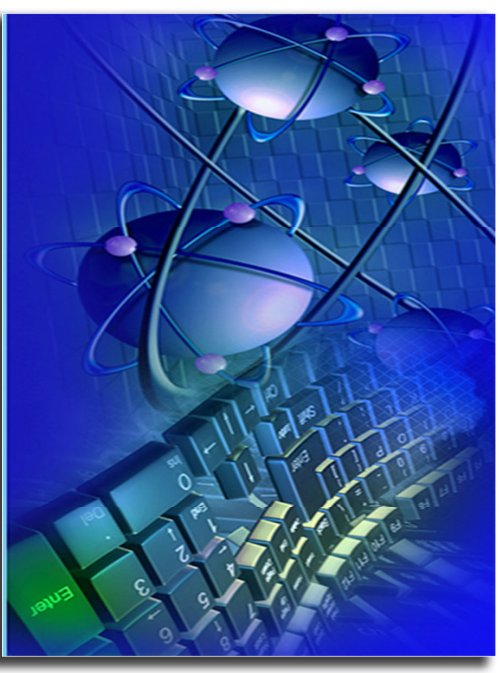


N  
S  
O

**PHILIPPINE YEARBOOK  
2010**

**SPECIAL FEATURE:**  
*Highlights of the 2008 Survey  
on Information  
and Communication Technology*



**PHILIPPINE YEARBOOK**

**2010**



Republic of the Philippines  
**NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE**  
Manila

116° 118° 120° 122° 124° 126° 127°

21°

18°

16°

14°

12°

10°

8°

6°



Republic of the Philippines  
**NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE**  
 Manila

# Philippine Map 2010

**Physiography**  
 Location: between 4° 23' N and 21° 25' N latitude;  
 between 116° E and 127° E longitude

**Composition:**  
 7,107 islands; 2,773 named; 300,000 sq.km.

**Three major island groups:**  
 Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao

**LAND AREAS:**

Luzon	142,665.5 sq. km.	Panay	12,597.1 sq. km.
Mindanao	120,812.6	Mindoro	10,245.6
Samar	13,428.8	Leyte	8,349.9
Negros	13,309.6	Cebu	6,331.1
Palawan	14,896.3	Bohol	4,117.3

SOUTH CHINA SEA

LUZON SEA

PHILIPPINE SEA

**Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)**  
 (Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga Mountain Province)

**Region II CAGAYAN VALLEY**  
 (Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Quirino, Nueva Vizcaya)

**Region I ILOCOS**  
 (Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Pangasinan)

**Region III CENTRAL LUZON**  
 (Aurora, Batan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Zambales)

**National Capital Region (NCR)**  
 Manila - Capital  
 Quezon City  
 Pasay City  
 Caloocan City  
 Makati City  
 Mandaluyong City  
 Muntinlupa City  
 Parañaque City  
 Las Piñas City  
 Marikina City  
 Valenzuela City  
 Pasig City  
 Malabon City  
 Navotas City  
 Taguig City  
 San Juan City  
 Pateros

**Region IV-A CALABARZON**  
 (Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Quezon)

**Region V BICOL**  
 (Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes Masbate, Sorsogon)

**Region IV-B MIMAROPA**  
 (Oriental Mindoro, Occidental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan)

**Region VIII EASTERN VISAYAS**  
 (Biliran, Eastern Samar, Leyte, Northern Samar, Southern Leyte, Western Samar)

**Region VI WESTERN VISAYAS**  
 (Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Guimaras, Iloilo, Negros Occidental)

**Region VII CENTRAL VISAYAS**  
 (Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental, Siquijor)

**Region IX ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA**  
 (Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, City of Isabela)

**Region XIII CARAGA**  
 (Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Surigao del Oeste)

**Region X NORTHERN MINDANAO**  
 (Bukidnon, Camiguin, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental)

**Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)**  
 (Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Shariff Kabunjan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi)

**Region XI SOUTHERN MINDANAO**  
 (Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Davao del Sur, Compostela Valley)

**Region XII SOCCSKSARGEN**  
 (Cotabato, Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Cotabato City)

**SPECIAL FEATURES:**

- 17 Regions
- 81 Provinces
- 136 Cities
- 1,495 Municipalities
- 41,995 Barangays
- Currency: Peso
- Capital: City of Manila
- Highest Point: Mt Apo 9,692 ft.

**2010**  
**Philippine**  
**Yearbook**

Philippines  
**National Statistics Office**



Republic of the Philippines  
*His Excellency*  
**PRESIDENT BENIGNO S. AQUINO III**

**The Philippine Yearbook**

First edition published 1971. Fifth edition 1979.  
Sixth edition 1981. Seventh edition 1983.  
Eighth edition 1985. Ninth edition 1987.  
Tenth edition 1989. Eleventh edition 1992.  
Twelfth edition 1994. Thirteenth edition 1995.  
Fourteenth edition 1997. Fifteenth edition 1999.  
Sixteenth edition 2001. Seventeenth edition 2002.  
Eighteenth edition 2003. Nineteenth edition 2005.  
Twentieth edition 2006. Twenty first edition 2007.  
Twenty second edition 2008. Twenty third edition 2010.

**Copyright Notice.** Section 9 of Presidential Decree 49 provides:  
"No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for exploitation of such work for profit."

This edition was developed by the National Statistics Office, the primary statistical arm of the government, with the cooperation of various government agencies and private and semiprivate entities.

Printed in the Philippines by Metrocolor.  
ISSN 0116-1520



**Philippines**  
**National Statistics Office**

**CARMELITA N. ERICTA**, *Administrator*

**PAULA MONINA G. COLLADO**, *Deputy Administrator*

Office Address: Solicarel Building I  
R. Magsaysay Blvd.  
Sta. Mesa, Manila

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 779  
Manila Philippines

Website: [www.census.gov.ph](http://www.census.gov.ph)

*T*

his edition of the Philippine Yearbook represents the twenty third of a series published by the National Statistics Office. Over the years, the Philippine Yearbook has been widely accepted as a trusted source of vital country information by planners and decision makers in government and the private sector, and by researchers and educators in local and foreign academic institutions.

The 2010 Philippine Yearbook has 24 chapters that present situationers on the country's social, political and economic development. The first three chapters chronicle the country's history, while describing its geographic and political setup. Chapters 4 to 8 preview Philippine demography, the delivery of basic social services in the country, and the relationship between the Philippine population and the quality of life in the Philippines. More than half the book are chapters that dwell on economic performance by sector. The final chapter compares the Philippines' standing with the economic, social and agricultural statistics of other countries.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is the driving force of economic and social change, and the increasing use of it in business and industry makes the demand for ICT-related statistics also to grow. In response to this demand, the NSO launched the first ICT Survey in 2002. In 2008, the office conducted once more a survey on ICT in order to collect and to generate information on the availability, distribution and access/utilization of ICT. The results of the 2008 Survey on Information and Communication Technology are being highlighted and featured in this edition of the Philippine Yearbook.

With this, we at the NSO hope that readers will find the 2010 Philippine Yearbook very useful and very informative. The NSO conveys its high esteem and appreciation to all government agencies and private entities which have provided the needed information for the Yearbook.

  
CARMELITA N. ERICTA  
NSO Administrator

Manila, Philippines  
January 2012

## Acknowledgments

---

*T*he tedious task of collecting, compiling, and presenting statistical information has been largely facilitated by the prompt response to requests for data and the patient cooperation of various government and private agencies. The National Statistics Office (NSO), hence, wishes to thank the following departments, bureaus and line agencies under them, and other offices whose valuable and unwaivering support in responding to the request for data has made possible the publication of this Yearbook:

Department of Agrarian Reform  
Department of Agriculture  
Department of Budget and Management  
Department of Education  
Department of Energy  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Department of Finance  
Department of Foreign Affairs  
Department of Health  
Department of Interior and Local Government  
Department of Justice  
Department of Labor and Employment  
Department of National Defense  
Department of Public Works and Highways  
Department of Science and Technology  
Department of Social Welfare and Development  
Department of Tourism  
Department of Trade and Industry  
Department of Transportation and Communications  
National Economic and Development Authority

Other agencies and offices:

Association of Advertising Agencies of the Philippines  
*Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*  
Civil Service Commission  
Commission on Audit  
Commission on Filipinos Overseas  
Commission on Higher Education  
Commission on Human Rights

---

Development Bank of the Philippines  
Government Service Insurance System  
Manila Electric Company  
Manila and Makati Stock Exchanges  
Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System  
National Electrification Administration  
National Housing Authority  
National Power Corporation  
Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation  
Philippine Domestic Satellite  
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency  
Philippine Information Agency  
Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company  
Philippine Medical Care Commission  
Philippine National Red Cross  
Professional Regulation Commission  
Securities and Exchange Commission  
Social Security System

NSO would also like to acknowledge the Smart.com.ph, Philippinedecor.com, Wikipedia.org, NEDA, CITEM, Department of Agriculture, National Disaster Reduction and Management Council for pictures used in other chapters of the book.

And to the many others who are not specifically mentioned here but which, in one way or another, have exerted effort and have provided assistance in the preparation of this Yearbook, the NSO extends its appreciation as well.

## **Introduction**

---

*T*he *2010 Philippine Yearbook* is a comprehensive publication that primarily uses statistical information to preview the country's social and economic conditions. Its 24 chapters probe into various aspects of national life. The chapters also discuss administrative and legislative bases and the development of policies and programs for readers to have better understanding of the statistics featured herein.

Many of the statistics are based on the results of surveys and censuses conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), the agency producing the Philippine Yearbook. A great deal of information are derived from the statistics and annual reports generated by other government departments and agencies, and by reputable international organizations. The Philippine Yearbook gathers and analyzes the latest data available at the time of its preparation.

### **Ordering the Philippine Yearbook**

The Philippine Yearbook has released twenty first editions, including this year's publication. A new edition of the Philippine Yearbook portable document format in CD is also produced in CD-ROM. Orders for the Philippine Yearbook can be placed by logging onto NSO's website at <http://www.census.gov.ph>. Or, you may also get in touch with the Sales Unit of the Databank and Information Services Division of NSO in Sta. Mesa, Manila or with the NSO Regional Office nearest you.

### **Organization of the Philippine Yearbook**

Aside from the regular chapters, the Philippine Yearbook has a Special Feature on a topic of current public interest. Each chapter focuses on the developments regarding a particular social or economic sector and features brief analyses of tables included in the Philippine Yearbook.

In choosing tables and graphs, the Philippine Yearbook considered to include only those information that appeal to broad readership. However, because all tables and graphs are properly attributed to their sources, researchers needing in-depth information can use the Philippine Yearbook in getting leads where they can get the particular data they seek.



---

The Philippine Yearbook's appendices, which include directories of government offices and officials, schools and hospitals, and consulates add to the publication's usefulness as a ready reference.

### **Using the Yearbook**

At the beginning of the Philippine Yearbook is a detailed listing of contents. The Contents list down the subjects discussed in each chapter and their corresponding pages. Found after the contents pages is a summary of the titles of all statistical tables and charts appearing in the Philippine Yearbook. There is also an index that guides readers in finding more specific subjects. Tables and graphs featured in a chapter are numbered. The text is cross-referenced to the tables and graphs it relates to.

*Note to Readers:* In late 2001, President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo issued an executive order regrouping reorganizing administrative regions in Mindanao. Her Administration also issued a statement in mid-2002 of plans to split Southern Tagalog (Region IV) into two clusters, to be known as the Calabarzon and Mimaropa areas.

In view of this, there are varied references to regions in different textual analyses and tables. Figures and tables that cover 2000 data, especially, those provided by other agencies still reflect the unchanged regional grouping. As much as possible, some figures and tables that have 2002 information are already presented in reclassified regional setup provided for in Executive Order 36 series 2001 and also reflect the updated subdivisions of Southern Tagalog.

## **Illustrations**

---

### Photos

Chapter 2	Typhoon Ondoy	78
Chapter 3	Proclamation of Malolos Constitution	108
Chapter 5	2000 Census of Population and Housing	220
Chapter 9	Total Mango Production	402
Chapter 15	Department of Labor and Employment KasH Program	658
Chapter 16	Public Market	714
Chapter 17	Puerto Princesa Underground River	784
Chapter 18	Woodcraft and Furniture Exports	842
Chapter 20	Celphone mobile subscribers	944

# Contents

---

Foreword,	<i>iii</i>
Acknowledgments,	<i>iv</i>
Introduction to Yearbook,	<i>vi</i>
Illustrations,	<i>viii</i>
List of Statistical Tables,	<i>ix</i>
Metric Units and Conversion Factors,	<i>xxiv</i>
List of Abbreviations and Symbols Used,	<i>xxvi</i>

**Special Feature. Highlights of the 2008 Survey of Information and Communication Technology** ***xxvii***

---

**Chapter 1. Early Development , Rediscovery and Colonization of the Philippines** ***1***

---

1.1	Origin of the Philippines	1	1.7	The American Occupation	12
1.2	The Beginning of Culture	2	1.8	The Japanese Occupation	14
1.3	The Philippines at the Time Of European Conquests	4	1.9	The Philippines after World War II	14
1.4	Rediscovery of the Philippines	5	1.10	The Philippines and the Government at Present	16
1.5	The Spanish Colonization	6			
1.6	British Invasion of Manila	12			

**Chapter 2. Physiography and Related Characteristics** ***23***

---

2.1	Geography and Location	23	2.3	Geological Characteristics	31
2.2	Meteorological Characteristics	27	2.4	Archaeology	33

**Chapter 3. Constitution, Government, and Foreign Relations** ***79***

---

3.1	History of the Philippine Constitution	79	3.3	Local Government	86
3.2	The National Government	83	3.4	Foreign Relations	92

**Chapter 4. Defense, Crime, and Delinquency** ***109***

---

4.1	National Defense	109	4.3	Crime	120
4.2	The Philippine Criminal Justice System	116	4.4	Delinquency	124

**Chapter 5. Demography** ***141***

---

5.1	Growth of the Philippine Population	141	1.3	Demographic and Social Characteristics	150
5.2	Population Distribution	145	5.4	Vital Components Of Population Change	153

---

**Chapter 6. Education and Culture** **221**

6.1	The Philippine Educational System	221	6.5	Cultural Education	235
6.2	Educational Institution	223	6.6	The Motion Picture Industry	237
6.3	Education Statistics	224	6.7	The National and International Artist Awards	238
6.4	Education Programs And Projects	230	6.8	Sports Development	238

---

**Chapter 7. Health and Welfare** **281**

7.1	Health	281	7.2	Welfare	289
-----	--------	-----	-----	---------	-----

---

**Chapter 8. Scientific and Industrial Research** **319**

8.1	The Department of Science And Technology	319	8.4	Human Resource Development and Institution Building	328
8.2	Science and Technology Programs	324	8.5	Private Sector Participation	328
8.3	The National Academy and Of Science and Technology	324			

---

**Chapter 9. Agriculture and Fisheries** **341**

9.1	Agriculture	341	9.7	Agricultural Research	353
9.2	Agricultural Programs	342	9.8	Fishery Resources	353
9.3	Agricultural Statistics	344	9.9	Fishery Statistics	355
9.4	The National Food Authority	348	9.10	Fish Marketing	356
9.5	Agrarian Reform	349	9.11	Fisheries Development	357
9.6	Financial Assistance To Agriculture	352	9.12	Fishery Research	357

---

**Chapter 10. Forestry and Environmental Management** **403**

10.1	Forestry	403	10.2	Environmental Management	413
------	----------	-----	------	--------------------------	-----

---

**Chapter 11. Mines and Minerals** **441**

11.1	Mineral Resources	442	11.3	Mineral Exports	445
11.2	Mineral Production	444	11.4	Government and Mining	445

---

**Chapter 12. Energy and Water** **471**

12.1	Energy	471	12.4	Household Energy Consumption Survey	475
12.2	Energy Supply And Consumption	473	12.5	Water	476
12.3	Electric Power	473			

<b>Chapter 13. Manufactures</b>		<b>499</b>
13.1	Sources of Manufacturing Statistics	499
13.2	Concepts and Definitions	500
13.3	Manufacturing Statistics	503
13.4	Monthly Industry Statistics	504
13.5	Approved Investments by Promotion Agency	504
13.6	Government Assistance in Manufacturing	504
13.7	Economic Reforms	513
<b>Chapter 14. Construction and Housing</b>		<b>529</b>
14.1	Construction	529
14.2	Housing	531
<b>Chapter 15. Labor</b>		<b>609</b>
15.1	Labor Administration	609
15.2	Labor Programs	610
15.3	Labor Force Surveys	618
15.4	Labor Force Concepts	620
15.5	Philippine Labor Force Statistics	621
15.6	Occupational Wages	623
15.7	Overseas Employment	626
<b>Chapter 16. Income and Prices</b>		<b>659</b>
16.1	The Family Income And Expenditure Survey	659
16.2	Family Income	662
16.3	Family Expenditures	665
16.4	Family Savings	666
16.5	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey	666
16.6	Prices	668
<b>Chapter 17. Domestic Trade, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Services and Tourism</b>		<b>715</b>
17.1	Domestic Trade	715
17.2	2008 Preliminary ASPBI Results	722
17.3	Industry and Services	723
17.4	Community, Social and Personal Services	726
17.5	Tourism	728
<b>Chapter 18. Foreign Trade</b>		<b>785</b>
18.1	Philippine Foreign Trade In 2009	789
18.2	Philippine Trading Partners	789
18.3	Principal Exports	792
18.4	Principal Imports	793
18.5	Foreign Trade by Port	793
<b>Chapter 19. Transportation</b>		<b>843</b>
19.1	Land Transport	843
19.2	Water Transport	848
19.3	Air Transport	850

