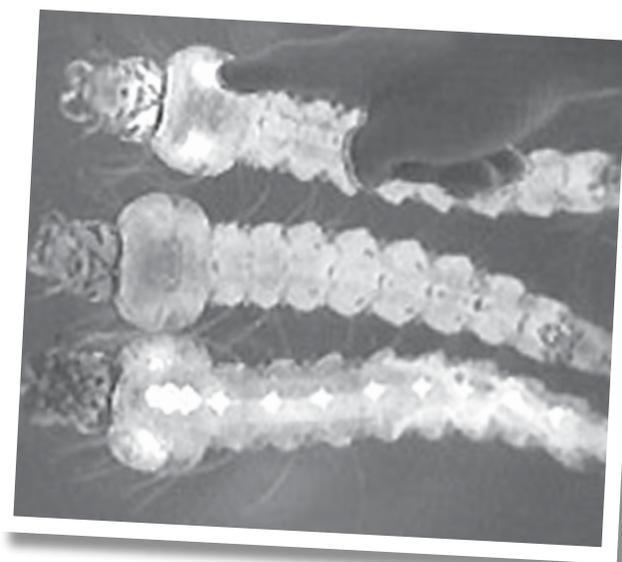
region—at a number of only 30 in 2005 and 36 in 2006.⁸ Yet, as the spread of HIV through unsafe sexual contact or other forms of contamination are unmonitored, the Neda report notes that there may actually be more of the undiagnosed, unidentified people infected with HIV.⁹

Statistics indicate that except for Antique, as of February 2006, all provinces in the region have reported incidence of HIV/AIDS, with Negros Occidental and Iloilo having the highest rates of incidence. Of those diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, the male, single, heterosexual, and overseas contract workers are the most vulnerable. Among the females, single domestic helpers and seafarer’s wives are the most vulnerable. However, the profile of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the region also include medical workers, waiters/bar tenders, entertainers, a lawyer, a student, and a security guard.¹⁰

The establishment of the HIV Surveillance Systems, the provision of HIV/AIDS support services (i.e. training of hospital AIDS core teams) and the participation of NGOs in the advocacy are but among the many initiatives to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS in the region.

Of tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases

There is a significant decrease in the reported incidence of tuberculosis in the region as of 2004 although it still is one of the top four leading causes of morbidity



⁴ Ibid., p. 55.

⁵ Ibid., p. 56.

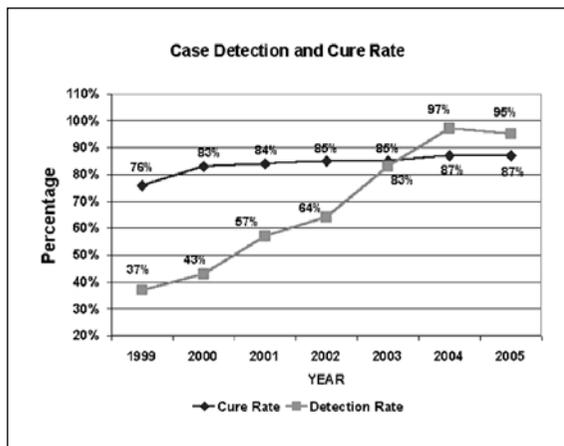
⁶ Ibid., p. 53.

⁷ Ibid., p. 57.

⁸ Neda Region VI, Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases, p. 61

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.



in the region.¹¹ While the detection rate seems high (see Figure 7¹²), the cure rate is slightly lower.

On the other hand, malaria incidence in the region is still low but Region VI has the highest incidence of rabies infection due to dog bites. Most alarming is that the numbers are increasing across time— from six cases in 2002 to 39 in 2005. Of the other disease infections reported, the incidence of schistosomiasis in the Region is being monitored due to the reported active transmission of the disease.

Manifestations of a troubled environment in Region VI

Although the proportion of forest cover in Region VI has increased, the distribution of forest cover is to be examined in proportion to the actual total land area in the region that is still forested. There are five national integrated protected areas in Panay and Negros Occidental (i.e. Sibalom Natural Park in Antique, Northwest Panay Peninsula along the border of Aklan and Antique, Mt. Kanlaon in Negros Occidental).¹³ However, there are continuing threats to these protected sites due to development interventions (i.e. mining applications) and continued expansion of the upland farming for cash crops.

The marine environment has been threatened not only by attempts at illegal fishing activities, despite very active community-based coastal resource management

initiatives in the region (i.e. NIACDEV and the Banate Bay fisheries council initiative in Iloilo, FRMP (Fisheries Resource Management Project) in Aklan and the Visayan Sea project), but also by two major oil spills (in Antique and Guimaras) in the last three years.

As the population increases in the Region so does the pressure on the environment’s biodiversity and sustainability because of rapid expansion of human settlements as well as the increased amount of waste produced in the Region. An average of 0.3 kilogram of waste is generated per person/day in the region—many of which are not recyclable and thrown irresponsibly in water pathways (i.e. canals, creeks, rivers), in turn polluting the ground water and clogging drainage systems.¹⁴

Minimal ODA share

Although the statistics on poverty and the millennium indicators have shown that the Region is not performing very well, there is not very much interest in the Region for ODA and development funding from other donor agencies. According to Neda, the region only had \$5,960.1265M¹⁵ for development funding from donor agencies. This may be due to the relative perception that the region is less poor or less disturbed by internal armed conflict compared to other regions. There is also a decreasing rate of investments in the Region from PhP11.28B in 2000 to PhP6.8B in 2004.

What about the basic capabilities?

Economic performance in Western Visayas since 1996, though not that remarkable, has also provided a number of economic opportunities for the population. Aside from a few downturns in the agriculture, fishery and forestry sector, manufacturing and services are consistently growing. The gross regional domestic product is increasing at a moderate pace and the region contributes to the country’s output significantly compared to the other regions. This progress is evident in the recent growth of infrastructure and businesses.

On the other hand, poverty remains high compared to the national average and the education situation is worsening. NEDA Region VI admits that stakeholders

¹¹ Ibid., p.66

¹² From DOH Region VI included in the MDG Draft Report 2007

¹³ Neda Region VI, Goal 7 Environmental Sustainability, draft MDG report 2007, p. 71.

¹⁴ Ibid. 77

¹⁵ Neda Region VI. Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development, draft MDG report 2007, p. 91.

are skeptical of the improvement in poverty statistics. They think that the data do not reflect the true situation in the communities and even observe that poverty is worsening. Despite the economic growth in Western Visayas, there has been little improvement in the poor's condition in 10 years. Many are still suffering from extreme poverty, malnutrition/poor health and inadequate education.

This observation seems to be affirmed by the MDG report which reflects high rates of infant and under-five mortality rates, high incidence of maternal mortality, increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS and rabies, environmental degradation and declining support from the international community. This shows that Western Visayas is failing in terms of the "heavy weight" indicators.

The regional Basic Capabilities Index (BCI) reiterates the failure of transforming growth into better lives. The index is built on capability measures that are not income-based, namely, the percentage of children in the first grade of primary education who reach the fifth grade, under-5 mortality rate and percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (www.socialwatch.org; accessed September 15, 2007). BCI provides an efficient rating of people's well-being particularly on their



state of health (child health and reproductive health) and their performance in primary education, both of which are important dimensions of development (www.socialwatch.org; accessed September 15, 2007). Based on the indicators, BCI for the region is computed to be 74.49 in 1990 and 74.44 in 2003. In terms of the categories, these ratings are considered "very low" which means that the region has poorly performed in terms of achieving the minimum level of well-being. Moreover, the 1990 and the 2003 ratings show little improvement of the situation in more than 10 years.

Upholding Children's Welfare: The case of New Lucena, Iloilo

NEW Lucena, a municipality in Iloilo province, was recently given the 2006 President's Award for Most Child-Friendly Municipality. Its child welfare program is based on the idea that "...Rearing children is not the sole responsibility of the parents, but it is a collective effort of the society that shows deep concern for their future..." (Municipality of New Lucena. *Programs and Services for Children*: p.1). From this simple yet strongly committed statement, New Lucena for the year 2006, was able to: 1.) conduct supplemental feeding to all identified malnourished preschool and elementary pupils, 2.) have 89 percent of total school children with normal weight, 3.) provide nutrition education program for all mothers identified with underweight children, 4.) have 100 percent of households use iodized salt, 5.) ensure 93 percent of pregnant women to go for prenatal and post natal visit, 6.) immunize all (100 percent) children. Likewise, the municipality has an active children and women's desk and for the year 2006 there were no reported cases of child abuse, no child was in conflict with the law and no reported cases of any child engaged in any form of exploitative and hazardous labor including prostitution and pornography.

Those are just among the many initiatives that New Lucena implemented. Its child-friendly program practically involves all aspects of children's welfare— from education; nutrition, reproductive health to parenting and protection. The program is supported by a well-updated database, child-friendly structures and facilities, budgetary allocations and local ordinances. This comprehensive program was founded on the goal that, "... We start caring for them even when they are still in the womb of their mothers, until they are born and grown-up as individuals, through our delivery of basic services for them to become physically, emotionally, spiritually, mentally and socially equipped persons" (Municipality of New Lucena. *Programs and Services for Children*: p.1). – *Gay Defiesta*

Despite this dismal performance, efforts toward social development are not lacking among CSOs and LGUs at the local level. A number of initiatives are in place to address local and site-specific development issues. Much of these efforts are proactive responses of institutions and organizations to the realities at the community level—especially when support from the national government is too distant and difficult to obtain.

Conclusion

Economic growth must benefit everyone. It is the fundamental right of every person to enjoy the fruits of development. Hence, progress should redound to better standard of living and increased well-being. The process of translating progress and economic growth to the enhancement of people's welfare is one of the biggest challenges faced by poor countries worldwide. The same challenge confronts Western Visayas. Looking closely at the indicators, there is still so much work to do to achieve the ideal. There may be stumbling blocks but certainly there were milestones, too.

Beyond all the statistics, development that leads to social, economic, political, cultural and environmental transformation in the lives of the Region's people is the outcome that this paper wanted to draw out. However, it would seem that the reported dynamic economic performance of the Region has not significantly benefited many. This raises a question as to how the fruit of economic progress is redistributed and how it enhances not only financial capital but the social, cultural, environmental and political assets of the region's communities. ■

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An assessment of status and progress of MDG accomplishment in Region 12

► By **JOSEPH GLORIA***

THIS paper tries to assess the government's positive outlook on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goal targets in Central Mindanao. It tries to answer the question: Will government deliver on its promise on the MDG in Central Mindanao amid constant threats?

What government claims

The NEDA Region XII assessment on probable MDG attainment in the region gives a rosy picture. On all goals presented, the government claims a high probability of attainment in the region by 2015. Data presented supporting this assessment all point to a positive trend.¹ The data are also supported by and consistent with by the National Statistical Coordination Board-Region 12's MDG Statistics Capsule that provided the baseline data for 1997 and data for 2003.

* Joseph Gloria is the Mindanao Coordinator of Social Watch Philippines and Assistant Director for Visayas and Mindanao of Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement.

¹ It should be noted that most of the data presented to support this claims used 2000 as a baseline and trends ending in 2003 as an endpoint.

Table 1. NEDA RXII Assessment²

Goals/Targets	Status of Progress	Probability of Attainment
Extreme poverty	On track	High
Extreme hunger	On track	High
Basic amenities	On track	High
Universal primary education	Lagging	Low
Gender equality	Nearing target but slowly declining	Medium
Child mortality	On track	High
Maternal health	Moderate progress	Medium

On the other hand, a glimpse of the NEDA RXII Medium Term Regional Development Plan for 2004-2010, indicates a disparity in the general poverty reading in the region three years ago. The following statement was culled at the start of Chapter 3: *“Poverty remains to be a problem in Region 12, as with most of the regions in the country. The poverty incidence of the regions was estimated to be around 45 percent of the total number of families in 2000. Such incidence is much higher than the national incidence of 34.2 percent for the same period. This means that in this region, about four out of ten families are considered poor and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner, to provide their basic needs for food, health, education, housing and other amenities of life.”*³

The problem now lies on which data to use. For consistency we will cite data from the MTRDP extensively, primarily because this is a more extensively written document compared to a power point presentation. The only drawback with the MTRDP RXII document is that it does not have data on poverty incidence beyond year 2000. On the other hand we will take the MDG Statistics Capsule for Region 12 and the “Attainment of MDGs in Region XII,” the power point presentation, as the government’s “objective” assessment of MDG accomplishment in Region XII and extensively use the 2003 data as indication of the trends of MDG attainment. Furthermore we will only scrutinize three poverty indicators for the region: poverty incidence, performance in both elementary and secondary education and basic services and health

(access to potable water, infant and maternal mortality and malnutrition among preschool children).

From the baseline year of 1997, the general poverty incidence in the region is higher by 21 percentage points compared to the country as a whole in 2000. Poverty (incidence among population) also increased by more than 3 percentage points in only three years, from 51.6 percent in 1997 to 55.3 percent in 2000. Although poverty incidence also increased for the country as a whole, the rise in poverty for Region 12 for the first three years of the MDG was 300 percent faster than that of the whole country for the same period. In the same period, the Gini coefficient in the region has been stuck in the range of 0.405 to 0.439 from 1991 to 2000.

By 2003, government data show a reversing trend in poverty incidence in two Cotabato provinces (North and South), while two provinces and one city in the region regressed in terms of poverty incidence from 1997.⁴ For the years 1997 to 2003 it is hard to determine the regional average on poverty incidence because of constant movements of provinces and cities between Regions 11 and 12.

Based on the 2003 data of the NSCB for four provinces and one city in the region, the proportion of the population living on less \$1 a day increased for the provinces of Sarangani and Sultan Kudarat and Cotabato City, while there was an improvement in the poverty situation, or a decline in the proportion of the population living on \$1 per day in the provinces of North and South Cotabato. It should be noted that the statistics for North Cotabato (from 58.6 percent

² Medium Term Regional Development Plan 2004-2010

³ There are no baseline data on the MDG for the following cities: Kidapawan, Koronadal and Tacurong since they were not yet component cities in 1997, on the other hand General Santos was a chartered city in Region 11 in 1997.

⁴ From 1998 to present several large banana companies have set up shop in the province, total coverage of the plantations (owned by large and medium sized companies) is roughly estimated at around 3,000 hectares.

to 32.1% proportion of population living on \$1 per day) was the biggest improvement in the region for the six-year period.

The regional average for the same indicator in 1997 was 44.1 percent and for 2003, at 42.52 percent. The average target for the region to reduce poverty incidence in the region is at 22.25 percent. Based on the data presented above, the general rate of decrease is only -26 percent per year. In order for the region to reach the specified target by 2015, theoretically, poverty incidence among the population should decrease by -2.53 percent per year or 10 times more than the average decrease for the past six years (1997-2003). Ten times the decrease can be roughly translated to 10 times the effort to improve the quality of life among the general population or 10 times the needed resources to provide the basic necessities and services. With decreasing government allocation on local government units, it is doubtful that MDG targets will be met.

What about private sector contribution to poverty reduction? If we look at the disparity among the provinces and cities in the reduction of poverty incidence, this should show some indication of possible effects of private sector involvement in poverty reduction. Take North Cotabato for example; there is strong basis to believe that the marked improvement in the general poverty situation was brought about by the influx of

large banana plantations in the province.⁵ Improvements in daily incomes among plantation workers are concentrated on several municipalities and do not represent the general poverty situation as a whole, as can be gleaned from the NSCB data of 2005.⁶ Although a significant number of people enjoy better incomes from plantations, a significant number of the province's population is still not affected. Still, municipalities with significant number of indigenous peoples and Muslims (Magpet, Pikit, Aleosan, Alamada, etc) are lagging behind.

Education performance

Elementary Education. Data from the Department of Education (DepEd) show a declining trend in primary education for children in the 6-11 years age bracket. For SY 2002-2003 the participation rate was at 78.56 percent and after three years, SY 2005-2006, this significantly dropped by more than five percentile points to 73.21 percent. The province with the lowest participation rate and with the biggest decline compared to SY 2002-2003 figures is Sultan Kudarat—from 75.05 percent in SY 2002-2003 to 67.01 percent for SY 2005-06.

Cohort survival and completion rate for the same comparative period also dropped significantly in all areas except for Kidapawan City, which experienced

Table 2. Performance Indicators (Elementary Level), By Province and City School Years 2002-03 and 2005-06, Region XII

AREA	Participation Rate		Cohort Survival Rate		Dropout Rate		Completion Rate	
	2002-03	2005-06	2002-03	2005-06	2002-03	2005-06	2002-03	2005-06
<i>Region XII</i>	78.56	73.21	53.29	45.62	2.66	2.88	51.25	43.66
North Cotabato	83.40	77.52	48.20	39.60	3.40	3.72	46.65	38.46
Sarangani	73.03	68.13	51.45	47.90	2.49	2.42	48.69	44.62
South Cotabato	75.61	70.91	59.94	48.85	1.51	1.77	58.22	46.89
Sultan Kudarat	75.05	67.01	49.16	44.60	3.40	3.78	46.91	41.87
Cotabato City	91.65	92.72	52.56	44.27	1.87	2.04	52.19	43.46
Gen. Santos City	80.31	77.81	67.06	48.00	1.78	2.23	64.79	45.62
Kidapawan City	75.43	70.35	47.04	51.16	3.12	3.11	41.26	49.59
Koronadal City	76.37	67.51	59.20	58.15	2.61	2.89	57.21	56.81
Tacurong City		66.77		68.60		2.07		65.32

Note: Tacurong City data is included in Sultan Kudarat data for SY 2002-2003
Source: DepEd BEIS 2002-2003 and 2005-06

⁵ Poverty incidence among several municipalities in North Cotabato.

⁶ Chapter 3, Social Justice and Basic Needs, Page 47, Medium Term Regional Development Plan 2004-2010

Table 3. Performance Indicators (Secondary Level), By Province and City School Years 2002-03 and 2005-06, Region XII

AREA	Participation Rate		Cohort Survival Rate		Dropout Rate		Completion Rate	
	2002-03	2005-06	2002-03	2005-06	2002-03	2005-06	2002-03	2005-06
<i>Region XII</i>	43.29	40.30	61.86	43.60	7.64	8.56	56.60	38.66
North Cotabato	43.20	45.59	56.29	37.90	8.04	9.48	51.46	34.07
Sarangani	31.67	30.51	50.32	40.34	7.90	8.84	45.76	34.87
South Cotabato	41.07	38.05	64.67	36.60	6.79	8.66	59.28	32.31
Sultan Kudarat	37.25	32.42	58.18	41.72	7.22	8.26	53.70	37.17
Cotabato City	59.82	48.90	63.56	53.68	9.80	7.86	71.36	45.09
Gen. Santos City	54.35	54.08	58.04	59.28	6.95	6.50	54.25	52.89
Kidapawan City	54.27	54.44	59.28	50.16	6.89	7.15	51.87	45.07
Koronadal City	58.42	49.31	49.63	65.61	9.45	11.37	43.60	58.10
Tacurong City		40.96		71.71		8.15		64.78

Note: Tacurong City data is included in Sultan Kudarat data for SY 2002-2003

Source: DepEd BEIS 2002-2003 and 2005-06

an increase of four to eight percentile points in both ratings.

Net enrollment in primary schools is lower in the region compared to the country as a whole, except for Cotabato City which registered a higher net enrollment ratio than the whole country. The lowest net enrolment for primary education is in Sarangani Province. The high gross enrollment rate suggests that a significant number of children enrolled in primary education are beyond the prescribed ages for that level.

Secondary Education. The declining performance of education in the region is also reflected at the secondary level. Secondary participation rate decreased from 43.29 percent in SY 2002-2003 to 40.30 percent in SY 2005-2006. Cohort survival and completion rate in the same period registered sharp declines as well. South Cotabato Province has the sharpest decline in cohort survival and completion rates for SY 2005-06. Only Koronadal City obtained an increase in cohort survival rate from 49.63 percent to 65.61 percent; and completion rate from 43.60 percent to 58.10 percent.

Average dropout rate for secondary education increased from SY2002-03 to SY2005-06 at 7.64 percent to 8.56 percent, although lower than the national average of from 13.03 percent to 15.81 percent. The highest dropout rate in the region was in Koronadal

City (11.37 percent) and the lowest in General Santos City (6.50 percent).

One can gauge the quality of education the youth get from the accessibility and availability of resources a student gets. Foremost is the availability of teachers and classrooms. For the region the pupil and teacher ratio in the elementary level for SY 2005-06 was 39.30 percent. Pupil classroom ratio for the elementary for the same period was 40.40 percent and 1.12 percent for pupil seat ratio.

The MTRDP counted “45 elementary schools in the region which do not have teachers.” It reported “seven schools in Kabacan, North Cotabato and five schools in Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat without teachers and have been temporarily been closed.”

Basic services and health

Access to safe water. There was a slight decrease in the number of households with access to water between 2002 and 2003. In 2002 the data was pegged at 87 percent; going down in 2003 to 86.4 percent.⁷ Although the reduction was very minimal (.6 percent) this downward trend should be addressed and reversed if the region wishes to achieve the MDG goal by 2015.

Although access to potable water remains high and has improved across the years, the safety of the sources are doubtful. Government agencies have not

⁷ Chapter 3, Social Justice and Basic Needs, Page 47, Medium Term Regional Development Plan 2004-2010

conducted thorough and regular tests of water sources for most communities with communal water sources, either deep well or open spring. At most, testing is done to determine bacterial content. In one foreign- assisted project of the Department of Agrarian Reform in Region XII that had a water system improvement project component (deep wells and communal springs), sources that had been the source of drinking water by the communities actually failed water potability testing (done by a private laboratory). Most of the sites tested failed in terms breaching allowable metal contents.

The quality of water sources remains doubtful “as diarrhea, a water-borne disease, remains to be the leading cause of morbidity not only among the regional population but nationwide.”⁸

Infant and Maternal Mortality. Infant death rate in the region is lower compared to national figures although the figures for Cotabato City and Sultan Kudarat (8.2 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively) are higher compared to the rest of the provinces and cities in the region.

Maternal death rates in the region are slightly higher than that of the country as a whole. Both North Cotabato and Cotabato City registered a figure (1.7 percent) that is double the national figure.

Malnutrition. The prevalence of underweight preschool children tripled from 6.73 percent in 2002 to 20.44 percent in 2003, owing to a change in standards between the two years. This means that two of every 10 children of preschool age have already been compromised in the development of their motor and mental skills. By the time they reach the school age of six, their survival in the elementary level will be doubtful.

What the data suggest. The three indicators critical in measuring poverty (poverty incidence, education and health) in the region are not as rosy as NEDA Region XII suggests. Let us start with our assessment on the attainment of MDG goals in the region with a direct quote from the NEDA MTRDP:

“...about four out of ten families are considered poor and/or cannot afford, in a sustained manner, to provide their basic needs for food, health, education, housing and other amenities of life.”

Data and trends from the NEDA RXII MTRDP document have shown a significant decline in the attainment for several poverty indicators. The summation of

these indicators: performance in both elementary and secondary education and basic services and health (access to potable water, infant and maternal mortality and malnutrition among preschool children) and the trends each indicator exhibits would provide us a snapshot of the state of poverty in the region.

- Most alarming is the data presented for the education performance for school year 2002 to 2004. Unless drastic changes are made in the education sector in the region to reverse the trends particularly in participation, cohort survival and completion rate both for elementary and secondary education, it is doubtful that MDGs 2 and 3 will be achieved by 2015.



- Doubtless, large populations in the region have access to water, but again data showed that access of households to water dropped by 0.6 percentage points in only one year. Since most of this water sources are communal (dug wells and springs), the slight decrease might be a reflection of the state of the environment around this sources. Again, at the provincial level, we can find similarities in the provinces with low access (similar to North Cotabato municipalities with low access to water), these are predominantly landlocked areas within the region with a high percentage of the land area in the uplands. Even more alarming is the doubtful state of these water sources. Again MDG 7 specifically states access to safe drinking water. Again, if the slight decline can be reversed, access can be attained; but again, without a thorough inspection and

⁸ Page 6, The Mindanao Conflict in the Philippines: Roots, Cause and Potential Peace Dividend

testing to ascertain the quality of these sources, there is considerable doubt that MDG 7 will be attained.

- The prevalence of malnutrition among preschool children is alarmingly high (despite the claim that the sharp increase was due to a change in standards). The figure for 2003 should cause alarm. Infant and maternal mortality data at the regional data showed increasing trends in some provinces and cities. Similar to North Cotabato, these are areas that should be given special attention to reverse the trend. Again these provinces and cities have areas and population that reside on the margins, and hence, the delivery of basic health and nutrition services are affected because of location. Unless government specifically targets vulnerable groups (i.e. IPs and Moros) and those geographically located in the margins, MDGs 4 and 5 would be difficult to achieve by 2015.

Given the low probability of attainment for MDGs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, the aim to eradicate extreme poverty by 2015 in the region is doubtful. Data suggests that contrary to government's claim, poverty incidence in the region is growing.

Threats to attaining MDG in the region

Among the different islands in the country Mindanao has always been blessed with its own uniqueness, natural resources are abundant, from agriculture, fisheries, mineral deposits, etc. What also sets apart Mindanao from the rest of the country is that it is home of the second oldest conflict in the world. This conflict has inflicted heavy damage on the island and its people. Studies have estimated that the annual economic cost of the conflict during the periods 1975-1982 and 1997 to 2001 was at \$200 million. These were the periods when the conflict intensified. It was also estimated that the number of the displaced during then-president Joseph Estrada's all out war in year 2000 was at 1 million.

Related above is the impact of insecurity on agricultural production and productivity. Conflict and uncertainty (i) create community-level responses that inhibit agricultural investment—from the establishment of tree farms to irrigation improvements, and (ii) disintegrate agricultural marketing, thus reducing the profitability of current crop production. Families and

population that rely on agriculture in conflict affected areas find it difficult to revert to normal and productive lives once hostilities break out.

As in the case of most civil conflicts, the Mindanao conflict also has its social costs, foremost of which is the disruption of education and health services. This may range from the destruction of infrastructure needed to deliver the services to restricted access of the population to these services.

Another consequence of these encounters are internally displaced persons (IDPs) that cross municipal and even provincial boundaries within the region. The negative impact is on the ability of the national, regional and provincial governments to deliver basic services as they are compelled to absorb the cost of conflict. This regularly puts a strain on the already-scarce local government resources.

Furthermore, economic productivity in the region is regularly threatened by the occurrence of the El Niño phenomenon. The El Niño had been observed to have had a considerable impact on the gross regional domestic product or GRDP (particularly in the agriculture sector) in the past. At least 43 percent of the GRDP was contributed by the Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry sector. With the observed shortening of the periods between recurrences, the El Niño might recur before 2015.

Factoring in the recurring threat of war and conflict and the threat of natural calamities, attaining the MDGs within the region is further compromised, as already borne out by historical data.

Focus on North Cotabato

Although the province does not lag behind the rest of the provinces and cities in the region, it has remained almost at the middle of the lowest and highest of the provinces and cities in terms of poverty indicators.

According to the NEDA's 2003 report on poverty incidence, 26.10 percent of North Cotabato families and 32.10 percent of the population are poor. This represented a decline from the poverty incidence in terms of families and population of 39.6 percent and 37.7 percent in 2000. The national and regional data for the same period is at 27.4 percent and 32 percent, respectively.

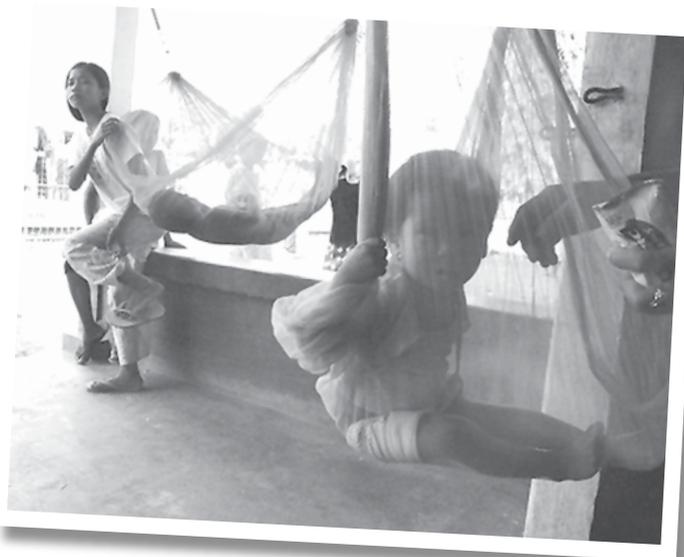
In terms of health and sanitation, accessibility to sanitary toilets is very low in the province. The municipalities of Arakan, Antipas and Matalam have

high numbers of households without sanitary toilets.

Although the province registered a high percentage of households with access to potable water at 89 percent, two municipalities, Arakan and Midsayap, are notable: their population has the lowest accessibility to potable water. Both municipalities possess distinct geographical characteristics: Midsayap has a large area that overlaps with the vast Liguasan Marsh, which consistently floods during the rainy season; and Arakan is characterized by rolling hills and mountainous areas. In both municipalities we can also find a concentration of Muslims (in Midsayap) and indigenous peoples (in Arakan).

Infant mortality in North Cotabato was pegged by the IPHO at 3.34 per 1000 live births in 2005. Infant mortality is higher than the provincial average in the following municipalities: Midsayap at 8.39 deaths per 1000 live births, Libungan at 8.13, Magpet at 8.11 and Pigcawayan at 7.53. Malnutrition is likewise prevalent in the municipalities of Magpet, Tuluhan and Arakan.

Municipalities with dismal performance in health and sanitation have several commonalities. First, most of them are generally upland municipalities; second, the highest concentration in the province of indigenous and Moro peoples are found in these municipalities; and third, except for Midsayap, these are third- and fourth-class municipalities. With very low health and sanitation indicators, these municipalities are even challenged to deliver basic social services to their population



because of low revenues.

Education. Carmen has the lowest elementary completion rate at 23 percent. The elementary completion rates of other towns are similarly low—27 percent for Pikit, and 28 percent for Arakan and Alamada. The highest rate of illiteracy among household populations 10 years old and above is in Pikit (31.8 percent).

Alarming are the indicators for high school completion rates, with Antipas having the lowest high school completion rate of 13 percent. Again we can find similarities in the abovementioned municipalities: they are mostly upland, with indigenous and Moro people and classified as third- and fourth-class municipalities. ■

Introduction to the Statistical Annex

IN this volume, Social Watch Philippines presents an updated compendium of social development indicators culled from various government agencies and research institutions. The compendium was designed to fill-up a critical vacuum as it brings under one cover key social indicators found in different publications and unpublished reports. This statistical annex serves as a handy reference for social analysis and development planning. Through this, Social Watch also hopes to monitor more closely the progress and shortfalls of the Philippine Government in fulfilling its commitments to the World Summit on Social Development (WSSD).

The statistical annex has been customized to highlight certain distinct features. First, the basic social indicators are presented with provincial breakdown to provide a more substantive understanding of provincial realities. Social Watch takes a step further and looks behind the national statistics to monitor the social situation across local areas. Second, disparity and equity statistics, whenever available, were included to highlight disparity between gender, rural-urban, income group and across provinces. Third, select data at the national level is presented in a time series for comparative purposes across years. Fourth, regional comparison of key social development indicators is presented for a glimpse of how the Philippines performs compared to its Asian neighbors.

Putting together this statistical annex was not an easy task. Social Watch organized a series of workshops and consultations to discuss and identify indicators that will be included in this annex. The final list was based on relevance, reliability, consistency and data availability.

Unfortunately, not all indicators are available in the desired formats, breakdown and periods. Gathering the data had been a tedious process. Researchers have to contend with the lack of standards, late reporting, the substantial gaps in data, inconsistencies in measures and the seeming apathy of those who deal with statistical information without appreciating their

significance and purpose.

In cases where differences exist between data provided for the same year by different sources, two options were considered. Data is taken from the sources considered to be the authority on the indicator. Otherwise, the source with the most recently published data is selected on the assumption that adjustments had been done between preliminary estimates or projections and final reports.

In cases where data does not correspond to same year in the time series presentation, data of the immediate succeeding or preceding year is taken.

In cases where data for the same indicator in the same year is generated by various sources using different methods (eg. between survey and regular monitoring) both sets of data are presented.

Specific to social indicators with provincial breakdown, note that some sources have separate data for selected cities and have differing categories/groupings of provinces as reflected in the tables. Data from these sources were taken as is or without any attempts at re-classification and re-grouping.

This compendium contains additional socio-economic indicators and updated versions of previous tables whenever feasible or the alternative most recent data with regional breakdown in cases where the provincial level breakdown is not available.

The annex is divided in four parts. Part A compiles poverty statistics, human development index and quality of life index reflecting various attempts to measure poverty and human capability at different levels.

Part B consists of statistics on other social indicators with provincial breakdown. It covers demographics, geopolitical divisions, health related indicators, facilities and services, education performance indicators, status of irrigation development and land classification.

Part C contains indicators that are national in scope and are presented in time series. It consists of key economic and financial data, agricultural

statistics, health and education indicators, and other social indicators. It also contains selected indicators with regional breakdown, particularly those related to mortality rates, health resources, labor productivity and wages.

Part D compares selected Asian countries in terms of the following - economic performance; flows of aid, private capital and debt; priorities in public spending; inequality in income or consumption, social and health statistics.

The statistical annex intends to capture Philippine realities, current and the immediate past. It may not tell the whole story about the social situation in the country today, but it can definitely surface issues, identify shortfalls and inform policy. By presenting the matrix of indicators, Social Watch intends to call the attention of the concerned government units, interest groups and stakeholders to validate the identified issues and work towards decisively addressing such issues and concerns. ■

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Table D1	Economic Performance
Table D2	Flows of AID Private, Capital and Debt
Table D3	Priorities in Public Spending
Table D4	Commitment to Health: Access, Services and Resources
Table D5	Water, sanitation and nutritional status
Table D6	Survival: Progress and Setbacks
Table D7	Human Development Index
Table D8	Demographic Trends

Table A1: Poverty Estimates

Poverty Indicators	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006
Poverty Estimates for 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006						
(Poverty estimates using the new methodology approved by NSCB)						
Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			9,843	11,458	12,309	15,057
Poverty Incidence of Families (in Percent)			28.1	27.5	24.4	26.9
Poverty Incidence of Population (in Percent)			33.0	33.0	30.0	32.9
Magnitude of Poor Families				4,146,663	4,022,695	4,677,305
Magnitude of Poor Population				25,472,782	23,836,104	27,616,888
Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)				7,707	8,149	10,025
Subsistence Incidence of Families (in Percent)				12.3	10.2	11
Subsistence Incidence of Population (in Percent)				16	14	15
Magnitude of Subsistence incidence of poor Families				1,849,876	1,675,179	1,913,668
Magnitude of Subsistence incidence of poor Population				12,200,041	10,751,883	12,227,313
Income Gap			29.8	29.1	28.7	28.8
Poverty Gap			8.4	8	7	7.7
Severity of Poverty			3.5	3.4	2.8	3.1
Gini Coefficient			0.4881	0.4814		
Poverty Estimates Based on Regional Poverty Threshold: 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000						
(Based on old poverty methodology of NSCB)						
Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos), All Areas a /	7,302	8,885	11,319	13,916		
Urban	8,327	9,831	12,577	15,667		
Rural	6,276	7,946	10,178	12,232		
Poverty Incidence of Families, All Areas (% of total) b /	39.9	35.5	31.8	34.2		
Urban	31.1	24.0	17.9	20.4		
Rural	48.6	47.0	44.4	47.4		
Poverty Incidence of Population, All Areas	45.3	40.6	36.8	40.0		
Urban	35.6	28.0	21.5	25.0		
Rural	55.1	53.1	50.7	54.4		
Magnitude of Poor Families, All Areas (in numbers) c /	4,780,865	4,531,170	4,511,151	5,215,420		
Urban	1,847,582	1,521,882	1,208,436	1,531,481		
Rural	2,933,286	3,009,288	3,302,715	3,683,940		
Magnitude of Poor Population, All Areas (in numbers)	28,119,758	27,274,205	26,768,532	31,283,209		
Urban	11,037,597	9,367,837	7,455,248	9,584,085		
Rural	17,082,161	17,906,368	19,313,284	21,699,124		
Subsistence Threshold, All Areas d /	4,928	6,022	7,710	9,183		
Urban Areas	5,454	6,478	8,304	9,947		
Rural Areas	4,402	5,569	7,172	8,448		
Subsistence Incidence of Families, All Areas e /	20.4	18.1	16.2	16.8		
Urban Areas	14.3	10.4	7.0	7.3		
Rural Areas	26.4	25.6	24.5	25.9		

Table A1 (continuation)

Poverty Indicators	1991	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006
Subsistence Incidence of Population, All Areas	24.3	21.8	19.8	21.1		
Urban Areas	17.0	12.8	9.0	9.5		
Rural Areas	31.7	30.8	29.7	32.3		
Magnitude of Subsistence Families, All Areas	2,445,065	2,303,785	2,294,867	2,564,968		
Urban Areas	850,018	662,541	474,217	550,069		
Rural Areas	1,595,048	1,641,244	1,820,650	2,014,899		
Gini Concentration Ratios	0.468	0.4507	0.4872	0.4818		
Income Gap Ratios (in percent), All Areas	32.7	31.5	31.6	32.1		
Urban			28.2	28.5		
Rural			34.2	33.6		
Poverty Gap Ratios (in percent), All Areas	13.0	11.2	10.0	11.0		
Urban			5.0	5.8		
Rural			15.2	15.9		

Notes:

a_ / The annual per capita income required or the amount to be spent to satisfy nutritional requirements (2,000 calories) and other basic needs.

b_ / The proportion of poor families to total number of families.

c_ / The number of families whose annual per capita income falls below the annual per capita poverty threshold.

d_ / The annual per capita income required or the amount to be spent to satisfy nutritional requirements (2,000 calories).

e_ / The proportion of families whose annual per capita income falls below the annual per capita food threshold out of the total number of families.

Sources: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A2.1: Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Families by Region: 2000, 2003 and 2006

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among Families (%)			Magnitude of Poor Families		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
PHILIPPINES	11,458	12,309	15,057	27.5	24.4	26.9	4,146,663	4,022,695	4,677,305
Region I	12,687	13,281	15,956	29.5	24.4	26.2	237,910	213,846	248,443
Region II	11,128	11,417	13,791	25.3	19.3	20.5	143,421	113,298	126,726
Region III	13,760	14,378	17,298	17.3	13.4	16.8	268,558	242,820	320,109
Region IV-A	13,670	14,720	17,761	15.2	14.5	16.7	272,484	316,911	374,952
Region IV-B	12,013	12,402	14,800	36.4	39.9	43.7	162,668	199,485	238,489
Region V	11,375	12,379	15,015	45.3	40.6	41.8	407,176	383,625	422,278
Region VI	11,314	12,291	14,405	36.7	31.4	31.1	444,172	397,073	425,571
Region VII	9,659	9,805	13,390	31.5	23.6	30.3	348,154	286,478	391,484
Region VIII	9,530	10,804	13,974	37.6	35.3	40.7	276,878	266,423	331,426
Region IX ^b	9,128	10,407	13,219	38.6	44.0	40.2	209,842	258,497	250,696
Region X	10,509	11,605	14,199	38.0	37.7	36.1	261,501	278,538	285,054
Region XI	10,278	11,399	14,942	27.9	28.5	30.6	202,121	231,068	257,554
Region XII	10,458	11,328	14,225	40.7	32.1	33.8	264,301	227,093	253,009
CAR	13,071	14,033	16,810	30.8	25.8	28.8	84,717	72,084	87,050
ARMM ^h	12,199	12,733	15,533	53.8	45.4	55.3	255,879	228,970	295,220
Caraga	10,903	11,996	15,249	43.8	47.1	45.5	179,226	195,622	201,929

Notes:

b - 2000 estimates do not include Isabela City.

h - 2000 estimates include Isabela City

1. Zamboanga Sibugay (Region IX) and Compostela Valley (Region XI) are new provinces created under EO 36 and EO 103.
2. Isabela City (Region IX) and Cotabato City (Region XII) have been separated from their respective mother provinces - Basilan and Maguindanao (both ARMM) under the present regional configuration.

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A2.2: Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Population by Region: 2000, 2003 and 2006

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among the Population (%)			Magnitude of Poor Population		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
PHILIPPINES	11,458	12,309	15,057	33.0	30.0	32.9	25,472,782	23,836,104	27,616,888
Region I	12,687	13,281	15,956	35.3	30.2	32.7	1,452,222	1,262,799	1,464,245
Region II	11,128	11,417	13,791	30.4	24.5	25.5	821,294	659,666	721,036
Region III	13,760	14,378	17,298	21.4	17.5	20.7	1,695,227	1,535,784	1,914,590
Region IV-A	13,670	14,720	17,761	19.1	18.4	20.9	1,697,033	1,899,827	2,210,756
Region IV-B	12,013	12,402	14,800	45.3	48.1	52.7	1,032,123	1,163,867	1,400,417
Region V	11,375	12,379	15,015	52.6	48.5	51.1	2,540,660	2,332,719	2,643,799
Region VI	11,314	12,291	14,405	44.5	39.2	38.6	2,773,352	2,374,772	2,491,535
Region VII	9,659	9,805	13,390	36.2	28.3	35.4	2,016,910	1,652,316	2,213,167
Region VIII	9,530	10,804	13,974	45.1	43.0	48.5	1,649,582	1,619,731	1,947,323
Region IX ^b	9,128	10,407	13,219	44.8	49.2	45.3	1,257,210	1,427,722	1,404,098
Region X	10,509	11,605	14,199	43.8	44.0	43.1	1,582,225	1,567,963	1,663,283
Region XI	10,278	11,399	14,942	33.3	34.7	36.6	1,231,277	1,346,269	1,450,542
Region XII	10,458	11,328	14,225	46.8	38.4	40.8	1,595,474	1,319,563	1,482,130
CAR	13,071	14,033	16,810	37.7	32.2	34.5	537,975	445,036	506,823
ARMM ^h	12,199	12,733	15,533	60.0	52.8	61.8	1,652,890	1,373,620	1,778,262
Caraga	10,903	11,996	15,249	51.2	54.0	52.6	1,076,395	1,111,901	1,168,569

Notes:

b - 2000 estimates do not include Isabela City.

h - 2000 estimates include Isabela City

1. Zamboanga Sibugay (Region IX) and Compostela Valley (Region XI) are new provinces created under EO 36 and EO 103.
2. Isabela City (Region IX) and Cotabato City (Region XII) have been separated from their respective mother provinces - Basilan and Maguindanao (both ARMM) under the present regional configuration.

* Coefficient of Variation (CV) of 2006 poverty incidence is greater than 20%

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A2.3: Annual Per Capita Food Thresholds, Subsistence Incidence and Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population by Region: 2000, 2003 and 2006

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)			Subsistence Incidence Among the Population (%)			Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
PHILIPPINES	7,707	8,149	10,025	15.8	13.5	14.6	12,200,041	10,751,883	12,227,312
Region I	8,552	8,898	10,608	15.2	11.2	11.8	627,524	469,733	527,014
Region II	7,560	8,010	9,346	11.8	7.6	8.9	318,266	204,177	250,235
Region III	8,764	9,347	10,897	5.5	4.1	4.6	436,961	361,040	422,138
Region IV-A	8,783	9,224	10,781	6.5	4.7	5.7	582,248	482,177	601,999
Region IV-B	8,078	8,328	9,781	24.1	23	26.2	548,806	556,010	695,421
Region V	8,047	8,379	10,174	29.3	26.6	25.5	1,416,821	1,278,526	1,318,175
Region VI	7,983	8,384	9,962	23.1	17.8	16.9	1,436,703	1,075,621	1,094,201
Region VII	6,759	7,016	9,502	20.7	14.5	18.2	1,153,790	847,167	1,138,576
Region VIII	7,080	7,689	9,671	24.8	20.8	25.7	906,085	783,762	1,029,295
Region IX ^c	6,574	7,244	9,406	25.8	32.7	29.2	723,122	947,462	905,294
Region X	7,296	7,995	9,757	23.8	25.2	25.0	859,049	897,663	963,760
Region XI	7,087	7,856	10,283	16.7	18	18.9	618,519	698,790	748,399
Region XII	7,235	7,807	9,702	22.6	18.4	18.9	769,780	633,489	687,096
CAR	8,744	9,141	10,837	17.9	14.1	16.9	255,524	194,386	248,476
ARMM ⁱ	8,313	8,730	10,318	28.5	23.6	27.5	786,595	614,285	790,381
Caraga	7,667	8,361	10,342	30.7	30.9	30.3	645,100	635,781	674,306

Notes:

b - 2000 estimates do not include Isabela City.

h - 2000 estimates include Isabela City

1. Zamboanga Sibugay (Region IX) and Compostela Valley (Region XI) are new provinces created under EO 36 and EO 103.

2. Isabela City (Region IX) and Cotabato City (Region XII) have been separated from their respective mother provinces - Basilan and Maguindanao (both ARMM) under the present regional configuration.

* Coefficient of Variation (CV) of 2006 poverty incidence is greater than 20%

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A2.4: Income Gap, Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty by Region: 2000, 2003 and 2006

Region/Province	Income Gap			Poverty Gap			Severity of Poverty		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
PHILIPPINES	29.1	28.7	28.8	8.0	7.0	7.7	3.4	2.8	3.1
Region I	27.9	25.3	25.2	8.2	6.2	6.6	3.2	2.3	2.5
Region II	24.9	22.5	23.5	6.3	4.3	4.8	2.3	1.5	1.6
Region III	22.7	20.9	23.4	3.9	2.8	3.9	1.3	0.9	1.4
Region IV-A	26.0	23.9	24.5	4.0	3.5	4.1	1.5	1.2	1.5
Region IV-B	31.2	29.9	32.5	11.3	11.9	14.2	4.8	4.9	6.2
Region V	31.2	32.7	30.1	14.1	13.2	12.6	5.8	5.8	5.1
Region VI	29.0	28.8	26.6	10.6	9.0	8.2	4.2	3.6	3.1
Region VII	32.3	28.9	29.5	10.2	6.8	8.9	7.1	2.8	3.7
Region VIII	27.8	27.2	30.9	10.5	9.6	12.6	4.1	3.6	5.3
Region IX ^a	34.1	38.6	35.7	13.2	17.0	14.3	6.2	8.6	6.8
Region X	32.2	32.9	33.4	12.2	12.4	12.1	5.3	5.5	5.3
Region XI	28.5	29.8	30.0	8.0	8.5	9.2	3.2	3.5	3.7
Region XII	28.9	28.1	28.1	11.7	9.0	9.5	4.7	3.5	3.7
CAR	31.6	30.0	32.1	9.7	7.7	9.3	4.3	3.2	4.0
ARMM ^g	29.5	28.0	29.3	15.9	12.7	16.2	6.3	4.9	6.4
Caraga	32.5	32.5	34.4	14.3	15.3	15.6	6.2	6.6	7.0

Notes:

a - 2000 estimates do not include Isabela City.

g - 2000 estimates include Isabela City

* Coefficient of Variation (CV) of 2006 poverty incidence among families is greater than 20%

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A3.1: Table A3.1. Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Families by Province: 2000, 2003 and 2006

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among Families (%)			Magnitude of Poor Families		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
PHILIPPINES	11,458	12,309	15,057	27.5	24.4	26.9	4,146,663	4,022,695	4,677,305
NCR	15,722	16,737	20,566	5.8	4.8	7.1	127,655	110,864	167,316
1st District	16,218	17,223	20,868	5.8	3.8	7.4	19,257	13,530	27,468
2nd District	15,727	16,715	20,085	4.1	5.8	6.3	30,701	29,282	52,673
3rd District	15,090	16,298	20,908	9.4	5.0	9.8	47,206	40,811	51,847
4th District	16,359	17,137	20,582	4.9	4.5	5.6	30,491	27,241	35,327
Region I	12,687	13,281	15,956	29.5	24.4	26.2	237,910	213,846	248,443
Ilocos Norte*	13,143	12,893	16,024	18.2	19.6	17.1	19,466	21,694	20,362
Ilocos Sur	13,515	12,824	16,922	30.4	22.8	27.2	35,189	28,302	35,779
La Union	12,978	13,356	16,372	33.2	24.6	27.6	42,654	33,163	40,641
Pangasinan	12,363	13,412	15,656	30.8	25.8	27.6	140,601	130,687	151,660
Region II	11,128	11,417	13,791	25.3	19.3	20.5	143,421	113,298	126,726
Batanes	15,264	12,279	14,970	10.4	6.3	-	348	225	-
Cagayan	10,209	10,320	12,928	21.5	16.5	19.3	42,062	33,437	41,175
Isabela	11,616	11,808	14,124	30.2	23.9	24.4	79,001	64,397	69,434
Nueva Vizcaya*	11,611	11,880	14,325	16.5	9.2	12.7	12,501	7,252	10,704
Quirino*	10,713	12,463	14,665	31.4	24.1	15.9	9,508	7,987	5,414
Region III	13,760	14,378	17,298	17.3	13.4	16.8	268,558	242,820	320,109
Aurora*	11,405	12,898	16,275	26.9	29.2	31.6	9,638	10,951	12,826
Bataan*	12,434	13,607	15,538	9.9	10.2	6.8	10,958	12,594	8,679
Bulacan	13,882	15,027	17,768	5.4	8.5	10.0	21,801	44,800	56,008
Nueva Ecija	14,750	14,394	17,830	27.6	22.2	32.0	90,754	81,038	121,010
Pampanga	14,698	15,148	17,243	14.4	10.5	8.3	48,461	40,661	34,405
Tarlac	12,578	13,866	16,463	27.6	14.8	22.1	56,095	34,102	53,338
Zambales	12,733	12,754	16,685	23.7	13.4	22.6	30,852	18,674	33,841
Region IV-A	13,670	14,720	17,761	15.2	14.5	16.7	272,484	316,911	374,952
Batangas	15,192	15,957	19,616	20.7	24.5	25.6	71,045	99,383	108,782
Cavite	14,742	16,150	18,718	10.2	8.6	7.8	38,084	44,707	42,077
Laguna	12,937	13,921	17,724	8.1	8.4	10.6	31,303	39,339	50,689
Quezon	12,501	13,349	16,125	32.9	32.8	38.4	112,630	118,941	146,188
Rizal	13,676	13,903	17,464	5.6	3.4	6.4	19,422	14,542	27,217
Region IV-B	12,013	12,402	14,800	36.4	39.9	43.7	162,668	199,485	238,489
Marinduque	11,553	11,781	14,041	42.7	38.3	40.8	18,311	17,669	20,587
Occidental Mindoro	11,745	12,522	14,219	38.1	40.9	46.5	28,248	34,557	42,660
Oriental Mindoro	13,510	13,813	16,723	39.8	37.0	47.1	52,623	53,094	74,307
Palawan	11,163	11,591	13,850	24.7	43.1	40.8	35,749	73,049	74,770
Romblon	10,758	11,769	13,832	52.2	37.5	41.9	27,737	21,116	26,165

Table A3.1 (continuation)

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among Families (%)			Magnitude of Poor Families		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Region V	11,375	12,379	15,015	45.3	40.6	41.8	407,176	383,625	422,278
Albay	12,144	12,915	16,128	40.3	34.4	37.8	83,398	76,200	88,676
Camarines Norte	11,505	12,727	14,854	52.7	46.1	38.4	50,670	44,874	39,421
Camarines Sur	11,054	11,873	14,634	40.8	40.1	41.2	120,762	121,936	134,599
Catanduanes*	11,587	11,815	13,654	43.9	31.8	37.3	18,541	13,604	16,999
Masbate	11,019	12,504	14,248	61.3	55.9	51.0	83,660	81,804	80,512
Sorsogon	11,146	12,452	15,687	41.4	33.7	43.5	50,146	45,207	62,071
Region VI	11,314	12,291	14,405	36.7	31.4	31.1	444,172	397,073	425,571
Aklan	11,527	11,980	15,150	36.3	33.5	42.6	31,386	31,068	42,271
Antique	10,938	11,377	14,650	35.1	43.4	43.0	32,393	42,389	46,005
Capiz	10,536	11,298	14,242	40.8	21.6	24.3	53,542	28,711	34,986
Guimaras	10,759	11,694	14,811	22.6	32.7	35.2	5,900	9,525	11,097
Iloilo	12,122	13,221	14,810	29.7	31.1	24.1	108,241	121,067	100,759
Negros Occidental	11,126	12,131	13,975	41.6	31.4	33.4	212,710	164,313	190,455
Region VII	9,659	9,805	13,390	31.5	23.6	30.3	348,154	286,478	391,484
Bohol	9,762	10,032	13,610	50.2	29.2	38.8	105,470	65,953	92,354
Cebu	9,914	10,222	13,960	26.2	17.1	23.5	170,929	125,346	184,207
Negros Oriental	8,981	9,017	12,159	29.7	37.1	43.7	66,788	89,654	110,724
Siquijor*	8,892	9,767	12,733	28.6	30.9	22.3	4,967	5,525	4,199
Region VIII	9,530	10,804	13,974	37.6	35.3	40.7	276,878	266,423	331,426
Biliran*	9,858	11,144	12,028	33.3	46.5	31.4	9,531	13,709	10,077
Eastern Samar	9,108	11,025	13,873	45.9	33.9	42.7	34,037	25,754	35,403
Leyte	9,447	10,600	13,919	34.9	34.6	40.5	118,200	117,288	147,900
Northern Samar	8,898	9,945	14,275	39.8	33.8	52.2	37,591	34,696	56,901
Southern Leyte	9,459	10,668	13,998	26.3	31.9	29.0	19,277	24,064	23,634
Western Samar	10,338	11,675	13,869	45.5	38.7	40.2	58,242	50,913	57,510
Region IX^b	9,128	10,407	13,219	38.6	44.0	40.2	209,842	258,497	250,696
Zamboanga del Norte	9,417	10,871	13,947	47.0	64.6	63.0	78,059	110,831	115,560
Zamboanga del Sur ^c	8,975	10,310	12,741	34.9	34.4	29.0	131,783	103,323	91,614
Zamboanga Sibugay	d	9,580	12,188	d	40.7	34.0	d	40,712	36,868
Isabela City*	e	10,429	14,115	e	24.7	43.0	e	3,630	6,655
Region X	10,509	11,605	14,199	38.0	37.7	36.1	261,501	278,538	285,054
Bukidnon	9,201	11,083	12,186	33.4	36.9	29.6	67,599	79,985	68,973
Camiguin	12,155	12,109	16,145	54.2	34.5	39.3	7,826	5,356	6,619
Lanao del Norte	11,296	12,103	15,225	49.3	46.5	44.1	75,376	73,114	72,484
Misamis Occidental	10,184	11,711	14,555	46.8	48.1	48.8	45,954	50,189	54,247
Misamis Oriental	11,176	11,594	14,787	29.3	28.5	31.5	64,745	69,895	82,730

Table A3.1 (continuation)

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among Families (%)			Magnitude of Poor Families		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Region XI	10,278	11,399	14,942	27.9	28.5	30.6	202,121	231,068	257,554
Davao del Norte ^f	10,566	11,833	15,753	39.5	30.3	37.7	105,169	49,251	62,669
Davao del Sur	9,987	11,470	14,452	18.3	24.2	23.0	68,084	103,963	101,644
Davao Oriental	9,906	10,580	13,741	33.7	37.2	40.8	28,868	33,443	39,088
Compostela Valley	g	11,422	15,822	g	34.4	39.8	g	44,410	54,153
Region XII	10,458	11,328	14,225	40.7	32.1	33.8	264,301	227,093	253,009
North Cotabato	9,990	10,972	13,315	41.6	26.1	27.7	79,750	52,759	59,940
Saranggani	10,419	10,846	13,746	48.4	44.4	44.8	39,997	41,346	43,750
South Cotabato	10,686	11,741	15,431	34.7	26.4	30.7	78,688	66,792	82,129
Sultan Kudarat	10,544	10,870	13,036	48.8	41.5	40.7	57,817	52,064	53,776
Cotabato City*	12,670	13,805	17,335	26.4	41.2	38.0	8,049	14,132	13,414
CAR	13,071	14,033	16,810	30.8	25.8	28.8	84,717	72,084	87,050
Abra	13,426	14,654	17,900	47.6	41.0	50.1	18,798	17,339	22,484
Apayao	11,368	12,256	17,837	26.5	16.8	57.5	4,543	3,313	12,128
Benguet	14,014	14,447	17,483	13.9	11.0	8.2	17,620	13,472	10,990
Ifugao	11,809	13,148	15,556	55.7	28.1	30.9	18,140	9,069	11,082
Kalinga	11,652	13,284	15,031	39.3	46.1	45.8	12,140	15,151	16,113
Mt. Province	15,122	14,855	16,785	48.4	46.7	45.0	13,476	13,740	14,254
ARMM^h	12,199	12,733	15,533	53.8	45.4	55.3	255,879	228,970	295,220
Basilan ^{*h}	9,509	10,987	13,255	31.5	33.5	31.7	19,110	17,958	17,477
Lanao del Sur	13,892	13,702	16,567	54.7	37.6	52.5	66,146	48,351	70,544
Maguindanao	11,906	12,322	15,556	59.3	60.4	62.0	86,539	93,501	107,074
Sulu	11,672	13,473	15,651	58.9	45.1	46.5	58,522	48,195	50,701
Tawi-tawi	12,003	11,707	14,765	52.4	34.6	78.9	25,562	20,964	49,423
Caraga	10,903	11,996	15,249	43.8	47.1	45.5	179,226	195,622	201,929
Agusan del Norte	10,933	11,460	13,986	40.9	33.2	35.2	42,992	36,198	40,668
Agusan del Sur	11,017	12,150	14,544	52.3	52.8	48.7	59,948	59,815	58,161
Surigao Del Norte	11,160	12,998	16,961	42.6	54.5	53.2	38,936	52,417	55,510
Surigao Del Sur	10,421	11,227	15,264	38.4	48.6	45.4	37,350	47,192	47,591

Notes:

a - No CVs were computed since only one sample household was classified as poor in 2003 and none in 2006.

b - 2000 estimates do not include Isabela City.

c - 2000 estimates still include Zamboanga Sibugay

d - No separate estimate yet; still included in Zamboanga del Sur.

e - No separate estimate yet; still included in Basilan

f - 2000 estimates include Compostela Valley

g - No separate estimate yet; still included in Davao del Norte

h - 2000 estimates include Isabela City

1. Zamboanga Sibugay (Region IX) and Compostela Valley (Region XI) are new provinces created under EO 36 and EO 103.

2. Isabela City (Region IX) and Cotabato City (Region XII) have been separated from their respective mother provinces - Basilan and Maguindanao (both ARMM) under the present regional configuration.

* Coefficient of Variation (CV) of 2006 poverty incidence is greater than 20%

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A3.2: Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Population by Province: 2000, 2003 and 2006

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among the Population (%)			Magnitude of Poor Population		
	2000	2003	2006	2000.0	2003.0	2006.0	2000	2003	2006
PHILIPPINES	11,458	12,309	15,057	33.0	30.0	32.9	25,472,782	23,836,104	27,616,888
NCR	15,722	16,737	20,566	7.8	6.9	10.4	860,934	742,549	1,156,313
1st District	16,218	17,223	20,868	7.3	5.5	11.0	120,663	90,446	198,391
2nd District	15,727	16,715	20,085	6.0	8.6	9.5	229,301	202,197	365,169
3rd District	15,090	16,298	20,908	12.1	6.9	12.8	304,583	261,328	325,964
4th District	16,359	17,137	20,582	6.7	6.5	9.2	206,387	188,578	266,789
Region I	12,687	13,281	15,956	35.3	30.2	32.7	1,452,222	1,262,799	1,464,245
Ilocos Norte*	13,143	12,893	16,024	22.8	24.6	21.2	115,116	120,945	112,835.20
Ilocos Sur	13,515	12,824	16,922	35.2	28.4	32.6	194,881	154,922	184,397.00
La Union	12,978	13,356	16,372	38.4	30.2	32.6	253,382	198,307	229,739.20
Pangasinan	12,363	13,412	15,656	37.0	31.7	35.0	888,844	788,625	937,273.80
Region II	11,128	11,417	13,791	30.4	24.5	25.5	821,294	659,666	721,036
Batanes	15,264	12,279	14,970	18.1	9.0	-	2,535	1,459	-
Cagayan	10,209	10,320	12,928	27.0	21.4	23.1	252,930	196,014	227,454
Isabela	11,616	11,808	14,124	34.6	30.1	30.7	424,580	372,429	396,608
Nueva Vizcaya*	11,611	11,880	14,325	22.2	12.1	16.7	81,696	44,502	61,153
Quirino*	10,713	12,463	14,665	38.2	29.2	22.4	59,555	45,262	35,821
Region III	13,760	14,378	17,298	21.4	17.5	20.7	1,695,227	1,535,784	1,914,590
Aurora*	11,405	12,898	16,275	33.6	39.0	36.8	59,985	66,417	66,701
Bataan*	12,434	13,607	15,538	12.1	13.9	10.5	68,659	79,841	62,022
Bulacan	13,882	15,027	17,768	7.5	12.3	13.4	147,812	307,762	358,012
Nueva Ecija	14,750	14,394	17,830	32.7	27.1	37.7	532,961	484,106	662,742
Pampanga	14,698	15,148	17,243	18.2	14.7	10.8	331,739	289,106	234,820
Tarlac	12,578	13,866	16,463	33.6	18.4	27.6	360,109	208,104	328,428
Zambales	12,733	12,754	16,685	28.2	15.5	28.9	193,962	100,447	201,864
Region IV-A	13,670	14,720	17,761	19.1	18.4	20.9	1,697,033	1,899,827	2,210,756
Batangas	15,192	15,957	19,616	25.8	30.4	30.7	440,603	602,557	618,297
Cavite	14,742	16,150	18,718	13.0	12.5	11.2	244,712	300,636	287,292
Laguna	12,937	13,921	17,724	10.8	10.6	13.2	207,184	236,460	297,648
Quezon	12,501	13,349	16,125	39.3	39.8	47.7	668,237	660,224	829,802
Rizal	13,676	13,903	17,464	8.1	4.9	8.9	136,296	99,950	177,718
Region IV-B	12,013	12,402	14,800	45.3	48.1	52.7	1,032,123	1,163,867	1,400,417
Marinduque	11,553	11,781	14,041	52.7	47.4	50.6	113,553	101,271	118,365
Occidental Mindoro	11,745	12,522	14,219	46.2	50.5	57.0	176,790	203,741	263,965
Oriental Mindoro	13,510	13,813	16,723	48.9	44.3	55.1	340,690	321,441	422,103
Palawan	11,163	11,591	13,850	31.9	52.0	49.3	230,174	419,389	445,097
Romblon	10,758	11,769	13,832	64.4	43.6	51.7	170,917	118,026	150,889

Table A3.2 (continuation)

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among the Population (%)			Magnitude of Poor Population		
	2000	2003	2006	2000.0	2003.0	2006.0	2000	2003	2006
Region V	11,375	12,379	15,015	52.6	48.5	51.1	2,540,660	2,332,719	2,643,799
Albay	12,144	12,915	16,128	48.4	42.7	46.2	553,629	464,510	552,881
Camarines Norte	11,505	12,727	14,854	57.3	55.5	49.3	301,147	269,604	256,708
Camarines Sur	11,054	11,873	14,634	47.2	47.1	49.9	765,373	750,674	846,030
Catanduanes	11,587	11,815	13,654	51.9	36.8	46.8	117,740	76,609	105,075
Masbate	11,019	12,504	14,248	70.2	63.4	59.5	482,818	470,670	487,672
Sorsogon	11,146	12,452	15,687	51.4	43.5	55.3	319,952	300,652	395,434
Region VI	11,314	12,291	14,405	44.5	39.2	38.6	2,773,352	2,374,772	2,491,535
Aklan	11,527	11,980	15,150	42.9	41.8	52.0	190,470	173,340	242,249
Antique	10,938	11,377	14,650	45.9	48.9	51.6	208,169	232,602	255,321
Capiz	10,536	11,298	14,242	47.2	29.2	30.2	328,635	194,558	205,168
Guimaras	10,759	11,694	14,811	28.3	49.5	39.6	37,838	66,944	59,001
Iloilo	12,122	13,221	14,810	36.9	38.6	30.4	695,280	708,899	609,625
Negros Occidental	11,126	12,131	13,975	50.2	39.5	42.0	1,312,961	998,429	1,120,171
Region VII	9,659	9,805	13,390	36.2	28.3	35.4	2,016,910	1,652,316	2,213,167
Bohol	9,762	10,032	13,610	56.7	34.9	46.9	590,926	375,277	532,711
Cebu	9,914	10,222	13,960	29.5	21.1	28.2	973,490	746,100	1,077,492
Negros Oriental	8,981	9,017	12,159	37.1	43.4	48.1	427,509	502,825	584,695
Siquijor*	8,892	9,767	12,733	32.7	37.4	21.5	24,984	28,114	18,269
Region VIII	9,530	10,804	13,974	45.1	43.0	48.5	1,649,582	1,619,731	1,947,323
Biliran	9,858	11,144	12,028	43.4	55.6	42.2	58,135	77,193	66,781
Eastern Samar	9,108	11,025	13,873	55.6	41.1	51.9	203,104	159,184	224,755
Leyte	9,447	10,600	13,919	40.8	42.3	47.3	680,536	692,391	846,526
Northern Samar	8,898	9,945	14,275	49.5	40.8	61.1	240,228	215,859	339,232
Southern Leyte	9,459	10,668	13,998	35.1	41.2	36.0	116,738	147,484	131,172
Western Samar	10,338	11,675	13,869	52.4	45.9	47.6	350,841	327,620	338,857
Region IX^b	9,128	10,407	13,219	44.8	49.2	45.3	1,257,210	1,427,722	1,404,098
Zamboanga del Norte	9,417	10,871	13,947	53.3	68.5	67.5	433,091	573,506	614,876
Zamboanga del Sur ^c	8,975	10,310	12,741	41.4	38.8	33.8	824,119	571,833	527,005
Zamboanga Sibugay	d	9,580	12,188	d	50.3	40.5	d	256,705	223,429
Isabela City*	e	10,429	14,115	e	33.5	51.9	e	25,677	38,788
Region X	10,509	11,605	14,199	43.8	44.0	43.1	1,582,225	1,567,963	1,663,283
Bukidnon	9,201	11,083	12,186	41.0	42.9	37.2	449,647	460,292	438,293
Camiguin	12,155	12,109	16,145	57.0	39.7	42.1	41,465	29,420	35,265
Lanao del Norte	11,296	12,103	15,225	54.2	54.0	52.2	426,347	404,674	416,532
Misamis Occidental	10,184	11,711	14,555	53.0	54.3	56.3	260,764	263,398	294,806
Misamis Oriental	11,176	11,594	14,787	34.8	34.8	37.5	404,002	410,180	478,387

Table A3.2 (continuation)

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among the Population (%)			Magnitude of Poor Population		
	2000	2003	2006	2000.0	2003.0	2006.0	2000	2003	2006
Region XI	10,278	11,399	14,942	33.3	34.7	36.6	1,231,277	1,346,269	1,450,542
Davao del Norte ^f	10,566	11,833	15,753	46.5	36.8	44.8	642,900	287,572	353,366
Davao del Sur	9,987	11,470	14,452	21.9	28.9	27.4	412,442	591,886	568,808
Davao Oriental	9,906	10,580	13,741	40.8	47.9	48.8	175,934	210,903	227,287
Compostela Valley	g	11,422	15,822	g	41.9	47.1	g	255,909	301,081
Region XII	10,458	11,328	14,225	46.8	38.4	40.8	1,595,474	1,319,563	1,482,130
North Cotabato	9,990	10,972	13,315	50.1	32.1	34.6	511,353	317,424	350,178
Sarangani	10,419	10,846	13,746	52.3	51.0	52.0	220,079	241,641	271,713
South Cotabato	10,686	11,741	15,431	39.1	31.8	37.3	469,874	380,204	469,717
Sultan Kudarat	10,544	10,870	13,036	56.4	49.4	47.4	344,172	296,215	309,887
Cotabato City*	12,670	13,805	17,335	31.3	48.3	44.1	49,997	84,079	80,636
CAR	13,071	14,033	16,810	37.7	32.2	34.5	537,975	445,036	506,823
Abra	13,426	14,654	17,900	57.6	50.2	60.7	113,326	100,013	128,614
Apayao	11,368	12,256	17,837	34.1	23.2	63.1	28,770	22,815	67,907
Benguet	14,014	14,447	17,483	18.8	15.0	11.1	122,178	89,132	71,190
Ifugao	11,809	13,148	15,556	64.1	35.5	40.3	113,719	60,226	69,605
Kalinga	11,652	13,284	15,031	45.7	52.0	51.9	83,844	93,693	94,995
Mt. Province	15,122	14,855	16,785	57.1	57.0	50.4	76,137	79,157	74,512
ARMM^h	12,199	12,733	15,533	60.0	52.8	61.8	1,652,890	1,373,620	1,778,262
Basilan ^{*h}	9,509	10,987	13,255	39.1	42.0	43.7	123,825	101,504	118,183
Lanao del Sur	13,892	13,702	16,567	61.6	44.6	58.5	432,307	301,215	442,338
Maguindanao	11,906	12,322	15,556	65.1	68.1	69.3	536,479	527,225	596,464
Sulu	11,672	13,473	15,651	63.3	53.5	52.2	397,119	315,635	310,140
Tawi-tawi	12,003	11,707	14,765	57.2	40.2	78.2	163,160	128,041	311,137
Caraga	10,903	11,996	15,249	51.2	54.0	52.6	1,076,395	1,111,901	1,168,569
Agusan del Norte	10,933	11,460	13,986	46.3	40.0	40.0	259,475	219,514	236,297
Agusan del Sur	11,017	12,150	14,544	60.1	60.3	56.2	359,215	337,889	334,069
Surigao Del Norte	11,160	12,998	16,961	51.3	59.8	60.2	232,065	277,763	309,540
Surigao Del Sur	10,421	11,227	15,264	45.8	57.1	55.1	225,640	276,735	288,664

Notes:

a - No CVs were computed since only one sample household was classified as poor in 2003 and none in 2006.

b - 2000 estimates do not include Isabela City.

c - 2000 estimates still include Zamboanga Sibugay

d - No separate estimate yet; still included in Zamboanga del Sur.

e - No separate estimate yet; still included in Basilan

f - 2000 estimates include Compostela Valley

g - No separate estimate yet; still included in Davao del Norte

h - 2000 estimates include Isabela City

1. Zamboanga Sibugay (Region IX) and Compostela Valley (Region XI) are new provinces created under EO 36 and EO 103.

2. Isabela City (Region IX) and Cotabato City (Region XII) have been separated from their respective mother provinces - Basilan and Maguindanao (both ARMM) under the present regional configuration.

