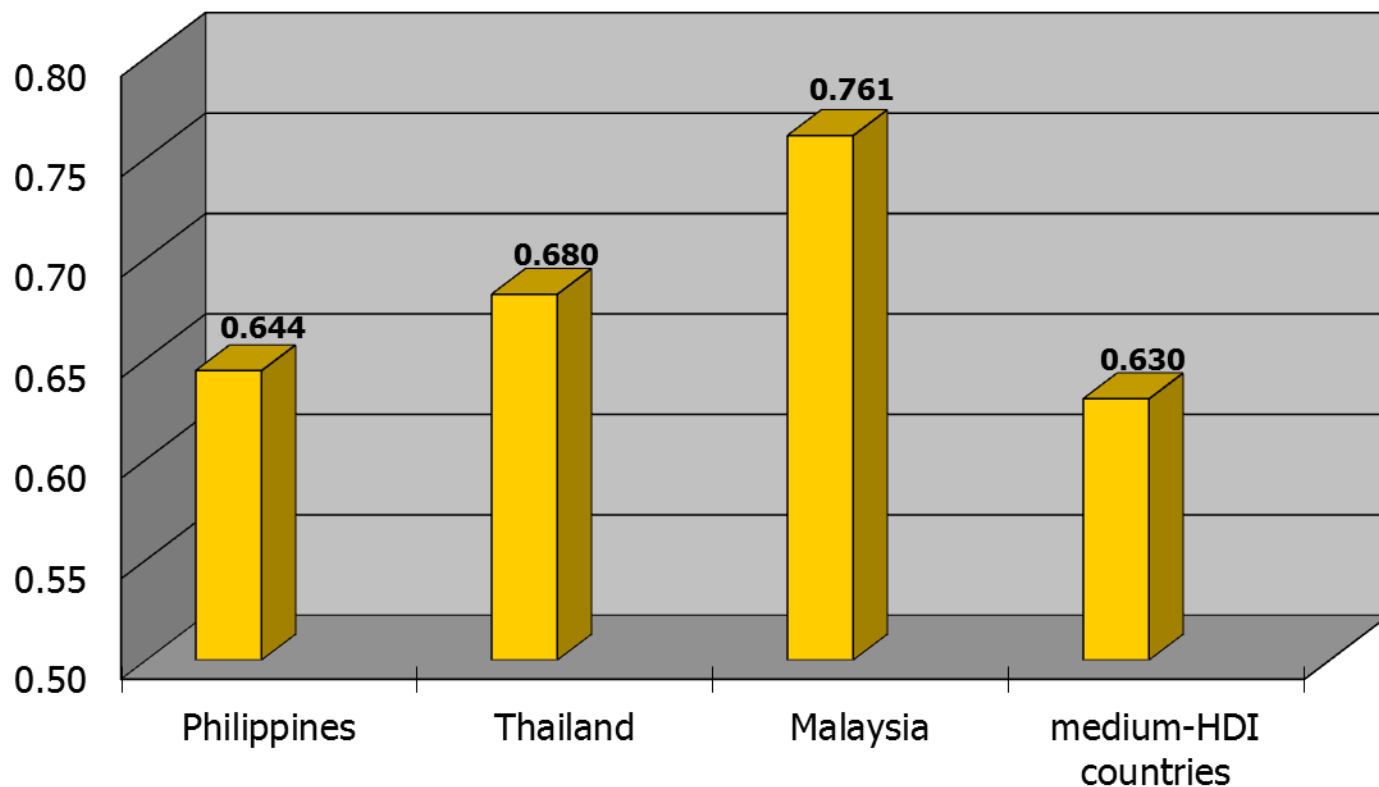


The 2009 Provincial Human Development Index

NSCB-HDN Dissemination Forum on the
2009 Subnational
Human Development Index
10 December 2012

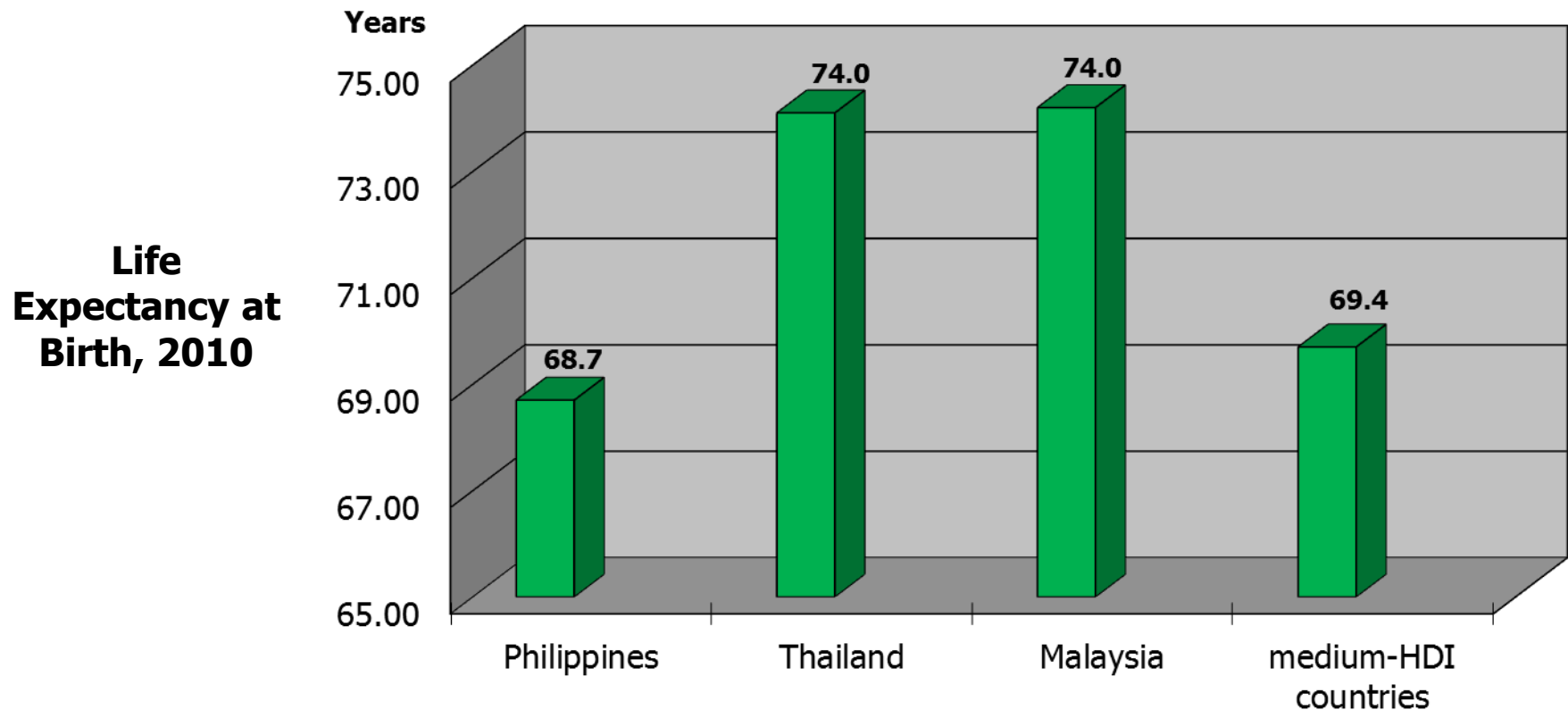
In 2011, the Philippines was ranked 112th out of 187 countries. It is a medium-HDI country.

**Human
Development
Index, 2010**



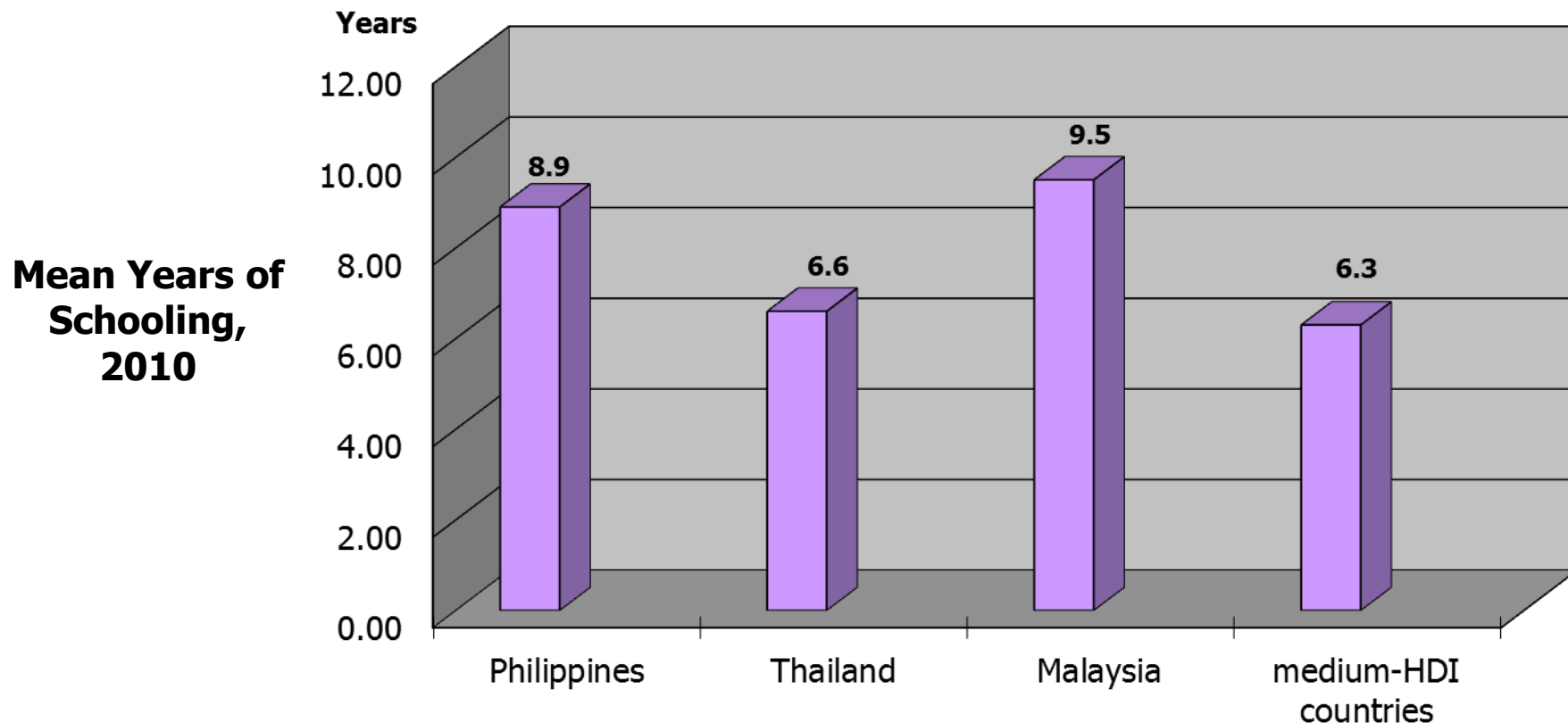
Source: Human Development Report 2011 (UNDP)

Estimated life expectancy at birth is 68.5 years, about a year less than the medium-HDI group average