<b><u>Chapter 20. Communications</u></b>		<b>871</b>
20.1	Telecommunications	871
20.2	Postal Services	880
20.3	The Print Media	881
20.4	The Film Media	881
20.5	Advertising	881
<b><u>Chapter 21. Public Finance</u></b>		<b>945</b>
21.1	The Government Budget	945
21.2	Local Government Finance	947
21.3	The Status of Public Debt	948
21.4	Sources of Revenue	949
21.5	Taxation and the Tax System	950
<b><u>Chapter 22. Banking, Other Commercial Finance, and Insurance</u></b>		<b>971</b>
22.1	The Philippine Financial System	971
22.2	Philippine Banking Institutions	972
22.3	Nonbank Financial Institutions	981
22.4	Insurance	985
<b><u>Chapter 23. National Accounts and Balance of Payments</u></b>		<b>1009</b>
23.1	National Accounts Estimation in the Philippines	1009
23.2	The Philippine System of National Accounts	1011
23.3	Macroeconomic Performance In Year 2009	1015
23.4	The Flow of Funds Account	1018
23.5	Balance of Payments	1019
23.6	The Balance of Payments in 2009	1021
<b><u>Chapter 24. Comparative International Statistics</u></b>		<b>1043</b>
<b><u>Appendices</u></b>		<b>1069</b>
A -	List and Classification of Income of Provinces, Cities And Municipalities and Region	1070
B -	Directory of Government Agencies	1089
C -	Government Officials of the Republic of the Philippines	1025
D -	Directory of Higher Education Institutions in the Philippines	1136
E -	Philippine Embassies and Diplomatic Missions	1179

# Statistical Tables

<b>Chapter 2. Physiography and Related Characteristics</b>			4.4a	Crime Volume and Crime Rate, by Type of Crime: 2006-2008	133
2.1	Area and Location of Principal Islands and Number of Named and Unnamed Islands	37	4.4b	Crime Volume, by Type of Crime and by Region: 2007 and 2008	134
2.2	Number of Provinces, Cities, Municipalities, and Barangays, by Region: June 30, 2010	38	4.4c	Crime Rate, by Region and by Type of Crime: 2007 and 2008	135
2.2a	Number of Provinces, Cities, Municipalities, and Barangays, by Region and Province: June 30, 2010	39	4.4d	Crime Volume and Crime Rate in the National Capital Region, by Type of Crime: 2005-2006	136
2.2b	List of Cities in the Philippines: June 30, 2010	43	4.5	Number of Kidnap for Ransom Incidents by Region: 2004-2008	137
2.3	Named and Measured Mountains Above One Thousand Feet Elevation in the Philippines, by Location	47	4.6	Reported Cases of Drug/Substance Abused by Type of Patient: 1996-2007	137
2.4	List of Rivers in the Philippines, by Location	49	4.6a	Primary Drugs Abused by Users Confined in Different Rehabilitation Centers: 2004-2007	138
2.5	List of Lakes in the Philippines, by Location	54	4.7	Number of Foreign Nationals Arrested: 2003-2008	139
2.5a	Twenty-three Major Lakes in the Philippines	55	4.8	Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals and Laboratory Equipments Seized: 2006-2007	140
2.6	Active, Potentially Active, and Inactive Volcanoes in the Philippines	56	<b>Chapter 5. Demography</b>		
2.7	Monthly and Annual Frequency of Tropical Cyclones in the Philippine Area of Responsibility: 1986-2009	67	5.1	Growth of Philippine Population: 1799-2007	160
2.8	Total Rainfall and Average Number of Rainy Days, by Month and by Station: 2006 and 2008	68	5.2	Population Projections for the Philippines, by Region: 2006-2010	161
2.9	Average Minimum and Maximum Temperatures by Month and by Station: 2007 and 2008	71	5.2a	Population Projections for the Philippines, by Region and by Five Calendar-Year Interval: 2010-2030	161
2.10	Annual Average Vapor Pressure, by Month and by Station: 2007 and 2008	74	5.2b	Projected Population of the Philippines, by Sex and Age Group: 2010-2030	162
2.11	Mean Sea Level Pressure, by Month and by Station: 2007 and 2008	76	5.3	Population and Growth Rate, by Region, Province and Highly Urbanized City: Censal Years 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2007	164
<b>Chapter 3. Constitution, Government, and Foreign Relations</b>			5.3a	Ranking of Provinces by Population Size: September 1, 2007	167
3.1	Summary of New Laws: June 2009	95	5.4	Land Area, Population, and Population Density, by Region, Province and Highly Urbanized City: 1995, 2000 and 2007	168
3.2	International Organizations in the Philippines: As of December 2009	105	5.5	Sex Ratio of the Population, by Region and Province: 1990, 1995 and 2000	171
<b>Chapter 4. Defense, Crime, and Delinquency</b>			5.6	Distribution of Household Population, by Age Group and Sex: 2007	174
4.1	Fires, by Geographic Area, Cause, Number of Casualties, and Amount of Damages: 2004-2009	127	5.6a	Population Aged 18 Years Old and Over, by Region: 2000	174
4.1a	Causes of Fire Incidents: 2006-2009	128	5.7	Dependency Ratio, by Region and by Sex: May 2000	175
4.2	Number of Prisoners in Penal Institutions: 2000-2009	129	5.8	Age Distribution of the Household Population by Region and by Five-Year Interval: May 1, 2007	176
4.2a	Average Jail Population Data, by Region: 2000-2008	130	5.9	Total Population 10 Years Old and Over by Age Group and Marital Status: 2000	178
4.3	Investigated Cases of Human Rights Violations, by Region: 2006-2007	131	5.10	Household Population by Ethnicity and by Sex: 2000	178
4.4	Crime Volume and Crime Rate, by Region: 2006-2008	132			

5.11	Household Population, by Religious Affiliation and by Sex: 2000	179	5.21	Leading Dialects of the Population: Censal Years 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000	216
5.12	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over, by Highest Educational Attainment and Sex: 2007	180	5.22	Number of Registered Voters and Voters Who Actually Voted, by Region and Province: (May 2007 National and Local Elections)	217
5.13	Number of Filipino Spouses and Other Partners of Foreign Nationals, by Major Country: 1989-2009	181	<b>Chapter 6. Education and Culture</b>		
5.14	Summary of Principal Vital Statistics in the Philippines: 1970-2008	182	6.1	Number of Government Schools in Elementary and Secondary Level, by Region and Province SY 2006-2007 and SY 2007-2008	240
5.14a	Summary of Principal Vital Statistics by Region: 1998-2008	183	6.1a	Distribution of Higher Education Institutions by Region, Sector, and Institutional Type: AY 2009-2010	243
5.15	Registered Number of Live Births, by Month of Occurrence and by Sex: 2000-2008	188	6.2	Enrolment in Government and Private Schools by Level of Education: SY 1993-1994 to SY 2008-2009	244
5.15a	Registered Number of Live Births, by Region and by Sex: 1997-2008	189	6.2a	Enrolment in Government Elementary Schools by Level of Education by Sex and by Region: SY 2008-2009	245
5.15b	Registered Number of Live Births, by Age of Mother: 1998-2008	191	6.2b	Higher Education Enrolment in Government and Private Schools, by Discipline Group and by Region: SY 2006-2007 and SY 2007-2008	246
5.16	Registered Number of Deaths, by Month of Occurrence and by Sex: 2000-2008	192	6.2c	Higher Education Enrolment in Government Schools, by Discipline Group and by Region: SY 2008-2009	249
5.16a	Registered Number of Deaths, by Age Group and by Sex: 2000-2008	193	6.2d	Higher Education Enrolment in Private Schools by Discipline Group and by Region: SY 2004-2005	251
5.17	Registered Number of Marriages, by Month of Occurrence: 1995-2008	195	6.3	Higher Education Graduates by Discipline Group: AY 2003-2004 to AY 2007-2008	253
5.17a	Registered Number of Marriages, by Age of Groom and by Previous Marital Status: 1999-2008	196	6.3a	Graduates in Public Schools, by Discipline Group and by Region: SY 2007-2008	254
5.17b	Registered Number of Marriages by Age of Bride and by Previous Marital Status: 1999-2008	199	6.3b	Graduates in Private Schools, by Discipline Group and by Region: SY 2003-2004	256
5.17c	Registered Number of Marriages, by Age Group of Groom and Bride and by Type of Ceremony: 1999-2008	202	6.4	Number of Completers of Nonformal Education, by Region: 2000-2006	258
5.17d	Registered Internarrriages, by Nationality: 1999-2008	205	6.5	Number of Foreign Students, by Academic Year AY 1994-1995 to AY 2007-2008	258
5.18	Distribution of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Country of Destination: 1981-2009	206	6.6	Number of Scholarship Awardness by Program SY 1988-1989 to SY 2008-2009	259
5.18a	Age profile of Registered Filipino Emigrants: 1994-2009	207	6.7	Beneficiaries of the CHED Financial Assistance Programs: 2008-2009	260
5.18b	Distribution of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Major Occupational Status Prior to Migration: 1994-2009	208	6.8	Net Participation Rate in Public and Private Elementary Schools, by Region: SY 2001-2002 to SY 2008-2009	261
5.18c	Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Region of Origin: 1994-2008	209	6.8a	Net Participation Rate in Public and Private Secondary Schools, by Region: SY 2001-2002 to SY 2008-2009	262
5.18d	Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Civil Status: 1994-2009	210	6.9	Cohort Survival Rate in Public and Private Elementary Schools, by Region: SY 2001-2002 to SY 2008-2009	263
5.18e	Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Year and Educational Attainment: 1994-2009	211	6.9a	Cohort Survival Rate in Public and Private Secondary Schools, by Region: SY 2001-2002 to SY 2008-2009	264
5.18f	Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Sex: 1981-2009	212			
5.19	Number of Persons with Disability, by Sex and Region: 2000	213			
5.20	Number of Persons 5 Years Old and Over with Disability by Higher Educational Attainment and by Sex: 2000	214			



6.9b	Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Government Elementary Schools, by Region: SY 2007-2008 to SY 2008-2009	265	7.8b	Modes of Transmission, HIV and AIDS: January 1984-December 2008	306
6.9c	Teacher-Student Ratio in Government Secondary Schools, by Region: SY 2007-2008 to SY 2008-2009	265	7.9	Family Planning New Acceptors: 1995-2008	307
6.9d	Classroom-Pupil Ratio in Government Elementary and Secondary Schools by Region: SY 2006-2007 to SY 2007-2008	266	7.10	Professional Licenses Issued and Registered Health Professionals, by Category: 2002-2009	307
6.10	Teachers in Government Schools, by Level of Education and by Region: SY 2005-2006 to SY 2008-2009	267	7.11	Number of Barangay Health Facilities, by Region: 2002-2008	308
6.11	Simple Literacy of the Household Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Sex and by Region: 2000, 2003 and 2008	268	7.12	Distribution of Hospitals and Bed Population Ratio, by Region: 2008-2009	309
6.12	Functional Literacy Rate of the Population 10-64 Years Old, by Highest Educational Attainment, by Region and Sex: 2008	269	7.13	Number of Disadvantaged Children Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Program and by Region: 2008 and 2009	310
6.13	Enrolees and Completers of Functional Education and Literacy Program (FELP), by Region: 2000-2004	270	7.14	Number of Disadvantaged Youths Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Program and by Region: 2008-2009	312
6.14	National Performance in the Licensure Examinations: 2008 and 2009	271	7.15	Number of Persons with Disabilities Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Program and by Region: 2008-2009	313
6.15	Number of Bar Passers: 1979-2009	272	7.16	Number of Older Persons Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Program and by Region: 2008-2009	314
6.16	Important Museums in the Philippines by Region: 2008	273	7.17	Number of Disadvantaged Women Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Program and by Region: 2008-2009	315
6.17	National Artists: 1972-2006	279	7.17a	Total Number of Persons with Disability By Sex and Region: 2000	316
6.18	Number of Foreign Students, by Nationality: AY 2000-2001 to 2004-2005	280	7.18	Total Benefits Paid by the Government Service Insurance System: 1999-2005	316
<b>Chapter 7. Health and Welfare</b>					
7.1	Overview of the Health Status of the Nation: 2000-2007	298	7.18a	Dividends Paid by the Government Service Insurance System: 1971-2007	317
7.2	Leading Causes of Morbidity:2005-2008	299	7.19	Benefits Paid by the Social Security System: 1978-2009	318
7.3	Leading Causes of Registered Deaths: 2004-2007	300	<b>Chapter 8. Scientific and Industrial Research</b>		
7.3a	Leading Causes of Infant Deaths: 2004-2007	301	8.1	Members of the National Academy of Science and Technology and Their Field of Specialization: 1978-2009	329
7.3b	Ten Leading Causes of Fetal Deaths: 2005-2006	301	8.2	Outstanding Young Scientists and Their Field of Specialization: 1980-2007	332
7.4	Tuberculosis Control Program, by Region: 2005-2008	302	8.3	Types of Scientific and Technological Services Rendered by the DOST System, by Agency	336
7.5	Positive Malaria Cases, by Region: 2002-2008	303	8.4	Number of Graduate Scholars Supported by DOST Agencies by Level and Status: 2009	338
7.6	Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases: 1988-2008	304	8.5	Number of Undergraduate Scholars Supported by the Science Education Institute, by Region: 2009	338
7.7	Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Program, by Region: 2001-2004	304	8.6	Estimated Amount of Resources Generated From External Sources by DOST: 2009	339
7.8	Number of HIV-Infected or AIDS Cases and Number of Deaths from AIDS, by Year of Diagnosis: 1984-2008	305			
7.8a	Cumulative Number of HIV-Infected and AIDS Cases by Age Group and Sex: January 1984-December 2008	306			

8.7	Number of Warnings and Issuances Made Related to Disaster and Hazard Mitigation Services, by PAGASA and PHIVOLCS: 2006	340	9.27	Number of Municipal and Commercial Fishing Operators, by Age Group and Sex: 2002	383
<hr/>					
<b>Chapter 9. Agriculture and Fisheries</b>					
9.1	Agricultural Crop Area Harvested: 2002-2009	359	9.28	Number of Household Members 10 Years Old and Over of Municipal and Commercial Fishing Operators by Whether Engaged in Fishing Operation or Not, Age Group and Sex: 2002	384
9.2	Volume of Agricultural Production: 2002-2009	360	9.29	Quantity and Value of Fish Produced by Source of Production: 1990-2009	386
9.3	Value of Agricultural Production: 2002-2009	361	9.30	Volume and Value of Fisheries Production by Region and Sector: 2007-2008	387
9.4	Palay--Area and Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	362	9.31	Quantity and Value Indices of Fish Production: 1974-2007	388
9.5	Corn--Area and Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	362	9.32	Volume and Value of Commercial Fisheries Production, of Top 31 Species: 2006-2008	389
9.6	Coconut--Area and Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	363	9.33	Volume and Value of Municipal Fisheries Production, by Region: 2006-2008	390
9.7	Sugarcane--Area and Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	363	9.34	Volume and Value of Municipal Fisheries by Species: 2006-2008	391
9.8	Banana--Area and Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	364	9.35	Aquaculture Production by Region and by Culture Environment: 2007-2008	392
9.9	Pineapple--Area and Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	364	9.36	Production of Brackishwater, Freshwater and Marine Waters, by Region: 2007-2008	393
9.10	Coffee--Area and Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	365	9.37	Exports and Imports of Fish and Fishery Products: 1978-2008	394
9.11	Mango--Area and Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	365	9.38	Major Fishery Exports: 2007-2008	395
9.12	Tobacco--Area, Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	366	9.39	Summary Statistics for Fishing Establishments With Average Total Employment of Less Than 20 Workers, by Industry Group: 2006	397
9.13	Abaca--Area and Quantity of Production by Region: 2006-2009	366	9.40	Summary Statistics for Fishing Establishments With Average Total Employment of 20 Workers and More, by Industry Group: 2006	398
9.14	Number of Livestock and Poultry: 1977-2009	367	9.41	Summary Statistics for Fishing Establishments With Average Total Employment of 20 or More Workers, by Region: 2006	400
9.15	Number, Area of Farms, and Average Farm Size, by Region and Province: 1975, 1980, 1991, and 2002	368	<hr/>		
9.16	Area of Farms, by Land Use and by Region: 1991 and 2002	374	<b>Chapter 10. Forestry and Environmental Management</b>		
9.17	Agricultural Real Wage Rates of Farm Workers by Type of Farm and Workers: 2001-2009	375	10.1	Status of Land Classification: 1964-2009	417
9.18	Daily Nominal Wage Rate of Farm Workers by Farm Operation: 2006-2009	376	10.1a	Status of Land Classification, by Region: 2007 and 2008	418
9.19	All Crops--Agricultural Real Wage Rate of Farm Workers, by Region: 2006-2009	377	10.2	Forest Cover of the Philippines, by Region: 2003	420
9.20	Palay--Agricultural Real Wage Rate of Farm Workers, by Region: 2006-2009	377	10.3	Community-Based Forest Management Agreement, by Region: 2008	422
9.21	Corn--Agricultural Real Wage Rate of Farm Workers, by Region: 2006-2009	378	10.3a	Community-Based Forest Projects by Region: 2008	423
9.22	Agricultural Production Loans Granted, by Type of Banks: 1998-2007	379	10.4	Number and Area of National Parks, Watershed Reservation and Game Refuge and Bird Sanctuaries, by Region: 2007-2008	424
9.23	Agricultural Loans Granted, by Region: 2006-2007	380	10.5	Number, Area, and Annual Allowable Cut of Timber Licenses: 1969-2009	425
9.24	Palay Crop Production and Claims: 2005	381			
9.25	Corn Crop Production and Claims: 2005	381			
9.26	Number of Municipal and Commercial Fishing Operators, by Legal Form of Organization: 1980 and 2002	382			