* Coefficient of Variation (CV) of 2006 poverty incidence is greater than 20%

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A3.3: Annual Per Capita Food Thresholds, Subsistence Incidence and Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population by Province: 2000, 2003 and 2006

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)			Subsistence Incidence Among the Population (%)			Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
PHILIPPINES	7,707	8,149	10,025	15.8	13.5	14.6	12,200,041	10,751,883	12,227,312
NCR*	9,570	9,974	11,807	1.0	0.7	1.2	115,148	71,813	132,547
1st District*	9,570	9,974	11,807	0.9	0.1	1.4	14,782	2,349	25,582
2nd District*	9,570	9,974	11,807	0.5	0.6	0.7	20,710	13,135	27,628
3rd District*	9,570	9,974	11,807	2.4	1.0	1.5	59,737	39,101	37,377
4th District*	9,570	9,974	11,807	0.6	0.6	1.4	19,919	17,227	41,960
Region I	8,552	8,898	10,608	15.2	11.2	11.8	627,524	469,733	527,014
Ilocos Norte*	8,997	9,505	11,106	6.0	10.7	8.9	30,216	52,849	47,424
Ilocos Sur*	8,937	9,098	10,788	14.8	13.1	7.1	81,958	71,131	40,143
La Union	8,797	9,045	10,839	14.9	10.6	12.9	98,471	69,387	91,194
Pangasinan	8,386	8,693	10,459	17.4	11.1	13.0	416,878	276,367	348,253
Region II	7,560	8,010	9,346	11.8	7.6	8.9	318,266	204,177	250,235
Batanes	9,973	8,328	10,680	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	-
Cagayan*	7,210	7,497	9,018	7.6	5.6	8.3	71,242	51,415	81,616
Isabela	7,674	8,212	9,564	16.1	11.0	11.5	197,362	136,630	148,496
Nueva Vizcaya*	8,021	7,991	8,939	5.7	1.9	3.5	21,000	7,135	12,696
Quirino*	7,305	7,881	9,266	18.4	5.8	4.6	28,662	8,997	7,427
Region III	8,764	9,347	10,897	5.5	4.1	4.6	436,961	361,040	422,138
Aurora*	8,281	8,795	10,303	16.5	21.9	20.8	29,373	37,308	37,664
Bataan*	8,366	8,565	9,741	1.4	4.2	1.4	8,075	24,340	8,283.00
Bulacan*	8,760	9,661	11,124	0.8	2.0	1.8	16,341	49,985	49,359.1
Nueva Ecija	9,389	9,636	11,248	4.1	7.6	10.7	66,898	135,299	187,417.20
Pampanga*	9,336	9,719	10,835	4.5	1.7	0.6	82,871	32,574	13,997.6
Tarlac*	8,455	8,824	10,307	15.7	4.1	6.3	168,350	46,010	75,246.3
Zambales*	8,461	9,259	10,898	9.5	5.5	7.2	65,052	35,525	50,170.2
Region IV-A	8,783	9,224	10,781	6.5	4.7	5.7	582,248	482,177	601,999
Batangas	9,399	9,787	11,299	6.5	8.0	8.4	111,539	159,346	169,757
Cavite*	9,316	10,300	11,530	1.9	1.3	1.1	35,818	30,554	27,958
Laguna*	8,793	8,970	10,768	1.8	2.4	2.9	33,698	52,913	65,342
Quezon	8,543	8,764	10,447	21.8	12.9	18.3	371,039	213,040	317,426
Rizal*	8,815	8,802	10,707	1.8	1.3	1.1	30,154	26,323	21,516
Region IV-B	8,078	8,328	9,781	24.1	23.0	26.2	548,806	556,010	695,421
Marinduque*	8,152	8,209	9,532	21.6	14.2	18.6	46,476	30,344	43,351
Occidental Mindoro	7,820	8,235	9,599	16.6	25.6	33.5	63,396	103,390	155,438
Oriental Mindoro	8,356	9,043	10,673	28.3	20.5	29.6	197,338	148,688	226,851
Palawan	7,816	7,843	9,067	17.4	25.5	21.5	125,270	205,901	194,410
Romblon	7,999	8,426	9,453	43.8	25.0	25.8	116,326	67,687	75,370

Table A3.3 (continuation)

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)			Subsistence Incidence Among the Population (%)			Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Region V	8,047	8,379	10,174	29.3	26.6	25.5	1,416,821	1,278,526	1,318,175
Albay	8,265	8,646	10,497	19.3	22.1	20.7	221,046	240,983	247,565
Camarines Norte*	7,929	8,514	10,165	34.6	35.4	23.3	181,572	172,098	121,425
Camarines Sur	7,836	8,008	9,615	26.1	23.9	22.2	423,627	380,588	376,571
Catanduanes*	7,951	7,828	9,527	32.9	17.4	22.2	74,666	36,337	49,970
Masbate	8,172	8,500	10,276	48.6	43.1	38.6	334,659	320,241	316,299
Sorsogon	8,200	8,649	10,812	29.1	18.6	28.9	181,250	128,279	206,346
Region VI	7,983	8,384	9,962	23.1	17.8	16.9	1,436,703	1,075,621	1,094,201
Aklan	7,987	8,161	9,914	21.0	19.3	24.2	93,183	80,035	112,533
Antique	7,916	8,193	10,216	22.2	25.6	30.2	100,582	121,946	149,346
Capiz	7,297	7,737	9,638	21.8	9.4	8.8	151,521	62,725	59,861
Guimaras	7,714	7,982	10,229	10.7	29.5	13.2	14,240	39,908	19,665
Iloilo	8,227	8,463	9,861	18.7	17.3	11.8	351,741	318,077	235,780
Negros Occidental	8,021	8,544	9,973	27.7	17.9	19.4	725,437	452,930	517,016
Region VII	6,759	7,016	9,502	20.7	14.5	18.2	1,153,790	847,167	1,138,576
Bohol	6,851	7,424	9,803	39.7	19.0	28.7	414,239	204,694	325,839
Cebu	6,732	7,147	9,696	14.3	9.2	12.3	473,212	325,342	469,978
Negros Oriental	6,670	6,612	8,959	22.1	26.4	27.7	255,449	306,568	336,983
Siquijor	6,497	6,832	8,414	14.3	14.1	6.8	10,889	10,563	5,776
Region VIII	7,080	7,689	9,671	24.8	20.8	25.7	906,085	783,762	1,029,295
Biliran	7,271	7,992	8,837	24.0	28.6	14.7	32,154	39,680	23,329
Eastern Samar*	7,162	7,936	9,414	32.0	22.9	29.2	117,011	88,695	126,587
Leyte	6,933	7,486	9,501	21.3	21.1	22.9	355,708	344,336	410,696
Northern Samar*	6,717	7,331	10,115	30.9	19.1	42.4	150,155	100,901	235,257
Southern Leyte*	7,026	7,673	9,638	14.4	16.7	13.3	47,968	59,851	48,365
Western Samar	7,542	8,177	9,775	30.4	21.0	26.0	203,088	150,299	185,062
Region IX^c	6,574	7,244	9,406	25.8	32.7	29.2	723,122	947,462	905,294
Zamboanga del Norte	6,914	7,473	9,787	37.7	54.2	51.0	306,376	453,738	464,334
Zamboanga del Sur ^d	6,325	7,046	8,978	20.9	21.2	20.1	416,746	313,336	313,546
Zamboanga Sibugay*	e	7,003	9,095	e	33.4	19.7	e	170,820	108,969
Isabela City*	f	7,205	8,913	f	12.5	24.7	f	9,568	18,445
Region X	7,296	7,995	9,757	23.8	25.2	25.0	859,049	897,663	963,760
Bukidnon	6,706	7,693	9,219	21.2	28.1	21.2	232,055	301,056	249,117
Camiguin	7,950	8,617	10,418	23.5	19.9	23.3	17,067	14,760	19,525
Lanao del Norte	7,692	8,381	10,196	34.7	33.2	30.9	272,911	248,582	246,440
Misamis Occidental	7,304	7,906	9,717	30.5	28.1	33.3	150,036	136,234	174,336
Misamis Oriental	7,385	7,987	9,830	16.1	16.7	21.5	186,981	197,030	274,342

Table A3.3 (continuation)

Region/Province	Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)			Subsistence Incidence Among the Population (%)			Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Region XI	7,087	7,856	10,283	16.7	18.0	18.9	618,519	698,790	748,399
Davao del Norte ^a	7,207	8,063	10,792	25.2	19.0	22.3	348,821	148,356	175,828
Davao del Sur	6,880	7,601	9,784	9.3	12.6	14.5	175,471	257,708	300,236
Davao Oriental	7,027	7,799	10,061	21.8	29.2	25.6	94,226	128,715	119,021
Compostela Valley	h	8,116	10,848	h	26.9	24.0	h	164,011	153,314
Region XII	7,235	7,807	9,702	22.6	18.4	18.9	769,780	633,489	687,096
North Cotabato	7,188	7,528	8,994	28.4	13.0	14.9	290,222	128,332	151,080
Saranggani	7,204	7,860	9,694	36.0	32.8	27.1	151,421	155,562	141,375
South Cotabato	7,114	7,932	10,190	15.0	14.8	16.1	180,061	177,504	203,494
Sultan Kudarat	7,454	7,706	9,616	21.8	23.2	24.3	133,251	139,088	158,748
Cotabato City*	7,965	8,402	10,385	9.3	19.0	17.7	14,825	33,002	32,399
CAR	8,744	9,141	10,837	17.9	14.1	16.9	255,524	194,386	248,476
Abra	8,845	9,410	11,505	32.0	22.4	33.3	62,949	44,566	70,554
Apayao*	7,919	8,347	11,099	14.7	6.9	37.7	12,352	6,777	40,562
Benguet*	8,846	8,980	10,325	4.6	3.0	1.9	29,964	17,739	12,214
Ifugao*	8,490	8,623	9,919	39.3	14.0	10.1	69,704	23,691	17,517
Kalinga	8,194	8,620	10,234	21.5	26.3	33.6	39,481	47,393	61,497
Mt. Province*	9,726	9,755	10,874	30.8	39.0	31.2	41,073	54,219	46,132
ARMMⁱ	8,313	8,730	10,318	28.5	23.6	27.5	786,595	614,285	790,381
Basilan* ⁱ	6,956	7,336	9,256	13.6	7.1	6.6	43,034	17,119	17,724
Lanao del Sur	8,635	9,119	10,571	22.5	22.6	28.3	158,055	152,807	213,555
Maguindanao	8,242	8,496	10,190	40.0	38.4	34.1	329,647	297,428	293,528
Sulu	8,615	9,322	11,085	32.1	18.6	17.5	201,252	109,645	103,992
Tawi-tawi*	7,769	7,900	9,839	19.2	11.7	40.6	54,607	37,285	161,583
Caraga	7,667	8,361	10,342	30.7	30.9	30.3	645,100	635,781	674,306
Agusan del Norte	7,542	7,969	9,429	26.4	23.1	19.2	147,719	126,844	113,658
Agusan del Sur	7,655	8,288	10,080	40.7	34.9	33.9	243,302	195,407	201,135
Surigao Del Norte	7,998	8,988	10,830	27.1	33.9	34.5	122,865	157,702	177,695
Surigao Del Sur	7,519	8,136	10,724	26.7	32.1	34.7	131,215	155,828	181,817

Notes:

a - The provincial rural food threshold was used as the estimate of the overall provincial food threshold for the 5 provinces with no sample from the urban areas, namely, Batanes, Marinduque, Siquijor, Southern Leyte and Abra.

b - No CVs were computed since no sample household were classified as food poor.

c - 2000 estimates do not include Isabela City.

d - 2000 estimates still include Zamboanga Sibugay

e - No separate estimate yet; still included in Zamboanga del Sur.

f - No separate estimate yet; still included in Basilan

g - 2000 estimates include Compostela Valley

h - No separate estimate yet; still included in Davao del Norte

i - 2000 estimates include Isabela City

1. Zamboanga Sibugay (Region IX) and Compostela Valley (Region XI) are new provinces created under EO 36 and EO 103.

2. Isabela City (Region IX) and Cotabato City (Region XII) have been separated from their respective mother provinces - Basilan and Maguindanao (both ARMM) under the present regional configuration.

* Coefficient of Variation (CV) of 2006 subsistence incidence is greater than 20%

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A3.4: Other Measures of Poverty: Income Gap, Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty by Province: 2000 and 2003 (Based on new methodology)

Region/Province	Income Gap			Poverty Gap			Severity of Poverty		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
PHILIPPINES	29.1	28.7	28.8	8.0	7.0	7.7	3.4	2.8	3.1
NCR	19.9	18.2	21.6	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
1st District	20.8	19.6	21.9	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
2nd District	16.9	17.8	21.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
3rd District	22.6	18.4	20.2	2.1	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
4th District	18.1	17.8	23.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Region I	27.9	25.3	25.2	8.2	6.2	6.6	3.2	2.3	2.5
Ilocos Norte*	24.0	22.4	25.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	1.4	1.3	1.6
Ilocos Sur	26.5	28.2	20.0	8.1	6.4	5.4	3.1	2.6	1.8
La Union	29.8	24.9	26.5	9.9	6.1	7.3	4.2	2.3	2.8
Pangasinan	28.1	25.3	26.1	8.7	6.5	7.2	3.3	2.4	2.7
Region II	24.9	22.5	23.5	6.3	4.3	4.8	2.3	1.5	1.6
Batanes	12.7	29.6		1.3	1.9	-	0.2	0.5	
Cagayan	20.9	18.7	22.6	4.5	3.1	4.4	1.3	0.9	1.4
Isabela	27.4	24.7	25.0	8.3	5.9	6.1	3.2	2.1	2.1
Nueva Vizcaya*	21.3	18.0	20.3	3.5	1.6	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.8
Quirino*	26.9	24.2	18.8	8.4	5.8	3.0	3.2	1.9	0.9
Region III	22.7	20.9	23.4	3.9	2.8	3.9	1.3	0.9	1.4
Aurora*	28.0	28.5	39.9	7.5	8.3	12.6	3.0	3.4	6.1
Bataan*	15.3	20.7	23.2	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
Bulacan	19.8	18.2	18.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.6
Nueva Ecija	20.5	22.4	25.1	5.7	5.0	8.0	1.7	1.6	2.8
Pampanga	21.5	16.5	13.3	3.1	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3
Tarlac	29.1	24.4	25.2	8.0	3.6	5.6	3.4	1.2	2.0
Zambales	22.3	20.0	26.6	5.3	2.7	6.0	1.8	0.8	2.5
Region IV-A	26.0	23.9	24.5	4.0	3.5	4.1	1.5	1.2	1.5
Batangas	24.3	25.9	27.4	5.0	6.3	7.0	1.8	2.4	2.8
Cavite	20.2	18.6	16.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4
Laguna	18.8	20.0	20.6	1.5	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
Quezon	32.3	26.0	27.3	10.6	8.5	10.5	4.6	3.2	3.9
Rizal	18.8	19.7	17.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Region IV-B	31.2	29.9	32.5	11.3	11.9	14.2	4.8	4.9	6.2
Marinduque	24.8	24.3	25.9	10.6	9.3	10.6	3.6	3.1	4.0
Occidental Mindoro	27.3	33.3	33.0	10.4	13.6	15.4	4.1	6.0	6.6
Oriental Mindoro	35.2	30.0	35.5	14.0	11.1	16.7	6.5	4.7	7.8
Palawan	29.6	29.8	32.0	7.3	12.9	13.1	2.9	5.2	5.6
Romblon	33.8	28.4	29.4	17.7	10.7	12.3	7.7	3.9	4.7

Table A3.4 (continuation)

Region/Province	Income Gap			Poverty Gap			Severity of Poverty		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Region V	31.2	32.7	30.1	14.1	13.2	12.6	5.8	5.8	5.1
Albay	27.9	30.3	30.2	11.3	10.4	11.4	4.3	4.3	4.6
Camarines Norte	33.2	34.7	27.3	17.5	16.0	10.5	7.5	7.1	4.0
Camarines Sur	31.3	31.0	30.6	12.8	12.4	12.6	5.4	5.1	5.1
Catanduanes*	35.0	27.3	25.0	15.4	8.7	9.3	6.7	3.5	3.3
Masbate	34.0	40.6	33.0	20.9	22.7	16.8	9.1	11.4	7.4
Sorsogon	28.1	26.5	28.1	11.6	8.9	12.2	4.2	3.3	4.6
Region VI	29.0	28.8	26.6	10.6	9.0	8.2	4.2	3.6	3.1
Aklan	27.7	26.4	27.4	10.1	8.8	11.7	4.0	3.1	4.5
Antique	27.4	28.6	32.4	9.6	12.4	13.9	3.7	5.0	5.7
Capiz	26.8	23.8	22.4	11.0	5.1	5.4	4.0	1.7	1.8
Guimaras	19.8	32.0	21.2	4.5	10.5	7.5	1.4	4.2	2.3
Iloilo	30.4	32.0	26.6	9.0	9.9	6.4	3.5	4.4	2.5
Negros Occidental	29.6	27.6	26.0	12.3	8.7	8.7	5.0	3.3	3.2
Region VII	32.3	28.9	29.5	10.2	6.8	8.9	7.1	2.8	3.7
Bohol	34.7	27.5	32.5	17.4	8.0	12.6	7.5	3.0	5.5
Cebu	31.0	27.1	27.5	8.1	4.6	6.5	3.5	1.9	2.6
Negros Oriental	32.1	32.5	30.2	9.5	12.1	13.2	4.4	5.4	5.6
Siquijor*	24.9	25.7	31.9	7.1	7.9	7.1	2.6	2.3	2.6
Region VIII	27.8	27.2	30.9	10.5	9.6	12.6	4.1	3.6	5.3
Biliran*	27.0	28.4	21.5	9.0	13.2	6.8	3.7	5.1	2.1
Eastern Samar	25.8	30.5	34.8	11.8	10.3	14.9	4.3	4.2	6.8
Leyte	27.4	28.7	29.8	9.6	9.9	12.1	3.8	3.9	5.0
Northern Samar	31.9	22.3	35.0	12.7	7.6	18.3	5.3	2.4	8.3
Southern Leyte	22.8	23.0	25.1	6.0	7.3	7.3	1.9	2.5	2.6
Western Samar	28.9	26.9	31.1	13.2	10.4	12.5	5.0	3.9	5.1
Region IX^a	34.1	38.6	35.7	13.2	17.0	14.3	6.2	8.6	6.8
Zamboanga del Norte	38.9	45.9	41.9	18.3	29.6	26.4	9.3	16.5	13.9
Zamboanga del Sur ^b	31.2	33.8	32.2	10.9	11.6	9.3	4.8	5.4	4.0
Zamboanga Sibugay	c	32.1	26.7	c	13.1	9.1	d	5.6	3.4
Isabela City*	d	23.3	25.2	d	5.7	10.9	d	1.9	4.5
Region X	32.2	32.9	33.4	12.2	12.4	12.1	5.3	5.5	5.3
Bukidnon	28.5	35.5	28.4	9.5	13.1	8.4	3.7	6.1	3.4
Camiguin	28.7	29.3	36.3	15.6	10.1	14.3	6.2	4.1	6.2
Lanao del Norte	36.8	35.7	35.4	18.1	16.6	15.6	8.5	7.7	7.0
Misamis Occidental	31.8	30.6	34.3	14.9	14.7	16.7	6.2	6.1	7.4
Misamis Oriental	31.7	28.8	35.0	9.3	8.2	11.0	4.0	3.5	5.1

Table A3.4 (continuation)

Region/Province	Income Gap			Poverty Gap			Severity of Poverty		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Region XI	28.5	29.8	30.0	8.0	8.5	9.2	3.2	3.5	3.7
Davao del Norte ^e	31.2	30.7	30.9	12.3	9.3	11.6	5.2	4.2	4.8
Davao del Sur	24.8	27.4	30.0	4.5	6.6	6.9	1.7	2.5	2.7
Davao Oriental	27.5	30.1	27.8	9.3	11.2	11.3	3.5	4.5	4.5
Compostela Valley	f	34.4	30.7	f	11.8	12.2	f	5.3	5.1
Region XII	28.9	28.1	28.1	11.7	9.0	9.5	4.7	3.5	3.7
North Cotabato	29.7	26.8	27.4	12.4	7.0	7.6	5.1	2.6	3.0
Saranggani	39.9	30.9	28.3	19.3	13.7	12.7	9.7	5.9	4.9
South Cotabato	26.3	28.5	28.7	9.1	7.5	8.8	3.3	3.0	3.5
Sultan Kudarat	24.1	26.2	27.5	11.8	10.9	11.2	4.0	3.7	4.1
Cotabato City*	24.8	30.4	29.7	6.6	12.5	11.3	2.2	5.1	4.9
CAR	31.6	30.0	32.1	9.7	7.7	9.3	4.3	3.2	4.0
Abra	35.4	30.6	36.4	16.9	12.5	18.2	7.8	5.2	8.4
Apayao	26.1	21.3	38.1	6.9	3.6	21.9	2.5	1.1	10.6
Benguet	23.6	21.4	24.0	3.3	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.7
Ifugao	32.5	27.2	19.2	18.1	7.6	6.0	7.8	2.6	2.1
Kalinga	31.4	32.9	35.1	12.3	15.2	16.0	5.5	6.8	7.2
Mt. Province	37.8	38.4	33.4	18.3	17.9	15.0	9.1	8.8	6.5
ARMM^a	29.5	28.0	29.3	15.9	12.7	16.2	6.3	4.9	6.4
Basilan ^{a,b}	21.2	22.4	17.6	6.7	7.5	5.6	2.2	2.2	1.4
Lanao del Sur	29.9	33.3	32.3	16.4	12.5	17.0	6.2	5.4	6.8
Maguindanao	35.3	30.3	31.2	20.9	18.3	19.3	9.6	7.4	8.0
Sulu	25.3	23.0	24.8	14.9	10.4	11.5	4.7	3.6	4.1
Tawi-tawi	24.7	22.1	29.9	13.0	7.7	23.6	4.4	2.2	9.1
Caraga	32.5	32.5	34.4	14.3	15.3	15.6	6.2	6.6	7.0
Agusan del Norte	34.3	33.0	31.0	14.0	11.0	10.9	6.6	4.9	4.6
Agusan del Sur	35.2	35.1	35.5	18.4	18.5	17.3	8.3	8.4	8.1
Surigao Del Norte	28.7	33.0	37.1	12.2	18.0	19.7	4.8	7.9	9.2
Surigao Del Sur	30.1	28.4	33.0	11.5	13.8	15.0	4.6	5.2	6.3

Notes:

a - 2000 estimates do not include Isabela City.

b - 2000 estimates still include Zamboanga Sibugay

c - No separate estimate yet; still included in Zamboanga del Sur.

d - No separate estimate yet; still included in Basilan

e - 2000 estimates include Compostela Valley

f - No separate estimate yet; still included in Davao del Norte

g - 2000 estimates include Isabela City

* Coefficient of Variation (CV) of 2006 poverty incidence among families is greater than 20%

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A3.5: Poverty Incidence of Families by Municipality, 2000

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
NCR	
1st District	
Tondo	0.1601
Binondo	0.0274
Quiapo	0.1009
San Nicolas	0.2278
Santa Cruz	0.0756
Sampaloc	0.0425
San Miguel	0.1091
Ermita	0.0587
Intramuros	0.2588
Malate	0.0856
Paco	0.0729
Pandacan	0.0801
Port Area	0.5011
Santa Ana	0.0774
2nd District	
Mandaluyong City	0.0725
City Of Marikina	0.0552
City Of Pasig	0.0533
Quezon City	0.0714
San Juan	0.0292
3rd District	
Kaloocan City	0.0937
Malabon	0.1129
Navotas	0.1873
City Of Valenzuela	0.0644
4th District	
City Of Las Piñas	0.0731
City Of Makati	0.0374
City Of Muntinlupa	0.0955
City Of Parañaque	0.0667
Pasay City	0.0808
Pateros	0.0823
Taguig	0.0893

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
CAR	
Abra	
Bangued (Capital)	0.2141
Boliney	0.6679
Bucay	0.5238
Bucloc	0.6371
Daguioman	0.444
Danglas	0.4816
Dolores	0.36
La Paz	0.4673
Lacub	0.6419
Langilang	0.4181
Lagayan	0.6261
Langiden	0.5246
Licuan-Baay (Licuan)	0.5511
Luba	0.5385
Malibcong	0.6536
Manabo	0.4127
Peñarrubia	0.4345
Pidigan	0.3311
Pilar	0.3937
Sallpadan	0.4204
San Isidro	0.5037
San Juan	0.4523
San Quintin	0.4196
Tayum	0.4166
Tineg	0.7944
Tubo	0.6004
Villaviciosa	0.4579
Benguet	
Atok	0.5435
Baguio City	0.0673
Bakun	0.6072
Bokod	0.4644
Buguias	0.4891
Itogon	0.3013
Kabayan	0.5787
Kapangan	0.5716
Kibungan	0.6855
La Trinidad (Capital)	0.1441
Mankayan	0.4253
Sablan	0.491
Tuba	0.3688
Tublay	0.3586

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Ifugao	
Banaue	0.5298
Hungduan	0.6525
Kiangnan	0.4635
Lagawe (Capital)	0.3593
Lamut	0.3172
Moyoyao	0.6777
Alfonso Lista (Potia)	0.4348
Aguinaldo	0.6473
Hingyon	0.5242
Tinoc	0.7638
Asipulo	0.6554
Kalinga	
Balbalan	0.5997
Lubuagan	0.6212
Pasil	0.6191
Pinukpuk	0.5925
Rizal (Liwan)	0.4382
Tabuk (Capital)	0.3543
Tanudan	0.621
Tinglayan	0.6512
Mountain Province	
Barlig	0.4779
Bauko	0.603
Besao	0.471
Bontoc (Capital)	0.3787
Natonin	0.6947
Paracelis	0.7026
Sabangan	0.4011
Sadanga	0.7229
Sagada	0.4879
Tadian	0.5162
Apayao	
Calanasan (Bayag)	0.5627
Conner	0.5318
Flora	0.392
Kabugao (Capital)	0.5196
Luna	0.3225
Pudtol	0.394
Santa Marcela	0.3591

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Region I	
Ilocos Norte	
Adams	0.6594
Bacarra	0.2208
Badoc	0.3865
Bangui	0.2793
Batac	0.2617
Burgos	0.3585
Carasi	0.497
Currimao	0.3051
Dingras	0.3769
Dumalneg	0.4259
Banna (Espiritu)	0.4058
Laoag City (Capital)	0.1096
Marcos	0.4726
Nueva Era	0.5745
Pagudpud	0.4811
Paoay	0.277
Pasuquin	0.3706
Piddig	0.3369
Pinili	0.4076
San Nicolas	0.1623
Sarrat	0.3281
Solsona	0.3648
Vintar	0.3292
Ilocos Sur	
Alilem	0.5336
Banayoyo	0.3151
Bantay	0.2841
Burgos	0.4052
Cabugao	0.4151
City Of Candon	0.3096
Caoayan	0.2035
Cervantes	0.6889
Galimuyod	0.3891
Gregorio Del Pilar (Concepcion)	0.5856
Lidlidda	0.375
Magsingal	0.3578
Nagbukel	0.5073
Narvacan	0.3427
Quirino (Angkaki)	0.6279
Salcedo (Baugen)	0.4421
San Emilio	0.6006
San Esteban	0.3506

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
San Ildefonso	0.32
San Juan (Lapog)	0.307
San Vicente	0.2068
Santa	0.2728
Santa Catalina	0.0788
Santa Cruz	0.4512
Santa Lucia	0.4155
Santa Maria	0.3091
Santiago	0.3072
Santo Domingo	0.3535
Sigay	0.7209
Sinait	0.3532
Sugpon	0.7308
Suyo	0.6249
Tagudin	0.4364
City Of Vigan (Capital)	0.0855
La Union	
Agoo	0.3542
Aringay	0.4659
Bacnotan	0.2356
Bagulin	0.7187
Balaoan	0.3606
Bangar	0.4125
Bauang	0.2572
Caba	0.5263
Luna	0.3949
Naguilian	0.3303
Pugo	0.3045
Rosario	0.299
City Of San Fernando (Capital)	0.146
San Gabriel	0.5823
San Juan	0.2583
Santo Tomas	0.5136
Santol	0.6454
Sudipen	0.4229
Tubao	0.4895
Pangasinan	
Agno	0.4704
Aguilar	0.5058
City Of Alaminos	0.3526
Alcala	0.2739
Anda	0.458
Asingan	0.2023
Balungao	0.3006

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Bani	0.427
Basista	0.3829
Bautista	0.3167
Bayambang	0.4699
Binalonan	0.2091
Binmanley	0.3222
Bolinao	0.5333
Bugallon	0.4868
Burgos	0.4886
Calasiao	0.2826
Dagupan City	0.1689
Dasol	0.4418
Infanta	0.4267
Labrador	0.3122
Lingayen (Capital)	0.2815
Msbini	0.4926
Malasiqui	0.4227
Manaoag	0.3013
Mangaldan	0.2381
Mangatarem	0.455
Mapandan	0.2728
Natividad	0.3496
Pozzorubio	0.3232
Rosales	0.3087
San Carlos City	0.4477
San Fabian	0.4091
San Jacinto	0.3249
San Manuel	0.3333
San Nicolas	0.3467
San Quintin	0.4003
Santa Barbara	0.3126
Santa Maria	0.2505
Santo Tomas	0.2034
Sison	0.2495
Sual	0.4194
Tayug	0.2757
Umingan	0.4373
Urbiztondo	0.5495
City Of Urdaneta	0.1963
Villasis	0.0229
Laoac	0.2794

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Region II	
Batanes	
Basco (Capital)	0.0966
Itbayat	0.4741
Ivana	0.184
Mahatao	0.1985
Sabtang	0.2817
Uyugan	0.2893
Abulug	0.365
Alcala	0.4527
Allacapan	0.3875
Amulung	0.6213
Aparri	0.3393
Baggao	0.5421
Ballesteros	0.0434
Buguey	0.3977
Calayan	0.6383
Camalaniugan	0.2397
Claveria	0.2688
Enrile	0.3617
Gattaran	0.4076
Gonzaga	0.3288
Iguig	0.4339
Lal-Lo	0.3468
Lasam	0.3546
Pamplona	0.4165
Peñablanca	0.518
Piat	0.4606
Rizal	0.5084
Sanchez-Mira	0.2791
Santa Ana	0.397
Santa Praxedes	0.283
Santa Teresita	0.3605
Santo Niño (Faire)	0.5407
Solana	0.4976
Tuao	0.4935
Tuguegarao City (Capital)	0.104
Isabela	
Alicia	0.2622
Angadanan	0.3904
Aurora	0.2144
Benito Soliven	0.5366
Burgos	0.3219
Cabagan	0.4314

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Cordon	0.3262
Dinapigue	0.4931
Divilacan	0.6361
Echague	0.3144
Gamu	0.2808
Ilagan (Capital)	0.4069
Jones	0.3243
Luna	0.2509
Maconacon	0.4819
Delfin Albano (Magsaysay)	0.3393
Mallig	0.4558
Naguilian	0.4295
Palanan	0.6104
Quezon	0.4317
Quirino	0.3946
Ramon	0.3343
Reina Mercedes	0.3388
Roxas	0.2812
San Agustin	0.2963
San Guillermo	0.5089
San Isidro	0.2281
San Manuel	0.3395
San Mariano	0.593
San Mateo	0.2649
San Pablo	0.4983
Santa Maria	0.5914
City Of Santiago	0.1802
Santo Tomas	0.46
Tumauni	0.4667
Nueva Vizcaya	
Ambaguio	0.7026
Aritao	0.3028
Bagabag	0.1912
Bambang	0.2247
Bayombong (Capital)	0.1197
Diadi	0.4328
Dupax Del Norte	0.2876
Dupax Del Sur	0.3495
Kasibu	0.5335
Kayapa	0.6189
Quezon	0.439
Santa Fe	0.4329
Solano	0.1368
Villaverde	0.2575
Alfonso Castaneda	0.5163

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Quirino	
Aglipay	0.3576
Cabarroguis (Capital)	0.2588
Diffun	0.356
Maddela	0.2773
Saguday	0.3121
Nagtipunan	0.4346
Region III	
Bataan	
Abucay	0.1194
Bagac	0.224
City Of Balanga (Capital)	0.1012
Dinalupihan	0.1801
Hermosa	0.1689
Limay	0.1459
Mariveles	0.1375
Morong	0.2194
Orani	0.2003
Orion	0.1347
Pilar	0.1719
Samal	0.1457
Bulacan	
Angat	0.1729
Balagtas (Bigaa)	0.1983
Baliuag	0.1702
Bocaue	0.1327
Bulacan	0.1463
Bustos	0.0919
Calumpit	0.1635
Guiguinto	0.1085
Hagonoy	0.2108
City Of Malolos (Capital)	0.104
Marilao	0.0862
Meycauayan	0.1315
Norzagaray	0.2573
Obando	0.1291
Pandi	0.2091
Paombong	0.1539
Plaridel	0.1393
Pulilan	0.1991
San Ildefonso	0.2561
City Of San Jose Del Monte	0.1474
San Miguel	0.2738
San Rafael	0.1268

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Santa Maria	0.1296
Doña Remedios Trinidad	0.6029
Nueva Ecija	
Aliaga	0.4466
Bongabon	0.3856
Cabanatuan City	0.2416
Cabiao	0.4336
Carranglan	0.6088
Cuyapo	0.3882
Gabalton (Bitulok & Sabani)	0.5012
City Of Gapan	0.3582
General Mamerto Natividad	0.4266
General Tinio (Papaya)	0.3519
Guimba	0.4364
Jaen	0.4494
Laur	0.4532
Licab	0.4976
Llanera	0.3844
Lupao	0.3668
Science City Of Muñoz	0.3171
Nampicuan	0.3559
Palayan City (Capital)	0.3726
Pantabangan	0.3384
Peñaranda	0.3231
Quezon	0.4763
Rizal	0.3522
San Antonio	0.4749
San Isidro	0.3356
San Jose City	0.2735
San Leonardo	0.3544
Santa Rosa	0.3083
Santo Domingo	0.4006
Talavera	0.4074
Talugtug	0.4855
Zaragoza	0.4109
Pampanga	
Angeles City	0.1527
Apalit	0.2406
Arayat	0.3003
Bacolor	0.1636
Candaba	0.3574
Floridablanca	0.2131
Guagua	0.1935
Lubao	0.2662

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Mabalacat	0.1691
Macabebe	0.2296
Magalang	0.1807
Masantol	0.3017
Mexico	0.2582
Minalin	0.2685
Porac	0.2485
City Of San Fernando (Capital)	0.1504
San Luis	0.359
San Simon	0.239
Santa Ana	0.2859
Santa Rita	0.225
Santo Tomas	0.1458
Sasmuan (Sexmoan)	0.3256
Tarlac	
Anao	0.1632
Bamban	0.315
Camiling	0.1969
Capas	0.3178
Concepcion	0.2793
Gerona	0.2309
La Paz	0.3217
Mayantoc	0.2458
Moncada	0.2854
Paniqui	0.2012
Pura	0.1961
Ramos	0.2547
San Clemente	0.2209
San Manuel	0.232
Santa Ignacia	0.2101
City Of Tarlac (Capital)	0.1871
Victoria	0.2504
San Jose	0.5665
Zambales	
Botolan	0.3379
Cabangan	0.2956
Candelaria	0.2854
Castillejos	0.2497
Iba (Capital)	0.2238
Masinloc	0.2755
Olongapo City	0.1152
Palauig	0.3981
San Antonio	0.1767
San Felipe	0.1659

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
San Marcelino	0.205
San Narciso	0.1427
Santa Cruz	0.3265
Subic	0.2527
Region IV	
Batangas	
Agoncillo	0.3721
Alitagtag	0.3479
Balayan	0.3878
Balete	0.5061
Batangas City (Capital)	0.2258
Bauan	0.1444
Calaca	0.4768
Calatagan	0.5128
Cuenca	0.3475
Ibaan	0.4412
Laurel	0.5423
Lemery	0.3828
Lian	0.4932
Lipa City	0.1872
Lobo	0.5804
Mabini	0.178
Malvar	0.2258
Mataas Na Kahoy	0.2743
Nasugbu	0.4392
Padre Garcia	0.4427
Rosario	0.5668
San Jose	0.3267
San Juan	0.5642
San Luis	0.3972
San Nicolas	0.2554
San Pascual	0.2023
Santa Teresita	0.3671
Santo Tomas	0.2635
Taal	0.2262
Talisay	0.2084
City Of Tanauan	0.1801
Taysan	0.4924
Tingloy	0.6828
Tuy	0.5109
Cavite	
Alfonso	0.2787
Amadeo	0.1549
Bacoor	0.0651

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Carmona	0.1451
Cavite City	0.1013
Dasmariñas	0.1094
General Emilio Aguinaldo	0.3691
General Trias	0.1068
Imus	0.0317
Indang	0.1644
Kawit	0.1005
Magallanes	0.4961
Maragondon	0.4458
Mendez (Mendez- (Nunez)	0.1001
Naic	0.1927
Novelata	0.0493
Rosario	0.1874
Silang	0.2164
Tagaytay City	0.1281
Tanza	0.0954
Ternate	0.3339
Trece Martires City (Capital)	0.0972
Gen. Mariano Alvarez	0.1797
Laguna	
Alaminos	0.1868
Bay	0.1455
Biñan	0.1024
Cabuyao	0.0694
City Of Calamba	0.0828
Calauan	0.2679
Cavinti	0.2755
Famy	0.3642
Kalayaan	0.3635
Liliw	0.2007
Los Baños	0.0951
Luisiana	0.1304
Lumban	0.1418
Mabitac	0.3568
Magdalena	0.3263
Majayjay	0.2727
Nagcarlan	0.1993
Paete	0.1571
Pagsanjan	0.1432
Pakil	0.3185
Pangil	0.3016
Pila	0.1976
Rizal	0.1845

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
San Pablo City	0.1169
San Pedro	0.0571
Santa Cruz (Capital)	0.1432
Santa Maria	0.4554
City Of Santa Rosa	0.0562
Siniloan	0.3086
Victoria	0.1474
Marinduque	
Boac (Capital)	0.4028
Buenavista	0.6104
Gasan	0.5065
Mogpog	0.4165
Santa Cruz	0.461
Torrijos	0.587
Occidental Mindoro	
Abra De Ilog	0.6784
Calintaan	0.6236
Looc	0.4995
Lubang	0.401
Magsaysay	0.6553
Mamburao (Capital)	0.4073
Paluan	0.6338
Rizal	0.6246
Sablayan	0.5951
San Jose	0.4297
Santa Cruz	0.6365
Oriental Mindoro	
Baco	0.6152
Bansud	0.647
Bongabong	0.6984
Bulalacao (San Pedro)	0.871
City Of Calapan (Capital)	0.3563
Gloria	0.6035
Mansalay	0.7375
Naujan	0.6227
Pinamalayan	0.5348
Pola	0.6807
Puerto Galera	0.4653
Roxas	0.6187
San Teodoro	0.5651
Socorro	0.6167
Victoria	0.5193

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Palawan	
Aborlan	0.5493
Agutaya	0.6617
Araceli	0.629
Balabac	0.6248
Bataraza	0.6025
Brooke's Point	0.5888
Busuanga	0.6998
Cagayancillo	0.6488
Coron	0.6436
Culion	0.6204
Cuyo	0.3442
Dumaran	0.7116
El Nido (Bacuit)	0.64
Kalayaan	0.2422
Linapacan	0.7586
Magsaysay	0.4877
Narra	0.5014
Puerto Princesa City (Capital)	0.277
Quezon	0.6785
Rizal (Marcos)	0.6573
Roxas	0.6062
San Vicente	0.6345
Sofronio Espanola	0.587
Taytay	0.0691
Quezon	
Agdangan	0.3978
Alabat	0.3361
Atimonan	0.3178
Buenavista	0.7207
Burdeos	0.6117
Calauag	0.5084
Candelaria	0.2837
Catanuan	0.5918
Dolores	0.2993
General Luna	0.6108
General Nakar	0.6394
Guinayangan	0.585
Gumaca	0.3862
Infanta	0.3238
Jomalig	0.7571
Lopez	0.4816
Lucban	0.17
Lucena City (Capital)	0.1726

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Macalelon	0.615
Mauban	0.4414
Mulanay	0.6281
Padre Burgos	0.4333
Pagbilao	0.2909
Panukulan	0.5612
Patnanungan	0.6765
Perez	0.5112
Pitogo	0.4425
Plaridel	0.3458
Polillo	0.4501
Quezon	0.6065
Real	0.4275
Sampaloc	0.2446
San Andres	0.7773
San Antonio	0.435
San Francisco (Aurora)	0.791
San Narciso	0.6867
Sariaya	0.3864
Tagkawayan	0.5022
Tiaong	0.3658
Tayabas	0.2573
Unisan	0.4759
Rizal	
Angono	0.0701
City Of Antipolo	0.1634
Baras	0.294
Binangonan	0.1788
Cainta	0.0772
Cardona	0.2476
Jala-Jala	0.3772
Rodriguez (Montalban)	0.1869
Morong	0.1222
Pililla	0.2414
San Mateo	0.0963
Tanay	0.2932
Taytay	0.1221
Teresa	0.1167
Romblon	
Alcantara	0.4943
Banton	0.4538
Cajidiocan	0.5603
Calatrava	0.572
Concepcion	0.484

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Corcuera	0.6056
Ferrol	0.564
Looc	0.5245
Magsiawang	0.5246
Odiongan	0.325
Romblon (Capital)	0.4999
San Agustin	0.5524
San Andres	0.5099
San Fernando	0.5836
San Jose	0.6555
Santa Fe	0.5597
Santa Maria (Imelda)	0.5103
Aurora	
Baler (Capital)	0.2729
Casiguran	0.4609
Dilasag	0.4992
Dinalungan	0.4884
Dingalan	0.5084
Dipaculao	0.4076
Maria Aurora	0.3064
San Luis	0.4301
Region V	
Albay	
Bacacay	0.5084
Camalig	0.5097
Daraga (Locsin)	0.3288
Guinobatan	0.4319
Jovellar	0.6825
Legaspi City (Capital)	0.3387
Libon	0.5746
City Of Ligao	0.5096
Malilipot	0.5328
Malinao	0.4849
Manito	0.6251
Oas	0.5235
Pio Duran	0.6673
Polangui	0.4714
Rapu-Rapu	0.6932
Santo Domingo (Libog)	0.4421
City Of Tabaco	0.4587
Tiwi	0.4744
Camarines Norte	
Basud	0.433
Capalonga	0.5637
Daet (Capital)	0.2395
San Lorenzo Ruiz (Imelda)	0.4525
Jose Panganiban	0.4531
Labo	0.4571
Mercedes	0.4939
Paracale	0.4923
San Vicente	0.406
Santa Elena	0.4755
Talisay	0.3209
Vinzons	0.4024

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Camarines Sur	
Baao	0.4474
Balatan	0.6326
Bato	0.5075
Bombon	0.5112
Buhi	0.5162
Bula	0.5659
Cabusao	0.6123
Calabanga	0.4695
Camaligan	0.3371
Canaman	0.3172
Caramoan	0.5947
Del Gallego	0.5779
Gainza	0.4524
Garchitorena	0.6846
Goa	0.491
Iriga City	0.2987
Lagonoy	0.5281
Libmanan	0.5776
Lupi	0.5776
Magarao	0.3943
Milaor	0.4212
Minalabac	0.5583
Nabua	0.3903
Naga City	0.1994
Ocampo	0.5585
Pamplona	0.4891
Pasacao	0.6256
Pili (Capital)	0.3801
Presentacion (Parubcan)	0.6057
Ragay	0.5651
Sagnay	0.5912
San Fernando	0.4702
San Jose	0.4209
Sipocot	0.523
Siruma	0.5876
Tigaon	0.5107
Tinambac	0.5817
Catanduanes	
Bagamanoc	0.5555
Baras	0.4811
Bato	0.3934
Caramoran	0.5729
Gigmoto	0.4276

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Pandan	0.5961
Panganiban (Payo)	0.4228
San Andres	0.4664
San Miguel	0.4641
Viga	0.5389
Virac (Capital)	0.2756
Masbate	
Aroroy	0.676
Baleno	0.6453
Balud	0.6892
Batuan	0.5763
Cataingan	0.6285
Cawayan	0.7401
Claveria	0.6979
Dimasalang	0.6415
Esperanza	0.6905
Mandaon	0.6332
City Of Masbate	0.4118
Milagros	0.6573
Molo	0.6472
Monreal	0.6885
Palanas	0.6317
Pio V. Corpuz	0.6099
Placer	0.7211
San Fernando	0.5724
San Jacinto	0.5731
San Pascual	0.7552
Uson	0.6794
Sorsogon	
Barcelona	0.4485
Bulan	0.5079
Bulusan	0.4912
Casiguran	0.5272
Castilla	0.6138
Donsol	0.6514
Gubat	0.4092
Irosin	0.4863
Juban	0.561
Magallanes	0.5796
Matnog	0.5673
Pilar	0.6186
Prieto Diaz	0.5811
Santa Magdalena	0.4086
City Of Sorsogon (Capital)	0.2841

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Region VI	
Aklan	
Altavas	0.4907
Balete	0.6359
Banga	0.4632
Batan	0.5304
Buruanga	0.5969
Ibatay	0.4755
Kalibo (Capital)	0.1705
Lezo	0.4235
Libacao	0.7462
Madalag	0.7558
Makato	0.4814
Malay	0.3227
Malinao	0.599
Nabas	0.5177
New Washington	0.4249
Numancia	0.311
Tangalan	0.5364
Antique	
Aninay	0.417
Barbaza	0.5435
Belison	0.3073
Bugasong	0.5385
Caluya	0.5697
Culasi	0.5318
Hamtic	0.4352
Laua-An	0.5848
Libertad	0.5308
Pandan	0.4468
Patnongan	0.5355
San Jose (Capital)	0.1904
San Remegio	0.6473
Sebaste	0.4912
Sibalom	0.4476
Tibiao	0.532
Tobias Fornier	0.4547
Valderrama	0.5564
Capiz	
Cuartero	0.5332
Dao	0.557
Dumalag	0.5902
Dumarao	0.5111
Ivisan	0.635

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Ivisan	0.635
Jamindan	0.6239
Ma-Ayon	0.5027
Mambusao	0.535
Panay	0.4962
Panitan	0.4962
Pilar	0.5939
Pontevedra	0.5418
President Roxas	0.5181
Roxas City (Capital)	0.2588
Sapi-An	0.5015
Sigma	0.4732
Tapaz	0.5909
Iloilo	
Ajuy	0.5608
Alimodian	0.4816
Anilao	0.558
Badiangan	0.4299
Balasan	0.6009
Banate	0.5756
Barotac Nuevo	0.4288
Barotac Viejo	0.5592
Batad	0.5792
Bingawan	0.5591
Cabatuan	0.3453
Calinog	0.5369
Carles	0.7182
Concepcion	0.6713
Dingle	0.3882
Dueñas	0.5218
Dumangas	0.4132
Estancia	0.4871
Guimbal	0.309
Igbaras	0.5198
Iloilo City (Capital)	0.1067
Janiuay	0.5325
Lambunao	0.5382
Leganes	0.338
Lemery	0.6453
Leon	0.505
Maasin	0.5178
Miagao	0.4003
Mina	0.4066
New Lucena	0.348

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Oton	0.2921
City Of Passi	0.5067
Pavia	0.1406
Pototan	0.3515
San Dionisio	0.6503
San Enrique	0.5652
San Joaquin	0.5776
San Miguel	0.2352
San Rafael	0.568
Santa Barbara	0.2868
Sara	0.519
Tigbauan	0.3368
Tubungan	0.5728
Zarraga	0.2785
Negros Occidental	
Bacolod City	0.0912
Bago City	0.4613
Binalbagan	0.468
Cadiz City	0.491
Calatrava	0.6744
Candoni	0.6444
Cauayan	0.6621
Enrique B. Magalona (Saravia)	0.4375
City Of Escalnte	0.507
City Of Himamaylan	0.5225
Hinigaran	0.454
Hinoba-An (Asia)	0.5705
Ilog	0.5472
Isabela	0.5948
City Of Kabankalan	0.6012
La Carlota City	0.3281
La Castellana	0.2779
Manapla	0.4129
Moises Padilla (Magallon)	0.6588
Murcia	0.5401
Pontevedra	0.4369
Pulupandan	0.3087
Sagay City	0.5189
San Carlos City	0.5797
San Enrique	0.3233
Silay City	0.3505
City Of Sipalay	0.592
City Of Talisay	0.2981
Toboso	0.6161

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Valladolid	0.3459
City Of Victorias	0.2895
Salvador Benedicto	0.7215
Buenavista	0.3686
Jordan	0.3698
Nueva Valencia	0.4004
San Lorenzo	0.5345
Sibunag	0.5289
Region VII	
Bohol	
Alburquerque	0.3158
Alicia	0.5317
Anda	0.4625
Antequera	0.4072
Baclayon	0.2495
Balilihan	0.4533
Batuan	0.4875
Bie Unido	0.5636
Bilar	0.3987
Buenavista	0.7006
Calape	0.4011
Canduay	0.4457
Carmen	0.5463
Catigbian	0.4723
Clarin	0.4636
Corella	0.3054
Cortes	0.3091
Dagohoy	0.6094
Danao	0.6538
Daus	0.3362
Dimiao	0.4626
Duero	0.3949
Garcia Hernandez	0.3833
Guindulman	0.4581
Inabanga	0.5405
Jagna	0.3231
Jetafe	0.6793
Lila	0.4278
Loay	0.3056
Loboc	0.3349
Loon	0.4664
Mabini	0.5639
Maribojoc	0.2764
Panglao	0.3611

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Pilar	0.5736
Pres. Carlos P. Garcia (Pitogo)	0.6628
Sagbayan (Borja)	0.4483
San Isidro	0.5471
San Miguel	0.5834
Sevilla	0.4758
Sierra Bullones	0.4485
Sikatuna	0.3541
Tagbilaran City (Capital)	0.0777
Talibon	0.5572
Trinidad	0.5958
Tubigon	0.3794
Ubay	0.5512
Valencia	0.4509
Cebu	
Alcantara	0.6227
Alcoy	0.598
Alegria	0.6409
Aloguinsan	0.5947
Argao	0.4765
Asturias	0.5806
Badian	0.5692
Balamban	0.4945
Bantayan	0.5524
Barili	0.6102
Bogo	0.4342
Boljoon	0.6311
Borbon	0.5745
Carcar	0.499
Carmen	0.3913
Catmon	0.4543
Cebu City (Capital)	0.1347
Compostela	0.3669
Consolacion	0.2192
Cordoba	0.3831
Daanbantayan	0.5449
Dalaguete	0.5621
Danao City	0.3713
Dumanjug	0.5752
Ginatilan	0.5898
Lapu-Lapu City	0.1874
Liloan	0.2837
Madridejos	0.5277
Malabuyoc	0.6191

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*	Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Mandaue City	0.1451	Sibulan	0.2216
Medellin	0.5125	City Of Tanjay	0.3794
Minglanilla	0.2273	Tayasan	0.6211
Moalboal	0.4848	Valencia	0.3366
Naga	0.3785	Vallehermoso	0.6603
Oslob	0.549	Zamboanguita	0.4697
Pilar	0.4378	Siquijor	
Pinamungahan	0.5523	Enrique Villanueva	0.2841
Poro	0.5365	Larena	0.162
Ronda	0.534	Lazo	0.3635
Samboan	0.5483	Maria	0.3512
San Fernando	0.453	San Juan	0.4289
San Francisco	0.6202	Siquijor (Capital)	0.2646
San Remegio	0.525	Region VIII	
Santa Fe	0.6046	Eastern Samar	
Santander	0.5402	Arteche	0.547
Sibonga	0.5036	Balangiga	0.469
Sogod	0.504	Balangkayan	0.4406
Tabogon	0.5759	Borongon (Capital)	0.2758
Tabuelan	0.5757	Can-Avid	0.4448
City Of Talisay	0.1821	Dolores	0.4787
Toledo City	0.3846	General Macarthur	0.5654
Tuburan	0.6466	Giporlos	0.5333
Tudela	0.472	Guiuan	0.4196
Negros Oriental		Hernani	0.545
Amlan (Ayuquitan)	0.36	Jipapad	0.6569
Ayungon	0.6264	Lawaan	0.3632
Bacong	0.2833	Llorente	0.4739
Bais City	0.5104	Maslog	0.6404
Basay	0.6062	Maydolong	0.4745
City Of Bayawan	0.5504	Mercedes	0.3638
Bindoy (Payabon)	0.6673	Oras	0.4566
Canlaon City	0.4683	Quinapondan	0.5147
Dauin	0.3718	Salcedo	0.5025
Dumaguete City (Capital)	0.1182	San Julian	0.4467
Guihulngan	0.6211	San Policarpo	0.4769
Jimalalud	0.6197	Sulat	0.3206
La Libertad	0.6685	Taft	0.3986
Mabinay	0.5683	Leyte	
Manjuyod	0.548	Abuyog	0.426
Pamplona	0.5541	Alangalang	0.458
San Jose	0.393	Albuera	0.441
Santa Catalina	0.5787	Babatngon	0.5204
Siaton	0.5831	Barugo	0.4788

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Bato	0.568
Baybay	0.3583
Burauen	0.4171
Calubian	0.5539
Capoocan	0.5665
Carigara	0.4375
Dagami	0.4663
Dulag	0.4557
Hilongos	0.5169
Hindang	0.42
Inopacan	0.3886
Isabel	0.2781
Jaro	0.4531
Javier (Bugho)	0.4979
Julita	0.4801
Kananga	0.5149
La Paz	0.4428
Leyte	0.6485
Macarthur	0.4495
Mahaplag	0.4899
Matag-Ob	0.537
Matalom	0.5293
Mayorga	0.5021
Merida	0.388
Ormoc City	0.3435
Palo	0.2741
Palompon	0.3814
Pastrana	0.6214
San Isidro	0.6319
San Miguel	0.5024
Santa Fe	0.4968
Tabango	0.5913
Tabontabon	0.5328
Tacloban City	0.0985
Tanauan	0.3866
Tolosa	0.2874
Tunga	0.2633
Villaba	0.516
Northern Samar	
Allen	0.3775
Biri	0.5453
Bobon	0.4597
Capul	0.4685
Catarman (Capital)	0.3792

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Catubig	0.6218
Gamay	0.5322
Laoang	0.5503
Lapinig	0.626
Las Navas	0.6536
Lavezares	0.5531
Lope De Vega	0.6123
Mapanas	0.6398
Mondragon	0.5752
Palapag	0.6013
Pambujan	0.6092
Rosario	0.5035
San Antonio	0.4412
San Isidro	0.4022
San Jose	0.1471
San Roque	0.5825
San Vicente	0.4777
Silvino Lobos	0.6793
Victoria	0.4192
Western Samar	
Almagro	0.5258
Basey	0.5005
Calbayog City	0.437
Calbiga	0.5788
Catbalogan	0.3675
Daram	0.7105
Gandara	0.6451
Hinabangan	0.4546
Jiabong	0.5719
Marabut	0.5015
Matuguinao	0.7216
Motiong	0.6026
Pagsanghan	0.5232
Paranas (Wright)	0.4755
Pinabacdao	0.586
San Jorge	0.5999
San Jose De Buan	0.6567
San Sebastian	0.5632
Santa Margarita	0.5153
Santa Rita	0.6257
Santo Niño	0.5718
Tagapul-An	0.6087
Talalora	0.5791
Tarangnan	0.6428

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Villareal	0.5729
Zumarraga	0.686
Southern Leyte	
Anahawan	0.3154
Bontoc	0.471
Hinunangan	0.3515
Hinundayan	0.3002
Libagon	0.3972
Liloan	0.3805
Limasawa	0.3482
City Of Maasin	0.3052
Macrohon	0.3318
Malitbog	0.4226
Padre Burgos	0.2462
Pintuyan	0.3824
Saint Bernard	0.414
San Francisco	0.3611
San Juan	0.3513
San Ricardo	0.4998
Silago	0.3525
Sogod	0.4107
Tomas Oppos	0.4156
Biliran	
Almeria	0.3493
Biliran	0.4303
Cabuggayan	0.5552
Caibiran	0.549
Culaba	0.4666
Kawayan	0.4204
Maripipi	0.4831
Naval (Capital)	0.4083
Region IX	
Basilan	
Isabela (Capital)	0.3182
Lamitan	0.4475
Lantawan	0.6019
Maluso	0.5871
Sumisip	0.5735
Tipo-Tipo	0.4866
Tuburan	0.5176
Zamboanga	
Dapitan City	0.3806
Dipolog City	0.2315
Katipunan	0.5887

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
La Libertad	0.3948
Labason	0.4928
Liloy	0.4931
Manukan	0.6255
Mutia	0.4943
Piñan (New Piñan)	0.484
Polanco	0.412
Pres. Manuel A. Roxas	0.6364
Rizal	0.3995
Salug	0.562
Sergio Osmeña Sr.	0.6595
Saiyan	0.7826
Sibuco	0.6288
Sibutad	0.491
Sindangan	0.5832
Siocon	0.5171
Sirawai	0.5822
Tampilisan	0.5784
Jose Dalman	0.7105
Gutalac	0.6919
Baliguian	0.7515
Godod	0.6756
Bacungan (Leon T. Postigo)	0.6443
Kalawit	0.6336
Zamboanga Del Sur	
Aurora	0.5199
Bayog	0.5419
Dimataling	0.5817
Dinas	0.6202
Dumalinao	0.5865
Dumingag	0.6086
Guipos	0.5148
Josefina	0.5348
Kumalarang	0.6105
Labangan	0.47
Lakewood	0.6302
Lapuyan	0.662
Mahayag	0.6018
Margosa Tubig	0.5498
Midsalip	0.6792
Molave	0.4364
Pitogo	0.5787
Ramon Magsaysay	0.5796
San Miguel	0.5935

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
San Pablo	0.6176
Sominot (Don Mariano Marcos)	0.6644
Tabina	0.6032
Tambulig	0.5271
Tigbao	0.6702
Tukuran	0.513
Vincenzo A. Sagun	0.6786
Pagadian City	0.2715
Zamboanga City (Largo)	0.2381
Zamboanga Sibugay	
Alicia	0.6099
Buug	0.5068
Diplahan	0.5393
Imelda	0.4987
Ipil	0.4284
Kabasalan	0.5215
Mabuhay	0.7164
Malangas	0.5553
Naga	0.5959
Olutanga	0.5981
Payao	0.6073
Roseller Lim	0.6378
Saiy	0.5834
Talusan	0.7068
Titay	0.5748
Tungawan	0.6535
Region X	
Bukidnon	
Baungon	0.5442
Cabanglasan	0.513
Damulog	0.5224
Dangcagan	0.4537
Don Carlos	0.3877
Impasug-Ong	0.5431
Kadingilan	0.5539
Kalilangan	0.3715
Kibawe	0.4921
Kitaotao	0.6069
Lantapan	0.5311
Libona	0.3861
City Of Malaybalay	0.3259
Malitbog	0.5747
Manolo Fortich	0.2728
Maramag	0.3608

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Pangantucan	0.5517
Quezon	0.4598
San Fernando	0.5833
Sumilao	0.4393
Talakag	0.6135
Valencia City	0.3601
Camiguin	
Catarman	0.5248
Guinsiliban	0.5586
Mahinog	0.4837
Mambajao (Capital)	0.3887
Sagay	0.5653
Misamis Occidental	
Aloran	0.311
Baliangao	0.521
Bonifacio	0.6002
Calamba	0.3888
Clarín	0.3311
Concepcion	0.6481
Jimenez	0.359
Lopez Jaena	0.5729
Oroquieta City	0.242
Ozamis City	0.229
Panaon	0.3631
Plaridel	0.3943
Sapang Dalaga	0.5247
Sinacaban	0.4478
Tangub City	0.506
Tudela	0.4547
Don Victoriano Chiongbian	0.692
Misamis Oriental	
Alubijid	0.5097
Balingasag	0.4835
Balingoan	0.4814
Binuangan	0.4966
Cagayan De Oro City	0.1418
Claveria	0.4944
El Salvador	0.4112
Ginoog City	0.4854
Gitagum	0.4733
Initao	0.5362
Jasaan	0.3771
Kinoguitan	0.4893
Lagonglong	0.4938

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Laguindingan	0.4459
Libertad	0.5126
Lugait	0.4277
Magsaysay (Linugos)	0.6183
Manticao	0.4822
Medina	0.3791
Naawan	0.5337
Opol	0.2732
Salay	0.408
Sugbongcogon	0.4407
Tagoloan	0.3364
Talisayan	0.4456
Villanueva	0.4021
Region XI	
Davao Del Norte	
Asuncion (Saug)	0.5072
Braulio E. Dujali	0.3198
Carmen	0.4159
Kapalong	0.5023
New Corella	0.5059
Panabo City	0.2336
Island Garden City Of Samar	0.4838
Santo Tomas	0.3267
City Of Tagum	0.1356
Talaingod	0.6935
Davao Del Sur	
Bansalan	0.3212
Davao City	0.1383
Digos City	0.2382
Don Marcelino	0.6893
Hagonoy	0.3713
Jose Abad Santos	0.6403
Kiblawan	0.5711
Magsaysay	0.4792
Malalag	0.4681
Malita	0.6101
Matanao	0.4202
Padada	0.2411
Santa Cruz	0.4166
Santa Maria	0.5627
Sulop	0.4247
Sarangani	0.6063
Davao Oriental	
Banganga	0.5575
Banaybanay	0.5269
Boston	0.5185
Caraga	0.666
Cateel	0.4229
Governor Generoso	0.5823
Lupon	0.4593
Many	0.6135
Mati (Capital)	0.3897
San Isidro	0.5432
Tarragona	0.6026

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
South Cotabato	
Banga	0.4709
Lake Sebu	0.6689
General Santos City	0.2028
City Of Koronadal	0.2775
Norala	0.3997
Polomolok	0.2869
Surallah	0.4264
Tampakan	0.4912
Tantangan	0.4806
T'boli	0.7367
Tupi	0.513
Santo Niño	0.356
Sarangani	
Alabel (Capital)	0.6044
Glan	0.6485
Kiamba	0.5171
Maasim	0.6994
Maitum	0.5394
Malapatan	0.6905
Malungon	0.668
Compostela Valley	
Compostela	0.4238
Laak (San Vicente)	0.6229
Mabini (Doña Alicia)	0.4584
Maco	0.427
Maragusan (San Mariano)	0.5468
Mawab	0.4156
Monkayo	0.411
Montevista	0.4875
Nabunturan	0.3558
New Bataan	0.4627
Pantukan	0.529
Region XII	
Lanao Del Norte	
Bacolod	0.5471
Baloi	0.5229
Baroy	0.5814
Iligan City	0.2803
Kapatagan	0.6555
Sultan Naga Dimaporo (Karomatan)	0.6335
Kauswagan	0.5472
Kolambugan	0.5523
Lala	0.6421

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index *
Linamon	0.4399
Magsaysay	0.7416
Maigo	0.5495
Matungao	0.6021
Munai	0.6514
Nunungan	0.658
Pantar	0.5504
Pantao Ragat	0.5175
Poona Piagapo	0.6672
Salvador	0.7207
Sapad	0.6571
Togoloan	0.7436
Tangcal	0.7251
Tubod (Capital)	0.5663
Cotabato	
Alamada	0.6593
Aleosan	0.6851
Antipas	0.5939
Arakan	0.6312
Banasilan	0.596
Carmen	0.6106
Kabakan	0.4655
City Of Kidapawan	0.3425
Libungan	0.5803
Magpet	0.6745
Makilala	0.5737
Matalam	0.5724
Midsayap	0.5109
M'lang	0.5332
Pigkawayan	0.5345
Pikit	0.6527
President Roxas	0.6218
Tulunán	0.594
Sultan Kudarat	
Bagumbayan	0.7126
Columbio	0.722
Esperanza	0.6223
Isulan (Capital)	0.4581
Kalamansig	0.6987
Lebak	0.6926
Lutayan	0.7196
Lambayong (Mariano Marcos)	0.5466
Palimbang	0.6951
President Quirino	0.5451

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index *
City Of Tacurong	0.3305
Sen. Ninoy Aquino	0.749
Cotabato City	0.361
Marawi City	0.233
ARMM	
Lanao Del Sur	
Bacolod-Kalawi (Bacolod Grande)	0.4776
Balabagan	0.7294
Balindong (Watu)	0.5261
Bayang	0.6774
Baridayan	0.7842
Buadiposo-Buntong	0.3247
Bubong	0.437
Bumbaran	0.7716
Butig	0.5788
Calanogas	0.7848
Ditsaan-Ramain	0.3033
Ganassi	0.6489
Kapai	0.7275
Kapatagan	0.7803
Lumba-Bayabao (Maguiling)	0.3809
Lumbatan	0.7071
Madalum	0.6813
Madamba	0.5015
Maguiling	0.5021
Malabang	0.6943
Maranta	0.5284
Marogong	0.8099
Masiu	0.4383
Mulondo	0.5767
Pagayawan	0.7632
Piagapo	0.7952
Poona Bayabao	0.4327
Pualas	0.653
Saguairan	0.4977
Sultan Dimapolong	0.785
Sultan Gumander	0.733
Tagoloan li	0.735
Tamparan	0.5461
Taraka	0.4295
Tubaran	0.7862
Tugaya	0.3494
Wao	0.7144
Lumbayanague	0.4563

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Maguindanao	
Ampatuan	0.7108
Barira	0.6332
Buldon	0.6172
Buluan	0.6185
Datu Paglas	0.6105
Datu Piang	0.7231
Datu Iton Sinsuat	0.5792
Shariff Aguak	0.737
Kabuntalan	0.6249
Mamasapano	0.8564
Matanog	0.7994
Pagagawan (Montawal)	0.6848
Pagalungan	0.6766
Parang	0.4988
Sultan Kudarat	0.5972
Sultan Sa Barongis	0.7444
South Upi	0.8073
S. K. Pendatun	0.7744
Talayan	0.7591
Talitay	0.801
Upi	0.7174
Hadji Panglima Tahil	0.8968
Sulu	
Indanan	0.5906
Jolo (Capital)	0.4302
Kalingalan Caluang	0.708
Lugus	0.7482
Luuk	0.073
Maimbung	0.7463
Old Panamao	0.6702
Pandami	0.7781
Panglima Estino	0.7374
Pangutaran	0.7147
Parang	0.7037
Pata	0.7868
Patikul	0.6697
Siasi	0.7601
Talipao	0.6873
Tapul	0.7453
Tongkil	0.7853
Tawi-Tawi	
Panglima-Sugala (Balimbing) (Capital)	0.6366
Bongao	0.4847

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Languyan	0.6255
Mapun (Cagayan De Tawi-Tawi)	0.61
Sapa-Sapa	0.617
Simunul	0.4356
Sitangkai	0.4891
South Ubian	0.6936
Tandubas	0.5914
Turtle Islands	0.5257
CARAGA	
Agusan Del Norte	
Buenavista	0.4863
Butuan City (Capital)	0.3063
Cabadbaran	0.3792
Carmen	0.5698
Jabonga	0.6554
Kitcharao	0.586
Las Nieves	0.6772
Magallanes	0.3236
Nasipit	0.3018
Remedios T. Romualdez	0.552
Santiago	0.651
Tubay	0.5686
Agusan Del Sur	
Bayugan	0.5389
Bunawan	0.5785
Esperanza	0.6968
La Paz	0.7022
Loreto	0.6563
Prosperidad	0.5971
Rosario	0.5897
San Francisco	0.4941
San Luis	0.7126
Santa Josefa	0.6252
Talacogon	0.5968
Trento	0.5404
Veruela	0.6372
Sibagat	0.6685
Surigao Del Norte	
Alegria	0.5241
Bacuag	0.4806
Basilisa (Rizal)	0.7268
Burgos	0.5487
Cagdianao	0.7202
Claver	0.5134

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A3.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Dapa	0.6059
Del Carmen	0.6509
Dinagat	0.5973
General Luna	0.6344
Gigaquit	0.5989
Libjo (Albor)	0.6765
Loreto	0.494
Mainit	0.5105
Malimono	0.5947
Pilar	0.6514
Placer	0.4381
San Benito	0.7342
San Francisco	0.5063
San Isidro	0.6525
San Jose	0.6493
Santa Monica	0.5466
Sison	0.4826
Socorro	0.6613
Surigao City	0.3361
Tagana-An	0.5575
Tubajon	0.6418
Tubod	0.4159

Region/Province/Municipality	Poverty Index*
Surigao Del Sur	
Barobo	0.5702
Bayabas	0.5563
City Of Bislig	0.3804
Cagwait	0.4766
Cantilan	0.4213
Carmen	0.5273
Carrascal	0.5092
Cortes	0.597
Hinatuan	0.6002
Lanuza	0.5452
Lianga	0.4424
Lingig	0.6173
Madrid	0.5441
Marihatag	0.6187
San Agustin	0.5843
San Miguel	0.6424
Tagbina	0.6037
Tago	0.4943
Tandag (Capital)	0.3312

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A4: Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds by Province, 2007

Region / Province	2007 Poverty Threshold (in PhP)		
	All areas	Urban	Rural
PHILIPPINES 1/	14,866	16,936	14,103
NCR 2/	19,345	19,345	
1st District 2/	19,907	19,907	
2nd District 2/	19,319	19,319	
3rd District 2/	18,838	18,838	
4th District 2/	19,807	19,807	
Region I	15,562	16,286	15,186
Ilocos Norte	14,779	17,350	14,596
Ilocos Sur	14,961	15,407	14,841
La Union	15,826	17,249	15,759
Pangasinan	15,734	16,317	15,186
Region II 3/	13,527	15,852	12,965
Batanes 4/	15,976		
Cagayan	12,479	15,471	11,843
Isabela	13,813	15,594	13,380
Nueva Vizcaya	13,695	16,389	13,183
Quirino	15,466	18,082	14,457
Region III	16,654	17,785	15,249
Aurora	15,945	16,316	15,910
Bataan	15,979	16,854	14,596
Bulacan	17,298	17,433	16,478
Nueva Ecija	16,611	18,240	15,246
Pampanga	17,214	18,020	15,633
Tarlac	16,163	18,690	14,863
Zambales	15,295	16,509	14,145
Region IV-A	16,866	17,761	16,325
Batangas	18,005	18,959	17,598
Cavite	18,019	17,683	18,839
Laguna	16,457	17,000	15,566
Quezon	15,445	17,570	15,128
Rizal	16,887	16,965	16,207
Region IV-B 3/	14,215	15,653	13,886
Marinduque 4/	13,755		
Occidental Mindoro	14,448	15,761	13,751
Oriental Mindoro	16,286	17,257	16,062
Palawan	13,026	14,440	12,712
Romblon	12,793	14,980	12,412

Region / Province	2007 Poverty Threshold (in PhP)		
	All areas	Urban	Rural
Region V	14,908	18,247	14,066
Albay	15,407	18,343	14,259
Camarines Norte	15,440	18,418	14,115
Camarines Sur	14,139	17,705	13,365
Catanduanes	14,554	22,841	13,803
Masbate	15,234	16,976	14,988
Sorsogon	15,161	19,807	14,049
Region VI	14,381	14,291	14,397
Aklan	14,450	17,505	13,840
Antique	12,990	14,211	12,852
Kalinga	16,014	17,902	15,831
Mt. Province	16,819	15,888	16,888
ARMM	14,845	16,436	14,410
Basilan	13,759	16,459	13,385
Lanao del Sur	15,750	16,919	15,246
Maguindanao	14,994	15,356	14,910
Sulu	14,353	17,126	13,466
Tawi-tawi	14,173	17,010	13,748
CARAGA	15,079	17,641	14,389
Agusan del Norte	13,879	15,514	13,487
Agusan del Sur	15,290	18,398	14,424
Surigao Del Norte	15,857	18,416	15,159
Surigao Del Sur	14,991	17,448	14,308
Capiz	13,506	14,830	13,307
Guimaras	15,961	16,276	15,944
Iloilo	14,357	13,772	14,470
Negros Occidental	14,775	13,972	14,931
Region VII 3/	12,707	14,203	12,261
Bohol	13,104	14,463	12,871
Cebu	13,015	14,467	12,107
Negros Oriental	12,012	12,253	11,988
Siquijor 4/	11,663		
Region VIII 3/	13,515	14,460	13,383
Biliran	12,677	12,449	12,730
Eastern Samar	13,812	14,235	13,777
Leyte	12,951	13,382	12,870
Northern Samar	15,306	21,011	14,645
Southern Leyte 4/	13,470		
Western Samar	13,601	14,587	13,506

* Poverty incidence can be derived by multiplying the Poverty Index by 100

Table A4 (continuation)

Region / Province	2007 Poverty Threshold (in PhP)		
	All areas	Urban	Rural
Region IX	13,608	16,414	13,266
Zamboanga Norte	13,618	15,619	13,420
Zamboanga Sur	14,044	17,042	13,522
Zamboanga Sibugay	12,667	15,386	12,491
Isabela City	13,055	17,922	12,502
Region X	14,336	15,978	13,832
Bukidnon	14,012	15,327	13,835
Comiguin	14,889	14,220	15,470
Lanao del Norte	14,876	16,714	14,401
Misamis Occidental	14,321	16,572	13,457
Misamis Oriental	14,135	15,666	13,312

Region / Province	2007 Poverty Threshold (in PhP)		
	All areas	Urban	Rural
Region XI 1/	15,095	17,198	14,240
Davao del Norte	16,543	18,901	15,983
Davao del Sur	14,983	17,879	13,403
Davao Oriental	13,843	15,413	13,058
Compostela Valley 1/	14,758	15,169	14,647
Region XII	14,104	16,212	13,273
North Cotabato	13,441	15,734	13,044
Saranggani	13,980	16,661	13,531
South Cotabato	14,777	16,136	13,897
Sultan Kudarat	13,446	16,480	12,703
Cotabato City 2/	16,242	16,242	
CAR 3/	16,721	17,916	16,112
Abra ⁴	18,058		
Apayao	16,474	18,103	16,474
Benguet	16,508	17,687	16,011
Ifugao	15,878	26,302	15,508

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Notes:

f final

1. The estimates for 2006 and 2007 are estimates generated from model-based estimation methodology of food and poverty thresholds
2. Completely urban areas; no thresholds for rural areas
3. The provinces of Batanes, Marinduque, Siquijor, Southern Leyte and Abra were not considered in the computation of the urban and rural food thresholds of their respective regions (Regions II, IV-B, VII, VIII, and CAR).
4. Urban and rural food thresholds were not computed for the provinces of Batanes, Marinduque, Siquijor, Southern Leyte, and Abra. The 2003 Family Income and Expenditure Survey does not include any sample urban barangays from these provinces.