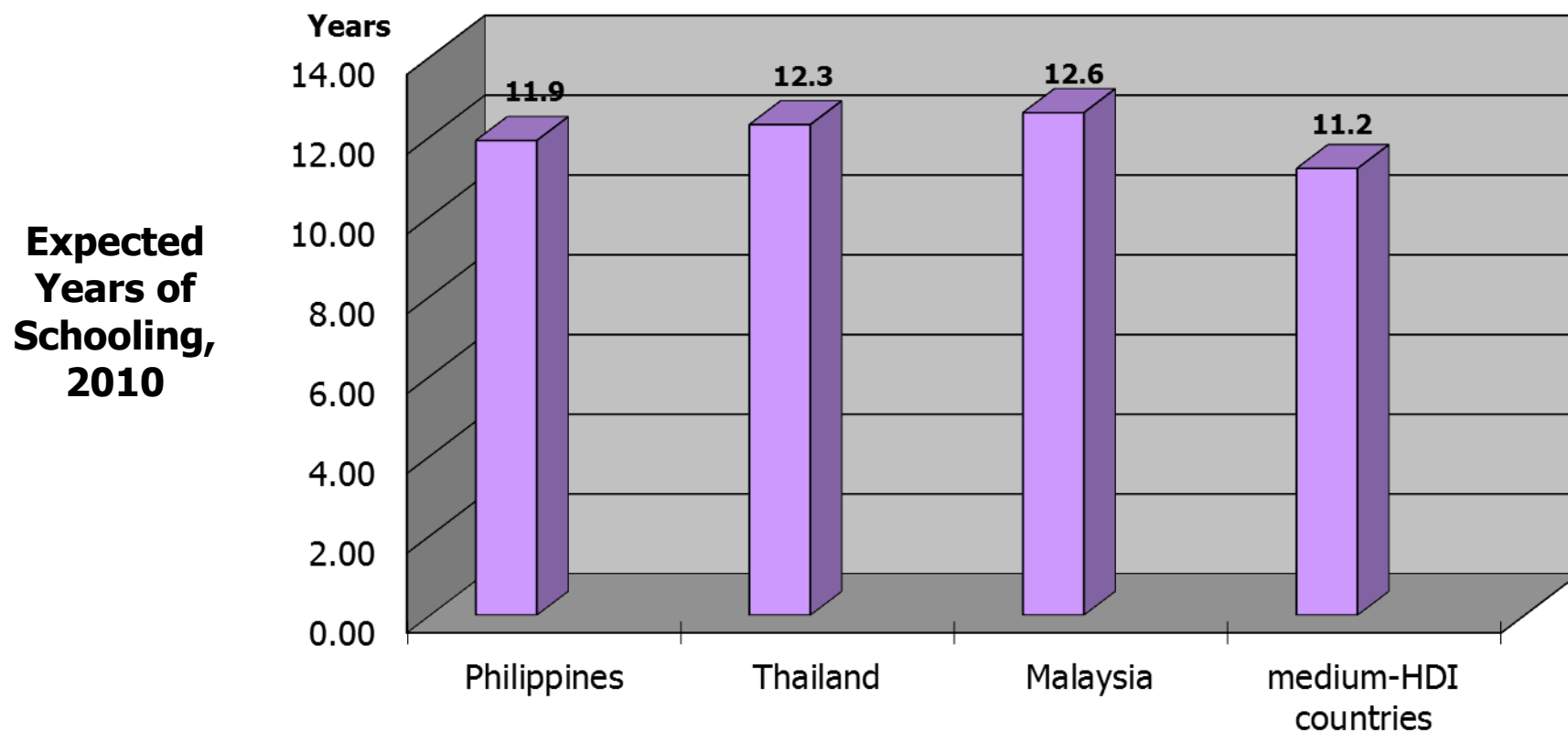
Source: Human Development Report 2011 (UNDP)

The mean years of schooling for adults is 8.9 years, 41.27 percent higher than the medium-HDI group average.



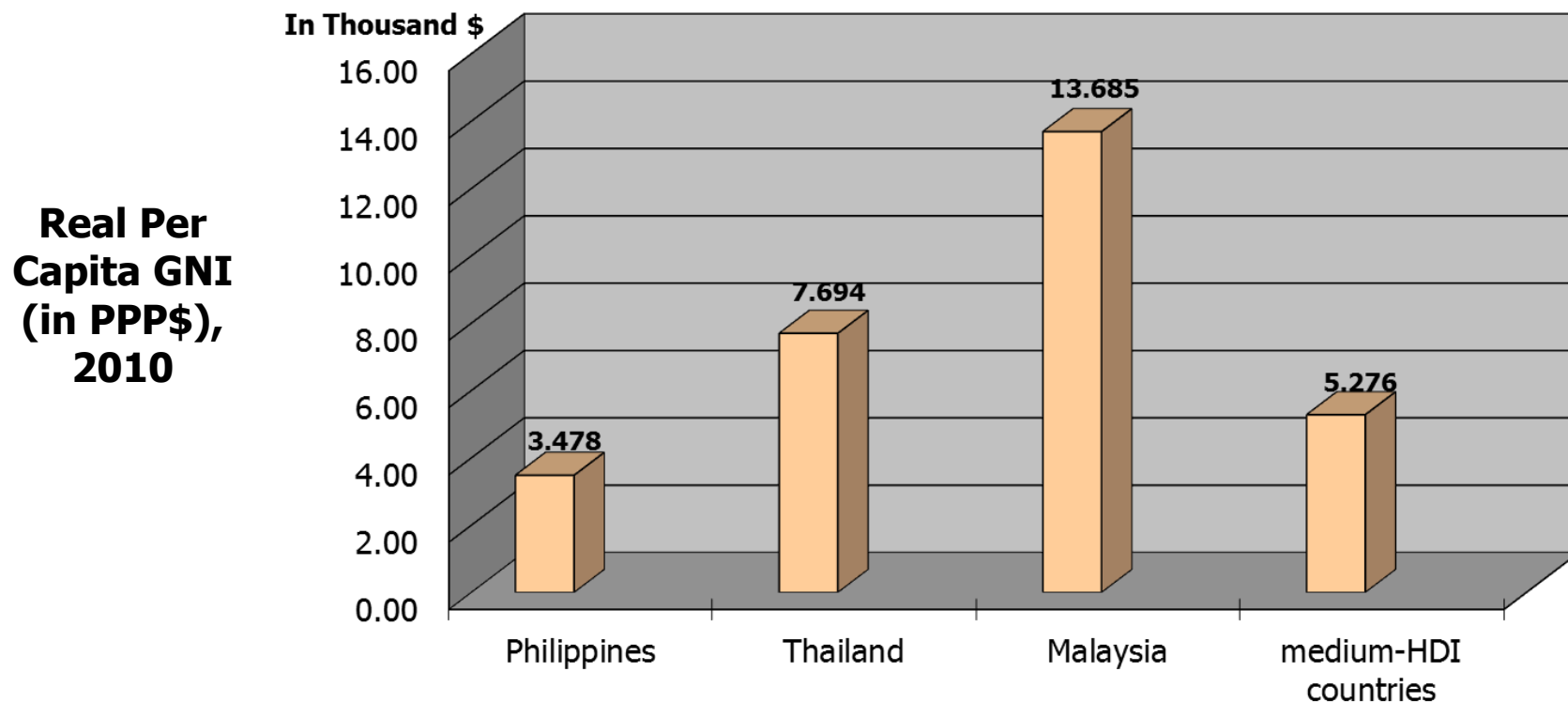
Source: Human Development Report 2011 (UNDP)

The expected years of schooling for youth is 11.9 years, 6.25 percent higher than the medium-HDI group average. It is only in the KNOWLEDGE component that the Philippines has higher-than-average achievements within its group.

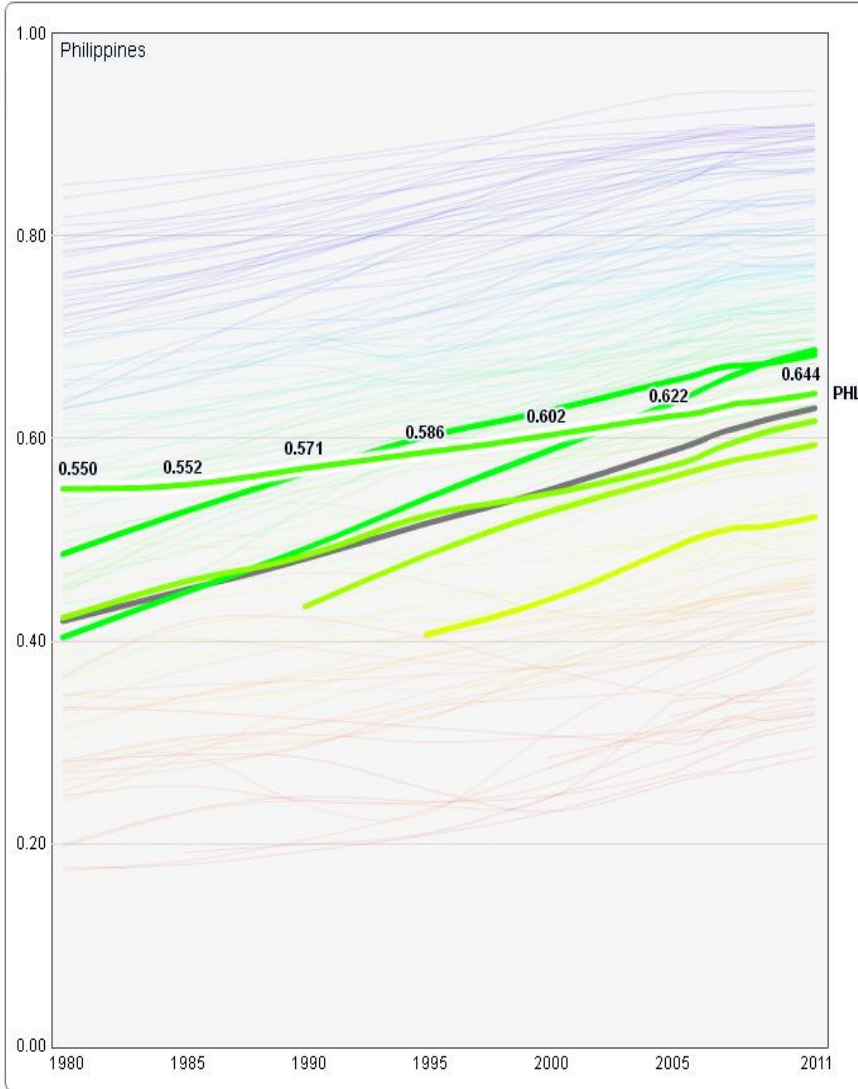


Source: Human Development Report 2011 (UNDP)

Real per capita GNI for the Philippines was 34.1 percent lower than the average for medium-HDI countries