10.6	Number, Area, and Allowable Cut of Existing Timber Licenses, by Type: 2007 and 2009	426	12.3	Historical Performance in Oil and Gas Exploration and Development: 1981-2009	482
10.7	Number, Daily Rated Capacity, and Annual Log Requirement of Active Sawmills: 1969-2009	428	12.4	Performance in the Coal Development Program: 1979-2009	483
10.7a	Number, Daily Rated Capacity, and Annual Log Requirement of Active Sawmills by Region: 2007 and 2008	429	12.5	Historical Performance of Geothermal Resources Development: 1988-2009	484
10.8	Processed Wood and Other Wood-based Products: 1976-2009	430	12.6	Historical Performance of the Hydropower Resources Development: 1993-2009	485
10.9	Log Production, Quantity and Value of Exports: 1979-2008	431	12.7	Historical Performance in the Nonconventional Resources Development: 1978-2009	485
10.10	Lumber Production, Quantity and Value of Exports: 1979-2008	432	12.8	Importation of Crude Oil, by Country of Origin: 2004-2009	486
10.11	Plywood Production, Quantity and Value of Exports: 1979-2008	433	12.9	Importation of Petroleum Products: 2004-2009	487
10.12	Veneer Production, Quantity and Value of Exports: 1979-2008	434	12.10	Refinery Production: 2002-2009	487
10.13	Selected Forest-Based Furniture Exports: 2005-2008	435	12.11	Petroleum Products Consumption, by Type of Product: 2002-2009	488
10.14	Production of Selected Non-Timber Forest Products 2008-2009	437	12.12	Coal Importation, by Country: 2002-2009	489
10.14a	Exports of Selected Non-Timber Forest Products: 2001-2008	437	12.13	Coal Consumption, by Major User: 1998-2009	489
10.15	Forest Charges on Selected Non-Timber Forest Products, by Region: 2007 and 2008	438	12.14	Energy Sales, by Grid and by Customer Type: 2007-2009	490
10.16	Area Reforested by the Government and Private Sectors: 1976-2008	439	12.15	Gross Energy Generation of Power Plants, by Grid and Energy Source: 2008-2009	491
10.17	Ten Major Lakes in the Philippines	440	12.16	Installed Generating Capacity: 1993-2009	491
10.18	Major River Basins in the Philippines	440	12.17	Electric Energy Consumption, by Sector: 1991-2009	492
<b>Chapter 11. Mines and Minerals</b>			12.18	Status of Household Electrification in the Philippines: 1991-2009	493
11.1	Quantity of Mineral Production: 2005-2009	449	12.19	Status of Energization, by Region: 2008-2009	494
11.2	Value of Mineral Production: 2005-2009	450	12.20	Number and Percentage of Households by Type of Fuel Used: 2004 and 1995	495
11.3	Mineral Production, by Region, Province and Category: 2007 and 2008	451	12.21	Number and Percentage of Households by Type of Fuel Used and Income Class: 2004	495
11.4	Leading Metallic Mineral Producers in the Philippines: 2008-2009	464	12.22	Number and Percentage of Households Reporting Usage of Electricity, Total Annual Consumption, and Average Annual Household Consumption, by End-Use and Type of Appliance Used: 2004	496
11.5	Quantity and Value of Nonmetallic Minerals: 2007 and 2008	466	12.23	Water Supply Targets: 1991-2003	497
11.6	World Monthly Metal Prices: 2004-2008	468	12.24	Number of Duly Organized Water Districts, Filed and Issued Conditional Certificate of Conformance, by Region: 1998-2008	498
11.7	Summary Statistics for Mining and Quarrying Establishments for All Employment Sizes by Industry Group: 2008	470	<b>Chapter 13. Manufactures</b>		
<b>Chapter 12. Energy and Water</b>			13.1	Gross Domestic Product, Gross Value Added, Growth Rate, and Percent Contribution to Gross Domestic Product of the Manufacturing Sector: 1980-2010	519
12.1	Overall Energy Balance: 2008-2009	480	13.2	Summary Statistics for Manufacturing Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Region: 2008	520
12.2	Projected Energy Demand: 2003-2012	481			

13.3	Monthly Index of Value of Production of Key Manufacturing Enterprises, by Industry: 2008 and 2009	521	14.7a	Number of Housing Units Financed Under the Pag-ibig Expanded Housing Loan Program by Region: 2003-2009	588
13.3a	Monthly Volume of Production Index of Key Manufacturing Enterprises, by Industry: 2008 and 2009	523	14.8	Programs of the National Housing Authority: 2005 and 2006	589
13.4	Total Investments of Filipino and Foreign Nationals, by Agency: 2004-2009	525	14.9	Housing Units, by Occupancy and by Region 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2007	590
13.5	Total Approved Investments by Industry: 2004-2009	525	14.10	Occupied Housing Units, by Type of Building and by Region: 2000	592
13.6	Capital Increases and Withdrawals of Corporations and Partnerships: 1971-2006	526	14.11	Households, by Type of Building and by Tenure Status of the Lot: 2000	593
13.7	Number and Amount of Foreign Investments in Newly Registered Domestic Stock Corporations and Partnerships, by Major Industry Group: 2003-2006	527	14.12	Occupied Housing Units, by Number of Households in Each Housing Unit and by Region: 2000	594
			14.13	Households, by Tenure Status of the Lot and by Region: 2007	595
			14.14	Occupied Housing Units, by Construction Material of Outer Walls and of the Roof and by Region: 2007	596
			14.15	Owner-Households Who Had Purchased or Constructed Their Housing Units, by Reported Sources of Financing, and by Region: 2000	607
			14.17	Number of Families and Total Housing Expenditures by Area and Region: 2006 and 2009	608
<b>Chapter 14. Construction and Housing</b>					
14.1	Number, Floor Area, and Value of Private Building Construction, by Type of Building and by Region: 2009	539	<b>Chapter 15. Labor</b>		
14.1a	Number, Floor Area, and Value of Private Building Construction, by Type of Building and by Region: 2008	544	15.1	Household Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Employment Status, Urban and Rural: October 1993-October 2009	630
14.2	Number of New Residential Building Construction Started, Floor Area and Value of Construction, by Type Of Building, by Region and Province: 2009	549	15.1a	Household Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Age Group, Sex, and Employment Status: October 2008-October 2009	632
14.2a	Number of New Residential Building Construction Started Floor Area and Value of Construction, by Type Of Building, by Region and Province: 2008	554	15.1b	Household Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Employment Status, Sex, Industry, and by Region: October 2008-October 2009	634
14.3	Number of Nonresidential Building Construction Started , Floor Area, and Value of Construction, by Type Of Building, by Region and Province: 2009	559	15.2	Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, October 2000-October 2009	636
14.3a	Number of Nonresidential Building Construction Started Floor Area, and Value of Construction, by Type Of Building, by Region and Province: 2008	565	15.2a	Labor Force Participation, Employment, and Unemployment Rates, by Region: October 2006-October 2009	637
14.4	Number of Commercial Building Construction Started, Floor Area, and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2009	571	15.3	Number of Employed Persons, by Sex Urban-Rural: 1980-2009	638
14.4a	Number of Commercial Building Construction Started, Floor Area, and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2008	576	15.3a	Number of Employed Persons, by Major Industry Group: October 2007-October 2009	639
14.5	Number of Industrial Building Construction Started, Floor Area, and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2009	581	15.3b	Number of Employed Persons, by Major Occupation Group: October 2004-October 2009	640
14.6	Number of Shelter Security Units Constructed Financed and/or Administered by the Government: 1990-2009	586	15.3c	Number of Employed Persons, by Sex and Class of Worker: October 1994-October 2009	641
14.7	Number of Housing Loan Granted Under the Pag-Ibig Expanded Housing Loan Program, by Region: 2003-2009	587			

15.3d	Number of Employed Persons, by Highest Grade Completed October 2007-October 2008	643	16.9	Average Annual Income, Annual Expenditures and Saving of Families, by National Income Decile: 2006 and 2009	683
15.4	Processed Overseas Contract Workers and Emigrants: 1975-2009	644	16.10	Percentage Distribution of Total Family Expenditures, by Major Expenditure Group: 2006 and 2009	684
15.4a	Deployment of Overseas Filipino Workers: 1999-2009	645	16.11	Families With Electricity in House/Building They Reside In and Families Main Source of Water Supply, by Region and Income Stratum: 2007	685
15.4b	Deployed Landbased Overseas Filipino Workers, by Destination: 2004-2009	646	16.12	Number of Families and Type of Toilet Facilities Used, by Region and Income Stratum: 2007	689
15.4c	Deployment of Newly Hired Overseas Filipino Workers, by Skill Category and by Sex: 2002-2009	651	16.13	Number of Families and Type of Construction Materials of the Roof of the Building They Occupy by Region and Income Stratum: 2007	691
15.4d	Number of Deployed Overseas Filipino Workers By Top Ten Destinations, New Hires and Rehires: 2003-2009	652	16.14	Number of Families and Type of Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Building They Occupy, by Region and Income Stratum: 2007	693
15.4e	Deployed Landbased Contract Workers, by Area of Destination: 2000-2009	652	16.15	Number of Families and Tenure Status of the Housing Unit/Lot They Occupy, by Region and Income Stratum: 2007	695
15.4f	Remittances of Overseas Filipino Workers: 1986-2009	653	16.16	Number of Families and Selected Background Characteristics of the Family Head, by Income and Stratum: 2007	697
15.5	Preventive Mediation Cases and Voluntary Arbitration Cases: 2005-2009	654	16.17	Number of Families With At Least One Member in Any People's Organization and/or Non-Government Organization, by Region and Income Stratum: 2004	698
15.6	Number of Strike Notices Filed and Actual Strikes: 1986-2009	655	16.18	Number of Items Comprising the Market Basket for All-Income Group, by Province and Special City: (2000=100)	700
15.6a	Number of Actual Strikes Declared and Disposed, Workers Involved, and Man-Days Lost: 1990-2009	655	16.19	Inflation Rates in the Philippines, by Commodity Group and by Month: 2007-2009	702
15.7	Number of Actual Strikes and Workers Involved, by Major Industry Group: 2002-2007	656	16.20	Consumer Price Index, Inflation Rate, Monthly Percent Change, and Purchasing Power of the Peso, in the Philippines, by Month: 2007-2009	703
15.7a	Number of Actual Strikes and Workers Involved, by Region: 2004-2009	657	16.21	Consumer Price Index, Inflation Rate, and Purchasing Power of the Peso, in the Philippines, by Region: 2006-2009	704
<b>Chapter 16. Income and Prices</b>			16.22	Monthly Consumer Price Index for All Income Households by Major Commodity Group: 2007-2009	705
16.1	Selected Family Income and Expenditure Indicators: 2006 and 2009	676	16.23	Monthly Consumer Price Index for All Income Households in National Capital Region, by Major Commodity Group: 2007-2009	706
16.2	Total Income, Total Expenditures, and Savings of Families, by Region (At Current Prices): 2006 and 2009	676	16.24	Monthly Consumer Price Index for All Income Households in Areas Outside National Capital Region by Major Commodity Group: 2007-2009	707
16.3	Total Income, Total Expenditures, and Savings of Families, by Region (At 2003 Prices): 2006 and 2009	677	16.25	Retail Price Index in National Capital Region, by Commodity: 2008-2009	708
16.4	Total Family Income and Growth Rate by Region: 2006 and 2009	678			
16.5	Total Family Expenditures and Growth Rate, by Region: 2003 and 2006	679			
16.6	Average Annual Income, Expenditure and Saving of Families, by Region: 2006 and 2009	680			
16.7	Average Family Income and Growth Rate by Region: 2006 and 2009	681			
16.8	Total Income, Total Expenditures, and Total Saving of Families, by Income Decile: 2006 and 2009	682			

16.26	Retail Price Index of Selected Construction Materials in National Capital Region: 2007-2009	710	17.9b	Summary Statistics for Private Education Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and More by Region: 2006	765
16.27	General Wholesale Price Index in the Philippines, by Commodity Group: 2008-2009	711	17.10	Summary Statistics for Health and Social Work Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 or More by Industry Group: 2006 and 2008	766
16.28	Wholesale Price Index of Selected Construction Materials in National Capital Region, by Commodity Group: 2007-2009	712	17.10a	Summary Statistics for Health and Social Work Establishments with Average Total Employment of Less Than 20, by Industry Group: 2005 and 2006	767
16.29	Producer Price Index, Year-on-Year and Month-on-Month Growth Rates for Manufacturing Sector: 2008-2009	713	17.10b	Summary Statistics for Health and Social Work Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 or More, by Region: 2005 and 2006	768
<b>Chapter 17. Domestic Trade, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Services, and Tourism</b>			17.11	Summary Statistics for Other Community, Social and Personal Services Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 or More by Industry Class: 2006 and 2008	770
17.1	Quantity and Value of Domestic Trade, by Commodity Section and by Mode of Transport: 2008 and 2009	737	17.11a	Summary Statistics for Other Community, Social and Personal Services Establishments with Average Total Employment of Less Than 20 by Industry Class: 2005 and 2006	772
17.2	Quantity and Value of Domestic Trade, by Mode of Transport and by Region: 2008-2009	739	17.11b	Summary Statistics for Other Community, Social and Personal Services Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 or More by Region: 2005 and 2006	774
17.3	Total Value of Domestic Trade Balances for All Commodities, by Mode of Transport: and by Region: 2008-2009	741	17.12	Visitor Arrivals and Estimated Tourist Receipts: 1970-2009	776
17.4	Quantity and Value of Coastwise Trade, by Port of Origin: 2008-2009	743	17.13	Visitor Arrivals to the Philippines by Country of Residence: 2004-2009	777
17.5	Quantity and Value of Domestic Trade, by Commodity: 2008 to 2009	745	17.14	Visitor Arrivals, by Month: 2000-2009	779
17.6	Summary Statistics for Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over by Industry Group: 2006 and 2008	747	17.15	Visitor Arrivals by Selected Country of Residence and by Mode of Travel: 2007-2009	780
17.7	Summary Statistics for Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Repair of Motor Vehicles Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Region: 2005 and 2006	753	17.16	Outbound Philippine Residents, by Port of Disembarkation: 2004-2008	782
17.8	Summary Statistics for Hotel and Restaurants Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Industry Class: 2006 and 2008	755	<b>Chapter 18. Foreign Trade</b>		
17.8a	Summary Statistics for Hotel and Restaurants Establishments with Average Total Employment of Less Than 20, by Industry Class: 2005 and 2006	757	18.1	Foreign Trade of the Philippines: 1880-2009	795
17.8b	Summary Statistics for Hotel and Restaurants Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Region: 2005 and 2006	759	18.2	Foreign Trade of the Philippines, by Country: 2008 and 2009	798
17.9	Summary Statistics for Private Education Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and More by Industry Group: 2006 and 2008	761	18.2a	Foreign Trade of the Philippines, by Top Trading Country: 2005-2009	808
17.9a	Summary Statistics for Private Education Establishments with Average Total Employment of Less Than 20, by Industry Group: 2005 and 2006	763	18.2b	Philippine Foreign Trade, by Economic Bloc: 2005-2009	812
			18.2c	Philippine Foreign Trade with APEC, ASEAN and EU Members: 2008 and 2009	814
			18.3	Philippine Exports to Major Trading Partners by Major Type of Commodity: 2008 and 2009	817
			18.4	Philippine Imports from Major Trading Partners by Major Type of Commodity: 2008 and 2009	820
			18.5	Top Ten Principal Exports of the Philippines: 2006-2009	823
			18.6	Top Ten Principal Imports of the Philippines: 2006-2009	824
			18.7	Major Philippine Exports to the APEC, ASEAN, and EU, by Major Type of Commodity: 2008 and 2009	825