Table A5.1 Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds by Region: 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000

Region	(in pesos)			
	1991	1994	1997	2000
PHILIPPINES	7,302	8,885	11,319	13,823
National Capital Region	9,286	11,230	14,299	17,713
Cordillera Autonomous Region	8,332	10,853	12,836	15,528
Ilocos Region	8,060	10,022	11,975	14,749
Cagayan Valley	7,035	8,316	9,880	12,350
Central Luzon	8,173	9,757	11,839	14,639
Southern Tagalog	8,075	9,537	12,452	15,261
Bicol Region	6,385	8,319	10,378	12,825
Western Visayas	6,403	8,197	10,560	12,600
Central Visayas	5,585	6,425	8,718	11,061
Eastern Visayas	5,138	6,444	8,727	10,783
Western Mindanao	6,351	7,074	9,732	10,997
Northern Mindanao	6,433	7,938	10,440	12,160
Southern Mindanao	6,544	8,201	10,503	12,430
Central Mindanao	7,321	8,971	11,119	12,331
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	7,450	8,889	11,134	13,878

Source: Philippine Institute for Development Studies citing NSO as source of basic data (PIDS)

Table A5.2: Poverty Incidence of Families and Population by Region (Old Grouping): 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000 (In Percent)

Region	Poverty Incidence of Families				Poverty Incidence of Population			
	1991	1994	1997	2000	1991	1994	1997	2000
PHILIPPINES	39.9	35.5	31.8	33.7	45.2	40.6	36.9	39.5
National Capital Region	13.2	8	6.4	8.7	16.6	10.4	8.5	11.5
Cordillera Autonomous Region	48.8	51	42.5	36.6	55.5	56.5	50.1	43.8
Ilocos Region	48.4	47.9	37.8	37.1	55.1	53.5	44.2	43.6
Cagayan Valley	43.3	35.5	32.1	29.5	48.9	41.9	38	35
Central Luzon	31.1	25.2	15.4	18.6	35.5	29.2	18.6	23
Southern Tagalog	37.9	29.7	25.7	25.3	43.1	35	30	31
Bicol Region	55	55.1	50.1	55.4	61.2	60.8	57	61.9
Western Visayas	45.3	43	39.9	43.1	52.8	49.8	45.9	51.1
Central Visayas	41.7	32.7	34.4	38.8	46.7	37.4	39	43.8
Eastern Visayas	40.1	37.9	40.8	43.6	47.1	44.6	48.5	51.1
Western Mindanao	49.7	44.7	40.1	46.6	54.2	50.5	45.5	53
Northern Mindanao	53	49.2	47	45.7	57.4	54.2	52.7	52.2
Southern Mindanao	46.2	40.3	38.2	40	51.5	45.4	44.3	45.1
Central Mindanao	57	54.7	50	51.1	63	58.5	55.8	58.1
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	50.7	60	57.3	66	56	65.5	62.5	71.3

Source: Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) citing National Statistics Office (NSO) as source of basic data

Table A5.3: Poverty Incidence of Families and Population by Region (New Grouping): 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000 (In Percent)

Region	Poverty Incidence of Families				Poverty Incidence of Population			
	1991	1994	1997	2000	1991	1994	1997	2000
PHILIPPINES	39.9	35.5	31.8	33.7	45.2	40.6	36.9	39.5
National Capital Region	13.2	8	6.4	8.7	16.6	10.4	8.5	11.5
Cordillera Autonomous Region	48.8	51	42.5	36.6	55.5	56.5	50.1	43.8
Ilocos Region	48.4	47.9	37.8	37.1	55.1	53.5	44.2	43.6
Cagayan Valley	43.3	35.5	32.1	29.5	48.9	41.9	38	35
Central Luzon	31.4	25.8	16	19.2	35.8	29.9	19.2	23.6
CALBARZON	32.1	22.7	19.5	19.3	36.6	27.7	23	24
MIMAROPA	57	52	46	48.1	65	58.2	52.5	57
Bicol Region	55	55.1	50.1	55.4	61.2	60.8	57	61.9
Western Visayas	45.3	43	39.9	43.1	52.8	49.8	45.9	51.1
Central Visayas	41.7	32.7	34.4	38.8	46.7	37.4	39	43.8
Eastern Visayas	40.1	37.9	40.8	43.6	47.1	44.6	48.5	51.1
Zamboanga Peninsula	49.4	45.5	41.9	46.6	53.5	50.6	47.4	52.8
Northern Mindanao	54	49.6	45.1	45	57.4	54.1	50.6	50.9
Davao	42.4	41.3	35.4	37.1	47.9	46.4	41.8	42.2
SOCCKSARGEN	54.4	45.4	46.2	47.6	60.2	49.4	52.1	53.8
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	50.7	56.3	52.7	62.9	56.4	62.7	58.3	68.9
Caraga	54.7	50.8	51.3	49.6	60.7	57	57.3	56.7

Notes : Data are generated based on the basic data of the FIES from NSO, they may not actually match the official figures.

Source: Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) citing National Statistics Office (NSO) as source of basic data

Table A5.4: Poverty Incidence of Families and Population by Province, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000
(Based on Regional Poverty Threshold) (In Percent)

Province	Poverty Incidence of Families				Poverty Incidence of Population			
	1991	1994	1997	2000	1991	1994	1997	2000
Philippines	39.9	35.5	31.8	33.7	45.2	40.6	36.9	39.5
Abra	71.6	76	66.5	52.4	75.3	83.3	70.7	61.7
Agusan del Norte	50	49.8	49.8	46.6	55.5	53.4	56	51.6
Agusan del Sur	61.1	62.2	54.5	56.2	67.7	68.7	62.2	64.4
Aklan	35.4	39.7	35.7	38	44.4	47.9	42.9	45.4
Albay	54.9	44.5	47.2	43.1	60.8	50.9	53.9	51.6
Antique	57.6	58.3	48.2	42.3	65.5	67.9	56.1	52.8
Apayao	...	...	43.3	46.4	...	...	50.3	54.5
Aurora	44.3	49.1	37.6	42.1	48.7	56.8	44.1	50.1
Basilan	52.1	37.6	23.8	47.3	60.2	50.4	29.2	55.4
Bataan	32.1	31.6	11.6	18.3	35.8	35.5	15	22.2
Batanes	4.9	8.7	7.2	5	7.4	16.9	11.6	9.2
Batangas	33.9	22.3	19.2	18.8	40	27.5	22.4	23.4
Benguet	22.7	26.1	23.6	16.9	31.9	33.6	32.1	22.8
Biliran	...	...	35.7	38.8	...	...	42.3	48.2
Bohol	56.6	45.4	48.8	55.6	62.7	51	54.3	62.1
Bukidnon	53.8	56.8	49.7	46.8	58.2	61.6	55.9	55
Bulacan	16.2	13.3	9	9.8	19.1	16.5	11.6	13.1
Cagayan	49.3	42.4	32.9	28.3	53.2	48.9	38.2	34.1
Camarines Norte	56.2	48.6	49.1	58.1	62.4	54.6	56.9	62.2
Camarines Sur	50.9	51	47.5	50	58.7	57.8	54.6	55.4
Camiguin	63.6	63.2	40.5	54.2	69.4	70.8	46.7	57
Capiz	56.3	55.9	38.3	52.7	67.1	63.3	48	59.2
Catanduanes	37.1	34.5	43.6	47.9	40.5	42.9	50.4	55.4
Cavite	19	8.7	7.6	12.8	23	12.2	11	16.9
Cebu	33.6	26.1	26.8	32.1	38.1	30.1	30.1	36
Cotabato	63.5	58.6	56	49.6	71.5	62.1	63.1	57.9
Cotabato City	25	14.5	31.5	35	28.9	16.4	35.1	40.7
Davao del Norte	46.2	44	42.8	45.1	51.8	50.9	48.4	51.3
Davao del Sur	36.5	34.3	26.9	30.2	40.8	37.6	32.9	33.7
Davao Oriental	55.3	61.5	50.7	42.2	65.1	69.5	59.1	50.3
Eastern Samar	32.1	27.5	58.5	53.2	37.6	28.7	67.2	63.5
Guimaras	...	...	38.1	32.7	...	...	45.3	38.6
Ifugao	76.7	81.4	61	67.1	78.1	83.4	68.8	72.1
Ilocos Norte	46.9	40.6	28	24.6	51.9	46.7	33.6	30.1
Ilocos Sur	48.1	49.2	33	35.7	55.4	55.4	39.2	40.6
Iloilo	43.6	40.1	36.7	31.9	50.2	45.5	42.7	39.5
Isabela	36.8	32	34.1	32.6	42.4	38.2	40.2	37.6
Kalinga	...	...	50.5	51	...	...	55.7	58.1
Kalinga-Apayao	61.2	56.9	...	...	67.4	60.8	...	...

Table A5.4 (continuation)

Province	Poverty Incidence of Families				Poverty Incidence of Population			
	1991	1994	1997	2000	1991	1994	1997	2000
La Union	40.8	46.4	40.8	41.5	47.4	50.2	47.5	48
Laguna	23.9	18	15.1	15	26.3	22.6	18.2	18.8
Lanao del Norte	60.3	60.4	48.7	51.5	64.3	64.6	53.4	56.6
Lanao del Sur	39.8	47.4	57.8	57.1	49.6	52.5	64.3	64.2
Leyte	45.4	37.4	34.5	41.3	53.5	44.8	41.5	47
Maguindanao	52.5	65.7	57.1	67.8	56.3	70.9	62.7	73
Marawi City	43.6	33.3	51.7	50.8	51.6	38.1	54.6	60.2
Marinduque	61.8	53.1	49.1	54.6	69.8	61	57.8	64.7
Masbate	66.6	81.3	64.9	70.1	70.1	82.6	72.5	77
Misamis Occidental	63.5	45.9	51.5	55.9	68.1	51.1	57.9	60.3
Misamis Oriental	44.7	37.5	36.1	33.4	46.8	40.2	40.5	38.7
Mountain Province	62.1	67.1	54.3	46.7	65.2	69.3	63.4	55.6
Negros Occidental	43.1	39.5	41.6	50.1	50.2	46.1	46.3	58.7
Negros Oriental	48	37.5	39.8	42.2	53	44.6	47.1	49.4
Northern Samar	29.8	47.7	52.2	49.4	33.5	55.5	58.5	58.1
Nueva Ecija	41.4	32.5	22.8	21.8	46	36.6	26.3	25.4
Nueva Vizcaya	45.5	21.2	21.9	19.6	52.9	27.7	29.2	25.7
Occidental Mindoro	45.2	33.2	47.2	55.4	51.9	39.7	54.5	63
Oriental Mindoro	56	42	36.1	42.2	65.9	50.3	43.8	51.4
Palawan	52.5	60.2	45.9	40.1	62.9	65.5	51.5	48.9
Pampanga	26.8	14.3	9.1	15	30.4	18.1	11.7	18.9
Pangasinan	51.2	49.9	40.8	39.3	58	55.3	47	46
Quezon	50.9	43.6	40	41.1	57.2	51	45	48
Quirino	58.9	59.9	36.9	37.5	64.6	62.7	43.2	44.3
Rizal	27.5	14.4	9.8	10.2	31.2	18.8	12	14.2
Romblon	80.6	83.6	68.5	69.3	82.9	88	74.3	78.6
Samar	46.2	40.2	40.3	47.5	54.4	45.1	46.4	55.2
Saranggani	...	...	49.8	54.5	...	...	54	59.2
Siquijor	55.2	42.2	50.7	41.1	56.8	45.3	56.1	46
Sorsogon	54.9	59.8	45.6	49.9	63.3	67.1	52.5	59.2
South Cotabato	52.3	35.9	37.1	40.3	56.7	40.1	42.7	44.8
Southern Leyte	30.9	34.7	34.6	31.8	36.3	43.8	45.7	41.1
Sultan Kudarat	50	51.6	45.1	57	56.6	55.3	51.2	64.3
Sulu	73.9	71.5	69.2	72.7	78.4	77.1	71.8	76.8
Surigao del Norte	52.9	50.8	52.1	46.5	59.5	58.1	56.7	54.6
Surigao del Sur	56.4	43.4	49.8	48.2	61.6	50.6	55.7	55.3
Tarlac	44.5	40.8	25.7	30.6	50.8	45.9	30.2	37.2
Tawi-Tawi	22.8	46.6	36.8	65.3	27.1	54.4	41.6	68.7
Zambales	36	37.8	19.3	29	43.6	44.4	25.1	34.4
Zamboanga del Norte	61.9	59.7	51.3	51.7	64.9	65.2	55.8	58.1
Zamboanga del Sur	43.4	38.7	37.5	44.3	47.9	44	43.6	50.6

Source: Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) citing National Statistics Office (NSO) as source of basic data

Table A5.5: Magnitude of Poor Families and Poor Population by Province, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000
(Based on Regional Poverty Threshold)

	Magnitude of Poor Families				Magnitude of Poor Population			
	1991	1994	1997	2000	1991	1994	1997	2000
Philippines	4,780,865	4,531,170	4,511,151	5,139,565	28,554,247	27,372,971	26,768,596	30,850,262
Abra	26,679	29,738	27,757	20,657	155,485	178,885	152,488	121,325
Agusan del Norte	44,187	47,265	52,480	49,058	259,469	274,713	303,667	288,743
Agusan del Sur	40,495	44,474	44,618	64,427	247,257	280,668	257,610	384,909
Aklan	27,480	32,253	31,816	32,826	170,212	199,710	185,217	201,157
Albay	102,352	88,435	101,597	89,142	635,188	568,630	629,931	590,516
Antique	49,100	53,255	47,422	39,012	271,618	328,595	261,535	239,720
Apayao	-	-	9,353	7,948	-	-	56,900	45,946
Aurora	13,315	16,363	14,351	15,105	72,803	99,203	86,409	89,284
Basilan	25,851	19,756	13,366	28,636	157,425	134,376	86,604	175,540
Bataan	29,051	31,230	12,936	20,149	170,228	181,693	86,609	126,081
Batanes	138	260	254	167	1,076	1,951	1,708	1,294
Batangas	94,270	66,007	61,909	64,427	617,018	430,827	377,597	399,671
Benguet	21,589	26,482	26,254	21,463	157,340	185,666	181,036	148,476
Biliran	-	-	10,698	11,110	-	-	62,029	64,553
Bohol	101,319	84,750	98,936	116,794	559,203	465,480	548,031	646,718
Bukidnon	83,141	94,066	92,439	94,648	547,511	606,289	591,271	603,591
Bulacan	46,306	41,092	31,039	40,015	280,183	273,805	204,750	258,515
Cagayan	85,975	78,428	66,899	55,417	467,407	456,676	376,657	319,603
Camarines Norte	42,363	39,144	44,622	55,923	255,908	226,135	277,180	326,774
Camarines Sur	130,999	139,063	145,510	147,940	845,283	879,154	905,319	898,784
Camiguin	7,672	7,809	5,365	7,826	40,681	44,136	29,855	41,465
Capiz	66,511	70,326	54,001	69,162	435,308	443,078	337,812	411,745
Catanduanes	14,639	14,454	20,019	20,232	83,870	88,528	120,627	125,505
Cavite	42,962	21,563	21,291	47,753	266,874	148,145	153,527	318,218
Cebu	170,251	139,363	157,805	209,516	954,781	841,027	891,194	1,190,089
Cotabato	91,399	90,954	98,941	95,194	561,234	527,603	578,035	591,385
Cotabato City	4,783	2,913	6,910	10,645	32,847	16,671	38,944	65,034
Davao del Norte	79,508	80,627	87,217	120,022	470,114	504,846	495,069	709,522
Davao del Sur	107,666	108,035	94,985	112,179	627,635	652,403	590,851	632,850
Davao Oriental	45,061	53,258	49,918	36,214	279,648	328,847	316,091	217,158
Eastern Samar	24,526	22,542	51,636	39,458	146,553	119,069	304,271	232,090
Guimaras	-	-	9,398	8,520	-	-	54,939	51,591
Ifugao	20,203	22,581	18,428	21,872	108,099	121,433	116,520	127,929
Ilocos Norte	44,356	40,500	30,268	26,284	244,597	206,902	170,919	151,952
Ilocos Sur	50,952	54,921	41,042	41,246	298,550	297,114	238,855	224,727
Iloilo	143,323	139,383	130,000	115,948	898,391	858,183	773,454	744,373
Isabela	82,089	76,259	92,914	85,253	438,159	451,349	519,550	461,275
Kalinga	-	-	14,997	15,750	-	-	94,392	106,632
Kalinga-Apayao	27,460	27,346	-	-	181,425	159,938	-	-
La Union	44,687	53,663	52,979	53,245	272,222	301,183	315,869	316,483
Laguna	64,871	52,754	50,094	58,399	370,428	331,049	300,573	361,758
Lanao del Norte	69,070	74,073	65,908	78,678	379,823	436,797	393,330	444,972
Lanao del Sur	29,313	36,843	46,309	57,142	187,716	221,076	317,340	365,438

Table A5.5 (continuation)

	Magnitude of Poor Families				Magnitude of Poor Population			
	1991	1994	1997	2000	1991	1994	1997	2000
Leyte	140,417	120,338	110,203	139,624	846,051	727,164	635,456	783,211
Maguindanao	58,340	77,859	75,153	98,939	316,363	449,317	453,111	601,334
Marinduque	26,231	23,796	24,136	23,402	166,521	143,576	133,275	139,394
Masbate	95,723	124,802	107,952	234,278	525,181	659,080	593,276	1,297,058
Misamis Occidental	59,086	44,838	55,791	54,835	311,720	248,207	309,691	296,725
Misamis Oriental	80,450	72,775	79,770	73,848	450,150	410,907	448,237	450,412
Mountain Province	15,099	16,795	13,353	13,008	83,169	98,497	76,620	74,186
Negros Occidental	198,091	192,577	225,768	256,469	1,237,215	1,186,189	1,252,011	1,535,167
Negros Oriental	96,174	80,002	93,333	94,859	538,198	473,495	540,161	569,216
Northern Samar	28,529	49,275	57,757	46,638	167,356	322,469	332,540	281,885
Nueva Ecija	108,138	90,089	69,284	71,859	628,845	568,044	394,214	414,759
Nueva Vizcaya	29,433	14,887	17,001	14,887	184,015	93,492	111,788	94,330
Occidental Mindoro	26,583	20,894	31,792	41,093	169,263	122,132	185,229	240,764
Oriental Mindoro	63,862	51,010	49,569	55,817	396,743	317,663	316,572	358,393
Palawan	53,344	65,977	55,624	58,093	304,877	364,252	330,852	352,367
Pampanga	74,331	42,160	30,150	50,754	491,434	315,324	224,274	345,332
Pangasinan	185,150	189,243	169,792	179,208	1,137,797	1,155,834	1,044,105	1,103,991
Quezon	146,917	132,805	134,847	140,483	824,823	760,805	747,665	814,956
Quirino	14,204	15,873	11,218	11,351	83,779	90,202	64,700	69,115
Rizal	44,236	25,017	19,712	35,003	267,715	170,154	116,315	240,181
Romblon	35,623	38,341	34,535	36,810	163,695	177,438	168,519	208,636
Samar	48,096	42,591	44,192	60,889	284,198	255,139	263,866	369,382
Saranggani	-	-	33,483	44,999	-	-	177,668	248,830
Siquijor	9,704	7,774	10,085	7,142	49,235	30,584	50,125	35,076
Sorsogon	66,700	78,055	65,656	60,536	409,263	481,843	394,100	368,544
South Cotabato	99,743	73,269	62,248	91,329	599,079	446,155	374,526	537,457
Southern Leyte	23,338	28,112	32,302	23,256	121,061	148,678	199,534	136,381
Sultan Kudarat	39,767	44,799	46,738	67,541	250,104	268,060	275,915	392,513
Sulu	59,435	60,473	63,225	72,228	341,506	340,764	414,522	481,749
Surigao del Norte	48,200	49,830	55,957	42,536	280,763	294,214	303,618	247,291
Surigao del Sur	51,390	42,425	54,817	46,899	300,160	268,785	316,505	272,155
Tarlac	70,064	67,609	46,940	62,298	422,571	416,745	283,858	398,435
Tawi-Tawi	10,419	22,905	19,508	31,852	70,430	149,221	127,237	195,828
Zambales	43,927	49,031	30,794	37,816	272,669	309,457	194,588	236,697
Zamboanga del Norte	86,807	87,668	82,002	85,746	482,726	493,435	446,866	472,146
Zamboanga del Sur	125,363	119,835	127,851	167,100	731,126	748,188	774,295	1,007,094

Source: Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) citing National Statistics Office (NSO) as source of basic data

Table A6.1: Annual Poverty Indicators Survey: 1998, 1999, 2002, 2004

Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) Indicators	1998	1999	2002	2004
Total Families ('000)	14,371	14,746	15,925	
<i>On Survival</i>				
% with access to safe drinking water	78.1	81.4	80.0	80.2
% with sanitary toilet	80.4	85.8	86.1	86.2
% with electricity	72.3	73.3	79.0	79.7
<i>On Security</i>				
% with strong housing unit **				70.5
% with roof made of strong materials	62.2	70.5	72.2	
% with outer walls made of strong materials	55.9	68.1	62.1	
% with owned house and lot	68.3	71.5	66.5	64.4
% who owned house & lot availed through gov't program ^{d/}	6.3	5.9	5.1	
% with lands other than residence	18.3	21.4	21.5	
% who acquired lands other than residence through CARP ^{b/}	8.8	9.1	11.0	
% with family head who is gainfully employed	86.1	66.2	81.2	84.2
% with member 18 yrs & over who is gainfully employed	95.1	95.0	93.5	93.8
<i>On Enabling</i>				
% with children 6-12 yrs old	52.1	52.7	51.9	
% with children 6-12 yrs old in elementary ^{e/}	91.1	91.6	91.2	90.6
% with children 13-16 yrs old	35.1	35.8	36.1	
% with children 13-16 yrs old in high school ^{d/}	69.9	71.5	77.0	74.5
% with member involved in at least 1 legitimate People's Org.	15.9	19.1	26.9	
% with children 5-17 yrs old	68.9	69.5	68.4	
% with working children 5-17 yrs old e/	15.2	14.7	12.8	13.6
% with member involved in at least one legitimate				26.9
% with Philhealth member				41.8

Source: Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) __ National Statistics Office (NSO)

Table A6.2: Percent of Families That Obtain Water from a Safe Water Source by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Aurora	100.00	2
Batanes	100.00	2
Tarlac	100.00	2
Pampanga	99.46	4
Siquijor	99.40	5
Abra	98.79	6
Camiguin	97.82	7
Cavite	96.83	8
Bataan	96.59	9
Mt. Province	96.59	10
Laguna	96.50	11
Nueva Ecija	96.49	12
Southern Leyte	96.13	13
Misamis Oriental	96.07	14
Pangasinan	95.94	15
Ilocos Sur	95.25	16
Mindoro Oriental	94.92	17
Batangas	94.75	18
Catanduanes	94.05	19
Quirino	93.18	20
Bulacan	92.93	21
Marinduque	91.76	22
Sultan Kudarat	91.01	23
Isabela	90.08	24
Eastern Samar	89.23	25
Romblon	89.11	26
Kalinga	89.06	27
Antique	89.00	28
Zambales	88.11	29
Albay	87.23	30
Lanao Del Norte	86.82	31
Surigao Del Sur	86.34	32
Camarines Sur	85.96	33
Biliran	85.78	34
Mindoro Occidental	85.34	35
Surigao Del Norte	84.86	36
Agusan Del Norte	84.13	37
South Cotabato	83.78	38
Davao Oriental	82.26	39

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Davao Del Sur	81.71	40
Leyte	80.38	41
Nueva Vizcaya	78.34	42
Misamis Occidental	78.21	43
Sarangani	77.56	44
Benguet	77.39	45
Northern Samar	77.13	46
La Union	75.55	47
Aklan	74.25	48
Quezon	74.16	49
Cagayan	73.99	50
Iloilo	72.98	51
North Cotabato	72.68	52
Samar	71.95	53
Zamboanga Del Norte	70.94	54
Bohol	70.89	55
Palawan	69.84	56
Negros Occidental	69.04	57
Negros Oriental	68.55	58
Rizal	68.49	59
Agusan Del Sur	68.13	60
Bukidnon	68.11	61
Ifugao	67.76	62
Davao Del Norte	67.54	63
Cebu	67.03	64
Zamboanga Del Sur	66.91	65
Sorsogon	64.55	66
Camarines Norte	61.97	67
Guimaras	55.07	68
Ilocos Norte	54.25	69
Maguindanao	52.84	70
Basilan	49.56	71
Capiz	44.72	72
Apayao	38.95	73
Masbate	34.94	74
Lanao Del Sur	33.36	75
Sulu	26.80	76
Tawi-Tawi	11.87	77

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families with access to safe water supply is an indicator of Survival Needs.
3. Safe water supply is defined as water coming from a faucet connected to a community water system or from a tubed/piped well, whether owned or shared.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A6.3: Environmental Health Report by Province, 2006

Region Province/ City	Households with Sanitary Toilet	National Ranking	Region Province/ City	Households with Sanitary Toilet	National Ranking
Iloilo	100	1	Agusan del Sur	75.5	41
Ilocos Norte	99.1	2	Laguna	75.1	42
Pangasinan	95.1	3	Mindoro Occidental	75	43
Cavite	94.5	4	Davao Oriental	73	44
La Union	92	5	Aurora	72.8	45
Batanes	91.3	6	Palawan	72.8	46
Ilocos Sur	91.2	7	Lanao del Norte	72.7	47
Davao del Norte	90.9	8	Camarines Norte	72.2	48
Zamboanga del Norte	90.9	9	Compostela Valley	72	49
Bulacan	89.7	10	Sarangani	70.7	50
Biliran	88.5	11	Eastern Samar	70.6	51
Cagayan de Oro	87.8	12	Albay	69.6	52
Zambales	87.7	13	Mindoro Oriental	69.5	53
Agusan del Norte	87.5	14	Tawi-tawi	68.6	54
Guimaras	86.5	15	Cebu	67.7	55
Bohol	86.3	16	Catanduanes	67.2	56
Isabela	86.3	17	South Cotabato	66.8	57
Quirino	86.2	18	Camarines Sur	64.8	58
Aklan	86.1	19	Ifugao	64	59
Antique	85.7	20	Sultan Kudarat	63.3	60
Bukidnon	85.7	21	Negros Oriental	62.9	61
Batangas	85.4	22	Romblon	62.8	62
Capiz	85	23	Western Samar	62.5	63
Siquijor	84.7	24	Davao del Sur	62.2	64
Apayao	82.3	25	Northern Samar	61.5	65
Southern Leyte	81.5	26	Sorsogon	60	66
Cagayan	81	27	Tarlac	58.7	67
Misamis Occidental	79.9	28	Quezon	54	68
Surigao del Norte	79.8	29	Kalinga	52.2	69
Northern Leyte	77.9	30	Rizal	50.8	70
Zamboanga del Sur	77.8	31	Nueva ecija	50.1	71
Misamis Oriental	77.6	32	Pampanga	50	72
Nueva Vizcaya	77.5	33	Camiguin	48.2	73
Benguet	77.4	34	Maguindanao	45.9	74
Negros Occidental	77.4	35	Zamboanga Sibugay	45.7	75
Mt. Province	77.3	36	Masbate	44.5	76
Bataan	76.8	37	Marinduque	35.4	77
Surigao del Sur	76.7	38	Lanao del sur	35	78
Abra	76.3	39	Basilan	22.4	79
North Cotabato	76.1	40	Sulu	10.9	80

Source: FHSIS 2006, NEC, Dept. of Health

Table A6.4: Percent of Families With Electricity in Their Homes by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Pampanga	98.79	1
Bulacan	98.41	2
Cavite	98.39	3
Laguna	97.62	4
Bataan	97.52	5
Rizal	95.34	6
Nueva Ecija	95.32	7
Batangas	94.08	8
Tarlac	94.03	9
Zambales	93.47	10
Ilocos Norte	90.57	11
Batanes	90.17	12
Pangasinan	87.49	13
Isabela	87.31	14
Misamis Oriental	86.65	15
Ilocos Sur	85.98	16
Aurora	85.65	17
Benguet	58.48	18
South Cotabato	83.23	19
Quezon	81.55	20
La Union	79.16	21
Aklan	77.13	22
Davao Del Sur	76.65	23
Cebu	75.63	24
Misamis Occidental	75.50	25
Lanao Del Norte	75.44	26
Mountain Province	74.45	27
Abra	74.44	28
Sultan Kudarat	72.93	29
Surigao del Sur	72.42	30
Albay	72.42	31
Camarines Norte	71.85	32
Agusan Del Norte	71.74	33
Cagayan	71.52	34
Marinduque	71.34	35
Sorsogon	70.25	36
Iloilo	70.05	37
Nueva Vizcaya	69.78	38
Southern Leyte	69.49	39

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Negros Occidental	69.44	40
Camarines Sur	68.99	41
Catanduanes	68.35	42
Leyte	67.68	43
Bohol	67.35	44
Quirino	66.78	45
Lanao Del Sur	65.94	46
Davao Del Norte	65.89	47
Surigao del Norte	65.16	48
Biliran	64.15	49
Romblon	63.93	50
Camiguin	63.66	51
North Cotabato	63.45	52
Samar (Western)	62.97	53
Davao Oriental	62.49	54
Agusan del Sur	61.48	55
Sarangani	60.80	56
Maguindanao	60.77	57
Eastern Samar	59.43	58
Oriental Mindoro	58.97	59
Capiz	58.55	60
Zamboanga del Sur	57.93	61
Kalinga	57.04	62
Apayao	56.58	63
Bukidnon	55.48	64
Siquijor	55.39	65
Palawan	55.18	66
Zamboanga del Norte	54.66	67
Occidental Mindoro	54.51	68
Antique	54.00	69
Northern Samar	51.14	70
Negros Oriental	48.12	71
Guimaras	42.82	72
Basilan	40.83	73
Ifugao	34.70	74
Tawi-tawi	34.03	75
Masbate	31.34	76
Sulu	20.59	77

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families with electricity is an indicator of Survival Needs.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A6.5. Percent of Families With Access to Health Facilities by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking	Province	Percent	National Ranking
Oriental Mindoro	61.62	1	Mountain Province	36.25	40
Albay	56.22	2	Isabela	36.12	41
Ilocos Norte	55.47	3	Northern Samar	36.12	42
Bataan	53.57	4	Ilocos Sur	35.84	43
Capiz	53.35	5	Leyte	35.81	44
Laguna	53.16	6	Sorsogon	35.10	45
Occidental Mindoro	51.84	7	Davao Oriental	34.31	46
Kalinga	49.97	8	Masbate	34.03	47
Aurora	49.84	9	Camiguin	33.93	48
Catanduanes	48.65	10	Biliran	33.60	49
Sulu	47.03	11	Samar (Western)	33.49	50
Bulacan	46.95	12	Cebu	33.14	51
Apayao	45.35	13	Sultan Kudarat	32.79	52
Cavite	45.29	14	Batangas	32.70	53
Iloilo	45.19	15	Benguet	32.49	54
Antique	43.44	16	Palawan	32.18	55
Southern Leyte	43.33	17	Zambales	31.83	56
Aklan	43.32	18	Lanao Del Norte	31.52	57
Quezon	43.02	19	Quirino	31.19	58
Negros Occidental	42.24	20	Davao Del Sur	30.98	59
Eastern Samar	42.23	21	Agusan del Sur	30.20	60
Negros Oriental	42.11	22	Pangasinan	30.15	61
Camarines Norte	42.07	23	Maguindanao	30.13	62
Marinduque	41.78	24	Misamis Occidental	28.94	63
Surigao del Sur	41.52	25	Abra	28.83	64
Nueva Vizcaya	41.49	26	Lanao Del Sur	28.81	65
Rizal	41.36	27	Zamboanga del Sur	28.69	66
La Union	41.04	28	Ifugao	28.40	67
Tarlac	40.82	29	Zamboanga del Norte	28.10	68
Bohol	40.75	30	Siquijor	27.93	69
Davao Del Norte	40.66	31	Surigao del Norte	26.69	70
Misamis Oriental	40.07	32	Cagayan	26.67	71
Pampanga	39.12	33	Bukidnon	26.05	72
Camarines Sur	38.92	34	South Cotabato	26.03	73
Agusan Del Norte	38.59	35	Basilan	25.97	74
North Cotabato	38.49	36	Romblon	24.14	75
Nueva Ecija	38.32	37	Sarangani	21.84	76
Guimaras	37.33	38	Batanes	14.03	77
Tawi-tawi	37.24	39			

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families with access to health facility is an indicator of Survival Needs. It is calculated by dividing the number of families with at least one member who visited a health facility anytime during the six month prior to the survey by the total number of families in the province.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A6: Percent of Families With Owned or Owner like Possession of Housing Unit and Lot They Occupy by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking	Province	Percent	National Ranking
Apayao	98.59	1	Catanduanes	70.94	40
Ifugao	95.15	2	Albay	70.68	41
Ilocos Sur	93.43	3	Basilan	70.66	42
Abra	92.14	4	Davao Del Norte	70.48	43
Pangasinan	91.51	5	Sarangani	69.96	44
Sulu	90.11	6	Antique	69.83	45
Mountain Province	89.96	7	Tarlac	69.39	46
Quirino	89.67	8	Siquijor	68.71	47
Cagayan	89.25	9	Aurora	68.53	48
Bohol	87.80	10	Bukidnon	68.10	49
Isabela	87.80	11	Camarines Sur	67.45	50
Lanao Del Sur	85.38	12	North Cotabato	65.65	51
Bataan	85.32	13	Davao Del Sur	65.64	52
Pampanga	85.29	14	South Cotabato	65.40	53
Kalinga	85.06	15	Laguna	65.22	54
Nueva Ecija	84.55	16	Eastern Samar	63.22	55
Occidental Mindoro	83.94	17	Negros Oriental	63.22	56
Ilocos Norte	83.43	18	Misamis Oriental	62.98	57
Surigao del Norte	83.23	19	Camarines Norte	62.19	58
Batangas	80.50	20	Quezon	61.47	59
Batanes	80.28	21	Southern Leyte	61.23	60
Misamis Occidental	80.22	22	Zamboanga del Sur	60.67	61
Marinduque	78.72	23	Agusan del Sur	58.85	62
Guimaras	78.45	24	Maguindanao	58.46	63
Zamboanga del Norte	78.39	25	Davao Oriental	55.99	64
Rizal	78.02	26	Biliran	55.42	65
Zambales	77.61	27	Samar (Western)	53.54	66
Cavite	77.33	28	Iloilo	53.26	67
Nueva Vizcaya	77.17	29	Leyte	52.51	68
Tawi-tawi	77.04	30	Sorsogon	50.25	69
Romblon	75.88	31	Cebu	50.22	70
Northern Samar	75.03	32	Camiguin	49.68	71
Bulacan	75.02	33	Masbate	46.94	72
Palawan	74.85	34	Agusan Del Norte	46.49	73
Aklan	74.23	35	Surigao del Sur	43.03	74
Benguet	74.05	36	Lanao Del Norte	41.71	75
La Union	71.97	37	Negros Occidental	37.69	76
Sultan Kudarat	71.47	38	Capiz	35.02	77
Oriental Mindoro	71.13	39			

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families owning or with owner-like possession of housing units is an indicator of Security Needs.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A6.7. Percent of Families with Housing Units Made of Strong Materials by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking	Province	Percent	National Ranking
Benguet	96.65	1	South Cotabato	61.05	40
Mountain Province	95.20	2	Catanduanes	60.02	41
Rizal	94.08	3	Oriental Mindoro	59.95	42
Laguna	91.04	4	North Cotabato	59.64	43
Bataan	90.99	5	Camarines Norte	59.50	44
Bulacan	90.89	6	Misamis Occidental	59.44	45
Batanes	90.69	7	Biliran	58.82	46
Cavite	88.80	8	Occidental Mindoro	58.53	47
Nueva Vizcaya	88.54	9	Albay	56.70	48
Ilocos Norte	87.12	10	Leyte	56.43	49
Batangas	86.72	11	Camiguin	56.02	50
Ilocos Sur	85.79	12	Siquijor	55.78	51
Pampanga	84.84	13	Iloilo	55.05	52
Lanao Del Sur	83.89	14	Sultan Kudarat	53.96	53
Apayao	82.26	15	Camarines Sur	52.87	54
Pangasinan	79.51	16	Zamboanga del Norte	51.78	55
Ifugao	78.29	17	Zamboanga del Sur	51.02	56
Tawi-tawi	77.80	18	Maguindanao	49.59	57
La Union	77.62	19	Agusan del Sur	48.37	58
Zambales	77.21	20	Surigao del Norte	48.18	59
Kalinga	77.17	21	Eastern Samar	47.53	60
Nueva Ecija	75.94	22	Surigao del Sur	47.46	61
Tarlac	74.72	23	Samar (Western)	45.33	62
Aurora	73.67	24	Agusan Del Norte	43.91	63
Quirino	73.17	25	Negros Oriental	43.85	64
Lanao Del Norte	73.03	26	Romblon	43.33	65
Davao Del Sur	72.87	27	Sorsogon	42.36	66
Isabela	72.19	28	Aklan	41.61	67
Davao Del Norte	70.83	29	Basilan	40.05	68
Misamis Oriental	70.77	30	Sarangani	39.22	69
Quezon	70.76	31	Antique	38.61	70
Cagayan	70.31	32	Capiz	36.52	71
Bohol	68.70	33	Davao Oriental	35.31	72
Marinduque	67.56	34	Guimaras	33.81	73
Cebu	67.30	35	Masbate	31.11	74
Negros Occidental	65.26	36	Northern Samar	30.48	75
Abra	64.46	37	Palawan	27.92	76
Bukidnon	64.13	38	Sulu	26.49	77
Southern Leyte	63.95	39			

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families with house unit made of strong materials is an indicator of Security Needs.
3. Strong housing materials include galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick stone, asbestos, wood and plywood.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A6.8: Percent of Families with Gainfully Employed Heads by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Sulu	97.82	1
Davao Oriental	96.94	2
Lanao Del Sur	94.76	3
Bukidnon	94.55	4
Tawi-tawi	93.51	5
Sarangani	93.00	6
Maguindanao	92.13	7
Agusan del Sur	91.47	8
Camiguin	91.37	9
Northern Samar	91.33	10
Mountain Province	91.22	11
Capiz	90.92	12
Zamboanga del Norte	90.75	13
Eastern Samar	90.49	14
Masbate	90.06	15
Apayao	89.72	16
Surigao del Norte	89.48	17
Zamboanga del Sur	89.28	18
Palawan	89.27	19
Batanes	89.26	20
Quirino	89.21	21
North Cotabato	89.20	22
Misamis Occidental	89.10	23
Oriental Mindoro	89.05	24
Ifugao	89.01	25
Leyte	88.54	26
Basilan	88.17	27
Isabela	87.88	28
Nueva Vizcaya	87.67	29
Siquijor	87.58	30
Guimaras	87.50	31
Romblon	87.31	32
Sultan Kudarat	87.23	33
Samar (Western)	87.10	34
Davao Del Norte	87.02	35
Lanao Del Norte	86.25	36
Camarines Norte	85.72	37
Cagayan	85.63	38
Occidental Mindoro	85.46	39

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Negros Oriental	85.28	40
Sorsogon	84.41	41
Agusan Del Norte	83.80	42
Davao Del Sur	83.79	43
Quezon	83.74	44
South Cotabato	83.55	45
Negros Occidental	83.48	46
Biliran	83.18	47
Camarines Sur	83.14	48
Marinduque	82.95	49
Misamis Oriental	82.93	50
Nueva Ecija	82.65	51
Bohol	82.51	52
Catanduanes	82.25	53
Albay	82.19	54
Aurora	81.63	55
Southern Leyte	81.20	56
Antique	81.17	57
Benguet	81.10	58
Bulacan	80.46	59
Ilocos Norte	80.39	60
Aklan	80.03	61
La Union	79.13	62
Surigao del Sur	79.12	63
Cebu	78.37	64
Laguna	78.03	65
Kalinga	77.63	66
Abra	76.90	67
Ilocos Sur	76.16	68
Tarlac	75.97	69
Iloilo	75.87	70
Bataan	74.85	71
Batangas	74.30	72
Pangasinan	73.63	73
Zambales	73.59	74
Cavite	71.55	75
Rizal	71.35	76
Pampanga	69.13	77

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families with gainfully employed heads is an indicator of Security Needs.
3. Gainfully employed family heads are those who have job or business during the past week.

Table A6.9: Percent of Families with Gainfully Employed Members 18 Years Old and Over by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking	Province	Percent	National Ranking
Davao Oriental	99.79	1	Bulacan	94.33	40
Sulu	99.46	2	Oriental Mindoro	94.30	41
Tawi-tawi	98.92	3	Quezon	94.24	42
Apayao	98.80	4	Misamis Oriental	94.13	43
Lanao Del Sur	98.51	5	Negros Occidental	93.86	44
Bukidnon	98.39	6	Ilocos Norte	93.77	45
Palawan	98.27	7	Romblon	93.74	46
Basilan	98.03	8	Occidental Mindoro	93.67	47
Zamboanga del Norte	97.97	9	Catanduanes	93.59	48
Camiguin	97.79	10	Southern Leyte	93.58	49
Sultan Kudarat	97.74	11	Antique	93.53	50
Siquijor	97.72	12	Negros Oriental	93.40	51
Mountain Province	97.19	13	Masbate	93.39	52
Zamboanga del Sur	97.07	14	Camarines Sur	93.25	53
Capiz	96.97	15	Rizal	93.09	54
Maguindanao	96.86	16	South Cotabato	92.91	55
Sarangani	96.75	17	Aklan	92.91	56
Eastern Samar	96.54	18	Tarlac	92.88	57
Surigao del Norte	96.49	19	Ifugao	92.73	58
North Cotabato	96.49	20	Kalinga	92.67	59
Agusan del Sur	96.48	21	La Union	92.66	60
Misamis Occidental	96.43	22	Bohol	92.65	61
Nueva Vizcaya	96.41	23	Sorsogon	92.25	62
Quirino	96.39	24	Pampanga	92.24	63
Batanes	96.38	25	Cebu	92.15	64
Agusan Del Norte	96.31	26	Iloilo	92.04	65
Northern Samar	96.08	27	Aurora	92.04	66
Samar (Western)	95.87	28	Marinduque	91.65	67
Davao Del Norte	95.87	29	Bataan	91.57	68
Isabela	95.84	30	Biliran	91.52	69
Nueva Ecija	95.80	31	Benguet	91.13	70
Leyte	95.79	32	Cavite	89.87	71
Guimaras	95.51	33	Pangasinan	89.79	72
Camarines Norte	95.11	34	Zambales	89.41	73
Davao Del Sur	95.04	35	Surigao del Sur	89.34	74
Lanao Del Norte	95.01	36	Abra	88.83	75
Albay	94.86	37	Ilocos Sur	88.47	76
Cagayan	94.56	38	Batangas	88.07	77
Laguna	94.49	39			

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families with members 18 years old and over who are gainfully employed is an indicator of Security Needs.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A6.10: Percent of Families with Children 6-12 Years Old in Elementary Grades by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Ifugao	97.02	1
Southern Leyte	95.83	2
Oriental Mindoro	95.67	3
Camarines Norte	95.57	4
Occidental Mindoro	95.11	5
Sorsogon	94.99	6
Cagayan	94.79	7
Mountain Province	94.57	8
Camarines Sur	94.54	9
Marinduque	94.53	10
Zambales	94.51	11
Negros Occidental	94.37	12
Masbate	94.16	13
Albay	94.04	14
Quezon	93.96	15
Eastern Samar	93.95	16
La Union	93.80	17
Abra	93.69	18
Ilocos Norte	93.60	19
Nueva Vizcaya	93.52	20
Leyte	93.39	21
Davao Oriental	93.32	22
Rizal	93.25	23
Northern Samar	93.17	24
Laguna	92.98	25
Capiz	92.97	26
Aurora	92.95	27
Zamboanga del Norte	92.86	28
Guimaras	92.81	29
Isabela	92.75	30
Batangas	92.71	31
Aklan	92.65	32
Antique	92.56	33
Agusan Del Norte	92.55	34
Zamboanga del Sur	92.55	35
Kalinga	92.31	36
Bohol	92.26	37
Benguet	92.26	38
Romblon	92.18	39

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Pampanga	92.17	40
Biliran	92.01	41
Cebu	91.92	42
Agusan del Sur	91.77	43
Catanduanes	91.76	44
Sultan Kudarat	91.68	45
North Cotabato	91.59	46
Lanao Del Norte	91.34	47
Iloilo	91.26	48
Bulacan	91.26	49
South Cotabato	91.01	50
Camiguin	90.95	51
Misamis Oriental	90.82	52
Bukidnon	90.54	53
Misamis Occidental	90.51	54
Quirino	90.44	55
Bataan	90.39	56
Apayao	90.25	57
Nueva Ecija	90.13	58
Davao Del Sur	90.07	59
Pangasinan	90.00	60
Surigao del Sur	89.72	61
Cavite	89.55	62
Davao Del Norte	89.43	63
Siquijor	89.06	64
Surigao del Norte	88.58	65
Ilocos Sur	88.51	66
Samar	88.24	67
Sulu	87.69	68
Palawan	87.37	69
Tarlac	86.52	70
Tawi-tawi	86.34	71
Maguindanao	85.80	72
Sarangani	85.28	73
Negros Oriental	83.65	74
Batanes	82.87	75
Basilan	81.84	76
Lanao Del Sur	76.64	77

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families with children 6-12 years old in elementary grades is an indicator of Enabling Needs.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A6.11: Percent of Families with Children 13-16 Years Old in High School by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking	Province	Percent	National Ranking
Batanes	94.54	1	Camiguin	78.95	40
Cagayan	90.66	2	Sorsogon	78.53	41
Ilocos Norte	89.69	3	Sultan Kudarat	78.16	42
Benguet	89.14	4	Nueva Vizcaya	77.94	43
Bataan	88.14	5	Nueva Ecija	77.82	44
Marinduque	86.69	6	North Cotabato	77.79	45
Aklan	86.43	7	Capiz	77.53	46
Pangasinan	85.12	8	Quezon	77.23	47
Oriental Mindoro	84.93	9	Catanduanes	77.06	48
Zambales	84.61	10	Quirino	76.73	49
Batangas	84.50	11	Apayao	75.98	50
Siquijor	83.74	12	Tarlac	74.93	51
Agusan Del Norte	83.36	13	Tawi-tawi	74.82	52
Camarines Norte	83.09	14	Lanao Del Norte	74.45	53
Ilocos Sur	83.03	15	Albay	74.10	54
Romblon	83.01	16	Cebu	73.92	55
Cavite	82.88	17	Davao Del Sur	73.80	56
Abra	82.75	18	Negros Occidental	73.18	57
Surigao del Norte	82.68	19	Palawan	72.64	58
Agusan del Sur	82.63	20	Davao Oriental	72.04	59
Southern Leyte	82.59	21	Leyte	71.01	60
Lanao Del Sur	81.91	22	Surigao del Sur	71.01	61
Biliran	81.83	23	Zamboanga del Sur	71.00	62
Laguna	81.67	24	Ifugao	70.62	63
Aurora	81.65	25	Davao Del Norte	69.96	64
Misamis Oriental	81.50	26	Sulu	69.45	65
South Cotabato	80.92	27	Zamboanga del Norte	68.63	66
Rizal	80.59	28	Occidental Mindoro	68.54	67
Pampanga	80.28	29	Bukidnon	68.19	68
Kalinga	80.09	30	Northern Samar	67.73	69
Guimaras	80.03	31	Sarangani	64.73	70
Bohol	79.93	32	Camarines Sur	64.53	71
La Union	79.82	33	Basilan	63.94	72
Isabela	79.81	34	Maguindanao	62.41	73
Mountain Province	79.66	35	Masbate	61.70	74
Bulacan	79.53	36	Eastern Samar	61.52	75
Iloilo	79.40	37	Samar (Western)	55.02	76
Antique	79.22	38	Negros Oriental	51.76	77
Misamis Occidental	79.11	39			

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families with children 13-16 years old in high school is an indicator of Enabling Needs.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A6.12: Percent of Families with Working Children 5-17 Years Old by Province: 2002

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Cavite	2.48	1
Lanao Del Sur	3.28	2
Rizal	3.82	3
Benguet	3.88	4
Laguna	5.72	5
Pangasinan	5.89	6
Romblon	6.15	7
Zambales	6.29	8
Bataan	6.52	9
Aklan	7.13	10
Camarines Norte	7.37	11
Cebu	8.25	12
Sultan Kudarat	8.52	13
Southern Leyte	9.07	14
Pampanga	9.11	15
Batangas	9.75	16
Aurora	10.01	17
Antique	10.53	18
Basilan	10.66	19
Albay	10.79	20
Tarlac	10.92	21
Nueva Ecija	11.09	22
Bulacan	11.58	23
Apayao	11.80	24
Palawan	11.82	25
Isabela	11.84	26
Davao Del Norte	12.48	27
Davao Del Sur	12.93	28
South Cotabato	13.31	29
Zamboanga del Sur	13.67	30
Sorsogon	13.74	31
Ifugao	13.88	32
Northern Samar	13.93	33
Agusan Del Norte	14.00	34
Negros Occidental	14.03	35
Agusan del Sur	14.36	36
Sulu	14.43	37
Leyte	15.24	38
Ilocos Sur	15.28	39

Province	Percent	National Ranking
Quirino	15.46	40
Tawi-tawi	15.51	41
La Union	15.63	42
Bohol	16.06	43
Zamboanga del Norte	16.10	44
Marinduque	16.20	45
Surigao del Sur	16.67	46
Nueva Vizcaya	16.69	47
Quezon	16.76	48
Occidental Mindoro	16.86	49
Surigao del Norte	16.96	50
Abra	17.29	51
Iloilo	17.37	52
Siquijor	17.43	53
Masbate	17.58	54
Capiz	17.62	55
Ilocos Norte	17.86	56
Maguindanao	17.97	57
Camarines Sur	18.58	58
Lanao Del Norte	20.05	59
Misamis Oriental	20.71	60
Guimaras	20.89	61
Eastern Samar	21.35	62
Kalinga	21.50	63
Davao Oriental	21.53	64
Sarangani	21.53	65
Catanduanes	21.78	66
Misamis Occidental	22.57	67
Negros Oriental	24.16	68
Cagayan	25.07	69
Samar (Western)	26.75	70
North Cotabato	27.40	71
Mountain Province	38.40	72
Batanes	40.56	73
Oriental Mindoro	41.70	74
Camiguin	49.40	75
Bukidnon	49.65	76
Biliran	52.64	77

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from lowest to highest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1.
2. Percent of families with working children 5-17 years old is an indicator of Enabling Needs.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A6.13: Percent of Families with at Least One Family Member Who is a Member of any People's Organization

Province	Percent	National Ranking	Province	Percent	National Ranking
Bohol	94.95	1	Zambales	28.07	40
Davao Oriental	73.92	2	Maguindanao	27.04	41
Rizal	71.93	3	Capiz	26.70	42
Ilocos Norte	66.17	4	Isabela	26.59	43
Guimaras	62.34	5	Negros Oriental	25.87	44
Misamis Occidental	58.81	6	Quirino	24.24	45
Agusan del Sur	57.06	7	Marinduque	23.61	46
Surigao del Sur	56.69	8	Benguet	21.02	47
Ilocos Sur	56.24	9	Camiguin	21.01	48
Negros Occidental	54.34	10	Bataan	20.78	49
Siquijor	52.17	11	Nueva Ecija	19.76	50
Biliran	50.94	12	Zamboanga del Sur	19.72	51
Iloilo	48.52	13	Tarlac	19.66	52
North Cotabato	47.80	14	Cebu	18.15	53
Occidental Mindoro	46.72	15	Oriental Mindoro	16.78	54
Lanao Del Norte	46.65	16	Masbate	16.72	55
Bukidnon	46.18	17	Davao Del Sur	16.67	56
Quezon	44.37	18	Davao Del Norte	16.32	57
La Union	44.20	19	Samar	16.22	58
Catanduanes	42.21	20	Palawan	16.21	59
Nueva Vizcaya	41.68	21	Sarangani	15.40	60
Batanes	40.66	22	Apayao	13.50	61
Surigao del Norte	40.21	23	Laguna	13.33	62
Mountain Province	39.43	24	Eastern Samar	13.14	63
Sultan Kudarat	38.99	25	Leyte	12.72	64
Aklan	38.82	26	Basilan	11.98	65
Zamboanga del Norte	38.14	27	Abra	11.04	66
Camarines Norte	36.76	28	Pangasinan	10.35	67
Agusan Del Norte	36.70	29	Batangas	10.00	68
Southern Leyte	36.63	30	Cavite	9.99	69
Misamis Oriental	34.41	31	Tawi-tawi	9.56	70
Kalinga	34.14	32	Bulacan	8.22	71
Aurora	33.75	33	Romblon	8.01	72
Sorsogon	33.68	34	Pampanga	7.77	73
Camarines Sur	33.46	35	Albay	7.40	74
Antique	33.19	36	Northern Samar	6.05	75
Ifugao	33.04	37	Lanao Del Sur	5.92	76
South Cotabato	31.28	38	Sulu	1.63	77
Cagayan	29.88	39			

Notes:

1. The Provinces are arranged based on the percentage of families meeting a particular MBN indicator or poverty correlate, from highest to lowest. The province with the highest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 1 and the province with the lowest percentage of families meeting the MBN is ranked 77.
2. Percent of families with at least one family member who is a member of any people's organization is an indicator of Enabling Needs.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2002 APIS

Table A7: Social Weather Indicator: Self-Rated Poverty, 1990 - 2007

Time Period	SELF-RATED POVERTY*	Time Period	SELF-RATED POVERTY*
April 1990	66%	March 1999	62%
November 1990	70%	June 1999	60%
July 1991	71%	October 1999	63%
November 1991	62%	December 1999	59%
February 1992	72%	March 2000	59%
April 1992	68%	July 2000	54%
September 1992	65%	September 2000	57%
December 1992	58%	December 2000	56%
April 1993	65%	March 2001	59%
July 1993	59%	July 2001	66%
September 1993	68%	September 2001	63%
December 1993	68%	November 2001	60%
April 1994	70%	March 2002	58%
August 1994	67%	May 2002	66%
November 1994	68%	September 2002	66%
December 1994	68%	November 2002	61%
March 1995	63%	March 2003	59%
June 1995	66%	June 2003	53%
October 1995	62%	September 2003	62%
December 1995	61%	November 2003	64%
April 1996	59%	March 2004	58%
June 1996	57%	June 2004	46%
September 1996	58%	August 2004	53%
December 1996	61%	December 2004	48%
April 1997	58%	March 2005	48%
June 1997	58%	May 2005	57%
September 1997	58%	August 2005	49%
December 1997	63%	December 2005	57%
February 1998	57%	March 2006	55%
March 1998	64%	June 2006	59%
April 1998	60%	September 2006	51%
July 1998	61%	November 2006	52%
September 1998	65%	February 2007	53%
November 1998	59%	June 2007	47%
		September 2007	52%
		November 2007	52%

Notes:

* The Social Weather Stations (SWS) is a social research institution which uses the people's perspective to track Philippine poverty on an up-to-date basis since 1986 through surveys. One of the SWS Social weather indicators in the survey is the self-rated poverty. The self-rating options are Mahirap/Poor, Hindi-Mahirap/Not Poor, and the Borderline between poverty and non-poverty, with no extraneous reference to comfort or wealth

The percentage indicates the proportion of respondents who perceive themselves as poor at the time of the survey.

Source: Social Weather Station (SWS)

Table A8.1: Human Development Index by Component Indicators and by Province, 2003

Province	Life expectancy index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	HDI Rank
Philippines	0.747	0.544			
Metro Manila	0.749	0.941	0.642	0.777	
Benguet	0.751	0.910	0.598	0.753	1
Laguna	0.713	0.927	0.602	0.747	2
Batanes	0.675	0.976	0.615	0.755	3
Rizal	0.767	0.916	0.605	0.763	4
Cavite	0.759	0.914	0.600	0.758	5
Nueva Vizcaya	0.672	0.885	0.561	0.706	6
Pampanga	0.787	0.889	0.565	0.747	7
Bataan	0.745	0.927	0.564	0.745	8
Bulacan	0.774	0.901	0.571	0.749	9
Ilocos Norte	0.749	0.867	0.519	0.712	10
Tarlac	0.743	0.814	0.537	0.698	11
La Union	0.760	0.883	0.526	0.723	12
Misamis Oriental	0.745	0.903	0.504	0.717	13
Pangasinan	0.747	0.917	0.503	0.723	14
Zambales	0.711	0.931	0.538	0.727	15
Batangas	0.780	0.913	0.558	0.750	16
South Cotabato	0.721	0.852	0.518	0.697	17
Davao del Sur	0.768	0.825	0.513	0.702	18
Iloilo	0.740	0.848	0.505	0.698	19
Cebu	0.794	0.865	0.526	0.728	20
Quirino	0.627	0.837	0.518	0.661	21
Abra	0.636	0.918	0.498	0.684	22
Capiz	0.671	0.825	0.505	0.667	23
Ifugao	0.633	0.797	0.508	0.646	24
Ilocos Sur	0.683	0.849	0.508	0.680	25
Negros Occidental	0.752	0.859	0.482	0.697	26
Camiguin	0.660	0.878	0.509	0.682	27
Bukidnon	0.727	0.782	0.468	0.659	28
Isabela	0.723	0.867	0.501	0.697	29
North Cotabato	0.743	0.789	0.468	0.666	30
Davao del Norte	0.685	0.834	0.474	0.664	31
Agusan del Norte	0.668	0.874	0.471	0.671	32
Nueva Ecija	0.769	0.859	0.512	0.713	33
Camarines Sur	0.772	0.836	0.472	0.693	34
Zamboanga del Sur	0.721	0.813	0.476	0.670	35
Lanao del Norte	0.661	0.876	0.482	0.673	36
Antique	0.627	0.819	0.482	0.643	37
Aurora	0.638	0.835	0.500	0.658	38
Kalinga	0.626	0.854	0.464	0.648	39
Mt. Province	0.650	0.839	0.460	0.650	40

Table A8.1 (continuation)

Province	Life expectancy index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	HDI Rank
Bohol	0.750	0.841	0.461	0.684	41
Quezon	0.726	0.872	0.486	0.695	42
Apayao	0.624	0.878	0.476	0.659	43
Albay	0.733	0.868	0.487	0.696	44
Cagayan	0.692	0.865	0.491	0.683	45
Misamis Occidental	0.697	0.900	0.441	0.680	46
Aklan	0.639	0.858	0.470	0.656	47
Catanduanes	0.694	0.736	0.464	0.632	48
Sorsogon	0.735	0.886	0.464	0.695	49
Camarines Norte	0.667	0.775	0.480	0.641	50
Leyte	0.731	0.820	0.466	0.672	51
Oriental Mindoro	0.681	0.897	0.480	0.686	52
Surigao del Norte	0.705	0.866	0.451	0.674	53
Southern Leyte	0.673	0.836	0.468	0.659	54
Occidental Mindoro	0.644	0.782	0.465	0.630	55
Palawan	0.676	0.822	0.443	0.647	56
Guimaras	0.709	0.784	0.435	0.643	57
Davao Oriental	0.750	0.748	0.420	0.639	58
Sultan Kudarat	0.646	0.878	0.425	0.650	59
Siquijor	0.657	0.754	0.435	0.615	60
Agusan del Sur	0.643	0.801	0.427	0.624	61
Negros Oriental	0.678	0.755	0.445	0.626	62
Marinduque	0.681	0.897	0.449	0.676	63
Biliran	0.645	0.867	0.454	0.655	64
Surigao del Sur	0.644	0.831	0.424	0.633	65
Northern Samar	0.658	0.831	0.434	0.641	66
Romblon	0.661	0.879	0.452	0.664	67
Lanao del Sur	0.548	0.777	0.478	0.601	68
Eastern Samar	0.612	0.795	0.468	0.625	69
Western Samar	0.606	0.710	0.475	0.597	70
Sarangani	0.720	0.647	0.411	0.593	71
Zamboanga del Norte	0.646	0.754	0.397	0.599	72
Masbate	0.664	0.784	0.428	0.625	73
Basilan	0.593	0.711	0.430	0.578	74
Tawi-Tawi	0.436	0.684	0.434	0.518	75
Maguindanao	0.450	0.644	0.400	0.498	76
Sulu	0.463	0.729	0.426	0.540	77

Sources: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) and Philippine Human Development Network

Table A8.2: Human Development Index (HDI) Time Series: 1994, 1997, 2000, 2003

Province	HDI	HDI	HDI	HDI
	1994	1997	2000	2003
PHILIPPINES	0.627	0.629	0.656	
NCR	0.878	0.887	0.889	0.777
CAR				
Abra	0.527	0.584	0.636	0.684
Apayao		0.532	0.545	0.659
Benguet	0.624	0.626	0.644	0.753
Ifugao	0.406	0.452	0.461	0.646
Kalinga	0.509	0.526	0.553	0.648
Mountain Province	0.513	0.545	0.570	0.650
REGION I				
Ilocos Norte	0.623	0.646	0.689	0.712
Ilocos Sur	0.604	0.617	0.638	0.680
La Union	0.623	0.619	0.648	0.723
Pangasinan	0.606	0.614	0.633	0.723
REGION II				
Batanes	0.760	0.713	0.717	0.755
Cagayan	0.598	0.556	0.586	0.683
Isabela	0.608	0.607	0.649	0.697
Nueva Vizcaya	0.591	0.581	0.621	0.706
Quirino	0.521	0.555	0.580	0.661
REGION III				
Bataan	0.653	0.727	0.746	0.745
Bulacan	0.727	0.702	0.760	0.749
Nueva Ecija	0.626	0.605	0.635	0.713
Pampanga	0.664	0.648	0.665	0.747
Tarlac	0.581	0.608	0.605	0.698
Zambales	0.586	0.602	0.622	0.727
REGION IV				
Aurora	0.567	0.591	0.623	0.658
Batangas	0.672	0.684	0.683	0.750
Cavite	0.782	0.724	0.735	0.758
Laguna	0.721	0.676	0.709	0.747
Marinduque	0.623	0.588	0.604	0.676
Occidental Mindoro	0.590	0.558	0.598	0.630
Oriental Mindoro	0.602	0.597	0.622	0.686
Palawan	0.505	0.541	0.608	0.647
Quezon	0.588	0.603	0.635	0.695
Rizal	0.730	0.693	0.733	0.763
Romblon	0.493	0.539	0.573	0.664
REGION V				
Albay	0.580	0.560	0.586	0.696
Camarines Norte	0.561	0.554	0.584	0.641
Camarines Sur	0.587	0.572	0.601	0.693
Catanduanes	0.575	0.555	0.619	0.632
Masbate	0.459	0.492	0.518	0.625
Sorsogon	0.536	0.558	0.569	0.695

Province	HDI	HDI	HDI	HDI
	1994	1997	2000	2003
REGION VI				
Aklan	0.581	0.558	0.571	0.656
Antique	0.503	0.555	0.584	0.643
Capiz	0.504	0.547	0.554	0.667
Guimaras	0.577	0.564	0.622	0.643
Iloilo	0.579	0.588	0.642	0.698
Negros Occidental	0.553	0.543	0.567	0.697
REGION VII				
Bohol	0.531	0.546	0.574	0.684
Cebu	0.567	0.559	0.597	0.728
Negros Oriental	0.507	0.499	0.532	0.626
Siquijor	0.523	0.514	0.575	0.615
REGION VIII				
Biliran	0.535	0.530	0.560	0.655
Eastern Samar/Leyte	0.536	0.511	0.538	0.625
Leyte	0.533	0.523	0.563	0.672
Northern Samar	0.461	0.483	0.527	0.641
Samar (Western)	0.462	0.493	0.511	0.597
Southern Leyte	0.564	0.553	0.595	0.659
REGION IX				
Basilan	0.423	0.439	0.425	0.578
Zamboanga del Norte	0.473	0.510	0.532	0.599
Zamboanga del Sur	0.512	0.525	0.529	0.670
REGION X				
Bukidnon	0.516	0.538	0.568	0.659
Camiguin	0.505	0.537	0.563	0.682
Misamis Occidental	0.553	0.538	0.552	0.680
Misamis Oriental	0.564	0.543	0.575	0.717
REGION XI				
Davao	0.545	0.530	0.558	0.664
Davao del Sur	0.500	0.521	0.553	0.702
Davao Oriental	0.483	0.497	0.562	0.639
Sarangani	0.529	0.494	0.516	0.593
South Cotabato	0.536	0.536	0.595	0.697
REGION XII				
Lanao del Norte	0.473	0.470	0.512	0.673
North Cotabato	0.517	0.519	0.552	0.666
Sultan Kudarat	0.516	0.533	0.554	0.650
ARMM				
Lanao del Sur	0.442	0.419	0.464	0.601
Maguindanao	0.449	0.425	0.461	0.498
Sulu	0.357	0.336	0.351	0.540
Tawi-rawi	0.387	0.430	0.390	0.518
CARAGA				
Agusan del Norte	0.517	0.515	0.546	0.671
Agusan del Sur	0.459	0.482	0.482	0.624
Surigao del Norte	0.530	0.532	0.557	0.674
Surigao del Sur	0.547	0.522	0.567	0.633

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table A9.1: Quality of Life Index by Component Indicators and By Province, 2003

QLI Rank	Province	Safe Reproduction Index	Education Index	Nutrition Index	QLI 2003
1	Batanes	0.972	1.000	0.836	0.936
2	Siquijor	0.905	0.877	0.697	0.826
3	Bataan	0.949	0.820	0.695	0.821
4	Ilocos Norte	0.969	0.800	0.663	0.811
5	Nueva Ecija	0.943	0.784	0.681	0.803
6	Ilocos Sur	0.898	0.791	0.706	0.798
7	Bulacan	0.917	0.736	0.732	0.795
8	Pampanga	0.959	0.679	0.681	0.773
9	Batangas	0.811	0.744	0.759	0.771
10	Benguet	0.756	0.661	0.798	0.738
11	Pangasinan	0.862	0.774	0.572	0.736
12	Camiguin	0.879	0.720	0.607	0.735
13	Laguna	0.812	0.652	0.739	0.735
14	Rizal	0.849	0.704	0.647	0.733
15	Cavite	0.801	0.586	0.809	0.732
16	Isabela	0.760	0.692	0.714	0.722
17	La Union	0.900	0.688	0.574	0.721
18	Tarlac	0.870	0.748	0.534	0.717
19	Tawi-tawi	0.668	0.748	0.717	0.711
20	Nueva Vizcaya	0.721	0.628	0.777	0.709
21	Cagayan	0.672	0.769	0.679	0.707
22	Bohol	0.785	0.640	0.644	0.690
23	Cebu	0.826	0.596	0.626	0.683
24	Misamis Oriental	0.643	0.745	0.635	0.674
25	Romblon	0.612	0.677	0.727	0.672
26	Zambales	0.706	0.694	0.604	0.668
27	Eastern Samar	0.582	0.781	0.613	0.659
28	Abra	0.772	0.780	0.422	0.658
29	Misamis Occidental	0.477	0.880	0.607	0.655
30	Lanao del Norte	0.817	0.462	0.658	0.646
31	Albay	0.487	0.826	0.623	0.645
32	Mt. Province	0.660	0.608	0.660	0.643
33	Surigao Del Norte	0.524	0.865	0.531	0.640
34	Marinduque	0.558	0.619	0.735	0.637
35	Camarines Norte	0.455	0.856	0.601	0.637
36	Quirino	0.601	0.611	0.685	0.633
37	Leyte	0.739	0.636	0.510	0.628
38	Sorsogon	0.516	0.758	0.582	0.619
39	Ifugao	0.696	0.578	0.549	0.608
40	Southern Leyte	0.716	0.764	0.343	0.608
41	Iloilo	0.626	0.642	0.551	0.606
42	Oriental Mindoro	0.432	0.598	0.785	0.605
43	Aklan	0.580	0.677	0.556	0.604
44	Lanao del Sur	0.639	0.364	0.809	0.604
45	Guimaras	0.503	0.782	0.522	0.602
46	Catanduanes	0.394	0.797	0.602	0.598
47	Surigao Del Sur	0.477	0.665	0.637	0.593
48	Zamboanga Norte	0.636	0.527	0.594	0.586
49	Quezon	0.509	0.675	0.570	0.584
50	Negros Oriental	0.500	0.624	0.609	0.578

Table A9.1 (continuation)

QLI Rank	Province	Safe Reproduction Index	Education Index	Nutrition Index	QLI 2003
51	Agusan del Norte	0.533	0.575	0.622	0.577
52	Aurora	0.356	0.809	0.558	0.574
53	Agusan del Sur	0.516	0.493	0.680	0.563
54	Palawan	0.324	0.608	0.746	0.559
55	Occidental Mindoro	0.359	0.543	0.761	0.554
56	Zamboanga Sur	0.480	0.563	0.615	0.553
57	Capiz	0.502	0.575	0.577	0.551
58	South Cotabato	0.539	0.518	0.582	0.546
59	Davao del Norte	0.512	0.635	0.471	0.539
60	Kalinga	0.732	0.593	0.281	0.535
61	Antique	0.465	0.653	0.486	0.535
62	Biliran	0.414	0.696	0.491	0.534
63	Camarines Sur	0.369	0.595	0.627	0.530
64	Northern Samar	0.509	0.546	0.534	0.530
65	Davao Oriental	0.410	0.630	0.532	0.524
66	Negros Occidental	0.542	0.528	0.498	0.522
67	Sultan Kudarat	0.444	0.476	0.630	0.517
68	Compostella Valley	0.397	0.651	0.480	0.509
69	Maguindanao	0.424	0.382	0.697	0.501
70	Apayao	0.526	0.469	0.480	0.492
71	Western Samar	0.468	0.547	0.455	0.490
72	Masbate	0.436	0.505	0.526	0.489
73	Bukidnon	0.284	0.544	0.610	0.479
74	Saranggani	0.342	0.405	0.682	0.476
75	North Cotabato	0.373	0.425	0.605	0.468
76	Sulu	0.310	0.369	0.691	0.457
77	Davao del Sur	0.354	0.519	0.495	0.456

Notes:

* Basilan was excluded due to unavailability of data.