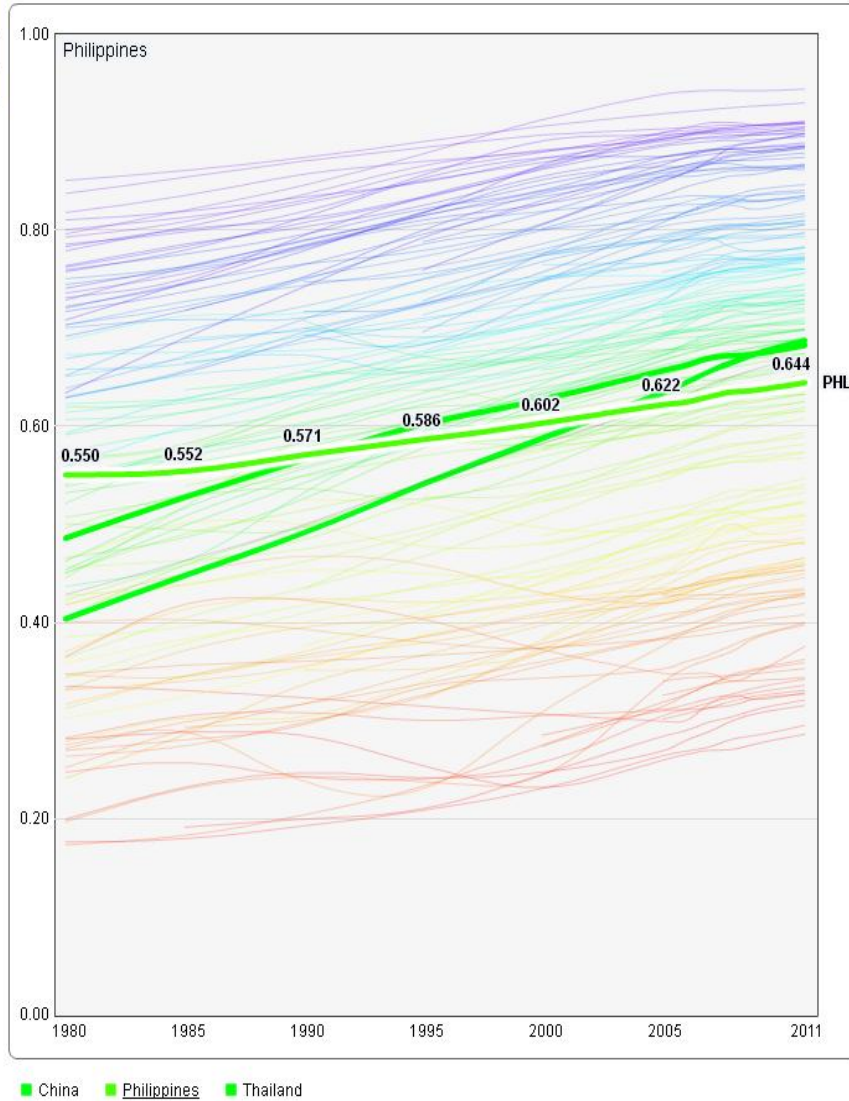


Source: Human Development Report 2011 (UNDP)



Over time
Between 1980 and 2011, the pace of human development in the Philippines has been respectable but slow relative to the average of medium-HDI countries and countries in the East Asia and the Pacific.

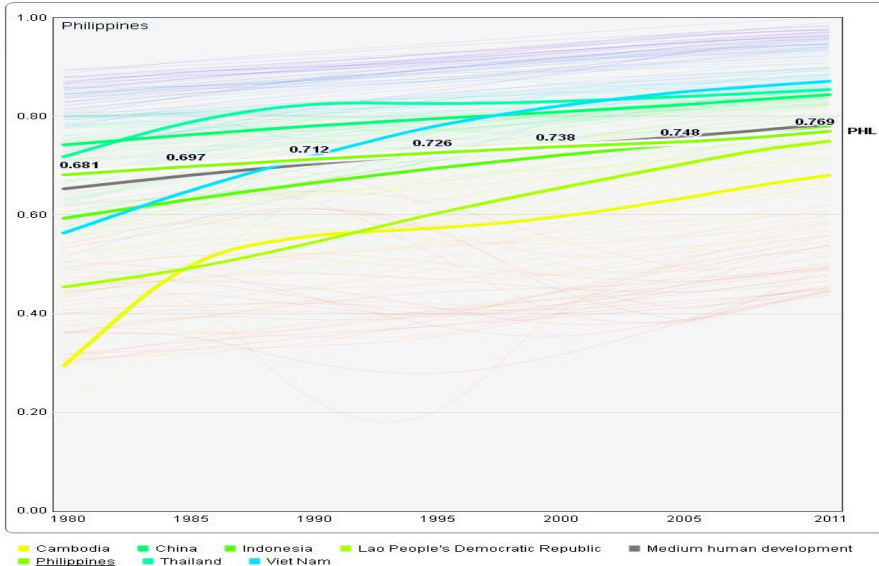
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/trends/>



Over the period,
Thailand and China
overtook the
Philippines

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/trends>

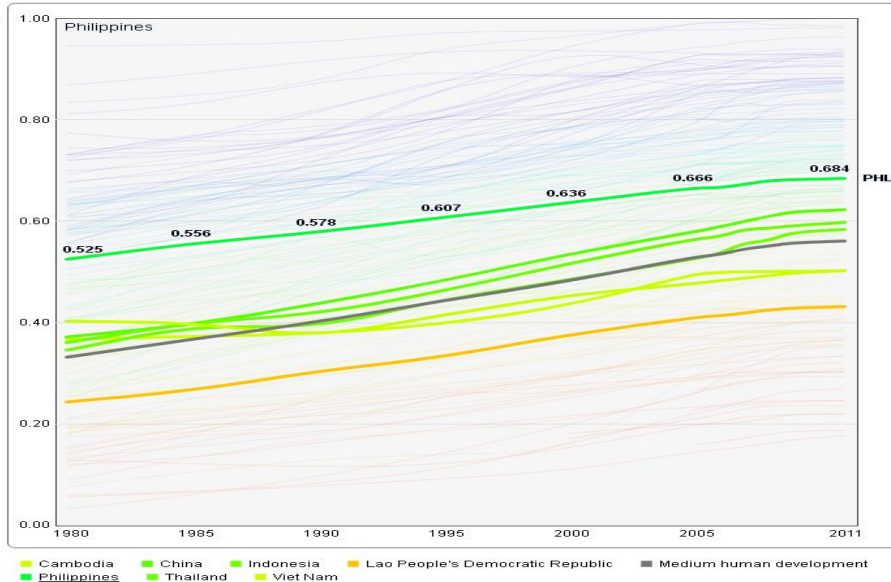
Health index (Medium human development)



What drives this result?

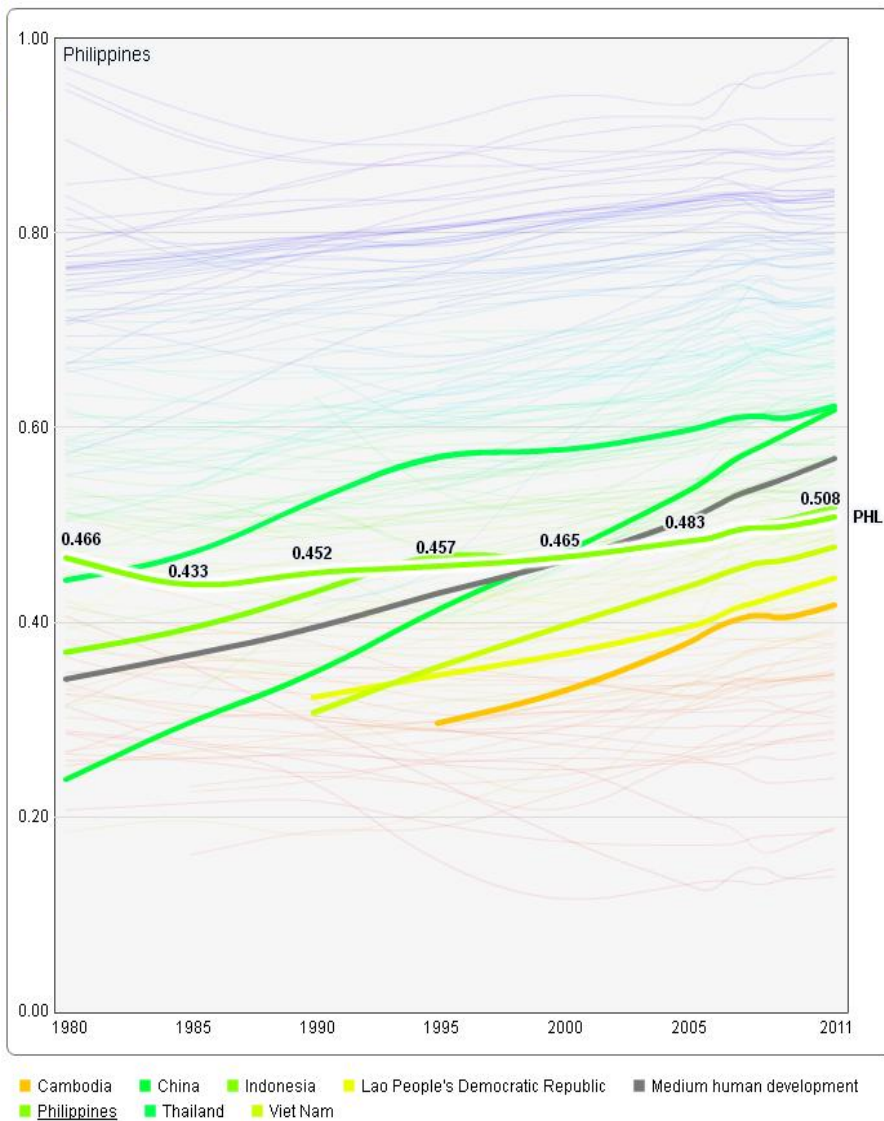
Changes in the Philippines' life expectancy and education indices are not significantly different from the group average

Education index (Medium human development)



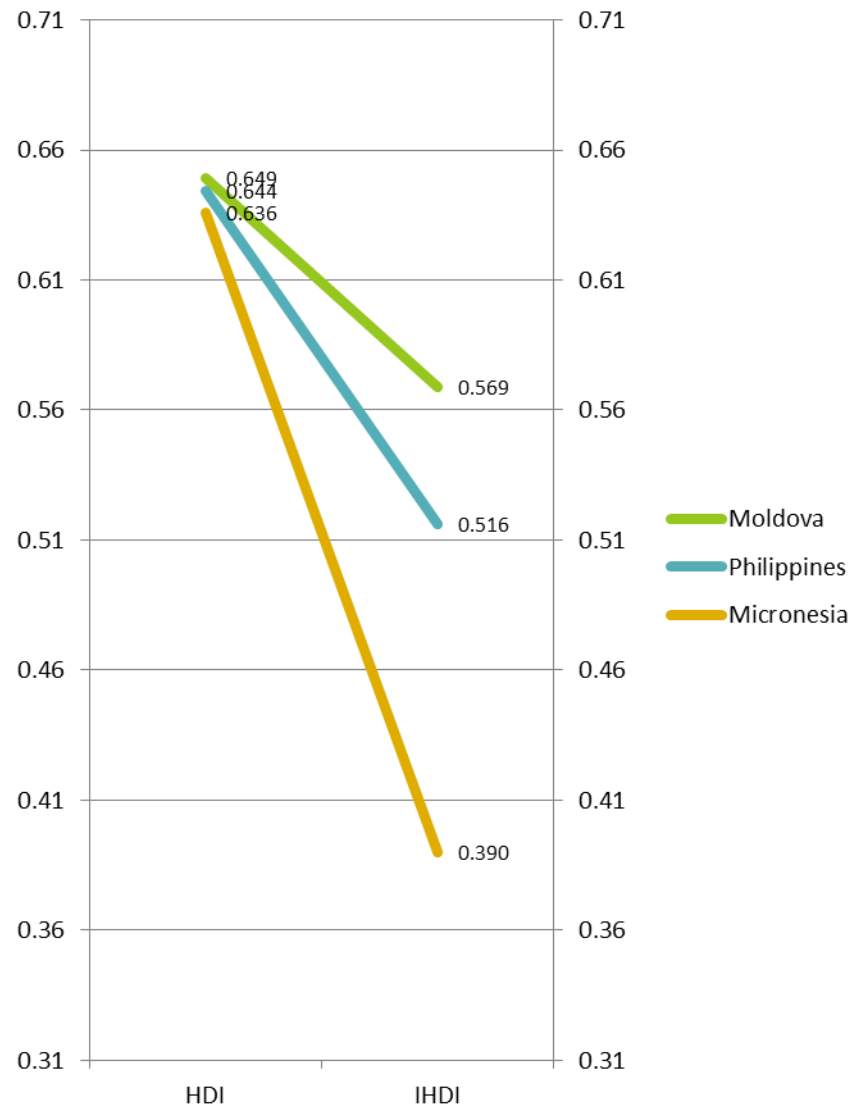
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/trends>

Income index (Medium human development)



It is the Income Index that drives this result.