18.8	Major Philippine Imports from the APEC, ASEAN and EU, by Major Type of Commodity: 2008 and 2009	826	20.4	Number of Cellular Phone Subscribers, by Operator: 2005-2009	884
18.9	Philippine Exports by Major Commodity Group: 2008 and 2009	827	20.5	Number of Trunk Radio Subscribers, by Operator: 2003-2007	885
18.9a	Philippine Imports by Major Type of Goods: 2008 and 2009	829	20.6	Number of Registered Internet Service Providers and Subscribers: 1996-2009	885
18.10	Foreign Trade of the Philippines, by Local Port: 2008 and 2009	831	20.7	Total Number of Existing Radio Stations: CY 1998-2008	886
18.11	Trade Indices: 1995-2008	835	20.7a	Operating Radio Stations, by Region and Province: 2009	887
18.12	Member Countries of Various Economic Blocs	836	20.7b	Television Stations, by Area and by Network: as of December 2009	915
<b>Chapter 19. Transportation</b>					
19.1	Railway Passengers and Revenue, by Month: 2008-2009	853	20.8	Number of Licensed Radio Stations: by Region: 2003-2009	922
19.2	Train Operations Report on Passengers and Revenue: 2004-2007	853	20.9	Number of Broadcast and CATV Stations: by Region: 2007-2009	923
19.3	Passenger Traffic and Gross Revenue Collection of Metro Rail Transit, Light Rail Transit and Mega Train Operations: by Month: 2005-2009	854	20.10	Summary of Mail Volume Handled: 1980-2009	924
19.4	Comparative Statistics on Motor Vehicles by Type: 2003-2009	855	20.11	Mail Volume Posted and Delivered: by Region: CY 2004-2008	925
19.5	Registered Motor Vehicles, by Category and by Region: 2006-2009	855	20.12	Distribution of Regular Post Offices by Region: 2004-2008	926
19.6	National Roads, by Surface Type 1991-2009	857	20.13	Newspapers in the Philippines: 2006	927
19.7	Number of Ports, by District Office, Type of Port and Area of Operation: 2004-2009	858	20.14	Print Publications, by Region and Province: 2005	928
19.8	Philippine Domestic Operating Fleet, by Type of Service: 2006-2009	859	20.15	Magazine Circulation, by Type: 2006	942
19.9	Philippine Registered Overseas Fleet, by Type of Service: 2004-2009	860	20.16	Advertising Agencies: October 2007	943
19.10	Total Shipping Statistics, by Cargo and Passenger: 2003-2009	865	<b>Chapter 21. Public Finance</b>		
19.10a	Shipping Statistics, at Berth and at Anchorage by Port Management Office: 2008	862	21.1	Summary of Government Income and Expenditures: 1977-2009	961
19.11	Number of Tonnage of Vessels at Berth and at Anchorage in Selected Ports: 2008-2009	866	21.1a	National Government Cash Budget: 2004-2009	962
19.12	Number of Airports in Operation: 1967-2009	867	21.2	Fiscal Program of the National Government: 2003-2009	963
19.13	Scheduled and Nonscheduled Domestic Aircraft Movement and Passenger Traffic, by Airport: 2006-2009	868	21.3	National Government Revenues, by Source: 2003-2009	963
19.14	Scheduled Domestic Aircraft Movement Passenger Traffic and Cargo Movement: by Month: 2008-2009	870	21.4	National Government Expenditures, Obligation Basis, by Source: 2003-2009	964
<b>Chapter 20. Communications</b>					
20.1	Stations Maintained by the Telecommunications Office: 2003-2008	883	21.5	Consolidated Statement of Receipts Expenditures and Percentage Distribution of Local Government Units: 2007-2009	965
20.2	Telephone Distribution, by Region: 2007-2009	883	21.6	Outstanding Debt - Consolidated Public Sector: 2002-2009	966
20.3	Telephone Distribution, by Major Operator: 2007-2009	884	21.7	Outstanding Debt of National Government: 2007-2009	967
			21.8	Collection of the Bureau of Internal Revenue by Tax Type: 2006-2007	968
			21.8a	Bureau of Internal Revenue Share in National Government Tax Revenues: CY 2000-2009	969
			21.9	Bureau of Customs Cash Collection: 2006-2009	969
			21.9a	Bureau of Customs Volume and Value of Exports: 2008-2009	970
			21.10	Rates of Tax on Citizens and Residents: As of January 2000	970

<b>Chapter 22. Banking, Other Commercial Finance and Insurance</b>					
22.1	Number of Philippine Financial Institutions: 2000-2009	990	23.1a	Merchandise Exports of the Philippines: 2006-2009	1024
22.2	Resources of the Financial System: 2000-2009	991	23.1b	Merchandise Imports of the Philippines: 2006-2009	1025
22.3	Outstanding Deposits of the Banking System: 2005-2006	991	23.1c	Exports of Nonfactor Services: 2006-2009	1026
22.4	Broad Money Liabilities and Its Origin: 2002-2009	992	23.1d	Imports of Nonfactor Services: 2006-2009	1026
22.4a	Broad Money Liabilities and Its Composition: 2002-2009	992	23.2	Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product, by Industrial Origin: 2007-2009	1027
22.5	Gross International Reserves of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas: 1995-2009	993	23.3	Gross Value Added in Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry, by Industry Group: 2007-2009	1028
22.6	Loans Outstanding of Commercial Banks: 2005-2009	994	23.4	Gross Value Added in Mining and Quarrying by Industry Group: 2005-2009	1029
22.7	Foreign Currency Deposit Units - Assets and Liabilities: 2000-2008	995	23.5	Gross Value Added in Manufacturing, by Industry Group: 2006-2009	1030
22.8	Assets, Investments, and Reserves of Government-Owned Insurance Corporations: 1976-2009	997	23.6	Gross Value Added and Gross Value in Construction by Industry Group: 2005-2009	1031
22.9	Investments in Bonds and Government Securities: 2007-2009	999	23.7	Gross Value Added in Electricity, Gas, and Water by Industry Group: 2005-2009	1031
22.10	Insurance Policies in Force: 1979-2009	1000	23.8	Gross Value Added in Transportation, Communication, and Storage by Industry Group: 2007-2009	1032
22.11	Summary of Admitted Assets, by Type of Insurance Company: 1974-2009	1001	23.9	Gross Value Added in Trade by Industry Group: 2007-2009	1032
22.12	Summary of Investments at Cost of Private Life Insurance Companies: 2007-2009	1002	23.10	Gross Value Added in Finance, by Industry Group: 2005-2009	1033
22.13	Summary of Premium Income, Claims Incurred and Ratio Claims or Premiums by Private Life Insurance Companies: 1972-2009	1003	23.11	Gross Value Added in Ownership of Dwellings and Real Estate, by Industry Group: 2005-2009	1033
22.14	Annual Benefit Payments of Private Life Insurance Companies: 1991-2009	1004	23.12	Gross Value Added in Other Services, by Industry Group: 2005-2009	1033
22.15	Summary of Losses Incurred, Premiums Earned, and Ratio Losses or Premiums for Each Major Line of Nonlife Insurance Coverage: 2008-2009	1005	23.13	Consolidated Accounts I - Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure: 2005-2009	1034
22.16	Number of Farmers, Farm Area Covered, and Amount of Insurance, by Kind of Crop: 1990-2008	1006	23.14	Consolidated Accounts II - National Disposable Income and Its Appropriation: 2005-2009	1035
22.17	Claims Incurred of Crop Insurance, by Cause of Loss: 1982-2008	1007	23.15	Consolidated Accounts III - Gross Accumulation: 2005-2009	1036
			23.16	Consolidated Accounts IV - External Transactions: 2005-2009	1037
			23.17	Income and Outlay Account I - Private Corporations: 2005-2009	1038
			23.17a	Income and Outlay Account II - Government Corporations: 2005-2009	1038
			23.17b	Income and Outlay Account III - General Government: 2005-2009	1039
			23.17c	Income and Outlay Account IV - Households and Unincorporated Enterprises: 2005-2009	1040
			23.18	Per Capita Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, and Personal Consumption Expenditure: 2004-2009	1040
<b>Chapter 23. National Accounts and Balance of Payments</b>					
23.1	Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Shares: 2007-2009	1023			



23.19	Gross Domestic Capital Formation in Durable Equipment, by Major Type: 2007-2009	1041	24.5	Total and Economically Active Populations of Selected Countries, by Sex: Latest Year Available	1054
23.20	Balance of Payments of the Philippines: 2004-2009	1042	24.5a	Employment Levels in Selected Countries: 1996-2004	1055
<b>Chapter 24. Comparative International Statistics</b>			24.5b	Unemployment Levels in Selected Countries: 2001-2008	1057
24.1	Population, Area, and Density of Groups of Countries, by Continent: 2007-2009	1044	24.5c	Wages in Agriculture in Selected Countries: 2001-2007	1059
24.1a	Population, Surface Area, and Density of Groups of Countries, by Continent: 2006-2008	1045	24.5d	Wages in Nonagricultural Activities in Selected Countries: 2002-2008	1061
24.1b	Population, Rate of Natural Increase Projected Population, Area of Countries and Population Per Square Mile: 2008	1047	24.6	National Income and Gross Domestic Product of Selected Countries: 2003-2007	1063
24.2	The 15 Most Populous Countries Ranked by Size: 2025, 2030 and 2050	1051	24.7	International Reserves of Selected Countries: 2001-2007	1065
24.3	Crude Birth Rates of Selected Countries: 2002-2008	1052	24.8	Exchange Rates in Selected Countries: 2004-2008	1066
24.4	Crude Death Rates of Selected Countries: 2002-2008	1053	24.9	Money Supply in Selected Countries: 2003-2008	1067
			24.10	Total Energy Balance in Selected Countries: 2003-2006	1068

## Metric Units and Conversion Factors

Quantity and Imperial Unit	Metric Unit	Conversion Factors (Approximate)	
		Imperial to Metric Unit	Metric to Imperial Unit
<b>Length</b>			
Inch (in)	Millimetre (mm) Or centimetre (cm)	1 inch = 25.4 mm	1 cm = 0.394 in.
Foot (ft)	Centimetre (cm) or Metre (m)	1 foot = 30.5 cm	1 m = 3.28 ft.
Yard (yd)	Metre (m)	1 yard = 0.914 m	1 m = 1.094 yd
Furlong (fur)	Metre (m) or kilometre (km)	1 fur = 201 m	1 km = 4.97 fur
Mile (for navigation)	Kilometre (km) International nautical mile (n mile)	1 mile = 1.61 km 1 n mile = 1852 m	1 km = 0.621 mile
<b>Mass</b>			
Ounce (oz)	Gram (g)	1 ounce = 28.3 g	1 g = 0.0353 oz
Pound (lb)	Gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	1 pound = 454 g	1 kg = 2.204 lb
Stone	Kilogram (kg)	1 stone = 6.35 kg	1 kg = 0.157 stone
Ton	Tonne (t)	1 ton = 1.02 t	1 t = 0.9842 ton
<b>Area</b>			
Square inch (in <sup>2</sup> )	Square centimetre (cm <sup>2</sup> )	1 inch <sup>2</sup> = 6.45 cm <sup>2</sup>	1 cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.155 in <sup>2</sup>
Square foot (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Square centimetre (cm <sup>2</sup> ) or Square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 foot <sup>2</sup> = 929 cm <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 10.76 ft <sup>2</sup>
Square yard (yd <sup>2</sup> )	Square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 yard <sup>2</sup> = 0.836 m <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 1.20 yd <sup>2</sup>
Perch (p)	Square metre (m <sup>2</sup> )	1 perch = 25.3 m <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 0.0395 p
Rood (rd)	Hectare (ha)	1 rood = 0.101 ha	1 ha = 9.88 rd
Acre (ac)	Hectare (ha)	1 acre = 0.405 ha	1 ha = 2.77 ac
Square mile	Square kilometre (km <sup>2</sup> )	1 square mile = 2.59 km <sup>2</sup>	1 km <sup>2</sup> = 0.386 square mile
<b>Volume</b>			
Cubic inch (in <sup>3</sup> )	Cubic centimetre (cm <sup>3</sup> )	1 inch <sup>3</sup> = 16.4 cm <sup>3</sup>	1 cm <sup>3</sup> = 0.0610 in <sup>3</sup>
Cubic foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 foot <sup>3</sup> = 0.0283 m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 35.31 ft <sup>3</sup>
Cubic yard (yd <sup>3</sup> )	Cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 yard = 0.765 m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 1.31 yd <sup>3</sup>
Bushel (bus)	Cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 bus = 0.0364 m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 27.5 bus
<b>Volume (fluids)</b>			
Fluid ounce (fl oz)	Millilitre (mL)	1 fl oz = 28.4 mL	1 mL = 0.0352 fl oz
Pint (pt)	Millilitre (mL) or litre (L)	1 pint = 568 mL	1 litre = 1.76 pt
Gallon (gal)	Litre (L) cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> )	1 gallon = 4.55 L	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 220 gal
Acre foot	Cubic metre (m <sup>3</sup> ) Or megalitre (ML)	1 acre foot = 1230 m <sup>3</sup> = 1.23 ML	1 ML = 0.811 acre foot
<b>Force</b>			
Pound-force (lbf)	Newton (N)	1 lbf = 4.45 N	1 N = 0.225 lbf
Ton-force (tonf)	Kilonewton (kN)	1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 kN = 0.100 tonf
<b>Pressure</b>			
Pound per square inch (psi)	Kilopascal (kPa)	1 psi = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 psi
Atmosphere (atm)	Kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 Mpa = 9.87 atm
Ton per square inch (ton/in <sup>2</sup> ) (for meteorology)	Megapascal (MPa)	1 ton/in <sup>2</sup> = 15.4 Mpa	1 Mpa = 0.0647 ton/in <sup>2</sup>
Inch of mercury (in Hg)	Millibar (mb)	1 in Hg = 33.9 mb	1 mb = 0.0295 in Hg
Mile per hour (mph) (for navigation)		1 mb 1 mb	= 100 Pa

<u>Velocity</u> Mile per hour (mph) (for navigation)	Kilometre per hour (km/h) Knot (kn)	1 mph = 1.61 km/h 1 kn = 1.85 km/h	1 km/h = 0.621 mph
<u>Temperature</u> Degree Fahrenheit (°F)	Degree Celsius (°C)	°C = (5/9) (°F-32)	°F = (9/5) °C+32
<u>Density</u> Pound per cubic inch (lb/in <sup>3</sup> ) Ton per cubic yard (ton/yd <sup>3</sup> )	Gram per cubic centimetre (g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) Tonne per cubic metre (t/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 lb/in <sup>3</sup> = 27.7 g/cm <sup>3</sup> 1 ton/yd <sup>3</sup> = 1.33 t/m <sup>3</sup>	1 g/cm <sup>3</sup> = 0.0361 lb/in <sup>3</sup> 1 t/m <sup>3</sup> = 0.752 ton/yd <sup>3</sup>
<u>Energy</u> British thermal unit (BTU) Therm (for electric energy)	Kilojoule (kJ) Megajoule (MJ) Kilowatt-hour (kWh)	1 BTU = 1.06 kJ 1 therm = 106 MJ 1 kWh = 3.60 MJ	1 kJ = 0.948 BTU 1 MJ = 9.48 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> therm
<u>Power</u> Horsepower (hp)	Kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
<u>Time</u>	Second (s) Minute (min) Hour (h)	1 min = 60 s 1 h = 3,600 s	
<u>Frequency</u> Cycle per second (c/s)	Hertz	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
<u>Angular</u> Revolution per minute	Radian per second (rad/s)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm
<u>Velocity</u> (rpm)	Revolution per minute (rpm)		
<u>Metric prefixes</u> Mega (M) means million Kilo (K) means thousand Centi (c) means hundredth		Milli (m) means thousandth Micro (u) means millionth	

**Source:** Department of Trade and Industry.

## **Abbreviations and Symbols Used**

---

-	zero or nil
p	preliminary
r	revised
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere stated
CY	calendar year (January 1 – December 31)
SY	school year (June – April of the following year)
FY	fiscal year (July 1 – June 30 of the following year)
FOB	free-on-board
CIF	cost-insurance-freight
NCR	National Capital Region (refers to the Metropolitan Manila Area)
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
Calabarzon	composed of provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon
Mimaropa	composed of provinces of Occidental and Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan
Caraga	composed of provinces of Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, and Dinagat Islands
Soccsksargen	composed of provinces of South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos City
Kg	kilogram
Cu. M.	cubic meter
MT	metric ton
DMT	dry metric ton
MW	megawatt

## **SPECIAL FEATURE**

# **Highlights of the 2008 Survey of Information and Communication Technology**

---

### **Introduction**

**T**he role of information and communication technology (ICT) as one of the driving forces of economic and social changes in the global economy has brought considerable demands for ICT-related statistics. Reliable and internationally comparable data on ICT are needed by policy makers for planning and monitoring ICT policies and strategies. While a number of initiatives have been launched at the international level particularly by developed countries, many developing countries are as well preparing policies and strategies for the deployment and expansion of ICT usage in their societies. They realize ICT could provide businesses and individuals with powerful tools to alleviate poverty, improve health conditions, generate more employment opportunities, enhance market access of products, and improve competitiveness, among others.

### **I. About the Survey**

With the increasing use of ICT in businesses and industries and the emerging demands of ICT statistics in the country, the National Statistics Office (NSO) responded to the challenge by launching the first ever ICT survey in August 2002: the 2002 Survey of Information and Communication Technology (SICT) of Philippine Business and Industry. The SICT was a nationwide activity undertaken in collaboration with the Information Technology and E-Commerce Council (ITECC) of the Office of the President. The survey was a rider to the 2002 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry.

In April 2009, the NSO conducted the 2008 SICT with an aim of collecting and generating information on the availability, distribution and access/utilization of ICT among establishments in the country. The survey hoped to measure the following:

- component of ICT resources and their utilization by establishments
- diffusion of ICT into establishments from various sources
- e-commerce transactions from data on e-commerce sales/revenue and purchases
- cellular mobile phone business transactions from data on sales/revenue
- estimate of the number of ICT workers in establishments
- methods of disposal of ICT equipment

The results of the survey will be used in:

- assessing the use of ICT resources by establishments and the available infrastructure
- determining how establishments use the internet, including the activities for which it is used
- determining Web presence in establishments
- determining the revenue generated through e-commerce transactions, and through cellular mobile phones
- determining the methods of disposal of ICT equipment

### **Scope and Coverage**

Industries in the 2008 SICT were classified as core ICT and non-core ICT sectors. The core ICT industries are those referred as the Information Economy (IE). The IE is composed further of the ICT Sector and Content and Media Sector.

The industries under each sector are as follows:

- a. ICT Sector
  - ICT Manufacturing Industries
  - ICT Trade Industries
  - ICT Service Industries
    - Software publishing
    - Telecommunication services
    - Computer programming, consultancy and related services
    - Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals
    - Repair of computers and communication equipment
- b. Content and Media Sector
  - Publishing activities
  - Motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording and music publishing activities

### **Sampling Design**

Since the 2008 SICT was a rider to the 2008 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI), its samples were subsamples of the 2008 ASPBI.

Establishments under IE or core ICT sector were completely enumerated while those for non-core ICT sector were randomly selected using systematic sampling design with three- and five-digit PSIC serving as industry strata (industry domain) and the employment size as the second stratification variable.

The total sample for the survey was about 10,000 establishments.

## Indicators

Some indicators generated from the survey were as follows:

- proportion of establishments using computer
- proportion of employees using computers
- proportion of establishments with internet connection
- proportion of employees using the internet at work
- proportion of establishments with Web presence
- proportion of establishments with Intranet
- proportion of establishments placing and receiving orders over the internet
- proportion of establishments using the Internet by type of access and activity
- proportion of establishments with LAN and Extranet

## Reference Period

All information collected in the 2008 SICT refers to calendar year of 2008 except for employment which is as of November 15, 2008.