Safe Reproduction Index is the number of deliveries assisted by Doctors, Midwives and Nurses over Total Livebirths

Education index is the cohort survival index

Nutrition Index is 100 minus the Rate of Malnutrition (FNRI-DOST)

Sources of Basic Data:

Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)

Department of Health (DOH)_ Field Health Service Information System

Department of Education (DepEd)

Table A9.2: Quality of Life Index (QLI) Time Series: 1994, 1997, 1999, 2003

Province	1994		1997		1999		2003	
	QLI	RANK	QLI	RANK	QLI	RANK	QLI	RANK
CAR								
Abra	0.672	21	0.691	24	0.726	21	0.658	28
Benguet	0.702	16	0.751	17	0.81	8	0.738	10
Ifugao	0.609	34	0.725	20	0.655	31	0.608	39
Mountain Province	0.674	20	0.68	28	0.691	26	0.643	32
Apayao			0.597	48	0.603	45	0.492	70
Kalinga			0.611	43	0.588	54	0.535	60
Kalinga Apayao	0.583	43						
Region I								
Ilocos Norte	0.849	5	0.858	4	0.828	5	0.811	4
Ilocos Sur	0.682	17	0.755	15	0.784	12	0.798	6
La Union	0.713	15	0.801	9	0.762	16	0.721	17
Pangasinan	0.717	14	0.828	6	0.774	14	0.736	11
Region II								
Batanes	0.886	1	0.901	1	0.908	1	0.936	1
Cagayan	0.572	47	0.681	26	0.69	27	0.707	21
Isabela	0.627	27	0.72	21	0.743	20	0.722	16
Nueva Vizcaya	0.619	29	0.684	25	0.707	25	0.709	20
Quirino	0.618	30	0.61	44	0.621	43	0.633	36
Region III								
Bataan	0.859	3	0.861	3	0.862	2	0.821	3
Bulacan	0.83	6	0.866	2	0.82	7	0.795	7
Nueva Ecija	0.749	11	0.731	19	0.803	9	0.803	5
Pampanga	0.851	4	0.819	8	0.823	6	0.773	8
Tarlac	0.792	7	0.779	13	0.76	17	0.717	18
Zambales	0.677	19	0.758	14	0.75	18	0.668	26
Region IV								
Aurora	0.545	52	0.595	50	0.56	66	0.574	52
Batangas	0.735	12	0.822	7	0.802	10	0.771	9
Cavite	0.766	10	0.782	12	0.844	4	0.732	15
Laguna	0.785	8	0.79	11	0.793	11	0.735	13
Marinduque	0.604	35	0.626	39	0.601	48	0.637	34
Occidental Mindoro	0.534	57	0.55	66	0.522	74	0.554	55
Oriental Mindoro	0.534	56	0.592	53	0.594	52	0.605	42
Palawan	0.499	64	0.588	60	0.568	63	0.559	54
Quezon	0.565	49	0.612	42	0.623	42	0.584	49
Rizal	0.776	9	0.799	10	0.771	15	0.733	14
Romblon	0.644	24	0.665	30	0.63	37	0.672	25
Region V								
Albay	0.596	37	0.605	45	0.629	38	0.645	31
Camarines Norte	0.599	36	0.599	46	0.641	34	0.637	35
Camarines Sur	0.628	26	0.593	52	0.583	56	0.530	63
Catanduanes	0.616	32	0.622	40	0.642	33	0.598	46
Masbate	0.463	73	0.541	68	0.532	72	0.489	72
Sorsogon	0.524	61	0.59	56	0.602	46	0.619	38

Table A9.2 (continuation)

Province	1994		1997		1999		2003	
	OLI	RANK	OLI	RANK	OLI	RANK	OLI	RANK
Region VI								
Aklan	0.594	38	0.648	35	0.658	29	0.604	43
Antique	0.582	44	0.592	54	0.556	67	0.535	61
Capiz	0.469	72	0.525	72	0.597	51	0.551	57
Guimaras	0.617	31	0.591	55	0.621	44	0.602	45
Iloilo	0.664	23	0.652	33	0.652	32	0.606	41
Negros Occidental	0.545	53	0.562	62	0.55	68	0.522	66
Region VII								
Bohol	0.671	22	0.708	22	0.712	24	0.690	22
Cebu	0.735	13	0.739	18	0.748	19	0.683	23
Negros Oriental	0.551	51	0.59	57	0.57	62	0.578	50
Siquijor	0.865	2	0.829	5	0.855	3	0.826	2
Region VIII								
Biliran	0.473	70	0.48	75	0.549	69	0.534	62
Eastern Samar	0.592	39	0.63	37	0.628	39	0.659	27
Leyte	0.574	46	0.66	31	0.657	30	0.628	37
Northern Samar	0.47	71	0.487	74	0.53	73	0.530	64
Southern Leyte	0.629	25	0.697	23	0.64	35	0.608	40
Samar (Western Samar)	0.499	65	0.558	63	0.573	61	0.490	71
Region IX								
Basilan	0.413	76	0.455	77	0.514	75	na	78
Zamboanga del Norte	0.545	54	0.618	41	0.628	40	0.586	48
Zamboanga del Sur	0.516	63	0.599	47	0.597	50	0.553	56
Region X								
Bukidnon	0.436	75	0.53	71	0.543	70	0.479	73
Camiguin	0.681	18	0.751	16	0.783	13	0.735	12
Misamis Occidental	0.587	42	0.648	34	0.668	28	0.655	24
Misamis Oriental	0.59	41	0.68	27	0.714	23	0.674	29
Region XI								
Compostela Valley					0.582	58	0.509	68
Davao del Norte	0.57	48	0.629	38	0.624	41	0.539	59
Davao del Sur	0.557	50	0.54	69	0.566	64	0.456	77
Davao Oriental	0.518	62	0.558	64	0.563	65	0.524	65
Sarangani	0.538	55	0.544	67	0.506	76	0.476	74
South Cotabato	0.613	33	0.594	51	0.601	47	0.546	58
Sultan Kudarat	0.526	59	0.576	61	0.576	59	0.517	67
Region XII								
Lanao del Norte	0.621	28	0.647	36	0.716	22	0.646	30
North Cotabato	0.494	67	0.554	65	0.541	71	0.468	75
ARMM								
Lanao del Sur	0.492	69	0.589	59	0.583	57	0.604	44
Maguindanao	0.525	60	0.497	73	0.479	78	0.501	69
Sulu	0.453	74	0.478	76	0.493	77	0.457	76
Tawi-Tawi	0.574	45	0.659	32	0.585	55	0.711	19
CARAGA								
Agusan del Norte	0.591	40	0.671	29	0.637	36	0.577	51
Agusan del Sur	0.496	66	0.538	70	0.59	53	0.563	53
Surigao del Norte	0.492	68	0.589	58	0.575	60	0.640	33
Surigao del Sur	0.529	58	0.596	49	0.598	49	0.593	47

Notes: * For definition refer to accompanying technical notes on OLI

Source: Action for Economic Reforms (AER)

Table B1.1: Demographics and Geopolitical Divisions; Number of Provinces, Cities, Municipalities, Barangay and Income, 2007 (As of September 30, 2007)

REGION	PROV.	CITIES	MUN.	BRGYS	INCOME CLASS
PHILIPPINES	81	136	1,494	41,995	
Region I (ILOCOS REGION)	4	9	116	3,265	
Ilocos Norte		2	21	557	1st Class
Ilocos Sur		2	32	768	1st Class
La Union		1	19	576	1st Class
Pangasinan		4	44	1,364	1st Class
Region II (CAGAYAN VALLEY)	5	3	90	2,311	
Batanes		-	6	29	5th Class
Cagayan		1	28	820	1st Class
Isabela		2	35	1,055	1st Class
Nueva Vizcaya		-	15	275	2nd Class
Quirino		-	6	132	3rd Class
Region III (CENTRAL LUZON)	7	13	117	3,102	
Aurora		-	8	151	3rd Class
Bataan		1	11	237	1st Class
Bulacan		3	21	569	1st Class
Nueva Ecija		5	27	849	1st Class
Pampanga		2	20	538	1st Class
Tarlac		1	17	511	1st Class
Zambales		1	13	247	2nd Class
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	5	12	130	4,011	
Batangas		3	31	1,078	1st Class
Cavite		3	20	829	1st Class
Laguna		3	27	674	1st Class
Quezon		2	39	1,242	1st Class
Rizal		1	13	188	1st Class
Region V (BICOL REGION)	6	7	107	3,471	
Albay		3	15	720	1st Class
Camarines Norte		-	12	282	2nd Class
Camarines Sur		2	35	1,063	1st Class
Catanduanes		-	11	315	3rd Class
Masbate		1	20	550	1st Class
Sorsogon		1	14	541	2nd Class
Region VI (WESTERN VISAYAS)	6	16	117	4,051	
Aklan		-	17	327	2nd Class
Antique		-	18	590	2nd Class
Capiz		1	16	473	1st Class
Guimaras		-	5	98	4th Class
Iloilo		2	42	1,901	1st Class
Negros Occidental		13	19	662	1st Class
Region VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS)	4	13	119	3,003	
Bohol		1	47	1,109	1st Class
Cebu		9	44	1,203	1st Class
Negros Oriental		6	19	557	1st Class
Siquijor		-	6	134	4th Class
Region VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS)	6	7	136	4,390	
Biliran		-	8	132	4th Class
Eastern Samar		1	22	597	2nd Class
Leyte		3	40	1,641	1st Class
Northern Samar		-	24	569	2nd Class
Southern Leyte		1	18	500	3rd Class
Samar (Western Samar)		2	24	951	1st Class

Table B1.1 (continuation)

REGION	PROV.	CITIES	MUN.	BRGYS	INCOME CLASS
Region IX (ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA)	3	5	67	1,904	
Zamboanga del Norte		2	25	691	1st Class
Zamboanga del Sur		2	26	779	1st Class
Zamboanga Sibugay		-	16	389	3rd Class
City of Isabela		1	-	45	
Region X (NORTHERN MINDANAO)	5	9	84	2,022	
Bukidnon		2	20	464	1st Class
Camiguin		-	5	58	5th Class
Lanao del Norte		1	22	506	2nd Class
Misamis Occidental		3	14	490	2nd Class
Misamis Oriental		3	23	504	1st Class
Region XI (DAVAO REGION)	4	6	43	1,162	
Davao del Norte		3	8	223	1st Class
Davao del Sur		2	14	519	1st Class
Davao Oriental		1	10	183	1st Class
Compostela Valley		-	11	237	1st Class
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	4	5	45	1,194	
North Cotabato		1	17	543	1st Class
Sarangani		-	7	140	2nd Class
South Cotabato		2	10	225	1st Class
Sultan Kudarat		1	11	249	1st Class
Cotabato City		1	-	37	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR)	-	16	1	1,695	
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE	6	2	75	1,176	
Abra		-	27	303	3rd Class
Apayao		-	7	133	4th Class
Benguet		1	13	269	2nd Class
Ifugao		-	11	175	3rd Class
Kalinga		1	7	152	3rd Class
Mountain Province		-	10	144	4th Class
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (ARMM)	6	2	110	2,470	
Basilan		1	9	210	3rd Class
Lanao del Sur		1	39	1,158	1st Class
Maguindanao		-	22	279	1st Class
Sulu		-	18	410	3rd Class
Tawi-tawi		-	11	203	4th Class
Shariff Kabunsuan		-	11	210	
CARAGA	5	6	67	1,310	
Agusan del Norte		2	11	252	3rd Class
Agusan del Sur		1	13	314	1st Class
Surigao del Norte		1	20	335	2nd Class
Surigao del Sur		2	17	309	1st Class
Dinagat Islands		-	7	100	
Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)	5	2	71	1,458	
Marinduque		-	6	218	4th Class
Occidental Mindoro		-	11	162	1st Class
Oriental Mindoro		1	14	426	2nd Class
Palawan		1	23	433	1st Class
Romblon		-	17	219	3rd Class

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table B1.2: Demographics and Geopolitical Divisions: Population Size, Density and Growth Rate by Region, Province and Highly Urbanized City: as of May 2000

Region/Province/ Highly Urbanized City	Total Population ¹⁾	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Population Density	Annual Growth Rate 1995-2000
PHILIPPINES	76,498,735	15,271,545	5	255	2.36
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	9,932,560	2,132,989	4.62	15,617	1.06
City of Las Piñas	472,780	97,962	4.8	11,392	2.93
City of Manila	1,581,082	333,547	4.7	41,282	-0.97
City of Makati	444,867	98,225	4.5	14,878	-1.8
City of Mandaluyong	278,474	59,682	4.61	10,711	-0.63
City of Marikina	391,170	80,160	4.86	10,056	1.96
City of Muntinlupa	379,310	78,016	4.75	8,122	-1.12
City of Parañaque	449,811	94,109	4.75	11,744	3.03
City of Pasig	505,058	107,835	4.66	38,851	1.5
City of Valenzuela	485,433	106,382	4.52	10,328	2.27
Caloocan City	1,177,604	249,567	4.71	21,104	3.06
Malabon	338,855	74,137	4.54	14,481	-0.54
Navotas	230,403	49,450	4.65	88,617	0.13
Pasay City	354,908	78,180	4.53	25,533	-2.97
Pateros	57,407	12,029	4.75	5,520	0.81
Quezon City	2,173,831	480,624	4.49	13,080	1.92
San Juan	117,680	24,605	4.77	11,315	-1.15
Taguig	467,375	102,723	4.5	13,869	4.45
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	1,365,220	263,816	5.15	95	1.82
Apayao	97,129	18,165	5.34	24	3.25
Abra	209,491	40,709	5.13	53	1.44
Benguet (excluding Baguio City)	330,129	63,123	5.21	127	1.09
Baguio City	252,386	52,302	4.77	5,161	2.31
Ifugao	161,623	31,346	5.15	64	1.67
Kalinga	174,023	30,450	5.69	57	2.63
Mountain Province	140,439	27,721	5.06	67	1.54
R I - ILOCOS	4,200,478	831,549	5.05	327	2.15
Ilocos Norte	514,241	106,939	4.8	151	1.37
Ilocos Sur	594,206	119,212	4.98	230	1.85
La Union	657,945	127,579	5.15	441	2.09
Pangasinan	2,434,086	477,819	5.09	453	2.41
R II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	2,813,159	554,004	5.07	105	2.25
Batanes	16,467	3,489	4.71	79	3.25
Cagayan	993,580	190,604	5.2	110	2.26
Isabela	1,287,575	254,928	5.05	121	2.25
Nueva Vizcaya	366,962	74,402	4.92	94	1.97
Quirino	148,575	30,581	4.86	49	2.71
R III - CENTRAL LUZON	8,030,945	1,632,047	4.91	441	3.2
Bataan	557,659	113,674	4.9	406	2.74
Bulacan	2,234,088	463,886	4.81	851	4.93
Nueva Ecija	1,659,883	340,158	4.87	314	2.11
Pampanga (excluding Angeles City)	1,618,759	308,445	5.24	763	3.13
Angeles City	263,971	55,769	4.72	4,378	2.61
Tarlac	1,068,783	215,395	4.96	350	2.65
Zambales (excluding Olongapo City)	433,542	91,613	4.72	120	2.32
Olongapo City	194,260	43,107	4.49	1,881	1.68

Table B1.2 (continuation)

Region/Province/ Highly Urbanized City	Total Population ¹⁾	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Population Density	Annual Growth Rate 1995-2000
R IV - SOUTHERN TAGALOG	11,793,655	2,410,972	4.88	251	3.72
Aurora	173,797	35,024	4.96	54	1.84
Batangas	1,905,348	374,767	5.1	602	3.02
Cavite	2,063,161	428,879	4.78	1,602	5.45
Laguna	1,965,872	417,886	4.69	1,117	4.08
Marinduque	217,392	43,921	4.95	227	1.81
Occidental Mindoro	380,250	76,840	4.93	65	2.45
Oriental Mindoro	681,818	134,453	5.07	156	2.46
Palawan	755,412	150,983	4.98	51	3.6
Quezon	1,679,030	339,923	4.93	193	1.9
Rizal	1,707,218	356,578	4.77	1,304	5.79
Romblon	264,357	53,720	4.92	195	1.67
R V - BICOL	4,674,855	891,541	5.24	265	1.68
Albay	1,090,907	208,640	5.22	427	1.77
Camarines Norte	458,840	89,574	5.12	217	0.94
Camarines Sur	1,551,549	288,172	5.37	295	1.72
Catanduanes	215,356	41,019	5.25	142	1.33
Masbate	707,668	138,945	5.09	175	1.71
Sorsogon	650,535	125,191	5.19	304	2.04
R VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	6,208,733	1,211,647	5.12	307	1.56
Aklan	451,314	88,213	5.11	248	2.05
Antique	471,088	92,941	5.06	187	1.89
Capiz	654,156	128,554	5.08	248	1
Guimaras	141,450	27,465	5.14	234	2.43
Iloilo (excluding Iloilo City)	1,559,182	298,593	5.22	334	2.1
Iloilo City	365,820	72,218	5.04	6,533	1.93
Negros Occidental (excluding Bacolod City)	2,136,647	416,222	5.13	275	1.08
Bacolod City	429,076	87,441	4.89	2,749	1.39
R VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	5,701,064	1,129,317	5.03	381	2.79
Bohol	1,137,268	209,588	5.41	276	2.92
Cebu (excluding Cebu City & Mandaue City)	2,377,588	473,559	5	496	3.07
Cebu City	718,821	147,600	4.84	2,562	1.77
Mandaue City	259,728	54,882	4.72	22,199	6.36
Negros Oriental	1,130,088	226,337	4.97	208	2.03
Siquijor	81,598	17,351	4.7	238	2.19
R VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	3,610,355	715,025	5.04	173	1.51
Biliran	140,274	27,907	5.02	253	1.28
Eastern Samar	375,822	73,032	5.14	87	0.79
Leyte	1,592,336	322,527	4.92	279	1.13
Northern Samar	500,639	94,410	5.3	143	2.11
Samar (Western Samar)	641,124	124,246	5.15	115	1.82
Southern Leyte	360,160	72,894	4.94	208	2.73
R IX - WESTERN MINDANAO	3,091,208	595,728	5.18	193	2.18
Basilan	332,828	61,546	5.4	251	2.58
Zamboanga del Norte	823,130	161,512	5.09	124	1.42
Zamboanga del Sur (excluding Zamboanga City)	1,333,456	255,621	5.21	176	1.97
Zamboanga City	601,794	117,152	5.12	1,298	3.56

Table B1.2 (continuation)

Region/Province/ Highly Urbanized City	Total Population ^{1/}	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Population Density	Annual Growth Rate 1995-2000
R X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	2,747,585	542,075	5.06	196	2.19
Bukidnon	1,060,265	201,753	5.25	128	2.6
Camiguin	74,232	14,826	5	323	1.88
Misamis Occidental	486,723	99,901	4.86	251	1.27
Misamis Oriental (excluding Cagayan de Oro City)	664,338	132,042	5.03	208	2.67
Cagayan de Oro City	461,877	93,525	4.91	1,239	1.63
R XI - SOUTHERN MINDANAO	5,189,335	1,066,199	4.86	263	2.6
Compostela Valley	580,244	120,766	4.8	140	2.37
Davao del Norte (Davao)	743,811	150,844	4.92	186	2.22
Davao del Sur (excluding Davao City)	758,801	157,054	4.83	147	2.47
Davao City	1,147,116	240,057	4.77	947	2.83
Davao Oriental	446,191	86,569	5.15	86	1.64
Sarangani	410,622	82,896	4.95	124	2.43
South Cotabato (excluding Gen. Santos City)	690,728	141,418	4.88	181	2.3
Gen. Santos City	411,822	86,595	4.74	1,026	5.05
R XII - CENTRAL MINDANAO	2,598,210	501,915	5.16	179	2.08
Cotabato (North Cotabato)	958,643	188,581	5.08	146	2.29
Cotabato City	163,849	31,227	5.17	1,142	2.38
Lanao del Norte (excluding Iligan City)	473,062	90,092	5.25	196	1.53
Iligan City	285,061	57,179	4.97	423	0.93
Marawi City	131,090	20,375	6.37	5,800	2.96
Sultan Kudarat	586,505	114,461	5.12	124	2.52
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	2,412,159	393,269	6.13	211	3.86
Lanao del Sur	669,072	97,104	6.91	174	3.42
Maguindanao	801,102	143,669	5.57	163	4.16
Sulu	619,668	98,151	6.31	387	3.15
Tawi-Tawi	322,317	54,345	5.93	296	5.53
CARAGA	2,095,367	393,362	5.32	111	1.63
Agusan del Norte (excluding Butuan City)	285,570	52,779	5.4	138	1.42
Butuan City	267,279	50,273	5.3	776	1.7
Agusan del Sur	559,294	103,637	5.39	61	1.79
Surigao del Norte	481,416	92,645	5.19	176	1.84
Surigao del Sur	501,808	94,028	5.33	110	1.35
FILIPINOS in Phil. Embassies, Consulates and Missions Abroad			2,851		

Notes: 1/ In 2000, population of disputed areas was reported in the next higher geographic level. For example, the population of Barangay A claimed by both Municipality A and Municipality B will be reflected in the province.

Source: National Statistics Office (NSO)

Table B2.1: Table Health Indicators: Number of BHS and selected health workers in LGU, 2006

PROVINCE/ CITY CODE	Total Population	No. of BGYs	No. of BHSs	Number of Health Workers in LGU					
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Nutritionist	Engr's/ Sanitary	Active BHW's
PHILIPPINES	85,822,854	41,793	16,191	2,955	1,930	16,857	601	3,429	1,700
NCR	11,394,158	1,697	20	650	683	1,065	86	261	4,005
Malabon	16,250	3,950		33	39	52	3	6	265
Navotas	424,313	21	-	14	11	39	3	9	132
Pateros	267,778	14	-	4	5	19	1	2	14
San Juan	56,038	10	-	9	11	14	4	10	130
Taguig	104,708	21	9	16	17	61	7	11	600
Caloocan City	486,323	33	-	32	25	40	4	16	300
Las Pinas City	423,694	201	-	32	31	61	4	15	131
Makati City	462,560	16	-	51	66	78	11	13	15
Mandaluyong City	296,663	27	-	31	42	69	6	12	103
Manila City	649,355	18	-	170	177	102	4	65	240
Marikina City	1,429,111	897	-	19	17	45	7	12	110
Muntinlupa City	656,464	9	-	24	29	60	5	11	276
Paranaque City	518,297	16	-	21	31	41	6	2	200
Pasay City	747,048	20	-	24	25	54	3	11	250
Pasig City	2,272,010	144	3	45	42	92	8	23	702
Quezon City	1,379,141	188	-	98	86	165	4	33	290
Valenzuela City	595,258	30	-	27	29	73	6	10	247
CAR	1,591,963	1,186	564	83	151	599	5	106	5,502
Abra	225,984	303	79	13	30	98	0	27	1,476
Apayao	103,567	134	57	7	9	52	0	11	483
Benguet	380,348	140	145	14	24	131	2	14	1,093
Ifugao	187,943	185	93	11	19	108	2	11	659
Kalinga	189,457	152	98	11	22	100	0	15	765
Mt. Province	157,160	144	92	12	20	93	0	12	956
Baguio City	347,504	128	-	15	27	17	1	16	70
REGION 1	4,562,030	3,265	978	154	232	1,019	11	436	20,125
Ilocos Norte	455,704	477	112	20	23	106	0	28	2,799
Ilocos Sur	527,442	687	159	36	34	176	2	34	3,049
La Union	609,700	517	167	20	34	172	0	51	3,665
Pangasinan	2,134,297	1,174	394	53	96	409	6	285	7,676
Alaminos City	80,794	39	12	3	2	11	1	4	249
Candon City	52,376	42	15	2	4	11	0	2	205
Dagupan City	147,023	31	16	4	2	13	0	5	300
Laoag City	104,181	80	15	3	13	29	1	8	321
San Carlos City	162,209	86	34	6	3	34	1	4	1,021
San Fernando City	115,494	59	27	3	16	31	0	10	340
Urdaneta City	125,989	34	16	2	3	16	0	3	250
Vigan City	46,821	39	11	2	2	11	0	2	250
REGION 2	3,121,351	2,242	939	95	176	816	7	262	6,186
Batanes	934,879	771	216	30	50	233	0	49	0
Cagayan	1,198,636	953	439	36	82	332	6	31	2,978
Isabela	421,073	275	154	17	23	126	0	15	2,000
Nueva Vizcaya	174,337	122	48	6	7	53	0	6	721
Quirino	126,164	35	23	1	4	28	0	150	8
Tuguegarao City	127,361	37	37	3	5	19	0	2	261
Cauayan City	138,901	49	22	2	5	25	1	9	218

Table B2.1 (continuation)

PROVINCE/ CITY CODE	Total Population	No. of BGYs	No. of BHSs	Number of Health Workers in LGU					
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Nutritionist	Engr's/ Sanitary	Active BHW's
REGION 3	8,793,618	3,057	1,866	284	384	1,630	40	242	14,331
Aurora	207,638	151	78	6	10	62	0	6	1,133
Bataan	537,430	212	219	23	33	208	6	21	771
Bulacan	1,758,259	459	447	62	57	387	9	40	2,446
Nueva Ecija	1,240,850	644	149	43	48	150	8	40	1,569
Pampanga	1,519,670	422	365	41	37	236	6	23	2,650
Tarlac	861,345	436	148	24	40	169	0	27	1,543
Zambales	486,287	230	169	14	25	107	1	15	1,811
Angeles City	275,078	33	27	9	9	32	2	13	40
Balanga City	75,558	25	22	3	3	25	1	5	51
Cabanatuan City	249,143	89	20	6	22	21	0	6	215
Gapan City	87,577	23	23	4	4	16	0	4	89
Malolos City	172,812	51	36	6	11	32	1	6	241
Munoz City	68,675	37	11	4	7	11	1	2	120
Olongapo City	188,734	17	3	9	12	22	0	4	71
Palayan City	39,975	20	6	3	10	8	1	1	29
San Fernando City	259,679	35	39	6	11	37	1	10	256
San Jose City	120,862	38	18	4	9	19	0	5	200
San Jose Del Monte City	365,464	59	60	6	10	49	3	6	600
Tarlac City	278,582	76	26	11	26	39	0	8	496
REGION 4A	10,475,286	3,966	2,112	247	459	1,802	38	332	18,472
Batangas	1,338,503	850	378	42	66	283	1	67	5,126
Cavite	2,031,192	642	469	35	91	312	6	49	1,823
Laguna	1,491,419	522	241	47	92	254	7	44	1,505
Quezon	1,634,392	1,220	380	33	63	379	5	78	6,014
Rizal	1,425,174	173	226	43	43	220	9	27	2,095
Antipolo City	829,275	16	33	4	4	33	0	4	166
Batangas City	251,586	107	83	8	14	53	3	8	237
Calamba City	315,960	54	50	3	9	51	2	5	399
Cavite City	87,570	84	-	4	6	17	0	6	75
Lipa City	210,418	72	28	7	12	54	1	9	294
Lucena City	239,058	33	50	5	20	48	2	9	103
San Pablo City	225,973	80	66	9	21	35	0	12	91
				2	3	24	1	8	264
Tanauan City	216,681	18	17	2	4	23	1	2	200
Tagaytay City	117,944	48	44	1	4	8	0	1	45
Trece Martires City	35,139	34	34	2	7	8	0	3	35
REGION 4B	2,521,970	1,456	686	83	124	527	10	104	10,109
Marinduque	219,099	218	43	7	12	46	1	11	1,209
Mindoro Occidental	417,381	162	128	12	13	87	3	18	2,132
Mindoro Oriental	625,321	364	118	16	24	85	2	19	2,694
Palawan	668,040	365	200	22	39	186	0	24	2,075
Romblon	279,035	219	131	17	17	76	0	18	1,287
Calapan City	189,103	66	50	4	3	19	1	3	477
Puerto Prinsesa City	123,991	62	16	5	16	28	3	11	235

Table B2.1 (continuation)

PROVINCE/ CITY CODE	Total Population	No. of BGYs	No. of BHSs	Number of Health Workers in LGU					
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Nutritionist	Engr's/ Sanitary	Active BHW's
REGION 5	5,245,066	3,471	1,115	179	271	1,072	27	184	15,023
Albay	1,045,530	650	194	58	56	204	10	29	3,000
Camarines Norte	576,646	282	105	16	18	94	3	16	927
Camarines Sur	1,536,560	1,000	287	49	67	306	1	57	3,273
Catanduanes	250,833	315	60	11	29	58	4	16	1,720
Masbate	723,334	550	215	20	40	207	4	29	2,643
Sorsogon	670,194	541	191	18	45	141	3	20	2,605
Iriga City	90,455	36	11	2	6	11	0	3	193
Legaspi City	188,683	70	25	3	7	22	2	7	494
Naga City	162,831	27	27	2	3	29	0	7	168
REGION 6	7,001,978	4,050	1,604	263	485	1,689	31	307	23,996
Aklan	495,879	327	134	19	25	132	0	30	2,548
Antique	521,159	590	148	18	30	165	4	24	1,112
Capiz	593,878	426	179	19	24	163	3	26	3,992
Guimaras	153,100	98	80	5	5	47	0	6	725
Iloilo	1,635,350	1,670	391	47	67	395	1	101	7,314
Negros Occidental	994,316	340	273	19	36	305	7	24	2,485
Bacolod City	529,559	61	30	20	28	26	1	17	296
Bago City	170,161	24	37	9	21	49	1	3	197
Cadiz City	132,122	22	23	19	36	29	3	6	375
Escalante City	97,882	21	21	3	7	21	1	1	462
Hi Mamaylan City	96,132	19	19	2	4	21	1	4	152
Iloilo City	416,649	180	54	25	57	51	2	22	296
Kabankalan City	180,324	32	39	2	8	50	0	2	489
La Carlota City	63,010	14	17	3	4	15	1	2	192
Passi City	69,354	51	35	5	10	36	1	4	415
Roxas City	160,316	47	20	10	11	15	0	11	1,153
Sagay City	149,623	24	24	3	13	42	0	3	528
San Carlos City	111,375	18	21	16	60	36	2	7	500
Silay City	165,687	16	19	8	13	19	2	6	89
Sipalay City	82,364	17	14	4	9	32	0	2	230
Talisay City	82,762	27	8	5	9	21	1	4	196
Victorias City	100,976	26	18	2	8	19	0	2	250
REGION 7	6,182,821	3,081	1,381	215	305	1,495	14	287	18,235
Bohol	1,109,016	1,094	332	54	67	376	6	75	6,974
Cebu	1,908,249	1,146	501	53	72	477	0	72	5,587
Negros Oriental	811,452	324	188	22	29	261	1	25	2,536
Siquijor	88,120	134	32	6	6	36	0	9	654
Bais City	72,411	35	20	2	4	20	1	4	195
Bayawan City	113,282	28	30	3	5	32	1	5	522
Canlaon City	50,745	12	24	1	3	11	1	2	79
Danao City	818,900	80	81	37	54	96	0	51	375
Cebu City	99,931	42	15	3	3	16	0	3	108
Dumaguete City	121,368	30	23	4	5	23	1	8	67
Lapu-Lapu City	252,428	30	39	6	16	25	1	6	227
Mandawe City	236,444	27	27	7	19	40	1	4	90
Tagbilaran City	98,326	15	17	4	9	17	1	6	156
Talisay City	168,981	22	17	4	6	22	0	3	391
Tanjay City	72,323	24	18	2	4	29	0	2	228
Toledo City	160,845	38	17	7	3	14	0	12	46

Table B2.1 (continuation)

PROVINCE/ CITY CODE	Total Population	No. of BGYs	No. of BHSs	Number of Health Workers in LGU					
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Nutritionist	Engr's/ Sanitary	Active BHW's
REGION 8	4,219,261	4,363	813	152	208	880	5	215	16,542
Biliran	167,050	132	35	8	9	42	0	6	1,063
Eastern Samar	437,540	597	103	23	26	131	0	29	2,616
Northern Leyte	1,484,585	1,366	255	42	61	277	0	48	4,948
Northern Samar	553,609	569	123	22	22	131	1	37	2,169
Southern Leyte	319,296	430	84	18	24	97	1	24	1,767
Western Samar	571,528	794	92	18	33	115	1	44	2,947
Calbayog City	163,639	157	17	6	12	20	1	5	235
Ormoc City	79,460	70	20	2	3	25	0	2	255
Tacloban City	191,129	110	69	7	10	24	1	11	192
Maasin City	251,425	138	15	6	8	18	0	9	350
REGION 9	3,325,682	1,904	642	94	167	541	3	125	7,020
Zamboanga Del Norte	787,171	620	196	22	32	195	1	26	1,743
Zamboanga Del Sur	787,500	627	163	21	49	159	1	28	2,816
Zamboanga Sibugay	572,343	389	110	16	24	0	0	17	1,114
Dapitan City	76,668	50	18	3	6	15	0	2	260
Dipolog City	120,602	21	26	3	7	24	0	5	87
Isabela City	84,833	45	19	3	6	19	0	4	152
Pagadian City	176,835	54	27	6	5	30	0	7	280
Zamboanga City	719,730	98	83	20	38	99	1	36	568
REGION 10	4,053,020	2,022	949	116	203	956	13	154	13,333
Bukidnon	78,788	58	12	20	32	258	2	21	3,717
Cagayan De Oro	593,421	80	53	5	4	16	3	5	435
Camiguin	546,447	464	114	14	42	73	3	23	510
Lanao Del Norte	918,392	387	279	13	30	126	0	20	1,088
Misamis Occidental	290,686	337	66	12	18	80	0	16	1,845
Misamis Oriental	577,472	343	177	25	29	182	0	25	2,872
Gingoog City	92,591	79	51	4	9	52	2	5	350
Iligan City	373,311	44	48	6	8	21	1	15	139
Malaybalay City	171,434	46	40	5	12	46	0	2	414
Ozamis City	64,895	47	14	3	3	14	1	5	440
Oroquieta City	124,248	51	53	5	10	20	0	10	590
Tangub City	51,344	55	12	1	1	14	0	3	411
Valencia City	169,991	31	30	3	5	54	1	4	522
REGION 11	4,164,728	1,158	656	69	110	859	277	85	7,991
Compostela Valley	688,838	235	119	12	19	154	0	15	1,998
Davao Del Norte	890,148	223	105	13	16	167	0	13	0
Davao Oriental	490,797	183	169	11	16	170	0	14	2,072
Davao Del Sur	772,323	337	149	15	32	276	0	25	2,770
Davao City	1,322,622	180	114	18	27	92	277	18	1,151
REGION 12	3,848,885	1,173	911	108	186	817	17	88	6,698
North Cotabato	1,112,153	523	290	17	37	285	3	21	2,155
Sarangani	821,449	198	206	20	39	90	4	13	765
South Cotabato	678,655	249	198	21	32	202	2	23	1,814
Sultan Kudarat	516,719	140	140	37	64	171	6	11	1,467
Cotabato City	184,162	37	43	4	7	44	0	9	97
Gen. Santos City	535,747	26	34	9	7	25	2	11	400

Table B2.1 (continuation)

PROVINCE/ CITY CODE	Total Population	No. of BGYs	No. of BHSs	Number of Health Workers in LGU					
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Nuritionist	Engr's/ Sanitary	Active BHW's
ARMM	2,817,783	2,390	408	78	114	459	5	122	2,754
Basilan	275,391	210	58	5	28	70	1	16	200
Lanao Del Sur	702,302	1,068	88	35	25	104	1	41	655
Maguindanao	835,732	403	163	18	24	163	1	23	1,107
Sulu	579,294	410	53	12	20	64	1	31	396
Tawi-Tawi	285,397	203	41	4	13	49	1	8	346
Marawi City	139,667	96	5	4	4	9	0	3	50
CARAGA	2,503,254	1,312	547	85	116	631	12	119	10,575
Agusan Del Norte	322,791	167	89	12	25	100	1	14	1,391
Agusan Del Sur	767,697	314	127	14	22	138	7	19	2,285
Surigao Del Norte	399,130	381	82	23	21	135	1	33	3,255
Surigao Del Sur	446,614	286	162	21	26	144	2	31	2,307
Bislig City	125,966	24	37	4	4	40	0	5	473
Butuan City	307,764	86	29	6	10	51	0	11	451
Surigao City	133,292	54	21	5	8	23	1	6	413

BGY - Barangay (Village)

BHS - Barangay Health Station

BHW - Barangay Health Workers

Source: Department of Health_FHSIS 2006

Table B2.2: Health Indicators: Number of Licensed Hospitals and Bed Capacity, 2005

Province/City	Number	Bed Capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
Philippines	702	42,559	1,136	43,397	1,838	85,956
Ilocos	39	2,030	85	2,053	124	4,083
Ilocos Norte	6	300	5	77	11	377
Laoag City	2	115	4	63	6	178
Ilocos Sur	8	315	8	156	16	471
Candon City	0	0	5	99	5	99
Vigan City	0	0	10	175	10	175
La Union	6	215	5	69	11	284
San Fernando City	1	200	3	236	4	436
Pangasinan	13	385	25	385	38	770
Dagupan City	1	300	11	490	12	790
San Carlos City	1	150	5	163	6	313
Urdaneta City	1	50	4	140	5	190
Cagayan Valley	35	1,649	37	835	72	2,484
Cagayan	11	290	10	179	21	469
Tuguegarao City	2	431	3	119	5	550
Isabela	11	338	10	117	21	455
Santiago City	1	50	5	184	6	234
Cauayan City	1	75	7	142	8	217
Nueva Vizcaya	5	305	2	94	7	399
Quirino	4	160	0	0	4	160
Central Luzon	58	3,628	144	4,348	202	7,976
Aurora	4	75	0	0	4	75
Bataan	4	135	3	30	7	165
Balanga City	1	200	4	188	5	388
Bulacan	9	410	49	1,066	58	1,476
Malolos City	1	200	11	179	12	379
Nueva Ecija	10	433	7	122	17	555
Cabanatuan City	2	576	3	313	5	889
Palayan City	1	4	0	0	1	4
San Jose City	1	50	1	35	2	85
Pampanga	11	360	18	491	29	851
Angeles City	1	120	12	663	13	783
San Fernando City	2	275	9	452	11	727
Tarlac	5	390	12	173	17	563
Tarlac City	0	0	5	450	5	450
Zambales	5	245	1	3	6	248
Olongapo City	1	155	7	145	8	300
Southern Tagalog	66	2,794	172	5,592	238	8,386
Batangas	11	330	31	719	42	1,049
Lipa City	2	145	8	228	10	373
Batangas City	1	200	4	309	5	509
Tanauan City	1	25	5	193	6	218
Cavite	6	60	38	1,237	44	1,297
Tagaytay City	1	12	0	0	1	12
Trece Martirez City	1	250	2	47	3	297
Cavite City	3	160	3	61	6	221
Laguna	12	545	18	643	30	1,188
Calamba City	0	0	8	352	8	352
San Pablo City	1	100	6	325	7	425
Quezon	15	405	16	485	31	890
Lucena City	2	225	5	346	7	571
Rizal	8	317	21	452	29	769
Antipolo City	2	20	7	195	9	215

Table B2.2 (continuation)

Province/City	Number	Bed Capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
Calabarzon	34	1,553	23	361	57	1,914
Marinduque	3	135	0	0	3	135
Occidental Mindoro	8	228	4	47	12	275
Oriental Mindoro	6	75	5	61	11	136
Calapan City	1	100	6	113	7	213
Palawan	7	715	5	60	12	775
Puerto Princesa City	2	70	3	80	5	150
Romblon	7	230	0	0	7	230
Chd- Bicol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albay	6	120	14	197	20	317
Mimaropa	50	2,411	74	1,800	124	4,211
Legaspi City	1	250	7	354	8	604
Ligao City	1	25	2	39	3	64
Tabaco City	1	50	8	168	9	218
Camarines Norte	3	140	9	234	12	374
Camarines Sur	10	635	7	113	17	748
Iriga City	1	10	3	125	4	135
Naga City	2	466	6	315	8	781
Catanduanes	7	235	3	54	10	289
Masbate	9	230	2	20	11	250
Masbate City	0	0	7	70	7	70
Sorsogon	9	250	6	111	15	361
Western Visayas	60	3,095	29	2,199	89	5,294
Aklan	7	195	4	115	11	310
Antique	9	235	2	35	11	270
Capiz	5	175	0	0	5	175
Roxas City	1	100	4	253	5	353
Guimaras	2	40	0	0	2	40
Iloilo	13	755	2	59	15	814
Iloilo City	4	660	4	850	8	1,510
Passi City	1	25	0	0	1	25
Negros Occidental	8	240	1	10	9	250
Bago City	1	10	0	0	1	10
Bacolod City	1	400	8	778	9	1,178
Kabankalan City	3	60	1	30	4	90
Cadiz City	1	25	0	0	1	25
La Carlota City	1	25	0	0	1	25
San Carlos City	1	50	1	50	2	100
Sagay City	1	25	0	0	1	25
Silay City	1	75	1	2	2	77
Victorias City			1	17	1	17

Table B2.2 (continuation)

Province/City	Number	Bed Capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
Central Visayas	60	3,250	48	3,435	108	6,685
Bohol	14	325	11	325	25	650
Tagbilaran City	1	200	7	390	8	590
Cebu	16	345	11	189	27	534
Cebu City	6	1,045	11	2,070	17	3,115
Danao City	1	25	0	0	1	25
Lapu-Lapu City	2	100	3	126	5	226
Mandaue City	2	525	3	190	5	715
Toledo City	1	25	0	0	1	25
Danao City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talisay City	1	10	0	0	1	10
Negros Oriental	9	165	0	0	9	165
Bais City	1	50	0	0	1	50
Bayawan City	2	60	0	0	2	60
Canlaon City	1	10	0	0	1	10
Dumaguete City	1	250	2	185	3	435
Siquijor	2	115	0	0	2	115
Eastern Visayas	48	2,040	27	728	75	2,768
Leyte	13	540	4	51	17	591
Ormoc City	1	125	3	114	4	239
Tacloban City	2	275	5	341	7	616
Biliran	1	25	0	0	1	25
South Leyte	6	155	3	70	9	225
Maasin City	1	100	0	0	1	100
East Samar	12	285	7	84	19	369
North Samar	8	325	1	15	9	340
Samar	3	135	1	3	4	138
Calbayog City	1	75	2	40	3	115
Catbalogan	0	0	1	10	1	10
Zamboanga Peninsula	29	1,279	42	1,043	71	2,322
Basilan- Isabela City	1	25	3	110	4	135
Zamboanga Del Norte	8	215	1	10	9	225
Dapitan City	1	75	0	0	1	75
Dipolog City	1	100	3	132	4	232
Zamboanga Del Sur	5	205	9	118	14	323
Zamboanga Sibugay*	4	70	11	138	15	208
Pagadian City	2	65	7	115	9	180
Zamboanga City	6	404	8	420	14	824
Jolo	1	120	0	0	1	120
Northern Mindanao	34	1,775	71	2,539	105	4,314
Bukidnon	7	115	13	343	20	458
Malaybalay City	1	100	4	140	5	240
Valencia City	0	0	6	168	6	168
Camiguin	2	125	0	0	2	125
Misamis Occidental	3	75	10	144	13	219
Ozamis City	2	200	5	284	7	484
Oroquieta City	1	100	4	98	5	198
Tangub City	1	50	2	48	3	98
Misamis Oriental	7	115	2	56	9	171
Cagayan De Oro City	3	500	10	618	13	1,118
Guingoog City	1	50	2	55	3	105
Lanao Del Norte **	4	195	7	155	11	350
Iligan City**	1	75	6	430	7	505
Marawi City** (Lanao Sur)	1	75	0	0	1	75

Table B2.2 (continuation)

Province/City	Number	Bed Capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
Davao	16	1,053	95	3,166	111	4,219
Compostela Valley	3	60	7	140	10	200
Davao Del Norte	2	50	9	140	11	190
Panabo City	0	0	6	242	6	242
Tagum City	1	200	5	300	6	500
Davao Oriental	4	145	3	93	7	238
Davao Del Sur	2	50	27	517	29	567
Digos City	1	100	9	401	10	501
Davao City	3	448	29	1,333	32	1,781
Central Mindanao	25	1,165	83	2,341	108	3,506
Cotabato City	2	390	4	169	6	559
North Cotabato	6	150	20	353	26	503
Kidapawan City	1	100	7	308	8	408
Sultan Kudarat	5	110	14	365	19	475
Tacurong City	0	0	9	183	9	183
South Cotabato***	5	155	12	264	17	419
Koronadal City	1	100	3	150	4	250
Gen. Santos City	1	100	13	543	14	643
Saranggani***	4	60	1	6	5	66
National Capital	59	11,836	157	11,830	216	23,666
Batanes	2	75	0	0	2	75
Manila	9	3,734	20	3,343	29	7,077
Caloocan City	4	507	13	494	17	1,001
Quezon City	16	4,218	43	3,393	59	7,611
Las Piñas City	2	62	9	449	11	511
Makati City	4	536	6	715	10	1,251
Mandaluyong City	1	150	6	266	7	416
Marikina City	1	150	11	238	12	388
Malabon	2	28	1	15	3	43
Valenzuela City	2	120	8	256	10	376
Muntinlupa City	6	1,219	10	715	16	1,934
Parañaque City	1	50	7	343	8	393
Pasay City	3	275	2	380	5	655
Pasig City	2	400	13	759	15	1,159
San Juan	2	162	2	366	4	528
Taguig	2	150	6	98	8	248
Cordillera	37	1,451	20	440	57	1,891
Abra	5	155	5	85	10	240
Benguet	6	168	3	111	9	279
Baguio City	2	400	5	157	7	557
Ifugao	7	200	1	5	8	205
Apayao	7	160	1	5	8	165
Kalinga	4	125	4	67	8	192
Mt. Province	6	243	1	10	7	253

Table B2.2 (continuation)

Province/City	Number	Bed Capacity	Number	Bed capacity	Number	Bed capacity
ARMM	20	560	7	106	27	666
Basilan	1	25	1	21	2	46
Lanao Del Sur	5	95	3	33	8	128
Maguindanao	6	170	2	40	8	210
Sulu ****	6	195	0	0	6	195
Tawi-Tawi	2	75	1	12	3	87
CARAGA	32	990	22	581	54	1,571
Agusan Del Norte	5	85	3	45	8	130
Butuan City	1	100	4	260	5	360
Agusan Del Sur	6	200	5	56	11	256
Surigao Del Norte	10	200	0	0	10	200
Surigao City	1	150	4	105	5	255
Surigao Del Sur	8	230	3	30	11	260
Bislig City	1	25	3	85	4	110

Notes:

Provincial data excludes cities

Source: Department of Health

Table B.3: Health Indicators: Livebirths by Attendance by Health Region, Province and City by Province, 2006

Area	Total Deliveries	Deliveries Attended By					
		Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Trained Hilot	Untrained Hilot	Others/ Unknown
PHILIPPINES	1,770,735	29.4	1.2	39.8	25	3.2	1.5
NCR	219,722	57.8	2.1	31.3	6	2.5	0.2
Malabon	3,944	15	12	50.3	21.5	0	1.2
Navotas	3,328	11.8	3.6	59	21	3.6	1.1
Pateros	696	8.5	0	90.4	1.1	0	0
San Juan	1,184	62	0.4	35.8	0.4	1.1	0.3
Taguig	8,348	12.3	3.2	67	11.2	5.2	1
Caloocan City	25,308	36.8	11.1	41.5	10.6	0	0
Las Pinas City	7,319	40.9	0.5	37.4	21	0	0.2
Makati City	11,631	73.7	0.5	19.5	6.4	0	0
Mandaluyong City	5,338	65.5	1.5	28.8	0	0	4.2
Manila City	66,184	84.4	0.01	14.8	0.9	0	0
Marikina City	9,301	58.8	0.2	36.6	4.3	0	0
Muntinlupa City	8,685	47.4	2.4	34.7	15.4	0	0.1
Paranaque City	7,579	40.3	1.4	38.7	0.7	18.7	0.3
Pasay City	6,241	84.6	0.1	9.4	0	5.9	0.03
Pasig City	7,937	42.5	0.2	46.9	6.2	4	0.3
Quezon City	37,887	50.1	0.8	35.6	5.9	7.6	0
Valenzuela City	8,496	43.3	0.5	48.2	8.1	0	0
CAR	30,053	50.8	2.4	26	13.6	1.9	5.4
Abra	4,038	41.9	5.6	35.7	14	0.02	2.7
Apayao	1,959	23.8	0.7	36	35.8	0.6	3.1
Benguet	7,189	52	2	25.6	7.9	4.1	8.5
Ifugao	4,142	37.8	2.5	27.5	22.5	1.4	8.3
Kalinga	3,717	19.2	4.4	49	20.3	3.4	3.7
Mt. Province	2,964	39.3	2	27.4	19.1	2.8	9.5
Baguio City	6,044	98	0.1	0.7	0	0	1.2
Region 1	92,845	27.3	0.5	63.2	8.2	0.4	0.4
Ilocos Norte	7,390	42	0.2	54.9	2.6	0.3	0.04
Ilocos Sur	9,583	26.6	0.4	61.2	10.2	0.4	1.2
La Union	12,347	48.7	0.05	40.5	10.1	0.4	0.2
Pangasinan	43,525	14.9	0.9	75.1	8.6	0.5	0.02
Alaminos City	1,967	30.8	0.6	66	2.6	0	0
Candon City	1,076	30.9	0.7	54.8	12.7	0.1	0.7
Dagupan City	3,451	47.7	0.1	36.8	15	0.3	0
Laoag City	3,161	24.8	0	73.4	1.8	0	0
San Carlos City	3,604	31.2	0	53.1	15.8	0	0
San Fernando City	3,609	37.5	0.9	60.8	0.7	0	0
Urdaneta City	2,152	39.5	0.4	44.6	5.2	0.7	9.7
Vigan City	980	47.6	0	51.8	0.6	0	0
Region 2	63,046	20.5	1	55.6	20.6	2.2	0.1
Batanes	316	54.1	1.3	44.3	0	0	0.3
Cagayan	17,436	20.2	1.2	49.7	26.9	1.9	0.1
Isabela	25,603	18.7	1.2	59.4	19	1.7	0.02
Nueva Vizcaya	8,879	24.1	0.9	50.4	19.1	5.6	0
Quirino	3,750	15.5	0.6	42.6	36.7	3.3	1.3
Cauayan City	1,863	28.7	0	60.6	10.6	0.1	0
Santiago City	3,037	7.9	0.03	89.8	1.8	0.5	0
Tuguegarao City	2,478	43.8	0.1	50	6	0.1	0

Table B.3 (continuation)

Area	Total Deliveries	Deliveries Attended By					
		Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Trained Hilot	Untrained Hilot	Others/Unknown
Region 3	191,973	36.2	1	50.5	8.7	1.5	2.1
Aurora	4,462	17.3	0.3	16.9	63.6	1.5	0.4
Bataan	9,922	42.9	0	51.5	2.6	2.9	0.04
Bulacan	46,040	23.6	0.3	67.3	5.4	1.5	1.9
Nueva ecija	19,085	17.7	0.9	70.7	8.8	0.6	1.3
Pampanga	21,809	56.1	0.2	39	2.7	1.9	0.06
Tarlac	17,343	19.4	4.1	64.2	11.4	0.3	0.6
Zambales	8,670	32.4	1.3	42.1	17.7	6.3	0.2
Angeles City	10,670	38.5	1.2	48.8	10.4	1.1	0
Balanga City	5,224	88.9	0.04	10.3	0.8	0	0
Cabanatuan City	5,620	70.7	1.3	15	4.4	2.3	6.4
Gapan City	2,084	23.7	0.1	37.6	0.2	1.3	37
Malolos City	3,115	6	0.03	35.5	1.7	2.9	53.9
Munoz City	1,124	15.7	0	73.8	9.3	1.2	0
Olongapo City	4,916	49.8	0.5	34.9	14.3	0.4	0
Palayan City	429	33.6	0.7	26.6	33.1	6.1	0
San Fernando City	4,577	73.6	0	17.1	9.3	0	0
San Jose City	2,737	46.9	8.5	30.7	3.9	10	0
San Jose del Monte City	15,353	40.4	0.01	49	10.6	0.03	0.1
Tarlac City	8,793	53.3	3.4	35	8.3	0	0
Region 4A	234,467	29.5	1	44.8	20.7	2.9	1.1
Batangas	33,642	26.7	0.1	55.6	15.6	4	0.01
Cavite	52,378	31.3	0.8	48.7	14.3	3.4	1.5
Laguna	29,568	19.3	1.5	59.2	16	3.8	0.2
Quezon	36,415	21	1	29	42	3	4
Rizal	25,780	14.6	0.4	64.1	19.1	1.8	0.03
Antipolo City	15,310	46.8	1.6	28.6	14.8	8.3	0
Batangas City	6,230	49.6	0.2	23.7	24.5	1.9	0.02
Calamba City	5,883	45.7	0	34	20.4	0	0
Cavite City	1,946	73.5	0.8	16.4	9.3	0	0
Lipa City	5,393	38.5	0	23.5	37.8	0.3	0
Lucena City	3,688	49.2	0.8	10.8	36.5	0.2	2.5
San Pablo City	7,663	60.7	9.2	18.3	11.8	0	0
Sta. Rosa City	4,835	36.3	0.1	55.4	4.4	0	3.7
Tanauan City	2,485	33.2	0	39.3	25	2.5	0
Tagaytay City	1,191	28.1	0	46.9	15.4	9.7	0
Trece Martires City	2,060	41.9	0	36.5	18.4	1.1	2.2
Region 4B	51,869	15.5	1	30	44.9	8.2	0.4
Marinduque	4,453	13.8	0.5	37.3	47	1.4	0.02
Mindoro Occidental	8,867	14.3	0.3	30	52	2.6	0.8
Mindoro Oriental	12,377	10.5	1.7	36.2	46	5.6	0.1
Palawan	15,163	7.6	1.2	27	45.2	18.7	0.3
Romblon	5,276	21.9	1.3	33.4	42.3	0.3	0.7
Puerto Prinsesa City	2,365	55.5	0	4.9	39.5	0.1	0
Calapan City	3,368	37	0.3	24.2	26.5	11.8	0.2

Table B.3 (continuation)

Area	Total Deliveries	Deliveries Attended By					
		Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Trained Hilot	Untrained Hilot	Others/ Unknown
Region 5	113,434	14.9	1.3	32.4	46.8	4.1	0.6
Albay	22,051	13.4	0.4	35.8	46.7	3.4	0.4
Camarines Norte	10,794	12.8	5.1	35.1	42.8	3.3	0.9
Camarines Sur	28,924	6.4	1.3	32.8	49.4	10	0.2
Catanduanes	5,251	25.9	0.1	14.4	59.6	0	0
Masbate	20,811	9.1	0.9	36.8	50.1	2.8	0.3
Sorsogon	16,522	26.2	0.4	24.5	46.4	0.5	2.1
Iriga City	2,084	11.5	0.5	53.4	34.6	0	0
Legaspi City	2,981	36.4	1.7	31.1	30	0.8	0
Naga City	4,016	44.2	2.5	26.3	27	0.02	0
Region 6	128,560	33	0.5	32.1	32.3	2	0.1
Aklan	8,066	17.5	0.8	47.9	33.4	0.4	0.1
Antique	9,742	24.5	0.2	35	39.3	0.9	0.04
Capiz	8,294	14.7	0.8	41.6	38.5	4.4	0.02
Guimaras	2,794	43.2	0.04	18.4	37.8	0.6	0
Iloilo	28,676	28.8	0.5	38.3	31.5	0.8	0.1
Negros Occidental	19,296	16.1	0.8	44.1	33.5	5.2	0.3
Bacolod City	12,697	66	0.5	6.8	26.6	0.05	0
Bago City	1,178	14.2	0	78.7	6.2	0.9	0
Cadiz City	2,285	51.3	0.7	10.7	34	3.3	0
Escalante City	1,618	15.7	0	17.8	65	0	1.5
Hi mamaylan City	2,007	23	0	33.6	37.5	5.9	0
Iloilo City	10,372	79.3	0.01	6.7	14	0	0
Kabankalan City	2,261	28.9	0.2	19.7	48.9	1.6	0.8
La Carlota City	1,360	26.9	0	34.5	37.4	1.3	0
Passi City	1,493	17.4	0	30.7	51.4	0.5	0
Roxas City	4,306	44.8	2.2	32.7	20.2	0	0.05
Sagay City	2,365	21.6	0.04	31.5	45.3	1.5	0
San Carlos City	2,479	16.2	1.5	26.3	47.4	8.6	0
Silay City	2,463	57.5	1.7	16.8	23.3	0.6	0
Sipalay City	1,429	5.9	0	51.7	30.8	11.5	0.1
Talisay City	1,072	0.1	0.5	16.3	73.7	9.4	0
Victorias City	2,307	25.1	0.2	54.3	20.1	0.3	0
Region 7	135,339	28.1	0.6	48.1	22	1.3	0
Bohol	21,842	25.1	0.5	54	18.6	1.8	0
Cebu	43,901	17	0.2	63.6	17.7	1.5	0
Negros Oriental	13,678	16.5	0.04	36.8	44.5	2.2	0
Siquijor	1,123	9.7	0.1	83.1	6.7	0.4	0
Bais City	1,142	29.3	0	17.2	45.7	7.8	0
Bayawan City	2,275	15.9	0.2	43.6	35.6	4.8	0
Canlaon City	846	12.9	0	24.1	58.9	4.1	0
Danao City	19,046	54.2	0.1	31.7	14	0	0
Cebu City	2,669	21.9	0.1	38	39.9	0	0
Dumaguete City	2,558	89	0	2.5	8.4	0.1	0
Lapu-lapu City	9,125	29.8	5.8	35.2	29.2	0	0
Mandawe City	7,819	38	0.2	42.7	17.6	1.4	0
Tagbilaran City	1,687	59.5	0	40.1	0.1	0.4	0
Talisay City	4,101	24.9	0.1	66.7	8.1	0.1	0
Tanjay City	567	66.8	0	18.5	14.5	0.2	0
Toledo City	2,960	19.5	1	28	50.9	0.5	0

Table B.3 (continuation)

Area	Total Deliveries	Deliveries Attended By					
		Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Trained Hilot	Untrained Hilot	Others/Unknown
Region 8	78,306	24	0.8	37.1	33.9	3.3	0.9
Biliran	3,505	17.7	0.3	5.8	40	36.2	0
Eastern Samar	8,915	14.7	1	43	39.5	1.7	0
Northern Leyte	28,733	19.8	0.6	55.3	24.1	0.1	0.03
Northern Samar	12,898	13.6	0.7	30.5	50.5	4.7	0.1
Southern Leyte	6,094	41.4	1.4	32.6	19.4	5.1	0
Western Samar	2,862	12	1.9	39	43.3	3.4	0.4
Calbayog City	3,298	18	0.1	15	63.1	3.8	0
Ormoc City	1,631	62	0	30.7	7.2	0	0
Tacloban City	5,182	31.7	2.1	13.6	40.3	0	12.4
Maasin City	5,188	63.9	0	8.4	27.6	0	0
Region 9	63,838	14.3	2.7	39.9	38.3	4.6	0.2
Zamboanga del Norte	14,251	9.4	0.8	50.2	34	5.6	0.1
Zamboanga del Sur	14,483	6	3.9	40	44.7	4.6	0.8
Zamboanga Sibugay	10,500	6.2	1.3	41.2	43.1	7.9	0.2
Dapitan City	1,364	44.2	1.1	19.4	27.9	7.4	0
Dipolog City	2,009	53.2	0.05	17.3	17.2	12.3	0
Isabela City	1,958	11.8	0.1	45.6	39.4	3	0
Pagadian City	2,618	22.8	0.1	16.7	59.7	0.6	0
Zamboanga City	16,655	22.7	5.2	37.5	33.3	1.3	0.04
Region 10	89,480	18.3	0.4	39	32.3	1.3	8.7
Lanao del Norte	22,589	12.1	0.3	37.2	46.3	3.2	0.8
Bukidnon	1,581	29.2	1.1	51.5	18.2	0.1	0
Camiguin	11,727	19.1	0.2	69.8	9.9	0.9	0.1
Misamis Occidental	4,568	17	0.3	50.5	29.9	2.1	0.2
Misamis Oriental	12,320	18.1	0.2	50.7	30.9	0.1	0.04
Cagayan de Oro	14,286	6.2	0.4	11.8	28.1	0.4	53.2
Gingoog City	2,129	17.2	0.3	16.7	61.1	4.7	0
Iligan City	9,337	35.9	0.4	34	29.6	0	0
Malaybalay City	3,239	26.9	0.1	24.5	47.5	1	0.1
Ozamis City	1,044	49.8	0	9.2	41	0	0
Oroquieta City	2,121	52.6	0	3.8	43	0.5	0
Tangub City	1,072	29.1	0.3	35.3	34.8	0.6	0
Valencia City	3,467	13.6	2.9	69.5	14	0	0
Region 11	91,272	26.6	0.8	22.5	37	6.8	6.2
Compostela Valley	14,741	20.2	1.6	19.3	42.5	9.1	7.3
Davao del Norte	18,537	29.5	0.2	21.4	36.1	3	9.7
Davao Oriental	9,844	22.1	0.3	21	45.6	6.1	4.9
Davao del Sur	18,631	20.7	0.4	13.6	45.4	15.7	4.2
Davao City	29,519	33.3	1.2	31	26.7	2.7	5
Region 12	76,030	18.1	0.6	29.9	43.1	7.5	0.7
North Cotabato	20,110	14.9	0.2	25.5	49.7	9.5	0.1
Sultan Kudarat	9,952	9.4	0.4	34.3	48.7	6.2	1
Sarangani	15,959	20.1	0.7	35.4	27.2	15.3	1.2
South Cotabato	13,032	13.9	0.3	38	44.2	3.4	0.2
Cotabato City	2,659	29.4	1.2	23.7	36	4.7	5
Gen. Santos City	14,318	27.8	1.5	20.9	48	1.2	0.6

Table B.3 (continuation)

Area	Total Deliveries	Deliveries Attended By					
		Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Trained Hilot	Untrained Hilot	Others/ Unknown
ARMM	68,300	7	3.3	38.8	38.7	10.9	1.3
Basilan	3,410	10.3	1.6	15.9	61	9.3	1.8
Lanao del sur	16,992	4.8	1.8	54.9	21.7	12.5	4.3
Maguindanao	23,184	6	0.8	35.9	45.5	11.5	0.3
Sulu	11,824	8.6	3.2	23	49.8	15.2	0.3
Tawi-tawi	8,111	4.3	5.4	51.6	32.5	6.1	0
Marawi City	4,779	17.4	18.2	30.1	33.5	0.4	0.4
CARAGA	42,201	20.2	0.5	33.4	44.2	1.6	0.1
Agusan del Norte	7,457	14.3	0.3	43.9	38.6	2.4	0.5
Agusan del Sur	13,010	13.5	0.8	44	39.8	2	0
Surigao del Norte	6,271	12.8	1.1	36.1	47.8	2	0.1
Surigao del Sur	6,723	19.6	0.2	29.1	50	1.1	0.01
Bislig City	1,673	39.4	0	22.7	36.1	1.6	0.2
Butuan City	4,825	40.9	0	8	50.7	0.5	0
Surigao City	2,242	42.2	0.04	4.3	52.9	0.6	0

Provincial data excludes cities

Source: Department of Health

Table B4.1: Health and Nutrition Indicators: Vitamin A given to children and lactating mothers and Women given Iodized Oil Capsule, 2006

AREA	Vitamin A Given to			Women (15-49) given Iodized Oil Capsule ⁴ %
	Lactating Mothers ¹ %	Children (9-11 Mos.) ² %	Children (12 - 59 Mos) ³ %	
PHILIPPINES	59.3	81.0	95.7	0.5
NCR	61.8	74.7	86.7	-
Malabon	53.4	75.1	56.2	*
Navotas	50.4	51.4	69.5	*
Pateros	85.7	97.7	104.3	*
San Juan	46.0	-	92.4	*
Taguig	61.7	73.4	78.1	*
Caloocan City	79.9	77.8	92.3	*
Las Pinas City	29.2	33.4	74.7	*
Makati City	54.0	82.3	72.1	*
Mandaluyong City	62.8	80.8	94.7	*
Manila City	49.3	91.1	101.2	*
Marikina City	48.8	85.5	86.0	*
Muntinlupa City	46.8	53.8	52.3	*
Paranaque City	66.3	72.0	100.1	*
Pasay City	62.9	68.3	82.2	*
Pasig City	65.4	80.3	84.8	*
Quezon City	77.9	86.6	102.7	*
Valenzuela City	64.8	64.9	68.8	*
CAR	45.7	96.3	94.5	0.1
Abra	48.5	113.9	117.2	-
Apayao	65.1	125.1	151.8	-
Benguet	55.1	95.3	89.6	-
Ifugao	57.3	73.6	110.8	0.7
Kalinga	47.8	170.5	152.2	-
Mt. Province	58.1	78.9	116.2	-
Baguio City	15.0	56.9	17.8	0.001
Region 1	43.6	61.9	73.9	0.5
Ilocos Norte	44.0	63.8	92.2	0.4
Ilocos Sur	45.1	62.8	13.0	0.2
La Union	24.5	49.2	82.7	0.2
Pangasinan	43.8	57.4	78.5	0.2
Alaminos City	83.3	102.0	70.1	-
Candon City	24.6	81.6	119.1	-
Dagupan City	68.9	90.2	11.9	-
Laoag City	96.5	99.7	145.9	-
San Carlos City	80.2	89.0	208.2	9.5
San Fernando City	25.0	102.7	32.5	0.4
Urduyeta City	8.5	12.4	28.0	-
Vigan City	33.0	76.5	11.2	-
Region 2	70.3	*	86.6	0.8
Batanes	61.7	58.7	*	-
Cagayan	63.7	*	80.6	2.6
Isabela	69.0	*	85.5	-
Nueva Vizcaya	93.3	*	96.7	-
Quirino	70.4	*	96.0	0.4
Cauayan City	61.3	*	83.2	-
Santiago City	79.6	*	109.8	-
Tuguegarao City	56.8	*	76.1	-

Table B4.1 (continuation)

AREA	Vitamin A Given to			Women (15-49) given Iodized Oil Capsule ⁴ %
	Lactating Mothers ¹ %	Children (9-11 Mos.) ² %	Children (12 - 59 Mos) ³ %	
Region 3	70.3	*	86.6	0.8
Aurora	43.2	44.7	218.2	-
Bataan	62.2	71.6	112.0	-
Bulacan	62.7	68.1	3.8	1.1
Nueva ecija	23.8	68.8	125.6	0.01
Pampanga	62.7	109.3	64.8	0.7
Tarlac	53.3	86.2	89.9	0.01
Zambales	31.1	67.5	145.4	0.6
Angeles City	95.4	102.3	6.9	-
Balanga City	74.7	98.7	104.9	-
Cabanatuan City	74.9	147.0	202.9	-
Gapan City	592.9	71.5	163.1	-
Malolos City	52.7	115.6	-	0.5
Munoz City	53.6	164.8	82.0	-
Olongapo City	57.4	110.9	223.3	0.9
Palayan City	29.9	6.7	-	-
San Fernando City	56.6	79.4	22.9	7.1
San Jose City	11.7	115.0	111.5	-
San Jose del Monte City	145.3	144.6	0.1	-
Tarlac City	107.0	88.6	5.9	1.2
Region 4A	63.8	103.1	97.1	0.6
Batangas	60.6	86.4	145.1	4.6
Cavite	50.0	90.0	64.3	-
Laguna	64.7	89.8	80.5	0.1
Quezon	38.8	28.9	64.4	0.2
Rizal	92.0	237.1	173.0	-
Antipolo City	55.4	112.7	85.5	-
Batangas City	81.6	88.7	-	-
Calamba City	98.8	107.6	2.1	0.2
Cavite City	63.3	71.6	11.7	-
Lipa City	82.2	91.4	114.8	-
Lucena City	76.7	77.9	2.5	-
San Pablo City	72.1	79.9	106.6	-
Sta. Rosa City	104.4	122.3	368.9	-
Tanauan City	71.9	116.7	101.4	-
Tagaytay City	107.0	108.0	16.9	-
Trece Martires City	194.1	258.5	271.5	-
Region 4B	59.1	71.3	103.2	0.02
Marinduque	65.5	59.5	87.8	-
Mindoro Occidental	66.6	59.6	116.2	-
Mindoro Oriental	63.7	61.2	98.9	-
Palawan	59.5	94.4	117.2	0.03
Romblon	49.2	87.4	138.9	-
Puerto Prinsesa City	63.9	46.8	95.5	-
Calapan City	30.3	54.6	9.0	0.1

Table B4.1 (continuation)