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/trends>



When adjusted for inequality, the Philippines loses about 20% of its HDI.

Note: The IHDI equals the HDI when there is no inequality across people, but is less than the HDI as inequality rises

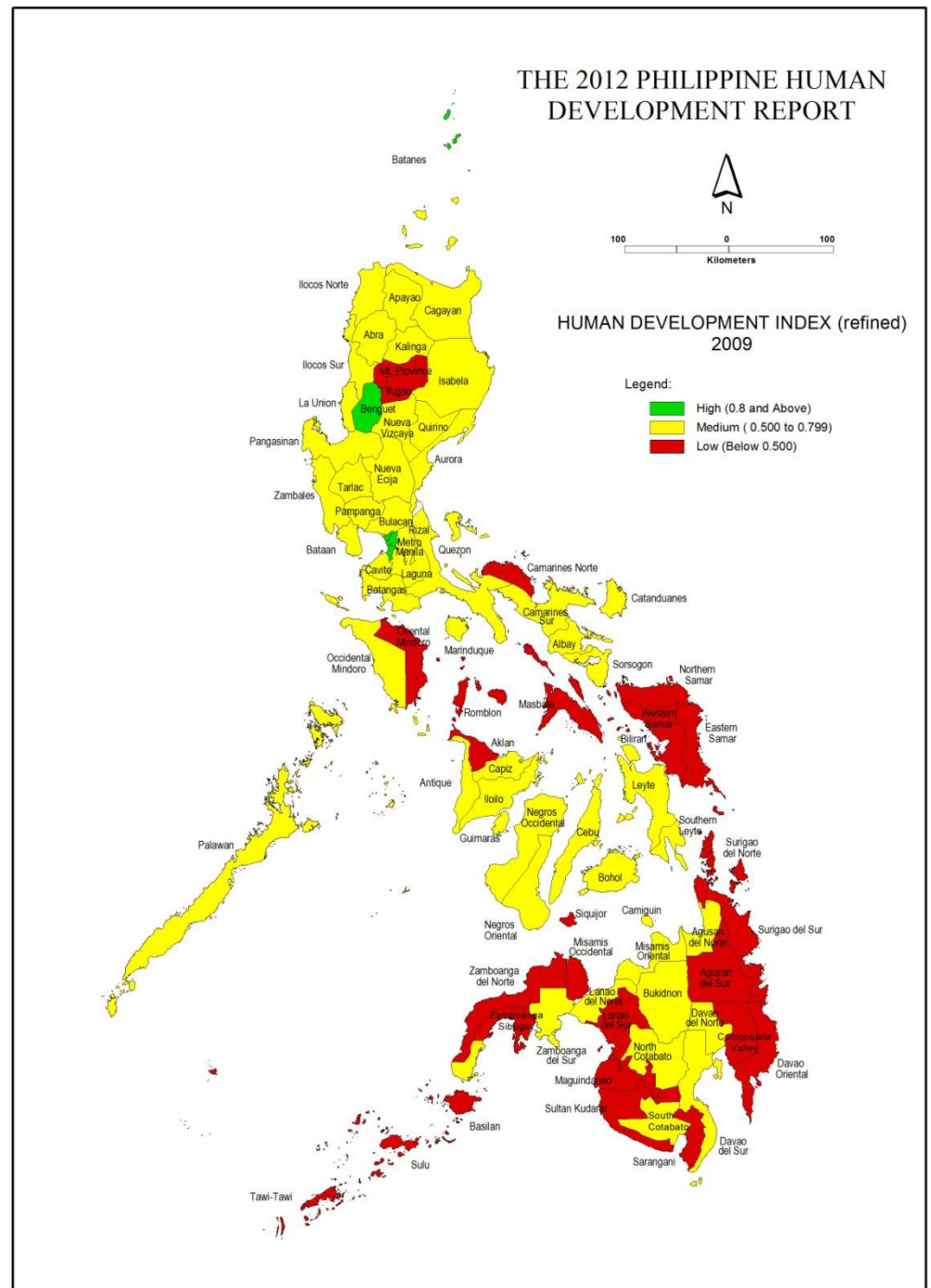
Human development at provincial levels

Important note:

As is the practice, HDI statistics are not comparable across volumes of the Philippine Human Development Report (PHDR) due to changes in methodology or revisions to data. (Likewise for the statistics which follow.) Rather every new PHDR provides back computations to the earliest year that will allow comparisons over time.

The 2009 Human Development Index by province

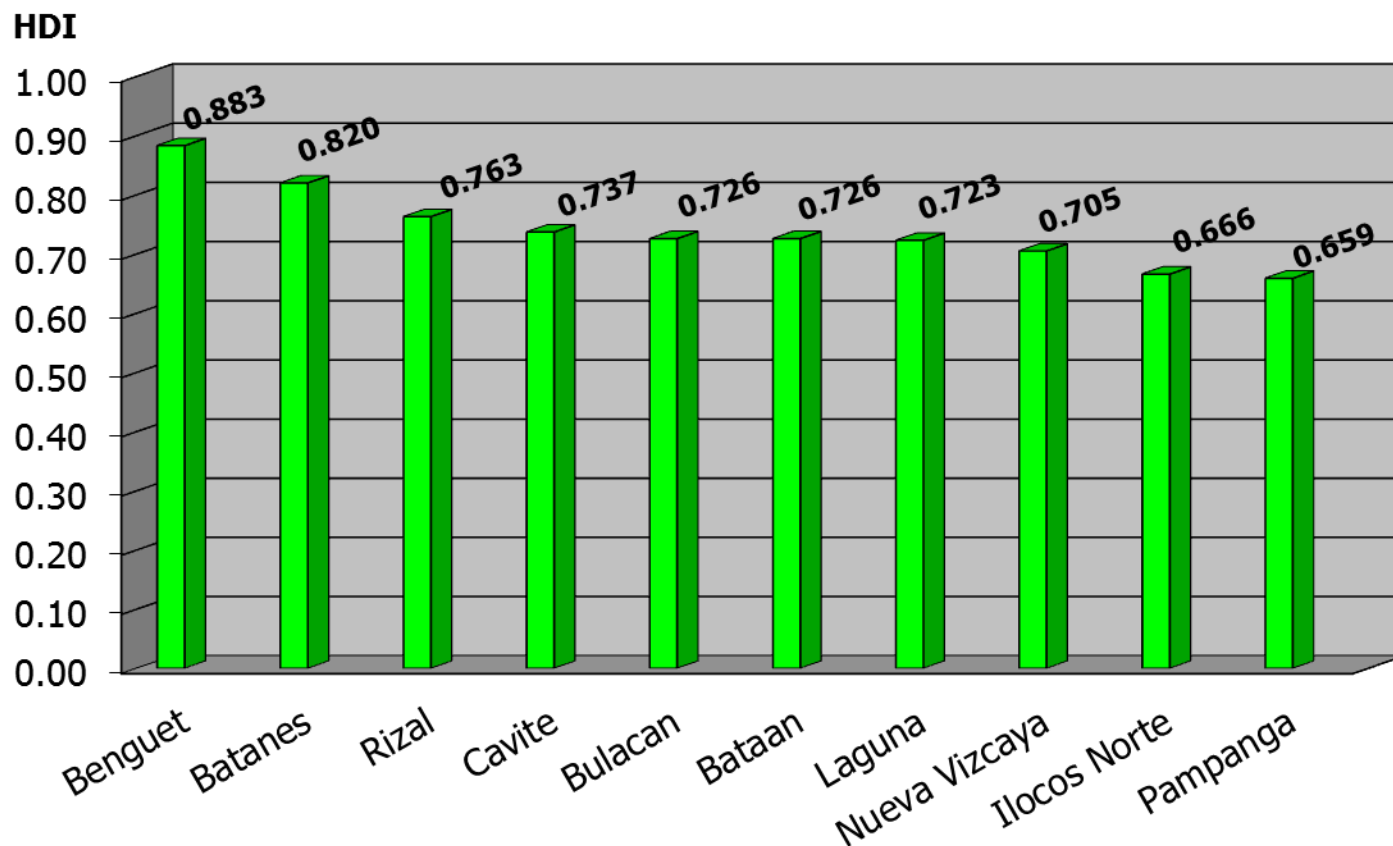
*51 out of 79
provinces are in the
medium-HDI range.
2 provinces are with
Metro Manila in the
high-HDI range.*



Provinces with the highest HDI levels are all in Luzon.

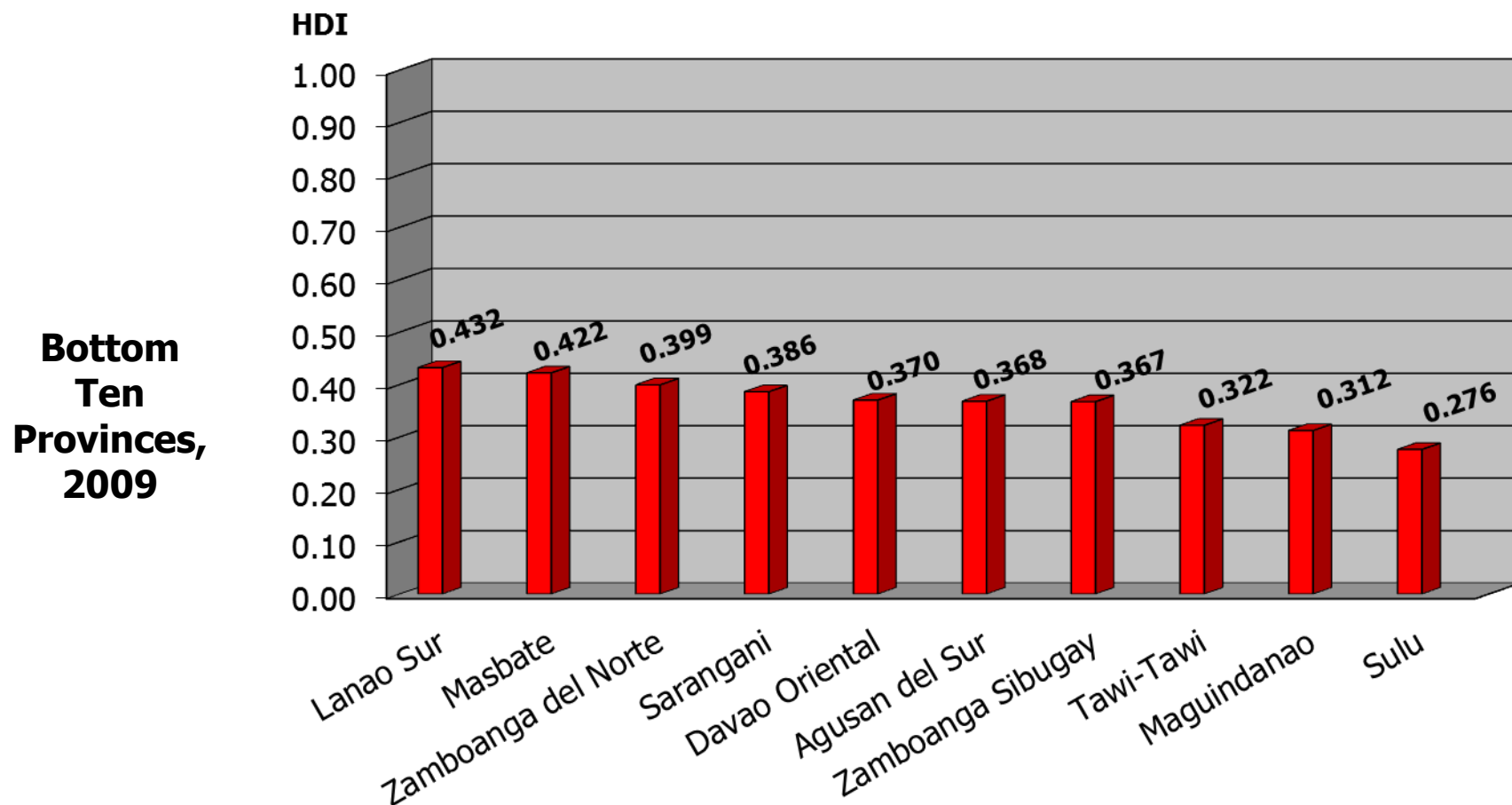
(Note: Metro Manila, 0.837)

