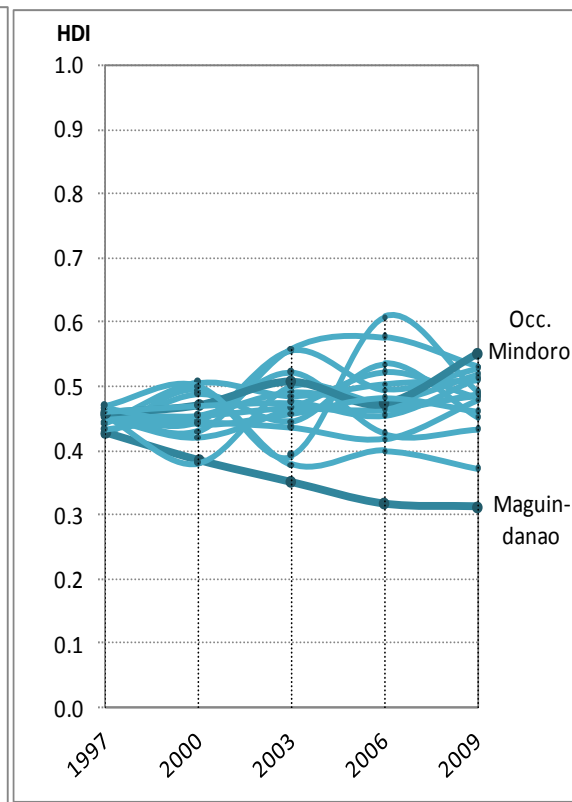
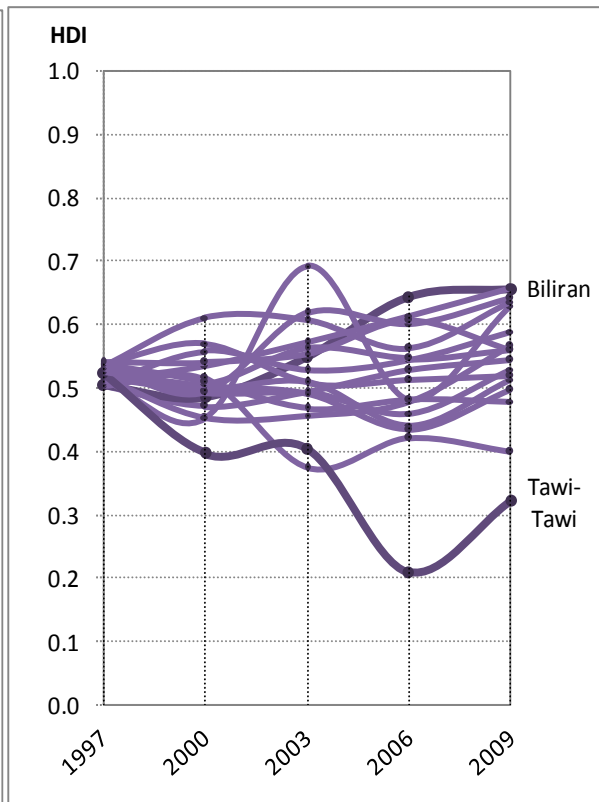
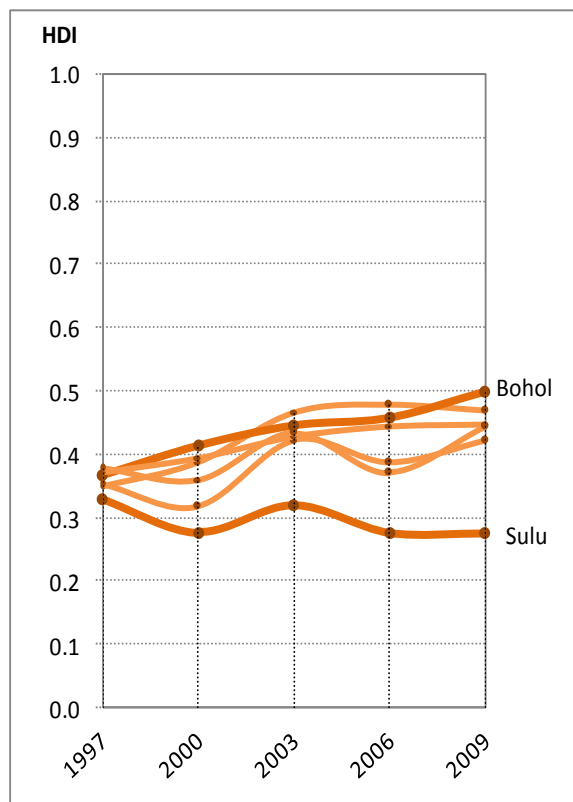