AREA	Vitamin A Given to			Women (15-49) given Iodized Oil Capsule ⁴ %
	Lactating Mothers ¹ %	Children (9-11 Mos.) ² %	Children (12 - 59 Mos) ³ %	
Region 5	55.7	67.5	99.4	0.1
Albay	57.0	42.1	83.2	-
Camarines Norte	54.6	84.3	121.3	-
Camarines Sur	24.2	51.3	117.1	0.01
Catanduanes	39.7	76.3	201.8	-
Masbate	96.7	100.4	100.6	0.1
Sorsogon	74.2	91.8	-	0.3
Iriga City	112.6	52.5	135.9	-
Legaspi City	44.7	86.9	174.9	-
Naga City	96.1	47.9	98.5	-
Region 6	57.0	84.6	86.3	0.01
Aklan	62.3	78.6	9.1	-
Antique	61.5	100.8	168.4	0.02
Capiz	47.7	60.6	22.0	-
Guimaras	58.6	73.4	146.7	-
Iloilo	57.6	88.9	100.4	0.02
Negros Occidental	60.8	74.8	46.9	-
Bacolod City	46.9	127.3	78.9	-
Bago City	53.0	70.1	74.6	-
Cadiz City	74.1	78.3	0.0	-
Escalante City	54.4	82.3	144.1	-
Hi mamaylan City	69.2	89.3	188.7	-
Iloilo City	50.5	88.7	154.6	-
Kabankalan City	61.2	82.4	113.3	-
La Carlota City	71.3	80.3	-	-
Passi City	75.6	97.5	187.0	-
Roxas City	42.5	44.2	9.3	-
Sagay City	46.9	73.1	103.1	-
San Carlos City	74.8	110.6	103.7	-
Silay City	46.7	77.3	118.0	-
Sipalay City	58.4	61.1	81.1	-
Talisay City	55.4	86.4	76.8	-
Victorias City	75.6	85.0	197.9	-
Region 7	65.9	91.0	192.8	1
Bohol	59.9	92.4	88.6	0.1
Cebu	65.6	87.0	382.9	-
Negros Oriental	56.2	62.9	111.1	0.1
Siquijor	53.8	58.9	89.9	5.8
Bais City	51.0	69.5	76.1	-
Bayawan City	36.5	365.4	81.9	0.02
Canlaon City	65.5	72.5	224.0	26.6
Danao City	72.4	81.1	84.0	4.8
Cebu City	102.0	116.7	270.7	-
Dumaguete City	67.2	66.8	5.6	-
Lapu-lapu City	118.7	134.7	70.8	-
Mandawe City	98.8	126.6	267.4	-
Tagbilaran City	53.4	67.4	70.5	-
Talisay City	34.8	81.1	216.3	-
Tanjay City	57.4	73.3	195.7	-
Toledo City	51.0	76.6	21.4	-

Table B4.1 (continuation)

AREA	Vitamin A Given to			Women (15-49) given Iodized Oil Capsule ⁴ %
	Lactating Mothers ¹ %	Children (9-11 Mos.) ² %	Children (12 - 59 Mos) ³ %	
Region 8	59.7	81.6	91.4	0.2
Biliran	65.5	81.8	85.6	0.3
Eastern Samar	70.5	129.2	91.9	0.4
Northern Leyte	63.9	78.1	84.0	0.01
Northern Samar	75.3	105.8	105.0	0.5
Southern Leyte	67.4	96.1	97.8	0.1
Western Samar	36.6	41.8	93.7	0.4
Calbayog City	63.4	69.4	112.2	-
Ormoc City	66.9	80.8	90.5	0.6
Tacloban City	76.1	41.6	90.2	0.03
Maasin City	4.0	77.1	81.7	-
Region 9	68.0	62.4	62.6	0.1
Zamboanga del Norte	90.1	54.6	108.1	-
Zamboanga del Sur	56.1	18.2	1.6	0.03
Zamboanga Sibugay	54.9	80.8	73.4	0.2
Dapitan City	53.1	115.9	183.8	-
Dipolog City	33.7	60.5	125.3	-
Isabela City	62.6	79.4	102.2	1.6
Pagadian City	58.7	87.0	98.3	-
Zamboanga City	77.5	90.9	34.4	-
Region 10	70.2	98.3	122.4	0.1
Lanao del Norte	72.4	122.6	177.0	0.3
Bukidnon	68.3	67.7	125.2	-
Camiguin	65.1	93.3	83.0	-
Misamis Occidental	76.1	54.6	87.0	0.001
Misamis Oriental	105.7	105.5	155.7	-
Cagayan de Oro	51.4	89.7	78.9	-
Gingoog City	87.2	131.2	221.2	0.01
Iligan City	47.9	88.0	172.5	-
Malaybalay City	60.9	64.2	0.7	0.01
Ozamis City	81.4	122.3	111.8	-
Oroquieta City	55.9	79.2	-	-
Tangub City	69.8	64.0	80.3	-
Valencia City	66.2	131.1	116.5	0.3
Region 11	36.6	71.2	*	-
Compostela Valley	37.2	68.7	*	-
Davao del Norte	40.2	63.9	*	-
Davao Oriental	53.6	72.7	*	-
Davao del Sur	63.3	72.1	*	-
Davao City	12.1	76.5	*	-
Region 12	51.4	75.8	*	3.6
North Cotabato	54.7	86.5	*	12.5
Sultan Kudarat	58.4	67.5	*	0.01
Sarangani	56.5	79.1	*	-
South Cotabato	55.4	73.7	*	-
Cotabato City	-	61.9	*	-
Gen. Santos City	43.0	63.9	*	-

Table B4.1 (continuation)

AREA	Vitamin A Given to			Women (15-49) given Iodized Oil Capsule ⁴ %
	Lactating Mothers ¹ %	Children (9-11 Mos.) ² %	Children (12 - 59 Mos) ³ %	
ARMM	69.8	67.0	57.7	0.1
Basilan	35.7	46.1	12.1	-
Lanao del sur	74.7	74.5	7.1	-
Maguindanao	88.3	56.4	121.0	0.01
Sulu	56.8	73.4	48.9	0.3
Tawi-tawi	74.7	96.8	33.0	-
Marawi City	45.6	46.4	110.5	-
CARAGA	41.2	60.2	77.1	0.03
Agusan del Norte	-	-	-	-
Agusan del Sur	49.4	65.8	74.6	0.1
Surigao del Norte	12.2	49.1	67.9	-
Surigao del Sur	50.3	78.5	137.9	-
Bislig City	43.9	52.3	117.8	-
Butuan City	81.2	94.1	104.7	-
Surigao City	55.6	75.4	-	-

Source: Department of Health

Table B4.2: Health and Nutrition Indicator: Prevalence of Underweight Among Children 0-5 yrs old, by Province, 1998 (NCHS Standard)

Areas	Prevalence of underweight (%)	Areas	Prevalence of underweight (%)
Philippines	32.0	VII. Central Visayas	33.8
I. Ilocos	36.2	Bohol	31.9
Ilocos Norte	29.9	Cebu	33.7
Ilocos Sur	26.3	Negros Oriental	36.1
La Union	38.0	Siquijor	25.4
Pangasinan	39.3	Cebu City	34.5
II. Cagayan Valley	32.3	Mandawe City	36.5
Batanes	16.9	Toledo City	34.8
Cagayan	37.5	VIII. Eastern Visayas	37.8
Isabela	29.4	Biliran	38.2
Nueva Vizcaya	24.6	Eastern Samar	27.5
Quirino	32.2	Leyte	35.9
III. Central Luzon	26.7	Northern Samar	37.7
Bataan	25.6	Southern Leyte	52.3
Bulacan	21.8	Western Samar	39.8
Nueva Ecija	26.9	IX. Western Mindanao	34.4
Pampanga	25.1	Zamboanga Del Norte	34.1
Tarlac	39.5	Zamboanga Del Sur	35.0
Zambales	33.3	Zamboanga City	33.3
IV. Southern Tagalog	26.3	X. Northern Mindanao	29.8
Aurora	39.4	Bukidnon	30.3
Batangas	23.0	Camiguin	27.1
Cavite	14.7	Misamis Occidental	27.5
Laguna	23.8	Misamis Oriental	29.7
Marinduque	35.5	Cagayan De Oro City	32.5
Occidental Mindoro	35.1	XI. Southern Mindanao	32.9
Oriental Mindoro	28.0	Compostela	31.8
Palawan	34.3	Davao Del Norte	35.2
Quezon	33.4	Davao Del Sur	34.0
Rizal	34.7	Davao Oriental	30.1
Romblon	34.2	Davao City	27.6
V. Bicol	36.5	Sarangani	31.8
Albay	35.2	South Cotabato	37.6
Camarines Norte	37.5	Sultan Kudarat	35.3
Camarines Sur	32.7	XII. Central Mindanao	32.4
Catanduanes	35.9	Cotabato City	34.9
Masbate	42.8	Marawi City	32.1
Sorsogon	38.9	Lanao Del Norte	26.9
VI. Western Visayas	39.6	North Cotabato	36.5
Aklan	35.2	Iligan City	21.8
Antique	46.8	XIII. Caraga	34.1
Capiz	36.6	Agusan Del Norte	32.0
Guimaras	38.0	Agusan Del Sur	27.6
Iloilo	39.3	Surigao Del Norte	40.8
Negros Occidental	40.8	Surigao Del Sur	34.1
Iloilo City	34.9		
Bacolod City	38.7		

Table B4.2 (continuation)

Areas	Prevalence of underweight (%)
NCR	26.5
Manila	26.3
Quezon City	26.3
Pasay City	19.8
Kalookan City	22.1
Makati City	25.6
Mandaluyong City/San Juan	29.5
Marikina/Pasig City	24.4
Taguig/Muntinlupa/Pateros	26.1
Las Piñas/Parañaque	34.6
Malabon/Navotas/Valenzuela	31.8

Areas	Prevalence of underweight (%)
CAR	26.7
Abra	34.8
Apayao	30.3
Benguet	11.6
Ifugao	27.7
Kalinga	46.9
Mountain Province	18.8
Baguio City	18.7
ARMM	29.1
Lanao Del Sur	21.4
Maguindanao	32.6
Sulu	32.8
Tawi-Tawi	32.7

Source: Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)

Table B4.3: Health and Nutrition Indicators: Prevalence of Vitamin A Deficiency, Anemia and Iodine deficiency by Province, 1998

Areas	Prevalence of Vitamin A Deficiency			Prevalence of Anemia			Prevalence of Iodine deficiency among children (%)
	6 mos - 5 yrs old Children (% Deficient & Low)	Pregnant Women (% Deficient & Low)	Lactating Women (% Deficient & Low)	Children 6 mos-5 yrs (%)	Pregnant Women (%)	Lactating Women (%)	
PHILIPPINES	38.0	22.2	16.5	31.8	50.7	45.7	35.8
I. ILOCOS	25.9	8.1	13.1	35.5	56.5	41.6	30.7
Ilocos Norte	8.6	0.0	1.4	42.4	51.4	19.3	32.6
Ilocos Sur	28.7	11.5	3.3	31.9	56	62.6	22.3
La Union	23.2	17.1	20.2	22.5	34.3	30.1	15
Pangasinan	29.4	7.1	16.5	38.4	63.8	44.1	35.9
II. CAGAYAN VALLEY	27.8	11.4	10.5	48.8	61.6	68	30.5
Batanes	15.1	7.1	11.8	43.3	50	76.5	51.9
Cagayan	31.5	5.6	14.2	51.1	70	67.3	27.8
Isabela	17.9	3.7	1.3	44.9	43	60.2	31.9
Nueva Vizcaya	42.1	56.5	15.4	50.7	74.5	78.5	35.9
Quirino	42.4	44.3	28.8	56.8	81.7	85.3	28.6
III. CENTRAL LUZON	45.4	24.7	17.2	30.5	55	44.2	23.4
Bataan	55.6	27.8	27.7	25.8	56.2	42.3	31.7
Bulacan	41.8	39.5	31.6	35.6	56.6	51.2	9.7
Nueva Ecija	58.3	16.9	17.7	23.9	42.8	42.9	18.4
Pampanga	32.9	19.3	9.4	28.5	64.6	42.5	32.2
Tarlac	47.5	16.2	21.5	36.3	54.9	41	27.1
Zambales	55.8	47.7	16.0	33.2	38.9	60.5	49.3
IV. SOUTHERN TAGALOG	37.9	25.2	18.8	20.7	35.8	34	30.5
Aurora	42.6	7.2	4.4	31.3	58.8	39.4	56.5
Batangas	42.5	38.0	25.2	14.5	19.8	22.5	33.3
Cavite	38.4	32.7	30.5	15.9	32	25.4	12.2
Laguna	40.8	13.4	10.8	19.8	32.3	28.9	19.9
Marinduque	20.4	1.8	15.4	17	14.6	49.4	50.7
Occidental Mindoro	33.5	6.4	18.2	18.9	36.9	39.1	34.6
Oriental Mindoro	49.9	26.1	14.4	22	47.1	12.1	46.9
Palawan	42.9	34.0	23.6	46.4	52	45.5	36.9
Quezon	20.1	14.9	10.0	12.2	36.7	40.5	30.6
Rizal	29.7	18.8	30.1	36.1	66.5	48.5	41.5
Romblon	61.6	20.1	12.7	26.1	53	55.3	30.6
V. BICOL	34.5	14.6	15.4	34.3	64.4	47.8	42.8
Albay	33.5	15.1	15.3	18.2	39.9	28.1	50.1
Camarines Norte	27.0	27.2	11.6	41.7	36.5	64.1	29.7
Camarines Sur	28.9	9.8	6.5	29.6	73.5	47.4	49.6
Catanduanes	35.8	27.1	20.6	34.7	59.4	42.4	45.6
Masbate	56.0	21.7	28.7	56.2	66.9	62.5	27.8
Sorsogon	27.8	21.1	16.4	34.8	57.2	44.7	41.8
VI. WESTERN VISAYAS	40.9	21.0	13.5	32.1	54.9	46.5	38.8
Aklan	23.2	15.3	5.1	36.1	57.3	41.5	35.6
Antique	43.4	23.3	12.7	37.4	56.7	43.6	57.3
Capiz	13.4	0.0	4.7	21.7	45.8	64.5	26.9
Guimaras	43.5	25.5	9.4	29.2	46.9	27	38
Iloilo	46.8	5.1	22.0	34.1	48.7	44.9	44.3
Negros Occidental	48.2	28.8	13.3	30.8	63.4	47.6	39.7
Iloilo City	44.4	21.8	15.7	32.2	33.5	36.3	6
Bacolod City	37.0	46.0	6.7	38.3	51.6	60.8	23

Table B4.3 (continuation)

Areas	Prevalence of Vitamin A Deficiency			Prevalence of Anemia			Prevalence of Iodine deficiency among children (%)
	6 mos - 5 yrs old Children (% Deficient & Low)	Pregnant Women (% Deficient & Low)	Lactating Women (% Deficient & Low)	Children 6 mos-5 yrs (%)	Pregnant Women (%)	Lactating Women (%)	
VII. CENTRAL VISAYAS	50.8	33.8	28.9	28.8	58	41.9	35.2
Bohol	61.1	24.9	48.6	27.6	66.7	38.7	52.9
Cebu	51.9	45.8	25.0	28.9	56.8	43.4	32.7
Negros Oriental	37.7	11.8	19.6	28.1	55.6	40.6	30.9
Siquijor	34.1	7.1	22.0	15.5	34.7	20.6	49.1
Cebu City	34.2	25.6	19.0	29.6	48.6	41.5	8.1
Mandawe City	74.3	35.6	33.0	37.1	76.7	72.4	10.9
Toledo City	84.8	42.2	43.7	39.3	42.1	40.9	38.5
VIII. EASTERN VISAYAS	36.5	21.1	20.8	47.3	61.7	59.9	35.9
Biliran	55.1	40.6	16.6	36.4	45	36.5	57.3
Eastern Samar	22.4	6.2	13.0	51.5	84.2	88	39.1
Leyte	32.4	12.6	9.5	39.5	48.7	47.2	35.9
Northern Samar	16.9	13.6	13.6	51.5	56.3	43.5	24.2
Southern Leyte	54.9	38.9	33.2	49	69.2	71.9	36.6
Western Samar	55.7	39.9	48.0	59.1	63.9	73.8	37.4
IX. WESTERN MINDANAO	54.6	41.4	17.0	42.4	53.9	71.9	44.6
Zamboanga Del Norte	78.4	54.2	46.3	29.7	40.3	45.4	54
Zamboanga Del Sur	42.0	33.8	6.7	47.3	56.8	80.7	43.9
Zamboanga City	44.0	37.4	19.0	54.4	74.5	71	23.3
X. NORTHERN MINDANAO	30.7	28.9	9.6	19.8	33.1	30.9	63.9
Bukidnon	8.4	21.7	6.0	23.9	29.9	30	71.7
Camiguin	15.5	6.1	8.2	24.8	36.5	26.5	64.5
Misamis Occidental	59.5	26.6	15.1	25.4	35.8	50.5	57.2
Misamis Oriental	35.6	42.7	9.5	10	25.5	17.1	70.8
Cagayan De Oro City	45.4	30.0	15.2	15.1	61.4	23.9	41.6
XI. SOUTHERN MINDANAO	35.6	21.3	11.7	27.5	49.5	49.4	39.2
Compostela	49.2	16.8	28.2	25.9	27.7	18.2	42
Davao Del Norte	40.3	39.6	22.1	26.4	53.4	63	22.4
Davao Del Sur	49.0	30.6	10.5	33.7	51.2	54.1	38.3
Davao Oriental	36.5	22.6	16.1	21.4	31.7	33	52.9
Davao City	19.2	13.7	0.0	26.2	56.6	55.3	33.6
Sarangani	22.9	26.1	14.1	25	55.2	50.7	24.4
South Cotabato	24.1	8.9	0.4	21.9	34.2	52	48.4
Sultan Kudarat	41.9	14.0	8.5	38.7	66.6	52.3	45.2
XII. CENTRAL MINDANAO	35.4	16.6	10.8	33.8	52.1	30.9	45.9
Cotabato City	22.9	1.0	0.0	25.4	35.3	33.8	16.4
Lanao Del Norte	65.4	20.8	24.4	25.1	53.6	41.7	76.4
North Cotabato	20.8	12.1	5.5	38.6	54.6	25.6	36.8
Iligan City	55.4	20.9	20.9	33.7	46.6	34	42
Marawi City							
XIII. CARAGA	33.8	25.5	27.9	25.6	32.1	34	44.9
Agusan Del Norte	27.5	11.1	15.3	23.5	34	27.5	43.6
Agusan Del Sur	9.1	4.0	5.3	21.5	21.7	35	44
Surigao Del Norte	41.6	61.1	54.5	32.3	32.8	39.5	41.2
Surigao Del Sur	57.0	34.4	28.5	22.8	44.6	30	51.6

Table B4.3 (continuation)

Areas	Prevalence of Vitamin A Deficiency			Prevalence of Anemia			Prevalence of Iodine deficiency among children (%)
	6 mos - 5 yrs old Children (% Deficient & Low)	Pregnant Women (% Deficient & Low)	Lactating Women (% Deficient & Low)	Children 6 mos-5 yrs (%)	Pregnant Women (%)	Lactating Women (%)	
NCR	31.1	18.1	10.2	31.9	40.8	41.7	21.7
Manila	27.6	24.0	6.3	27.7	33.4	39.9	21.2
Quezon City	37.2	13.8	16.7	42.4	57.7	47.1	13.5
Pasay City	14.1	9.5	2.6	24.3	34.8	60.7	41.2
Kalookan City	26.3	8.0	14.0	21.9	35.5	32.1	16.1
Makati City	15.7	3.1	13.8	33.7	35.1	30.5	17
San Juan/Mandaluyong City	29.7	12.5	8.7	37.4	52.9	52.4	17.6
Marikina/Pasig City	23.1	6.0	5.1	55.3	58.4	68.5	26.1
Taguig/Muntinlupa/Pateros	49.6	12.1	28.8	27.6	28.8	57	30.3
Las Piñas/Parañaque	46.8	9.9	2.6	18.8	53.1	31.4	16.2
Malabon/Navotas/Valenzuela	40.5	20.4	18.7	28	46	35.2	32.1
CAR	30.4	19.4	20.6	25.4	39.8	44.4	40.1
Abra	55.4	41.3	43.6	29.1	42.8	29.7	40.3
Apayao	36.9	25.9	0.0	31.9	45.2	41.4	45.4
Benguet	6.2	1.8	0.0	29.8	17.5	33	43.1
Ifugao	17.7	4.3	0.0	18.6	46.6	55.9	48.9
Kalinga	47.7	41.6	29.9	36.4	42.8	56.2	47.2
Mountain Province	15.6	2.3	17.3	12.3	45.1	39.6	29.4
Baguio City	34.9	10.5	19.5	18.5	28.6	20	23.8
ARMM	40.5	24.7	12.9	50.6	60.4	46.6	24.9
Lanao Del Sur							
Maguindanao	44.1	24.4	3.9	45	74.4	41.7	28.7
Sulu	36.2	20.0	36.6	48.1	25.9	64.5	26.1
Tawi-Tawi	37.1	32.6	18.6	61.6	60.1	6.6	6.8

Source: Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)

Table B.5: Health Indicators: Fully Immunized Children 2006

Region/Province/City	Fully Immunized Children (9-11 months) %
PHILIPPINES	82.9
NCR	81.3
Malabon	74.0
Navotas	78.9
Pateros	97.7
San Juan	94.9
Taguig	74.8
Caloocan City	77.8
Las Pinas City	59.7
Makati City	82.3
Mandaluyong City	80.6
Manila City	93.1
Marikina City	85.5
Muntinlupa City	53.8
Paranaque City	85.0
Pasay City	69.8
Pasig City	82.0
Quezon City	96.2
Valenzuela City	72.6
CAR	70.2
Abra	75.4
Apayao	76.5
Benguet	69.7
Ifugao	73.2
Kalinga	78.5
Mt. Province	62.4
Baguio City	62.9
Region 1	82.4
Ilocos Norte	91.3
Ilocos Sur	72.7
La Union	73.2
Pangasinan	81.9
Alaminos City	102.4
Candon City	65.9
Dagupan City	92.8
Laoag City	99.7
San Carlos City	89.0
San Fernando City	103.3
Urdaneta City	86.7
Vigan City	75.4
Region 2	83.4
Batanes	60.1
Cagayan	88.1
Isabela	79.7
Nueva Vizcaya	84.5
Quirino	81.7
Cauayan City	79.1
Santiago City	99.0
Tuguegarao City	72.8

Region/Province/City	Fully Immunized Children (9-11 months) %
Region 3	94.1
Aurora	73.4
Bataan	83.5
Bulacan	104.4
Nueva Ecija	77.2
Pampanga	94.1
Tarlac	92.6
Zambales	66.0
Angeles City	102.3
Balanga City	86.5
Cabanatuan City	98.5
Gapan City	95.4
Malolos City	97.2
Munoz City	85.1
Olongapo City	110.5
Palayan City	73.5
San Fernando City	87.6
San Jose City	113.4
San Jose del Monte City	146.9
Tarlac City	103.7
Region 4A	88.3
Batangas	99.9
Cavite	95.8
Laguna	89.0
Quezon	56.1
Rizal	100.2
Antipolo City	62.0
Batangas City	88.9
Calamba City	107.6
Cavite City	104.3
Lipa City	107.5
Lucena City	80.5
San Pablo City	87.5
Sta. Rosa City	119.6
Tanauan City	116.7
Tagaytay City	130.1
Trece Martires City	259.6
Region 4B	80.7
Marinduque	74.9
Mindoro Occidental	83.3
Mindoro Oriental	79.4
Palawan	82.3
Romblon	71.4
Puerto Prinsesa City	81.2
Calapan City	94.4

Table B.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/City	Fully Immunized Children (9-11 months) %
Region 5	80.8
Albay	77.2
Camarines Norte	72.2
Camarines Sur	71.7
Catanduanes	69.4
Masbate	107.1
Sorsogon	88.6
Iriga City	79.9
Legaspi City	86.9
Naga City	81.0
Region 6	76.9
Aklan	82.5
Antique	81.8
Capiz	67.0
Guimaras	75.0
Iloilo	76.9
Negros Occidental	75.2
Bacolod City	75.3
Bago City	70.0
Cadiz City	94.7
Escalante City	72.6
Himamaylan City	83.5
Iloilo City	75.6
Kabankalan City	82.9
La Carlota City	80.1
Passi City	96.6
Roxas City	72.3
Sagay City	73.9
San Carlos City	94.8
Silay City	66.8
Sipalay City	67.7
Talisay City	86.2
Victorias City	85.0
Region 7	87.0
Bohol	76.6
Cebu	89.9
Negros Oriental	73.7
Siquijor	60.9
Bais City	70.8
Bayawan City	82.7
Canlaon City	72.8
Danao City	93.6
Cebu City	118.7
Dumaguete City	78.0
Lapu-lapu City	111.9
Mandawe City	125.5
Tagbilaran City	77.4
Talisay City	94.1
Tanjay City	73.1
Toledo City	81.7

Region/Province/City	Fully Immunized Children (9-11 months) %
Region 8	76.5
Biliran	77.8
Eastern Samar	82.5
Northern Leyte	77.2
Northern Samar	84.3
Southern Leyte	78.9
Western Samar	62.4
Calbayog City	70.6
Ormoc City	80.0
Tacloban City	86.3
Maasin City	68.7
Region 9	82.7
Zamboanga del Norte	78.4
Zamboanga del Sur	79.8
Zamboanga Sibugay	81.4
Dapitan City	83.9
Dipolog City	74.2
Isabela City	80.1
Pagadian City	83.3
Zamboanga City	93.3
Region 10	82.0
Lanao del Norte	94.0
Bukidnon	71.9
Camiguin	61.3
Misamis Occidental	85.1
Misamis Oriental	90.8
Cagayan de Oro	80.2
Gingoog City	114.0
Iligan City	60.0
Malaybalay City	71.4
Ozamis City	89.0
Oroquieta City	85.0
Tangub City	81.3
Valencia City	96.4
Region 11	77.4
Compostela Valley	75.5
Davao del Norte	70.7
Davao Oriental	73.3
Davao del Sur	83.9
Davao City	80.8

Table B.5 (continuation)

Region/Province/City	Fully Immunized Children (9-11 months) %
Region 12	75.9
North Cotabato	78.9
Sultan Kudarat	68.3
Sarangani	80.1
South Cotabato	77.8
Cotabato City	77.1
Gen. Santos City	67.5
ARMM	86.0
Basilan	50.0
Lanao del sur	84.6
Maguindanao	103.0
Sulu	72.4
Tawi-tawi	95.4
Marawi City	99.6

Region/Province/City	Fully Immunized Children (9-11 months) %
CARAGA	77.1
Agusan del Norte	86.6
Agusan del Sur	74.3
Surigao del Norte	78.2
Surigao del Sur	71.3
Bislig City	56.9
Butuan City	90.3
Surigao City	75.4

Source: Department of Health (DOH), FHSIS 2006.

Table B6.1: Health Indicators: Maternal Infant Death Rate, 2006

Region/Province/City	Maternal Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Region/Province/City	Maternal Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
NCR	0.4	21.7	REGION 3	0.2	5.1
MALABON	0	28.5	AURORA	1.1	7.8
NAVOTAS	0	10.6	BATAAN	0.8	8.4
PATEROS	0	13.5	BULACAN	0.1	5.5
SAN JUAN	0	12.9	NUEVA ECIJA	0	5.3
TAGUIG	0	16.9	PAMPANGA	0.04	2.9
Manila City	0.1	2.6	TARLAC	0.1	3.4
Quezon City	0.2	8.8	ZAMBALES	0.6	11.4
Pasay City	0.4	25.7	Angeles City	0.2	2.2
Caloocan City	0.3	10.4	Balanga City	1.3	5.6
Mandaluyong City	0.4	15.7	Cabanatuan City	0.7	4.5
Marikina City	0.3	34.2	Gapan City	0	5.3
Makati City	0.4	4.5	Malolos City	0	9.3
Muntinlupa City	0.3	22.6	Munoz City	0.9	2.7
Paranaque City	0.1	19	Olongapo City	0.4	7.9
Las Pinas City	0.5	26	Palayan City	0	4.7
Valenzuela City	1.3	22.6	San Fernando City	0	1.7
Pasig City	0.6	23.1	San Jose City	1.1	16.4
CAR	0.6	10.1	San Jose del Monte City	0	1.7
ABRA	0.2	4.7	Tarlac City	0.1	7.1
APAYAO	2	11.7	REGION 4A	0.3	7.5
BENGUET	0.1	6.7	BATANGAS	0.1	5.6
IFUGAO	1.2	9.2	CAVITE	0.2	6.4
KALINGA	1.1	8.9	LAGUNA	0.2	9
MT. PROVINCE	0.7	15.9	QUEZON	0.1	2.9
Baguio City	0.3	15.9	RIZAL	0.2	4.3
REGION 1	0.4	10.6	Antipolo City	1.2	6.6
ILOCOS NORTE	0	7.2	Batangas City	0	18.8
ILOCOS SUR	0.3	7.4	Calamba City	0	11
LA UNION	0.2	10.1	Cavite City	0	19
PANGASINAN	0.4	10.8	Lipa City	0.7	10.4
Alaminos City	0	7.6	Lucena City	1.1	30.9
Candon City	0.9	8.4	San Pablo City	1.7	13.4
Dagupan City	0.9	22.6	Tanauan City	0.8	15.5
Laoag City	0.3	3.5	Tagaytay City	0.4	17.7
San Carlos City	0.3	20.3	Trece Martires City	0	2.5
San Fernando City	0.6	11.4	REGION 4B	1	11.5
Urdaneta City	0.9	9.3	MARINDUQUE	0.2	10.5
Vigan City	2	16.3	MINDORO OCCIDENTAL	0.7	9.2
REGION 2	0.6	6.5	MINDORO ORIENTAL	0.2	6.1
BATANES	0.5	6.7	PALAWAN	2.1	12.8
CAGAYAN	0.6	5.7	ROMBLON	0.6	12.9
ISABELA	0.9	3.2	Puerto Prinsesa City	0	17.8
NUEVA VIZCAYA	0.3	6.1	Calapan City	1.5	26.4
QUIRINO	0	11.3			
Tuguegarao City	1	16.2			
Cauayan City	0.8	9.3			

Table B6.1 (continuation)

Region/Province/City	Maternal Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
REGION 5	1.2	10.6
ALBAY	0.5	9.8
CAMARINES NORTE	1.1	15
CAMARINES SUR	0.9	9.9
CATANDUANES	0.6	7.8
MASBATE	1.3	11.6
SORSOGON	2.5	7.1
Iriga City	0.5	13.4
Legaspi City	3	13.1
Naga City	1	17.9
REGION 6	0.9	11.2
AKLAN	1.2	10.2
ANTIQUE	0.5	12.9
CAPIZ	1	8.9
GUIMARAS	0.4	8.6
ILOILO	0.3	10.7
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	0.8	8.6
Bacolod City	0.9	10.6
Bago City	0	20.4
Cadiz City	0.4	3.5
Escalante City	1.9	12.4
Himamaylan City	0	7
Iloilo City	2.8	25.4
Kabankalan City	1.3	15.5
La Carlota City	0	8.8
Passi City	0.7	11.4
Roxas City	1.6	10.9
Sagay City	0.8	4.7
San Carlos City	1.6	13.3
Silay City	0	4.9
Sipalay City	1.4	5.6
Talisay City	0	4.7
Victorias City	0.4	6.5
REGION 7	0.5	6.7
BOHOL	0.5	9.1
CEBU	0.2	4.3
NEGROS ORIENTAL	0.7	5.5
SIQUIJOR	0	10.7
Bais City	0.9	4.3
Bayawan City	2.2	3.5
Canlaon City	2.2	18.8
Danao City	0.5	6.2
Cebu City	0.4	27.7
Dumaguete City	0	3.9
Lapu-lapu City	0.3	10.2
Mandawe City	0	10.6
Tagbilaran City	1.2	11.9
Talisay City	0.5	2.4
Tanjay City	7.2	0.8
Toledo City	0	0.7

Region/Province/City	Maternal Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
REGION 8	0.9	11.5
BILIRAN	0.9	14
EASTERN SAMAR	1.3	17.4
NORTHERN LEYTE	0.4	8.5
NORTHERN SAMAR	1.6	12.6
SOUTHERN LEYTE	1.1	8
WESTERN SAMAR	3.1	32.8
Calbayog City	0.6	3.9
Ormoc City	0	14.1
Tacloban City	1	9.8
Maasin City	0.6	11.4
REGION 9	0.7	8.9
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	0.5	3.4
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	0.9	7.2
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	0.6	5.5
Dapitan City	0.7	8.1
Dipolog City	0	19.9
Isabela City	0	4.1
Pagadian City	0.8	12.2
Zamboanga City	0.9	16
REGION 10	0.7	8.2
LANAO DEL NORTE	0.9	4.3
BUKIDNON	0.6	19.6
CAMIGUIN	0.7	6.1
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	0.7	7.9
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	0.5	5.5
CAGAYAN DE ORO	0.8	13.6
Gingoog City	1.4	8.9
Iligan City	0.4	9
Malaybalay City	2.8	20.4
Ozamis City	0	11.5
Oroquieta City	0	11.3
Tangub City	0	13.1
Valencia City	0	4.3
REGION 11	1	12.9
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	1.7	22.9
DAVAO DEL NORTE	0.6	14.4
DAVAO ORIENTAL	1.1	8.4
DAVAO DEL SUR	0.5	8.4
Davao City	1.3	11.2

Table B6.1 (continuation)

Region/Province/City	Maternal Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
REGION 12	0.6	5.2
NORTH COTABATO	0.4	2.6
SULTAN KUDARAT	0.7	4
SARANGANI	0.8	8.2
SOUTH COTABATO	0.5	4.3
COTABATO CITY	0.4	2.6
Gen. Santos City	0.7	7.9
ARMM	1.3	4.4
BASILAN	3.8	5.6
LANAO DEL SUR	1.1	3.5
MAGUINDANAO	0.6	1.6
SULU	1.4	5.5
TAWI-TAWI	2.6	15.1
Marawi City	1.5	1.3

Source: Department of Health, FHSIS 2006, NEC

Region/Province/City	Maternal Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
CARAGA	1.2	7.4
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	0.3	3.1
AGUSAN DEL SUR	1	6.6
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	1	7.8
SURIGAO DEL SUR	2.1	8.3
Bislig City	1.2	7.8
Butuan City	1.7	13.7
Surigao City	2.2	8.9

Table B6.2: Infant, Under Five, Child and Maternal Mortality Rates by Province, 1990 and 1995

Area	Infant Mortality Rate (Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)		Under 5 Mortality Rate (Children under age 5 per 1,000 live births)		Child Mortality Rate (Children 1-4 years of age per 1,000 live births)		Maternal Mortality Rate (Deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births)	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
PHILIPPINES	56.69	48.93	79.64	66.79	24.33	18.78	209	179.74
NCR	45.81	32.22	62.22	38.53	17.2	6.52	170.1	119.07
1st district, MM								
Manila City	42.44	27.59	55.63	32.67	13.77	5.23	169	109.85
2nd District, MM	35.10	22.46	50.4	28.2	15.86	5.87	165.4	105.86
Quezon City	29.57	18.63	41.78	23.07	12.58	4.53	159.1	100.23
3rd District, MM	46.7	32.22	64.33	39.38	18.49	7.4	258.5	178.37
Caloocan City	46.2	31.42	61.19	37.335	15.72	6.13	253.7	172.52
4th District, MM	43.15	28.91	59.62	35.43	17.21	6.71	179.2	120.06
Pasay City	42.85	28.28	56.71	33.63	14.48	5.5	174.4	115.1
Cordillera Administrative Region	63.03	54.92	90.48	76.94	29.3	23.3	221.57	192.79
Abra	59.96	58.57	85.25	83.07	26.88	26.02	239.3	234.51
Benguet	55.4	44.64	77.79	59.56	23.7	15.62	197.04	159.57
Baguio City	43.04	30.56	56.64	38.82	14.21	8.53		133.36
Ifugao	68.29	64.57	99.45	92.98	33.4	30.37	248.8	236.36
Kalinga Apayao	65.4	63.68	94.56	91.45	31.2	29.66	249.06	241.63
Mt. Province	65.07	62.87	93.9	90.04	30.84	28.99	247.77	240.08
Ilocos Region	55.64	45.7	78.13	61.3	23.81	16.44	196.3	160.97
Ilocos Norte	52.21	47.15	72.27	63.61	21.16	17.48	195.28	175.77
Iloilo City	50.71	43.1	69.39	58.17	19.68	15.74	188.8	160.48
Ilocos Sur	59.62	48.18	84.91	65.63	26.69	18.33	207.7	168.24
La Union	52.67	45.26	73.15	60.49	21.62	16.05	225.78	194.19
Pangasinan	56.26	45.26	79.15	60.67	24.25	16.14	183.8	147.04
Dagupan City	44.66	31.6	60.05	40.78	16.11	9.83	180.3	126.21
San Carlos City	50.14	36.6	68.26	48.55	19.08	12.4	181.9	132.79
Cagayan Valley	61.65	53.7	88.14	74.62	28.33	22.11	219.33	190.79
Batanes	68.29	56.17	99.58	78.43	33.58	23.58	227.11	186.22
Cagayan	60.76	57.36	86.08	80.78	26.96	24.85	242.57	228.04
Isabela	58.99	52.18	80.55	72.13	24.98	21.05	187.77	172.78
Nueva Vizcaya	58.68	51.45	83.21	70.74	26.06	20.34	265.73	233.82
Quirino	70.59	58.21	103.43	82.28	35.33	25.56	245.93	201.64
Central Luzon	44.75	40.43	60.94	52.63	16.95	12.71	189.66	170.73
Bataan	48.6	42.62	66.58	56.35	18.9	14.34	232.2	204.34
Bulacan	43.85	34.83	58.96	43.11	15.8	8.58	188.7	149.07
Nueva Ecija	47.19	44.38	64.25	59.18	17.9	15.49	211.3	198.62
Cabanatuan City	45.42	37.7	60.1	49.98	15.38	12.77	204.5	169.74
Palayan City	47.27	40.18	62.44	53.17	15.92	13.53	210.43	178.84
San Jose City	46.51	38.6	61.13	50.64	15.33	12.72	208.7	173.22
Pampanga	41.91	36.71	55.92	46.37	14.62	10.03	143.7	126.46
Angeles City	38.76	29.07	50.64	35.67	12.36	6.8	136.4	102.3
Tarlac	44.78	43.99	60.25	58.59	16.2	15.27	266.94	261.56
Zambales	51.76	45.07	70.83	60.33	20.42	16.03	234.4	206.27
Olongapo City	41.18	30.29	53.97	40.2	13.34	9.61	184	138

Table B6.2 (continuation)

Area	Infant Mortality Rate (Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)		Under 5 Mortality Rate (Children under age 5 per 1,000 live births)		Child Mortality Rate (Children 1-4 years of age per 1,000 live births)		Maternal Mortality Rate (Deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births)	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
Southern Tagalog	50.19	44.89	73.82	60	21.79	15.82	165.12	138.68
Aurora	58.58	55.07	82.51	76.95	25.42	23.15	331.47	311.61
Batangas	46.38	41.42	62.81	54.04	17.23	13.17	156.3	139.11
Batangas City	46.38	32.61	55.95	43.95	15.84	11.72	155.1	124.08
Lipa City	40.76	32.07	54.85	42.57	14.85	10.84	153.8	121.5
Cavite	48.57	35.82	66.36	44.73	18.7	9.24	156.7	115.96
Cavite City	42.8	29.1	56.6	35.4	14.42	6.49	152.9	103.97
Tagaytay City	42.2	28.7	54.22	33.94	12.55	5.4	146.6	99.69
Trece Martires	43.9	31.17	60	38.84	16.84	7.91	156.3	110.97
Laguna	49.47	37.17	67.77	47.04	19.25	10.5	202.94	152.18
San Pablo City	43.5	30.45	57.67	36.19	14.81	5.92	189.62	132.72
Marinduque	54.78	53.14	76.4	73.6	22.87	21.61	305.63	296.43
Occidental Mindoro	59.56	56.28	84.25	78.79	26.25	23.85	235.16	221.09
Oriental Mindoro	58.52	54.45	82.45	75.66	26.42	22.64	254.93	237.08
Palawan	61.13	57.64	86.77	81.2	27.31	25	263.09	247.31
Puerto Prinsesa	52.7	44.8	71.83	61.19	20.19	17.16		215.14
Quezon	51.86	49.34	71.65	67.62	20.87	19.23	188.6	179.17
Lucena City	47.7	38.16	64.42	51.67	17.56	14.05		147.44
Rizal	47.06	38.24	63.92	48.93	17.69	11.11	173.04	140.13
Romblon	60.44	57.22	85.69	80.29	26.87	24.47	229.45	218.03
Bicol	63.69	58.28	91.31	82.34	29.5	25.55	180	165.6
Albay	58.67	53.83	82.76	74.79	25.59	22.15	173.4	159.53
Legaspi City	51.1	41.9	70.38	57.87	20.32	16.66	171.3	140.47
Camarines Norte	66.85	61.6	96.66	88.02	31.95	28.15	237.7	218.68
Camarines Sur	57	55.72	79.94	73.07	24.33	23.67	152.8	148.62
Irigan City	53.4	48.06	72.99	65.79	20.7	18.63	147.8	133.02
Naga City	49.6	42.16	66.55	56.16	17.83	14.62	150.7	128.1
Catanduanes	65.16	60.11	93.33	85.26	30.67	26.76	206.29	189.8
Masbate	66.21	64.34	95.61	92.5	31.48	30.1	222.7	216.02
Sorsogon	62.69	59.35	89.68	83.97	28.79	26.17	186.93	177.58
Western Visayas	60.84	55.19	86.24	77.36	27.05	23.46	202.42	184.18
Aklan	64.89	50.36	93.23	86.05	30.31	27.34	225.32	209.53
Antique	66	59.05	95.15	83.62	31.21	26.11	250.34	222.77
Capiz	64.11	57.01	91.96	80.42	29.376	24.83	215.07	191.44
Roxas City	46.14	36.91	65.17	52.28	19.95	15.96	208.1	166.48
Gulmoras Iloilo	53.05	49.6	73.59	68.12	21.69	19.49	191.23	177.82
Iloilo City	42.5	33.15	55.51	43.4	13.59	10.6	186.5	145.47
Negros Occidental	56.82	52.09	79.59	72.05	24.14	21.06	180.96	180.96
Bacolod City	43.5	33.5	56.89	43.91	14	10.78	196.7	148.15
Bago City	50.5	41.92	70.08	58.31	20.62	17.11	192.4	160.44
Cadiz City	52.7	44.27	73.05	61.51	21.48	18.04	193.3	163.46
La Carlota City	51.4	42.66	70.093	59.02	20.59	17.09	194.6	161.35
San Carlos City	49.8	40.34	68.15	55.35	19.31	15.64	194.4	156.01
Silay City	52.5	44.1	72.97	61.44	21.6	18.14	192.5	164.3

Table B6.2 (continuation)

Area	Infant Mortality Rate (Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)		Under 5 Mortality Rate (Children under age 5 per 1,000 live births)		Child Mortality Rate (Children 1-4 years of age per 1,000 live births)		Maternal Mortality Rate (Deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births)	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
Central Visayas	55.19	47.34	77.06	64.02	23.15	17.51	183.87	158.15
Bohol	54.04	53.86	75.25	74.91	22.42	22.25	208.4	208.4
Tagbilaran City	51.3	41.04	62.69	50.25	12.01	9.61	204.6	163.68
Cebu	46.31	43.83	62.96	58.29	17.46	15.12	176.99	168.15
Cebu City	35.6	26.7	46.03	34.59	10.81	8.11	159.3	119.48
Danao City	42	35.52	578.76	48.04	15.63	12.97	168.1	139.52
Lapu Lapu City	34.3	32.76	55.05	43.04	13.62	10.62	167.7	130.81
Mandaue City	43.5	25.65	44.39	33.36	10.55	7.91	169.6	127.2
Toledo City	59.77	35.67	58	47.66	15.16	12.43	176.1	144.4
Negros Oriental	59.77	54.19	84.7	75.29	26.52	22.31	178.7	162.62
Bais City	52.6	42.08	66.81	53.58	15	12	176.6	141.28
Canlaon City	56.8	47.14	75.92	63.17	20.27	16.82	171.9	142.68
Dumaguete City	46.2	35.67	57.68	44.52	12.04	9.27	170.3	131.13
Siquijor	60.22	59.31	85.47	84.01	26.87	26.26	210.88	206.68
Eastern Visayas	76.29	64.34	113.53	92.62	40.32	30.22	225.87	189.76
Biliran (included in Leyte)								
Eastern Samar	79.74	65.82	119.65	95.1	43.37	31.32	246.2	204.35
Leyte	63.55	57.84	91.01	81.68	29.32	25.3	221.4	201.47
Ormoc City	52.5	43.58	70.73	58.85	19.24	15.97	215.5	178.87
Tacloban City	51.3	42.07	68.54	56.43	18.28	14.99	208.7	171.13
Southern Leyte	64.35	62.95	92.37	90.25	29.95	29.13	258.16	253.04
Northern Samar	79.07	66.45	118.36	96.13	42.66	31.79	220.3	185.05
Samar	80.52	67.14	121.12	97.44	44.15	32.48	258.16	253.04
Calbayog City	55	39.6	79	58.43	25.4	19.61	281.34	202.54
Western Mindanao	63.59	58.55	91.36	82.82	29.66	25.78	217.7	200.28
Basilan	68.52	60.52	99.53	86.23	33.29	27.37	265.93	234.08
Zamboanga del Norte	67.58	58.8	97.95	83.1	32.57	25.82	242.25	210.8
Dapitan City	47.4	36.5	73.84	57.09	27.67	21.38	224.6	172.94
Dipolog City	48.2	37.6	73.17	56.78	26.23	19.93	239.3	186.65
Zamboanga del Sur	60.09	55.99	85.51	78.57	27.05	23.92	205.38	191.02
Pagadian City	47.9	40.72	69.64	59.33	22.83	19.41	200.8	170.68
Zamboanga City	43.6	34.88	56.35	45.17	13.33	10.66	188	150.4
Northern Mindanao	57.38	53.67	80.59	74.59	24.62	22.11	239.29	224.94
Agusan del Norte	63.82	57.53	91.36	81.3	29.42	25.22	266.39	241.56
Butuan City	45.9	36.72	65.04	52.18	20.06	16.05	251.3	201.04
Agusan del Sur	66.63	59.03	96.19	83.51	31.67	26.02	290.74	258.72
Bukidnon	56.9	55.41	79.76	77.49	24.24	23.38	234.06	227.08
Camiguin	61.85	54.36	88.01	75.46	27.88	22.31	263.58	231.97
Misamis Occidental	59.05	53.07	83.22	73.67	25.79	21.75	246.53	221.85
Oroquieta City	45.5	37.77	69.42	57.78	25.06	20.8	243.4	202.02
Ozamis City	44.5	36.49	67.95	55.88	24.54	20.12	240.8	197.43
Tangub City	47.5	39.43	71.51	59.52	25.21	20.92	245.1	203.43
Misamis Oriental	52.32	48.16	72.28	65.31	21.06	18.02	192.2	177.47
Cagayan de Oro	42	33.6	53.98	43.26	12.5	10	175.2	140.16
Gingoog City	44.7	36.65	61.08	50.2	17.15	14.06	190.3	156.05
Surigao del Norte	57.13	56.88	80.24	79.88	24.51	24.39	244.6	244.6
Surigao City	44.3	36.33	61.81	50.8	18.32	15.02	237.7	194.91

Table B6.2 (continuation)

Area	Infant Mortality Rate (Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)		Under 5 Mortality Rate (Children under age 5 per 1,000 live births)		Child Mortality Rate (Children 1-4 years of age per 1,000 live births)		Maternal Mortality Rate (Deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births)	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
Southern Mindanao	55.75	51.83	78.03	71.59	23.6	20.84	172.5	160.43
Davao	80.18	56.92	164.3	80.18	29.96	24.66	186.71	164.3
Davao del Sur	50.77	47.72	69.81	64.54	20.06	17.66	158.1	148.61
Davao City	39.1	29.33	54.12	40.7	15.63	11.72	146.2	109.65
Davao Oriental	59.17	58.56	83.59	82.79	25.96	25.74	166.9	165.23
South Cotabato	55.37	51.56	77.44	70.45	23.36	20.32	214.07	196.97
General Santos	43.2	33.26	57.15	44.12	14.58	11.23	210	161.7
Surigao del Sur	66.07	59.49	94.91	84.64	30.88	26.74	240	216
Saranggani (included in South Cotabato)								
Compostela Valley (included in Davao)								
Central Mindanao	56.5	53.52	79.11	74	23.96	21.9	197.1	187.25
Lanao del Norte	59.13	53.68	83.48	74.82	25.88	22.34	225.1	204.84
Iligan City	45.4	37.23	73.25	56.41	24.3	19.93	168.5	138.17
North Cotabato	52.97	52.03	82.43	71.66	21.52	20.71	167.5	164.15
Sultan Kudarat	58.49	57.97	82.43	81.73	25.43	25.22	269.72	267
Cotabato City	52.97	52.03	73.35	71.66	17.66	14.48	167.5	164.15
Marawi City	45.7	37.93	65.3	54.33	20.54	17.05	192.55	159.78
Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao	74.09	83.43	109.7	91.11	38.46	29.55	376.8	320.28
Lanao del Sur	70.68	69.62	103.61	101.77	35.43	34.56	349.5	346.01
Maguindanao	73.5	59.81	108.73	84.99	38.02	26.78	343.6	278.32
Sulu	76.75	84.08	114.24	92.13	40.16	26.97	402	333.66
Tawi-tawi	78.9	60.21	118.12	85.49	42.58	26.9	393.6	299.14

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table B7: Health Indicators: Proportion of Households with Access to safe water and sanitary toilet facility, 2002

AREA	Households with Access to Safe Water Supply (%)	Households with Sanitary Toilet (%)
PHILIPPINES	83.0	75.4
NAT. CAP. REGION	82.6	79.0
BATANES	75.5	91.3
MALABON	100.0	99.9
NAVOTAS	100.0	86.0
PATEROS	84.3	68.2
SAN JUAN	100.0	97.1
TAGUIG	94.6	94.2
Caloocan City	95.2	91.9
Las Pinas City	83.3	78.3
Makati City	83.3	83.3
Mandaluyong City	94.4	88.6
City Of Manila	100.0	70.0
Marikina City	100.0	93.7
Muntinlupa City	100.0	100.0
Paranaque City	80.8	82.9
Pasay City	100.0	86.3
Pasig City	94.7	100.0
Quezon City	7.9	7.0
Valenzuela City	100.0	87.8
C.A.R.	92.1	77.2
ABRA	88.8	76.3
APAYAO	72.8	82.3
BENGUET	98.3	77.4
IFUGAO	79.0	64.0
KALINGA	89.7	52.2
MT. PROVINCE	97.9	77.3
Baguio City	100.0	98.3
REGION 1	91.3	93.8
ILOCOS NORTE	83.1	99.1
ILOCOS SUR	93.4	91.2
LA UNION	93.6	92.0
PANGASINAN	95.2	95.1
Alaminos City	100.0	84.7
Candon City	98.4	95.2
Dagupan City	49.7	85.0
Laoag City	98.7	97.2
San Carlos City	82.3	82.9
San Fernando City	97.0	99.9
Urdaneta City	74.0	96.0
Vigan City	100.0	100.0
REGION 2	84.3	86.0
CAGAYAN	85.5	81.0
ISABELA	92.3	86.3
NUEVA VIZCAYA	72.2	77.5
QUIRINO	99.4	86.2
Cauayan City	100.0	98.0
Tuguegarao City	99.8	89.9

AREA	Households with Access to Safe Water Supply (%)	Households with Sanitary Toilet (%)
REGION 3	72.8	71.7
AURORA	85.9	72.8
BATAAN	88.1	76.8
BULACAN	96.0	89.7
NUEVA ECIJA	56.1	50.1
PAMPANGA	20.3	50.0
TARLAC	71.5	58.7
ZAMBALES	79.5	87.7
Angeles City	82.3	80.6
Balanga City	94.5	93.0
Cabanatuan City	74.3	71.0
Gapan City	96.7	90.6
Malolos City	93.3	90.4
Munoz City	78.0	74.4
Olongapo City	99.7	98.7
Palayan City	65.7	90.6
San Fernando City	98.8	96.1
San Jose City	63.4	-
San Jose del Monte City	99.8	96.3
Tarlac City	29.3	12.9
Region 4A	80.0	76.3
BATANGAS	76.1	85.4
CAVITE	99.8	94.5
LAGUNA	76.1	75.1
QUEZON	69.4	54.0
RIZAL	60.4	50.8
Antipolo City	84.2	83.4
Batangas City	95.1	93.6
Calamba City	92.9	86.7
Cavite City	88.4	84.8
Lipa City	89.4	89.0
Lucena City	32.0	100.0
San Pablo City	97.8	89.7
Tanauan City	99.2	99.4
Tagaytay City	95.6	66.0
Trece Martires City	100.0	100.0
Region 4B	78.4	63.2
MARINDUQUE	94.6	35.4
MINDORO OCCIDENTAL	87.4	75.0
MINDORO ORIENTAL	89.7	69.5
PALAWAN	54.2	72.8
ROMBLON	69.7	62.8
Calapan City	76.2	13.1
Puerto Princesa City	100.0	88.7

Table B7 (continuation)

AREA	Households with Access to Safe Water Supply (%)	Households with Sanitary Toilet (%)
REGION 5	82.6	64.3
ALBAY	94.3	69.6
CAMARINES NORTE	79.8	72.2
CAMARINES SUR	81.6	64.8
CATANDUANES	93.8	67.2
MASBATE	68.4	44.5
SORSOGON	72.6	60.0
Iriga City	93.8	82.1
Legaspi City	98.8	67.5
Naga City	100.0	96.5
REGION 6	95.3	88.2
AKLAN	92.6	86.1
ANTIQUE	95.7	85.7
CAPIZ	91.0	85.0
GUIMARAS	87.9	86.5
ILOILO	100.0	100.0
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	92.3	77.4
Bacolod City	100.0	91.3
Bago City	96.3	90.0
Cadiz City	96.5	88.0
Escalante City	93.6	89.6
Himamaylan City	79.0	95.0
Iloilo City	96.1	80.3
Kabankalan City	97.1	92.4
La Carlota City	99.0	95.6
Passi City	78.0	72.8
Roxas City	100.0	97.6
Sagay City	96.9	92.9
San Carlos City	94.6	80.8
Silay City	100.0	81.7
Sipalay City	96.5	86.9
Talisay City	100.0	95.3
Victorias City	93.3	90.6
REGION 7	87.4	75.2
BOHOL	80.7	86.3
CEBU	96.3	67.7
NEGROS ORIENTAL	73.6	62.9
SIQUIJOR	80.9	84.7
Bais City	96.3	87.4
Bayawan City	73.7	73.4
Canlaon City	44.6	64.0
Cebu City	97.9	87.8
Danao City	89.4	66.6
Dumaguete City	100.0	99.6
Lapu-Lapu City	65.4	57.4
Mandawe City	100.0	100.0
Tagbilaran City	100.0	98.1
Talisay City	73.4	41.9
Isabela City	94.9	80.8
Toledo City	97.1	70.0

AREA	Households with Access to Safe Water Supply (%)	Households with Sanitary Toilet (%)
REGION 8	81.2	72.0
BILIRAN	97.7	88.5
EASTERN SAMAR	88.1	70.6
NORTHERN LEYTE	86.6	77.9
NORTHERN SAMAR	66.0	61.5
SOUTHERN LEYTE	90.7	81.5
WESTERN SAMAR	59.6	62.5
Calbayog City	46.2	3.8
Ormoc City	96.2	91.1
Tacloban City	94.0	77.1
Maasin City	99.6	95.8
REGION 9	80.5	77.0
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	88.5	90.9
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	75.8	77.8
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	53.5	45.7
Dapitan City	84.5	83.6
Dipolog City	96.0	71.9
Isabela City	76.3	63.2
Pagadian City	96.7	70.9
Zamboanga City	91.8	89.6
REGION 10	91.3	74.5
LANAO DEL NORTE	91.3	72.7
BUKIDNON	89.8	85.7
CAMIGUIN	71.7	48.2
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	95.8	79.9
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	98.3	77.6
CAGAYAN DEL ORO	97.6	87.8
Gingoog City	100.0	87.2
Iligan City	83.2	68.4
Malaybalay City	92.1	80.4
Oroquieta City	98.5	97.8
Ozamis City	95.6	80.3
Tangub City	99.6	70.2
Valencia City	94.5	77.1
REGION 11	91.6	76.6
COMPOSTELLA VALLEY	88.3	72.0
DAVAO DEL NORTE	92.2	90.9
DAVAO ORIENTAL	76.0	73.0
DAVAO DEL SUR	93.2	62.2
Davao City	96.8	81.6

Table B7 (continuation)

AREA	Households with Access to Safe Water Supply (%)	Households with Sanitary Toilet (%)
REGION 12	84.4	72.4
NORTH COTABATO	91.1	76.1
SULTAN KUDARAT	72.4	63.3
SARANGANI	84.9	70.7
SOUTH COTABATO	75.5	66.8
Cotabato City	96.1	62.0
Gen. Santos City	89.4	87.3
A.R.M.M.	55.3	34.4
BASILAN	51.3	22.4
LANAO DEL SUR	51.7	35.0
MAGUINDANA0	60.2	45.9
SULU	56.8	10.9
TAWI-TAWI	73.0	68.6
Marawi City	19.5	51.5

AREA	Households with Access to Safe Water Supply (%)	Households with Sanitary Toilet (%)
CARAGA	85.6	81.2
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	93.0	87.5
AGUSAN DEL SUR	76.3	75.5
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	94.6	79.8
SURIGAO DEL SUR***	78.1	76.7
Bisic City	78.4	80.7
Butuan City	89.8	93.9
Surigao City	99.3	84.5

Notes

1 DOH report classifies Batanes under NCR while NSO survey classifies Batanes under Region II.

Sources: Department of Health (DOH), FHSIS 2006

Table B8.1: Education Indicators: Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios in Primary Education in Public Schools, SY2006-2007

Area	Total Enrolment (all ages)	Total Enrolment (ages 6-11)	Population (ages 6-11)	Gross Enro Ratio (GER)	Net Enro Ratio (NER)	Gender Parity Index	
						GER	NER
REGION 1 - ILOCOS REGION	607,670	526,112	688,091	88.31%	76.46%	0.96	0.99
Alaminos City	11,465	9,950	12,552	91.34%	79.27%	0.97	1.01
Candon City	6,177	5,323	7,669	80.55%	69.41%	0.97	1.02
Dagupan City	19,346	16,556	22,178	87.23%	74.65%	0.97	1.01
Ilocos Norte	53,595	47,620	61,845	86.66%	77.00%	0.96	0.98
Ilocos Sur	65,845	57,773	75,658	87.03%	76.36%	0.97	1.00
La Union	76,911	67,210	90,076	85.38%	74.61%	0.96	1.00
Laoag City	9,920	8,934	13,826	71.75%	64.62%	0.96	0.99
Pangasinan I, Lingayen	172,930	147,266	180,023	96.06%	81.80%	0.96	0.99
Pangasinan II, Binalonan	134,251	116,173	155,568	86.30%	74.68%	0.97	0.99
San Carlos City	25,170	21,668	26,340	95.56%	82.26%	0.97	1.00
San Fernando City	11,047	9,383	16,515	66.89%	56.82%	0.93	0.98
Urdaneta City	16,237	13,994	19,033	85.31%	73.52%	0.97	1.01
Vigan City	4,776	4,262	6,808	70.15%	62.60%	0.99	1.02
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	427,369	368,899	418,113	102.21%	88.23%	0.98	1.01
Batanes	2,315	2,105	2,593	89.28%	81.18%	1.07	1.10
Cagayan	135,037	114,415	154,395	87.46%	74.11%	0.98	1.02
Cauayan City	14,953	13,119	18,558	80.57%	70.69%	0.98	1.01
Isabela	197,777	158,817	211,291	93.60%	75.17%	0.98	1.00
Nueva Vizcaya	54,263	45,137	63,707	85.18%	70.85%	0.97	1.02
Quirino	24,827	20,470	26,083	95.18%	78.48%	0.94	0.99
Tuguegarao City	16,197	14,836	21,267	76.16%	69.76%	0.98	1.00
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	1,212,677	1,049,892	1,332,995	90.97%	78.76%	0.98	1.01
Angeles City	42,190	36,573	41,501	101.66%	88.13%	0.96	0.99
Aurora	29,808	23,815	33,751	88.32%	70.56%	0.96	1.03
Balanga City	10,570	8,902	11,249	93.96%	79.14%	1.00	1.02
Bataan	75,754	64,719	77,229	98.09%	83.80%	0.96	0.99
Bulacan	243,532	208,153	278,890	87.32%	74.64%	0.97	1.01
Cabanatuan City	30,778	27,325	36,897	83.42%	74.06%	0.99	1.02
Gapan City	14,528	12,432	14,797	98.18%	84.02%	0.99	1.02
Malolos City	21,759	19,188	27,937	77.89%	68.68%	0.98	1.01
Munoz Science City	10,063	8,547	10,905	92.28%	78.38%	0.98	0.99
Nueva Ecija	184,867	161,732	212,751	86.89%	76.02%	0.98	1.01
Olongapo City	26,846	23,369	29,810	90.06%	78.39%	0.97	1.00
Pampanga	213,353	187,587	224,553	95.01%	83.54%	0.97	1.00
San Fernando City	29,206	24,637	35,567	82.12%	69.27%	0.99	1.02
San Jose del Monte City	51,835	44,014	50,561	102.52%	87.05%	1.00	1.03
Tarlac	119,597	105,482	132,533	90.24%	79.59%	0.98	1.00
Tarlac City	39,962	33,972	43,112	92.69%	78.80%	0.97	0.99
Zambales	68,289	59,175	70,952	96.25%	83.40%	0.97	1.01
REGION IV-A - CALABARZON	1,407,012	1,193,286	1,508,491	93.27%	79.10%	0.98	1.01
Antipolo City	76,135	63,509	76,089	100.06%	83.47%	0.99	1.03
Batangas	198,213	168,393	213,530	92.83%	78.86%	0.98	1.00
Batangas City	33,966	30,052	39,875	85.18%	75.37%	0.98	1.01
Calamba City	38,549	32,545	43,427	88.77%	74.94%	0.97	1.01
Cavite	287,623	245,390	302,981	94.93%	80.99%	0.99	1.03
Cavite City	12,702	10,872	15,371	82.64%	70.73%	1.01	1.03
Laguna	183,378	154,934	199,047	92.13%	77.84%	0.96	1.00
Lipa City	31,956	28,182	35,213	90.75%	80.03%	0.94	0.98
Lucena City	30,585	25,521	32,060	95.40%	79.60%	0.96	1.00
Quezon	251,525	211,654	270,553	92.97%	78.23%	0.99	1.02

Table B8.1 (continuation)

Area	Total Enrolment (all ages)	Total Enrolment (ages 6-11)	Population (ages 6-11)	Gross Enro Ratio (GER)	Net Enro Ratio (NER)	Gender Parity Index	
						GER	NER
Rizal	190,360	160,300	200,573	94.91%	79.92%	0.97	1.00
San Pablo City	29,210	25,503	32,140	90.88%	79.35%	0.99	1.03
Sta. Rosa City	24,419	21,504	28,650	85.23%	75.06%	0.97	1.00
Tanauan City	18,391	15,227	18,982	96.89%	80.22%	0.99	0.99
REGION IV-B - MIMAROPA	434,046	356,354	441,255	98.37%	80.76%	0.98	1.02
Calapan City	16,316	14,413	20,748	78.64%	69.47%	0.97	1.01
Marinduque	38,044	31,338	40,235	94.55%	77.89%	0.94	0.98
Occidental Mindoro	72,140	58,601	71,993	100.20%	81.40%	1.00	1.05
Oriental Mindoro	105,139	86,268	113,033	93.02%	76.32%	0.97	1.01
Palawan	121,992	99,431	113,608	107.38%	87.52%	1.00	1.04
Puerto Princesa City	29,226	24,880	30,539	95.70%	81.47%	0.94	0.97
Romblon	51,189	41,423	51,099	100.18%	81.06%	0.96	1.01
REGION V - BICOL REGION	898,609	730,725	900,407	99.84%	81.19%	0.98	1.02
Albay	134,615	109,849	136,709	98.47%	80.35%	0.97	1.03
Camarines Norte	87,375	73,958	88,680	98.53%	83.40%	0.98	1.02
Camarines Sur	246,325	200,175	252,451	97.57%	79.29%	0.97	1.02
Catanduanes	40,428	33,492	41,406	97.64%	80.89%	0.97	1.00
Iriga City	14,493	12,052	16,908	85.72%	71.28%	1.01	1.03
Legaspi City	23,318	19,761	29,115	80.09%	67.87%	0.95	1.00
Ligao City	17,534	14,286	16,827	104.20%	84.90%	0.99	1.03
Masbate	145,027	112,434	130,485	111.14%	86.17%	0.98	1.03
Masbate City	15,764	12,618	14,609	107.91%	86.37%	0.98	1.04
Naga City	24,251	20,220	26,117	92.86%	77.42%	0.98	1.03
Sorsogon	105,059	85,677	109,212	96.20%	78.45%	0.96	1.02
Sorsogon City	24,471	20,587	18,003	135.93%	114.35%	0.98	1.04
Tabaco City	19,949	15,616	19,885	100.32%	78.53%	0.97	1.04
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	980,076	776,020	1,082,959	90.53%	71.68%	0.96	1.02
Aklan	76,332	62,410	78,503	97.23%	79.50%	0.94	1.01
Antique	77,101	60,614	84,920	90.79%	71.38%	0.97	1.03
Bacolod City	56,797	46,292	64,791	87.66%	71.45%	0.99	1.04
Bago City	22,570	17,712	26,469	85.27%	66.92%	0.93	1.00
Cadiz City	22,314	16,774	26,463	84.32%	63.39%	0.96	1.02
Capiz	90,442	73,275	94,952	95.25%	77.17%	0.95	1.01
Guimaras	21,660	18,004	24,517	88.35%	73.43%	0.93	0.99
Iloilo	222,151	178,914	250,403	88.72%	71.45%	0.95	1.01
Iloilo City	42,593	34,051	51,726	82.34%	65.83%	0.95	1.00
Kabankalan City	26,517	19,440	27,960	94.84%	69.53%	0.97	1.03
La Carlota City	8,556	7,068	10,533	81.23%	67.10%	0.93	0.99
Negros Occidental	224,062	171,753	241,035	92.96%	71.26%	0.95	1.01
Passi City	10,890	8,475	11,690	93.16%	72.50%	0.96	1.06
Roxas City	19,902	16,437	22,571	88.18%	72.82%	0.99	1.04
Sagay City	20,868	15,549	24,232	86.12%	64.17%	0.94	1.01
San Carlos City	21,483	16,505	22,077	97.31%	74.76%	1.00	1.06
Silay City	15,848	12,747	20,117	78.78%	63.36%	0.93	0.98
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	901,915	722,588	983,992	91.66%	73.43%	0.96	1.02
Bais City	12,013	9,103	12,696	94.62%	71.70%	0.94	1.02
Bayawan City	20,549	14,710	18,861	108.95%	77.99%	1.00	1.07
Bohol	165,298	133,809	179,011	92.34%	74.75%	0.94	1.00
Cebu	297,423	240,551	319,343	93.14%	75.33%	0.95	1.01
Cebu City	91,989	75,352	105,431	87.25%	71.47%	0.97	1.03
Danao City	15,671	13,008	17,166	91.29%	75.78%	1.03	1.08

Table B8.1 (continuation)

Area	Total Enrolment (all ages)	Total Enrolment (ages 6-11)	Population (ages 6-11)	Gross Enro Ratio (GER)	Net Enro Ratio (NER)	Gender Parity Index	
						GER	NER
Dumaguete City	12,269	10,423	18,963	64.70%	54.96%	0.96	1.02
Lapu-Lapu City	40,702	33,990	38,107	106.81%	89.20%	0.98	1.02
Mandaue City	32,952	27,066	38,198	86.27%	70.86%	0.97	1.03
Negros Oriental	135,791	101,650	146,982	92.39%	69.16%	0.98	1.03
Siquijor	11,038	9,227	12,791	86.30%	72.14%	0.93	0.98
Tagbilaran City	9,353	8,103	13,065	71.59%	62.02%	0.95	0.97
Talisay City	21,100	17,282	25,433	82.96%	67.95%	0.96	1.00
Tanjay City	10,766	8,481	13,092	82.23%	64.78%	0.96	1.02
Toledo City	24,461	19,833	24,853	98.42%	79.80%	0.96	1.02
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	656,036	527,709	690,845	94.96%	76.39%	1.00	1.05
Biliran	26,199	21,114	27,125	96.59%	77.84%	1.01	1.06
Calbayog City	27,534	21,944	29,058	94.76%	75.52%	1.05	1.10
Eastern Samar	77,982	63,849	72,881	107.00%	87.61%	0.98	1.02
Leyte	215,211	172,704	238,416	90.27%	72.44%	0.99	1.04
Maasin City	9,670	7,976	12,445	77.70%	64.09%	0.96	1.03
Northern Samar	104,969	83,133	100,001	104.97%	83.13%	1.01	1.05
Ormoc City	26,892	22,140	29,224	92.02%	75.76%	0.98	1.04
Samar (Western Samar)	95,025	75,993	97,628	97.33%	77.84%	1.02	1.06
Southern Leyte	44,906	36,502	50,516	88.89%	72.26%	0.97	1.04
Tacloban City	27,648	22,354	33,551	82.41%	66.63%	1.01	1.05
REGION IX - ZAMBOANGA	525,279	409,519	673,997	97.13%	75.72%	0.98	1.02
Dapitan City	11,588	9,550	12,892	89.89%	74.08%	0.94	0.98
Dipolog City	16,477	13,294	18,721	88.01%	71.01%	1.00	1.05
Isabela City	14,619	11,656	147,978	9.88%	7.88%	1.03	1.06
Pagadian City	23,978	19,299	28,337	84.62%	68.11%	0.99	1.04
Zamboanga City	110,995	89,940	104,430	106.29%	86.12%	0.98	1.02
Zamboanga del Norte	133,813	100,449	123,813	108.08%	81.13%	0.99	1.03
Zamboanga del Sur	124,152	95,954	138,512	89.63%	69.27%	0.97	1.02
Zamboanga Sibugay	89,657	69,377	99,314	90.28%	69.86%	0.95	1.00
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	595,712	480,588	645,255	92.33%	74.48%	0.98	1.03
Bukidnon	169,606	133,975	183,164	92.60%	73.14%	0.98	1.02
Cagayan de Oro City	71,502	59,324	73,998	96.63%	80.17%	0.99	1.03
Camiguin	11,887	9,725	12,992	91.49%	74.85%	0.94	0.99
Gingoog City	19,012	15,365	18,435	103.13%	83.35%	1.00	1.04
Iligan City	44,462	36,349	49,159	90.45%	73.94%	0.99	1.03
Lanao del Norte	73,588	59,544	93,455	78.74%	63.71%	1.00	1.04
Misamis Occidental	41,174	33,310	45,382	90.73%	73.40%	0.95	1.00
Misamis Oriental	102,772	82,729	101,193	101.56%	81.75%	0.98	1.04
Oroquieta City	8,493	7,237	10,137	83.78%	71.39%	0.97	1.02
Ozamis City	17,646	14,383	18,741	94.16%	76.75%	0.99	1.04
Tangub City	10,892	8,940	8,452	128.87%	105.77%	0.97	1.02
Valencia City	24,678	19,707	30,117	81.94%	65.43%	0.97	1.02
REGION XI - DAVAO REGION	580,809	459,240	649,830	89.38%	70.67%	0.99	1.03
Compostela Valley	95,841	75,260	109,519	87.51%	68.72%	0.98	1.04
Davao City	166,834	136,875	182,038	91.65%	75.19%	0.98	1.03
Davao del Norte	53,884	42,659	61,749	87.26%	69.08%	0.95	1.01
Davao del Sur	97,758	74,418	118,743	82.33%	62.67%	1.03	1.05
Davao Oriental	84,737	63,602	84,061	100.80%	75.66%	1.01	1.06
Digos City	19,394	15,711	23,338	83.10%	67.32%	0.98	1.02
Island Garden City of Samal	13,534	10,876	14,701	92.06%	73.98%	0.94	1.00
Panabo City	21,735	17,998	23,382	92.96%	76.97%	0.98	1.03
Tagum City	27,092	21,841	31,849	85.06%	68.58%	0.98	1.02