## Response Rate

The overall response rate for the 2008 SICT was 95.6 percent of the 9,711 sample establishments. For IE, the response was 83.3 percent of the 3,333 samples.

## II. Results of the Survey

The 2008 SICT covered a total of 137,747 establishments in the country in 2008. The combined contribution of Wholesale and Retail Trade and Manufacturing industry major divisions accounted for five out of every 10 establishments. Mining and Quarrying, on the other hand, registered 110 establishments, the least among the 14 industry major divisions.

### ***2 in every 3 establishments use computer and have internet access***

At the national level, two-thirds of the establishments used computers and other hardware for business operations. Almost all (99.5%) of the Construction establishments used computers, the highest among industry major divisions. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities ranked second at 95.5 percent, followed by Education with 89.2 percent. Fishing establishments reported the most minimal use of computers (22.2%).

Economy-wide, percentage of establishments with internet access stood at 42.6 percent. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (85.1%) and Construction (84.2%) registered the highest percentage among industry major divisions. Survey results showed that Education establishments had the lowest percentage of access to the internet. (Table 1 presents the details on percentage of use of computers and internet.)

***About 3 out of 10 employees routinely use computer at work***

At the national level, only 31.9 percent of the total number of employees used computers routinely at work. Financial Intermediation recorded the highest percentage at 80.1. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities ranked second at 57.4 percent, followed by Electricity, Gas and Water Supply with 48.2 percent. Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry (6.3%) and Fishing (6.1%) had the least percentage of those using computers routinely at work.

Percentage of employees using computers with internet connection stood at 16.3 percent for the whole economy. The highest percentage was recorded at 31.9 percent by Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities, and the least percentage by Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry (3.2%).

***12 percent of the total establishments do e-commerce transactions via internet***

Only 12.0 percent of the total number of establishments had business transactions over the Internet in 2008. These transactions include receiving order for goods and services, purchasing goods and services, or both receiving and purchasing goods and services.

Almost seven percent of establishments purchased goods and services, only 2.2 percent received orders, and 2.9 percent both received and purchased goods and services.

Among industry major divisions transacting e-Commerce via Internet, Transport, Storage and Communications had the highest percentage at 29.9 percent, followed by Construction at 26.1 percent. Education, with 1.2 percent, recorded the lowest.

Percentage of establishments with business transactions over computer networks other than the Internet reached 3.9 percent only. Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities topped other industry major divisions at 12.0 percent.

Establishments which made business transactions through cellular mobile phones accounted for 20.3 percent of the total. Electricity, Gas and Water had the highest percentage of 42.0 percent while Education registered the least at 2.5 percent.

Revenue earned by establishments through e-Commerce transaction via the Internet amounted to PhP938.32 billion with the Electricity, Gas and Water Supply contributing the highest amounting to PhP574.10 billion. Manufacturing was the leader in terms of revenue from e-Commerce transaction via computer networks other than the Internet earning PhP27.78 billion, equivalent to 58.8 percent of PhP47.21 billion revenue. Manufacturing also contributed the highest earnings among industries through business transaction from cellular mobile phone amounting to PhP64.49 billion, equivalent to 81.8 percent of the total PhP78.85 billion earnings.

***Website presence stands at 14 percent***

Website presence among establishments was at 14.0 percent. At 42.7 percent, Mining and Quarrying had the highest percentage of establishments with website followed by Construction at 29.7 percent. Education (3.8%) and Fishing (3.7%) had the lowest percentages among industry major divisions.



### ***Most establishments use LAN among computer networks***

Among other computer networks, the local area network (LAN) was the most used with 24.9 percent of establishments having this type of network in 2008. Intranet followed at 8.0 percent and wide area network (WAN) at 5.3 percent. Extranet was least utilized at 2.2 percent.

## **A. Establishments Under Core ICT Industries**

This section presents the survey results at the national and regional levels for Information Economy establishments, otherwise known as the Core Information and Communication Technology (Core ICT) industries.

Information Economy (IE) is a term used to describe the economic and social value created through the ability to rapidly exchange information at anytime, anywhere to anyone. It is characterized by the intensive use by businesses of ICT for the collection, storage, processing and transmission of information. The use of ICT is supported by supply of ICT products from an ICT-producing sector and through trade.

### ***IE is comprised of the ICT Sector and the Content and Media Sector.***

Industries under ICT Sector are industries which fulfill and/or enable, by electronic means, the processing, communication, transmission and display of information. It excludes the industries which create the information. The ICT Sector is further classified into ICT Manufacturing Industries, ICT Trade Industries and ICT Service Industries.

Industries under Content and Media Sector are those which produce goods and services primarily intended to inform, educate and/or entertain humans through mass communication media. These industries are engaged in the production, publishing and/or distribution of content (information, cultural and entertainment products), where content corresponds to an organized message intended for human beings. Specifically, the Content and Media Sector is composed of Publishing activities and Motion Picture, Video and Television Programme Production, Sound Recording and Music Publishing Activities.

### ***7 out of 10 establishments in the Information Economy are from ICT Sector***

Survey results showed that there were a total of 2,682 establishments under this category in 2008. At the national level, the ICT Sector comprised seven out of every 10 establishments, while the remaining three were from the Content and Media Sector.

The highest contribution for the ICT Sector came from the ICT Service Industries with 1,377 establishments, and 593 establishments for the Content and Media Sector from Motion Picture, Video and Television Programme Production, Sound Recording and Music Publishing Activities.

At the regional level, the National Capital Region comprised slightly more than half (51.3%) of the total number of Core ICT establishments. CALABARZON came second with 11.6 percent, and Central Visayas, third with 5.9 percent.

### ***9 out of 10 establishments have computer and Internet access***

Percentage of computer-users among establishments stood at 91.1 percent at the national level. ICT (91.3%) and Content and Media Sector (90.4%) both reached the 90-percent mark.

Region-wise, survey results showed that all establishments in Caraga and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) used computers. Central Luzon followed with 94.8 percent. Eastern Visayas (65.8%) had the least percentage of establishments using computers.

Survey results also reported that 81.7 percent of the establishments at the national level were using computers with internet access. The ICT Sector recorded 83.6 percent while the Content and Media Sector, 77.4 percent.

Among regions, the National Capital Region had the highest percentage of establishments using Internet with 87.9 percent followed by Central Visayas with 86.6 percent. ARMM, despite ranking first in computer usage among establishments, placed last in this indicator with 37.5 percent.

### ***4 in every 10 employees routinely use computer at work***

Percentage of employees routinely using computer was 44.9 percent at the national level. Content and Media Sector recorded a higher percentage of 57.1 compared to only 43.7 percent of the ICT Sector.

National Capital Region and Bicol Region led among regions having 71.0 percent and 70.3 percent, respectively. CALABARZON, with 25.0 percent, recorded the lowest.

Percentage of employees using computer with internet connection routinely at work was lower at 31.9 percent. Content and Media Sector, with 41.9 percent, remained on top in this category over the ICT Sector which had 30.9 percent.

Among regions, National Capital Region with 60.2 percent and CALABARZON with 10.7 percent maintained their first and last positions, respectively.

### ***3 in every 10 establishments engage in e-commerce***

A little over three in every 10 establishments were engaged in e-Commerce through Internet, half of which were involved in purchasing alone. The ICT Sector recorded 34.3 percent while the Content and Media Sector had only 24.7 percent.

National Capital Region and Central Visayas each registered 37.6 percent, the highest among regions. Cagayan Valley had the least with 3.0 percent.

E-Commerce transaction via computer networks other than the Internet was at 12.2 percent.

Cordillera Administrative Region with 18.2 percent topped other regions. Business transactions through cellular mobile phone stood at 22.6 percent with MIMAROPA (54.3%) recording the highest percentage among regions.

Establishments were able to generate PhP45.40 billion through E-Commerce transaction via the Internet, PhP5.19 billion through E-Commerce transactions via computer networks other than the Internet and PhP1.55 billion through business transaction from cellular mobile phone.

#### ***46.2 percent of establishments have website***

The results of the 2008 SICT revealed that 46.2 percent of the establishments under the Core ICT industries had website in 2008. The National Capital Region, at 59.2 percent, topped other regions followed by Central Visayas at 52.2 percent. Caraga-based establishments, on the other hand, reported non-usage of website.

#### ***More than half of the total establishments use LAN***

The LAN was the most utilized by establishments among other computer networks as reported by 56.1 percent of the total number of establishments. Intranet, WAN and extranet was used by 25.9 percent, 16.9 percent and 6.6 percent of the establishments, respectively.

### **B. Establishments under Non-Core ICT Industries**

This section presents an analysis of the SICT survey results for establishments under the Non-Core ICT Industries. The Non-core ICT Industries are those which do not belong to the Information Economy or Core ICT industries.

#### ***4 out of 10 Non-Core ICT establishments are into wholesale and retail trade***

Total number of establishments under this category was 135,070. Four out of every 10 establishments were engaged in Wholesale and Retail Trade. Manufacturing (12.3%), one out of 10, came second. Construction (0.8%), Electricity, Gas and Water (0.7%), Fishing (0.3%), and Mining and Quarrying (0.1%) were the least in terms of the number of establishments.

#### ***2 in every 3 establishments use computer and Internet access***

Two in every three establishments used computers and other hardware in business operations. Construction (99.5%) and Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (95.3%) registered the highest percentages among industries.

Percentage of establishments with internet access was 41.8. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities and Construction topped other industries with 84.3 percent and 84.2 percent, respectively. Although Education had a high percentage of establishments with computers, it reported the least percentage (7.8%) of using computers with internet access.

***3 in every 10 employees routinely use computer***

Economy-wide, percentage of employees using computers routinely at work was 30.9. Financial Intermediation had the highest percentage among industry major divisions at 80.1.

Employees using computers with Internet connection routinely at work was 15 in every one hundred. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities with 29.6 percent and Financial Intermediation with 29.0 percent ranked highest among industry major divisions.

***11.6 percent of non-Core ICT establishments engage in e-commerce transactions***

Only 11.6 percent of the total number of the non-Core ICT establishments engaged in e-commerce transaction via the Internet with the Transport, Storage and Communication Sector at the top spot with 30.7 percent. E-commerce transaction via computer networks other than the Internet was utilized by 3.8 percent of the total number of establishments while 20.3 percent had business transactions via cellular mobile phones.

Revenue earned through e-commerce transaction via the Internet reached PhP892.92 billion while e-commerce transaction via computer networks other than the Internet amounted to PhP41.67 billion. Establishments were also able to generate PhP77.30 billion out of business transactions from cellular mobile phone.

***13.4 percent of the establishments utilize website***

Website was utilized by 13.4 percent of the establishments. Mining and Quarrying, at 42.7 percent, topped other regions in this indicator. Construction was at far second with 29.7 percent. Fishing (3.7%) and Education (3.8%) had the least percentage of establishments with website.

***1 in every 4 establishments has LAN***

One in every four establishments had LAN, which made it the most utilized among computer networks other than the Internet. Intranet, at far second, was used by 7.6 percent of establishments followed WAN with 5.1 percent and extranet, the least utilized, with 2.1 percent.

**TABLE 1 Percentage of Establishments and Employees by Usage of Computer and Access to the Internet for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Percentage of Establishments		Percentage of Employees	
		With Computers and Other Hardware	With Internet Access	Routinely Using Computers at Work	Routinely Using Computer with Internet Access at Work
Philippines	137,747	66.8	42.6	31.9	16.3
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,444	60.6	33.0	6.3	3.2
B - Fishing	383	22.2	12.3	6.1	3.3
C - Mining and Quarrying	110	70.0	66.4	14.3	10.5
D - Manufacturing	17,084	63.5	44.0	15.7	8.6
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	937	86.1	47.3	48.2	13.9
F - Construction	1,102	99.5	84.2	12.2	7.7
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	54,802	56.0	31.8	20.7	9.9
H - Hotels and Restaurants	12,969	49.6	37.1	15.1	8.3
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	3,744	86.6	69.2	31.1	25.0
J - Financial Intermediation	13,383	83.7	62.0	80.1	29.0
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12,829	95.5	85.1	57.4	31.9
M - Education	9,072	89.2	7.8	21.6	20.7
N - Health and Social Work	4,143	73.4	42.7	32.2	7.6
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	5,745	56.8	47.3	20.4	13.2

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 2 Percentage of Establishments with E-Commerce Transaction via Internet, by Type of Transaction for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Establishments with			
		E-Commerce Transaction via Internet	Orders for Goods and Services Received via Internet	Goods and Services Purchased via Internet	Goods and Services both Received as Order and Purchased via Internet
Philippines	137,747	12.0	2.2	6.9	2.9
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,444	6.8	0.4	3.8	2.6
B - Fishing	383	6.0	-	3.7	2.3
C - Mining and Quarrying	110	25.5	-	20.9	4.5
D - Manufacturing	17,084	16.8	4.1	3.7	9.0
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	937	9.2	0.4	5.1	3.6
F - Construction	1,102	26.1	2.5	3.9	19.7
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	54,802	8.7	0.2	7.7	0.8
H - Hotels and Restaurants	12,969	16.4	10.1	2.4	3.9
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	3,744	29.9	3.4	24.8	1.7
J - Financial Intermediation	13,383	5.0	0.0	4.9	0.1
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12,829	25.3	4.0	18.7	2.6
M - Education	9,072	1.2	-	0.0	1.2
N - Health and Social Work	4,143	7.3	4.3	1.9	1.0
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	5,745	13.6	0.6	1.2	11.8

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 3 Percentage of Establishments which Received Orders for Goods and Services via Internet, by Location of Customer for All Establishments by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments which Received Orders for Goods and Services via Internet	Location of Customer	
		Within the Philippines	Outside the Philippines
Philippines	7,046	2.1	0.9
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	44	0.2	0.2
B - Fishing	9	-	-
C - Mining and Quarrying	5	-	-
D - Manufacturing	2,244	7.1	2.9
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	38	0.6	-
F - Construction	245	3.2	0.4
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	556	3.2	0.5
H - Hotels and Restaurants	1,820	2.4	0.5
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	182	4.6	3.6
J - Financial Intermediation	13	0.1	-
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	851	5.9	2.6
M - Education	106	-	-
N - Health and Social Work	221	0.2	-
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	712	0.9	0.7

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 4 Percentage of Establishments which Received Orders for Goods and Services via Internet, by Means of Selling for All Establishment by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments which Received Orders for Goods and Services via Internet	Means of Selling through the Internet			
		On-line Ordering Facility of the Establishment's Website	Another Website	Electronic Data Interchange Over the Internet	Others
Philippines	7,046	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.9
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	44	0.1	-	0.1	-
B - Fishing	9	-	-	-	-
C - Mining and Quarrying	5	-	-	-	-
D - Manufacturing	2,244	3.1	1.9	0.9	0.7
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	38	-	-	-	-
F - Construction	245	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.1
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	556	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.1
H - Hotels and Restaurants	1,820	1.4	0.1	-	5.1
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	182	1.4	0.2	3.3	0.1
J - Financial Intermediation	13	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	851	4.0	0.2	2.3	0.3
M - Education	106	-	-	-	-
N - Health and Social Work	221	0.2	-	-	-
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	712	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.