Human Development In Philippine Provinces 1997-2009

Launch of the 7th PHDR and
6th Gawad Sa Makataong
PagUnlad
29 July 2013



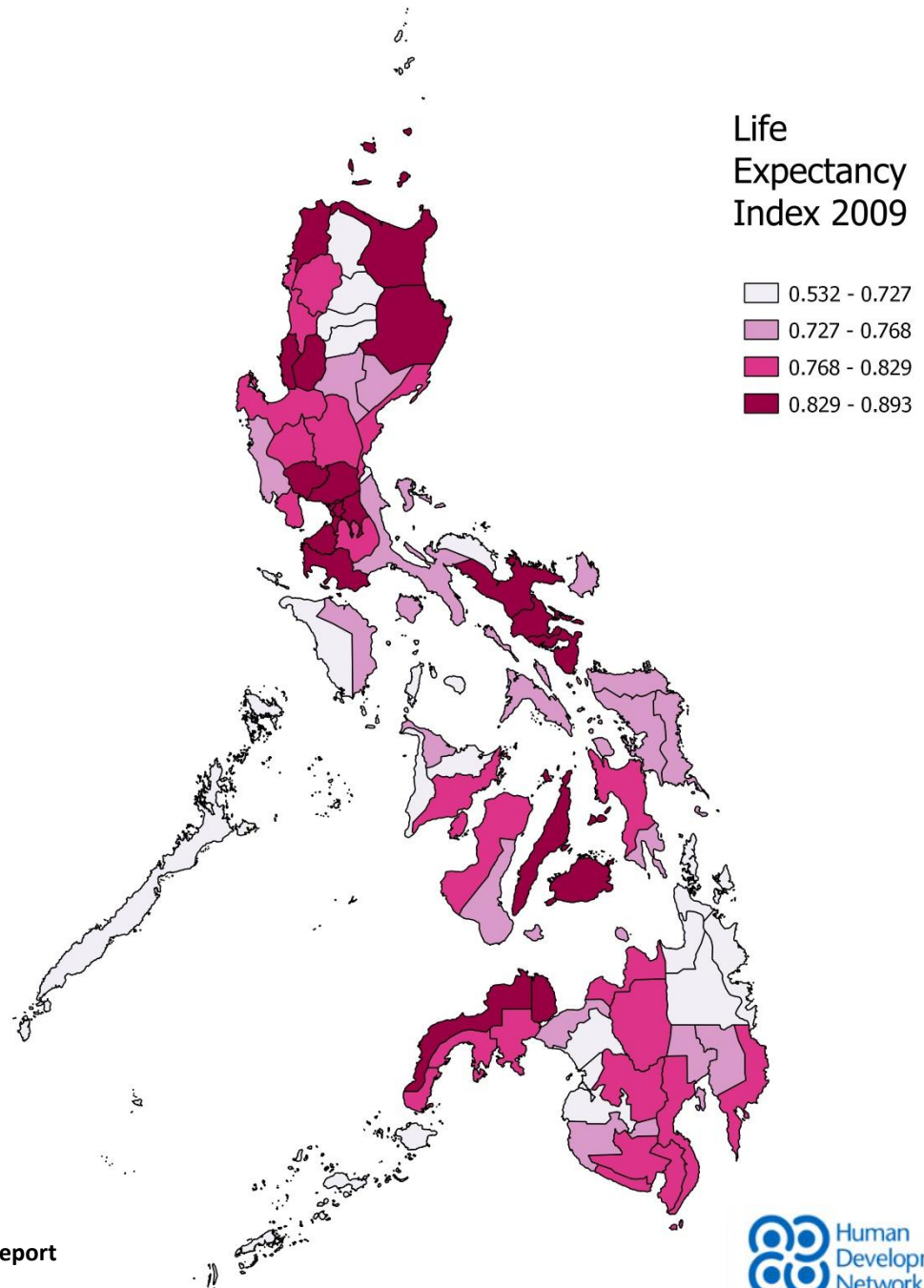


Varying paths of progress

Longevity

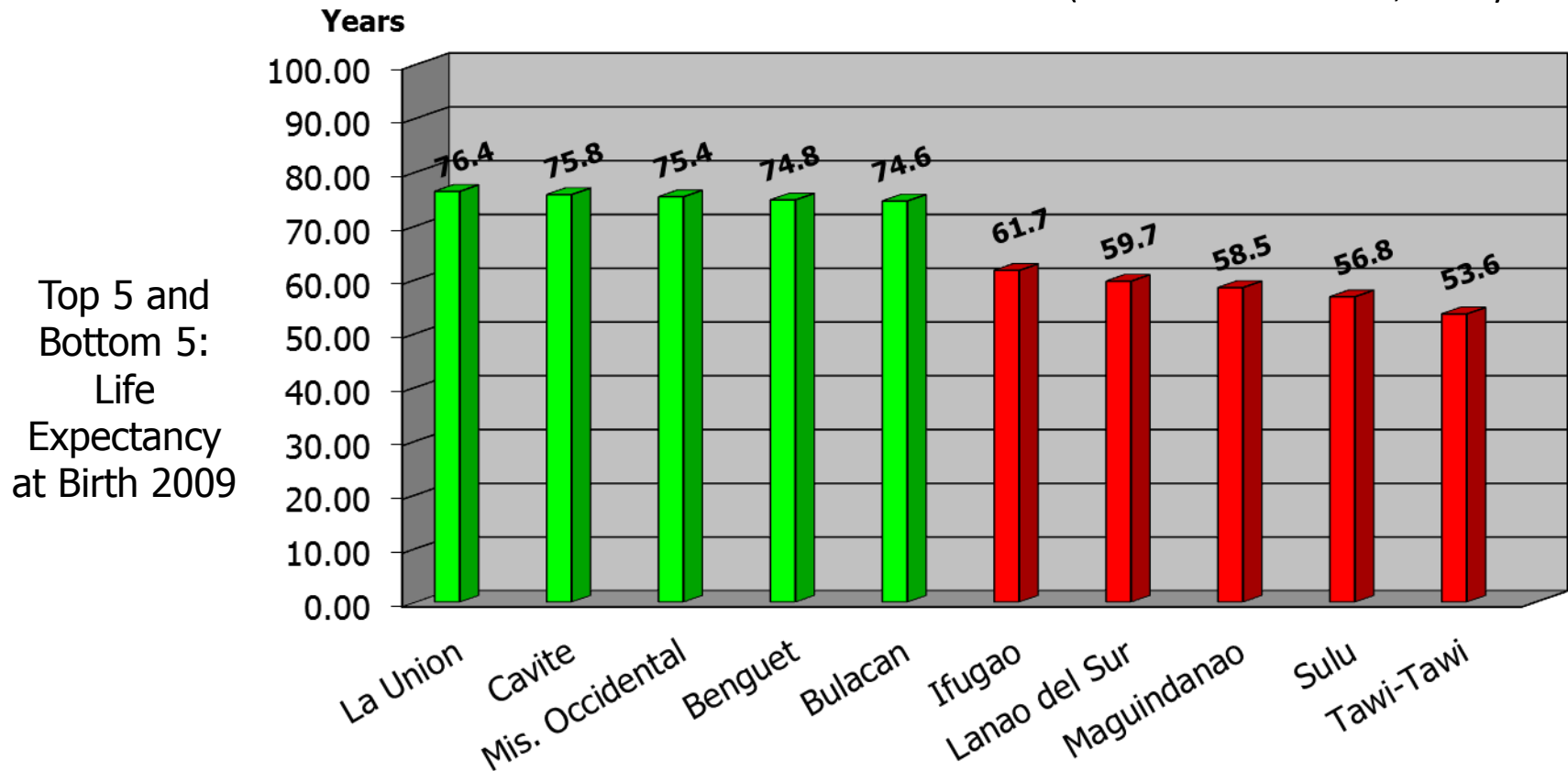
Life Expectancy

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

Life expectancy index	1997	2009
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Largest gainers

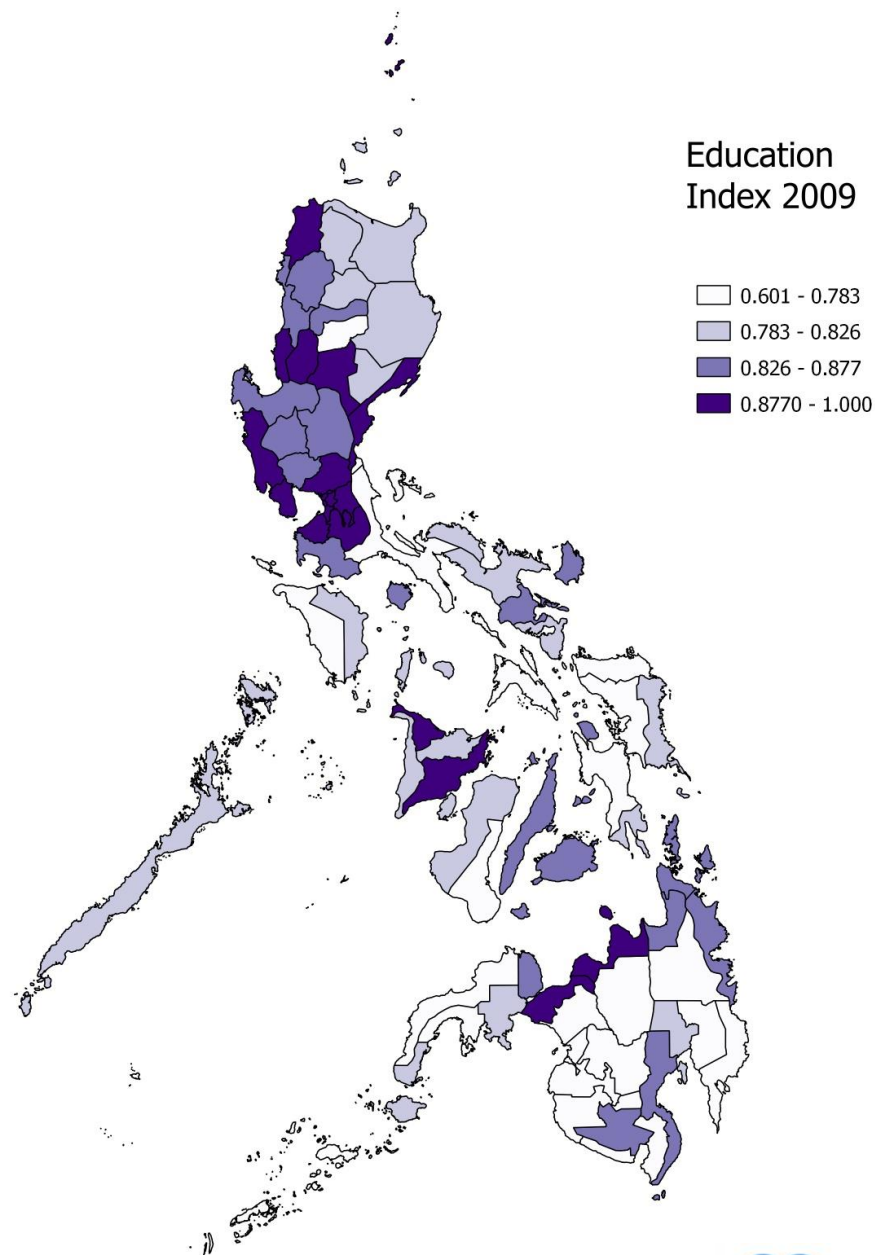
Misamis Occidental	0.685	0.877
Cagayan	0.682	0.860
Zamboanga del Norte	0.653	0.837
Benguet	0.717	0.867
La Union	0.791	0.893
Cavite	0.780	0.883
Isabela	0.721	0.851
Bukidnon	0.679	0.826
Sorsogon	0.725	0.849
Albay	0.729	0.848