**Top Ten
Provinces,
2009**



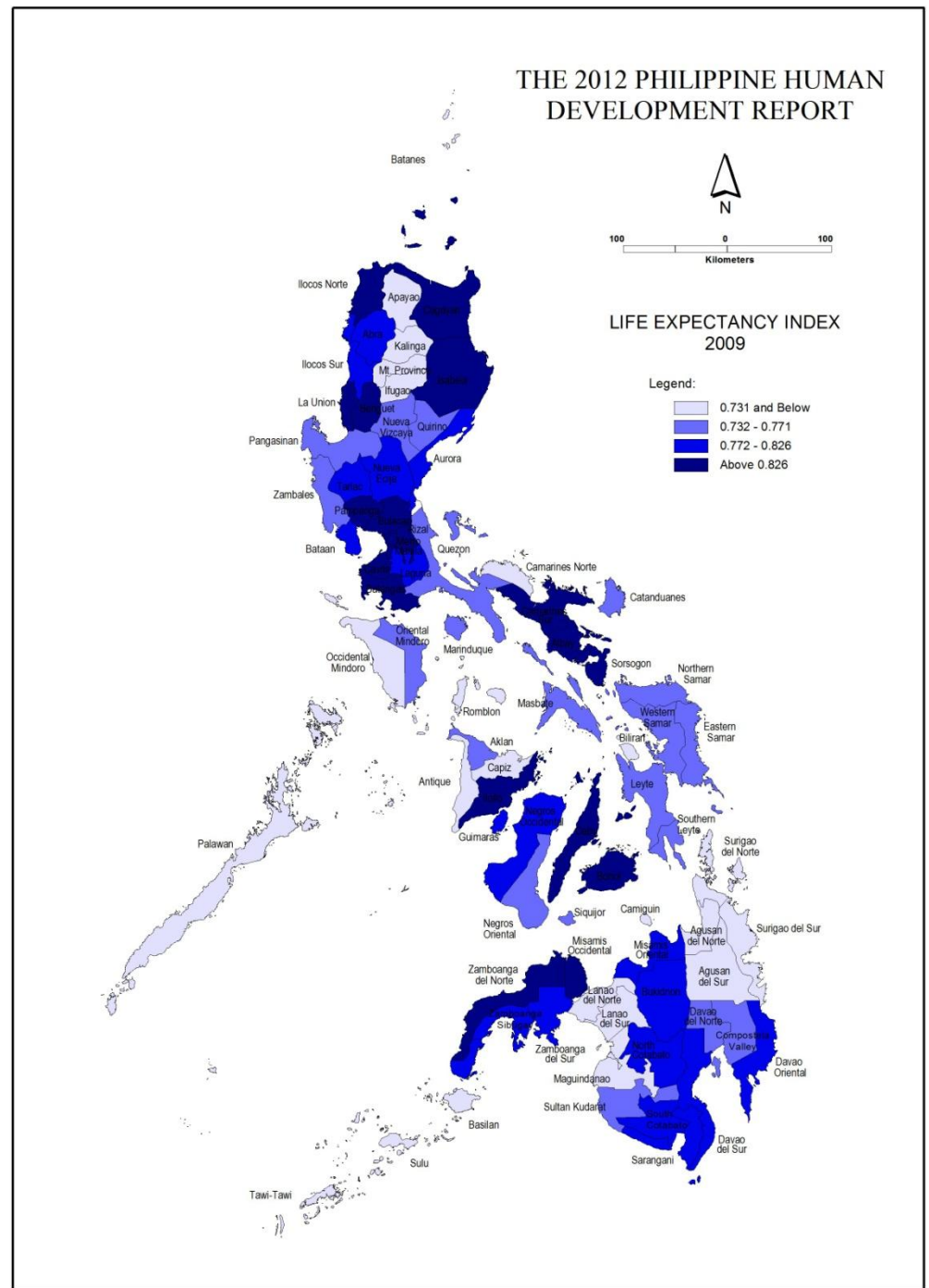
Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report (forthcoming)

9 out of 10 provinces with the lowest HDI levels are from Mindanao. On average, the HDI of the top 10 provinces is twice the HDI of the bottom 10 provinces.



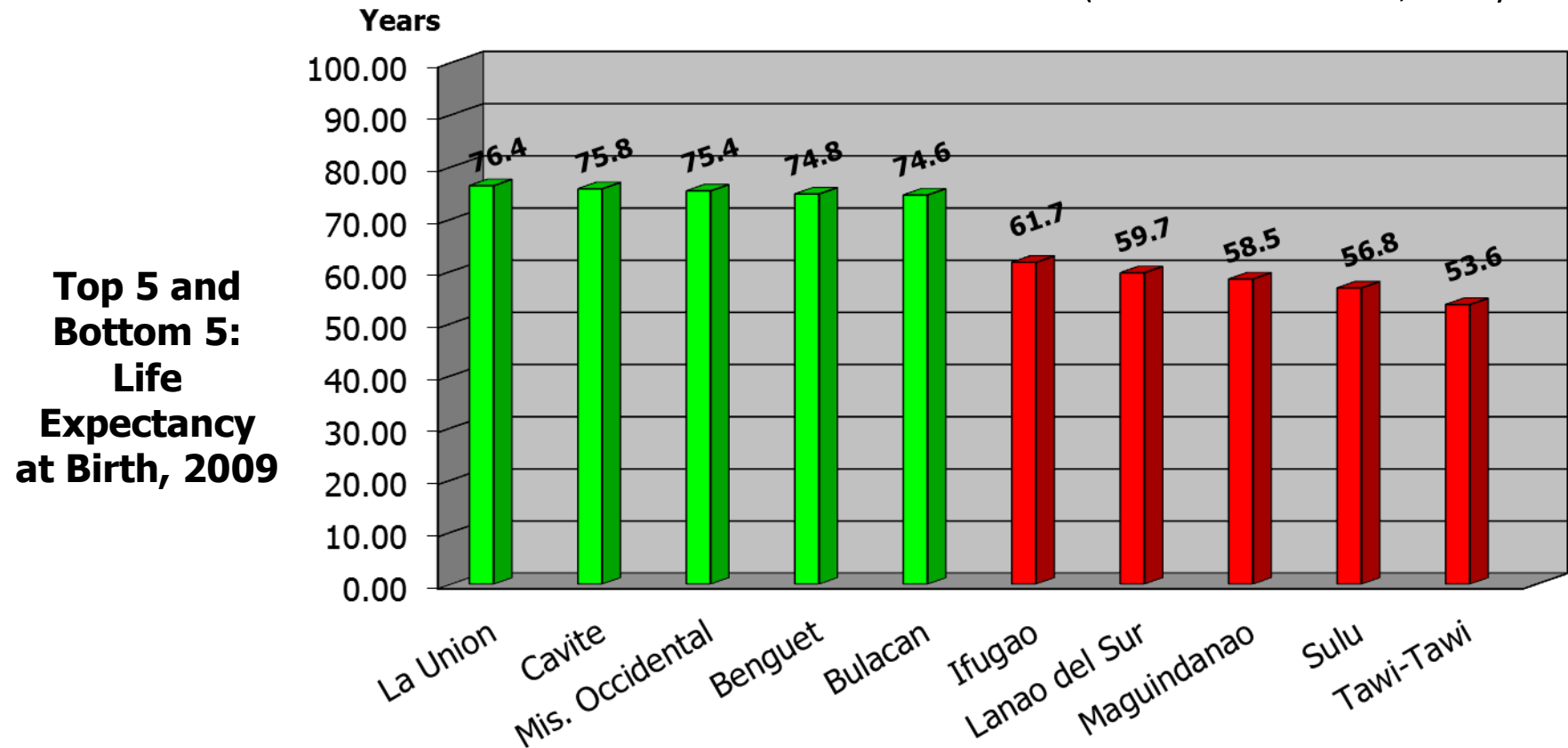
Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report (forthcoming)