Table B8.1 (continuation)

Area	Total Enrolment (all ages)	Total Enrolment (ages 6-11)	Population (ages 6-11)	Gross Enro Ratio (GER)	Net Enro Ratio (NER)	Gender Parity Index	
						GER	NER
REGION XVII - SOCCSKSARGEN	548,743	435,939	604,193	90.82%	72.15%	1.00	1.04
Cotabato City	29,627	24,286	26,397	112.24%	92.00%	1.04	1.06
General Santos City	65,144	53,569	69,888	93.21%	76.65%	1.00	1.03
Kidapawan City	16,620	13,249	19,471	85.36%	68.04%	0.95	1.01
Koronadal City	19,214	15,693	23,873	80.48%	65.74%	0.99	1.04
North Cotabato	159,647	126,626	165,780	96.30%	76.38%	1.00	1.04
Sarangani	72,819	55,445	81,668	89.16%	67.89%	1.03	1.05
South Cotabato	91,153	71,876	103,865	87.76%	69.20%	1.00	1.05
Sultan Kudarat	83,178	65,908	98,508	84.44%	66.91%	1.01	1.04
Tacurong City	11,341	9,267	14,743	76.92%	62.86%	0.98	1.02
REGION: ARMM	564,377	487,544	574,711	98.20%	84.83%	1.10	1.10
Basilan	44,312	36,485	52,726	84.04%	69.20%	1.07	1.07
Lanao del Sur I	108,108	97,382	72,121	149.90%	135.03%	1.10	1.10
Lanao del Sur II	69,028	61,760	74,547	92.60%	82.85%	1.24	1.23
Maguindanao	141,008	113,897	161,626	87.24%	70.47%	1.09	1.10
Marawi City	40,204	37,504	26,195	153.48%	143.17%	1.17	1.16
Sulu I	54,542	45,439	70,668	77.18%	64.30%	1.02	1.01
Sulu II	39,278	34,695	50,838	77.26%	68.25%	1.04	1.03
Tawi-Tawi	67,897	60,382	65,990	102.89%	91.50%	1.01	1.01
REGION: CARAGA REGION	355,156	306,910	405,076	87.68%	75.77%	0.97	1.00
Agusan del Norte	48,662	39,275	53,965	90.17%	72.78%	0.96	1.02
Agusan del Sur	95,468	86,269	115,100	82.94%	74.95%	0.98	0.99
Bislig City	14,548	11,192	19,330	75.26%	57.90%	0.93	1.00
Butuan City	42,956	34,718	48,779	88.06%	71.17%	0.96	1.00
Siargao	18,816	15,408	17,105	110.00%	90.08%	0.97	1.00
Surigao City	19,001	15,749	21,641	87.80%	72.77%	0.98	1.02
Surigao del Norte	44,102	35,599	49,377	89.32%	72.10%	0.95	1.00
Surigao del Sur	71,603	68,700	79,799	89.73%	86.09%	0.98	0.98
REGION: CAR	210,520	173,563	238,791	88.16%	72.68%	0.96	1.02
Abra	30,008	25,871	34,242	87.64%	75.55%	0.96	1.00
Apayao	17,762	14,190	17,345	102.40%	81.81%	1.00	1.04
Baguio City	29,708	25,242	37,343	79.55%	67.59%	0.95	1.00
Benguet	48,917	41,046	60,192	81.27%	68.19%	0.96	1.02
Ifugao	29,188	23,387	31,233	93.45%	74.88%	0.97	1.03
Kalinga	31,519	24,849	32,839	95.98%	75.67%	0.97	1.03
Mt. Province	23,418	18,978	25,607	91.45%	74.11%	0.95	1.03
REGION: NCR	1,177,665	1,008,148	1,377,107	85.52	73.21	0.99	1.02
Caloocan City	146,535	125,966	180,593	81.14%	69.75%	0.98	1.01
Las Piñas City	57,236	47,848	67,819	84.40%	70.55%	0.98	1.02
Makati City	48,619	41,475	58,147	83.61%	71.33%	0.99	1.02
Malabon & Navotas	79,053	67,315	81,907	96.52%	82.18%	0.99	1.03
Mandaluyong City	27,979	24,505	36,635	76.37%	66.89%	0.98	1.01
Manila	183,458	158,800	206,701	88.76%	76.83%	0.99	1.02
Marikina City	45,000	38,925	55,398	81.23%	70.26%	0.99	1.02
Muntinlupa City	41,718	36,197	52,233	79.87%	69.30%	0.98	1.00
Paranaque City	52,736	45,349	61,795	85.34%	73.39%	0.99	1.03
Pasay City	35,172	29,984	45,913	76.61%	65.31%	0.97	1.00
Pasig City and San Juan	76,569	67,756	81,530	93.92%	83.11%	0.99	1.01
Quezon City	251,933	213,944	300,400	83.87%	71.22%	1.00	1.03
Tagig & Pateros	70,054	58,611	78,453	89.29%	74.71%	0.97	1.00
Valenzuela City	61,603	51,473	69,583	88.53%	73.97%	0.99	1.02

Source: Department of Education, BEIS 2006-2007

Table B8.2: Education Indicators: Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios in Secondary Education in Public Schools, SY 2006-2007

Area	Total Enrolment (all ages)	Total Enrolment (ages 12-15)	Population (ages 12-15)	Gross Enro Ratio (GER)	Net Enro Ratio (NER)	Gender Parity Index	
						GER	NER
REGION I - ILOCOS REGION	296,671	230,876	437,006	67.89%	52.83%	1.04	1.13
Alaminos City	6,198	4,834	7,803	79.43%	61.95%	0.99	1.09
Candon City	3,347	2,634	4,998	66.97%	52.70%	1.12	1.22
Dagupan City	8,979	6,638	13,789	65.12%	48.14%	1.06	1.20
Ilocos Norte	23,398	19,074	41,239	56.74%	46.25%	1.09	1.17
Ilocos Sur	24,075	18,173	49,320	48.81%	36.85%	1.05	1.13
La Union	37,552	28,749	58,634	64.04%	49.03%	1.03	1.14
Laoag City	6,051	5,033	9,219	65.54%	54.59%	1.16	1.23
Pangasinan I, Lingayen	85,133	66,259	111,905	76.08%	59.21%	1.02	1.09
Pangasinan II, Binalonan	69,591	54,266	96,706	71.96%	56.11%	1.03	1.12
San Carlos City	10,917	8,493	16,374	66.67%	51.87%	1.08	1.17
San Fernando City	5,584	3,878	10,750	51.94%	36.07%	0.99	1.16
Urdaneta City	10,041	8,123	11,833	84.86%	68.65%	1.07	1.12
Vigan City	5,805	4,722	4,436	130.86%	106.45%	1.20	1.29
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	190,014	145,781	315,230	60.28%	46.25%	1.14	1.23
Batanes	1,416	1,125	1,639	86.39%	68.64%	1.06	1.13
Cagayan	55,681	42,061	98,913	56.29%	42.52%	1.12	1.22
Cauayan City	6,694	5,399	11,692	57.25%	46.18%	1.26	1.36
Isabela	82,726	65,136	133,123	62.14%	48.93%	1.13	1.20
Nueva Vizcaya	22,087	15,607	40,221	54.91%	38.80%	1.17	1.30
Quirino	11,199	8,267	16,014	69.93%	51.62%	1.17	1.32
Tuguegarao City	10,221	8,186	13,628	75.00%	60.07%	1.06	1.17
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	523,864	405,449	812,331	64.49%	49.91%	1.04	1.12
Angeles City	16,507	12,586	25,420	64.94%	49.51%	1.03	1.15
Aurora	12,141	8,810	19,568	62.05%	45.02%	1.08	1.23
Balanga City	5,935	4,600	7,169	82.79%	64.17%	1.04	1.13
Bataan	33,991	25,692	49,231	69.04%	52.19%	0.96	1.05
Bulacan	100,943	77,997	164,020	61.54%	47.55%	1.04	1.12
Cabanatuan City	7,204	5,895	22,612	31.86%	26.07%	1.06	1.12
Gapan City	7,239	5,786	9,068	79.83%	63.81%	1.11	1.24
Malolos City	12,629	9,539	16,432	76.86%	58.05%	1.09	1.16
Munoz Science City	5,034	3,800	6,685	75.30%	56.84%	1.08	1.16
Nueva Ecija	88,495	70,158	130,392	67.87%	53.81%	1.11	1.16
Olongapo City	16,996	11,219	18,640	91.18%	60.19%	0.95	1.01
Pampanga	88,252	69,493	138,218	63.85%	50.28%	1.04	1.09
San Fernando City	12,815	10,205	21,876	58.58%	46.65%	1.07	1.16
San Jose del Monte City	21,062	15,622	29,739	70.82%	52.53%	1.00	1.08
Tarlac	59,039	46,572	81,942	72.05%	56.84%	1.05	1.11
Tarlac City	9,064	7,191	26,656	34.00%	26.98%	0.94	0.99
Zambales	26,498	20,264	44,663	59.33%	45.37%	1.00	1.11
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	616,234	463,332	896,355	68.75%	51.69%	1.05	1.14
Antipolo City	34,109	25,922	43,069	79.20%	60.19%	1.10	1.17
Batangas	77,800	61,187	130,233	59.74%	46.96%	1.09	1.17
Batangas City	16,398	13,476	24,318	67.43%	55.42%	1.02	1.11
Calamba City	15,760	11,003	26,554	59.35%	41.44%	0.99	1.08
Cavite	134,520	101,055	178,780	75.24%	56.52%	1.02	1.11
Cavite City	7,517	5,548	9,070	82.88%	61.17%	0.97	1.09
Laguna	90,592	68,979	121,718	74.43%	56.67%	1.04	1.11
Lipa City	15,870	12,017	21,475	73.90%	55.96%	1.03	1.13
Lucena City	14,759	10,580	19,326	76.37%	54.74%	1.05	1.14
Quezon	93,832	68,180	159,530	58.82%	42.74%	1.14	1.26

Table B8.2 (continuation)

Area	Total Enrolment (all ages)	Total Enrolment (ages 12-15)	Population (ages 12-15)	Gross Enro Ratio (GER)	Net Enro Ratio (NER)	Gender Parity Index	
						GER	NER
Rizal	84,305	62,532	113,531	74.26%	55.08%	0.99	1.08
San Pablo City	11,811	8,918	19,654	60.09%	45.37%	1.08	1.22
Sta. Rosa City	10,267	7,709	17,520	58.60%	44.00%	1.11	1.21
Tanauan City	8,694	6,226	11,577	75.10%	53.78%	0.98	1.03
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	167,860	121,539	256,458	65.45%	47.39%	1.11	1.24
Calapan City	9,739	7,908	12,160	80.09%	65.03%	1.10	1.16
Marinduque	16,386	11,114	24,473	66.96%	45.41%	1.07	1.23
Occidental Mindoro	26,454	19,378	41,694	63.45%	46.48%	1.11	1.22
Oriental Mindoro	37,102	27,750	66,244	56.01%	41.89%	1.11	1.23
Palawan	41,486	29,212	64,133	64.69%	45.55%	1.15	1.29
Puerto Princesa City	15,010	10,643	17,238	87.08%	61.74%	1.14	1.24
Romblon	21,683	15,534	30,516	71.05%	50.90%	1.08	1.24
REGION V - BICOL REGION	339,649	244,078	532,042	63.84%	45.88%	1.17	1.28
Albay	54,799	40,284	83,344	65.75%	48.33%	1.13	1.26
Camarines Norte	33,332	24,891	53,267	62.58%	46.73%	1.18	1.27
Camarines Sur	88,642	60,923	152,519	58.12%	39.94%	1.13	1.25
Catanduanes	19,403	14,222	24,262	79.97%	58.62%	1.06	1.16
Iriga City	6,661	5,298	10,215	65.21%	51.86%	1.06	1.10
Legaspi City	8,276	5,839	17,749	46.63%	32.90%	1.17	1.28
Ligao City	7,129	5,248	10,257	69.50%	51.17%	1.21	1.30
Masbate	38,242	25,812	71,535	53.46%	36.08%	1.28	1.48
Masbate City	5,552	3,947	8,010	69.31%	49.28%	1.41	1.59
Naga City	11,610	8,769	15,777	73.59%	55.58%	1.20	1.32
Sorsogon	43,090	32,609	62,655	68.77%	52.05%	1.19	1.31
Sorsogon City	11,698	8,144	10,330	113.24%	78.84%	1.18	1.19
Tabaco City	11,215	8,092	12,122	92.52%	66.75%	1.16	1.27
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	459,505	309,002	683,518	67.23%	45.21%	1.08	1.26
Aklan	32,816	23,943	49,413	66.41%	48.45%	1.08	1.20
Antique	33,997	21,749	52,365	64.92%	41.53%	1.07	1.29
Bacolod City	29,259	19,322	42,853	68.28%	45.09%	0.93	1.05
Bago City	10,846	7,580	16,202	66.94%	46.78%	1.08	1.17
Cadiz City	9,941	5,978	16,198	61.37%	36.91%	1.11	1.33
Capiz	46,170	31,275	59,979	76.98%	52.14%	1.12	1.32
Guimaras	10,920	7,400	16,044	68.06%	46.12%	1.07	1.31
Iloilo	121,736	83,402	161,484	75.39%	51.65%	1.05	1.24
Iloilo City	21,364	13,478	35,372	60.40%	38.10%	0.96	1.14
Kabankalan City	9,975	6,336	17,113	58.29%	37.02%	1.26	1.49
La Carlota City	5,920	4,038	6,447	91.83%	62.63%	1.12	1.33
Negros Occidental	93,163	62,143	147,541	63.14%	42.12%	1.16	1.32
Passi City	5,989	3,895	7,539	79.44%	51.66%	1.16	1.40
Roxas City	6,445	4,685	14,309	45.04%	32.74%	0.97	1.06
Sagay City	7,592	4,888	14,834	51.18%	32.95%	1.24	1.49
San Carlos City	4,860	3,175	13,513	35.97%	23.50%	1.26	1.48
Silay City	8,512	5,715	12,312	69.14%	46.42%	1.09	1.28
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	361,868	239,509	602,567	60.05%	39.75%	1.10	1.28
Bais City	5,398	3,382	7,492	72.05%	45.14%	1.23	1.54
Bayawan City	6,059	3,887	11,129	54.44%	34.93%	1.30	1.55
Bohol	60,762	40,066	113,535	53.52%	35.29%	1.08	1.28
Cebu	119,289	79,852	191,968	62.14%	41.60%	1.09	1.27
Cebu City	44,433	28,175	68,815	64.57%	40.94%	1.01	1.15
Danao City	5,670	4,119	10,351	54.78%	39.79%	1.16	1.27

Table B8.2 (continuation)

Area	Total Enrolment (all ages)	Total Enrolment (ages 12-15)	Population (ages 12-15)	Gross Enro Ratio (GER)	Net Enro Ratio (NER)	Gender Parity Index	
						GER	NER
Dumaguete City	4,900	3,235	11,191	43.79%	28.91%	1.04	1.27
Lapu-Lapu City	21,009	13,993	22,975	91.44%	60.91%	1.10	1.26
Mandaue City	15,153	10,523	23,600	64.21%	44.59%	1.05	1.15
Negros Oriental	45,927	29,365	86,729	52.95%	33.86%	1.19	1.43
Siquijor	4,740	3,371	8,456	56.05%	39.87%	1.07	1.32
Tagbilaran City	5,851	4,336	8,284	70.63%	52.34%	1.28	1.40
Talisay City	7,982	5,205	15,333	52.06%	33.95%	1.06	1.18
Tanjay City	4,442	2,890	7,726	57.49%	37.41%	1.04	1.08
Toledo City	10,253	7,110	14,983	68.43%	47.45%	1.07	1.25
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	249,008	170,756	400,868	62.12%	42.60%	1.16	1.32
Biliran	11,575	8,312	16,022	72.24%	51.88%	1.08	1.26
Calbayog City	7,678	5,766	15,861	48.41%	36.35%	1.25	1.39
Eastern Samar	32,478	22,216	41,950	77.42%	52.96%	1.12	1.29
Leyte	83,202	56,939	141,898	58.64%	40.13%	1.18	1.36
Maasin City	4,152	2,600	7,810	53.16%	33.29%	0.96	1.22
Northern Samar	33,921	23,157	54,965	61.71%	42.13%	1.19	1.32
Ormoc City	11,828	8,791	17,394	68.00%	50.54%	1.14	1.29
Samar (Western Samar)	30,402	20,745	53,290	57.05%	38.93%	1.24	1.40
Southern Leyte	18,614	12,557	31,709	58.70%	39.60%	1.02	1.20
Tacloban City	15,158	9,673	19,969	75.91%	48.44%	1.19	1.31
REGION IX - ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	190,437	129,814	317,322	60.01%	40.91%	1.13	1.27
Dapitan City	4,881	3,471	7,537	64.76%	46.05%	1.08	1.23
Dipolog City	9,105	6,566	10,994	82.82%	59.72%	1.12	1.26
Isabela City	5,964	3,975	8,574	69.56%	46.36%	1.21	1.40
Pagadian City	12,342	8,829	16,443	75.06%	53.69%	1.16	1.20
Zamboanga City	43,832	31,617	63,394	69.14%	49.87%	1.12	1.20
Zamboanga del Norte	38,611	24,676	72,375	53.35%	34.09%	1.15	1.32
Zamboanga del Sur	44,410	29,806	80,376	55.25%	37.08%	1.12	1.27
Zamboanga Sibugay	31,292	20,874	57,629	54.30%	36.22%	1.15	1.34
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	209,584	145,705	390,988	53.60%	37.27%	1.13	1.27
Bukidnon	46,119	31,842	107,795	42.78%	29.54%	1.22	1.41
Cagayan de Oro City	29,413	20,024	47,678	61.69%	42.00%	0.98	1.10
Camiguin	5,594	3,800	8,086	69.18%	46.99%	1.13	1.35
Gingoog City	5,990	3,799	11,353	52.76%	33.46%	1.10	1.32
Iligan City	20,041	13,523	30,590	65.51%	44.21%	1.09	1.19
Lanao del Norte	18,642	13,013	54,063	34.48%	24.07%	1.17	1.33
Misamis Occidental	12,535	8,631	28,191	44.46%	30.62%	1.10	1.28
Misamis Oriental	47,403	33,568	62,319	76.07%	53.86%	1.13	1.29
Oroquieta City	4,856	3,643	6,296	77.13%	57.68%	1.03	1.16
Ozamis City	9,267	7,298	11,643	79.59%	62.68%	1.08	1.13
Tangub City	4,818	3,029	5,250	91.77%	57.70%	1.15	1.33
Valencia City	5,086	3,535	17,724	28.70%	19.94%	1.42	1.55
REGION XI - DAVAO REGION	227,228	156,753	408,834	55.58%	38.34%	1.13	1.26
Compostela Valley	40,472	27,152	66,834	60.56%	40.63%	1.16	1.30
Davao City	74,455	53,696	117,869	63.17%	45.56%	1.05	1.14
Davao del Norte	20,434	13,989	39,415	51.84%	35.49%	1.16	1.32
Davao del Sur	25,860	17,205	73,914	34.99%	23.28%	1.21	1.37
Davao Oriental	27,460	17,210	51,350	53.48%	33.52%	1.24	1.43
Digos City	11,270	7,554	14,526	77.59%	52.00%	1.25	1.44
Island Garden City of Samal	5,220	3,395	9,384	55.63%	36.18%	1.09	1.31
Panabo City	9,070	6,163	15,213	59.62%	40.51%	1.13	1.24
Tagum City	12,987	10,389	20,329	63.88%	51.10%	1.04	1.15

Table B8.2 (continuation)

Area	Total Enrolment (all ages)	Total Enrolment (ages 12-15)	Population (ages 12-15)	Gross Enro Ratio (GER)	Net Enro Ratio (NER)	Gender Parity Index	
						GER	NER
REGION XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	210,267	145,234	366,311	57.40%	39.65%	1.12	1.27
Cotabato City	13,678	8,870	17,264	79.23%	51.38%	1.04	1.09
General Santos City	32,233	23,023	43,376	74.31%	53.08%	1.02	1.14
Kidapawan City	9,041	6,486	11,649	77.61%	55.68%	1.22	1.38
Koronadal City	10,015	7,425	14,761	67.85%	50.30%	1.13	1.26
North Cotabato	58,238	39,380	99,192	58.71%	39.70%	1.14	1.34
Sarangani	20,691	14,308	47,421	43.63%	30.17%	1.22	1.39
South Cotabato	33,899	23,571	64,054	52.92%	36.80%	1.11	1.29
Sultan Kudarat	27,015	18,413	59,664	45.28%	30.86%	1.10	1.25
Tacurong City	5,457	3,758	8,930	61.11%	42.08%	1.05	1.15
ARMM REGION	135,514	98,722	344,410	39.35%	28.66%	1.23	1.24
Basilan	8,201	5,389	30,558	26.84%	17.64%	1.22	1.20
Lanao del Sur I	33,914	24,789	39,056	86.83%	63.47%	1.29	1.27
Lanao del Sur II	29,867	23,742	40,165	74.36%	59.11%	1.37	1.36
Maguindanao	24,968	16,330	98,656	25.31%	16.55%	1.07	1.15
Marawi City	9,085	8,200	13,914	65.29%	58.93%	1.10	1.16
Sulu I	12,959	7,687	47,400	27.34%	16.22%	1.22	1.16
Sulu II	5,590	4,150	34,097	16.39%	12.17%	1.17	1.14
Tawi-Tawi	10,930	8,435	40,564	26.95%	20.79%	1.11	1.11
REGION: CAR	87,058	60,210	152,471	57.10%	39.49%	1.14	1.28
Abra	11,321	8,463	22,244	50.89%	38.05%	1.06	1.20
Apayao	5,654	3,795	10,238	55.23%	37.07%	1.11	1.25
Baguio City	19,768	14,495	26,077	75.81%	55.59%	1.02	1.10
Benguet	18,208	12,686	39,065	46.61%	32.47%	1.16	1.34
Ifugao	9,528	6,201	18,877	50.47%	32.85%	1.45	1.68
Kalinga	11,750	7,504	19,857	59.17%	37.79%	1.23	1.36
Mt. Province	10,829	7,066	16,113	67.21%	43.85%	1.09	1.24
CARAGA REGION	144,142	100,874	248,198	58.08%	40.64%	1.14	1.27
Agusan del Norte	15,270	10,377	33,535	45.53%	30.94%	1.16	1.34
Agusan del Sur	37,201	30,262	68,552	54.27%	44.14%	1.19	1.25
Bislig City	6,486	3,400	11,803	54.95%	28.81%	1.12	1.31
Butuan City	19,378	12,813	30,482	63.57%	42.03%	1.15	1.29
Siargao	7,588	5,344	10,696	70.94%	49.96%	1.13	1.21
Surigao City	6,007	4,157	13,533	44.39%	30.72%	1.04	1.16
Surigao del Norte	24,313	16,428	30,876	78.74%	53.21%	1.07	1.22
Surigao del Sur	27,899	18,093	48,721	57.26%	37.14%	1.15	1.31
NCR	617,478	467,021	839,188	73.58%	55.65%	1.00	1.08
Caloocan City	81,773	62,226	105,254	77.69%	59.12%	1.01	1.06
Las Piñas City	26,200	19,576	41,249	63.52%	47.46%	1.01	1.08
Makati City	27,909	22,293	37,452	74.52%	59.52%	0.97	1.04
Malabon & Navotas	32,436	24,095	49,081	66.09%	49.09%	1.01	1.10
Mandaluyong City	14,745	11,527	22,216	66.37%	51.89%	0.97	1.05
Manila	93,486	71,872	133,971	69.78%	53.65%	1.01	1.08
Marikina City	24,021	18,134	33,786	71.10%	53.67%	1.02	1.10
Muntinlupa City	21,211	16,442	32,536	65.19%	50.53%	1.02	1.07
Paranaque City	26,591	20,025	37,551	70.81%	53.33%	1.03	1.12
Pasay City	21,707	17,167	28,994	74.87%	59.21%	0.98	1.04
Pasig City and San Juan	42,990	32,785	50,126	85.76%	65.41%	0.97	1.06
Quezon City	140,489	102,980	179,704	78.18%	57.31%	1.02	1.10
Tagig & Pateros	33,565	24,997	45,569	73.66%	54.86%	0.97	1.04
Valenzuela City	30,355	22,902	41,699	72.80%	54.92%	1.01	1.06

Source: Department of Education, BEIS 2006-2007

Table B9.1: Education Indicators: Simple Dropout Rate (Public Schools only) in Elementary Level, SY 2006-2007

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Grade I Dropouts		Grade II Dropouts		Grade III Dropouts		Grade IV Dropouts		Grade V Dropouts		Grade VI Dropouts		Ave. Dropout
	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
REGION I - ILOCOS REGION	0.85	953	0.49	508	0.45	449	0.40	395	0.40	389	0.35	336	0.50
Alaminos City	0.81	17	0.66	13	0.47	9	0.66	12	0.33	6	0.63	11	0.60
Candon City	0.00	0	0.08	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.09	1	0.09	1	0.04
Dagupan City	0.00	0	0.06	2	0.00	0	0.10	3	0.03	1	0.00	0	0.03
Ilocos Norte	0.68	64	0.26	24	0.38	34	0.43	37	0.38	33	0.21	18	0.39
Ilocos Sur	0.54	64	0.19	21	0.19	20	0.13	14	0.18	19	0.25	27	0.25
La Union	1.07	157	0.59	78	0.47	60	0.41	52	0.33	41	0.31	37	0.55
Laoag City	0.12	2	0.24	4	0.24	4	0.26	4	0.07	1	0.06	1	0.17
Pangasinan I, Lingayen	0.99	318	0.48	142	0.46	130	0.25	69	0.31	86	0.25	67	0.47
Pangasinan II, Binalonan	0.95	230	0.73	165	0.69	150	0.70	149	0.69	147	0.56	120	0.73
San Carlos City	1.08	55	0.61	27	0.36	15	0.56	22	0.70	28	0.75	29	0.69
San Fernando City	1.37	30	1.33	24	0.92	16	1.51	27	1.46	25	1.42	23	1.33
Urdueta City	0.40	12	0.23	6	0.41	11	0.11	3	0.00	0	0.08	2	0.21
Vigan City	0.47	4	0.13	1	0.00	0	0.40	3	0.13	1	0.00	0	0.19
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	1.33	1090	0.78	577	0.75	543	0.63	444	0.64	431	0.55	360	0.80
Batanes	0.00	0	0.24	1	0.27	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.08
Cagayan	0.97	249	0.57	135	0.55	124	0.47	104	0.50	105	0.56	112	0.61
Cauayan City	5.08	152	2.80	71	2.74	75	2.38	61	1.85	49	1.96	48	2.86
Isabela	0.98	329	0.58	178	0.52	158	0.44	131	0.38	110	0.27	76	0.54
Nueva Vizcaya	1.25	141	0.95	90	1.00	91	0.92	79	1.10	90	0.48	38	0.97
Quirino	4.04	213	2.25	97	2.22	92	1.72	68	1.97	74	2.29	86	2.50
Tuguegarao City	0.22	6	0.18	5	0.07	2	0.04	1	0.12	3	0.00	0	0.11
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	1.10	2504	0.54	1102	0.49	958	0.55	1065	0.62	1164	0.54	962	0.65
Angeles City	0.81	71	0.65	46	0.43	29	0.59	39	0.85	53	0.41	24	0.63
Aurora	1.76	103	1.18	58	0.68	32	1.12	52	0.93	41	1.15	50	1.16
Balanga City	0.11	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.02
Bataan	0.91	123	0.30	38	0.31	38	0.41	49	0.60	71	0.30	33	0.48
Bulacan	1.34	597	0.71	290	0.70	273	0.81	309	0.77	284	0.79	278	0.86
Cabanatuan City	1.30	74	0.71	37	0.61	31	0.79	39	1.05	52	0.82	37	0.89
Gapan City	0.70	20	0.16	4	0.04	1	0.13	3	0.31	7	0.39	8	0.30
Malolos City	1.33	55	0.55	20	0.53	19	0.41	14	0.74	25	0.34	11	0.68
Munoz Science City	3.28	64	1.18	20	0.45	8	1.02	17	0.98	16	1.11	17	1.38
Nueva Ecija	0.92	314	0.56	174	0.45	136	0.50	154	0.58	175	0.53	151	0.60
Olongapo City	0.93	45	0.34	15	0.38	16	0.38	15	0.26	10	0.58	22	0.49
Pampanga	1.53	627	0.54	194	0.54	188	0.59	197	0.71	231	0.53	164	0.77
San Fernando City	1.60	89	0.80	39	0.82	38	0.42	19	0.97	42	0.63	25	0.90
San Jose del Monte City	1.30	131	0.54	46	0.49	40	0.64	51	0.90	69	0.80	55	0.80
Tarlac	0.27	59	0.17	34	0.16	31	0.16	31	0.14	27	0.13	23	0.17
Tarlac City	0.54	40	0.72	49	0.41	27	0.29	18	0.34	20	0.14	8	0.42
Zambales	0.67	90	0.32	38	0.46	51	0.54	58	0.40	41	0.55	56	0.50
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	0.95	2536	0.52	1234	0.48	1079	0.51	1125	0.45	963	0.46	925	0.58
Antipolo City	1.90	285	1.17	149	1.09	132	0.93	107	0.82	94	1.32	140	1.23
Batangas	0.79	289	0.35	115	0.26	81	0.28	89	0.26	78	0.16	47	0.37
Batangas City	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Calamba City	1.51	118	0.85	53	0.75	45	0.91	53	0.98	55	1.25	68	1.06
Cavite	0.21	116	0.13	64	0.13	61	0.18	79	0.13	55	0.11	45	0.15
Cavite City	2.85	65	1.74	36	0.81	16	0.83	17	1.21	22	0.91	17	1.43
Laguna	1.27	444	0.71	217	0.72	207	0.94	264	0.65	180	0.92	238	0.88
Lipa City	0.73	43	0.24	13	0.22	11	0.27	14	0.44	21	0.36	17	0.38
Lucena City	2.06	115	1.06	53	1.21	61	1.65	81	1.28	60	0.56	24	1.34
Quezon	1.46	727	0.85	374	0.84	339	0.76	306	0.81	310	0.61	222	0.91
Rizal	0.53	185	0.35	113	0.31	92	0.30	88	0.26	74	0.34	90	0.35
San Pablo City	1.62	94	0.51	25	0.60	28	0.32	15	0.27	12	0.28	12	0.65

Table B9.1 (continuation)

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Grade I Dropouts		Grade II Dropouts		Grade III Dropouts		Grade IV Dropouts		Grade V Dropouts		Grade VI Dropouts		Ave. Dropout
	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Sta. Rosa City	0.32	15	0.05	2	0.00	0	0.16	6	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.10
Tanauan City	1.19	40	0.67	20	0.20	6	0.21	6	0.07	2	0.19	5	0.45
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	2.01	1795	1.20	912	1.01	696	1.04	697	1.12	718	1.09	652	1.29
Calapan City	1.53	48	0.82	23	0.72	19	0.93	24	0.81	21	0.83	21	0.96
Marinduque	1.99	149	1.26	83	0.90	55	1.06	66	0.95	58	0.96	53	1.22
Occidental Mindoro	1.81	290	1.20	152	0.91	102	1.13	123	0.91	94	1.50	142	1.28
Oriental Mindoro	3.58	774	1.69	318	1.63	274	1.43	234	1.60	256	1.09	167	1.93
Palawan	1.40	351	1.14	247	0.79	153	0.92	169	1.29	220	1.26	193	1.14
Puerto Princesa City	2.35	132	1.20	60	1.40	66	0.98	43	0.94	38	1.00	41	1.36
Romblon	0.50	51	0.33	29	0.33	27	0.46	38	0.40	31	0.47	35	0.42
REGION V - BICOL REGION	1.51	2874	1.03	1592	1.12	1609	1.14	1596	1.32	1776	1.18	1482	1.23
Albay	0.46	126	0.28	65	0.37	79	0.31	66	0.42	86	0.34	67	0.37
Camarines Norte	0.29	47	0.15	21	0.19	26	0.24	32	0.29	37	0.30	37	0.24
Camarines Sur	2.36	1258	1.66	738	1.78	731	1.80	706	1.99	747	1.92	664	1.94
Catanduanes	2.23	181	1.42	91	1.82	111	1.54	101	1.78	110	1.66	98	1.76
Iriga City	0.51	14	0.45	11	0.09	2	0.26	6	0.41	9	0.46	10	0.37
Legaspi City	1.80	80	0.63	24	0.53	20	0.80	30	1.04	38	0.84	31	0.96
Ligao City	2.68	104	1.97	58	1.36	37	0.85	23	1.09	29	0.44	11	1.51
Masbate	1.67	579	1.34	340	1.37	308	1.58	331	2.06	408	1.64	294	1.60
Masbate City	0.34	12	0.29	8	0.61	15	0.56	13	0.97	22	1.03	22	0.59
Naga City	0.57	28	0.31	13	0.72	28	0.89	34	0.63	23	0.76	26	0.64
Sorsogon	1.46	322	0.83	151	1.01	170	1.03	170	1.26	204	1.04	158	1.12
Sorsogon City	1.49	75	1.34	57	1.53	60	1.44	55	1.40	54	1.46	52	1.44
Tabaco City	1.18	48	0.45	15	0.70	22	0.89	29	0.29	9	0.39	12	0.68
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	3.85	7984	2.36	3988	2.42	3885	2.37	3772	2.60	3949	2.11	3022	2.68
Aklan	3.09	493	2.65	353	2.57	322	2.10	257	2.06	249	1.68	190	2.41
Antique	2.25	355	1.56	207	1.41	173	1.34	163	1.64	193	1.14	129	1.59
Bacolod City	5.44	609	2.64	236	3.05	282	3.17	300	3.75	341	3.85	355	3.71
Bago City	3.82	189	2.12	80	1.69	60	1.84	67	2.70	96	1.83	58	2.43
Cadiz City	3.81	208	1.96	78	2.55	94	3.74	134	2.39	79	2.65	79	2.92
Capiz	2.71	508	2.02	321	2.10	318	1.96	289	1.85	261	1.65	216	2.09
Guimaras	0.65	26	0.34	12	0.64	23	0.46	16	0.85	30	0.61	20	0.59
Iloilo	3.99	1814	1.98	757	2.13	778	2.24	821	2.45	870	2.06	703	2.53
Iloilo City	1.55	125	1.52	109	1.69	117	1.56	107	2.50	163	1.84	116	1.76
Kabankalan City	3.91	238	3.10	149	4.14	180	3.01	129	3.80	143	2.90	99	3.51
La Carlota City	0.36	6	0.36	5	1.08	15	1.36	19	0.47	6	0.68	9	0.71
Negros Occidental	4.58	2292	3.05	1197	2.88	1056	2.78	1006	3.19	1072	2.46	774	3.25
Passi City	5.40	125	3.43	63	3.55	62	3.66	63	4.79	84	2.54	38	4.00
Roxas City	1.65	65	1.24	41	1.22	40	1.11	36	1.33	41	0.89	27	1.26
Sagay City	6.18	293	3.31	125	3.18	109	2.99	101	3.50	106	2.71	74	3.83
San Carlos City	7.50	415	5.33	209	5.55	199	5.61	194	4.82	150	2.73	78	5.54
Silay City	6.50	223	1.73	46	2.27	57	2.68	70	2.59	65	2.49	57	3.24
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	3.84	7006	2.22	3439	2.39	3488	2.28	3279	2.61	3592	1.92	2467	2.61
Bais City	3.78	99	1.38	29	1.28	26	1.92	37	1.68	31	0.75	13	1.92
Bayawan City	1.72	77	0.95	34	1.19	40	1.13	34	1.57	44	1.28	29	1.32
Bohol	4.31	1425	2.25	636	2.72	709	2.40	617	2.81	707	1.94	474	2.81
Cebu	4.85	2942	2.50	1279	2.57	1252	2.37	1144	2.66	1252	1.75	769	2.88
Cebu City	3.30	567	2.35	357	2.76	407	2.75	417	3.16	444	3.15	417	2.91
Danao City	0.55	15	0.32	8	0.12	3	0.81	20	0.39	9	0.45	10	0.44
Dumaguete City	0.23	5	0.51	11	0.65	13	1.20	24	1.03	21	0.74	15	0.72
Lapu-Lapu City	2.17	163	1.65	114	1.81	116	1.37	85	2.08	122	1.34	73	1.75
Mandaue City	4.84	304	2.06	114	2.58	136	2.49	133	4.03	204	3.20	153	3.23
Negros Oriental	3.10	923	2.24	547	2.28	505	2.20	468	2.33	462	1.69	296	2.37

Table B9.1 (continuation)

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Grade I Dropouts		Grade II Dropouts		Grade III Dropouts		Grade IV Dropouts		Grade V Dropouts		Grade VI Dropouts		Ave. Dropout
	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Tagbilaran City	2.71	50	1.70	27	1.29	20	1.84	27	2.53	37	2.00	29	2.03
Talisay City	2.82	122	2.23	80	2.20	74	2.67	89	1.81	54	1.37	39	2.24
Tanjay City	1.48	34	1.47	28	1.64	30	0.90	16	1.47	25	1.17	18	1.37
Toledo City	4.92	266	3.92	168	3.63	146	4.22	166	4.31	167	3.48	124	4.13
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	2.11	2949	1.51	1754	1.51	1637	1.52	1584	1.70	1652	1.46	1303	1.66
Biliran	1.89	98	1.39	61	1.27	54	1.23	53	1.91	78	1.38	52	1.53
Calbayog City	1.20	76	1.03	53	1.31	59	0.96	40	1.33	49	1.29	43	1.18
Eastern Samar	0.43	73	0.12	16	0.15	19	0.23	27	0.12	13	0.14	14	0.21
Leyte	1.77	794	1.38	521	1.31	463	1.25	441	1.33	450	1.13	353	1.38
Maasin City	2.09	38	1.36	21	1.48	24	1.56	24	1.47	24	1.26	19	1.55
Northern Samar	4.05	990	2.81	541	2.74	476	2.73	434	3.25	462	2.86	364	3.14
Ormoc City	5.64	297	3.26	155	3.25	149	2.60	118	3.50	152	2.23	88	3.49
Samar (Western Samar)	1.61	330	1.52	266	1.68	266	2.13	311	2.22	282	2.17	250	1.84
Southern Leyte	1.54	130	0.87	66	0.80	60	0.66	49	0.95	68	0.73	52	0.94
Tacloban City	2.14	123	1.08	54	1.40	67	1.91	87	1.83	74	1.72	68	1.68
REGION IX - ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	0.70	821	0.48	433	0.49	407	0.52	413	0.61	451	0.61	407	0.57
Dapitan City	0.48	12	0.48	10	0.70	13	0.72	13	0.59	10	1.00	16	0.64
Dipolog City	0.61	20	0.30	8	0.04	1	0.28	7	0.24	6	0.09	2	0.28
Isabela City	0.76	26	0.59	16	0.42	10	0.41	9	0.71	14	0.83	15	0.62
Pagadian City	0.18	9	0.25	10	0.23	9	0.39	15	0.17	6	0.12	4	0.22
Zamboanga City	0.29	72	0.17	33	0.18	31	0.19	30	0.44	63	0.26	34	0.25
Zamboanga del Norte	0.62	194	0.34	78	0.31	64	0.35	69	0.48	85	0.39	61	0.43
Zamboanga del Sur	1.02	283	0.78	168	0.86	173	0.78	155	0.78	145	0.83	142	0.85
Zamboanga Sibugay	1.08	205	0.70	110	0.75	106	0.83	115	0.93	122	1.12	133	0.90
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	1.53	1962	1.08	1116	1.12	1069	1.06	967	1.12	975	1.06	847	1.19
Bukidnon	1.95	758	1.40	420	1.29	347	1.21	303	1.29	300	1.06	221	1.43
Cagayan de Oro City	0.44	57	0.39	47	0.21	24	0.48	53	0.44	47	0.34	34	0.38
Camiguin	1.40	31	0.57	11	0.92	18	0.36	7	0.42	8	0.23	4	0.68
Gingoog City	0.32	14	0.59	19	0.27	8	0.25	7	0.16	4	0.04	1	0.29
Iligan City	1.04	101	0.84	64	1.10	77	1.19	85	1.09	75	1.20	77	1.07
Lanao del Norte	3.41	587	2.25	294	2.94	339	2.57	271	3.28	331	3.15	283	2.95
Misamis Occidental	1.03	89	0.64	45	0.82	55	0.73	48	1.00	65	0.84	52	0.85
Misamis Oriental	0.03	6	0.13	23	0.12	20	0.18	30	0.01	2	0.09	13	0.09
Oroquieta City	0.57	9	0.51	7	1.51	21	0.54	7	0.73	10	1.18	15	0.84
Ozamis City	1.84	63	0.52	15	1.30	39	0.76	23	0.93	27	2.04	56	1.24
Tangub City	1.19	27	0.27	5	0.68	12	1.42	27	0.74	13	0.55	9	0.83
Valencia City	3.95	220	3.59	166	2.66	109	2.70	106	2.49	93	2.41	82	3.06
REGION XI - DAVAO REGION	0.86	1108	0.52	528	0.61	571	0.51	458	0.67	567	0.59	459	0.64
Compostela Valley	0.86	179	0.71	121	0.90	139	0.65	99	1.22	179	0.80	106	0.85
Davao City	0.53	186	0.29	82	0.40	107	0.33	86	0.56	139	0.61	142	0.45
Davao del Norte	1.16	143	0.94	88	1.14	100	1.08	91	1.07	88	1.22	92	1.10
Davao del Sur	0.59	144	0.24	45	0.30	49	0.25	37	0.16	22	0.16	20	0.32
Davao Oriental	0.89	184	0.70	105	0.50	66	0.55	69	0.65	73	0.46	45	0.66
Digos City	3.60	155	0.86	28	1.95	62	0.53	16	0.74	22	0.94	27	1.58
Island Garden City of Samal	3.53	103	2.15	49	1.59	34	2.32	51	1.76	35	1.27	23	2.21
Panabo City	0.11	5	0.06	2	0.15	5	0.14	5	0.21	7	0.13	4	0.13
Tagum City	0.17	9	0.18	8	0.21	9	0.09	4	0.05	2	0.00	0	0.12
REGION XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	3.17	3870	2.39	2314	2.32	2068	2.35	1987	2.51	1986	2.16	1543	2.53
Cotabato City	1.69	118	2.76	138	1.02	47	1.74	74	2.19	84	1.25	43	1.79
General Santos City	2.36	300	1.70	189	2.00	212	2.00	211	2.42	242	2.44	227	2.15
Kidapawan City	4.10	142	2.54	72	1.48	40	2.37	65	2.59	68	1.67	41	2.54
Koronadal City	3.25	118	1.93	63	2.08	65	2.22	67	1.79	55	1.39	41	2.15
North Cotabato	4.30	1582	2.90	804	2.87	733	2.99	722	2.91	655	2.50	502	3.19

Table B9.1 (continuation)

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Grade I Dropouts		Grade II Dropouts		Grade III Dropouts		Grade IV Dropouts		Grade V Dropouts		Grade VI Dropouts		Ave. Dropout
	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
South Cotabato	1.50	304	1.18	192	1.29	193	1.37	194	1.77	238	1.71	212	1.46
Sultan Kudarat	4.23	815	3.25	485	3.42	465	3.00	375	3.26	382	2.38	252	3.36
Tacurong City	1.86	41	1.95	37	1.73	33	2.13	40	2.63	49	2.35	43	2.10
ARMM	2.86	4437	2.30	2696	1.78	1625	1.41	1052	1.43	841	1.30	650	2.07
Basilan	2.75	319	2.29	196	1.86	133	1.07	66	1.00	52	1.24	52	1.91
Lanao del Sur I	4.08	1294	3.43	920	1.75	331	1.50	214	1.54	167	1.12	99	2.72
Lanao del Sur II	1.95	383	1.29	196	1.39	154	1.27	107	1.31	82	1.05	57	1.48
Maguindanao	1.32	555	1.18	314	1.37	291	1.06	187	1.27	183	1.23	151	1.25
Marawi City	1.00	99	1.13	100	0.70	47	0.51	28	0.38	16	0.26	9	0.77
Sulu I	1.09	142	0.90	93	1.20	106	1.37	110	1.49	97	1.43	85	1.20
Sulu II	0.48	48	0.32	25	0.36	22	0.35	17	0.25	9	1.15	35	0.44
Tawi-Tawi	9.32	1597	6.51	852	4.85	541	3.45	323	3.09	235	2.42	162	5.70
CAR	1.23	528	0.76	274	0.79	266	0.68	225	0.72	238	0.52	159	0.81
Abra	0.27	15	0.10	5	0.12	6	0.19	9	0.17	8	0.22	10	0.18
Apayao	1.68	70	1.24	41	1.05	29	0.87	23	0.51	13	0.70	16	1.08
Baguio City	1.29	68	1.09	52	1.31	61	0.95	44	1.39	65	0.96	44	1.17
Benguet	0.16	15	0.10	8	0.21	16	0.08	6	0.31	24	0.17	12	0.17
Ifugao	4.26	275	2.65	140	2.69	132	2.20	102	2.06	93	1.31	54	2.66
Kalinga	0.95	69	0.40	22	0.30	15	0.59	29	0.44	21	0.44	19	0.55
Mt. Province	0.34	16	0.15	6	0.19	7	0.33	12	0.37	14	0.12	4	0.25
CARAGA REGION	1.24	934	0.86	520	0.87	496	0.99	551	1.00	533	1.01	500	1.01
Agusan del Norte	0.38	39	0.16	13	0.21	16	0.20	15	0.22	15	0.42	28	0.27
Agusan del Sur	2.30	490	1.51	256	1.53	240	1.87	277	1.73	244	1.81	237	1.82
Bislig City	0.14	4	0.08	2	0.14	3	0.04	1	0.04	1	0.28	6	0.12
Butuan City	2.15	191	1.22	89	1.24	84	1.18	80	1.63	105	1.29	78	1.49
Siargao	0.07	3	0.23	7	0.34	10	0.39	11	0.44	12	0.42	11	0.30
Surigao City	0.61	23	0.42	13	0.50	15	0.58	17	0.70	20	0.63	17	0.57
Surigao del Norte	0.05	5	0.11	8	0.14	10	0.10	7	0.09	6	0.17	11	0.11
Surigao del Sur	1.19	179	1.08	132	1.01	118	1.25	143	1.18	130	1.14	112	1.14
NCR	0.80	1647	0.42	819	0.50	940	0.51	938	0.65	1143	0.54	897	0.57
Caloocan City	1.34	341	0.76	184	0.86	202	0.92	206	1.14	251	1.04	213	1.01
Las Piñas City	2.42	246	1.30	124	0.96	85	0.75	66	0.85	71	0.88	68	1.24
Makati City	0.78	67	0.40	33	0.37	29	0.26	21	0.77	58	0.67	49	0.54
Malabon & Navotas	0.51	74	0.35	46	0.35	43	0.21	25	0.52	59	0.26	28	0.37
Mandaluyong City	0.87	43	0.32	15	0.14	6	0.32	14	0.36	15	0.20	8	0.38
Manila	0.29	92	0.24	72	0.43	130	0.46	130	0.50	134	0.55	141	0.40
Marikina City	1.07	86	0.31	24	0.60	43	0.77	54	0.69	48	0.61	39	0.68
Muntinlupa City	1.48	110	0.50	34	0.44	29	0.97	64	1.39	85	0.79	47	0.93
Paranaque City	0.18	17	0.27	24	0.29	24	0.17	14	0.32	25	0.33	24	0.26
Pasay City	0.89	57	1.10	64	1.12	64	1.00	55	1.71	92	1.61	83	1.22
Pasig City and San Juan	0.90	120	0.17	22	0.25	31	0.09	11	0.29	33	0.15	16	0.32
Quezon City	0.48	209	0.24	102	0.29	115	0.41	163	0.46	176	0.22	80	0.35
Tagig & Pateros	0.84	102	0.33	37	0.78	87	0.65	69	0.37	38	0.54	52	0.59
Valenzuela City	0.78	83	0.37	38	0.52	52	0.49	46	0.65	58	0.58	49	0.56

Source: Department of Education, BEIS 2006-2007

Table B9.2: Education Indicators: Simple Dropout Rate (Public Schools only) in Secondary Level, SY 2006-2007

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Year I Dropouts		Year II Dropouts		Year III Dropouts		Year IV Dropouts		Ave. Dropout
	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
REGION I - ILOCOS REGION	5.65	5252	5.08	3416	4.61	3392	2.61	1774	4.58
Alaminos City	5.59	101	6.54	91	4.60	66	3.43	47	5.08
Candon City	4.69	47	5.06	41	3.94	30	2.15	15	4.06
Dagupan City	10.14	292	8.78	198	10.06	239	4.07	71	8.64
Ilocos Norte	3.32	211	2.62	153	3.03	175	2.11	118	2.79
Ilocos Sur	5.46	404	4.28	239	3.59	214	1.57	84	3.87
La Union	5.68	601	4.97	472	4.89	448	2.81	238	4.66
Laoag City	2.20	38	2.93	40	1.84	30	2.01	31	2.22
Pangasinan I, Lingayen	5.80	1692	5.19	873	4.32	905	2.25	433	4.53
Pangasinan II, Binalonan	5.88	1302	5.45	843	5.12	892	3.23	526	4.99
San Carlos City	5.93	201	5.68	159	4.85	131	2.16	52	4.81
San Fernando City	5.94	97	6.92	103	7.15	108	3.69	52	5.96
Urdaneta City	4.41	136	4.87	119	4.01	100	3.14	76	4.13
Vigan City	7.23	130	5.90	85	3.75	54	2.24	31	4.95
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	6.32	3810	5.74	2590	5.07	2412	2.60	1135	5.06
Batanes	3.09	14	4.21	13	0.63	2	2.60	8	2.66
Cagayan	5.57	981	4.21	525	3.85	521	1.48	190	3.93
Cauayan City	6.90	145	8.41	155	7.19	129	4.51	68	6.86
Isabela	5.69	1539	4.70	882	4.37	911	2.43	463	4.43
Nueva Vizcaya	9.76	656	9.45	577	8.54	484	5.25	269	8.41
Quirino	8.79	319	9.45	296	8.31	237	4.12	88	8.00
Tuguegarao City	5.80	156	5.78	142	5.03	128	1.86	49	4.60
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	8.42	13748	7.24	9240	6.18	7763	3.86	4245	6.65
Angeles City	14.66	857	10.09	401	8.27	328	6.08	203	10.44
Aurora	10.35	441	8.06	215	6.43	181	3.31	78	7.56
Balanga City	8.39	151	7.09	98	8.09	136	5.85	81	7.46
Bataan	9.01	897	8.18	646	7.80	631	4.42	322	7.51
Bulacan	9.96	3242	8.61	2116	7.30	1736	3.55	721	7.72
Cabanatuan City	9.99	218	7.38	134	7.10	124	3.35	45	7.35
Gapan City	8.48	229	7.04	98	5.97	116	4.96	94	6.77
Malolos City	11.31	356	8.91	234	6.70	184	5.45	138	8.25
Munoz Science City	4.78	95	7.76	105	5.21	70	1.74	19	5.00
Nueva Ecija	6.15	1538	5.44	1196	5.40	1153	3.53	663	5.22
Olongapo City	6.13	323	5.35	221	4.54	184	11.34	443	6.74
Pampanga	5.32	1410	4.47	956	4.01	850	1.98	365	4.09
San Fernando City	10.61	448	9.60	325	7.28	227	4.42	123	8.31
San Jose del Monte City	11.46	835	12.12	751	8.41	406	6.06	234	10.04
Tarlac	8.22	1495	6.92	1000	5.82	829	3.17	408	6.25
Tarlac City	11.70	314	9.12	220	7.78	164	4.85	90	8.70
Zambales	9.32	899	8.71	524	6.67	444	3.66	218	7.38
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	8.06	15446	7.76	11696	6.89	10352	3.91	5107	6.84
Antipolo City	8.16	860	8.34	703	7.98	636	4.66	306	7.48
Batangas	7.02	1632	5.29	987	4.03	732	1.77	290	4.76
Batangas City	11.47	623	8.50	375	7.24	296	4.35	167	8.22
Calamba City	7.14	381	7.87	280	5.92	232	3.35	112	6.22
Cavite	8.32	3429	8.83	3197	7.54	2554	4.57	1309	7.50
Cavite City	16.65	409	14.80	312	14.69	319	8.65	143	14.10
Laguna	8.58	2303	8.61	1884	9.17	2085	5.31	1043	8.03
Lipa City	9.75	466	7.56	286	5.34	198	2.01	67	6.52
Lucena City	9.06	422	12.15	443	11.98	425	5.74	185	9.78
Quezon	7.01	2045	5.88	1317	5.32	1206	3.00	616	5.47

Table B9.2 (continuation)

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Year I Dropouts		Year II Dropouts		Year III Dropouts		Year IV Dropouts		Ave. Dropout
	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Rizal	6.15	1700	6.53	1168	5.59	1131	3.14	544	5.47
San Pablo City	15.41	686	12.79	370	9.02	241	6.54	157	11.71
Sta. Rosa City	10.51	354	9.21	266	7.38	178	6.52	132	8.70
Tanauan City	5.67	136	5.38	108	5.76	119	1.93	36	4.79
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	8.64	5269	8.17	2865	6.83	2737	4.40	1550	7.25
Calapan City	9.48	275	6.59	159	6.55	158	4.03	94	6.82
Marinduque	6.28	350	5.85	202	4.38	182	1.65	61	4.71
Occidental Mindoro	10.72	1007	10.10	691	8.00	518	5.04	264	8.88
Oriental Mindoro	5.80	758	4.95	370	3.85	340	2.29	176	4.43
Palawan	9.10	1419	8.44	651	7.27	650	4.57	351	7.69
Puerto Princesa City	15.40	1025	17.45	596	15.73	643	13.62	516	15.49
Romblon	5.57	435	5.24	196	4.76	246	1.84	88	4.49
REGION V - BICOL REGION	7.74	9220	6.78	5179	5.83	4739	3.17	2244	6.15
Albay	5.38	1022	4.82	554	3.71	487	1.96	229	4.14
Camarines Norte	13.10	1510	10.91	864	9.48	743	5.04	345	10.15
Camarines Sur	7.68	2285	6.80	1500	5.99	1296	3.13	588	6.14
Catanduanes	8.19	519	7.50	310	6.86	317	3.61	148	6.75
Iriga City	4.38	85	3.91	59	2.95	48	2.76	40	3.56
Legaspi City	4.95	149	4.39	77	4.33	84	3.48	60	4.39
Ligao City	8.92	235	5.43	81	4.66	81	2.21	34	5.82
Masbate	7.77	1182	5.74	424	4.93	417	2.91	203	5.85
Masbate City	8.79	175	6.26	72	4.25	59	3.13	40	5.96
Naga City	7.19	306	5.21	131	5.41	158	3.62	87	5.64
Sorsogon	8.47	1301	8.19	839	7.01	720	3.68	342	7.09
Sorsogon City	6.61	284	7.64	189	7.73	241	3.46	84	6.48
Tabaco City	4.37	167	3.58	79	3.47	88	1.96	44	3.50
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	9.07	13809	8.03	8712	6.31	7300	3.74	3768	7.04
Aklan	5.91	594	4.85	375	4.00	341	2.67	201	4.46
Antique	7.06	787	6.40	484	5.12	422	2.74	203	5.52
Bacolod City	11.47	1118	10.20	699	8.10	597	5.17	322	9.06
Bago City	9.38	384	11.31	275	8.48	247	3.95	101	8.40
Cadiz City	13.84	551	13.61	338	8.47	205	5.67	111	11.12
Capiz	7.79	1069	6.27	741	6.03	694	3.93	410	6.14
Guimaras	6.24	266	5.89	107	4.16	120	3.22	83	4.99
Iloilo	8.45	3328	7.10	2199	5.50	1730	3.24	905	6.29
Iloilo City	15.06	959	14.11	772	11.42	584	7.74	368	12.36
Kabankalan City	10.58	404	9.20	148	7.20	176	4.54	95	8.26
La Carlota City	4.72	76	6.10	101	4.67	70	2.47	33	4.59
Negros Occidental	8.98	2837	8.01	1671	6.19	1445	3.14	610	6.89
Passi City	8.49	145	10.35	158	6.88	102	3.32	44	7.43
Roxas City	13.20	311	12.92	241	10.48	157	6.10	77	11.26
Sagay City	11.86	346	10.63	138	10.66	198	5.29	73	10.13
San Carlos City	12.23	265	10.58	79	6.41	78	4.51	47	9.07
Silay City	10.99	369	10.80	186	6.87	134	5.25	85	8.95
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	10.50	13908	9.27	7002	6.78	5727	4.10	3059	8.09
Bais City	14.10	271	11.22	115	8.83	103	6.38	64	10.81
Bayawan City	7.44	132	5.69	74	4.02	54	2.40	25	5.22
Bohol	9.44	1970	7.43	994	5.25	749	2.56	331	6.58
Cebu	9.87	4750	8.20	2034	6.09	1797	3.42	877	7.38
Cebu City	16.50	2784	17.55	1832	13.29	1391	10.71	1032	14.85
Danao City	12.30	109	6.48	39	4.28	29	2.27	14	6.86

Table B9.2 (continuation)

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Year I Dropouts		Year II Dropouts		Year III Dropouts		Year IV Dropouts		Ave. Dropout
	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Dumaguete City	6.34	92	6.79	76	6.80	80	4.59	49	6.17
Lapu-Lapu City	9.70	689	9.04	371	6.99	337	3.89	165	7.71
Mandaue City	8.69	405	10.16	378	4.94	154	3.12	90	7.14
Negros Oriental	10.13	1733	7.81	659	6.12	627	2.75	248	7.29
Siquijor	7.87	114	5.56	59	5.14	58	2.15	24	5.37
Tagbilaran City	10.27	207	8.43	89	5.44	71	1.32	13	7.08
Talisay City	10.14	298	7.10	117	6.91	120	2.72	36	7.47
Tanjay City	5.35	70	4.33	44	3.02	30	1.93	17	3.83
Toledo City	7.13	284	6.58	121	5.10	127	3.41	74	5.78
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	7.85	6486	7.04	3995	5.46	3068	3.06	1478	6.16
Biliran	7.87	353	8.43	173	6.63	174	2.27	51	6.58
Calbayog City	7.35	209	8.23	103	5.98	98	3.02	39	6.39
Eastern Samar	4.32	421	3.92	305	3.08	220	2.74	166	3.62
Leyte	7.50	2031	6.73	1299	4.81	910	2.41	404	5.66
Maasin City	3.74	49	3.34	34	1.89	18	1.01	8	2.67
Northern Samar	8.76	1008	8.49	673	7.17	553	4.41	275	7.51
Ormoc City	6.18	227	5.78	170	5.06	125	3.38	75	5.28
Samar (Western Samar)	12.04	1349	10.66	645	7.73	521	4.21	233	9.31
Southern Leyte	5.36	317	5.07	228	3.19	135	2.40	94	4.17
Tacloban City	10.65	522	9.33	365	8.47	314	4.15	133	8.48
REGION IX - ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	7.60	5131	6.57	2825	5.50	2484	3.57	1400	6.08
Dapitan City	3.42	60	1.58	14	2.47	27	3.68	34	2.90
Dipolog City	11.04	355	9.82	221	7.16	158	5.27	104	8.69
Isabela City	10.01	242	8.57	77	5.93	82	4.95	68	7.72
Pagadian City	7.65	361	5.65	120	5.74	176	4.12	107	6.11
Zamboanga City	8.58	1195	7.82	866	6.52	672	4.35	388	7.06
Zamboanga del Norte	9.19	1296	7.37	679	6.39	607	3.78	307	7.06
Zamboanga del Sur	5.86	887	5.10	547	4.21	425	2.70	241	4.68
Zamboanga Sibugay	6.02	735	5.16	301	4.48	337	2.36	151	4.77
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	10.32	7759	8.58	3891	6.99	3450	4.01	1756	7.89
Bukidnon	13.33	2386	10.70	1184	8.85	948	4.14	371	10.05
Cagayan de Oro City	10.07	1078	9.69	532	7.33	503	4.54	284	8.18
Camiguin	7.79	158	8.83	87	6.31	91	2.26	30	6.33
Gingoog City	7.13	170	6.45	70	5.69	77	3.63	46	5.96
Iligan City	12.00	931	10.96	379	8.36	383	6.23	264	9.77
Lanao del Norte	11.94	865	9.86	341	8.75	376	4.04	154	9.23
Misamis Occidental	8.79	334	7.08	215	5.59	174	3.08	87	6.34
Misamis Oriental	6.77	1063	5.73	638	5.06	579	3.22	321	5.40
Oroquieta City	7.03	103	7.08	71	5.14	61	2.74	29	5.60
Ozamis City	7.28	207	4.04	93	5.13	113	2.59	47	5.02
Tangub City	9.07	141	7.57	95	4.36	48	2.81	32	6.26
Valencia City	17.70	323	17.32	186	9.26	97	8.32	91	13.83
REGION XI - DAVAO REGION	8.81	7347	8.15	4249	6.88	3929	4.24	2084	7.28
Compostela Valley	7.18	967	5.05	530	5.07	500	3.08	263	5.33
Davao City	8.59	2544	9.57	1368	7.36	1353	4.56	746	7.64
Davao del Norte	7.33	560	6.83	284	6.05	307	3.11	138	6.05
Davao del Sur	12.26	1148	9.58	639	7.75	523	4.29	238	8.99
Davao Oriental	7.69	746	5.98	389	5.33	330	3.29	176	5.91
Digos City	15.11	638	15.86	611	13.02	509	9.83	284	13.73
Island Garden City of Samal	9.84	184	9.19	112	5.13	61	4.40	42	7.63
Panabo City	7.90	254	7.45	163	6.71	162	4.97	106	6.88
Tagum City	7.14	306	5.55	153	5.57	184	3.12	91	5.53

Table B9.2 (continuation)

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Year I Dropouts		Year II Dropouts		Year III Dropouts		Year IV Dropouts		Ave. Dropout
	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
REGION XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	11.20	8498	9.38	4367	7.67	3963	4.30	1953	8.56
Cotabato City	9.43	332	7.99	241	8.51	259	5.87	165	8.05
General Santos City	8.91	1164	8.88	501	6.43	521	3.53	251	7.19
Kidapawan City	8.31	264	7.83	139	7.31	150	3.63	65	7.03
Koronadal City	16.04	509	12.64	263	11.71	266	6.38	138	12.14
North Cotabato	11.47	2520	9.30	1095	7.96	1140	4.27	520	8.76
Sarangani	13.68	1077	9.94	534	8.07	391	4.38	180	9.83
South Cotabato	11.74	1411	9.56	838	6.92	599	4.11	311	8.53
Sultan Kudarat	11.92	1125	10.14	689	7.82	547	3.77	237	8.80
Tacurong City	5.80	96	5.11	67	6.63	90	6.22	86	5.94
ARMM	5.05	2340	3.81	1390	3.43	1029	2.32	494	3.92
Basilan	6.71	223	8.84	161	5.88	131	3.17	54	6.27
Lanao del Sur I	6.79	850	4.52	462	2.83	183	2.34	94	4.78
Lanao del Sur II	0.12	11	0.13	10	0.18	12	0.28	14	0.16
Maguindanao	7.66	653	5.65	364	6.09	333	3.96	153	6.18
Marawi City	1.86	60	2.06	61	2.41	54	1.36	17	1.98
Sulu I	6.44	283	5.46	170	5.55	172	2.97	75	5.33
Sulu II	3.41	61	2.15	27	4.04	43	4.19	34	3.35
Tawi-Tawi	6.22	199	4.74	135	3.81	101	2.57	53	4.53
CAR	6.98	1994	5.84	1182	4.47	995	2.52	492	5.15
Abra	7.14	262	6.08	144	4.30	122	2.24	60	5.09
Apayao	5.21	105	3.85	39	3.33	50	3.56	43	4.13
Baguio City	5.86	360	5.81	285	4.80	272	2.93	140	4.92
Benguet	8.24	476	6.50	272	4.88	214	2.21	90	5.71
Ifugao	8.08	250	5.97	145	5.03	116	2.49	47	5.74
Kalinga	7.75	319	7.44	203	4.50	129	2.22	56	5.78
Mt. Province	5.89	222	3.61	94	3.42	92	2.35	56	4.05
CARAGA REGION	7.64	3585	6.43	2043	5.61	1941	2.87	862	5.88
Agusan del Norte	5.80	312	5.25	143	4.54	159	2.44	73	4.71
Agusan del Sur	7.87	980	6.80	535	5.28	458	2.60	198	5.93
Bislig City	22.36	539	22.79	319	17.01	283	12.93	187	19.19
Butuan City	6.08	356	4.12	189	5.74	274	0.96	38	4.47
Siargao	3.82	93	2.18	40	2.21	41	1.15	17	2.51
Surigao City	7.13	134	4.70	61	5.24	78	3.18	35	5.34
Surigao del Norte	5.50	387	4.73	284	4.26	256	2.24	120	4.29
Surigao del Sur	8.28	784	7.83	472	5.90	392	3.20	194	6.53
NCR	7.73	15009	8.30	11235	7.59	11126	4.80	6127	7.20
Caloocan City	10.05	2529	10.96	2081	9.08	1699	6.32	1009	9.28
Las Piñas City	8.67	795	8.17	396	7.48	437	4.91	262	7.50
Makati City	4.30	376	5.08	307	5.16	348	2.95	181	4.38
Malabon & Navotas	7.83	796	8.79	635	7.23	551	4.76	314	7.27
Mandaluyong City	7.16	319	7.95	264	7.46	248	4.06	114	6.80
Manila	9.22	3037	10.02	1896	9.09	2188	5.77	1181	8.61
Marikina City	5.23	424	5.25	251	4.54	246	2.62	124	4.54
Muntinlupa City	6.45	423	5.68	241	3.81	182	3.62	160	5.03
Paranaque City	6.72	579	6.85	382	5.80	360	3.68	197	5.89
Pasay City	6.29	413	8.85	400	7.10	376	5.06	231	6.78
Pasig City and San Juan	8.49	1177	9.61	830	9.71	984	6.23	557	8.53
Quezon City	7.19	2986	7.46	2502	7.56	2540	4.49	1339	6.77
Tagig & Pateros	4.81	432	6.82	557	6.22	482	3.51	231	5.41
Valenzuela City	7.66	723	7.44	493	6.89	485	3.75	227	6.61

Source: Department of Education, BEIS 2006-2007

Table B10.1: Reconstructed Cohort Survival, Years Input and Completion Rate, Elementary Level, Public Schools, SY 2006-2007

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Cohort Survival						Completion Rate	Years Input Per Graduate
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V	Grade VI		
REGION I - ILOCOS REGION	100%	91.44%	87.00%	83.71%	79.90%	76.80%	76.02%	6.95
Alaminos City	100%	91.83%	87.51%	81.99%	76.98%	73.59%	72.23%	7.33
Candon City	100%	82.43%	66.99%	57.81%	47.34%	39.23%	38.99%	10.42
Dagupan City	100%	93.92%	89.71%	85.95%	81.67%	78.48%	77.69%	7.07
Ilocos Norte	100%	93.32%	90.07%	87.42%	84.47%	81.56%	81.30%	6.73
Ilocos Sur	100%	93.16%	90.53%	89.19%	84.42%	81.38%	80.91%	6.77
La Union	100%	88.06%	83.37%	79.73%	75.32%	72.08%	71.44%	7.08
Laoag City	100%	93.84%	89.04%	87.66%	85.04%	89.70%	89.64%	6.11
Pangasinan I, Lingayen	100%	89.97%	86.32%	83.03%	80.28%	77.56%	76.61%	6.89
Pangasinan II, Binalonan	100%	96.23%	90.41%	86.96%	82.85%	79.25%	78.23%	6.93
San Carlos City	100%	83.91%	78.37%	73.82%	69.46%	66.42%	65.15%	7.41
San Fernando City	100%	81.93%	75.91%	72.56%	68.33%	64.95%	63.90%	7.49
Urdaneta City	100%	89.46%	85.19%	81.78%	79.53%	76.16%	75.87%	6.80
Vigan City	100%	95.49%	94.85%	91.88%	89.55%	88.54%	88.23%	6.47
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	100%	87.87%	82.89%	78.99%	75.09%	70.88%	70.07%	7.20
Batanes	100%	97.24%	95.82%	94.51%	94.01%	91.17%	90.94%	6.41
Cagayan	100%	89.63%	85.16%	81.83%	78.74%	74.87%	74.09%	7.06
Cauayan City	100%	84.22%	78.35%	73.06%	67.52%	61.07%	58.68%	7.91
Isabela	100%	88.33%	83.20%	79.30%	75.24%	71.63%	71.15%	7.05
Nueva Vizcaya	100%	82.86%	77.41%	72.43%	67.52%	61.67%	61.24%	7.71
Quirino	100%	83.40%	76.05%	70.34%	65.60%	59.92%	56.90%	8.37
Tuguegarao City	100%	97.39%	95.94%	95.94%	94.20%	91.66%	91.25%	6.35
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	100%	88.39%	84.48%	81.30%	78.25%	74.81%	74.15%	6.92
Angeles City	100%	82.97%	78.24%	74.27%	71.58%	68.79%	67.51%	7.19
Aurora	100%	92.22%	88.75%	86.16%	82.69%	79.94%	78.04%	7.00
Balanga City	100%	93.18%	88.21%	84.85%	82.22%	78.95%	78.95%	6.68
Bataan	100%	93.84%	90.60%	87.99%	85.87%	83.10%	82.76%	6.57
Bulacan	100%	89.57%	85.77%	82.93%	80.01%	77.06%	76.26%	6.83
Cabanatuan City	100%	88.17%	83.04%	78.00%	74.12%	69.49%	67.91%	7.31
Gapan City	100%	80.28%	76.55%	71.14%	65.30%	61.51%	61.42%	7.45
Malolos City	100%	85.41%	80.79%	75.25%	72.59%	69.44%	68.81%	7.07
Munoz Science City	100%	83.68%	79.14%	73.34%	65.75%	58.65%	57.38%	8.16
Nueva Ecija	100%	88.74%	85.37%	82.92%	80.38%	76.80%	76.27%	6.76
Olongapo City	100%	90.88%	84.80%	82.57%	80.10%	76.30%	75.83%	6.91
Pampanga	100%	86.98%	83.38%	79.99%	76.62%	72.64%	71.97%	7.07
San Fernando City	100%	86.62%	82.00%	79.56%	77.34%	73.92%	74.16%	6.89
San Jose del Monte City	100%	85.53%	82.85%	78.36%	75.19%	71.01%	70.08%	7.14
Tarlac	100%	89.68%	86.54%	84.02%	80.94%	78.13%	77.89%	6.69
Tarlac City	100%	87.33%	81.33%	79.46%	76.57%	74.48%	74.48%	6.75
Zambales	100%	87.29%	81.32%	76.32%	72.60%	68.44%	67.43%	7.35
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	100%	85.50%	80.46%	76.29%	72.33%	68.35%	67.45%	7.29
Antipolo City	100%	81.54%	76.29%	70.02%	66.16%	61.27%	59.80%	7.88
Batangas	100%	88.85%	84.98%	82.44%	79.71%	77.00%	76.44%	6.82
Batangas City	100%	90.09%	87.50%	86.16%	85.25%	82.78%	82.27%	6.55
Calamba City	100%	80.29%	75.22%	71.39%	66.56%	61.93%	60.51%	7.67
Cavite	100%	81.59%	75.18%	69.23%	64.43%	58.57%	57.98%	7.83
Cavite City	100%	91.53%	85.00%	81.59%	77.38%	74.93%	74.49%	6.97
Laguna	100%	85.60%	80.84%	78.25%	74.58%	71.56%	69.23%	7.22
Lipa City	100%	88.46%	84.28%	81.06%	78.94%	76.49%	75.98%	6.80
Lucena City	100%	88.64%	82.92%	78.19%	73.26%	69.35%	68.98%	7.30
Quezon	100%	87.28%	82.12%	77.68%	73.32%	69.43%	68.52%	7.30