**TABLE 5 Percentage of Establishments which Received Orders for Goods and Services via Internet, by Type of Products and Services Sold for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments which Received Orders for Goods and Services via Internet	Products and Services Sold via the Internet			
		Physical Products Sold (Ordered On-line but Delivered Off-line)	Digitized Products Sold (Downloaded or Accessed On-line)	Service Rendered and Delivered On-line	Service Ordered On-line but Delivered Off-line
Philippines	7,046	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.9
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	44	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
B - Fishing	9	-	-	-	-
C - Mining and Quarrying	5	-	-	-	-
D - Manufacturing	2,244	5.5	0.4	2.1	2.7
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	38	-	-	-	-
F - Construction	245	0.4	-	0.4	3.2
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	556	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
H - Hotels and Restaurants	1,820	1.3	-	0.1	0.5
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	182	3.3	0.2	3.6	1.2
J - Financial Intermediation	13	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	851	1.8	0.4	4.4	3.6
M - Education	106	-	-	-	-
N - Health and Social Work	221	0.2	-	-	-
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	712	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 6 Percentage of Establishments with Internet Access, by Use of Internet for Transactions with Government Agencies for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments with Internet Access	Use of Internet for Transactions with Government Agencies		
		For Obtaining Information from Government Organizations	For Downloading or Requesting Government Forms	Completing Forms On-line or Sending Completed Forms
Philippines	58,697	22.8	24.6	15.0
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	476	14.7	13.1	6.6
B - Fishing	47	7.8	7.0	6.8
C - Mining and Quarrying	73	46.4	47.3	38.2
D - Manufacturing	7,522	28.6	27.8	17.9
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	443	42.4	39.9	31.1
F - Construction	928	54.2	54.5	47.0
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	17,408	15.2	18.8	11.4
H - Hotels and Restaurants	4,806	8.6	16.5	5.3
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	2,592	38.7	41.6	34.9
J - Financial Intermediation	8,291	29.6	27.5	19.2
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	10,914	57.7	57.9	31.4
M - Education	709	4.2	5.3	3.8
N - Health and Social Work	1,771	26.6	22.8	10.3
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	2,717	25.3	23.7	17.1

*Continued*

Table 6--Concluded

Industry Description	Use of Internet for Transactions with Government Agencies	
	For Making On-line Payments to Government Corporations	Other Dealings with Government
Philippines	9.0	0.5
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	3.0	1.6
B - Fishing	2.3	0.5
C - Mining and Quarrying	34.5	0.9
D - Manufacturing	12.2	2.0
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	7.2	2.6
F - Construction	24.9	2.4
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	9.5	0.1
H - Hotels and Restaurants	3.4	0.1
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	15.7	0.6
J - Financial Intermediation	9.0	1.2
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	11.5	0.4
M - Education	2.5	-
N - Health and Social Work	3.3	0.3
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	11.4	0.2

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 7 Percentage of Establishments with Internet Access, by Use of Internet for Other Business Operations for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments with Internet Access	Use of Internet for Other Business Operations		
		Finance	Internal or External Recruitment	Staff Training
Philippines	58,697	8.2	7.8	4.7
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	476	4.4	2.8	1.9
B - Fishing	47	1.3	0.5	-
C - Mining and Quarrying	73	25.5	22.7	18.2
D - Manufacturing	7,522	11.1	10.4	6.9
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	443	8.6	10.1	8.8
F - Construction	928	13.3	12.3	2.8
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	17,408	5.3	4.6	3.1
H - Hotels and Restaurants	4,806	2.1	3.8	1.8
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	2,592	15.8	11.5	8.5
J - Financial Intermediation	8,291	12.2	6.3	3.0
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	10,914	16.8	25.8	13.2
M - Education	709	2.5	3.9	2.5
N - Health and Social Work	1,771	6.9	7.1	2.1
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	2,717	16.1	8.8	8.5

*Continued*

Table 7--Concluded

Industry Description	Use of Internet for Other Business Operations			
	Sharing or Distribution of Information Within the Establishment	Sharing or Distribution of Information from Other Organizations	Getting Information from Other Organizations	Others
Philippines	13.9	12.4	29.4	0.3
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	7.1	6.1	10.5	-
B - Fishing	2.1	3.1	5.5	-
C - Mining and Quarrying	36.4	23.6	54.5	-
D - Manufacturing	15.9	15.4	22.4	0.2
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	21.1	22.1	34.4	-
F - Construction	36.0	32.0	39.9	-
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	7.7	8.6	28.1	0.3
H - Hotels and Restaurants	7.8	5.3	13.0	0.0
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	18.3	31.2	62.2	0.3
J - Financial Intermediation	24.5	11.9	37.2	0.0
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	37.6	34.9	69.6	0.1
M - Education	3.8	3.8	5.2	1.1
N - Health and Social Work	16.7	8.8	19.4	0.3
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	11.5	7.1	19.3	0.1

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 8 Percentage of Establishments with E-Commerce Transaction via Computer Networks Other than the Internet by Type of Transaction for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Establishments with			
		E-Commerce Transaction via Computer Networks other than the internet	Orders for Goods and Services Received via Computer Networks other than the Internet	Goods and Services Purchased via Computer Networks other than the Internet	Goods and Services both Received as Order and Purchased via Computer Networks other than the Internet
Philippines	137,747	3.9	0.4	2.1	1.5
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,444	2.0	0.4	0.5	1.1
B - Fishing	383	6.0	1.6	2.6	1.8
C - Mining and Quarrying	110	6.4	1.8	0.9	3.6
D - Manufacturing	17,084	8.1	1.4	1.5	5.2
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	937	5.0	-	2.1	2.9
F - Construction	1,102	9.6	3.5	-	6.1
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade:					
Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	54,802	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.3
H - Hotels and Restaurants	12,969	3.7	0.4	0.5	2.8
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	3,744	5.9	-	5.4	0.5
J - Financial Intermediation	13,383	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12,829	5.9	0.4	5.3	0.2
M - Education	9,072	0.1	-	-	0.1
N - Health and Social Work	4,143	6.7	0.4	0.8	5.5
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	5,745	12.0	0.5	6.8	4.7

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 9 Percentage of Establishments with Transaction via Cellular Mobile Phone, by Type of Transaction for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Establishments with			
		Commercial Transactions Made through Cellular Mobile Phones	Orders for Goods and Services Received through Cellular Mobile Phones	Goods and Services Purchased through Cellular Mobile Phones	Goods and Services Received as Order and Purchased through Cellular Mobile Phones
Philippines	137,747	20.3	1.6	8.2	10.4
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,444	28.0	0.5	4.5	23.1
B - Fishing	383	16.2	1.8	2.9	11.5
C - Mining and Quarrying	110	31.8	-	10.9	20.9
D - Manufacturing	17,084	34.0	5.4	4.0	24.6
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	937	42.0	0.5	15.8	25.7
F - Construction	1,102	19.6	2.4	3.1	14.2
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	54,802	21.8	0.6	12.1	9.0
H - Hotels and Restaurants	12,969	17.0	5.1	2.1	9.8
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	3,744	34.5	0.0	28.4	6.0
J - Financial Intermediation	13,383	10.9	0.0	10.9	0.1
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12,829	5.7	0.1	3.3	2.4
M - Education	9,072	2.6	-	0.1	2.5
N - Health and Social Work	4,143	36.3	-	7.2	29.1
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	5,745	29.9	4.6	4.1	21.1

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 10 Percentage of Establishments with Website and Other Computer Network Channels for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Establishments with				
		Website	LAN	WAN	Intranet	Extranet
Philippines	137,747	14.0	24.9	5.3	8.0	2.2
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,444	6.4	10.2	3.5	5.7	0.3
B - Fishing	383	3.7	4.7	0.3	2.3	-
C - Mining and Quarrying	110	42.7	43.6	19.1	21.8	8.2
D - Manufacturing	17,084	19.8	21.4	4.4	7.6	2.0
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	937	14.3	43.1	6.0	8.5	0.5
F - Construction	1,102	29.7	23.0	2.2	5.8	1.1
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	54,802	6.9	16.5	5.1	5.1	2.0
H - Hotels and Restaurants	12,969	15.1	14.5	1.9	3.8	1.1
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	3,744	27.2	27.8	4.6	8.5	2.4
J - Financial Intermediation	13,383	20.2	41.2	10.4	16.0	5.7
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12,829	27.3	45.1	7.2	16.6	3.6
M - Education	9,072	3.8	54.5	4.4	12.0	1.2
N - Health and Social Work	4,143	12.2	14.8	5.4	3.5	0.5
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	5,745	26.1	16.2	5.1	5.6	0.3

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.



**TABLE 11 Number of Establishments with Computers and Other Hardware  
for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Establishments with Computers and Other Hardware	Number of Units	
			Desktop Computers	Laptops and Notebooks
Philippines	137,747	92,013	1,578,445	167,075
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,444	878	6,359	1,318
B - Fishing	383	86	737	113
C - Mining and Quarrying	110	77	3,010	816
D - Manufacturing	17,084	10,849	155,936	29,347
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	937	807	25,593	3,727
F - Construction	1,102	1,096	7,953	1,153
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	54,802	30,679	152,011	37,288
H - Hotels and Restaurants	12,969	6,437	29,687	1,877
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	3,744	3,244	55,925	14,272
J - Financial Intermediation	13,383	11,205	190,689	14,873
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12,829	12,258	533,759	45,391
M - Education	9,072	8,090	369,041	13,085
N - Health and Social Work	4,143	3,041	27,915	1,344
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	5,745	3,266	19,830	2,471

*Continued*

Table 11--Concluded

Industry Description	Number of Units			
	Mini Computer	Mainframe	Handheld Computers	Other Hardware
Philippines	39,627	1,831	9,209	20,282
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	204	1	14	7
B - Fishing	47	3	-	10
C - Mining and Quarrying	175	16	13	56
D - Manufacturing	3,942	257	1,887	1,809
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	438	92	1,383	378
F - Construction	57	14	23	11
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	5,988	63	809	7,495
H - Hotels and Restaurants	447	18	72	1,701
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	2,568	171	2,351	1,121
J - Financial Intermediation	10,443	469	161	881
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	10,628	266	1,927	3,606
M - Education	3,313	371	416	2,487
N - Health and Social Work	528	30	71	175
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	849	60	82	545

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 12 Number of Establishments with Communication Equipment for All Establishments, by Industry Group: 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Number of Establishments with Communication Equipment	Number of Units		
			Fixed Telephone Lines	Cellular Mobile Phones	Others
Philippines	137,747	111,041	533,802	293,129	20,017
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,444	903	1,733	2,238	557
B - Fishing	383	113	246	461	6
C - Mining and Quarrying	110	93	1,531	1,122	432
D - Manufacturing	17,084	15,273	58,683	35,516	2,271
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	937	663	6,695	9,338	410
F - Construction	1,102	1,090	3,698	5,630	48
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	54,802	42,462	112,658	119,848	7,904
H - Hotels and Restaurants	12,969	6,920	38,992	8,309	568
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	3,744	3,507	87,545	22,412	528
J - Financial Intermediation	13,383	12,178	84,247	26,310	764
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12,829	12,090	79,888	40,250	1,513
M - Education	9,072	7,532	27,543	8,547	3,904
N - Health and Social Work	4,143	3,526	15,450	4,838	832
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	5,745	4,691	14,893	8,310	280

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 13 Percentage of Establishments with Cellular Mobile Phone, by Type of Business Operations via Cellular Mobile Phone for All Establishments, by Industry Group: Philippines, 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments Using Cellular Mobile Phones	Use of Cellular Mobile Phone for Business Operations			
		Getting Information about Goods and Services	Sending or Receiving E-mail	Accessing the Internet	Accessing Banking or Other Financial Services
Philippines	51,071	25.4	10.5	8.7	7.2
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	606	36.1	16.6	7.7	9.6
B - Fishing	98	19.3	3.9	2.3	6.5
C - Mining and Quarrying	76	50.0	27.3	24.5	9.1
D - Manufacturing	7,737	31.9	12.4	12.1	9.3
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	701	53.8	14.8	16.8	10.9
F - Construction	483	37.3	20.1	17.5	10.4
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	20,125	25.8	11.0	7.0	6.9
H - Hotels and Restaurants	4,881	24.3	8.8	7.7	1.5
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	2,277	55.5	17.3	15.2	12.4
J - Financial Intermediation	4,191	16.3	7.7	6.2	8.3
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	4,441	23.3	11.6	13.7	9.7
M - Education	481	2.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
N - Health and Social Work	2,009	38.0	11.0	10.6	5.8
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	2,965	28.1	10.4	9.9	8.2

*Continued*

Table 13--Concluded

Industry Description	Use of Cellular Mobile Phone for Business Operations				
	Interacting with Other Government Organization / Public Authorities	Providing Customer Services	Other Information Researches	Delivering Product over Mobile Phones	Others
Philippines	11.2	29.6	17.8	16.1	1.8
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	16.2	23.6	24.1	21.2	0.7
B - Fishing	5.5	13.1	6.3	7.6	3.9
C - Mining and Quarrying	42.7	33.6	27.3	11.8	9.1
D - Manufacturing	12.9	33.3	18.6	19.1	1.4
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	29.5	53.9	21.6	17.2	1.2
F - Construction	17.3	28.4	22.1	14.7	-
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	8.9	32.1	17.0	19.3	3.2
H - Hotels and Restaurants	11.5	20.9	25.5	15.7	0.4
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	26.3	50.1	35.8	36.1	4.4
J - Financial Intermediation	6.8	29.7	10.4	6.4	0.0
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12.3	26.3	17.6	8.7	0.3
M - Education	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	-
N - Health and Social Work	26.0	37.0	30.1	19.3	0.5
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	20.0	42.7	23.4	18.4	3.2

**Note:** Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 14 Percentage of Establishments which Used ICT Resources in Business Operations for All Establishments, by Industry Group: Philippines, 2008**

Industry Description	Number of Establishments using ICT Resources	Use of ICT Resources					
		Hardware Consultancy	Software Publishing	Other Software Consultancy	Data Processing	Data Base Activities	Other Computer Related Activities
Philippines	116,755	19.2	14.6	11.8	20.4	12.4	18.0
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,012	14.2	12.6	8.8	19.9	12.0	9.3
B - Fishing	116	4.4	5.5	4.7	5.5	2.1	4.4
C - Mining and Quarrying	98	25.5	23.6	25.5	30.9	30.9	30.9
D - Manufacturing	16,144	18.9	15.4	13.7	19.1	13.3	16.3
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	807	19.6	12.7	17.0	27.0	16.4	24.1
F - Construction	1,102	21.9	12.3	14.6	19.3	13.6	18.5
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	43,231	16.0	12.7	9.3	15.7	7.8	14.9
H - Hotels and Restaurants	8,170	22.7	18.3	10.8	22.1	14.5	16.5
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	3,732	9.3	6.2	7.4	15.5	16.3	24.1
J - Financial Intermediation	12,920	19.2	14.3	16.9	30.9	14.9	17.1
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12,303	28.9	15.5	9.8	24.8	21.0	31.4
M - Education	8,214	27.8	25.4	18.6	27.4	20.3	26.6
N - Health and Social Work	3,772	15.4	9.6	13.5	20.8	12.8	14.3
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	5,134	18.9	14.8	15.0	21.9	8.3	14.7

*Continued*

Table 14--Continued

Industry Description	Use of ICT Resources					
	Legal Services	Finance Accounting and Auditing	Human Resources	Insurance	Supply Chain	E-commerce Purchasing
Philippines	11.0	38.4	31.7	9.2	11.6	17.1
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	10.0	33.7	31.0	9.1	9.8	5.2
B - Fishing	3.9	12.8	11.2	2.3	4.2	2.3
C - Mining and Quarrying	12.7	34.5	21.8	8.2	11.8	26.4
D - Manufacturing	9.6	38.2	34.6	8.1	11.4	6.3
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	11.4	31.9	45.1	5.3	13.3	3.4
F - Construction	15.8	60.7	62.0	29.5	24.2	7.9
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	7.6	34.6	21.5	5.5	12.9	26.1
H - Hotels and Restaurants	13.3	19.6	19.9	13.4	14.2	7.0
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	22.6	60.4	53.5	20.6	16.1	48.1
J - Financial Intermediation	15.1	63.4	57.3	16.9	8.5	6.8
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	17.6	48.3	49.1	11.4	11.5	23.7
M - Education	13.4	38.9	35.6	8.5	9.5	6.3
N - Health and Social Work	12.1	25.6	25.2	2.8	3.7	5.8
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	6.9	30.4	26.6	11.4	6.3	8.1

*Continued*

Table 14--Concluded

Industry Description	Use of ICT Resources					
	E-commerce Selling	Market Research and Public Opinion	Business and Management Consultancy	Architectural and Engineering Services	Manufacturing Engineering Services	Animation, Game Development
Philippines	2.7	5.7	7.7	4.4	3.7	2.6
A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2.8	4.6	7.5	2.9	2.8	2.3
B - Fishing	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.6	-
C - Mining and Quarrying	7.3	6.4	6.4	16.4	19.1	4.5
D - Manufacturing	5.4	7.2	7.7	5.6	8.8	4.7
E - Electricity, Gas and Water	0.6	2.9	1.6	9.9	5.1	1.3
F - Construction	19.7	26.1	29.7	52.5	5.4	4.6
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	0.4	5.9	7.5	2.4	2.1	1.5
H - Hotels and Restaurants	6.8	2.0	2.8	2.7	5.8	5.8
I - Transport, Storage and Communications	0.8	4.7	5.3	3.5	1.3	2.4
J - Financial Intermediation	0.1	6.8	12.8	6.4	5.1	3.8
K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	4.7	6.1	10.1	8.3	3.8	3.3
M - Education	5.0	7.2	7.5	3.2	-	-
N - Health and Social Work	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.8
O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	3.7	2.1	5.6	4.9	4.5	1.2

Source: National Statistics Office.



# 1 Early Development, Rediscovery, and Colonization of the Philippines

---

## Introduction

**T**he Philippines' past bore colorful traces of time that has been evident and hugely influential in its emergence as a democratic state. From the prehistoric period to the present, the country has had its own way of coping with the transition from ancient practices to modern ideas. As Filipinos live in the presence of technological advancement, history somehow continues to dictate the way they do and intend to do things.

It is apparent that as Filipinos gain knowledge of their ancestry and their environment, they learn to further embrace their national identity. Though, the Philippine culture is an extraction of varied influences, it has transcended time to become something unique and entirely its own.

## 1.1 Origin of the Philippines

No single theory or evidence has unraveled the truth behind the Philippines' prehistoric past. However, newborn proofs are leading to more discoveries on how the country and its people came about.

**Geological theories.** It is believed that a period of violent tectonic activities had formed the Philippine archipelago. The upheaval of crumbling, folding, and cracking of the sea floor shaped the landscape into uneven heights and lush green tropical forests. Land formations bolster geologists' theories on the Philippines. Northern Luzon appears to have been two separate islands and the Sulu archipelago seems to have been tacked on to a much larger Mindanao.

The most popular and most accepted theory on the Philippines' origin is that it was part of Asia's continental shelf known as the *Sunda Shelf*. The world's ice melted during the post-Glacial Age, causing the sea level to rise and submerge lower regions of the earth, including the land bridges adjoining the Philippine islands to other parts of Asia. This theory seeks to support why the rest of Asia and the Philippines share geologic similarities, including some flora and fauna.

**Racial affinity.** Many theories attempt to trace the origin of Filipinos but none have advanced to be proven. It is one of the persistent arguments, though, that Filipinos were part of the original "population core" existent in Southeast Asia during prehistoric times prior to the coming of other races. They did not have ethnic names, and spoke a language belonging to one family, but showed tremendous dialectical variations due to geographical isolation of some islands.

During historic times, other groups of people—Chinese, Indians, Arabs, Spaniards, Americans, among others—came to trade and later intermarried with the original groups, blending in with the genetic character and structure of the racial base. Likewise, other inhabitants of Southeast Asia shared this racial base particularly the Malays and the Indonesians.