A long and healthy life: The Life Expectancy Index 2009



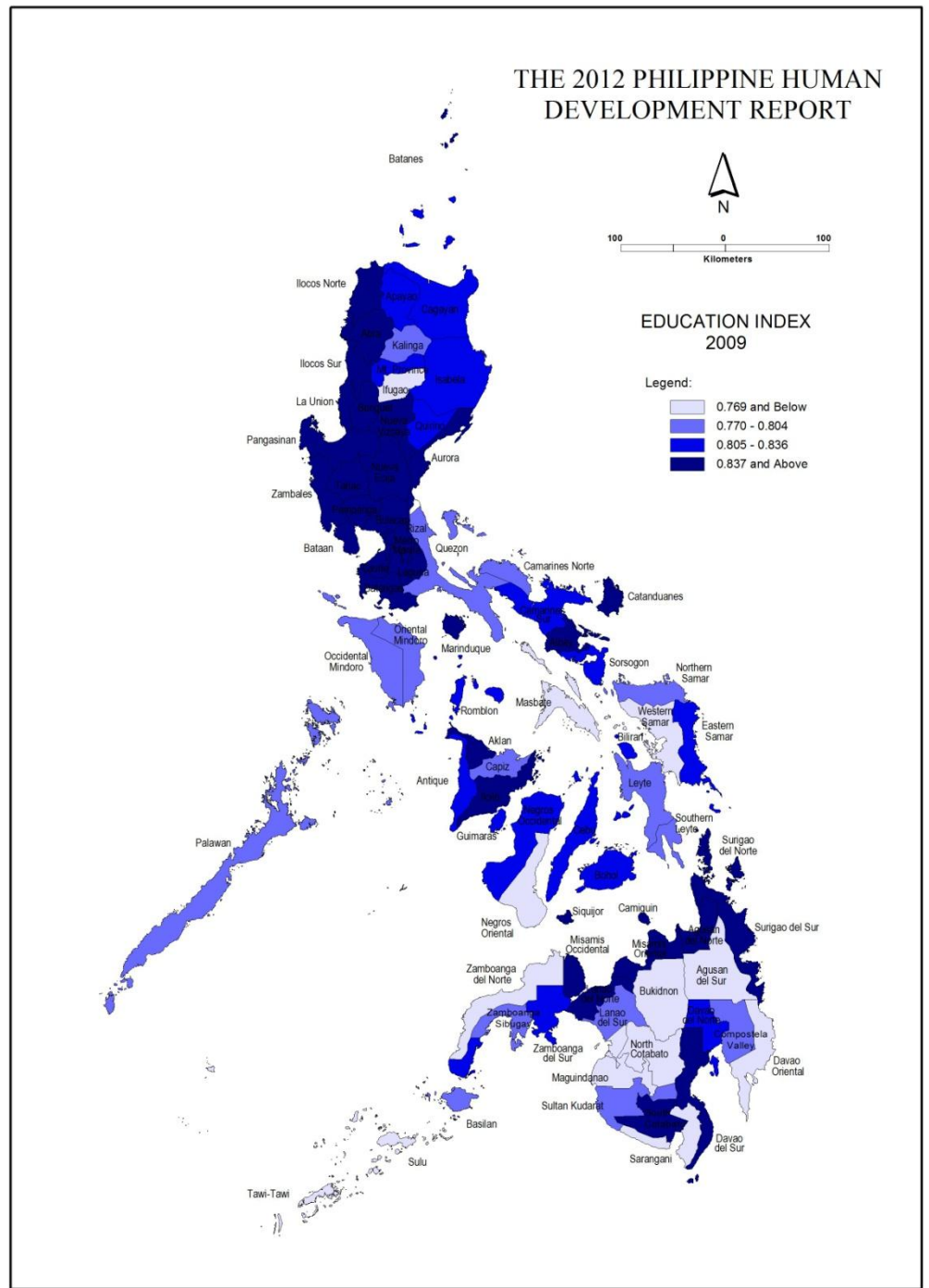
The top province, La Union, has a life expectancy 22.8 years greater than the bottom province, Tawi-Tawi.

(Note: Metro Manila, 72.8 years)



Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report (forthcoming)

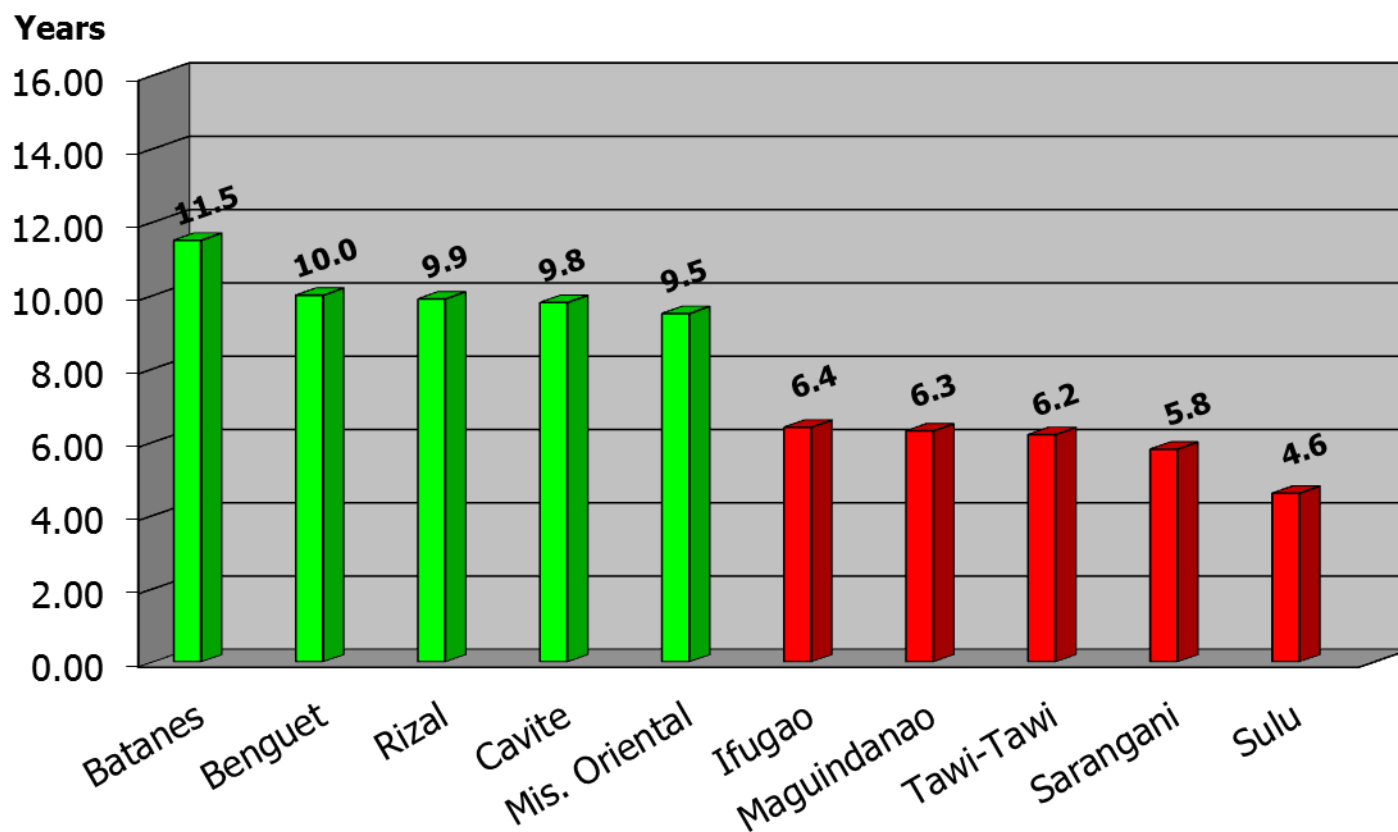
Knowledge: The Education Index 2009



On average, adults in the top 5 provinces have 10.1 years of schooling, 73 percent more than adults in the bottom 5 provinces

(Note: Metro Manila, 10.7 years)

**Top 5 and
Bottom 5:
Mean Years
of Schooling
2009**

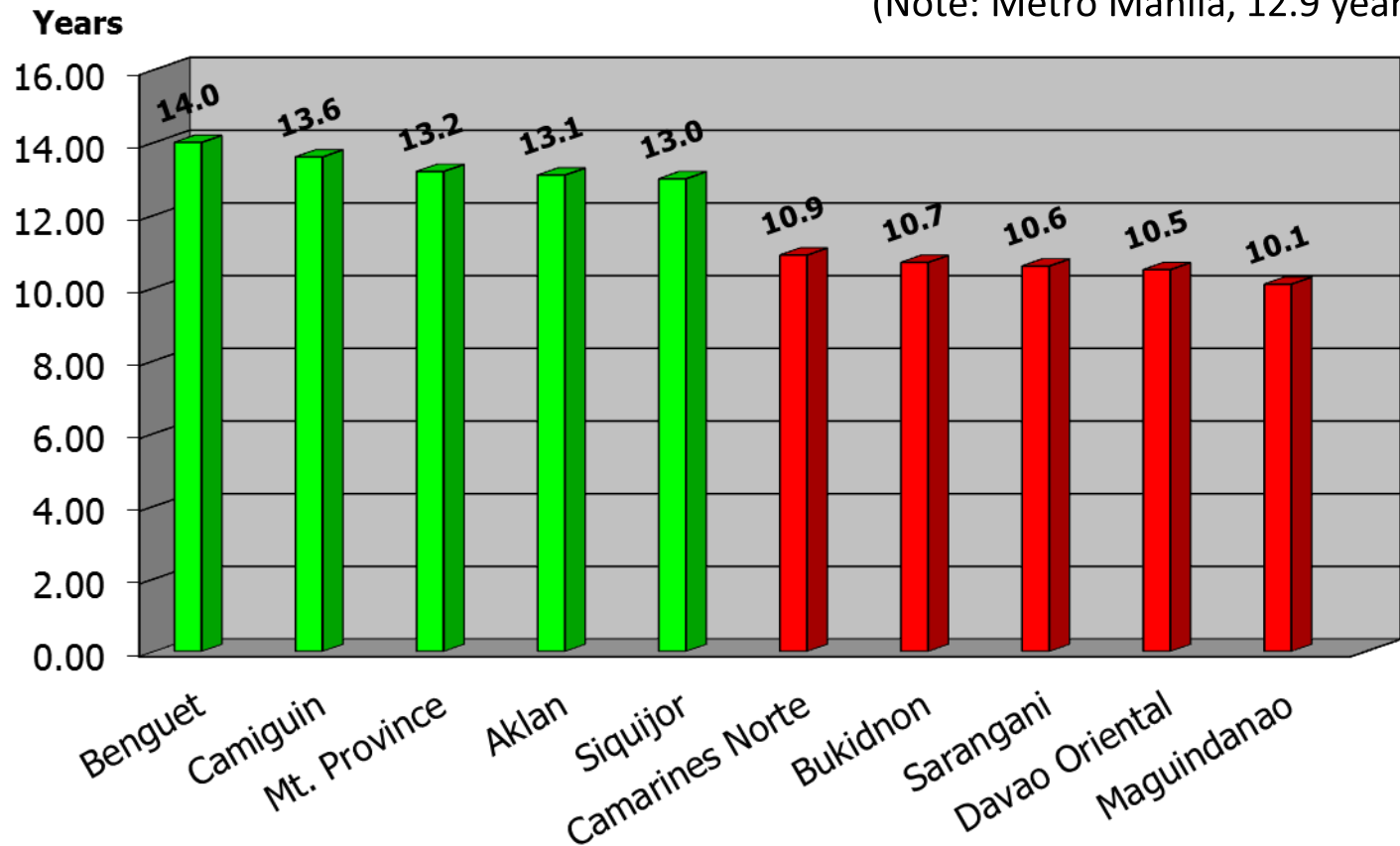


Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report (forthcoming)

Children in Benguet are expected to attain about 4 more years of schooling in adulthood, on average, than their counterparts in Maguindanao.