Table B10.1 (continuation)

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Cohort Survival						Completion	Years Input
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V	Grade VI	Rate	Per Graduate
Rizal	100%	86.97%	82.14%	78.11%	74.13%	70.73%	70.43%	7.11
San Pablo City	100%	78.93%	73.36%	68.60%	62.73%	58.12%	57.47%	7.88
Sta. Rosa City	100%	85.06%	80.05%	77.89%	75.17%	71.49%	71.39%	6.90
Tanauan City	100%	89.26%	91.11%	88.84%	86.84%	88.73%	87.06%	6.26
REGION IV-B (MIMAROPA)	100%	84.02%	78.14%	73.57%	69.48%	64.42%	62.44%	7.77
Calapan City	100%	82.67%	76.07%	70.48%	67.00%	62.86%	62.31%	7.46
Marinduque	100%	85.61%	77.78%	72.60%	67.85%	63.42%	61.99%	7.88
Occidental Mindoro	100%	79.17%	72.43%	67.11%	61.67%	55.97%	53.67%	8.40
Oriental Mindoro	100%	81.95%	76.57%	72.24%	68.64%	64.45%	62.32%	7.66
Palawan	100%	86.87%	81.02%	76.17%	72.58%	66.03%	63.61%	7.90
Puerto Princesa City	100%	87.07%	82.53%	79.36%	76.56%	73.79%	71.20%	7.19
Romblon	100%	86.74%	81.95%	78.75%	74.19%	69.60%	68.79%	7.35
REGION V - BICOL REGION	100%	85.54%	79.74%	75.35%	70.85%	66.51%	64.53%	7.75
Albay	100%	88.42%	82.85%	79.95%	76.55%	72.80%	71.28%	7.36
Camarines Norte	100%	95.30%	96.31%	97.48%	98.24%	98.33%	97.75%	6.09
Camarines Sur	100%	83.95%	76.14%	69.64%	63.58%	58.35%	55.55%	8.49
Catanduanes	100%	87.65%	85.69%	84.55%	83.26%	81.49%	79.69%	6.81
Iriga City	100%	88.03%	83.29%	79.19%	75.37%	72.44%	71.20%	7.11
Legaspi City	100%	92.06%	88.99%	85.69%	81.69%	78.63%	76.76%	7.25
Ligao City	100%	79.93%	75.24%	71.72%	68.38%	64.76%	63.10%	7.59
Masbate	100%	78.40%	70.15%	64.61%	58.48%	52.69%	51.17%	8.79
Masbate City	100%	80.05%	75.94%	70.82%	66.15%	61.56%	59.50%	7.92
Naga City	100%	89.56%	83.02%	77.15%	72.86%	68.89%	67.56%	7.65
Sorsogon	100%	86.15%	81.35%	77.48%	73.25%	68.83%	66.86%	7.63
Sorsogon City	100%	90.53%	86.38%	82.03%	78.40%	73.63%	70.45%	7.74
Tabaco City	100%	89.86%	83.82%	79.51%	74.25%	71.00%	69.90%	7.73
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	100%	81.85%	76.13%	71.46%	66.76%	62.21%	59.77%	7.97
Aklan	100%	83.77%	77.09%	73.37%	69.66%	65.16%	62.71%	7.72
Antique	100%	86.33%	80.64%	75.73%	71.15%	66.67%	65.22%	7.78
Bacolod City	100%	88.44%	84.32%	79.68%	74.78%	70.06%	65.67%	7.90
Bago City	100%	83.69%	78.60%	76.67%	72.87%	67.74%	65.36%	7.75
Cadiz City	100%	69.99%	61.54%	55.33%	49.72%	44.27%	41.92%	9.30
Capiz	100%	83.34%	77.30%	72.26%	68.00%	63.97%	61.43%	7.75
Guimaras	100%	94.48%	93.09%	90.85%	88.83%	85.22%	83.50%	6.91
Iloilo	100%	83.21%	78.22%	74.43%	70.24%	66.00%	63.61%	7.66
Iloilo City	100%	87.93%	83.26%	79.17%	75.36%	71.97%	69.73%	7.47
Kabankalan City	100%	80.05%	72.99%	68.62%	63.89%	60.03%	57.57%	8.14
La Carlota City	100%	86.78%	85.71%	84.96%	82.50%	80.46%	79.37%	6.69
Negros Occidental	100%	77.00%	70.42%	64.73%	59.14%	54.14%	51.70%	8.57
Passi City	100%	87.44%	84.83%	79.03%	74.71%	64.67%	63.05%	8.33
Roxas City	100%	84.37%	81.17%	77.43%	74.01%	69.34%	67.16%	7.39
Sagay City	100%	80.38%	75.17%	68.86%	63.08%	58.87%	56.28%	8.41
San Carlos City	100%	69.26%	59.28%	51.74%	43.54%	37.97%	36.08%	10.53
Silay City	100%	79.74%	77.20%	74.76%	70.84%	68.97%	65.67%	7.46
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	100%	88.16%	83.46%	78.62%	74.18%	69.34%	66.82%	7.86
Bais City	100%	87.29%	84.06%	79.83%	74.25%	69.42%	67.75%	7.93
Bayawan City	100%	86.46%	83.59%	79.50%	78.07%	75.03%	72.66%	7.45
Bohol	100%	90.02%	87.21%	84.04%	81.43%	77.97%	75.21%	7.26
Cebu	100%	86.25%	80.62%	75.18%	70.45%	65.18%	62.59%	8.12
Cebu City	100%	94.22%	90.59%	85.57%	81.13%	76.29%	73.12%	7.70
Danao City	100%	93.35%	90.76%	88.80%	85.34%	83.39%	81.78%	6.85

Table B10.1 (continuation)

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Cohort Survival						Completion	Years Input
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V	Grade VI	Rate	Per Graduate
Dumaguete City	100%	94.83%	88.52%	84.74%	78.72%	73.81%	73.00%	7.45
Lapu-Lapu City	100%	94.48%	90.62%	87.32%	84.36%	81.00%	78.97%	7.08
Mandaue City	100%	88.61%	80.99%	74.57%	69.18%	62.76%	59.71%	8.50
Negros Oriental	100%	85.09%	79.36%	73.74%	67.53%	62.17%	60.21%	8.46
Siquijor	100%	98.13%	101.28%	103.55%	106.00%	106.19%	104.73%	6.10
Tagbilaran City	100%	90.46%	88.32%	84.55%	81.54%	75.58%	73.02%	7.48
Talisay City	100%	88.28%	84.44%	76.62%	71.96%	67.43%	65.51%	8.03
Tanjay City	100%	83.00%	77.78%	71.49%	66.32%	60.69%	58.54%	8.27
Toledo City	100%	79.15%	71.59%	66.19%	60.33%	53.28%	49.97%	9.03
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	100%	83.16%	76.70%	71.08%	65.62%	60.27%	58.76%	7.94
Biliran	100%	90.73%	87.58%	84.14%	80.76%	75.63%	73.47%	7.34
Calbayog City	100%	78.05%	67.81%	58.56%	48.20%	41.56%	41.00%	9.67
Eastern Samar	100%	82.15%	76.33%	73.08%	69.74%	64.93%	64.63%	7.28
Leyte	100%	82.98%	76.69%	71.75%	66.68%	61.61%	60.27%	7.80
Maasin City	100%	87.63%	86.05%	82.76%	79.52%	73.16%	71.17%	7.33
Northern Samar	100%	80.11%	72.97%	65.30%	58.99%	53.11%	50.50%	8.75
Ormoc City	100%	84.27%	76.94%	69.73%	64.17%	57.65%	55.17%	8.45
Samar (Western Samar)	100%	84.05%	76.82%	71.02%	64.77%	59.50%	57.93%	7.95
Southern Leyte	100%	91.21%	88.13%	84.38%	81.46%	76.86%	75.68%	7.07
Tacloban City	100%	82.72%	74.73%	66.79%	58.51%	53.37%	51.85%	8.71
REGION IX - ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	100%	78.72%	73.32%	69.23%	65.29%	60.55%	59.37%	7.71
Dapitan City	100%	83.85%	77.90%	75.11%	71.27%	67.54%	66.77%	7.21
Dipolog City	100%	85.04%	85.70%	84.53%	85.20%	81.78%	81.57%	6.44
Isabela City	100%	81.47%	72.44%	66.62%	61.38%	57.37%	55.91%	7.99
Pagadian City	100%	80.04%	78.36%	74.46%	70.43%	66.91%	64.39%	7.34
Zamboanga City	100%	79.83%	74.05%	68.90%	64.94%	60.95%	60.38%	7.78
Zamboanga del Norte	100%	76.63%	72.15%	69.21%	66.23%	60.51%	59.34%	7.57
Zamboanga del Sur	100%	76.54%	69.85%	64.78%	59.69%	54.75%	53.66%	8.15
Zamboanga Sibugay	100%	81.39%	75.59%	72.06%	68.09%	63.51%	61.68%	7.63
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	100%	80.97%	74.06%	69.19%	64.55%	59.37%	58.04%	7.98
Bukidnon	100%	78.08%	71.10%	65.63%	60.50%	54.65%	52.68%	8.60
Cagayan de Oro City	100%	89.54%	86.22%	84.45%	81.34%	78.20%	78.12%	6.75
Camiguin	100%	90.81%	86.81%	80.83%	77.82%	74.40%	73.20%	7.29
Gingoog City	100%	79.00%	75.66%	73.03%	69.85%	65.91%	65.68%	7.16
Iligan City	100%	78.36%	68.93%	63.42%	58.77%	52.78%	51.79%	8.38
Lanao del Norte	100%	78.13%	67.74%	61.01%	55.08%	49.84%	47.74%	8.95
Misamis Occidental	100%	83.15%	77.28%	71.47%	65.44%	60.95%	59.06%	7.96
Misamis Oriental	100%	82.33%	75.61%	71.79%	68.75%	63.58%	63.34%	7.42
Oroquieta City	100%	87.23%	81.85%	78.35%	73.93%	69.21%	67.89%	7.46
Ozamis City	100%	84.55%	79.53%	72.11%	66.54%	61.83%	60.54%	7.81
Tangub City	100%	82.58%	78.83%	76.41%	72.56%	66.13%	65.41%	7.30
Valencia City	100%	77.23%	67.99%	62.84%	56.49%	50.66%	48.37%	9.06
REGION XI - DAVAO	100%	79.21%	71.74%	66.64%	62.28%	56.88%	55.76%	8.02
Compostela Valley	100%	82.19%	75.61%	71.02%	66.84%	60.86%	58.94%	7.87
Davao City	100%	81.57%	75.33%	71.26%	67.90%	63.41%	62.77%	7.49
Davao del Norte	100%	79.66%	72.41%	65.80%	61.04%	55.02%	53.13%	8.46
Davao del Sur	100%	73.20%	61.99%	54.84%	49.14%	42.96%	42.06%	9.09
Davao Oriental	100%	75.95%	68.50%	64.32%	60.20%	54.52%	53.18%	8.46
Digos City	100%	78.68%	72.06%	64.79%	59.94%	55.06%	54.27%	8.02
Island Garden City of Samal	100%	83.58%	73.47%	70.92%	62.98%	55.91%	54.67%	8.37
Panabo City	100%	80.73%	74.89%	69.81%	65.11%	60.76%	60.01%	7.67
Tagum City	100%	88.65%	87.49%	84.62%	82.67%	79.63%	79.47%	6.70

Table B10.1 (continuation)

REGION/PROVINCE/CITY	Cohort Survival						Completion	Years Input
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V	Grade VI	Rate	Per Graduate
REGION XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	100%	76.76%	68.25%	61.61%	55.22%	49.39%	47.30%	8.91
Cotabato City	100%	75.07%	67.37%	59.54%	53.81%	49.53%	48.86%	8.50
General Santos City	100%	80.96%	73.71%	67.31%	60.54%	54.49%	52.08%	8.60
Kidapawan City	100%	76.87%	69.33%	63.28%	57.91%	52.31%	51.16%	8.44
Koronadal City	100%	82.46%	73.55%	68.95%	63.60%	59.43%	58.49%	7.84
North Cotabato	100%	73.20%	63.44%	56.93%	50.14%	45.03%	43.68%	9.17
Sarangani	100%	78.30%	68.00%	60.67%	53.61%	45.92%	41.45%	9.99
South Cotabato	100%	78.55%	71.59%	65.39%	59.65%	53.01%	51.12%	8.53
Sultan Kudarat	100%	75.54%	67.68%	60.43%	54.05%	48.23%	45.80%	9.11
Tacurong City	100%	88.99%	84.78%	79.92%	76.72%	72.86%	69.86%	7.42
ARMM	100%	75.48%	58.51%	48.55%	39.73%	34.14%	31.87%	11.30
Basilan	100%	76.06%	63.28%	56.16%	50.29%	41.33%	40.33%	9.64
Lanao del Sur I	100%	79.46%	53.98%	39.83%	30.03%	23.50%	22.96%	14.38
Lanao del Sur II	100%	80.21%	60.27%	48.83%	39.47%	35.71%	22.48%	16.25
Maguindanao	100%	64.38%	52.21%	45.14%	38.46%	34.10%	32.92%	10.24
Marawi City	100%	85.39%	67.35%	57.09%	42.88%	37.86%	37.69%	10.38
Sulu I	100%	79.63%	65.84%	56.40%	47.97%	42.97%	41.51%	9.58
Sulu II	100%	83.36%	68.01%	57.72%	44.28%	37.39%	36.17%	10.97
Tawi-Tawi	100%	76.22%	62.12%	53.47%	45.41%	39.44%	37.96%	10.25
CAR	100%	84.63%	77.41%	72.31%	67.85%	62.62%	61.41%	7.83
Abra	100%	92.86%	88.60%	86.14%	84.06%	81.35%	81.03%	6.69
Apayao	100%	79.88%	67.27%	62.78%	58.49%	54.57%	53.56%	8.15
Baguio City	100%	90.97%	85.14%	79.40%	76.64%	70.76%	69.13%	7.64
Benguet	100%	86.90%	79.73%	73.43%	67.13%	60.65%	60.68%	8.02
Ifugao	100%	80.46%	69.51%	63.08%	57.99%	52.10%	50.68%	8.64
Kalinga	100%	76.32%	71.05%	65.60%	60.52%	55.94%	52.18%	8.49
Mt. Province	100%	86.06%	80.67%	77.50%	74.16%	68.72%	68.22%	7.37
CARAGA REGION	100%	82.57%	76.12%	71.43%	66.73%	61.73%	60.51%	7.78
Agusan del Norte	100%	83.17%	76.61%	72.28%	68.97%	65.28%	65.08%	7.26
Agusan del Sur	100%	79.52%	70.15%	63.47%	56.73%	50.75%	49.57%	8.72
Bislig City	100%	87.39%	76.78%	74.76%	69.48%	63.49%	62.83%	7.86
Butuan City	100%	82.90%	77.28%	72.65%	67.66%	62.01%	60.11%	7.89
Siargao	100%	82.32%	77.87%	76.10%	74.17%	69.37%	63.79%	7.60
Surigao City	100%	87.77%	83.98%	82.40%	81.20%	78.21%	77.46%	6.75
Surigao del Norte	100%	84.21%	80.94%	76.91%	74.16%	69.73%	69.14%	7.22
Surigao del Sur	100%	83.14%	78.28%	73.94%	69.14%	64.73%	63.66%	7.64
NCR	100%	91.95%	87.15%	83.05%	79.72%	76.58%	76.17%	6.93
Caloocan City	100%	94.25%	91.77%	89.44%	87.49%	85.22%	84.55%	6.59
Las Piñas City	100%	92.25%	85.97%	80.37%	76.77%	71.67%	71.02%	7.35
Makati City	100%	86.88%	78.20%	71.42%	66.06%	60.56%	60.01%	7.85
Malabon & Navotas	100%	91.58%	87.36%	83.71%	80.58%	77.40%	77.28%	6.93
Mandaluyong City	100%	94.43%	90.98%	89.40%	87.47%	85.12%	85.03%	6.53
Manila	100%	91.96%	86.08%	79.90%	76.10%	73.33%	72.67%	7.12
Marikina City	100%	93.43%	89.60%	84.59%	81.92%	78.31%	78.01%	6.92
Muntinlupa City	100%	91.38%	84.46%	80.00%	74.64%	70.98%	70.43%	7.26
Paranaque City	100%	92.57%	88.25%	85.07%	82.03%	79.37%	78.91%	6.74
Pasay City	100%	85.88%	78.73%	72.43%	66.72%	62.77%	61.77%	7.66
Pasig City and San Juan	100%	91.84%	86.49%	82.92%	80.30%	77.12%	77.17%	6.83
Quezon City	100%	92.71%	89.34%	87.17%	84.67%	82.01%	81.87%	6.65
Tagig & Pateros	100%	91.61%	87.01%	82.59%	78.83%	76.39%	75.92%	6.91
Valenzuela City	100%	89.30%	82.41%	76.51%	71.86%	68.21%	67.82%	7.31

Source: Department of Education, BEIS 2006-2007

Table B10.2 Reconstructed Cohort Survival, Coefficient of Efficiency, Years Input and Completion Rate, Secondary Level, Public Schools, SY 2006-2007

PROVINCE/CITY	Cohort Survival				Completion Rate	Coefficient of Efficiency	Years Input Per Graduate
	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV			
REGION I - ILOCOS REGION	100%	87.28%	77.67%	69.24%	64.94%	76.37%	5.24
Alaminos City	100%	91.97%	85.42%	80.90%	77.75%	85.87%	4.66
Candon City	100%	90.07%	81.34%	75.04%	71.23%	80.34%	4.98
Dagupan City	100%	84.84%	72.06%	56.28%	49.51%	60.22%	6.64
Ilocos Norte	100%	92.95%	86.18%	80.58%	78.15%	86.33%	4.63
Ilocos Sur	100%	86.75%	77.73%	69.69%	66.59%	78.71%	5.08
La Union	100%	87.69%	78.07%	69.99%	65.46%	76.22%	5.25
Laoag City	100%	91.52%	82.42%	76.04%	72.23%	82.35%	4.86
Pangasinan I, Lingayen	100%	86.85%	78.34%	70.06%	66.19%	77.77%	5.14
Pangasinan II, Binalonan	100%	87.01%	77.01%	68.49%	62.84%	74.24%	5.39
San Carlos City	100%	83.29%	69.69%	60.62%	56.53%	70.07%	5.71
San Fernando City	100%	86.32%	74.72%	60.23%	54.33%	65.68%	6.09
Urdaneta City	100%	86.07%	72.82%	62.50%	59.32%	72.25%	5.54
Vigan City	100%	80.96%	66.72%	60.03%	57.51%	74.09%	5.40
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	100%	85.23%	74.18%	65.30%	62.21%	75.62%	5.29
Batanes	100%	89.91%	81.57%	76.88%	73.83%	81.89%	4.88
Cagayan	100%	88.34%	79.48%	73.09%	71.36%	82.97%	4.82
Cauayan City	100%	86.19%	66.93%	56.16%	51.09%	66.08%	6.05
Isabela	100%	84.21%	74.36%	65.33%	62.36%	75.80%	5.28
Nueva Vizcaya	100%	81.44%	65.89%	54.72%	49.58%	64.20%	6.23
Quirino	100%	76.67%	59.61%	46.94%	42.85%	59.62%	6.71
Tuguegarao City	100%	94.20%	90.46%	83.01%	80.71%	87.61%	4.57
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	100%	83.20%	72.27%	63.24%	58.67%	71.67%	5.58
Angeles City	100%	73.79%	58.40%	48.64%	44.40%	58.81%	6.80
Aurora	100%	79.68%	68.73%	59.94%	56.11%	71.74%	5.58
Balanga City	100%	81.87%	70.97%	57.41%	50.07%	64.07%	6.24
Bataan	100%	91.84%	84.13%	75.32%	71.32%	79.18%	5.05
Bulacan	100%	82.23%	69.01%	59.03%	55.49%	69.82%	5.73
Cabanatuan City	100%	79.68%	67.43%	57.45%	52.04%	66.70%	6.00
Gapan City	100%	57.43%	49.04%	42.08%	38.25%	61.32%	6.52
Malolos City	100%	95.58%	112.08%	117.12%	108.51%	100.92%	3.96
Munoz Science City	100%	65.86%	57.29%	47.15%	38.65%	57.20%	6.99
Nueva Ecija	100%	90.45%	82.61%	73.17%	68.95%	78.52%	5.09
Olongapo City	100%	70.99%	54.95%	52.30%	40.58%	56.53%	7.08
Pampanga	100%	87.72%	79.33%	71.03%	66.59%	76.97%	5.20
San Fernando City	100%	75.40%	59.61%	48.57%	42.95%	58.84%	6.80
San Jose del Monte City	100%	75.23%	51.83%	41.27%	36.41%	51.36%	7.79
Tarlac	100%	84.60%	75.19%	66.42%	63.19%	74.76%	5.35
Tarlac City	100%	81.04%	69.88%	60.54%	56.99%	70.21%	5.70
Zambales	100%	74.62%	59.80%	49.98%	46.52%	62.61%	6.39
REGION IV-A (CALABARZON)	100%	83.99%	70.67%	60.10%	54.99%	67.74%	5.90
Antipolo City	100%	83.93%	68.47%	58.00%	53.30%	66.05%	6.06
Batangas	100%	85.44%	77.56%	70.67%	66.97%	78.26%	5.11
Batangas City	100%	74.46%	61.95%	53.63%	47.97%	63.06%	6.34
Calamba City	100%	81.76%	66.97%	57.41%	54.01%	68.40%	5.85
Cavite	100%	80.07%	63.21%	50.15%	45.43%	60.02%	6.66
Cavite City	100%	80.59%	58.69%	45.36%	35.87%	50.00%	8.00
Laguna	100%	89.20%	77.13%	64.53%	54.87%	64.13%	6.24
Lipa City	100%	84.00%	73.76%	65.44%	64.14%	73.57%	5.44
Lucena City	100%	89.18%	77.32%	65.51%	59.31%	70.84%	5.65
Quezon	100%	85.26%	74.36%	66.48%	63.16%	76.36%	5.24

Table B10.2 (continuation)

PROVINCE/CITY	Cohort Survival				Completion Rate	Coefficient of Efficiency	Years Input Per Graduate
	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV			
Rizal	100%	85.44%	72.75%	62.27%	58.37%	70.39%	5.68
San Pablo City	100%	73.67%	53.84%	44.31%	38.40%	52.07%	7.68
Sta. Rosa City	100%	76.59%	57.58%	47.55%	42.00%	56.49%	7.08
Tanauan City	100%	93.62%	86.61%	79.38%	75.05%	81.53%	4.91
Calapan City	100%	82.61%	73.43%	66.98%	64.63%	78.27%	5.11
Marinduque	100%	84.81%	73.35%	65.48%	62.88%	75.19%	5.32
Occidental Mindoro	100%	73.15%	54.21%	44.15%	38.96%	54.96%	7.28
Oriental Mindoro	100%	82.64%	68.55%	60.51%	58.09%	72.88%	5.49
Palawan	100%	79.40%	68.40%	58.84%	54.69%	68.55%	5.84
Puerto Princesa City	100%	62.60%	45.83%	33.68%	23.71%	35.92%	11.14
Romblon	100%	85.91%	79.71%	70.30%	68.30%	78.17%	5.12
REGION V - BICOL REGION	100%	79.96%	67.01%	57.20%	52.01%	65.98%	6.06
Albay	100%	83.23%	71.80%	63.35%	60.03%	73.30%	5.46
Camarines Norte	100%	78.90%	63.55%	52.98%	48.46%	62.09%	6.44
Camarines Sur	100%	80.13%	66.24%	55.30%	49.65%	63.78%	6.27
Catanduanes	100%	86.98%	79.92%	71.91%	69.43%	78.85%	5.07
Iriga City	100%	89.29%	81.87%	75.36%	72.58%	80.93%	4.94
Legaspi City	100%	77.73%	66.57%	56.23%	52.31%	65.92%	6.07
Ligao City	100%	76.60%	64.00%	55.72%	53.85%	71.17%	5.62
Masbate	100%	76.02%	62.92%	53.54%	50.76%	67.10%	5.96
Masbate City	100%	70.06%	59.60%	52.25%	49.87%	68.50%	5.84
Naga City	100%	74.89%	62.27%	51.73%	18.95%	24.93%	16.04
Sorsogon	100%	79.18%	63.66%	53.67%	49.95%	64.90%	6.16
Sorsogon City	100%	75.14%	63.02%	50.72%	44.80%	58.49%	6.84
Tabaco City	100%	87.64%	79.79%	73.29%	70.93%	82.57%	4.84
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	100%	82.93%	70.23%	60.61%	55.54%	67.75%	5.90
Aklan	100%	87.23%	77.83%	68.98%	64.78%	76.26%	5.25
Antique	100%	81.09%	69.97%	61.27%	58.26%	70.68%	5.66
Bacolod City	100%	76.66%	63.62%	53.61%	47.94%	60.49%	6.61
Bago City	100%	82.90%	65.26%	54.86%	50.11%	64.58%	6.19
Cadiz City	100%	73.07%	51.34%	42.97%	36.69%	52.17%	7.67
Capiz	100%	86.94%	79.46%	68.81%	61.78%	71.51%	5.59
Guimaras	100%	84.85%	77.99%	68.21%	65.72%	75.00%	5.33
Iloilo	100%	83.08%	68.57%	59.56%	54.71%	67.63%	5.91
Iloilo City	100%	88.57%	72.81%	65.46%	54.06%	58.32%	6.86
Kabankalan City	100%	85.71%	81.65%	73.25%	68.76%	76.16%	5.25
La Carlota City	100%	107.80%	76.82%	66.60%	61.05%	65.73%	6.09
Negros Occidental	100%	82.17%	70.80%	59.92%	55.81%	69.08%	5.79
Passi City	100%	91.35%	78.62%	69.36%	65.99%	75.39%	5.31
Roxas City	100%	74.48%	50.69%	37.81%	30.77%	43.32%	9.23
Sagay City	100%	80.15%	74.00%	61.35%	58.55%	70.40%	5.68
San Carlos City	100%	65.08%	53.33%	42.60%	39.01%	57.80%	6.92
Silay City	100%	82.58%	67.08%	62.89%	55.88%	67.06%	5.96
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	100%	78.02%	66.30%	57.42%	52.61%	65.40%	6.12
Bais City	100%	85.01%	81.34%	71.12%	65.78%	73.72%	5.43
Bayawan City	100%	87.73%	79.83%	74.65%	72.11%	82.70%	4.84
Bohol	100%	82.06%	73.16%	65.57%	62.65%	75.10%	5.33
Cebu	100%	71.57%	58.03%	47.70%	43.37%	59.53%	6.72
Cebu City	100%	73.85%	54.58%	45.08%	36.83%	47.28%	8.46
Danao City	100%	181.92%	371.47%	627.39%	578.89%	175.38%	2.28

Table B10.2 (continuation)

PROVINCE/CITY	Cohort Survival				Completion Rate	Coefficient of Efficiency	Years Input Per Graduate
	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV			
Dumaguete City	100%	87.03%	75.22%	66.26%	60.02%	68.26%	5.86
Lapu-Lapu City	100%	83.39%	76.67%	67.46%	63.84%	72.56%	5.51
Mandaue City	100%	87.07%	70.11%	64.87%	58.50%	67.66%	5.91
Negros Oriental	100%	80.34%	71.69%	63.56%	60.30%	70.62%	5.66
Siquijor	100%	90.06%	86.12%	81.19%	79.36%	85.73%	4.67
Tagbilaran City	100%	77.94%	68.86%	62.24%	58.94%	70.62%	5.66
Talisay City	100%	74.59%	57.45%	46.50%	42.45%	53.71%	7.45
Tanjay City	100%	94.03%	85.31%	80.93%	79.14%	83.85%	4.77
Toledo City	100%	79.90%	66.99%	58.14%	54.10%	68.15%	5.87
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	100%	83.27%	72.64%	63.53%	60.07%	72.79%	5.49
Biliran	100%	83.29%	75.37%	66.89%	63.32%	74.85%	5.34
Calbayog City	100%	82.27%	76.79%	64.82%	61.80%	74.13%	5.40
Eastern Samar	100%	90.83%	83.00%	74.00%	70.55%	79.41%	5.04
Leyte	100%	83.25%	71.94%	64.00%	61.26%	74.26%	5.39
Maasin City	100%	79.30%	69.42%	67.93%	66.45%	78.27%	5.11
Northern Samar	100%	82.53%	72.13%	58.96%	54.98%	68.78%	5.82
Ormoc City	100%	85.84%	73.29%	65.95%	59.44%	69.50%	5.76
Samar (Western Samar)	100%	80.05%	67.10%	58.81%	55.96%	70.24%	5.69
Southern Leyte	100%	82.27%	72.46%	64.68%	61.18%	73.99%	5.41
Tacloban City	100%	78.08%	65.90%	54.33%	48.92%	63.17%	6.33
REGION IX - ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	100%	78.36%	66.92%	56.73%	52.19%	67.21%	5.95
Dapitan City	100%	85.58%	81.38%	70.97%	67.12%	75.12%	5.32
Dipolog City	100%	73.93%	57.53%	46.66%	40.52%	55.58%	7.20
Isabela City	100%	81.25%	75.33%	67.15%	60.41%	72.18%	5.54
Pagadian City	100%	77.95%	72.48%	60.79%	55.67%	71.02%	5.63
Zamboanga City	100%	79.88%	71.99%	63.71%	57.49%	69.98%	5.72
Zamboanga del Norte	100%	74.41%	58.22%	47.00%	42.66%	59.22%	6.75
Zamboanga del Sur	100%	80.47%	67.44%	58.00%	54.86%	70.45%	5.68
Zamboanga Sibugay	100%	78.29%	69.20%	57.81%	54.40%	69.93%	5.72
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	100%	76.85%	63.68%	53.41%	49.31%	64.36%	6.22
Bukidnon	100%	68.09%	51.20%	40.77%	36.82%	54.33%	7.36
Cagayan de Oro City	100%	79.00%	67.04%	57.35%	53.87%	67.09%	5.96
Camiguin	100%	85.27%	76.45%	68.04%	65.76%	76.59%	5.22
Gingoog City	100%	83.88%	62.83%	44.43%	41.99%	55.17%	7.25
Iligan City	100%	78.13%	71.05%	61.52%	56.61%	68.69%	5.82
Lanao del Norte	100%	72.27%	56.90%	45.12%	41.67%	59.15%	6.76
Misamis Occidental	100%	82.64%	71.74%	64.63%	61.24%	73.00%	5.48
Misamis Oriental	100%	81.50%	70.04%	59.95%	55.36%	68.88%	5.81
Oroquieta City	100%	89.28%	79.46%	71.58%	68.61%	76.73%	5.21
Ozamis City	100%	82.30%	71.19%	58.22%	51.61%	63.84%	6.27
Tangub City	100%	77.07%	68.11%	61.06%	57.93%	73.70%	5.43
Valencia City	100%	73.84%	58.25%	51.04%	44.17%	60.08%	6.66
REGION XI - DAVAO REGION	100%	76.80%	61.70%	49.55%	44.51%	59.75%	6.69
Compostela Valley	100%	80.05%	66.18%	56.00%	51.55%	66.53%	6.01
Davao City	100%	75.80%	61.93%	49.91%	44.34%	59.01%	6.78
Davao del Norte	100%	78.28%	66.81%	54.51%	50.21%	65.53%	6.10
Davao del Sur	100%	71.62%	55.60%	43.52%	39.25%	56.09%	7.13
Davao Oriental	100%	81.41%	66.15%	54.01%	50.27%	64.47%	6.20
Digos City	100%	66.20%	41.06%	25.30%	20.84%	34.39%	11.63
Island Garden City of Samal	100%	75.73%	57.33%	49.85%	43.75%	60.79%	6.58
Panabo City	100%	76.46%	61.51%	48.78%	41.39%	55.65%	7.19
Tagum City	100%	82.61%	73.48%	62.99%	56.93%	69.30%	5.77

Table B10.2 (continuation)

PROVINCE/CITY	Cohort Survival				Completion Rate	Coefficient of Efficiency	Years Input Per Graduate
	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV			
REGION XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	100%	76.89%	63.95%	53.96%	48.86%	64.16%	6.23
Cotabato City	100%	95.11%	95.92%	93.28%	82.63%	84.57%	4.73
General Santos City	100%	76.62%	64.43%	54.40%	50.14%	65.14%	6.14
Kidapawan City	100%	81.65%	70.31%	61.25%	55.32%	68.82%	5.81
Koronadal City	100%	89.10%	81.09%	74.15%	65.77%	69.96%	5.72
North Cotabato	100%	76.30%	64.61%	53.78%	48.72%	64.50%	6.20
Sarangani	100%	69.82%	52.76%	42.60%	38.65%	56.13%	7.13
South Cotabato	100%	73.79%	58.56%	48.27%	43.12%	59.01%	6.78
Sultan Kudarat	100%	75.61%	59.45%	49.29%	45.09%	62.26%	6.42
Tacurong City	100%	79.56%	70.60%	59.95%	54.52%	68.08%	5.88
ARMM	100%	80.64%	64.64%	48.30%	32.60%	43.93%	9.11
Basilan	100%	75.31%	56.08%	41.63%	39.13%	56.93%	7.03
Lanao del Sur I	100%	75.31%	55.45%	37.41%	35.87%	52.72%	7.59
Lanao del Sur II	100%	87.40%	77.04%	56.06%	0.82%	1.03%	388.75
Maguindanao	100%	78.48%	63.83%	45.74%	38.75%	53.22%	7.52
Marawi City	100%	78.91%	52.15%	47.06%	17.47%	25.13%	15.92
Sulu I	100%	83.53%	71.39%	57.10%	54.33%	67.26%	5.95
Sulu II	100%	86.79%	74.19%	60.43%	56.09%	68.77%	5.82
Tawi-Tawi	100%	87.09%	77.72%	63.88%	60.84%	73.01%	5.48
CAR	100%	82.44%	71.78%	61.79%	57.84%	70.99%	5.63
Abra	100%	91.82%	88.15%	81.41%	78.85%	85.86%	4.66
Apayao	100%	82.79%	83.21%	66.19%	61.57%	72.37%	5.53
Baguio City	100%	81.29%	68.54%	55.23%	50.71%	62.81%	6.37
Benguet	100%	83.47%	72.92%	65.20%	63.05%	75.66%	5.29
Ifugao	100%	77.60%	65.96%	56.68%	53.02%	69.73%	5.74
Kalinga	100%	80.53%	65.08%	56.88%	52.23%	68.12%	5.87
Mt. Province	100%	79.43%	68.90%	60.36%	54.58%	68.81%	5.81
CARAGA REGION	100%	83.16%	73.80%	64.21%	61.46%	74.80%	5.35
Agusan del Norte	100%	82.64%	72.74%	64.71%	62.27%	76.69%	5.22
Agusan del Sur	100%	81.30%	74.88%	64.56%	62.28%	76.46%	5.23
Bislig City	100%	73.08%	60.72%	49.96%	42.48%	56.80%	7.04
Butuan City	100%	84.27%	73.25%	60.96%	60.07%	73.13%	5.47
Siargao	100%	84.33%	74.18%	62.18%	60.27%	73.67%	5.43
Surigao City	100%	82.77%	74.67%	65.36%	62.48%	75.59%	5.29
Surigao del Norte	100%	88.41%	79.75%	72.92%	70.38%	80.57%	4.96
Surigao del Sur	100%	83.63%	71.73%	62.81%	59.19%	72.58%	5.51
NCR	100%	86.78%	76.54%	67.15%	62.15%	72.01%	5.55
Caloocan City	100%	89.99%	78.82%	70.32%	64.10%	71.77%	5.57
Las Piñas City	100%	86.43%	77.14%	67.27%	61.79%	72.00%	5.56
Makati City	100%	86.97%	76.52%	66.15%	61.79%	72.51%	5.52
Malabon & Navotas	100%	86.96%	73.90%	64.77%	61.00%	71.86%	5.57
Mandaluyong City	100%	90.10%	80.73%	74.18%	72.22%	79.02%	5.06
Manila	100%	80.83%	68.04%	55.44%	49.57%	63.51%	6.30
Marikina City	100%	87.78%	80.74%	72.95%	68.95%	76.93%	5.20
Muntinlupa City	100%	88.36%	80.45%	74.53%	70.55%	80.04%	5.00
Paranaque City	100%	82.09%	70.59%	61.71%	55.67%	68.19%	5.87
Pasay City	100%	94.77%	85.15%	77.33%	72.44%	78.56%	5.09
Pasig City and San Juan	100%	87.77%	77.34%	69.45%	62.71%	70.23%	5.70
Quezon City	100%	86.43%	77.77%	69.02%	64.96%	73.78%	5.42
Tagig & Pateros	100%	95.40%	85.28%	76.54%	72.89%	79.35%	5.04
Valenzuela City	100%	86.53%	77.51%	68.22%	63.93%	73.74%	5.42

Source: Department of Education, BEIS 2006-2007

Table B11.1: National Elementary Achievement Test 2004-2005

Region/Province	Mean Percentage Score					Total Test
	Mathematics	English	Science	Filipino	Hekasi	
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	56.91%	57.59%	52.80%	62.73%	59.28%	57.86%
Caloocan City	45.20%	47.16%	44.63%	54.21%	46.69%	47.58%
Las Pinas City	55.80%	57.48%	52.52%	62.69%	60.22%	57.74%
Makati City	69.70%	66.30%	61.70%	73.31%	71.73%	68.55%
Malabon / Navotas	61.42%	61.67%	56.70%	65.74%	64.80%	62.06%
Mandaluyong City	66.62%	66.12%	59.43%	65.80%	68.35%	65.26%
Manila	55.52%	56.35%	51.41%	64.46%	61.07%	57.76%
Marikina City	54.78%	55.30%	50.31%	63.66%	57.66%	56.34%
Muntinlupa City	76.93%	75.81%	68.50%	75.23%	73.20%	73.94%
Paranaque City	58.52%	59.78%	53.89%	61.20%	62.94%	59.27%
Pasay City	61.94%	62.71%	55.28%	64.69%	60.91%	61.11%
Pasig City / San Juan	57.82%	57.66%	53.97%	62.32%	59.73%	58.30%
Quezon City	51.72%	53.31%	48.12%	58.63%	54.39%	53.23%
Taguig / Pateros	59.22%	60.36%	56.61%	62.71%	59.37%	59.65%
Valenzuela City	70.51%	68.86%	63.74%	72.20%	68.85%	68.83%
CAR	54.98%	56.00%	51.34%	56.53%	53.49%	54.47%
Abra	51.83%	55.32%	51.55%	55.29%	51.45%	53.09%
Apayao	57.16%	54.41%	52.28%	55.22%	55.10%	54.83%
Baguio City	48.32%	53.27%	47.08%	56.56%	50.10%	51.07%
Benguet	55.75%	56.37%	52.36%	57.76%	54.66%	55.38%
Ifugao	58.62%	57.87%	51.96%	55.89%	53.48%	55.57%
Kalinga	55.12%	56.28%	50.46%	55.14%	53.91%	54.18%
Mt. Province	61.26%	58.43%	54.51%	58.86%	57.08%	58.03%
ILOCOS REGION	65.82%	64.58%	58.93%	65.59%	64.51%	63.88%
Candon City	55.91%	56.83%	51.54%	61.73%	59.88%	57.18%
Alaminos City	47.13%	46.64%	41.11%	50.68%	44.78%	46.07%
Dagupan City	68.20%	68.35%	63.01%	70.46%	68.03%	67.61%
Ilocos Norte	72.85%	66.95%	61.89%	68.63%	68.32%	67.73%
Ilocos Sur	67.04%	65.68%	60.87%	66.71%	65.63%	65.19%
La Union	58.16%	58.96%	53.83%	61.30%	59.07%	58.27%
Laoag City	72.77%	71.76%	67.71%	68.08%	70.09%	70.08%
Pangasinan I (Lingayen)	65.23%	64.50%	58.35%	64.24%	64.01%	63.27%
Pangasinan II (Binalonan)	71.12%	69.33%	62.58%	70.23%	68.44%	68.34%
San Carlos City	67.49%	65.04%	60.19%	65.40%	68.02%	65.23%
San Fernando City	53.55%	53.31%	49.45%	57.67%	53.80%	53.56%
Urdaneta City	50.60%	53.42%	49.73%	55.95%	55.00%	52.94%
CAGAYAN VALLEY REGION	52.65%	53.83%	49.13%	57.18%	54.68%	53.49%
Batanes	56.01%	55.14%	50.03%	56.93%	52.41%	54.10%
Cagayan	57.23%	56.92%	51.78%	59.69%	57.96%	56.72%
Isabela	49.34%	51.56%	47.12%	54.83%	52.44%	51.06%
Nueva Vizcaya	53.36%	52.48%	49.27%	57.96%	53.56%	53.33%
Quirino	49.00%	50.77%	46.25%	56.71%	53.34%	51.21%
Tuguegarao City	56.91%	63.26%	54.60%	62.78%	60.22%	59.55%
CENTRAL LUZON REGION	57.02%	58.05%	52.92%	61.40%	58.50%	57.58%
Angeles City	41.57%	46.65%	39.99%	47.83%	42.05%	43.62%
Aurora	59.18%	59.00%	56.69%	64.70%	62.19%	60.35%
Balanga City	72.93%	68.48%	65.10%	72.00%	70.39%	69.78%
Bataan	66.09%	66.42%	62.45%	70.70%	68.40%	66.81%
Bulacan	65.24%	64.36%	58.73%	67.65%	66.04%	64.41%
Cabanatuan City	50.28%	53.95%	49.02%	58.49%	54.41%	53.23%
Gapan City	35.41%	39.35%	36.22%	49.10%	40.79%	40.17%
Munoz Science City	54.38%	51.58%	52.42%	57.12%	53.01%	53.70%

Table B11.1 (continuation)

Region/Province	Mean Percentage Score					Total Test
	Mathematics	English	Science	Filipino	Hekasi	
Malolos City	48.57%	49.01%	42.16%	55.76%	46.57%	48.41%
Nueva Ecija	59.72%	60.27%	54.51%	62.45%	61.06%	59.60%
Olongapo City	47.56%	52.14%	46.79%	56.91%	54.33%	51.54%
Pampanga	54.00%	54.67%	49.43%	57.72%	54.10%	53.98%
San Fernando City	46.15%	48.69%	42.97%	52.78%	47.70%	47.66%
San Jose Del Monte City	52.71%	55.31%	50.65%	59.97%	55.18%	54.76%
Tarlac	56.60%	58.75%	53.01%	60.34%	58.16%	57.37%
Tarlac City	56.58%	59.24%	55.28%	61.29%	59.57%	58.39%
Zambales	48.35%	51.37%	47.75%	57.34%	52.30%	51.42%
CALABARZON	64.68%	62.48%	57.97%	67.45%	64.24%	63.36%
Batangas	80.04%	74.31%	67.50%	78.96%	76.12%	75.39%
Batangas City	64.67%	65.31%	59.74%	70.53%	66.96%	65.44%
Calamba City	52.40%	51.51%	48.74%	59.28%	52.47%	52.88%
Cavite	68.51%	66.53%	62.99%	69.91%	69.17%	67.42%
Cavite City	70.35%	68.46%	68.85%	69.07%	66.13%	68.57%
Laguna	50.74%	51.46%	46.92%	58.33%	52.16%	51.92%
Lipa City	76.05%	71.97%	65.44%	73.93%	71.05%	71.69%
Lucena City	61.51%	61.42%	55.31%	66.60%	62.58%	61.49%
Quezon	55.82%	53.82%	50.79%	61.68%	56.81%	55.79%
Rizal	71.13%	68.18%	63.29%	70.26%	69.73%	68.52%
San Pablo City	59.64%	57.00%	52.51%	64.36%	58.29%	58.36%
Tanauan City	74.69%	68.83%	63.31%	74.02%	71.97%	70.56%
MIMAROPA	62.13%	59.99%	55.75%	65.12%	62.33%	61.06%
Calapan City	65.72%	65.00%	59.08%	67.11%	64.13%	64.21%
Marinduque	59.80%	59.68%	54.60%	65.72%	63.34%	60.63%
Occidental Mindoro	63.25%	59.85%	56.61%	65.85%	62.67%	61.64%
Oriental Mindoro	61.93%	59.83%	55.14%	66.30%	62.04%	61.05%
Palawan	55.94%	54.64%	51.31%	59.99%	58.47%	56.07%
Puerto Princesa City	60.96%	58.60%	55.97%	63.91%	59.59%	59.80%
Romblon	74.88%	70.46%	64.50%	71.57%	70.36%	70.35%
WESTERN VISAYAS REGION	54.05%	56.46%	52.58%	58.42%	57.70%	55.84%
Aklan	56.09%	57.76%	53.94%	62.79%	60.19%	58.15%
Antique	55.10%	57.38%	53.38%	58.71%	57.55%	56.43%
Bacolod City	50.84%	55.45%	49.61%	55.68%	53.82%	53.08%
Bago City	45.78%	51.47%	50.07%	53.08%	52.16%	50.51%
Cadiz City	57.65%	61.17%	54.31%	58.95%	61.89%	58.79%
Capiz	61.15%	63.65%	58.42%	64.00%	64.42%	62.33%
Guimaras	63.38%	64.29%	60.58%	64.25%	65.87%	63.67%
Iloilo	57.05%	58.14%	54.49%	59.95%	59.71%	57.87%
Iloilo City	53.93%	58.15%	53.73%	58.96%	60.44%	57.04%
Kabankalan City	43.98%	47.79%	44.49%	49.57%	47.57%	46.68%
La Carlota City	49.84%	54.64%	50.83%	58.19%	56.86%	54.07%
Negros Occidental	51.06%	53.35%	50.11%	55.75%	55.17%	53.09%
Passi City	42.43%	45.01%	45.63%	48.53%	48.42%	46.00%
Roxas City	44.03%	49.85%	48.33%	55.21%	51.22%	49.73%
Sagay City	49.08%	50.46%	46.60%	54.35%	52.61%	50.62%
San Carlos City	58.90%	58.01%	51.97%	61.16%	57.44%	57.49%
Silay City	41.52%	48.63%	44.88%	53.13%	49.37%	47.50%

Table B11.1 (continuation)

Region/Province	Mean Percentage Score					Total Test
	Mathematics	English	Science	Filipino	Hekasi	
CENTRAL VISAYAS REGION	63.67%	61.82%	55.22%	62.24%	59.90%	60.57%
Bais City	51.47%	58.43%	54.52%	56.47%	54.71%	55.12%
Bayawan City	53.26%	53.11%	49.46%	50.09%	50.07%	51.20%
Bohol	66.48%	61.61%	55.10%	62.64%	59.60%	61.09%
Cebu	70.05%	67.06%	59.33%	67.99%	65.38%	65.96%
Cebu City	51.19%	53.92%	46.76%	55.02%	49.56%	51.29%
Danao City	53.43%	49.92%	42.45%	52.55%	48.16%	49.30%
Dumaguete City	68.07%	70.60%	64.89%	66.85%	66.54%	67.39%
Lapu-Lapu City	59.69%	58.69%	53.24%	58.77%	62.00%	58.48%
Mandaue City	61.49%	61.81%	52.27%	61.26%	60.25%	59.42%
Negros Oriental	57.44%	57.57%	53.05%	56.04%	55.04%	55.83%
Siquijor	51.41%	50.80%	44.89%	49.93%	43.27%	48.06%
Tagbilaran City	72.81%	69.07%	62.60%	66.86%	62.24%	66.72%
Talisay City	58.40%	59.83%	52.10%	62.42%	58.81%	58.31%
Tanjan City	70.40%	68.87%	63.97%	69.73%	70.56%	68.71%
Toledo City	71.54%	64.11%	62.59%	67.40%	69.45%	67.02%
EASTERN VISAYAS REGION	72.06%	69.97%	63.74%	70.60%	69.36%	69.15%
Biliran	76.53%	73.65%	66.82%	73.03%	71.79%	72.36%
Calbayog City	59.25%	57.66%	53.08%	62.96%	59.09%	58.41%
Eastern Samar	76.39%	74.36%	70.30%	74.81%	73.55%	73.88%
Leyte	68.46%	67.03%	60.02%	66.90%	65.86%	65.65%
Maasin City	73.82%	70.45%	61.88%	66.48%	68.33%	68.19%
Northern Samar	68.92%	66.54%	60.44%	68.22%	65.33%	65.89%
Ormoc City	84.02%	79.07%	74.02%	78.82%	78.19%	78.82%
Samar (Western)	71.97%	70.74%	64.21%	73.29%	72.10%	70.46%
Southern Leyte	83.43%	79.16%	73.09%	79.04%	79.11%	78.77%
Tacloban City	70.39%	68.99%	61.93%	68.27%	68.50%	67.62%
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	59.64%	59.48%	53.75%	58.78%	57.87%	57.90%
Dapitan City	68.30%	65.77%	60.39%	64.64%	70.07%	65.83%
Dipolog City	61.77%	68.10%	61.92%	65.61%	63.01%	64.08%
Isabela City	52.96%	59.47%	51.14%	56.60%	53.11%	54.66%
Pagadian City	56.10%	55.82%	49.55%	55.38%	51.76%	53.72%
Zamboanga City	61.72%	63.48%	57.55%	61.11%	62.47%	61.27%
Zamboanga Del Norte	61.96%	61.49%	55.86%	61.11%	59.64%	60.01%
Zamboanga Del Sur	58.47%	56.14%	50.06%	55.09%	53.31%	54.61%
Zamboanga Sibugay	56.01%	55.09%	50.57%	57.14%	56.09%	54.98%
NORTHERN MINDANAO	54.71%	56.26%	50.52%	56.65%	55.04%	54.63%
Bukidnon	50.15%	52.04%	46.88%	54.02%	52.54%	51.13%
Cagayan De Oro City	55.58%	58.78%	52.91%	57.33%	56.31%	56.18%
Camiguin	70.04%	68.53%	60.71%	70.40%	66.17%	67.17%
Gingoog City	60.91%	64.81%	55.07%	61.61%	60.90%	60.66%
Iligan City	42.88%	47.81%	42.24%	48.26%	44.91%	45.22%
Lanao Del Norte	57.06%	58.64%	53.15%	57.58%	55.65%	56.42%
Misamis Occidental	52.18%	52.30%	46.34%	51.91%	49.47%	50.44%
Misamis Oriental	59.27%	59.34%	53.50%	59.83%	58.84%	58.16%
Oroquieta City	58.85%	59.99%	56.53%	60.75%	58.43%	58.91%
Ozamis City	76.95%	74.60%	66.75%	71.76%	74.46%	72.90%
Tangub City	64.51%	66.78%	56.45%	67.85%	66.12%	64.34%
Valencia City	45.32%	45.37%	42.94%	50.05%	46.64%	46.06%

Table B11.1 (continuation)

Region/Province	Mean Percentage Score					Total Test
	Mathematics	English	Science	Filipino	Hekasi	
DAVAO REGION	54.78%	55.80%	51.87%	57.75%	56.07%	55.26%
Compostela Valley	57.88%	57.63%	53.59%	60.29%	59.28%	57.73%
Davao City	50.37%	52.19%	48.88%	54.33%	52.24%	51.60%
Davao Del Norte	60.71%	60.42%	56.04%	61.67%	61.32%	60.03%
Davao Del Sur	60.22%	60.60%	55.58%	60.57%	61.73%	59.74%
Davao Oriental	47.92%	50.77%	46.92%	52.77%	49.08%	49.49%
Digos City	64.05%	63.90%	61.67%	65.40%	63.00%	63.60%
Island Garden City Of Samal	46.90%	47.94%	45.59%	52.45%	50.84%	48.74%
Panabo City	53.21%	54.84%	49.92%	58.01%	53.78%	53.95%
Tagum City	57.17%	58.22%	53.94%	61.92%	56.59%	57.57%
SOCCSKSARGEN	52.63%	53.81%	50.11%	56.04%	54.21%	53.36%
Cotabato City	59.48%	60.68%	55.35%	64.03%	64.80%	60.87%
General Santos City	54.73%	56.19%	52.23%	57.53%	55.69%	55.28%
Koronadal City	49.60%	52.69%	47.24%	55.57%	52.48%	51.52%
North Cotabato	58.04%	57.52%	53.81%	59.67%	57.89%	57.38%
Sarangani	44.80%	48.16%	45.49%	49.04%	48.66%	47.23%
South Cotabato	51.89%	53.56%	50.01%	55.24%	53.59%	52.86%
Sultan Kudarat	46.77%	48.01%	45.24%	51.90%	49.34%	48.25%
Sultan Kudarat	50.41%	51.18%	46.69%	55.48%	50.46%	50.84%
Tacurong City	52.61%	54.87%	48.51%	56.08%	52.19%	52.85%
CARAGA	71.94%	69.87%	63.35%	70.10%	69.40%	68.93%
Agusan Del Norte	70.80%	67.37%	60.74%	69.66%	68.64%	67.44%
Agusan Del Sur	70.58%	69.44%	62.75%	70.35%	68.74%	68.37%
Bislig City	77.12%	76.73%	67.85%	73.58%	74.01%	73.86%
Butuan City	69.24%	68.89%	60.69%	68.08%	67.15%	66.81%
Siargao	74.78%	73.88%	67.83%	73.28%	75.09%	72.97%
Surigao City	70.07%	68.48%	60.82%	66.64%	66.86%	66.57%
Surigao Del Norte	74.09%	70.35%	65.75%	70.47%	72.02%	70.53%
Surigao Del Sur	73.28%	70.30%	64.50%	70.40%	68.62%	69.42%

Source: Department of Education

Table B11.2: National Secondary Achievement Test 2004-2005

Region/Province	Mean Percentage Score					Total Test
	Mathematics	English	Science	Filipino	Araling Panlipunan	
ILOCOS REGION	56.93%	53.98%	46.34%	43.59%	53.24%	50.82%
Alaminos City	66.32%	62.92%	42.43%	43.40%	52.16%	53.45%
Candon City	43.90%	47.66%	34.80%	42.06%	47.23%	43.13%
Dagupan City	65.49%	68.99%	61.79%	55.53%	66.58%	63.68%
Ilocos Norte	63.44%	59.83%	50.39%	45.42%	56.01%	55.01%
Ilocos Sur	57.66%	54.86%	41.76%	43.42%	51.43%	49.83%
La Union	57.77%	55.78%	46.22%	44.15%	56.71%	52.12%
Laoag City	61.87%	60.42%	50.63%	50.28%	58.98%	56.44%
Pangasinan I (Lingayen)	54.58%	52.12%	44.12%	42.21%	51.75%	48.96%
Pangasinan II (Binalonan)	57.02%	51.42%	48.57%	42.94%	52.21%	50.43%
San Carlos City	62.56%	59.74%	52.10%	47.83%	59.60%	56.37%
San Fernando City	58.45%	48.54%	59.76%	38.21%	50.48%	51.09%
Urdaneta City	41.63%	44.86%	33.89%	39.38%	43.56%	40.66%
CAGAYAN VALLEY REGION	51.47%	52.44%	39.89%	42.16%	51.06%	47.40%
Batanes	56.16%	58.53%	40.57%	43.17%	54.46%	50.58%
Cagayan	57.34%	57.22%	43.97%	44.12%	55.16%	51.56%
Isabela	49.59%	50.17%	39.68%	41.26%	49.13%	45.97%
Nueva Vizcaya	46.78%	50.33%	35.00%	40.49%	49.53%	44.43%
Quirino	44.82%	47.61%	32.41%	41.50%	47.74%	42.82%
Tuguegarao City	47.79%	51.24%	34.60%	42.00%	49.23%	44.97%
CENTRAL LUZON REGION	48.19%	49.70%	37.64%	41.26%	48.41%	45.04%
Angeles City	43.28%	49.78%	31.85%	40.00%	45.80%	42.14%
Aurora	54.09%	52.09%	41.10%	44.07%	55.36%	49.34%
Balanga City	43.34%	47.58%	32.00%	41.40%	47.10%	42.28%
Bataan	50.78%	52.21%	39.43%	42.62%	52.64%	47.54%
Bulacan	51.80%	53.27%	41.45%	43.95%	53.19%	48.73%
Cabanatuan City	52.45%	54.02%	41.44%	41.87%	48.59%	47.68%
Gapan City	40.47%	42.75%	33.93%	37.63%	39.26%	38.81%
Malolos City	41.95%	50.13%	31.45%	43.05%	48.00%	42.92%
Munoz Science City	40.18%	41.68%	32.73%	37.83%	55.68%	41.62%
Nueva Ecija	50.66%	49.70%	40.61%	40.41%	45.77%	45.43%
Olongapo City	44.27%	49.14%	32.87%	38.58%	44.18%	41.81%
Pampanga	48.17%	48.67%	36.78%	39.86%	47.15%	44.13%
San Fernando City	39.76%	44.13%	30.11%	35.91%	39.30%	37.84%
San Jose Del Monte City	42.64%	46.30%	32.33%	41.27%	46.02%	41.71%
Tarlac	47.20%	49.19%	36.95%	41.77%	47.54%	44.53%
Tarlac City	48.81%	44.85%	43.81%	43.58%	51.65%	46.54%
Zambales	43.50%	47.34%	32.32%	40.10%	48.39%	42.33%
CALABARZON	49.06%	50.27%	37.67%	42.89%	50.36%	46.05%
Antipolo City	38.32%	45.15%	30.26%	40.84%	46.02%	40.12%
Batangas	60.65%	55.68%	43.07%	46.12%	57.11%	52.53%
Batangas City	52.41%	54.69%	37.00%	44.95%	53.94%	48.60%
Calamba City	44.32%	46.90%	36.37%	40.50%	44.63%	42.54%
Cavite	51.89%	53.03%	42.55%	43.35%	52.18%	48.60%
Cavite City	45.47%	50.51%	35.98%	42.63%	48.13%	44.54%
Laguna	44.76%	48.43%	34.25%	41.81%	48.65%	43.58%
Lipa City	64.14%	58.02%	42.75%	48.04%	58.05%	54.20%
Lucena City	38.53%	45.55%	29.40%	40.09%	44.35%	39.59%
Quezon	45.51%	46.43%	34.92%	40.83%	47.49%	43.04%
Rizal	43.96%	47.32%	35.04%	42.34%	47.48%	43.23%
San Pablo City	46.20%	48.74%	33.20%	42.11%	43.84%	42.82%
Tanauan City	55.10%	53.82%	43.34%	45.63%	55.31%	50.64%

Table B11.2 (continuation)

Region/Province	Mean Percentage Score					Total Test
	Mathematics	English	Science	Filipino	Araling Panlipunan	
MIMAROPA	54.72%	53.51%	41.70%	44.57%	53.18%	49.54%
Calapan City	48.85%	50.74%	38.20%	43.50%	50.04%	46.27%
Marinduque	54.93%	54.14%	39.99%	45.46%	53.84%	49.67%
Occidental Mindoro	59.80%	57.27%	45.72%	45.48%	57.23%	53.10%
Oriental Mindoro	48.06%	48.75%	37.24%	42.53%	50.01%	45.32%
Palawan	55.77%	54.17%	40.34%	44.58%	53.23%	49.62%
Romblon	63.75%	59.73%	52.06%	47.55%	54.63%	55.54%
Puerto Princesa City	53.48%	51.30%	41.11%	44.16%	54.50%	48.91%
BICOL REGION	44.21%	46.43%	34.62%	40.83%	46.42%	42.50%
Albay	41.50%	44.69%	33.24%	40.63%	45.42%	41.10%
Camarines Norte	44.07%	46.79%	33.63%	42.36%	48.91%	43.15%
Iriga City	40.93%	46.20%	31.17%	39.31%	42.64%	40.05%
Legaspi City	37.92%	47.59%	34.20%	40.11%	45.20%	41.01%
Ligao City	38.43%	43.45%	29.61%	40.36%	44.42%	39.25%
Masbate	45.51%	47.26%	34.85%	41.12%	47.39%	43.22%
Masbate City	43.81%	47.82%	34.04%	41.59%	45.27%	42.50%
Naga City	53.76%	56.30%	39.82%	43.80%	51.65%	49.07%
Sorsogon	44.80%	45.12%	35.68%	40.56%	47.12%	42.66%
Sorsogon City	53.85%	54.00%	48.31%	45.50%	53.66%	51.07%
Tabaco City	45.26%	49.53%	32.06%	40.35%	46.31%	42.70%
WESTERN VISAYAS REGION	45.93%	49.33%	37.03%	41.99%	49.15%	44.69%
Aklan	52.80%	55.12%	43.61%	45.54%	54.93%	50.40%
Antique	44.11%	48.43%	34.74%	40.54%	47.17%	43.00%
Bacolod City	41.72%	47.12%	33.22%	40.77%	45.00%	41.57%
Bago City	43.23%	48.14%	38.58%	40.13%	47.00%	43.42%
Cadiz City	42.66%	42.30%	31.88%	38.06%	43.01%	39.58%
Capiz	58.84%	56.37%	49.99%	46.60%	56.40%	53.64%
Guimaras	48.00%	52.97%	41.78%	44.78%	53.78%	48.26%
Iloilo	43.12%	47.55%	33.50%	41.22%	48.33%	42.75%
Iloilo City	48.16%	53.73%	37.44%	44.38%	53.05%	47.35%
Kabankalan City	44.91%	47.02%	35.41%	40.38%	47.12%	42.97%
La Carlota City	43.77%	48.40%	41.67%	41.84%	46.48%	44.43%
Negros Occidental	43.01%	46.90%	34.95%	40.58%	47.08%	42.50%
Passi City	35.57%	41.75%	29.82%	36.77%	39.44%	36.67%
Roxas City	38.81%	44.76%	32.57%	39.98%	45.22%	40.27%
Sagay City	49.31%	55.32%	39.06%	44.70%	51.29%	47.93%
San Carlos City	74.29%	66.34%	54.01%	49.10%	59.94%	60.74%
Silay City	41.14%	43.83%	31.24%	38.16%	43.07%	39.49%
CENTRAL VISAYAS REGION	56.82%	55.11%	41.44%	43.81%	52.23%	49.88%
Bais City	37.23%	42.95%	29.27%	38.35%	39.48%	37.45%
Bayawan City	56.24%	60.11%	48.33%	42.68%	50.17%	51.51%
Bohol	61.82%	57.27%	45.23%	46.05%	56.83%	53.44%
Cebu	59.44%	55.54%	41.29%	44.14%	52.66%	50.62%
Cebu City	52.82%	54.40%	37.16%	43.14%	51.93%	47.89%
Danao City	52.52%	47.86%	32.32%	40.05%	45.32%	43.61%
Dumaguete City	59.76%	58.14%	51.89%	47.82%	55.57%	54.63%
Lapu-Lapu City	47.99%	52.21%	35.61%	40.59%	46.58%	44.60%
Mandaue City	64.74%	61.82%	57.97%	46.42%	56.40%	57.47%
Negros Oriental	47.03%	49.48%	36.21%	40.34%	46.00%	43.81%
Siguilor	55.77%	52.70%	38.02%	41.29%	52.40%	48.04%
Tagbilaran City	53.60%	62.39%	42.22%	46.45%	54.63%	51.86%
Talisay City	46.97%	48.88%	31.48%	40.33%	44.43%	42.42%

Table B11.2 (continuation)

Region/Province	Mean Percentage Score					Total Test
	Mathematics	English	Science	Filipino	Araling Panlipunan	
EASTERN VISAYAS REGION	68.93%	62.57%	53.14%	47.77%	60.33%	58.55%
Biliran	64.09%	59.63%	49.50%	47.95%	57.42%	55.72%
Calbayog City	73.45%	64.99%	49.80%	45.11%	61.09%	58.89%
Eastern Samar	71.84%	64.27%	56.85%	49.26%	63.17%	61.08%
Leyte	65.07%	60.07%	49.09%	46.27%	58.51%	55.80%
Maasin City	65.60%	53.68%	44.40%	42.37%	54.92%	52.19%
Northern Samar	73.99%	65.57%	57.40%	51.34%	62.86%	62.23%
Ormoc City	78.99%	70.37%	69.26%	51.55%	63.63%	66.76%
Samar (Western)	71.87%	64.79%	56.18%	45.71%	61.49%	60.01%
Southern Leyte	76.06%	65.26%	55.57%	50.37%	63.25%	62.10%
Tacloban City	54.62%	57.14%	45.73%	45.79%	54.59%	51.58%
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	52.52%	50.99%	41.82%	41.58%	48.14%	47.01%
Dapitan City	55.12%	52.14%	42.51%	43.07%	51.98%	48.96%
Dipolog City	56.76%	53.92%	40.23%	47.69%	53.73%	50.47%
Isabela City	59.44%	49.97%	45.86%	39.95%	41.19%	47.28%
Pagadian City	66.20%	60.51%	49.98%	47.35%	61.06%	57.02%
Zamboanga City	52.19%	49.37%	45.92%	39.24%	46.48%	46.64%
Zamboanga Del Norte	55.85%	54.26%	43.10%	42.91%	50.83%	49.39%
Zamboanga Del Sur	54.37%	52.92%	42.38%	43.17%	50.40%	48.65%
Zamboanga Sibugay	39.54%	43.23%	31.13%	37.79%	39.64%	38.27%
NORTHERN MINDANAO	49.89%	50.84%	39.40%	42.09%	48.90%	46.22%
Bukidnon	48.94%	51.51%	39.39%	42.35%	51.34%	46.71%
Cagayan De Oro City	46.18%	50.86%	38.63%	41.72%	47.69%	45.02%
Camiguin	52.90%	50.57%	38.01%	42.26%	46.94%	46.14%
Gingoog City	44.03%	48.86%	39.12%	38.46%	47.08%	43.51%
Iligan City	42.54%	47.74%	32.76%	39.08%	43.76%	41.18%
Lanao Del Norte	61.73%	52.27%	45.66%	42.56%	53.68%	51.18%
Misamis Occidental	51.70%	52.79%	40.83%	42.76%	46.61%	46.94%
Misamis Oriental	50.21%	50.04%	40.81%	42.77%	48.04%	46.37%
Oroquieta City	45.34%	50.57%	34.67%	41.81%	48.44%	44.16%
Ozamis City	59.70%	54.47%	40.44%	42.82%	57.87%	51.06%
Tangub City	64.32%	58.91%	48.93%	51.77%	51.25%	55.04%
Valencia City	36.44%	44.02%	28.79%	38.18%	41.30%	37.75%
DAVAO REGION	45.75%	48.37%	35.81%	40.62%	45.34%	43.18%
Compostela Valley	48.00%	49.47%	38.94%	42.02%	49.66%	45.62%
Davao City	41.33%	46.89%	31.80%	39.60%	42.12%	40.35%
Davao Del Norte	40.09%	44.41%	32.07%	39.29%	42.27%	39.63%
Davao Del Sur	46.32%	47.22%	37.06%	41.49%	45.54%	43.52%
Davao Oriental	52.36%	50.12%	41.73%	40.66%	46.57%	46.29%
Digos City	43.55%	48.23%	30.72%	37.45%	42.94%	40.58%
Island Garden City Of Samal	40.89%	43.90%	28.26%	39.53%	46.44%	39.80%
Panabo City	62.81%	54.36%	43.14%	45.57%	54.20%	52.02%
Tagum City	49.01%	54.93%	41.06%	41.37%	46.78%	46.63%
SOCCSKSARGEN	46.70%	47.39%	37.35%	40.61%	46.99%	43.81%
Cotabato City	39.01%	41.49%	34.87%	38.26%	43.22%	39.37%
General Santos City	44.12%	47.93%	33.14%	39.82%	45.06%	42.01%
Kidapawan City	49.55%	52.61%	40.41%	41.74%	48.37%	46.53%
Koronadal City	38.78%	45.70%	31.49%	39.20%	42.17%	39.47%
North Cotabato	53.38%	50.92%	43.24%	43.43%	52.17%	48.63%
Sarangani	39.68%	41.73%	31.40%	37.94%	40.84%	38.32%
South Cotabato	44.70%	46.63%	36.16%	40.40%	47.40%	43.06%
Sultan Kudarat	47.41%	44.62%	36.65%	38.93%	45.86%	42.69%
Tacurong City	55.29%	56.65%	46.10%	41.71%	45.04%	48.96%

Table B11.2 (continuation)

Region/Province	Mean Percentage Score					Total Test
	Mathematics	English	Science	Filipino	Araling Panlipunan	
CARAGA	64.69%	59.65%	49.93%	46.73%	56.20%	55.44%
Agusan Del Norte	62.02%	54.70%	48.36%	44.36%	52.49%	52.39%
Agusan Del Sur	66.74%	60.38%	52.13%	47.08%	57.98%	56.86%
Bislig City	57.41%	54.90%	37.18%	43.23%	50.19%	48.58%
Butuan City	56.46%	55.47%	44.79%	46.13%	53.60%	51.29%
Siargao	69.89%	60.15%	48.05%	50.36%	55.13%	56.72%
Surigao City	72.25%	65.88%	54.46%	48.23%	59.49%	60.06%
Surigao Del Norte	73.80%	66.58%	55.73%	48.54%	60.69%	61.07%
Surigao Del Sur	59.86%	57.53%	49.04%	45.90%	54.65%	53.40%
ARMM	41.14%	40.45%	31.38%	32.69%	37.43%	36.62%
Basilan	45.08%	41.18%	31.62%	34.34%	41.73%	38.79%
Lanao Del Sur I	38.66%	38.97%	31.13%	32.66%	36.55%	35.59%
Lanao Del Sur II	38.61%	37.64%	26.49%	29.04%	32.53%	32.86%
Maguindanao	40.52%	40.15%	35.63%	35.00%	40.88%	38.44%
Marawi City	54.84%	64.11%	39.28%	35.92%	48.62%	48.55%
Sulu	38.73%	41.28%	30.77%	32.19%	38.01%	36.20%
Tawi-Tawi	54.99%	43.89%	34.91%	36.68%	35.09%	41.11%
CAR	49.80%	53.19%	38.22%	41.67%	49.68%	46.51%
Abra	46.92%	45.97%	37.39%	36.65%	43.47%	42.08%
Apayao	48.69%	49.27%	33.18%	40.27%	49.33%	44.15%
Baguio City	49.45%	57.00%	38.61%	44.36%	50.73%	48.03%
Benguet	50.94%	55.96%	40.74%	43.39%	52.35%	48.67%
Ifugao	46.09%	50.50%	35.00%	40.37%	49.02%	44.20%
Kalinga	53.89%	51.84%	36.22%	40.27%	47.98%	46.04%
Mt. Province	51.59%	54.24%	40.86%	42.06%	52.23%	48.20%
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	46.80%	50.54%	36.34%	42.47%	49.03%	45.04%
Caloocan City	43.04%	46.39%	32.76%	38.87%	43.19%	40.85%
Las Pinas City	40.97%	48.12%	30.64%	41.75%	46.46%	41.59%
Makati City	57.82%	60.25%	47.36%	48.70%	55.87%	54.00%
Malabon / Navotas	50.34%	53.07%	46.38%	44.07%	54.25%	49.62%
Mandaluyong City	54.04%	53.49%	41.37%	43.01%	50.54%	48.49%
Manila	46.10%	51.73%	35.18%	43.64%	50.79%	45.49%
Marikina City	50.36%	50.15%	36.00%	41.05%	47.71%	45.05%
Muntinlupa City	72.15%	61.64%	52.15%	47.61%	60.66%	58.84%
Paranaque City	44.06%	51.16%	32.36%	43.42%	49.26%	44.05%
Pasay City	40.16%	49.15%	33.31%	42.54%	48.02%	42.64%
Pasig City / San Juan	44.49%	48.99%	33.49%	41.22%	46.41%	42.92%
Quezon City	43.66%	48.74%	34.74%	41.60%	47.05%	43.16%
Taguig / Pateros	53.20%	50.87%	40.00%	42.70%	53.85%	48.13%
Valenzuela City	43.98%	49.09%	32.89%	42.83%	49.43%	43.64%

Source: Department of Education

Table B.12: Status of Irrigation Development, 2006

Province/Area	2006
PHILIPPINES	46
Region 1	65
Ilocos Norte	104
Ilocos Sur	59
La Union	74
Pangasinan	54
Region 2	42
Batanes	42
Cagayan	
Isabela	41
Nueva Vizcaya	55
Quirino	33
Region 3	54
Aurora	71
Bataan	68
Bulacan	73
Nueva Ecija	62
Pampanga	70
Tarlac	26
Zambales	33
Region 4	50
Batangas	52
Cavite	58
Laguna	59
Marinduque	78
Occidental Mindoro	44
Oriental Mindoro	39
Palawan	61
Quezon	58
Rizal	43
Romblon	43
Region 5	50
Albay	44
Camarines Norte	32
Camarines Sur	56
Catanduanes	61
Masbate	25
Sorsogon	73
Region 6	39
Aklan	70
Antique	53
Capiz	30
Guimaras and Iloilo	47
Negros Occidental	25
Region 7	57
Bohol	48
Cebu	75
Negros Oriental & Siquijor	69

Province/Area	2006
Region 8	63
Biliran & Northern Leyte	74
Eastern Samar	50
Northern Samar	20
Southern Leyte	91
Samar (Western)	31
Region 9	48
Zamboanga del Norte	20
Zamboanga del Sur	
Zamboanga City	70
Region 10	43
Bukidnon	36
Misamis Occidental	96
Misamis Oriental, Cagayan de Oro & Camiguin	83
Lanao Del Norte	33
Region 11	36
Davao Del Norte & Compostela	32
Davao Del Sur & Davao City	52
Davao Oriental	30
Sarangani	32
South Cotabato	45
Region 12	36
North Cotabato	20
Sultan Kudarat	45
CAR	80
Abra	74
Apayao	39
Benguet	161
Ifugao	58
Kalinga	79
Mountain Province	133
ARMM	15
Lanao Del Sur	7
Maguindanao	18
Sulu	
Tawi-tawi	
CARAGA	29
Agusan Del Norte	30
Agusan del Sur	28
Surigao del Norte	42
Surigao del Sur	27

a) Estimated Total Irrigation Area (ETIA) is based on the 3% slope criteria.