Largest losers

Zambales	0.771	0.764
Surigao del Norte	0.740	0.702

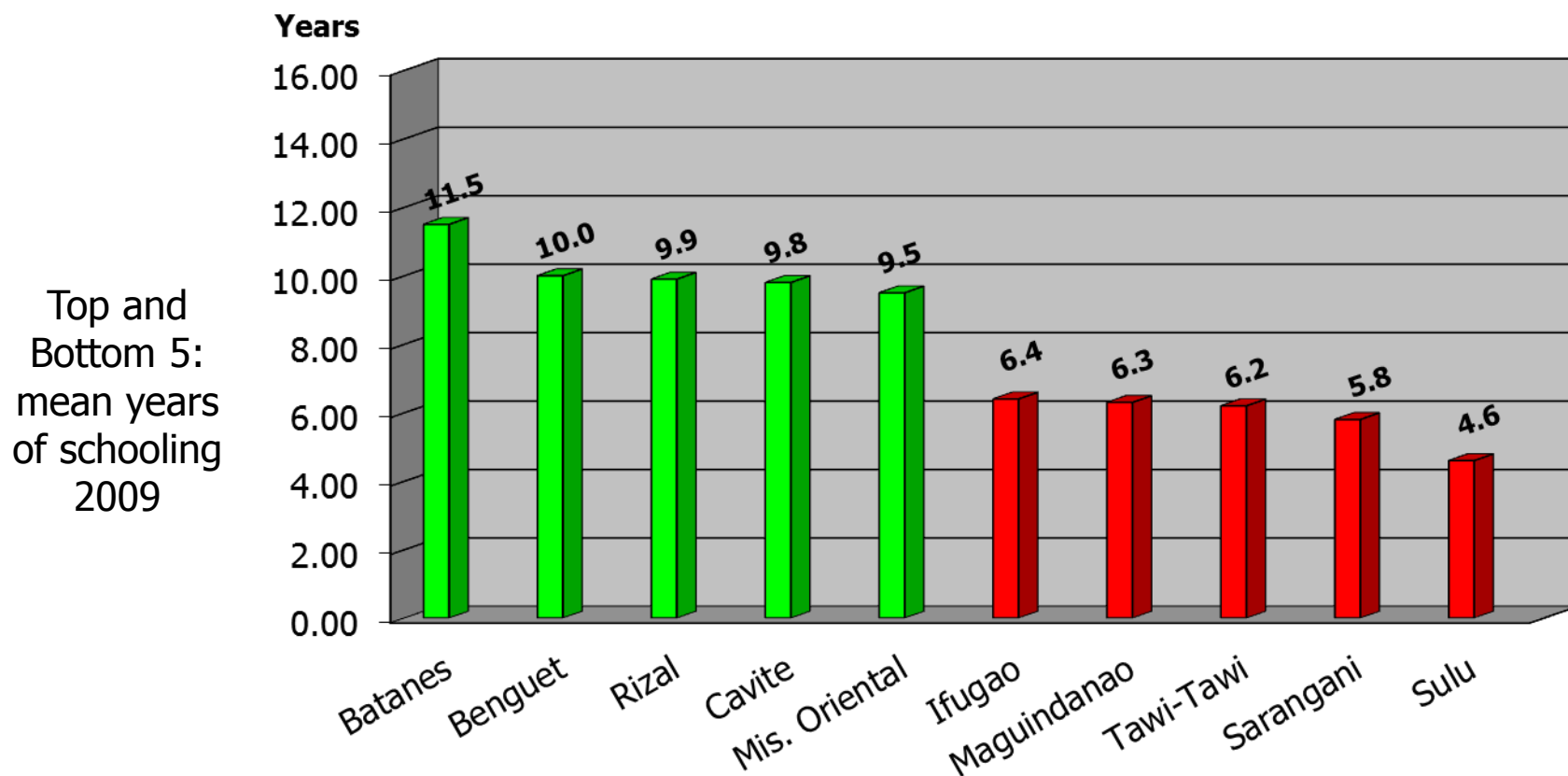
**Largest gainers
and losers
Life expectancy
1997-2009**