## 1.2 The Beginning of Culture

Culture, as often said, begins when man explores the environment to increase his chances of survival. Remnants of the culture of early Filipinos speak of an ability to make crude tools from stone. As had other prehistoric groups, Filipino culture developed in phases or ages of technological advancement.

**The Paleolithic Age.** Archaeological explorations in Palawan have resulted to the discovery of a fossilized skullcap of a *Homo sapiens* with carbon dating to some 22,000 years ago. However, recent excavation works have led to speculations that there might have been a *Homo erectus*, an earlier form of man, in the Philippines. This *Homo erectus* was presumed to have survived on hunting Pleistocene animals such as elephants, stegodons, and rhinoceroses.

From all indications, the early man was a food gatherer and hunter. His tool kit or what remains of it, as found by archaeologists, only had lithic materials. These stone tools were mostly sharp flakes knapped off from cryptocrystalline quartz. The flake industry was distinguished by the absence of a core preparation prior to the manufacture of the flakes. What remained of the nodules was worked into certain types referred to as *flaked core tools*. Cobbles were also used to form larger tools. The larger cobble tools were ordinarily flaked only on one side and were referred to as *unifacial cobble tools* or chopping tools. The predominance of flaked tools over cobble tools was the major feature of the Paleolithic Age.

With basis to various estimates, it is presupposed that the first movement of the *Homo sapiens* into the Philippines happened with the exposure of the Sunda Shelf in the last glacial epoch some 45 to 55 thousand years ago. The land bridges of the Riss Glacial estimated 100 to 130 thousand years ago have been too early for any significant movement of modern man into the islands.

The fossilized frontal bone of the earliest known inhabitant of the islands, the *Tabon Man*, found in Palawan, has been tentatively dated at 22 to 24 thousand years. The Tabon Cave, where the fossilized frontal bone was found, has thus far yielded five upper Paleolithic assemblages of a nonhafted technology.

Flake assemblage I-A is estimated to be 8,500 to 9,500 years of age, while Carbon (C)-14 determination of flake assemblage I-B gives a date of  $9,250 \pm 250$  years before the present (B.P.). Flake assemblage II of 21,000 B.P. has a C-14 determination. Flake assemblage III, to which the fossilized frontal bone was classified, dates between 22,000 B.P. and  $23,000 \pm 1,000$  B.P. and also has a C-14 determination. Flake assemblage V yielded a C-14 determination, giving a date of  $30,500 \pm 1,000$  B.P., and flake assemblage VI, based on "Depth Age" estimates, dates 45,000 to 50,000 years or earlier.

Cultural chronologies overlap such that certain artifacts and tools were not exclusive to a period. Guri Cave, a post-Pleistocene habitation in Palawan, is an

example. Upper Paleolithic assemblages and a new lithic technology emerged in this site, with two major periods indicated. At the main entrance of the cave, a midden was formed during the period from about 5,000 B.C. to about 2,000 B.C., and the second assemblage, which began during the early Metal Age, about 500 to 300 B.C.

The shell midden contained flake implements at all depths and blade tools in the upper levels, as well as bones of animals such as wild pigs and deers. Based on the presence of marine shells and on the typology of the flake tools recovered, the cultural assemblage on the floor had been estimated to be early post-Pleistocene 4,000 to 6,000 B.C. after the sea had risen to its present level. C-14 determination yielded a date of  $4,070 \pm 80$  B.P.

Tabonian flake tradition presided in the Guri Cave. These flakes were generally smaller, and a larger percentage of the tools had been retouched. Neolithic people are characterized by their highly developed blade industry. This culture has been associated with the early inhabitants of Albay and Sorsogon. It is possible that the use of the blade tools by Neolithic men developed as a result of the convergence of Neolithic and early Pleistocene periods.

The study of the tool assemblages in Cagayan Valley indicates the dominance of flake tools over such larger cobble tools. The latter consist roughly of seven percent of the entire body of artifacts, a percentage higher than the cobble tools found in Tabon Cave and which is ecologically differentiated. The presence of the cobble tools in Cagayan Valley, together with fossils of large mammals, indicates that the major sources of food then were the large and now extinct mammals. Tools recovered in other sites in Southeast Asia, where man is believed to have coexisted with the Pleistocene mammals show remarkable uniformity with the Philippines' ancient tools.

**The Neolithic Age.** The Neolithic or New Stone Age technology emerged from the preceding Paleolithic or Old Stone Age technologies. The distinguishing features are the manufacture of stone and shell implements through polishing and grinding, and later through shaving and drilling, as well as the production of beads, pendants, and bracelets. A variety of materials were also utilized such as shells, bones, stones, and clay. Resulting from these techniques are sharp and well-sharpened stone blades.

Of great significance also was the introduction of pottery making, a culture usually recognized with settled people and never found among the nomadic people of the Paleolithic age. This technology manifests an appreciable increase in early man's knowledge and control of his environment. With this, he had attained a more stable socioeconomic base and had begun to glimpse the world of values and ideas.

**The Metal Age.** The Metal Age of the Philippines, which succeeded the Stone Age (Paleolithic and Neolithic), dates back to about 1,500 B.C. This Age is divided into subperiods: the Early Metal Age and the Developed Metal Age. The period is characterized not only by metal implements but also by glass beads, jade and gold ornaments, and burial jars.

Metalworking techniques suggest communities developed on the whole. Division of labor, early trading contacts, concerns for prestige, and adoption of religious values marked the sophistication of organized communities. Metal tools simplified agricultural tasks and possibly facilitated the construction of boats and dwellings.

***The age of contact and trade with the East.*** Some 500 years before Magellan set foot on the Philippines, the people had begun to intensify their commercial relations with their neighbors: China, Indo-China, Malaysia, India, and Arabia. Arab dhows, Chinese junks, and Malay praus sailed the length of the Philippines. Chinese and Siamese porcelain and jars, silk, cotton, beads, gold, ivory, and iron were traded for wax, bird's nest, teakwood, rattan, pearls, precious shells, and other marine and forest products.

Thousands of plates, saucers, bowls, and jars, which have been excavated in archaeological sites throughout the country, provide evidence of trade contacts with Indo-China. On the basis of their characteristics, these wares could be dated to the period of their manufacture-between the Tang and Ching dynasties of China.

The Indian and Arabian influences can be seen in faint traces of Hindu-Buddhist beliefs among the minority groups and in the immense number of Sanskrit loan words adopted in the Philippine language. The Arab influence is kept alive among the Muslim Filipinos of southern Philippines.

Taking into account such early contacts with the great traditions of Asia, it is closer to historical truth to say that Europe did not discover the Philippines. Instead, the Filipinos discovered western cultural traditions that enriched their authentic Asian heritage.

### 1.3 The Philippines at the Time of European Conquests

Historians claim that the Filipino society was well developed prior to contact with any other country. This is very much evident in various recovered artifact materials all throughout the country. Trade with India, China, Japan, and Arabia predominantly enriched Filipino civilization. Through trade, Filipinos assimilated foreign influences into their everyday life.

***Culture.*** Filipinos prior to Spanish rule had their own system of writing. They used *alibata*, an alphabet that resembled India's writing system but later was traced to be of ancient Southeast Asian origin. There had been no common language but the principal dialects were Tagalog, Ilocano, Bicol, some Visayan varieties, Pampango, Pangasinense, Ibanag, and Zambal.

The early Filipinos had both oral tradition and inscribed literature. They were rich in mythological folklore like legends, fables, epics, proverbs, riddles, and poems. They also had musical instruments and songs concerning love, religion, and nature. Their tattoos and deities reflected community crafts of painting and sculpting. They had knowledge of medicine, astronomy, engineering, and architecture. They used herbs and roots of plants for medicinal purposes. They built canals for irrigation. The hand-carved Ifugao Rice Terraces showed the engineering genius of the early people.

The family was the smallest but the most significant social unit of ancient and present society. The children accorded their father and mother with complete obedience. There were four social classes: chiefs, nobles, freemen, and slaves. The chief was called *datu*, who headed a community or *barangay*. A noble or *maharlika* occupied the highest place in society. A freeman or *timawa* was a freeborn or emancipated slave. The lowest was a slave or *alipin*, who had no property and was under the control of his or her master.

The parents usually arranged marriages. The groom had to give a dowry or *bigay-kaya*, which consisted of money or a piece of land. He also had to render service in the bride's household called *pamamanhikan* for a certain period of time. The wedding among nobles was elaborate and pompous while that of freemen was less expensive. The slaves just had to obtain permission from the master to live together.

The women occupied a high position in the early society. They were recognized as equal to men and were granted due respect by men. The mother of the family had the privilege of selecting the names of her children.

**Government and laws.** The smallest unit of government was the barangay. The barangay varied in population from a hundred families to a thousand. The early barangays were independent of each other. Each was ruled by a *datu*, who was the chief executive, legislator, judge, and military commander. However, he had a council of leaders who assisted him in the administration of the barangay.

Written and oral laws bound the barangay. The oral laws were the customs and traditions that were handed down through generations using the spoken word. On the other hand, the *datu* and the council of leaders promulgated the written laws.

**Religion.** Early Filipinos were pantheistic, that is, they believed in a myriad of spirits which inhabited the cosmos and participated in secular affairs. They worshiped and named the Supreme Being as *Bathala*, and called the spirits *anitos*. They also worshiped nature like rivers, mountains, trees, and animals, which they believed were habitats of the spirits.

**Indigenous cultural communities.** Remnants of this ancient Filipino culture exist to the present as proven by various indigenous groups all over the country. These ethnic groups had refused to absorb colonial lifestyle, just to keep their tribal cultures intact. These groups retreated to the hinterlands away from all lowlander or colonizer influence.

## 1.4 Rediscovery of the Philippines

**Magellan takes possession of the Philippines.** Ferdinand Magellan, Portuguese by birth and Spanish by naturalization, opened the colonization of the Philippines for Spain on March 16, 1521. On an Easter Sunday, March 31, 1521, the first mass was celebrated on the shores of Limasawa (now part of Southern Leyte). Magellan named the country *Archipelago of St. Lazarus* because that day happened to be the feast day of St. Lazarus. Magellan and his men proceeded to Cebu to look for more food supplies. The king of Cebu, Rajah Humabon, welcomed the Spaniards and allowed them to trade with the natives.

Magellan was able to convert the ruler of Cebu to Catholicism, and had his whole family baptized. All the other chieftains of Cebu were converted to the faith, and recognized Rajah Humabon as their king. Only the ruler of Mactan, Lapu-Lapu, refused to do so.

Magellan with his men went to Mactan to fight against the natives only to meet his death in the hands of Chieftain Lapu-Lapu. This marked the first triumph of Filipinos in their fight for freedom.

**Other Spanish expeditions after Magellan.** The Loaisa Expedition in 1525 under the command of Garcia Jofre de Loaisa failed to reach the Philippines because Loaisa died on the way. The survivors stayed in Tidore, an island in the Moluccas, to await help from Spain.

The Saavedra Expedition in 1527 sailed from Mexico for the Philippines on the orders of Hernando Cortes, but Saavedra died on the coast of Tidore after losing two of his three ships.

The Villalobos Expedition finally reached the island of Mindanao, and later the island of Tandaya, which was distinguished to be Samar or Leyte. Villalobos labeled the islands “Filipinas” in honor of King Philip II of Spain.

The expedition of Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, with Father Urdaneta as chief navigator, reached Cebu in 1565. However, they were met with hostility, so they drifted to Samar and other neighboring islands. A blood compact between Legazpi and the chiefs of Bohol—Sikatuna and Sigala—sealed their friendship. Legazpi later established a Spanish settlement in Cebu and named it *the City of the Most Holy Name of Jesus*. With Cebu and Panay as bases, the conquerors and missionaries worked side by side, spreading Spanish rule and Catholicism to other islands.

In 1570, an expedition was sent to Manila under the command of Martin de Goiti. Manila, ruled by Rajah Soliman, was a rich Muslim kingdom at that time. After a naval battle, de Goiti took possession of the city. When Legazpi came to Manila, he proclaimed it the capital of the country, rebuilt it, and gave it the very charming name *Insigne Y Siempre Leal Ciudad* (Distinguished and Ever Loyal City). After the abundance of the native plant *nilad*, the name Manila persisted, however, up to the present.

## 1.5 The Spanish Colonization

By 17th Century, Spain’s sovereignty over the Philippines had been fully established. Her colonization had completely altered the political, economic, and cultural life of the locals. Christianity, particularly Catholicism, was introduced to replace the old paganism and a centralized government was established over the reigns of the barangays. New cities and towns were built and Spanish civilization propagated. In exchange for the blessings of Catholicism and Latin culture, the Filipinos paid *tribute* or an imposed tax, rendered forced labor, and sacrificed personal belongings.

Spanish colonization had the outstanding aim of spreading Christianity. This was attested by the last will and testament of Queen Isabella, the Catholic spirit of the Laws of the Indies, by apostolic labors and achievements of the missionaries, and actual results of Spain’s more than 300 years of colonial work. Spain crossed the seas and colonized heathen lands because of her zeal to serve the cause of God.

The desire for economic wealth was the second aim of the Spanish colonizers. This aim rose from the keen struggle among European nations to control the rich spice trade in the Indies. Magellan and other navigators blazed their way

across the Pacific to secure spices and Oriental wares for the Spanish Crown. But Spain failed to gain monopoly of the spice trade and derived no material profit out of her colonial ventures in the Far East.

The third aim of Spanish colonization was the aspiration for political grandeur. By acquiring the Philippines, Spain emerged as a mighty empire whose frontier comprised both hemispheres. King Philip II then became the first European monarch who could justly claim that the sun never set on his dominions.

## Colonial Administration

For 300 years, the Philippines was a colony of Spain. Until 1821, when the Mexicans revolted and won independence from Spain, the Philippines was dependent on Mexico, being administered by the Viceroy in the name of the King. From 1821 to 1898, the country was a distinct governmental unit under the direct control of the home government in Madrid. The King issued *cedulas* or resident certificates for the administration of the colony and appointed a governor, members of the *Royal Audiencia* (the Supreme Court then), and other high officials.

**Spanish laws.** Except for three brief periods (1810-1813, 1820-1823, and 1834-1837), the Philippines did not enjoy the benefits of the Spanish Constitution and the privilege of representation to the Spanish *Cortes*. Special laws, which consisted of royal decrees, proclamations, and laws of Spain extended to the Philippines by royal sanction, governed the colony. Among the Spanish laws applied to the Philippines were the following: Laws of the Indies, the code of Spanish legislation; *Siete Partidas*, a compilation of Spanish laws; *Leyes de Toro*, which dealt with wills and succession; and *Novisima Recopilacion*, which related to all branches of law.

**The governor-general.** As head of the centralized government established by Spain in the country, the governor-general symbolized the might and majesty of the Spanish Crown. He was appointed and removed from office by the King. He exercised all kinds of leadership and power: executive, military, judicial, and religious. In his capacity as governor, he had the right to control and to supervise administrative offices, and to appoint officials not named by the King. As captain-general, he was commander-in-chief of all armed forces. He was the president of the Royal Audiencia and was in charge of ecclesiastical matters, as he assumed, in principle, ecclesiastical authority over church offices and missions.

**The Royal Audiencia.** The first *Royal Audiencia* was created in 1583 to restrict the powers of the governor-general and to protect the people from the abuses of officials. It was composed of the governor-general as the president, three justices, a prosecuting attorney, and other officials. But because the governor-general and justices were in constant quarrel, the *Royal Audiencia* bowed out in 1589. It was restored in 1595 when the presidency was given to a regent, instead of the governor. The *Audiencia* was the Supreme Court and also ran the government whenever the governing office was vacant.

**The encomienda system.** After the conquest of the country, there was no definite organization in provincial and local governments. Following the Laws of the Indies,

Legazpi divided the country into parcels, each parcel assigned to a deserving Spanish national for administration and care. A parcel, including the inhabitants living therein, was called *encomienda*, and its administrator was the encomendero. The encomendero took care of the temporal and spiritual welfare of the natives, such as the need to be taught the Christian religion and be protected from harm both in their person and property. The laws related to the encomiendas let loose many evils and abuses. Filipinos were disgruntled over their encomenderos' excesses to a point that the system had to be abolished in the Philippines in 1674. The flawed system of the encomienda crumbled in other colonies as well.

**Tribute and forced labor.** From 1565, when Legazpi arrived in the country, to 1884, the Filipinos paid tribute to Spain. The rate was originally eight *reales* but was raised to ten in 1602, then to 12 in 1851. One tribute was equivalent to one family consisting of a man, his wife, and their minor children. Every unmarried man aged over 20 years and every unmarried woman over 25 years paid half a tribute. The encomenderos profited greatly in tribute collection.

The people's vassalage to Spain was manifested also in their forced labor. This was compulsory for all natives from 16 to 60 years of age. The people worked in the building and repair of roads and bridges, cut timber in the forests, and labored in foundries and shipyards. The Filipinos were greatly oppressed because they never got paid for their services, and they were even robbed of their rations by the officials.

**Abolition of slavery.** One of the greatest achievements of Spain that spilled over to the Philippine colony was the abolition of slavery. The Laws of the Indies prohibited and penalized slavery in all Spanish colonies. The King of Spain issued a decree ordering the emancipation of all slaves in the country. The Papal Bull of 1591, which threatened to excommunicate those who would not liberate their slaves, strengthened this.

**The galleon trade.** In the early days of the Spanish regime, Manila was the commercial center of the Orient. The strategic position and geographic location of Manila suited her to be the Emporium of Far Eastern Trade and the Mistress of Oriental Marts. Commerce expanded so fast that there was increased demand for Spanish ships to carry Oriental wares to Mexico. Because of mercantilist doctrines of Europe at the time, Spain had to restrict trade between the Philippines and Mexico for two centuries. This monopoly of trade was known as the *galleon trade* or the Manila-Acapulco Trade. Many of the ships were made and launched in the Philippines because Filipinos were both skilled shipbuilders and inborn sailors.