For provinces with service areas greater than the ETIA, it means that more area are now irrigated beyond the ETIA, eg. Benguet & Mt. Province.

b) Includes CY 2004 newly developed areas.

c) Data of Private Irrigation Systems are based on CY 1998 inventory

Source: National Irrigation Administration (NIA)

http://www.nia.gov.ph/systems/cy_status_of_irrig_dev.html

**Table B13: Status of Land Classification - Details of Classified Public Forest
As of December 2003 (In hectares)**

Region/Province	Reserves	Timberland	GRBS/WA	Reservation	Reservation	Development
Philippines	3,272,912	10,227,847	893,221	130,330	165,946	75,548
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	-	237	59	-	-	332
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	804,795	658,908	6,907	554	-	-
Abra	258,743	32,230	57	-	-	-
Benguet	19,735	142,397	5,512	554	-	-
Ifugao	28,467	197,902	-	-	-	-
Kalinga Apayao	374,997	247,750	1,338	-	-	-
Mt. Province	122,853	38,629	-	-	-	-
REGION I - ILOCOS REGION	226,846	201,164	12,999	288	923	606
Ilocos Norte	193,272	1,374	340	-	-	-
Ilocos Sur	10,609	81,141	1,620	-	-	-
La Union	90	15,316	10,947	-	-	-
Pangasinan	22,875	103,333	92	288	923	606
REGION II - CAGAYAN VALLEY	209,288	1,465,435	26,388	412	8,931	1,089
Batanes	-	13,496	-	-	-	-
Cagayan	39,378	494,162	6,195	-	-	1,089
Isabela	31,260	546,005	20,193	412	8,920	-
Nueva Vizcaya	95,838	205,617	-	-	11	-
Quirino	42,812	206,155	-	-	-	-
REGION III - CENTRAL LUZON	166,104	422,729	32,780	117,019	804	4,864
Bataan	9,284	33,020	25,188	479	-	-
Bulacan	8,019	64,890	368	-	-	3,476
Nueva Ecija	84,500	31,679	3,504	63,900	139	-
Pampanga	12,484	16,777	3,709	7,452	-	-
Tarlac	-	83,115	2	36,588	665	-
Zambales	51,817	193,248	9	8,600	-	1,388
REGION IV - SOUTHERN TAGALOG	370,592	800,481	577,476	3,835	45,278	5,676
Aurora	84,803	102,953	4,190	-	-	-
Batangas	-	34,137	8,537	51	-	319
Cavite	-	14,076	-	2,799	-	-
Laguna	3,637	34,588	2,754	274	-	-
Marinduque	17,901	4,304	-	-	-	-
Mindoro Occidental	91,270	101,365	192,811	147	16,190	3,249
Mindoro Oriental	85,659	75,081	44,289	-	3,680	502
Palawan	74,267	174,883	319,544	-	25,380	-
Quezon	72,606	305,721	9,541	-	28	1,438
Rizal	22,582	43,857	-	564	-	-
Romblon	2,670	12,469	-	-	-	168
REGION V - BICOL REGION	69,939	412,996	25,276	-	63	3,042
Albay	5,026	38,517	5,459	-	-	50
Camarines Norte	796	54,638	2,840	-	-	73
Camarines Sur	15,027	127,471	13,145	-	-	1,134
Catanduanes	6,725	70,486	-	-	63	-
Masbate	34,298	104,121	159	-	-	961
Sorsogon	8,067	17,763	3,673	-	-	824
REGION VI - WESTERN VISAYAS	135,344	428,939	23,505	-	235	23,900
Aklan	-	74,428	-	-	-	3,870
Antique	24,593	82,880	-	-	-	-
Capiz	-	88,566	-	-	-	5,150
Iloilo	41,836	85,496	854	-	-	8,062
Negros Occidental	68,915	97,569	22,651	-	235	6,818

Table B13 (continuation)

Region/Province	Reserves	Timberland	GRBS/WA	Reservation	Reservation	Development
REGION VII - CENTRAL VISAYAS	49,407	397,450	15,054	4	114	4,335
Bohol	19,410	78,454	-	-	-	3,407
Cebu	21,427	105,599	13,148	4	114	799
Negros Oriental	8,570	207,718	1,906	-	-	101
Siquijor	-	5,679	-	-	-	28
REGION VIII - EASTERN VISAYAS	51,508	1,018,238	4,108	176	862	5,637
Eesren Samar	19,782	173,247	3,268	48	862	87
Northern Leyte	17,804	10,140	-	-	-	-
Northern Samar	1,890	288,467	-	-	-	626
Southern Leyte	11,864	188,160	-	128	-	1,512
Western Samar	168	358,224	840	-	-	3,412
REGION IX - WESTERN MINDANAO	424,924	370,288	2,607	46	2,611	10,135
Basilan	18,397	18,153	2,597	-	-	2,049
Zamboanga del Norte	230,348	164,066	10	46	12	120
Zamboanga del Sur	176,179	188,069	-	-	2,599	7,966
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO	58,752	580,546	53,319	-	3	10,630
Bukidnon	50,636	391,052	-	-	-	8,752
Camiguin	-	2,209	-	-	-	-
Misamis Occidental	280	13,137	53,262	-	-	1,878
Misamis Oriental	7,836	174,148	57	-	3	-
REGION XI - SOUTHERN MINDANAO	144,783	1,299,769	53,643	-	19,127	1,264
Davao del Norte	31,221	473,012	-	-	8,880	-
Davao del Sur	55,733	290,490	52,262	-	-	262
Davao Oriental	24,641	276,718	1,381	-	-	574
South Cotabato	33,188	259,549	-	-	10,247	428
REGION XII - CENTRAL MINDANAO	122,346	608,674	20,552	7,996	80,789	458
Lanao del Norte	26,388	116,347	-	7,996	-	-
North Cotabato	55,852	345,600	20,552	-	80,789	-
Sultan Kudarat	40,106	146,727	-	-	-	458
REGION XIII - CARAGA	329,122	993,356	2,415	-	6,206	2,237
Agusan del Norte	47,595	143,792	-	-	1,012	-
Agusan del Sur	164,794	503,809	-	-	5,194	-
Surigao del Norte	43,675	98,818	2,415	-	-	757
Surigao del Sur	73,058	246,937	-	-	-	1,480
AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO	24,359	465,684	31,943	-	-	1,343
Lanao del Sur	11,844	240,628	1,682	-	-	-
Maguindanao	12,515	152,050	30,048	-	-	-
Sulu	-	44,898	213	-	-	958
Tawi-tawi	-	28,108	-	-	-	385

Source: National Mapping and Resource Information Authority; National Statistical Coordination Board

Table C1.1: Infant Mortality Rate by Region: 1991, 1994, 1998, 2003
(Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)

Area/Region	1991	1994	1998	2003
Philippines	55	50	36.0	
<i>Urban</i>			<i>30.9</i>	24
<i>Rural</i>			<i>40.2</i>	36
National Capital Region (NCR)	43	35	23.7	24
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	61	57	42.7	14
Region 1: Ilocos Region	54	48	41.5	29
Region 2: Cagayan Valley	60	55	37.1	28
Region 3: Central Luzon	44	41	28.7	25
Region 4: Southern Tagalog	52	47	35.3	
Region 4A: CALABARZON				25
Region 4B: MIMAROPA				44
Region 5: Bicol	63	59	31.4	28
Region 6: Western Visayas	60	56	26.0	39
Region 7: Central Visayas	54	49	23.6	28
Region 8: Eastern Visayas	74	67	60.8	36
Region 9: Western Mindanao / Zamboanga Peninsula	63	60	44.6	27
Region 10: Northern Mindanao	57	54	41.0	38
Region 11: Southern Mindanao / Davao	55	53	40.9	38
Region 12: Central Mindanao / SOCCSKSARGEN	56	54	48.4	27
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	72	66	55.1	41
Caraga Region			53.2	35

Notes:

The 1998 data is based on the 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey.

The 2003 data is based on the 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey.

Sources: Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality (1991 & 1994 data) and National Statistics Office.

Table C1.2: Child Mortality Rate by Region: 1991, 1994, 1998, 2003
(Children 1-4 years of age per 1,000 live births)

Area/Region	1991	1994	1998	2003
PHILIPPINES	23	20	20	12
NCR Metro Manila	15	9	15	8
CAR Cordillera	28	24	10	20
Region I - Ilocos Region	22	18	10	11
Region II - Cagayan Valley	27	23	16	8
Region III - Central Luzon	16	14	11	6
Region IV - Southern Tagalog	21	17	19	0
Region IV-A CALABARZON	0	0	0	6
Region IV-B MIMAROPA	0	0	0	25
Region V - Bicol Region	29	26	22	15
Region VI - Western Visayas	26	24	16	11
Region VII - Central Visayas	22	19	15	11
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	38	32	26	22
Region IX - Western Mindanao	29	27	32	17
Region X - Northern Mindanao	24	23	25	11
Region XI - Southern Mindanao	23	21	21	10
Region XII - Central Mindanao	24	22	29	10
CARAGA	0	0	31	14
ARMM	37	31	45	33

Notes:

A/ The 1998 and 2003 data are based on the National Demographic and Health survey.

Unit: In Rate

Last Update: Mar 30, 2007

Source: Technical Working Group and Child Mortality and National Statistics Office

Table C1.3: Under-Five Mortality Rate by Region: 1991, 1994, 1998, 2003
(Children under age 5 per 1,000 live births)

Area/Region	1991	1994	1998	2003
Philippines	77	69	54.9	
Urban			45.8	30
Rural			62.5	52
National Capital Region (NCR)	57	43	38.6	31
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	88	80	52.4	34
Region 1: Ilocos Region	75	65	51.3	39
Region 2: Cagayan Valley	85	77	52.6	35
Region 3: Central Luzon	59	54	39.4	31
Region 4: Southern Tagalog	71	63	53.2	
Region 4A: CALABARZON				31
Region 4B: MIMAROPA				68
Region 5: Bicol	90	84	52.5	43
Region 6: Western Visayas	84	79	41.6	50
Region 7: Central Visayas	74	67	38.4	39
Region 8: Eastern Visayas	109	97	85.6	57
Region 9: Western Mindanao	90	85	74.9	43
Region 10: Northern Mindanao	79	76	64.8	49
Region 11: Southern Mindanao	77	73	61.2	47
Region 12: Central Mindanao	78	75	75.9	37
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	106	95	97.6	72
Caraga Region			82.5	49

Notes:

The 1998 data is based on the 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey.

The 2003 data is based on the 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey.

Sources: Technical Working Group on Maternal and Child Mortality (1991 & 1994 data) and National Statistics Office.

Table C1.4: Number of Barangay Health Stations by Region, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2002, 2006

Region	1991	1994	1997	2000	2002	2006
PHILIPPINES	10,683	11,498	13,096	15,204	15,343	16,191
NCR Metro Manila	10	2	6	40	17	20
CAR Cordillera	353	496	510	534	559	564
Region I - Ilocos Region	752	819	1,308	890	911	978
Region II - Cagayan Valley	517	544	717	790	827	939
Region III - Central Luzon	1,402	1,203	1,554	2,100	1,786	1,866
Region IV - Southern Tagalog	1,536	1,463	1,952	2,483	2,545	
Region IV-A CALABARZON						2,112
Region IV-B MIMAROPA						686
Region V - Bicol Region	816	742	884	1,023	1,026	1,115
Region VI - Western Visayas	1,271	1,282	1,298	1,422	1,536	1,604
Region VII - Central Visayas	948	1,099	1,101	1,330	1,717	1,381
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	600	718	263	794	800	813
Region IX - Western Mindanao	541	617	637	720	650	642
Region X - Northern Mindanao	729	831	728	711	795	949
Region XI - Southern Mindanao	714	822	763	930	655	656
Region XII - Central Mindanao	494	508	570	604	654	911
CARAGA	...	...	453	500	506	408
ARMM	...	352	352	333	359	547

Source: Department of Health

Table C1.5: Number of Hospitals by Region, 1992 200, 2004 and 2005

Region	1992			2001			2004			2005		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
PHILIPPINES	639	1103	1742	640	1068	1708	741	1164	1905	702	1,136	1,838
NCR Metro Manila	39	123	162	50	127	177	57	140	197	59	157	216
CAR Cordillera	31	32	63	32	21	53	31	23	54	37	20	57
Region I - Ilocos Region	32	67	99	37	82	119	40	127	167	39	85	124
Region II - Cagayan Valley	38	45	83	39	44	83	40	46	86	35	37	72
Region III - Central Luzon	54	114	168	51	134	185	54	141	195	58	144	202
Region IV - Southern Tagalog	101	152	253	80	166	246	107	180	287	100	195	295
Region V - Bicol Region	48	94	142	50	77	127	127	104	231	50	74	124
Region VI - Western Visayas	50	41	91	50	19	69	55	20	75	60	29	89
Region VII - Central Visayas	42	49	91	56	46	102	41	72	113	60	48	108
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	49	26	75	48	27	75	46	27	73	48	27	75
Region IX - Western Mindanao	27	49	76	28	43	71	30	39	69	29	42	71
Region X - Northern Mindanao	45	45	90	23	64	87	22	59	81	34	71	105
Region XI - Southern Mindanao	42	162	204	32	119	151	28	98	126	16	95	111
Region XII - Central Mindanao	19	100	119	20	71	91	18	60	78	25	83	108
CARAGA	...	...	...	33	25	58	36	20	56	32	22	54
ARMM	22	4	26	11	3	14	9	8	17	20	7	27

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

Table C2.1: Nominal and Real Wage Rates* (Non Agriculture) by Region, 2001, 2002, 2004

	For Year 2001		For Year 2002		For Year 2004		For Year 2007	
	Nominal Wage a/	Real Wage b/	Nominal WAGE c/	Real Wage d/	Nominal Wage e/	Real Wage f/	Nominal Wage e/	Real Wage f/
NCR	265.00	155.42	280.00	165.42	300	239.07	313	214.38
CAR	185	118.18	190	119.17	205.00	158.51	222	156.01
I	190	119.12	190	116.53	200.00	159.54	170	118.8
II	180	112.74	185	111.53	193.00	160.78	206.00	152.14
III	208.5	131.06	228.5	140.67	243.50	197.32	232	168.48
IV	217	132.22	237	138.54				
IV-A					255.00	197.97	242	170.9
IV-B					196.00	196.65	172	125.46
V	182	106.32	182	102.89	194	154.64	178	127.32
VI	170	111.03	180	113.93	190.00	154.05	180	130.43
VII	195	109.46	200	112.43	208.00	160.75	223	152.43
VIII	177	106.43	188	110.41	195.00	161.55	201	146.93
IX	165	102.49	175	105.13	180.00	152.12	170	122.66
X	180	110.37	192	113.09	202.00	161.08	222	152.89
XI	180	114.54	195	121.83	195	159.60	209	143.74
XII	160	106.5	180	113.67	200	157.29	205	147.59
CARAGA	173	108.24	179	109.75	189	153.46	184	130.87
ARMM	140	77.24	140	74.57	150.00	123.18	200	130.98

* Include COLAs

a/ Nominal minimum wage as of December 2001

b/ 2001 average real wage

c/ Nominal minimum wage as of December 2002

d/ 2002 Average Real Wage

e/ Nominal minimum wage as of December 2004

f/ 2004 Average Real Wage

Source: National Wages and Productivity Commission, Department of Labor and Employment

Table C2.2: Estimates of Family Living Wage (FLW) Per Day Based on NSCB Cost Menus and Food Expenditures Ratios of Families in the 5th-7th Deciles Solely Dependent on Wages and Salary (Family Size is 6)

Region	Family Living Wage				
	2000*	2003*	2005*	2006	2007
NCR	461	557	670	768	800
CAR	437	534	654	738	754
Region I	420	508	626	716	742
Region II	400	480	558	633	652
Region III	414	483	584	653	676
Region IV	421	507	593	672	702
Region V	392	472	567	640	672
Region VI	357	429	508	564	588
Region VII	403	543	647	738	761
Region VIII	306	362	423	478	498
Region IX	410	478	586	670	703
Region X	374	454	563	640	678
Region XI	366	437	562	631	660
Region XII	383	451	547	611	644
ARMM	536	676	843	1008	1087

*Used average CPI (2000=100)

** Daily per capita food threshold (Urban)

FE - Food Expenditure

NF - Non-Food Expenditure

10% - proportion of "other components" to allow for savings/investments

FLW - Family Living Wage (FE + NF + 10% of TFE)

Source: National Wages and Productivity Commission

Table C3.1 Labor Productivity, by Region, 1997, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005
(at Constant 1985 prices)

Area/Region	1997	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
PHILIPPINES	32,226	35,442	34,798	35,302	36,446	37,430
NCR Metro Manila	77,116	82,484	81,867	82,345	88,567	94,132
CAR Cordillera	35,650	47,240	46,310	44,835	43,806	43,914
Ilocos Region	16,947	19,509	20,456	20,327	20,932	21,916
Cagayan Valley	15,024	20,277	19,186	18,186	18,347	18,032
Central Luzon	33,467	32,718	31,791	31,910	32,143	32,300
Southern Tagalog	38,074	37,154	36,946	38,301		
Calabarzon					39,947	39,598
Mimaropa					33,497	33,943
Bicol Region	13,252	16,122	16,333	16,728	17,010	17,366
Western Visayas	25,215	30,129	29,326	29,793	30,724	32,010
Central Visayas	29,462	33,992	34,843	35,619	36,543	36,854
Eastern Visayas	14,133	17,016	15,586	15,627	16,058	16,344
Western Mindanao	23,171	24,944	23,632	24,273	24,876	25,908
Northern Mindanao	33,532	32,656	24,666	31,529	32,579	33,070
Southern Mindanao	25,229	31,213	42,342	31,720	33,119	34,493
Central Mindanao	26,464	26,926	20,718	28,308	28,977	28,523
ARMM	13,043	12,791	12,211		11,552	11,949
CARAGA	15,966	17,807	16,376	15,984	16,233	16,222

* Average of the four (4) quarterly data on employed persons

* Data from January 1999 up to July 2000 have been revised by the NSO due to shift of population projection benchmark in the LFS series from 1980-based Census of Population to the 1995-based Census of Population

Sources of Basic Data: The Gross Regional Domestic Products (as of July 2003), NSCB
BLES - Current Labor Statistics (NSO-Labor Force Survey) (as of January 2003), NSO Office

Table C3.2: Labor Productivity, by Region, 1997, 2000, 2002, 2005

Region	1997	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
PHILIPPINES	87,561	122,203	133,813	140,359	153,697	167,698
National Capital Region (NCR)	233,790	327,494	369,217	383,413	433,630	486,581
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	94,755	151,941	165,462	168,557	172,331	185,166
Region 1: Ilocos Region	50,142	67,821	76,475	78,323	86,418	94,745
Region 2: Cagayan Valley	42,813	66,186	68,464	65,803	67,950	71,595
Region 3: Central Luzon	78,561	99,004	106,758	114,335	122,872	132,743
Region 4: Southern Tagalog	91,211	117,377	129,143	133,481		
Region 4A: CALABARZON					156,784	165,902
Region 4B: MIMAROPA					105,561	115,695
Region 5: Bicol	36,803	51,385	57,557	60,401	64,098	68,909
Region 6: Western Visayas	65,045	96,283	104,593	109,300	116,641	129,465
Region 7: Central Visayas	78,118	116,766	132,969	140,334	151,701	161,597
Region 8: Eastern Visayas	44,268	60,597	60,139	64,288	71,597	76,413
Region 9: Western Mindanao	57,765	72,070	74,011	82,903	89,194	97,894
Region 10: Northern Mindanao	85,423	108,495	90,830	118,631	130,272	140,165
Region 11: Southern Mindanao	67,396	98,486	145,661	122,242	133,952	148,910
Region 12: Central Mindanao	73,656	88,550	76,335	103,915	113,564	118,858
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	36,710	43,497	45,052		65,163	68,368
Caraga Region	40,764	59,789	60,886	60,581	47,990	52,774

Formula Used: $\frac{\text{Gross Regional Domestic Product}}{\text{Average Employed Person}^*}$

* Average of the four (4) quarterly data on employed persons

* Data from January 1999 up to July 2000 have been revised by the NSO due to shift of population projection benchmark in the LFS series from 1980-based Census of Population to the 1995-based Census of Population

Sources of Basic Data: The Gross Regional Domestic Product (as of July 2003), NSCB
Labor Force Survey (as of January 2003), National Statistics Office

Table C3.3 Labor Productivity, By Industry: 1997, 2000, 2004, 2005
(At Constant 1985 Prices)

Sector	1997	2000	2004	2004	2005
PHILIPPINES	32,226	35,442	35,900	36,446	37,430
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FORESTRY	16,352	18,904	18,783	19,911	19,844
INDUSTRY SECTOR	69,248	77,468	76,189		
Mining and Quarrying	79,523	100,309	155,288	155,297	162,862
Manufacturing	81,871	86,438	90,411	90,411	94,975
Construction	35,016	43,527	28,806	306,275	321,906
Elect, Gas, & Water	222,402	266,885	306,275		
SERVICE SECTOR	32,936	33,991	35,467	28,658	28,772
Wholesale & Retail Trade	32,703	34,100	32,815	32,815	33,114
Transp. Stor., & Com.	31,611	34,327	40,196	40,216	42,697
Fin., Ins., Real Est. & Bus. Services	131,985	133,692	108,517	82,919	89,073
Com., Soc. & Per. Services.	20,450	21,195	23,584	21,481	21,936

Notes:

Formula Used: $\frac{\text{Gross Value Added}}{\text{Average Employed Person}^*}$

* Average of the four (4) quarterly data on employed persons

* Data from Y1999 up to Y2001 have been revised by the NSO due to shift of population projection benchmark in the LFS series from 1980-based Census of Population to the 1995-based Census of Population

Sources of Basic Data: The National Accounts of the Philippines (as of July 2003), NSCB
Labor Force Survey - (as of January 2003) National Statistics Office (NSO)

Table C3.4 Labor Productivity, By Industry: 1997, 2000, 2002, 2005
(At Current Prices)

Sector	1997	2000	2004	2004	2005
PHILIPPINES	87,561	122,203	149,911	153,697	167,698
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FORESTRY	40,479	51,947	56,861	64,412	66,821
INDUSTRY SECTOR	168,384	243,024	307,654		
Mining and Quarrying	133,162	201,741	448,203	448,195	517,390
Manufacturing	197,769	271,715	364,271	364,271	410,163
Construction	95,367	146,907	125,831	1,298,492	1,680,923
Elect, Gas, & Water	500,409	799,271	1,298,492		
SERVICE SECTOR	101,069	136,088	167,663	125,156	131,801
Wholesale & Retail Trade	76,648	105,487	116,100	116,100	126,395
Transp. Stor. & Com.	68,242	100,179	151,148	151,361	168,632
Fin., Ins., Real Est. & Bus. Services	410,589	520,406	498,504	389,760	445,395
Com., Soc. & Per. Services	90,539	124,593	168,630	150,500	159,383

Formula Used: $\frac{\text{Gross Value Added}}{\text{Average Employed Person}^*}$

* Average of the four (4) quarterly data on employed persons

* Data from Y1999 up to Y2001 have been revised by the NSO due to shift of population projection benchmark in the LFS series from 1980-based Census of Population to the 1995-based Census of Population

Sources of Basic Data: The National Accounts of the Philippines (as of July 2003), National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB), Labor Force (as of January 2003) Survey, National Statistics Office (NSO)

Table C4: Selected Economic Indicators, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2004 and 2006

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	1991	1994	1997	2000	2004	2006
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	720.2	786.1	930.7	1,037.9	1,239.6	1,399.50
(in Million Pesos, at constant 1985 prices)						
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	716.5	766.4	893.2	973.0	1,148.0	1,276.40
(in Million Pesos, at constant 1985 prices)						
Net factor income from abroad	3.696	19.768	37.507			128.3
By Industrial Origin						
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry	162,937	171,390	185,004	192.5	225.5	239.8
Industry Sector	248,718	265,972	320,689	345.0	381.1	414.9
Service Sector	304,867	329,006	387,458	435.5	541.4	621.6
By Expenditure Share						
Personal Consumption Expenditure	543,788	600,106	684,316	752.1	903.2	999.2
Government Consumption	55,826	62,343	71,703	79.6	72.4	81.3
Capital Formation	143,047	180,797	235,052	239.1	237.4	219.2
Exports	231,515	307,205	465,322	445.7	530.4	629.1
Less : Imports	266,139	369,325	567,672	490.8	622.9	655.7
Statistical discrepancy	8,485	(14,758)	4,430			3,258
Real GNP growth (Annual)	0.2	5.3	5.3	6.9		6.1
Real GDP growth (Annual)	-0.6	4.4	5.2	6		5.4
Inflation Rate (base year is 1994)	18.5	8.3	5.9	4.4		6.2
GDP Per Capita (at constant 1985 prices) (2003)	11,250	11,168	12,147	12,670	13,139	14,653
GDP Per Capita (at current prices) (2003)	19,595	24,671	33,003	43,687	52,241	68,989
GNP per capita (at constant 1985 prices)	11,308	11,456	12,657	13,516	14,715	16,128
GNP per capita (at current prices)	19,698	25,304	34,385	46,439	61,680	75,421
Balance of Payments (US\$ Million)	2,103	(1,802)	(3,363)	(513)	(280)	3,769
Workers' remittances (US\$ Million)	1,649	3,009	5,742	6,050	8,544	12,761
Average Exchange Rate	27.5	26.4	29.5	44.2	56.04	51.31
Labor Force Participation Rate	66.4	65.5	66.3	64.9		64.6
Employment Rate	89.5	90.5	91.3	88.8		91.9
Unemployment Rate	10.5	9.5	8.7	11.2		8.1
Underemployment Rate	22.5	21.4	22.1	21.7		23.4
Deployed OCWs	615,019	719,602	747,696	841,628	934,000/p	
REVENUES (in Billion Pesos)	220.8	336.2	471.8	514.8	699.8	979.6
EXPENDITURES (in Billion Pesos)	247.1	319.9	470.3	649.0	886.8	1,044.40
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) (in Billion Pesos)	(26.35)	16.286	1.565	(134.21)	(187.00)	-64.79
Revenue As a percentage of GNP		19.4	18.7	14.70		
Expenditures As a percentage of GNP		18.4	18.6	18.60		
EXTERNAL DEBT OUTSTANDING, US\$ Billion	30.0	38.7	45.4	52.1		53.367
Medium & Long-Term	25.1	33.5	37.0	46.1		46.762
Short-Term US\$ Billion	4.8	5.2	8.4	5.9		6.6
EXTERNAL DEBT OUTSTANDING, % of GNP	65.60	59.00	53.10	64.52		41.68
DEBT SERVICE BURDEN (as % of GDP)			6.8	8.1		6.72

a/ Jan to Sep 2003 b/ Jan to June 2003 c/ 2002 d/ Jan to Oct 2003 e/ Jan-Aug 2002, POEA f/ Jan-Jul 2003, BSP g/ Jan-Jun 2003, BSP

Table C4 (continuation)

ECONOMIC INDICATORS	1991	1994	1997	2000	2004	2006
EXPENDITURE PROGRAM BY SECTOR	2005 proposed					
Total in Billion Pesos	293.1	327.7	493.4	682	907.59	1,366.46
Percent Distribution						
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
SOCIAL SERVICES	17.70	23.47	32.22	31.20	28.02	25.31
Education, Culture, and Manpower Development	0.10	13.80	19.25	17.10	14.93	10.70
Health	3.10	2.40	3.02	2.20	1.42	1.39
Social Security, Labor and Employment	1.30	1.50	2.36	3.90	4.42	5.31
Housing and Community Development	0.40	0.40	0.42	1.20	0.19	4.27
Land Distribution		-	0.64	0.50	0.49	0.32
Other Social Services	0.50	0.10	1.23	0.10	0.39	0.47
Subsidy to Local Government Units	1.00	5.30	5.30	6.20	6.18	2.82
ECONOMIC SERVICES	21.80	27.48	27.53	24.50	17.53	28.74
Agriculture, Agrarian Reform*	6.90	6.30	6.12	4.20	2.86	3.92
Natural Resources & Environment				0.90	0.75	
Trade and Industry	0.90	1.60	0.93	0.70	0.33	0.89
Tourism	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.19
Power and Energy	0.70	1.90	0.19	0.20	0.17	9.37
Water Resource Development and Flood Control	1.00	1.10	0.55	0.70	0.71	0.76
Communications, Roads, and Other Transport	9.20	10.90	12.84	11.10	6.05	6.51
Other Economic Services	0.90	0.60	1.74	0.70	0.66	4.44
Subsidy to Local Government Units	2.10	5.00	5.01	5.90	5.85	2.66
DEFENSE	8.50	7.06	7.51	5.30	4.87	3.86
GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES	9.00	18.20	16.79	18.00	15.50	15.21
General Administration	5.00	7.80	5.66	6.00	4.42	3.63
Public Order and Safety	1.60	5.60	6.92	6.90	5.98	4.43
Other General Public Services	0.10	0.80	0.20	0.40	0.42	0.43
Subsidy to Local Government Units	2.30	4.00	4.01	4.70	4.68	6.72
NET LENDING	2.00	-0.34	0.22	0.40	0.84	1.97
DEBT SERVICE FUND	41.10					
INTEREST PAYMENTS/ Debt Service Interest Payments	25.60	24.10	15.12	20.70	33.24	24.88
Principal Amortization	15.5					

Sources: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Department of Budget and Management

Table C5: Selected Agriculture Statistics, 1992, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2006

AGRICULTURE INDICATORS	1992	1994	1997	2000	2003p	2006
GVA IN AGRICULTURE (Million Pesos)	159,385	168,419	183,601	189,319	213,345	304,215
AGRICULTURE SECTOR GROWTH RATE (%) (Annual)	0.73	2.97	3.41	3.59	3.63	3.66
Crops	1.19	3.47	3.69	3.50	2.74	4.37
Livestock	0.79	4.79	5.34	3.00	3.03	2.57
Poultry	10.87	2.62	6.84	5.57	1.78	-0.37
Fishery	1.17	1.14	-0.04	2.88	7.39	6.31
Agricultural Activities & Services	4.23	1.49	1.96	4.78	3.35	
EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE (Million Persons)	10.73	11.29	11.32	10.18	11.22	12.16
AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURES (Million Pesos)	9,366	10,075	23,854	28,722	27,370	40,405
TOTAL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (Million Pesos)	286,603	327,768	491,784	682,460	811,462	1,366,467
AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURES TO TOTAL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES RATIO (%)	3.27	3.07	4.85	4.21	3.37	3.92
IRRIGATION						
Irrigation Service Area 3/ (Million HA)	1.60	1.27	1.34	1.36	1.4	1.42
Irrigation Service Area to Total Potential Irrigable Area Ratio (%)	48.44	40.57	42.72	43.55	44.66	45.67
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (VOLUME)						
TOTAL CROPS ('000 MT)	63,837.4	68,525.6	68,301.4	70,112.2	71,610.0	77,406.7
LIVESTOCK TOTAL PRODUCTION (Liveweight, '000 MT)	1,405.6	1,537.6	1,796.5	1,998.8	2,209.7	2,296.70
POULTRY TOTAL PRODUCTION ('000 MT) (chicken & duck)	691.1	753.5	980.5	1,049.3	1,242.6	1,632.26
EGG PRODUCTION	217.3	237.6	275.9	296.9		380.3
FISHERY TOTAL PRODUCTION ('000 MT)	2,625.7	2,721.0	2,766.6	2,993.3	3,619.2	4,409.61
VALUE OF PRODUCTION						
AGRICULTURAL CROPS (Million Pesos, at Current Prices)	172,710.3	199,327.2	276,826.1	274,863.8	330,155.7	458,794.24
LIVESTOCK (Liveweight, Current Price in Million Pesos)	52,224	63,001	84,345	100,757	117,687	154,713.25
POULTRY (Liveweight, Current Price in Million Pesos)	45,562	51,199	61,528	75,233	96,474	110,716.40
FISHERY PRODUCTION (Million Pesos)	65,444	80,192	80,711	98,622.20	119,866	163,404.09

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Source: Bureau o Agriocultural Statistics (BAS)

Table C6.1: Trends in the Prevalence of Malnutrition Among 0-5 and 6-10 Year-Old Children, 1989-90 to 2003

NUTRITIONAL STATUS	Prevalence of Malnutrition (%)						
	1989-90	1992	1993	1996	1998	2001	2003
0-5 YEARS OLD							
Underweight	34.5	34	29.9	30.8	32	30.6	27.6
Underheight	39.9	36.8	34.3	34.5	34	31.4	30.4
Thinness	5	6.6	6.7	5.2	6	6.3	5.5
Overweight-for-Age	0.6		0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4
6-10 YEARS OLD							
Underweight	34.2	32.5	30.5	28.3	30.2	32.9	26.7
Underheight	44.8	42.8	42.2	39.1	40.8	41.1	36.5
Overweight-for-Age	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	n	0.8	1.3

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

Table C6.2: Health Indicators: Health facilities and human resources: 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2002 and 2005

Health Facilities and Human Resources	1991	1994	1997	2000	2002	2005
Number of Hospitals, Total	1,663	1,571	1,817	1,712	1,738	1,838
Government	562	503	645	623	661	702
Private	1,101	1,068	1,172	1,089	1,077	1,136
Hospital Bed Capacity, Total	81,647	75,099	81,905	81,016	85,166	85,956
Government	46,338	38,696	42,070	42,384	45,395	42,559
Private	35,309	36,403	39,835	38,632	39,771	43,397
Bed capacity per 10,000 population	12.8	10.9	11.4	10.6	10.7	10.08
Barangay Health Stations	10,683	11,498	13,096	15,204	15,343	16,453
Rural Health Units	2,299	2,278	2,405		1879*	
Government Human Resources for Health						
Doctors	7,328	2,486	2,582	2,943	3021	2,967
Dentists	1,523	105	1,370	1,943	1871	1,946
Nurses	10,117	2,721	4,096	4,724	4720	4,519
Midwives	12,408	84	13,275	16,451	16534	17,300
Barangay health workers			169,500	194,577		204,481

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

Table C6.3: Selected Health Accounts Statistics and Indicators, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2002 and 2004

INDICATORS	1991	1994	1997	2000	2002	2004
Total Health Expenditure (in million pesos, at current prices)	35.9	54.6	87.1	113.5	115.448	165.2
Total Health Expenditure (in million pesos, at 1985 prices)	20.8	25.2	32.2	34.4	32.0	41.3
Share of Health Expenditure to GNP (%)	2.86	3.14	3.44	3.25	2.7	
Health Expenditure Per Capita (in pesos, at current prices)	575	817	1,217	1,486	1,435	1,979
Health Expenditure Per Capita (in pesos, at 1985 prices)	334	378	451	451	398	494
Total Health Expenditure Growth Rate (%)		15.3	14.3	9.6	-1.0	11.2
Percentage share to total health expenditure by source of fund						
Government	38.51	37.24	38.3	40.6	30.0	50.1
National	34.66	21.26	20.52	21.2	14.5	26.3
Local	3.85	15.98	17.78	19.3	15.5	23.8
Social Insurance	5.44	5.7	5.13	7.0	9.2	15.7
Medicare	5.17	5.37	4.87	6.8	8.9	15.5
Employees' Compensation	0.27	0.34	0.26	0.2	0.2	0.2
Private Sources	56.05	57.06	56.58	51.2	59.5	97.5
Out-of-Pocket	47.69	47.47	46.88	40.5	47.5	77.5
Private Insurance	2.88	2.09	1.94	2.0	2.9	4.1
HMOs	1.25	1.64	2.5	3.8	3.6	8.0
Employer-based Plans	3.41	4.89	4.42	3.7	4.2	5.9
Private Schools	0.82	0.97	0.84	1.1	1.3	2.0
Others		0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.0
Percentage share to total health expenditure by use of fund						
Personal	79.95	77.73	74.44	73.0	76.9	80.0
Public	8.05	12.05	13.51	14.4	11.0	10.0
Others	12	10.22	12.05	12.6	12.1	11.0

Note: * data is 2001

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table C6.4: Acute Lower Respiratory Tract Infection and Pneumonia by Gender and Province 2006

Region	Male	Female	Number	Rate/100,000
PHILIPPINES	342,989	327,242	670,231	828.8
NCR Metro Manila	36,854	33,267	70,121	616.3
CAR Cordillera	19,482	19,467	38,949	2446.6
Ilocos Region	11,871	8,467	20,338	445.8
Cagayan Valley	12,148	11,350	23,498	752.8
Central Luzon	12,803	11,433	24,236	363.4
Calabarzon	35,758	35,909	71,667	684.2
Mimaropa	3,486	3,489	6,975	276.6
Bicol Region	36,360	34,776	71,136	1356.2
Western Visayas	43,887	43,219	87,106	1244
Central Visayas	40,571	38,696	79,267	1282.1
Eastern Visayas	26,277	25,781	52,058	1233.8
Western Mindanao	12,714	12,064	24,778	745.1
Northern Mindanao	17,294	16,417	33,711	831.8
Davao Region	7,620	6,779	14,399	345.7
ARMM	17,690	18,296	39,593	1028.7
CARAGA	8,174	7,832	16,006	639.4
ARMM				

Source: Department of Health (DOH), FHSIS 2006

Table C6.5: Tuberculosis Program Report by Region, Province and City 2006

Region	Population	Number	Rate	Number	Rate/100,000
PHILIPPINES	85,822,854	77,535	90.3	131,741	153.5
NCR Metro Manila	11,394,158	9,623	84.5	19,930	174.9
CAR Cordillera	1,591,963	634	39.8	1,087	68.3
Ilocos Region	4,562,030	2,859	62.7	3,583	78.5
Cagayan Valley	3,121,351	*	*	*	*
Central Luzon	8,793,618	7,548	85.8	14,283	162.4
Calabarzon	10,475,286	7,114	67.9	13,462	128.5
Mimaropa	2,521,970	3,055	121.1	5,347	212
Bicol Region	5,245,066	6,146	117.2	9,043	172.4
Western Visayas	7,001,978	9,043	129.1	15,399	219.9
Central Visayas	6,182,821	5,943	96.1	9,632	155.8
Eastern Visayas	4,219,261	3,987	94.5	5,806	137.6
Western Mindanao	3,325,682	3,136	94.3	6,957	209.2
Northern Mindanao	4,053,020	3,380	83.4	4,817	118.8
Davao Region	4,164,728	4,625	111.1	7,111	170.7
ARMM	3,848,885	4,253	110.5	6,399	166.3
CARAGA	2,817,783	3,163	112.3	4,487	159.2
ARMM	2,503,254	3,026	120.9	4,398	175.7

Source: Department of Health (DOH), FHSIS 2006

Table C7.1: Education Indicators in Elementary Schools

ELEMENTARY	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Schools	40,262	40,805	40,960	41,498	41,788	41,949
Public	36,069	36,284	36,302	36,710	37,000	37,161
Private	4,193	4,521	4,658	4,788	4,788	4,788
Pre-school Enrolment	648,543	710,011	751,657	778,550	834,546	911,899
Public	339,851	388,406	409,273	428,976	448,741	524,075
Private	308,692	321,605	342,384	349,574	385,805	387,824
Elementary Enrolment	12,760,243	12,878,600	12,980,743	12,986,360	13,015,487	12,913,845
Public	11,837,582	11,945,161	12,056,162	12,063,686	12,089,365	11,982,462
Private	922,661	933,439	924,581	920,674	926,122	931,383
Teachers (not including lab. schs. of SUCs)	364,010	366,276	371,809	371,154	340,231	341,789
Public	331,827	331,549	336,140	336,956	340,231	341,789
Private	32,183	34,727	35,669	34,198	...	...
Performance Indicators :						
Gross Enrolment Rate ³	113.50%	109.85%	108.45%	106.13%	104.21%	101.09%
Participation Rate (or Net Enrolment Rate) ³		90.10%	90.42%	88.74%	87.08%	84.41%
Cohort Survival Rate	63.45%	69.05%	69.97%	60.67%	60.89%	58.36%
Completion Rate			66.95%	59.32%	59.07%	56.76%
Dropout Rate (or School Leavers Rate)	7.67%	6.51%	7.30%	9.93%	9.82%	10.57%
Transition Rate ^{4a}	95.46%	96.24%	97.74%	97.00%		

			Grade VI	Grade VI	Grade VI	Grade VI
Achievement Rate (MPS) ⁵	51.73	...	...	...	58.73%	54.66%
Mathematics	49.75%	...	44.84%	59.45%	59.10%	53.66%
Science	49.75%	...	43.98%	52.59%	54.12%	46.77%
English	47.70%	...	41.80%	49.92%	59.15%	54.05%
Hekasi	53.93	...	a	a	59.55%	58.12%
Filipino	57.49	...	a	a	61.75%	60.68%
Teacher-Pupil Ratio (public schools only)	1:35	1:35	1:35	1:36	1:36	1:35
	1994	2003				
Functional Literacy Rate (10-64 yrs old)	83.80%	84.10%				
Barangays without Public ES	4,569	1,617	1,054	445	267	267

Source: Department of Education (DepEd)

Note: The data of the laboratory schools of SUCs, CHED and TESDA supervised schools are included.

... No data available

1 The no. of schools in private sector are SY 2003-2004 data.

2 Enrolment does not include SUCs data (Source: BEIS-SSM). Private schools enrolment are based on consolidated report submitted by Regional Office and no. of schools are SY 2003-2004 data.

3 The official school-age population for elementary and secondary are 6-11 and 12-15, respectively. These population used in computing the gross and net enrolment rates are based on the 2000 Census of Population and Households, National Statistics Office.

4a From primary (Grade IV) to intermediate (Grade V)

4b From elementary (Grade VI) to secondary level (Year I New Entrants)

5 Source: National Education Testing and Research Center (NETRC). National Achievement Test (NAT), for elementary level were given in Grade IV in SY 2002-2003 & SY 2003-2004 and in Grade VI in SY 2004-2005 to SY 2006-2007. For secondary level, NAT were given in 1st Year in SY 2002-2003 and in 4th Year in SY 2003-2004 to SY 2006-2007.

* Barangays not being served by an ES

** No schoolsites available

Table C7.2: Education Indicators in Secondary Schools

SECONDARY	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
Schools	7,503	7,770	7,836	8,011	8,141	8,287
Public	4,335	4,427	4,505	4,639	4,769	4,915
Private	3,168	3,343	3,331	3,372	3,372	3,372
Enrolment	5,401,867	5,801,008	6,044,192	6,272,099	6,312,031	6,267,015
Public	4,156,185	4,519,815	4,824,789	5,027,847	5,043,776	4,979,030
Private	1,245,682	1,281,193	1,219,403	1,244,252	1,268,255	1,287,985
Teachers (not including lab. schs. of SUCs)	147,728	152,826	157,612	163,648	123,074	126,141
Public	109,845	112,059	113,997	120,720	123,074	126,141
Private	37,883	40,767	43,615	42,928	...	...
Performance Indicators :						
Gross Enrolment Rate³		81.39%	83.79%	84.82%	83.94%	80.80%
Participation Rate (or Net Enrolment Rate) ³		57.55%	59.19%	60.15%	59.97%	58.20%
Cohort Survival Rate	71.68%	71.49%	66.00%	68.46%	69.89%	59.10%
Completion Rate	70.62%	69.97%	59.90%	63.14%	64.77%	54.14%
Dropout Rate (or School Leavers Rate)	8.50%	8.53%	13.03%	11.96%	11.30%	15.81%
Transition Rate^{4b}	100.02%	100.75%	105.78%	101.71%	...	...

			1st Year	4th Year	4th Year	4th Year
Achievement Rate (MPS) ⁵	53.39	...	...	44.36%	46.80%	44.33%
Mathematics	51.83%	...	32.09%	46.20%	50.70%	47.82%
Science	45.68%	...	34.65%	36.80%	39.49%	37.98%
English	51.00%	...	41.48%	50.08%	51.33%	47.73%
Filipino	66.14	...	a	a	42.48%	40.51%
Araling Panlipunan	57.19	...	a	a	50.01%	47.62%
Teacher-Student Ratio (public schools only)	1:36	1:38	1:38	1:42	1:41	1:39
Municipalities without HS	3	6	6	6	5	4

Source: Department of Education (DepEd)

Note: The data of the laboratory schools of SUCs, CHED and TESDA supervised schools are included.

... No data available

1 The no. of schools in private sector are SY 2003-2004 data.

2 Enrolment does not include SUCs data (Source: BEIS-SSM). Private schools enrolment are based on consolidated report submitted by Regional Office and no. of schools are SY 2003-2004 data.

3 The official school-age population for elementary and secondary are 6-11 and 12-15, respectively. These population used in computing the gross and net enrolment rates are based on the 2000 Census of Population and Households, National Statistics Office.

4a From primary (Grade IV) to intermediate (Grade V)

4b From elementary (Grade VI) to secondary level (Year I New Entrants)

5 Source: National Education Testing and Research Center (NETRC). National Achievement Test (NAT), for elementary level, were given in Grade IV in SY 2002-2003 & SY 2003-2004 and in Grade VI in SY 2004-2005 to SY 2006-2007. For secondary level, NAT were given in 1st Year in SY 2002-2003 and in 4th Year in SY 2003-2004 to SY 2006-2007.

* Barangays not being served by an ES

** No schools/sites available

Table C7.3: Functional Literacy Rate of the Population 10 Years Old and Over, 1994 and 2003

Region	1994 a/			2003 b/		
	Both Sexes	M	F	Both Sexes	M	F
PHILIPPINES	83.8	81.7	85.9	84.1	81.9	86.3
NCR Metro Manila	92.4	91.8	93.0	94.6	94.0	95.2
CAR Cordillera	78.6	76.8	80.5	85.4	83.9	87.0
Ilocos Region	86.4	85.6	87.3	88.6	88.1	89.2
Cagayan Valley	86.6	86.6	86.6	84.4	82.9	86.1
Central Luzon	87.3	86.1	88.5	86.9	86.5	87.4
Southern Tagalog	88.0	86.3	89.8	-	-	-
Calabarzon	-	-	-	90.4	88.8	92.0
Mimaropa	-	-	-	82.3	80.2	84.4
Bicol Region	82.8	81.3	84.5	80.1	76.6	83.8
Western Visayas	80.9	77.3	84.8	81.5	77.7	85.2
Central Visayas	80.9	78.5	83.2	81.7	78.9	83.6
Eastern Visayas	79.7	75.7	84.2	76.7	71.7	82.1
Western Mindanao	75.4	72.6	78.1	74.8	69.8	79.8
Northern Mindanao	83.4	79.5	87.4	83.7	80.5	86.9
Davao Region	79.4	75.6	83.2	77.8	73.7	82.2
ARMM	77.4	74.2	80.7	77.1	74.5	79.7
CARAGA	-	-	-	81.0	77.3	84.6
ARMM	61.2	63.2	59.1	62.9	63.6	62.1

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table C7.4: Simple Literacy Rate of the Population 10 Years Old and Over 1989, 1994, 2000 and 2003

Area / Region	1989 a/			1994 a/			2000 b/			2003c/		
	Both Sexes	M	F	Both Sexes	M	F	Both Sexes	M	F	Both Sexes	M	F
PHILIPPINES	89.8	89.8	89.8	93.9	93.7	94.0	92.3	92.1	92.5	93.4	92.6	94.3
NCR Metro Manila	98.1	...	...	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.1	98.2	98.1	99.0	98.9	99.1
CAR Cordillera	86.4	...	...	88.8	89.9	87.5	90.5	90.9	90.1	91.6	92.0	91.1
Ilocos Region	90.6	...	...	95.5	96.1	94.8	95.2	95.4	95.0	97.4	97.6	97.3
Cagayan Valley	88.4	...	...	93.3	93.7	92.8	91.8	91.4	92.1	92.7	92.1	93.5
Central Luzon	93.7	...	...	96.3	96.5	96.1	94.8	94.8	94.8	96.9	96.8	96.9
Southern Tagalog	93.2	...	...	96.4	96.8	96.0	94.0	94.0	94.1	94.2	94.1	94.3
Bicol Region	87.3	...	...	96.9	94.8	95.0	92.7	92.4	93.6	95.0	93.8	96.3
Western Visayas	87.7	...	...	91.9	90.8	93.0	93.0	92.5	93.6	92.8	91.6	94.0
Central Visayas	88.0	...	...	93.1	93.4	92.8	91.7	91.5	91.8	92.4	91.5	93.2
Eastern Visayas	81.7	...	...	90.9	89.2	92.7	89.9	88.8	91.1	90.1	87.0	93.3
Western Mindanao	80.4	...	...	89.7	89.1	90.1	85.3	85.3	85.2	88.9	96.8	90.9
Northern Mindanao	90.5	...	...	94.6	93.8	95.5	91.4	90.7	92.1	91.8	90.1	93.5
Davao Region	90.5	...	...	92.0	91.6	92.4	90.2	89.8	90.5	90.3	88.0	92.7
ARMM	78.3	...	...	90.8	90.3	91.4	87.0	87.1	87.0	87.3	85.9	88.8
CARAGA	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.0	91.4	92.6	92.1	89.5	94.6
ARMM	...	...	...	73.5	75.6	71.4	68.7	69.8	67.7	70.2	71.0	69.4

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Table C8: Number of Reported Cases of Child Abuse served by the DSWD by type, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006

Type of Abuse	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006/a
Total	5,544	5,885	11,045	10,044	7,606
Abandoned	2,108	1,490	977	1,134	1,039
Neglected	-	855	2,542	2,560	2,267
Sexually Abused	2,344	2,346	5,185	4,097	2,803
Rape	1,321	1,006	2,823	2,395	1,526
Attempted Rape	-	19	-	1,189	-
Incest	771	967	1,681	513	921
Acts of Lasciviousness	252	354	681	-	356
Not classified	-	-	-	-	-
Sexually exploited	441	78	235	311	244
Victims of pedophilia	252	15	40	51	7
Victims of prostitution	189	60	186	247	236
Victims of Pornography	-	3	9	13	1
Others (Pregnant & was abandoned by the boyfriend)	-	-	-	-	-
Physically abused/maltreated	311	908	1,606	1,370	796
Emotionally abused	-	137	-	-	-
Victims of child labor	332	25	350	268	231
Victims of Illegal recruitment	-	16	-	30	14
Child trafficking	8	19	45	66	146
Abduction	-	11	-	208	-
Victims of Armed conflict	-	-	104	208	66

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Table C9: Number of Working Children 5-17 Years Old, by sex and by Region, 2003 and 2004 (In thousands)

REGION	2003			2004		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PHILIPPINES	2,226	1,444	781	2,116	1,408	708
NCR	59	25	33	61	23	38
CAR	42	26	16	48	31	16
Ilocos Region	69	47	22	86	62	24
Cagayan Valley	109	75	34	130	89	41
Central Luzon	124	85	38	131	91	41
CALABARZON	118	74	45	116	73	43
MIMAROPA	94	66	28	96	60	36
Bicol Region	184	127	57	142	102	41
Western Visayas	226	154	72	172	121	51
Central Visayas	137	78	59	127	78	49
Eastern Visayas	238	156	82	186	133	53
Zamboanga Peninsula	120	78	42	119	85	34
Northern Mindanao	254	143	111	291	178	113
Davao Region	138	94	44	150	98	51
SOCCSKSARGEN	150	96	54	124	86	38
Caraga	99	66	33	86	58	27
ARMM	65	53	11	51	38	13

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Table D1: Economic Performance

HDI Rank	Country	GDP US\$ billions	GDP PPP US\$ billions	GDP per capita US\$	GDP per capita PPP US\$	Annual growth rate (%)	GDP per capita Annual growth rate (%)	GDP per capita: Highest value during 1975-2004	Year of Highest Value	Average annual change in consumer price index (%)	Average annual change in consumer price index (%)
		2004	2004	2004	2004	1975-2004	1990-2004	(PPP US\$)		1990-2004	2003-2004
34	Brunei Darussalam										
129	Cambodia	4.9	33.4	354	2,423		5.0	2,423	2004	4.0	3.9
108	Indonesia	257.6	785.2	1,184	3,609	4.1	1.8	3,609	2004	13.5	6.2
133	LAO PDR	2.5	11.3	423	1,954	3.6	4.2	1,954	2004	29.0	10.5
61	Malaysia	118.3	255.8	4,753	10,276	4.1	3.5	10,276	2004	3.0	1.5
130	Myanmar									25.7	4.5
84	Philippines	84.6	376.6	1,036	4,614		0.9	4,689	1982	6.7	6.0
25	Singapore	106.8	119.1	25,191	28,077	4.7	3.8	28,077	2004	1.3	1.7
74	Thailand	161.7	515.3	2,539	8,090	5.0	2.6	8,090	2004	3.9	2.8
142	Timor-Leste	0.3		367							
109	Viet Nam	45.2	225.5	550	2,745	5.6	5.5	2,745	2004	3.0	7.8
126	India	691.2	3389.7	640	3,139	3.4	4.0	3,139	2004	7.5	3.8
81	China	1931.7	7642.3	1,490	5,896	8.4	8.9	5,896	2004	5.5	4.0
26	Korea, Republic of	679.7	985.6	14,136	20,499	6.0	4.5	20,499	2004	4.4	3.6
93	Sri Lanka	20.1	85.2	1,033	4,390	3.3	3.8	4,390	2004	9.5	7.6

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2006

Notes: b. Data refer to a period shorter than that specified.

Table D2: Flows of AID Private, Capital and Debt

HDI Rank	Country	Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements)				Net foreign direct investment in flows (% of GDP)		Other private flows (% of GDP)		Total debt service			
		Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	As % of GDP						As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad	
		2004	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
34	Brunei Darussalam	0.8	2.1										
129	Cambodia	478.3	34.7	3.7	9.8		2.7	0	0	2.7	0.6		0.8
108	Indonesia	84.1	0.4	1.5		1	0.4	1.6	0.5	8.7	7.9	25.6	12.7
133	LAO PDR	269.6	46.5	17.4	11	0.7	0.7	0	0	1.1	2.2	8.5	
61	Malaysia	289.5	11.6	1.1	0.2	5.3	3.9	-4.2	3.7	9.8	7.8	10.6	4.7
130	Myanmar	121.1	2.4									18.2	3.3
84	Philippines	462.8	5.7	2.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.4	8.1	13.7	25.6	16
25	Singapore	9.2	2.2			15.1	15.0						
74	Thailand	-1.8		0.9		2.9	0.9	2.3	0.3	6.2	7.7	11.4	4.1
142	Timor-Leste	152.8	172.2		45.1								
109	Viet Nam	1,830.30	22	2.9	4	2.8	3.6	0		2.7	1.7		5.9
126	India	691.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.6	2.8	29.3	19.5
81	China	1,661.10	1.3	0.6	0.1	1	2.8	1.3	1	2	1.2	10.6	1.2
26	Korea, Republic of	-67.6	-1.4			0.3	1.2						
93	Sri Lanka	519.1	25.2	9.1	2.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	-0.3	4.8	3.8	14.8	8.8

Note:

- ODA receipts are total net ODA flows from DAC countries as well as Czech Republic, Iceland, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates and other small donors, including Taiwan (province of China), Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. A negative value indicates that the repayment of ODA loans exceeds the amount of ODA received. Aggregates do not include net official aid. See the definitions of statistical terms.
- A negative value indicates that the capital flowing out of the country exceeds that flowing in.
- Other private flows combine non-debt-creating portfolio equity investment flows, portfolio debt flows and bank and trade-related lending. See the definitions of statistical terms.
- Data refer to net official aid. See the definitions of statistical terms
- Data refer to 2001.
- Country included in the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).
- Decision and completion points not yet reached under the HIPC Initiative.

Source of basic data: UNDP_Human Development Report 2006

Table D3: Priorities in Public Spending

HDI Rank	Country	Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GNP) 2003	Public Expenditure on Education (as % of GNP) 2003		Military Expenditure (as % of GNP)		Total Debt Service (as % of GNP)	
			1991	2002-04	1990	2004	1990	2004
34	Brunei Darussalam	2.8	3.5					
129	Cambodia	2.1		2.0	3.1	2.2	2.7	0.6
108	Indonesia	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.1	8.7	7.9
133	LAO PDR	1.2		2.3			1.1	2.2
61	Malaysia	2.2	5.1	8.0	2.6	2.3	9.8	7.8
130	Myanmar	0.5			3.4			
84	Philippines	1.4	3.0	3.2	1.4	0.9	8.1	13.7
25	Singapore	1.6	3.1		4.9	4.7		
74	Thailand	2	3.1	4.2	2.6	1.2	6.2	7.7
142	Timor-Leste	7.3						
109	Viet Nam	1.5	1.8		7.9		2.7	1.7
126	India	1.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.8
81	China	2	2.2		2.7	2.4	2.0	1.2
26	Korea, Republic of	2.8	3.8	4.6	3.7	2.4		
93	Sri Lanka	1.6	3.2		2.1	2.8	4.8	3.8

Notes:

- a. Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.
- b. Data for some countries may differ slightly from data presented in table 6 from WHO 2004b.
- c. As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution.
For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI 2003.
- d. For aggregates, see table 18.
- f. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- j. Data refer to 1991.

Source of basic data: UNDP_Human Development Report 2006

Table D4: Commitment to Health: Access, Services and Resources

HDI Rank	Country	Health Expenditure			One-year-olds fully immunized		Children w/ diarrhea receiving oral dehydration and continued feeding	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attended by skilled health personnel	Physicians (per 100,000 people)
		Public (% of GDP)	Private (% of GDP)	Per Capita (PPP US\$)	Against Tuberculosis	Against Measles				
		2004	2004	2004	2004	2004		1996-2004		
34	Brunei Darussalam	2.8	0.7	681	99	99			99	101
129	Cambodia	2.1	8.8	188	95	80	59	24	32	16
108	Indonesia	1.1	2.0	113	82	72	61	60	72	13
133	LAO PDR	1.2	2.0	56	60	36	37	32	19	59
61	Malaysia	2.2	1.6	374	99	95		55	97	70
130	Myanmar	0.5	2.3	51	85	78	48	37	57	36
84	Philippines	1.4	1.8	174	91	80	76	19	60	58
25	Singapore	1.6	2.9	1,156	99	94		62	100	140
74	Thailand	2.0	1.3	260	99	96		72	99	37
142	Timor-Leste	7.3	2.3	125	72	55		10	18	10
109	Viet Nam	1.5	3.9	164	96	97	39	79	85	53
126	India	1.2	3.6	82	73	56	22	48	43	60
81	China	2.0	3.6	278	94	84		84	96	106
26	Korea, Republic of	2.8	2.8	1,074	93	99		81	100	157
93	Sri Lanka	1.6	1.9	121	99	96		70	96	55

Notes

- Data usually refer to married women ages 15-49; the actual age range covered may vary across countries.
- The data on access to essential drugs are based on statistical estimates received from World Health Organization (WHO) country and regional offices and regional advisers and through the World Drug Situation Survey carried out in 1998-99. These estimates represent the best information available to the WHO Department of Essential Drugs and Medicines Policy to date and are currently being validated by WHO member states. The department assigns the estimates to four groupings: very low access (0-49%), low access (50-79%), medium access (80-94%) and good access (95-100%). These groupings, used here in presenting the data, are often employed by the WHO in interpreting the data, as the actual estimates may suggest a higher level of accuracy than the data afford.
- Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- Excluding the state of Tripura.

Source of basic data: UNDP_Human Development Report 2006

Table D5: Water, sanitation and nutritional status

HDI rank	Country	Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation		Population with sustainable access to an improved water source		Undernourished people		Children under weight for age	Children under height for age	Infants with low birth weight
		(%)		(%)		(% of total population)		(% under age 5)	(% under age 5)	(%)
		1990	2000	1990	2000	1990/92 ^a	1999/2001 ^a	1995-2002 ^b	1995-2002 ^b	1998-2002 ^b
25	Singapore	100	100	100	100	..	..	14 c	11 c	8
28	Korea, Rep. of	..	63	..	92	..	..	..	..	4
33	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
59	Malaysia	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	10
76	Thailand	79	96	80	84	28	19	19 c	16 c	9
83	Philippines	74	83	87	86	26	22	28	30	20
94	China	29 d	40	71	75	17	11	11	16	6
96	Sri Lanka	85	94	68	77	29	25	29	14	22
111	Indonesia	47	55	71	78	9	6	26	..	10 c
112	Viet Nam	29	47	55	77	27	19	33	36	9
127	India	16	28	68	84	25	21	47	46	30
130	Cambodia	..	17	..	30	43	38	45	45	11
132	Myanmar	..	64	..	72	10	7	35	34	15
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	30	..	37	29	22	40	41	14

Notes

- a. Data refer to the average for the years specified.
b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
c. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country.

Source of basic data: UNDP_Human Development Report 2006

Table D6: Survival: Progress and Setbacks

HDI rank	Country	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 ^a		Maternal mortality ^b	
		1970-75 ^e	2000-05 ^c	1970-2002	1970-2002	Female	Male	Ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1985-2002 ^d	Ratio adjusted (per 100,000 live births) 2000		
										(%of cohort) 2000-05 ^e	
25	Singapore	69.5	78.1	22	3	27	4	90.5	83.3	6	30
28	Korea, Rep. of	62.6	75.5	43	5	54	5	89	73.9	20	20
33	Brunei Darussalam	68.3	76.3	58	6	78	6	87.9	84.8	0	37
59	Malaysia	63	73.1	46	8	63	8	83.9	73.3	30	41
76	Thailand	61	69.3	74	24	102	28	79.9	62.4	36	44
83	Philippines	58.1	70	60	29	90	38	78	69.9	170	200
94	China	63.2	71	85	31	120	39	81.3	72.7	53	56
96	Sri Lanka	65.1	72.6	65	17	100	19	84.6	73.5	92	92
111	Indonesia	49.2	66.8	104	33	172	45	72.5	64.2	380	230
112	Viet Nam	50.3	69.2	55	30	81	39	77.2	68.8	95	130
127	India	50.3	63.9	127	67	202	93	67.5	61.9	540	540
130	Cambodia	40.3	57.4	..	96	..	138	56.9	47.6	440	450
132	Myanmar	49.3	57.3	122	77	179	109	58.9	47.7	230	360
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	40.4	54.5	145	87	218	100	52.9	47.8	530	650

Notes:

- Data refer to the probability at birth of surviving to age 65, multiplied by 100.
- Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes. The reported column shows figures reported by national authorities. The adjusted column shows results of adjusted figures based on reviews by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to account for well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification.
- Data refer to estimates for the period specified.
- Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Source of basic data: UNDP Human Development Report 2006

Table D7: Human Development Index

HDI Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI) value, 2004	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2004	Adult Literacy Rate (% ages 15 and over) 2004	Combined GER for primary, secondary & tertiary (%) 2004	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 2004	Life expectancy index	Education Index	GDP Index	GDP per capita (PPPUS\$) rank minus HDI rank
34	Brunei Darussalam	0.871	76.6	92.7	77	19,210	0.86	0.88	0.88	2
129	Cambodia	0.583	56.5	73.6	60	2,423	0.52	0.69	0.53	-4
108	Indonesia	0.711	67.2	90.4	68	3,609	0.7	0.83	0.6	8
133	LAO PDR	0.553	55.1	68.7	61	1,954	0.5	0.66	0.5	5
61	Malaysia	0.805	73.4	88.7	73	10,276	0.81	0.84	0.77	-4
130	Myanmar	0.581	60.5	89.9	49	1,027	0.59	0.76	0.39	33
84	Philippines	0.763	70.7	92.6	82	4,614	0.76	0.89	0.64	19
25	Singapore	0.916	78.9	92.5	87	28,077	0.9	0.91	0.94	-4
74	Thailand	0.784	70.3	92.6	74	8,090	0.75	0.86	0.73	22
142	Timor-Leste	0.512	56	58.6	72		0.52	0.63	0.39	20
109	Viet Nam	0.709	70.8	90.3	63	2,745	0.76	0.81	0.55	12
126	India	0.611	63.6	61	62	3,139	0.64	0.61	0.58	-9
81	China	0.768	71.9	90.9	70	5,896	0.78	0.84	0.68	9
26	Korea, Republic of	0.912	77.3	96	95	20,499	0.87	0.98	0.89	5
93	Sri Lanka	0.755	74.3	90.7	63	4,390	0.82	0.81	0.63	13

Notes:

- a. The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point.
- b. Data refer to estimates produced by UNESCO Institute for Statistics in July 2002, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution.
- c. Data refer to the 2001/02 school year, unless otherwise specified. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution.
- d. A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank, a negative the opposite.
- e. For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 99.0% was applied.
- f. Data refer to a year other than that specified.
- h. Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.
- k. UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a. Data are subject to further revision.
- l. Census data.
- m. Data are from national sources.
- o. World Bank 2003b.
- q. Estimate based on regression.
- v. Aten, Heston, and Summers 2001. Data differ from the standard definition.

Source of basic data: UNDP Human Development Report 2006

Table D8: Demographic Trends

HDI Rank	Country	Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate (%)		Urban population (%)			Population under age 15 (% of total)		Population ages 65 and older (% of total)		Total fertility rate (births per woman)	
		1975	2004	2015	1975-2004	2004-2015	1975	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	1970-75	2000-05
34	Brunei Darussalam	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.0	62.0	73.1	77.6	30.0	25.8	3.1	4.3	5.4	2.5
129	Cambodia	7.1	13.8	17.1	2.3	1.9	10.3	19.1	26.1	37.7	34.1	3.4	4.4	5.5	4.1
108	Indonesia	134.4	220.1	246.8	1.7	1.0	19.3	47.0	58.5	28.6	25.2	5.4	6.4	5.2	2.4
133	LAO PDR	3.0	5.8	7.3	2.2	2.1	11.1	20.3	24.9	41.2	37.1	3.6	3.7	6.2	4.8
61	Malaysia	12.3	24.9	29.6	2.4	1.6	37.7	66.3	75.4	32.8	27.2	4.5	6.1	5.2	2.9
130	Myanmar	30.1	50.0	55.0	1.7	0.9	24.0	30.1	37.4	30.1	23.6	4.9	6.4	5.8	2.5
84	Philippines	42.0	81.6	96.8	2.3	1.6	35.6	61.9	69.6	35.7	30.0	3.8	4.9	6.0	3.2
25	Singapore	2.3	4.3	4.8	2.2	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.2	13.2	8.2	13.3	2.6	1.4
74	Thailand	41.3	63.7	69.1	1.5	0.7	23.8	32.0	36.2	24.1	21.2	6.9	9.3	5.0	1.9
142	Timor-Leste	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	4.7	14.6	26.1	31.2	41.6	46.7	2.9	3.0	6.2	7.8
109	Viet Nam	48.0	83.1	95.0	1.9	1.2	18.8	26.0	31.6	30.3	25.0	5.5	5.6	6.7	2.3
126	India	620.7	1087.1	1260.4	1.9	1.3	21.3	28.5	32.0	32.5	28.0	5.2	6.2	5.4	3.1
81	China	927.8	1308.0	1393.0	1.2	0.6	17.4	39.5	49.2	22.0	18.5	7.5	9.6	4.9	1.7
26	Korea, Republic of	35.3	47.6	49.1	1.0	0.3	48.0	80.6	83.1	19.1	13.9	9.0	13.2	4.3	1.2
93	Sri Lanka	14.0	20.6	22.3	1.3	0.7	19.5	15.2	15.7	24.5	21.4	7.1	9.3	4.1	2.0

Notes:

b. Data refer to medium-variant projections.

c. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.

d. Population estimates include Taiwan, province of China.

Source of basic data: UNDP _ Human Development Report 2006

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