Knowledge 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

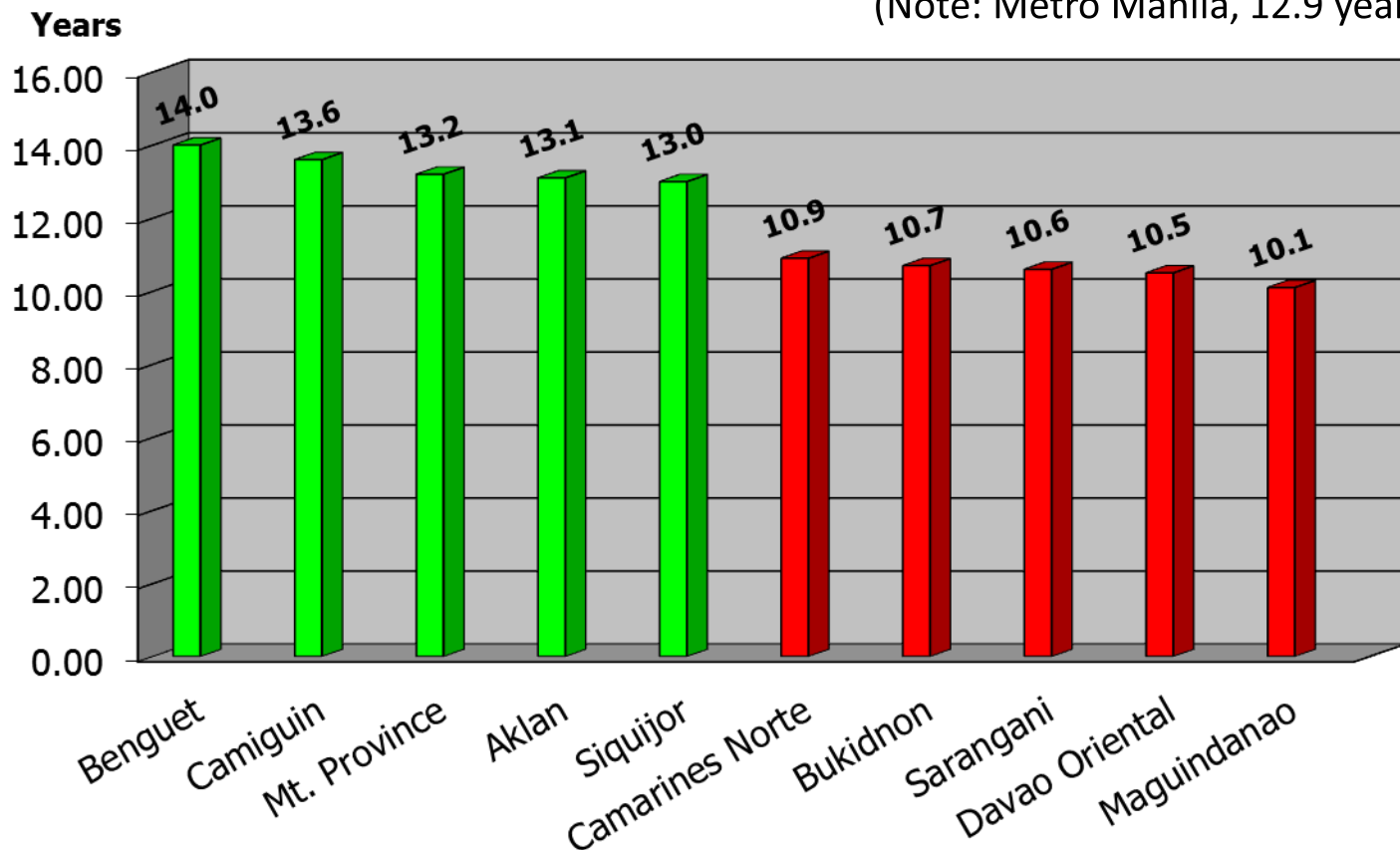
(Note: Metro Manila, 10.7 years)



Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report

School-age children and youth in Benguet are expected to have about 4 more years of schooling than their counterparts in Maguindanao.

(Note: Metro Manila, 12.9 years)



Top and
Bottom 5:
expected years
of schooling
2009

Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report

Education index	1997	2009
-----------------	------	------

Largest gainers

Batanes	0.943	1.000
Benguet	0.954	0.988
Bohol	0.736	0.834
Siquijor	0.796	0.868
La Union	0.846	0.897
Eastern Samar	0.734	0.823
Nueva Vizcaya	0.830	0.881
Lanao del Norte	0.825	0.878
Bataan	0.857	0.900
Camiguin	0.884	0.917

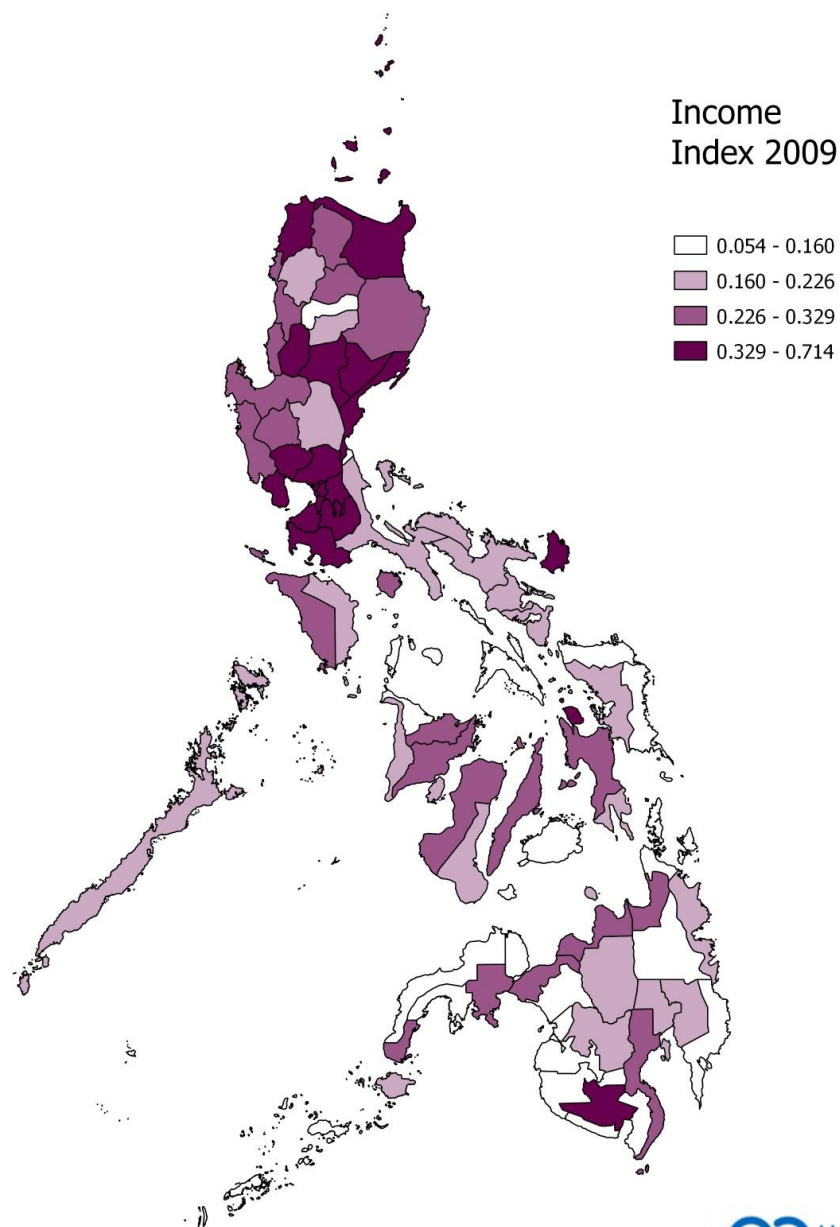
Largest losers

Lanao del Sur	0.836	0.782
Sulu	0.735	0.601
Zamboanga del Norte	0.818	0.717
Maguindanao	0.789	0.667
Tawi-Tawi	0.823	0.716