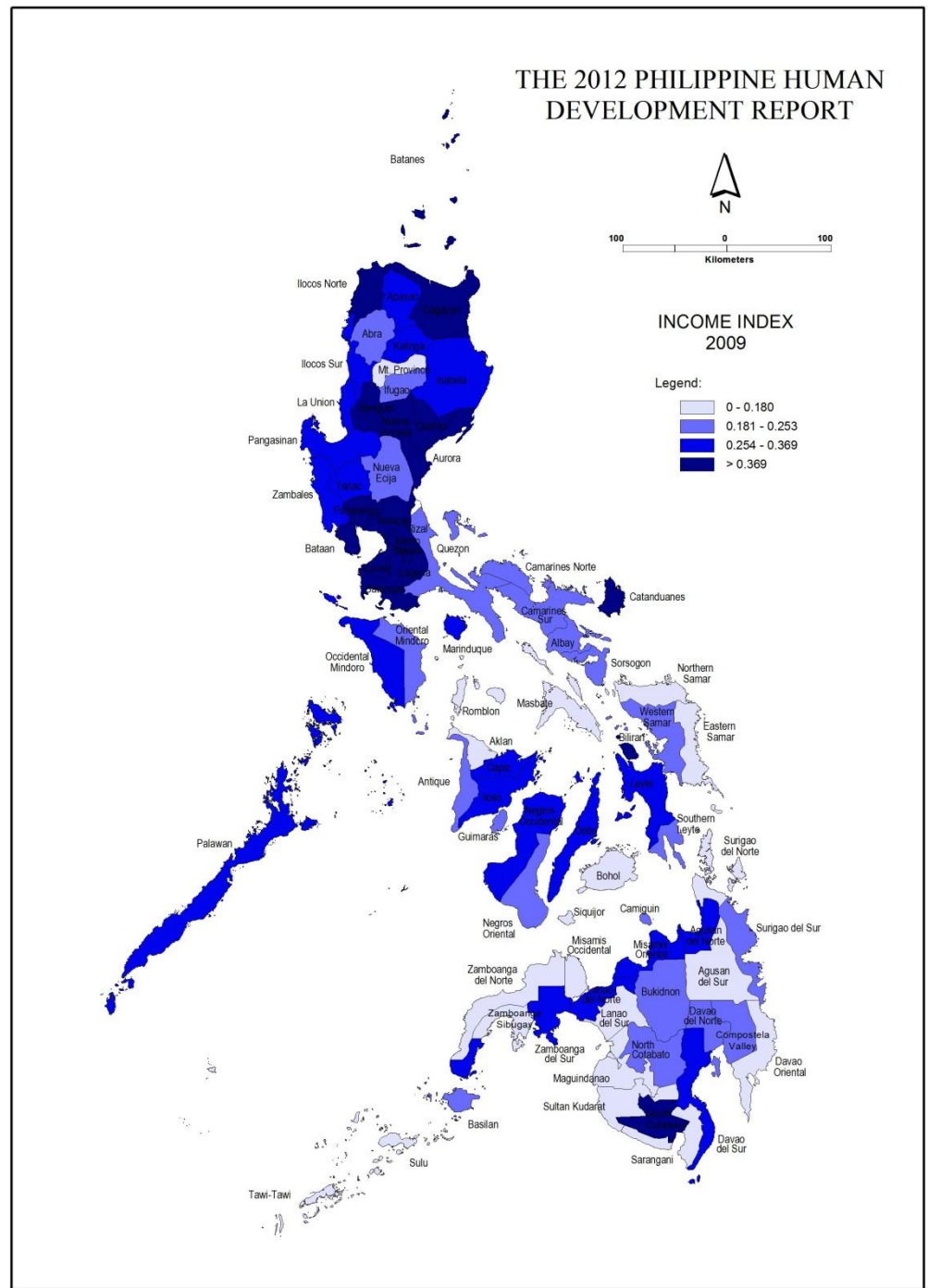
(Note: Metro Manila, 12.9 years)

**Top 5 and
Bottom 5:
Expected
Years of
Schooling
2009**



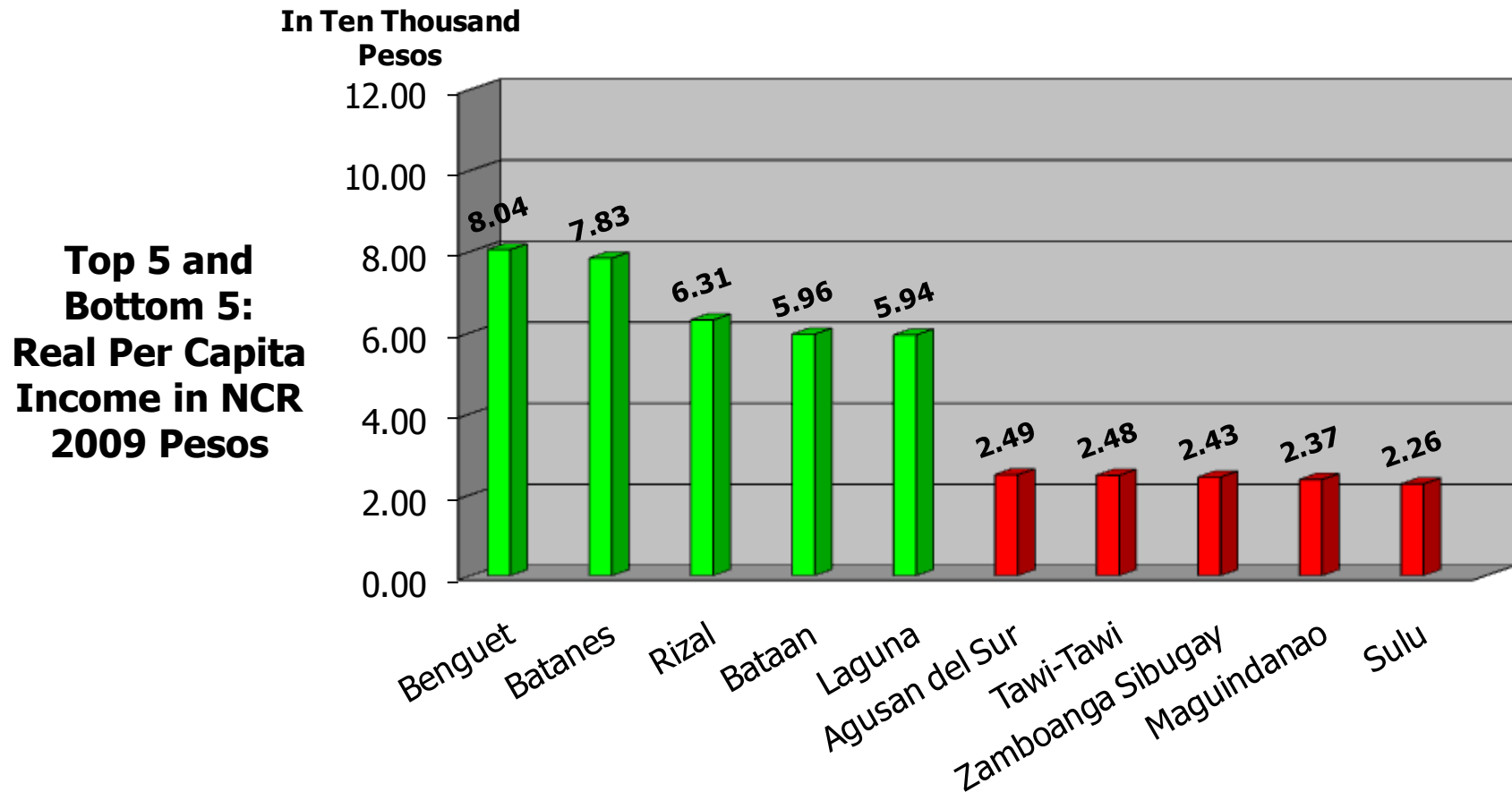
Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report (forthcoming)

Living standards: The Income Index 2009



On average, the real per capita purchasing power of a 'top-5' province is almost three times more the real per capita purchasing power of a 'bottom-5' province

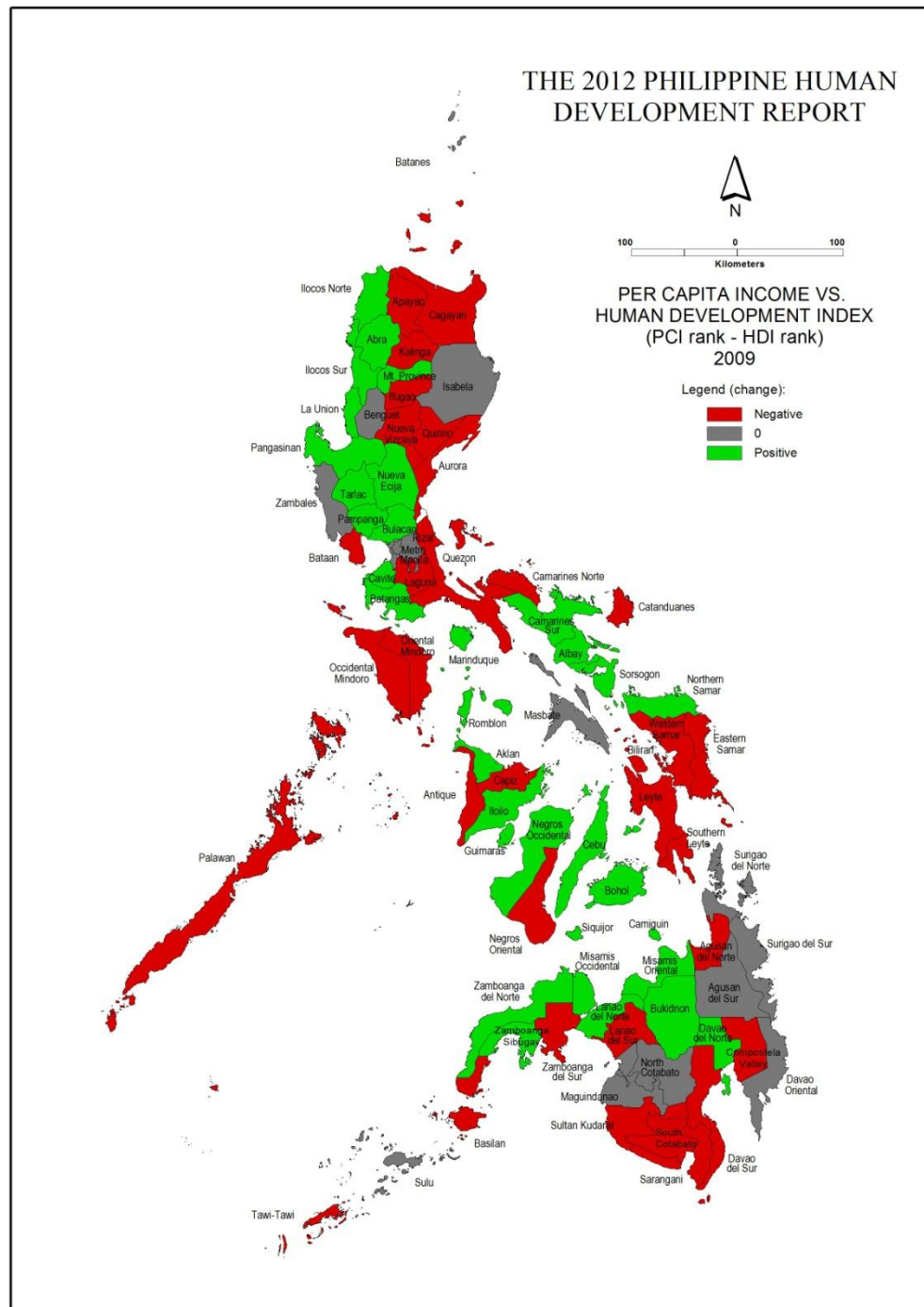
(Note: Metro Manila, 73,738)



Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report (forthcoming)

Incomes versus Outcomes

A Per Capita Income rank that is higher than the HDI rank indicates the potential for redirecting resources to human development.