**Largest gainers
and losers
Education Index
1997-2009**

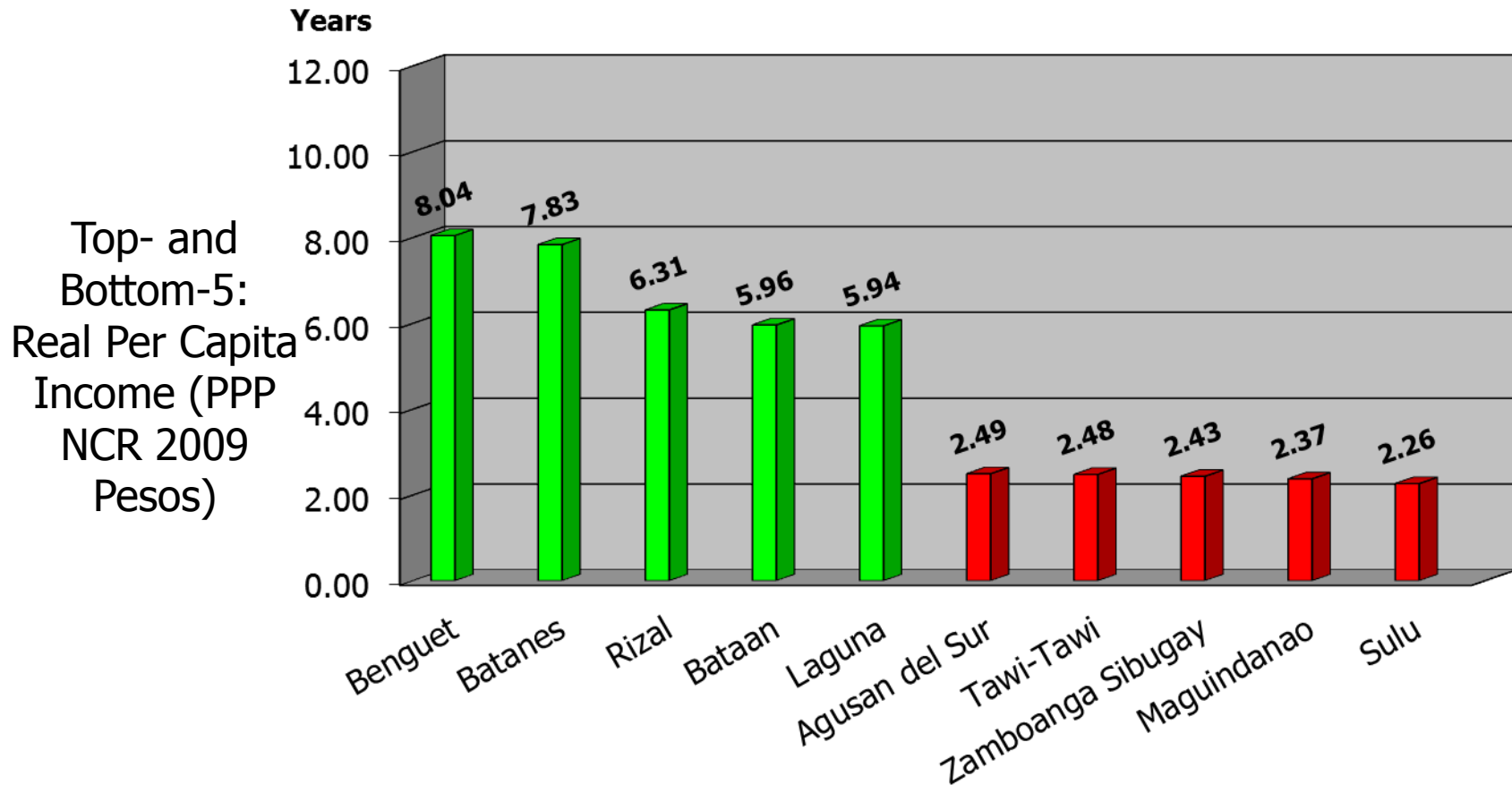
Standard of living

Income Index 2009



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)



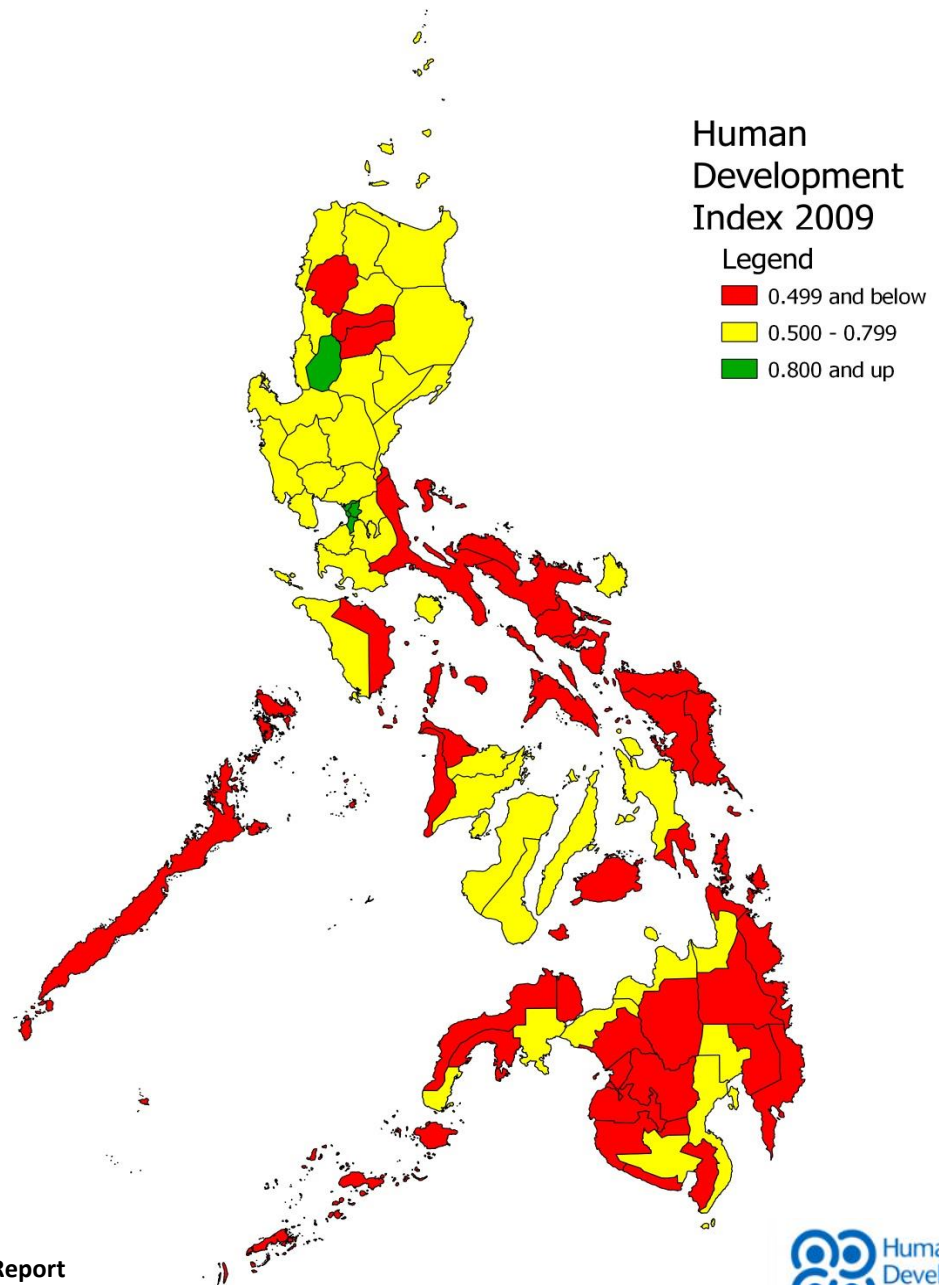
Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report

Income index	1997	2009
<i>Largest gainers</i>		
Benguet	0.547	0.714
Biliran	0.192	0.412
Catanduanes	0.201	0.350
Nueva Vizcaya	0.356	0.472
Cagayan	0.226	0.356
Quirino	0.255	0.376
South Cotabato	0.223	0.343
Occidental Mindoro	0.170	0.266
Aurora	0.270	0.354
Leyte	0.210	0.300
<i>Largest losers</i>		
Basilan	0.314	0.182
Laguna	0.559	0.474
Rizal	0.631	0.516
Tawi-Tawi	0.364	0.078
Batanes	0.890	0.690

**Largest gainers
and losers
Income Index
1997 - 2009**

All together...

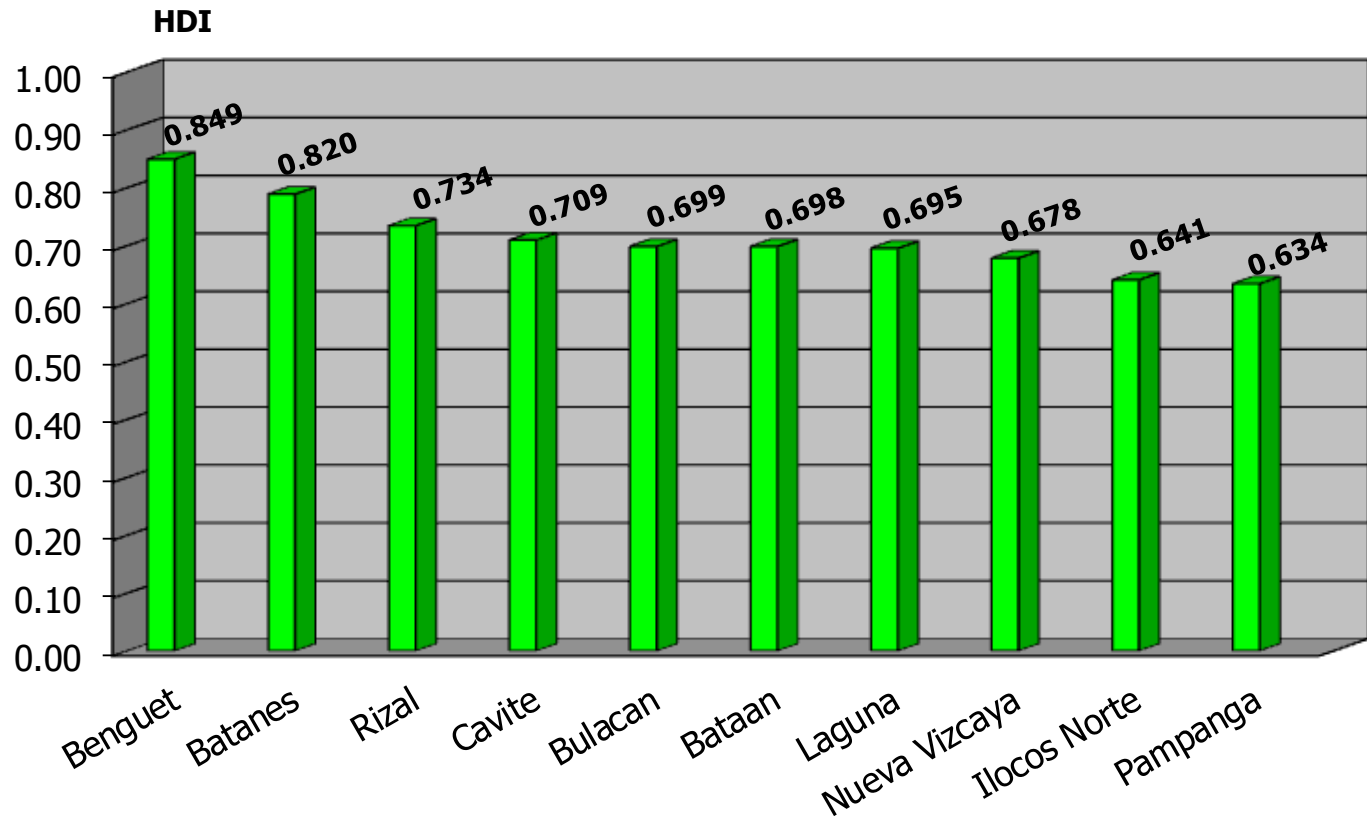
Human Development Index



Provinces with the highest HDI levels are all in Luzon. The highest HDI is recorded by Benguet at 0.849.

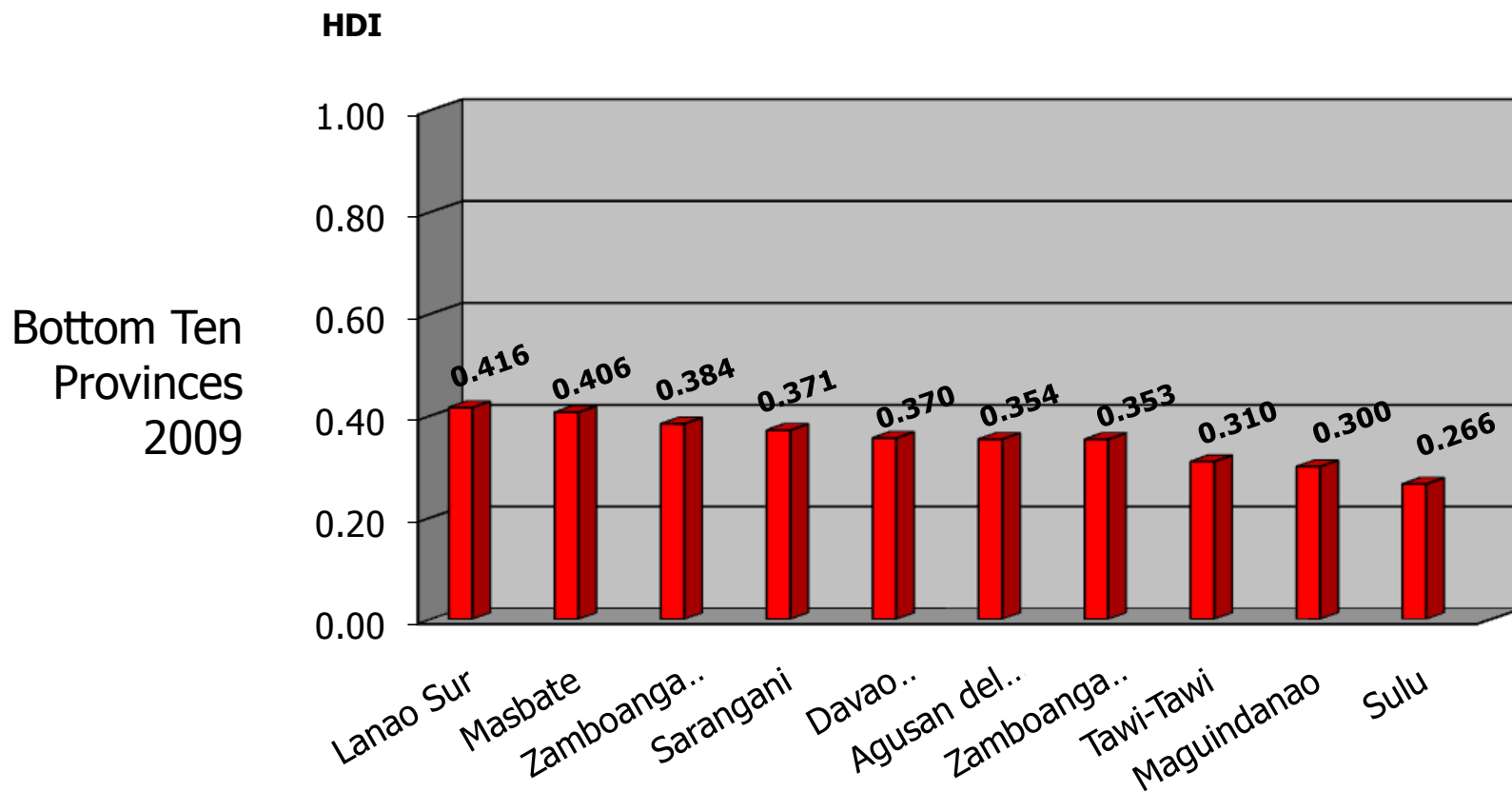
(Note: Metro Manila, 0.837)