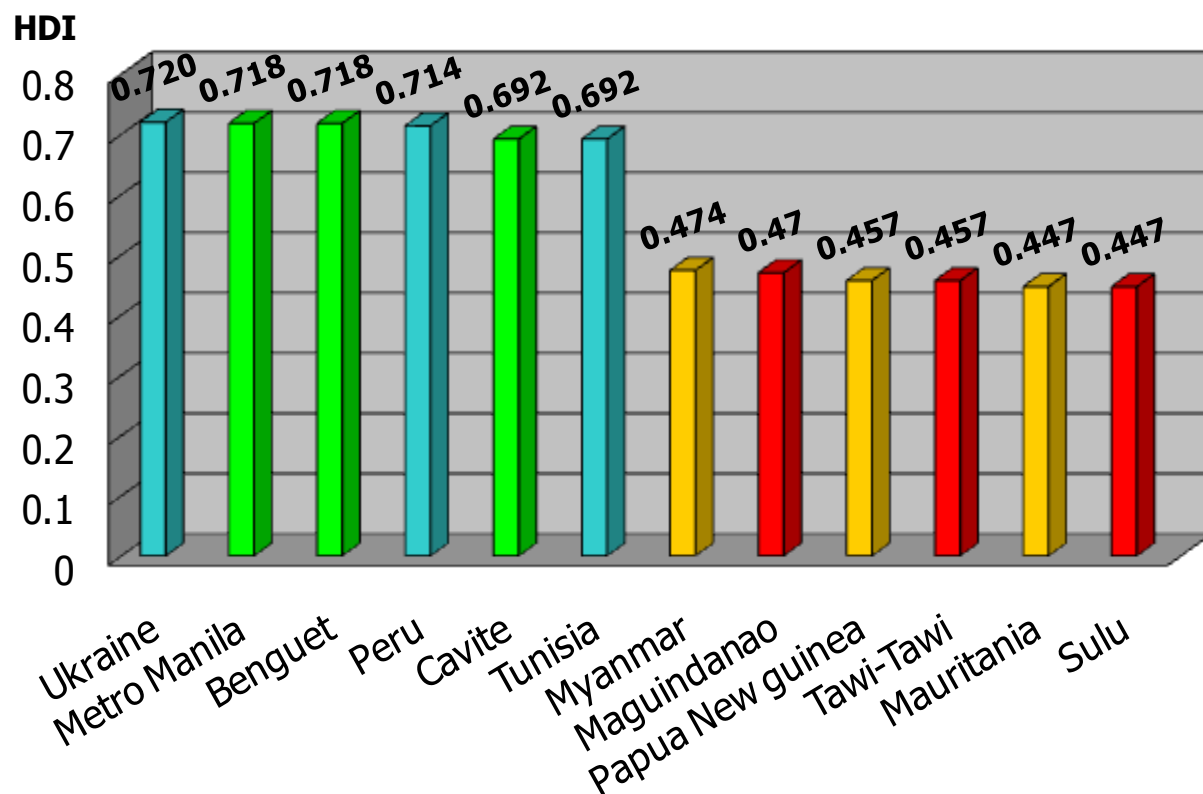


Provinces with a positive difference leverage their resources relatively well for human development

<i>HDI rank higher than per capita income rank</i>	<i>Per capita income rank higher than HDI rank</i>
Albay, +12	Ifugao, -16
Misamis Occidental, +12	Basilan, -10
La Union, +9	Quirino, -7
Bohol, + 8	Palawan, -7
Camarines Sur, +7	Kalinga, -7
Camiguin, +7	Catanduanes, -7
Ilocos Norte, +7	Camarines Norte, -6
Nueva Ecija, +7	Antique, -6
Iloilo, +6	Zamboanga del Sur, -5
Sorsogon, +6	Lanao del Sur, -5

If provinces were countries:

Metro Manila and Benguet would be between Ukraine and Peru, while Maguindanao, Tawi-Tawi and Sulu would be alongside Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and Mauritania

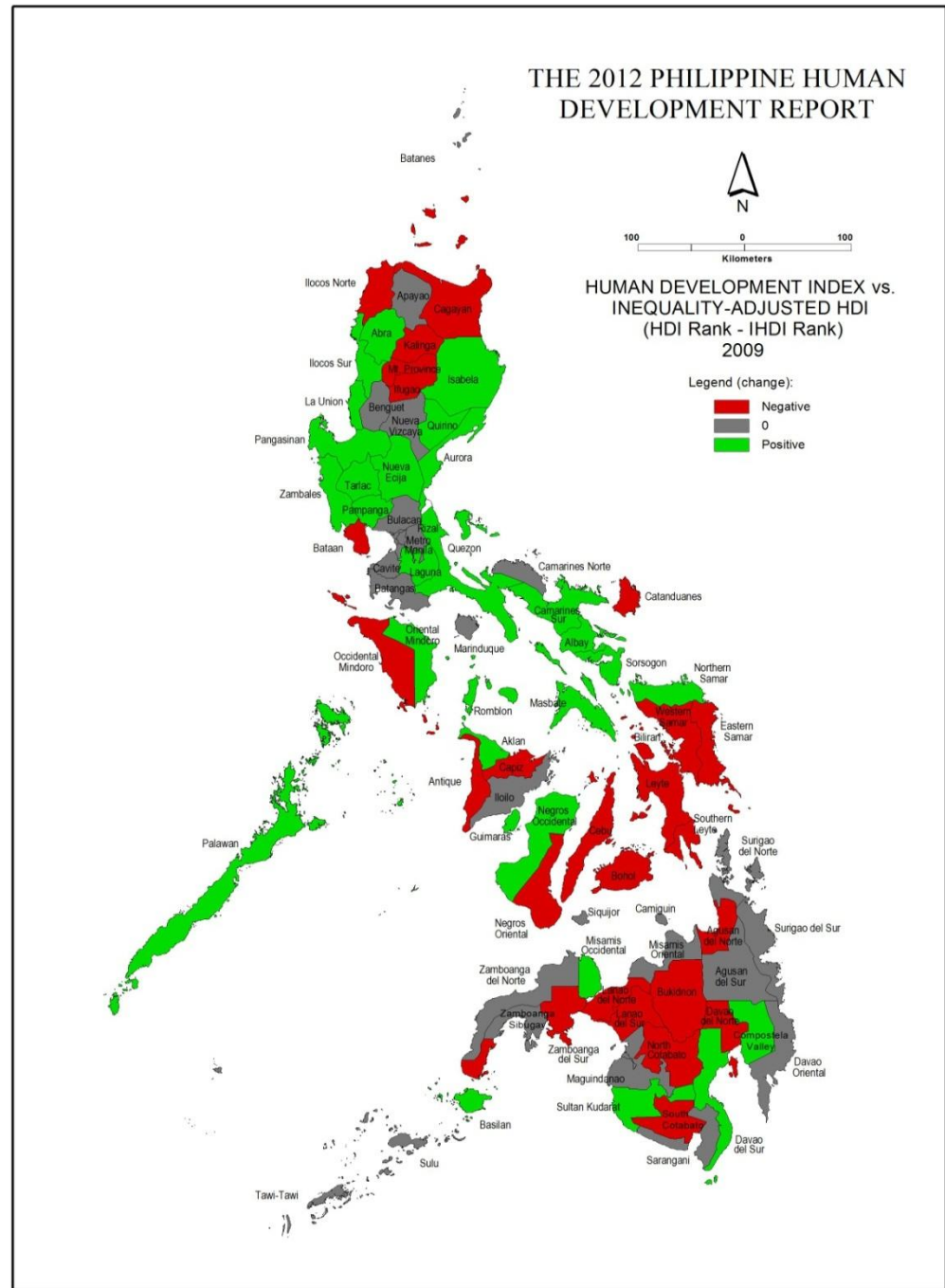


Source: Human Development Report 2010 (UNDP) and 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report (forthcoming)

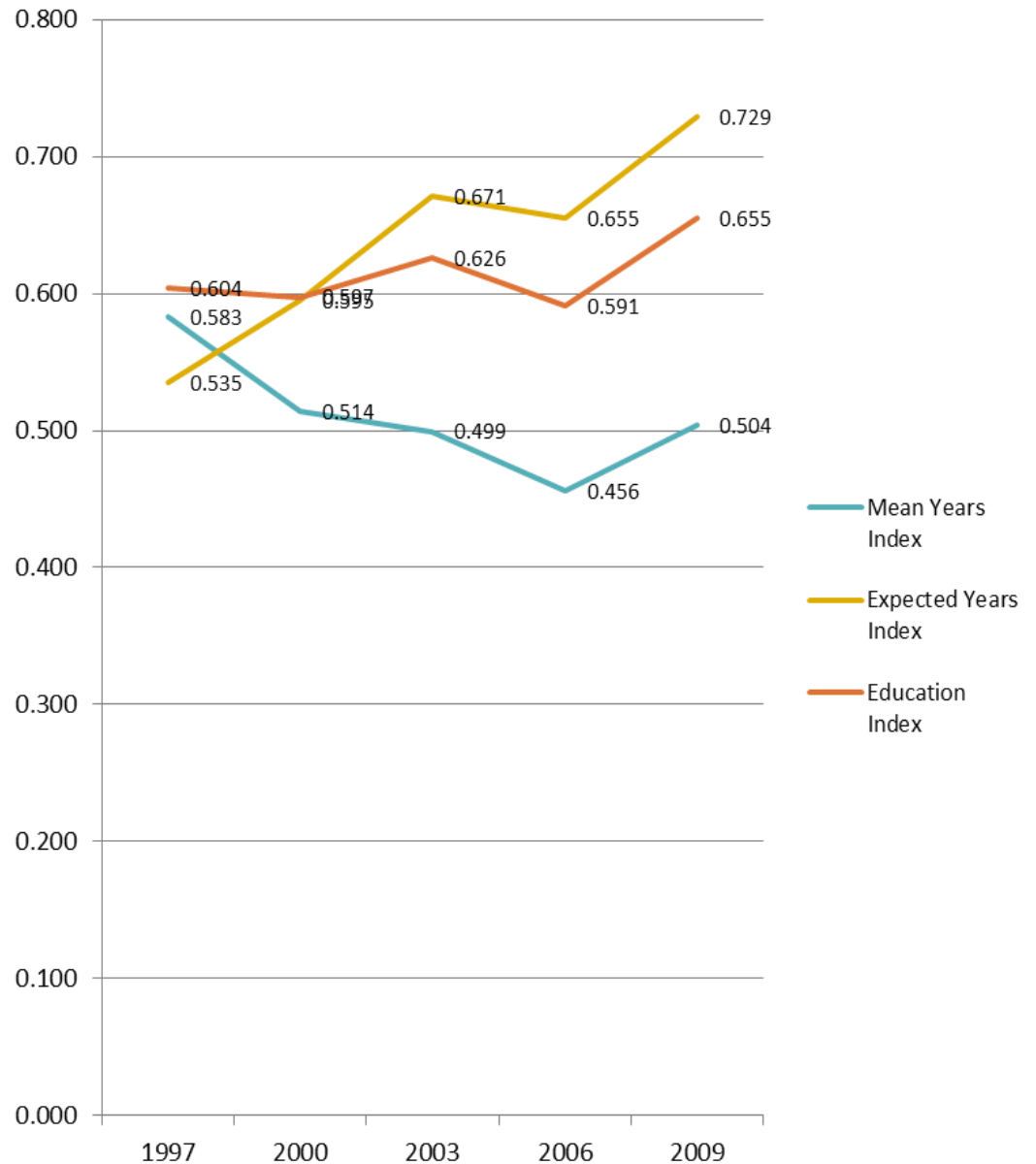
New index: I-HDI 2009 (preliminary only)

The HDI of all provinces decreases in *absolute* terms after adjusting for distribution.

Comparing *relative levels*, 26 provinces move down in rank



Progress of provinces from 1997-2009 (forthcoming)



Thank you.

www.nscb.gov.ph

www.hdn.org.ph