Top Ten
Provinces
2009



Source: 2012/13 Philippine Human Development Report

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

Rank 1997	Rank 2009	HDI	1997	2009
3	1	Benguet	0.721	0.849
44	13	Biliran	0.484	0.630
41	12	Cagayan	0.491	0.632
14	8	Nueva Vizcaya	0.585	0.678
40	20	Catanduanes	0.492	0.606
34	17	Quirino	0.510	0.616
32	21	South Cotabato	0.512	0.612
28	14	Aurora	0.537	0.630
76	53	Bohol	0.354	0.482
78	64	Eastern Samar	0.338	0.450

Most improved provinces Human Development Index 1997-2009

Thank you.

Gawad sa Makataong Pag-unlad

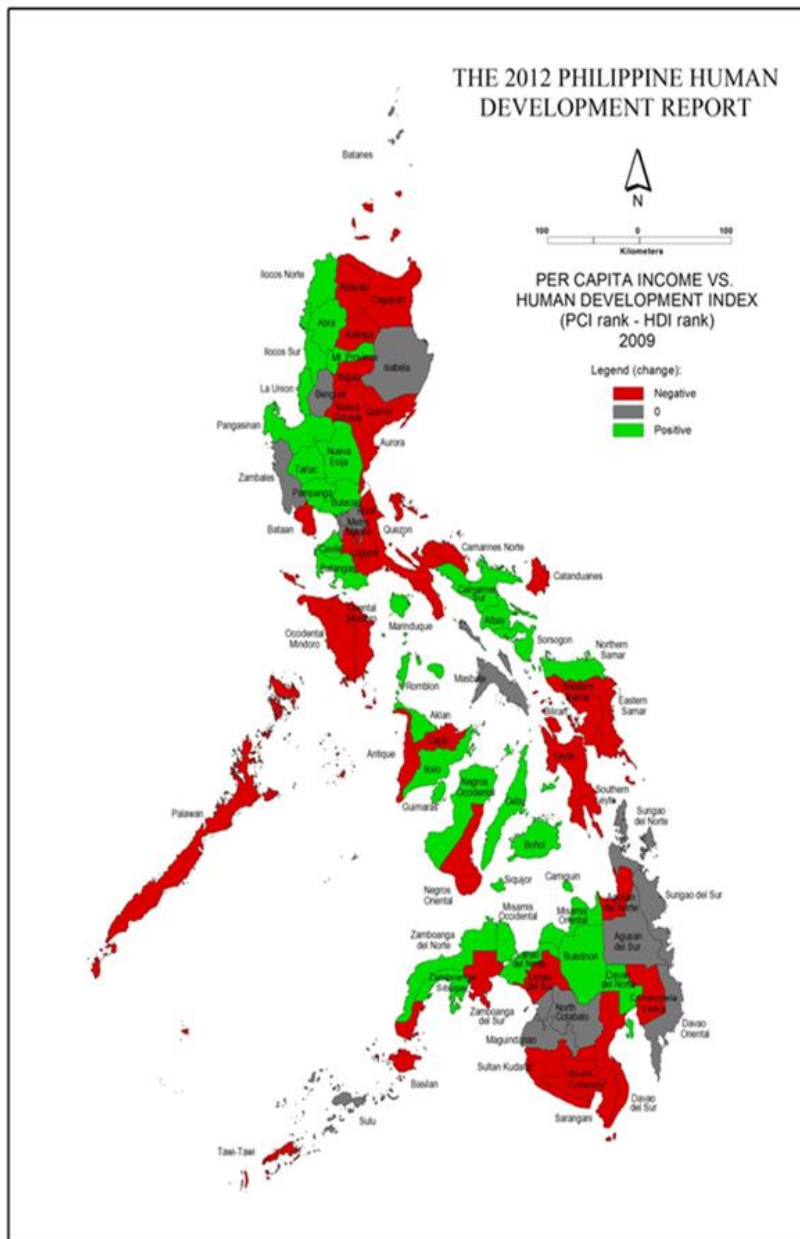
(Human Development Awards)

Gawad sa Makataong Pag-unlad
**Mga Lalawigang may Pinakamataas
na Kaunlarang Pantao (2009)**

**Benguet
Batanes
Rizal
Cavite
Bulacan**

Gawad sa Makataong Pag-unlad
**Mga Lalawigang may Pinakamalaking
Pag-angat sa Kaunlarang Pantao (1997-2009)**

**Benguet
Biliran
Cagayan
Nueva Vizcaya
Catanduanes**



Incomes and outcomes

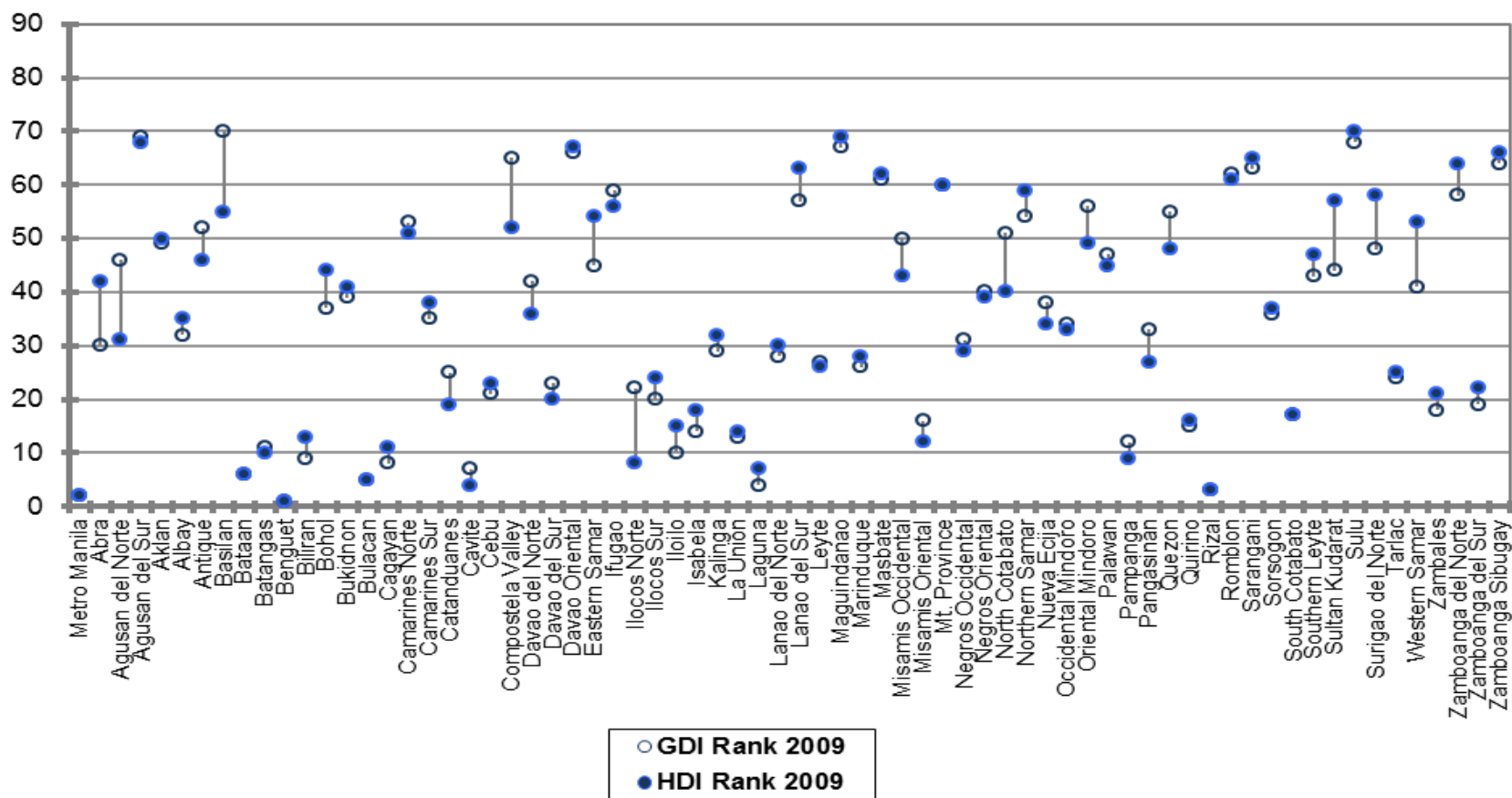
A Per Capita Income rank that is higher than the HDI rank indicates the potential for redirecting resources to human development.

HDI rank higher than per capita income rank	Per capita income rank higher than HDI rank
--	--

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

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

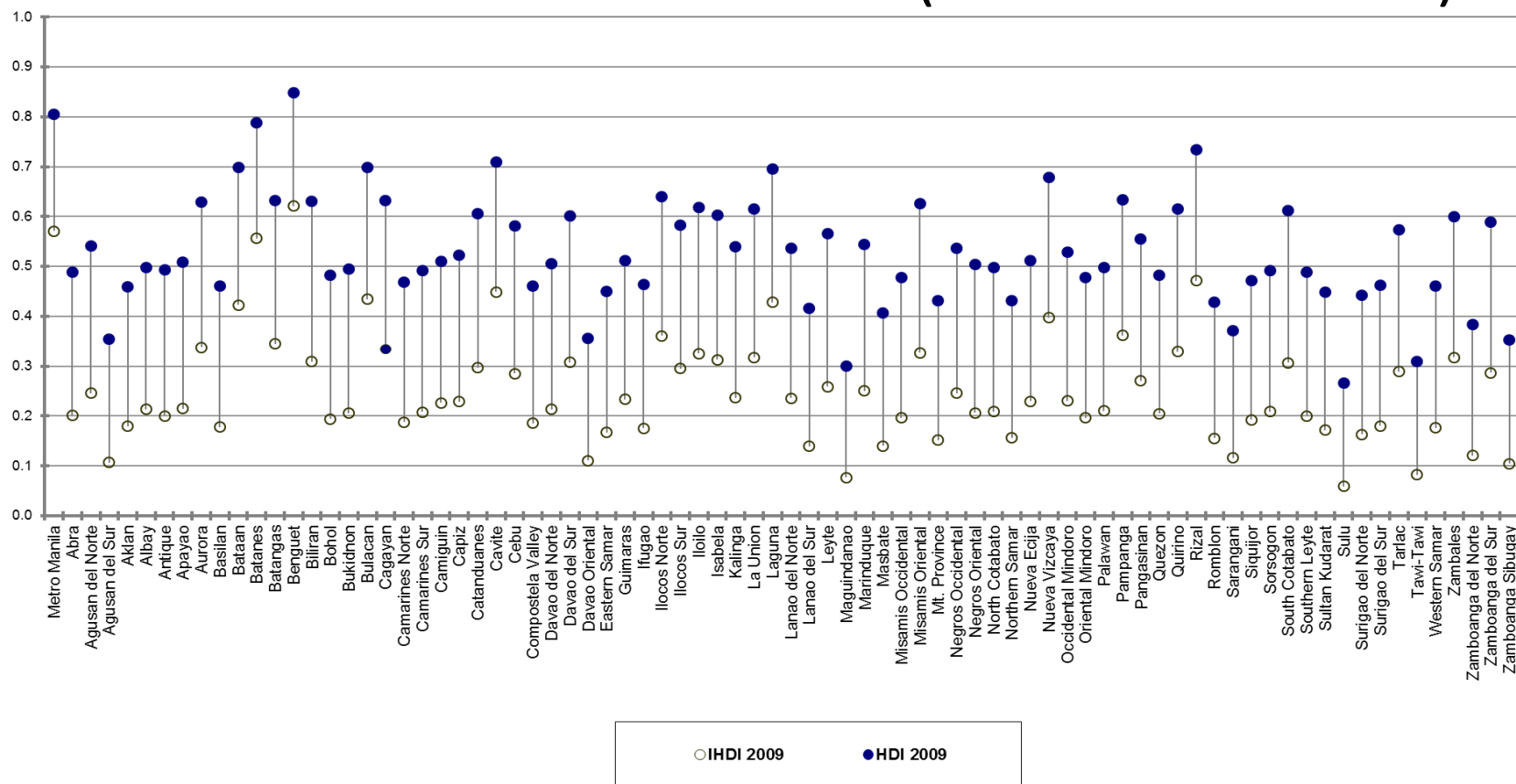
36 provinces improve their ranking using the GDI (hollow dot is below solid dot). In these provinces, achievements are more evenly distributed between men and women



Rank improves with GDI	Rank goes down with GDI
Sultan Kudarat +13	Basilan -15
Abra +12	Agusan Norte -15
W. Samar +12	Ilocos Norte -14
Surigao Norte +10	Compostela Valley -13
E. Samar +9	N. Cotabato -11
Bohol +7	Quezon -7
Lanao Sur +6	Oriental Mindoro -7
Zamboanga norte +6	Mis. Occidental -7
Iloilo +5	Pangasinan, Antique -6
N. Samar +5	Davao Norte, Catanduanes -6

*Human
development
achievements
are more evenly
distributed
across males and
females where
ranking
improves with
GDI*

I-HDI 2009: The HDI of all provinces decreases in *absolute* terms after adjusting for distribution (hollow dot below).



Province	HDI 2009	IHDI 2009	%
Sulu	0.276	0.064	76.88%
Maguindanao	0.312	0.083	73.44%
Tawi-Tawi	0.322	0.089	72.45%
Zamboanga Sibugay	0.367	0.113	69.19%
Agusan del Sur	0.368	0.115	68.59%
Davao Oriental	0.37	0.119	67.74%
Sarangani	0.386	0.126	67.46%
Zamboanga del Norte	0.399	0.13	67.37%
Lanao del Sur	0.432	0.15	65.21%
Masbate	0.422	0.151	64.21%

Largest losses
due to
inequalities