By 1815, the galleon trade had declined and was no longer lucrative due to the many sailing risks, such as mutiny and piracy on the high seas. Furthermore, Mexico had revolted against Spain, so the trade was officially abolished in the same year. The galleon trade adversely affected the Filipino economic life because the other money-earning industries were neglected in the attempt to promote commerce with other Oriental countries.

**Provincial and municipal government.** For purposes of internal government and administration, the country was divided into provinces and districts according to the dialects spoken by the inhabitants. A province was known as *alcaldia* and the



executive was called *alcalde mayor*. A district was known as *corregimiento* that is under a politico-military officer called *Corregidor*. The *alcalde* exercised both executive and judicial functions, and supervised the collection of tribute in the province. He was appointed by the governor-general and received very little salary, but his office was highly lucrative because of his privilege to engage in trade.

The provinces were divided into *pueblos*, each under a *gobernadorcillo* but ordinarily called *capitan*. The other town officials were the chiefs of police, deputies or *tenientes*, and other functionaries called *alguaciles*. *Pueblos* were divided into barangays each under a *cabeza de barangay*. A *cabeza* paid no tribute and after serving for sometime he became a member of the aristocracy, the *principalia*. The chief duty of the *cabeza* was to collect taxes in his *barangay*.

### **Ecclesiastical Administration**

For ecclesiastical administration, the country was divided into dioceses, parishes, and missions. The country as a whole was a diocese. When Manila was raised into a diocese, the bishoprics of Cebu, Nueva Caceres, and Nueva Segovia became suffragan dioceses. The archbishop was the head of the ecclesiastical administration, and under him were the bishops who were heads of the dioceses, and the parish priests who were in charge of the parishes. The Church exercised religious, political, and judicial functions. Political functions came out of the union of the Church and State. Clergymen enjoyed political power and prestige because of such functions. The Archbishop's Court and the Holy Inquisition discharged judicial functions. The Court tried cases of heresy and those involving the clergy.

**Contributions of the Spanish missionaries.** Spanish missionaries were both evangelists and civil workers. Aside from introducing Christianity, specifically Catholicism, they planted the seed of European civilization in the country. The missionaries founded towns out of the lowland wildernesses and crude settlements. The *pueblos* that they established exist up to the present as thriving centers of population and culture.

The missionaries were also builders of roads, bridges, ports, irrigation dams, and other public works. They introduced new plants and animals, and taught new industries and crafts.

The Jesuits introduced silk cultivation and manufacture. The Augustinians started the cattle industry in Nueva Ecija and the cultivation of indigo and corn in Rizal and Ilocos. The Franciscans taught the people how to cultivate coffee and discovered iron and copper deposits in Laguna. The Dominicans introduced the lime and brick industries.

The pioneer missionaries were the first educators of the Filipinos. They founded the first schools and colleges, many of which still stand today as centers of Catholic education in the Pacific. They established the first printing press and trained Filipinos in the trade, notably Tomas Pinpin, the prince of Filipino printers.

The religious orders in their convents and schools established the first libraries and museums. They also founded asylums, orphanages, and hospitals. Early colleges served as home to abandoned children.

The friars deserve praise for their contributions to the arts and sciences. Many of the early missionaries were distinguished musicians and music teachers. The

churches built in Manila and in the provinces are now priceless collections of Philippine architecture. Convents became schools of the arts where the Filipinos were taught the rudiments of painting and sculpture.

One of the greatest bequests and legacies of the missionaries was the Observatory of Manila founded by the Jesuit Fathers in 1865. It gained appreciation for its accurate forecasting of typhoons and certain types of earthquakes. The first sundials were constructed in the churchyard of Tagudin, Ilocos Sur, which gave almost perfect time in those days.

***The Church and the State.*** In the Philippines, as in other Spanish colonies, the Church and the State were united as one. Civil authority came from the governor-general and members of the Royal Audiencia who were representatives of the King.

On the other hand, the ecclesiastical authority came from the archbishop and friars who were representatives of the Pope. They also represented the King, however, in the preservation of Spanish sovereignty. The Church was financially supported by the State - the State paid the salaries of clergymen and defrayed the expenses of the ecclesiastical administration.

The archbishop acted and served as the governor-general in times when the government was unoccupied. Church dignitaries wielded political power, as the priests were both curate and also power behind the town officials.

The union of the Church and State worked well in theory but not in practice, because there was always rivalry for supremacy between the civil authority, in the person of the governor on one hand, and the religious, in the person of the archbishop on the other.

## **Filipino Revolts Against Spain**

Many of the revolts against Spain were caused by the people's desire to win back their lost freedom. Spanish oppression, the hated tribute, and forced labor specifically spurred other revolts. A few were purely economic in nature, having been caused by agrarian disputes with the first friars. The friars converted lands, which were considered by the people as their own, into large *haciendas*. The people felt the injustices done, so they rose up and fought for their rights. Many of the uprisings started in Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, and Rizal.

Lakandula, the last King of Manila, led the first Filipino revolt in 1574. Lakandula used to be one of Spain's local allies, and it was he who welcomed Legazpi at Manila Bay in 1571. After Legazpi's death, the Spaniards did not keep the promises exempting Lakandula and his people from tribute and forced labor. The people were maltreated, so they rose up in arms against the Spaniards. When the Spaniards learned of this, they went to Lakandula and promised to give the Filipinos better treatment if they would desist from the armed insurrection. The revolt was stopped and Lakandula remained faithful to Spain until his death. He became a Christian, and one of his sons became an Augustinian friar, the first Filipino to become one.

Other revolts ensued but ended in failure. One good thing Filipinos proved in launching such revolts was the unquenchable spirit to fight against oppression and colonial yoke.

**The Philippine Revolution.** The Filipino struggle for freedom came to a bloody climax with the Revolution of 1896. From being mere synapses of Filipino spirit, revolts culminated into a revolution seeking national identity and freedom for the entire country.

Opening the scene was the Cry of Balintawak on August 29, 1896. War was starting to escalate when the Spaniards unexpectedly discovered the *Katipunan*, a secret society founded by Andres Bonifacio, in an attempt to overthrow colonial government.

A secret revolutionary movement, *Katipunan* aimed to arouse national feeling. It was envisioned to redeem the Filipinos from Spanish tyranny. Bonifacio saw the misfortunes encountered by Dr. Jose P. Rizal as the leader of the *La Liga Filipina*, so he kept the existence of the *Katipunan* a secret, kept hidden with a pact sealed with the blood of the members.

*Katipunan*'s first armed clash with the Spaniards was in San Jose del Monte on August 30, 1896. There were early triumphs, one of which was the battle in Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite.

By that time, Filipinos had become certain of what they were fighting for. Uprisings had ceased to spring from unarticulated regional resentment, but they had solidified into a resistance movement furthering national ideals. The execution of Rizal on December 30, 1896 angered Filipinos even more. It proved to be a colossal blunder for Spanish authorities who thought putting Rizal to death would quell Filipino rebellion.

The ebb tide of the Revolution occurred after Bonifacio died on May 10, 1897. The Revolution suffered reverses with *Katipunan* splintering in two factions: the *Magdalo* and the *Magdiwang*. This weakened position of revolutionary forces and Spain's supremacy in arms led the colonial government to subdue most encounters.

**The First Philippine Republic.** Filipinos had won their independence shortly after General Emilio Aguinaldo organized a dictatorial government that was later changed to a revolutionary government on the advice of Apolinario Mabini. A revolutionary congress and a cabinet were also organized. On June 12, 1898, the leaders of the Revolution assembled in Kawit, Cavite, and declared the independence of the Philippines, with General Aguinaldo exercising full authority to run the government. On August 1, 1898, the general assembly ratified the Declaration of Independence made in Kawit. The revolutionary congress approved the Malolos Constitution on December 23, 1898 and, on January 23, 1899, the Constitutional Republic was proclaimed in Malolos, Bulacan.

## Intellectual and Cultural Growth Under Spain

Spain's three century-reign over the Philippines had profoundly affected local culture. Through schools and colleges, the Philippines was the first Oriental country to assimilate the cultural influences of the West, hence, the first to be westernized. Schools and colleges did not only propagate Catholic faith and Spanish culture but also raised the intellectual level of the people. Because of these schools, the Philippines had a high percentage of literacy.

The Latin alphabet and Spanish language brought the Filipinos closer to Europe. Filipinos were able to understand the Occident and delved into its literature, arts and sciences, and the teachings of its sages.

One of Spain's most notable achievements was the introduction of the art of printing. The Dominican Fathers established the first local printing press in Binondo, Manila with the first book it ever printed as *Doctrina Cristiana*.

Spanish influence was also felt in literature. The fantastic *awit* and *corrido* were based on Spanish romances and became popular among the people. The first poet to win recognition in Tagalog poetry was Fernando Bagongbanta who composed poems as early as 1606. The Iloko literature also flourished during the time. Pedro Bukaneg was regarded as the Father of Iloko Literature.

Further, the missionaries bequeathed to the Filipinos the development of music and other fine arts like painting, sculpture, and architecture. In the closing decades of Spanish rule, several Filipino scientists signified themselves into research and medicine. The missionaries likewise introduced pharmacy.

## 1.6 British Invasion of Manila

England and France were engaged in a war for world supremacy, a battle that lasted for seven years. Spain was dragged into this war as an ally of France because both the French and Spanish kings belonged to the Bourbon family and they had pledged to support each other in case of war. After England declared war against Spain in 1672, the British expeditionary forces set out to attack Spanish possessions in the New World and in the Orient. Because Spanish authorities were not prepared for this invasion, British forces were able to occupy Manila on October 5, 1762.

As a result of this invasion, churches, convents, colleges, schools, and public and private buildings were looted and plundered. Don Simon de Anda, a member of the Royal Audiencia, led the Spanish and Filipino troops to fight against the British. During the more than three months of fighting, the Seven Years War had come to a close in Europe, which also ended the British invasion of Manila. By virtue of the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, the Philippines was restored to Spain.

The British occupation had far-reaching effects on the course of Philippine history. It lifted the shroud of isolation that had covered Manila, casting her in the limelight of world attention. The defeat of the Spaniards and the easy capture of Manila tainted Spain's prestige in the Philippines. The Filipinos seized this chance to rise in arms and fight for freedom and reform. The British invasion opened Manila to foreign trade and awakened the British merchants to the possibilities of lucrative commerce with the country. When the British evacuated Manila, many Indian soldiers (*sepoy*) remained in the country and some married Filipino women.

## 1.7 The American Occupation

While the Revolution was continuing in the Philippines, Cuba, a colony of Spain, was fighting for her independence. Because of American intervention in support of Cuba's cause, Spain declared war against the United States on April 24, 1898. Admiral George Dewey, commander of the American Asiatic Squadron, was

instructed to proceed to the Philippines to destroy the Spanish fleet. The superiority of American warships and arms led to the defeat of the Spanish armada on May 1, 1898.

On December 10, 1898, Spain gave up the Philippines to the United States for \$20,000,000 as sanctioned by the Treaty of Paris. Filipinos resented the fact that they had a new colonizer when they should already have regained independence. This animosity led to the outbreak of the Filipino-American War.

Lasting for three years (1899-1902), the war was eventually won by Americans. Their sovereignty was recognized in the islands, although the people never abandoned their long-held dream of independence.

***America's policy towards the Philippines.*** The policy of the United States leaned on training the Philippines for self-government, preparing her ultimately for independence. All Presidents of America, from William McKinley to Franklin D. Roosevelt, declared in their official statements that independence would someday be granted to the Philippines.

***The Commonwealth Government.*** After several attempts of Filipino leaders to secure an act granting independence to the Philippines from the United States, one finally succeeded. Manuel L. Quezon was able to obtain the approval of the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act, which provided for the establishment of a commonwealth government for a ten-year period, and the adoption of a constitution. A constitutional convention drafted the Constitution that was ratified on May 14, 1935. The election of the Commonwealth officials followed, with Manuel L. Quezon as President and Sergio Osmeña as Vice-President. On November 15, 1935, the new officials assumed office and this began the ten-year period of self-government.

## **Progress Under America**

Immediately after implementing her sovereignty in the Philippines, America opened the gates of the archipelago to progress. Under the new regime, agriculture developed rapidly, commerce and trade soared to unprecedented levels, transportation and communication were modernized, banking and currency were improved, and manufacturing industries were given impetus.

The single greatest factor that caused the phenomenal change of Philippine economy was free trade with the United States. Unlimited American exports were admitted free of duty.

With the spread of patriotic ideals, the Filipinos learned to take pride in their race and cast off their inferiority complex. The Filipinos quickly assimilated the lesson that all men are created equal and are equal before the law. Awakened by the liberating influence of democracy, the people broke loose from the shackles of servility and became more assertive of their rights. Society and classes became based on wealth rather than on education and ancestral lineage.

One significant influence of America was the emancipation of Filipino women from social and political restrictions of Spanish days. They were given freedom to associate with men and to enter coeducational schools and universities. They also obtained their right of suffrage in 1937.

The American system of education, language, literature, arts, and sciences were introduced and taught to the Filipinos. The Filipino heritage, enriched by the

culture of Spain, received further enrichment with the coming of the Americans. Just as Spain taught the Filipinos the Catholic mode of living through religion, so America did undertake to teach them the democratic way of life through a system of popular education.

## 1.8 The Japanese Occupation

Just as the Philippines was waiting for its taste of real freedom, world peace and progress hung in the balance of countries out to war. Europe was in turmoil after Germans invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. The war, however, was fundamentally a discord of democracy and totalitarianism.

In Europe, Germany and Italy were allies, and when Japan was included in the alliance, they were called Axis Powers. By 1941, Japan, with an expanding population, was on its way to surmount other territories, two of which were Manchuria and Indo-China.

While peace negotiations were going on in Washington, D.C., Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii on December 8, 1941. This was followed by aerial attacks of Baguio, Manila, and other points in the Philippines. Because of this treachery, the United States declared war against Japan, and the Philippines was drawn into this war as an ally of America. Germany and Italy, as allies of Japan, countered the declaration by waging war against the United States and Great Britain, hence, precipitating World War II.

Japanese troops occupied Manila on January 2, 1942, and consequently the whole country. On October 14, 1943, the Second Republic was inaugurated, with Dr. Jose P. Laurel as President. This Republic established a puppet government under the supervision of Japanese administrators.

On October 24, 1944, Allied troops led by General Douglas McArthur landed in Leyte, heralding the historic liberation of the country from the Japanese invaders. The liberation of the whole Philippines was fully attained in February 1945, and this set in motion the country's rebuilding efforts.

## 1.9 The Philippines after World War II

Picking up the pieces, the Philippines held an election immediately after the war. By 1946, Manuel Roxas and members of his Liberal Party rose to power as the new all-Filipino government leadership. The Roxas government kept ties between the United States, the previous colonial government, and the country with trades. In 1947 and 1948, merchandise imports exceeded P1 billion annually, nearly four times the disbursements for foreign trade for any prewar year.

Vice-President Elpidio Quirino succeeded Roxas upon the latter's sudden death in 1948. Quirino tried to distinguish his leadership by negotiating with disgruntled peasant and worker groups in Central Luzon, but hardly of any avail.

In 1953, Ramon Magsaysay, a former National Defense Secretary, toppled the Quirino government after winning a landslide victory in the national polls. Magsaysay's thrusts had been to push for rural community development and for land reform. Development in the countryside achieved what Quirino set out to do but did

not, which was to smother rebellion in the countryside. Rural masses' support for resistance groups dwindled as they saw the transforming landscape.

Magsaysay's sudden death cut short his tenure as Chief Executive. His replacement was Carlos P. Garcia, whose landmark decision was to uphold the Filipino First Policy despite nagging opposition. The policy, drafted by the National Economic Council, set a 40-percent limit to foreign ownership of domestic businesses. Its other guidelines legalized preferential treatment for Filipinos in acquiring loans and in being extended all forms of assistance.

In January 1962, Diosdado Macapagal won the presidency from Garcia. Macapagal proclaimed his faith in the virtues of free enterprise and lifted exchange controls, making sure these ideals were etched in the tablets of Philippine law. Macapagal's economic programs included the campaign for the entry of foreign investments via joint ventures, devaluation of the peso, agricultural development, and land reform.

Macapagal ran for a second term in 1966 but vanquished to Ferdinand E. Marcos, who managed to hold on to power that lasted for twenty years. Marcos' programs ran under the banner *Ang Bagong Lipunan*. With his militaristic leadership, Marcos avowed Martial Law or Proclamation 1072 in September 1972.

Year 1986 had been a year unlike any other in Philippine history. Marcos' beleaguered presidency pushed him to call for snap elections. His ticket was pegged against Corazon C. Aquino, widow of a prominent opposition leader Senator Benigno Aquino. Had he won, Marcos thought, public confidence in his leadership would be restored. After the elections, both had declared themselves winners, but it was behind Aquino that people rallied. Throngs of people saw Aquino to the palace.

The Aquino administration moved swiftly to rebuild government, beginning with drafting a new charter. One distinct feature of this Constitution is that no Philippine president can run for a second term. Her administration believed in popular governance, enabling development to work up from the grassroots.

Aquino's successor to the highest post in 1992 was former National Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, whose vision was in the slogan *Philippines 2000*. His administration believed that by pooling the citizenry to be globally competitive, the country could attain the status of a newly industrialized country at the turn of the century.

In 1998, former Vice President Joseph E. Estrada assumed the presidency after winning a landslide victory in the national elections. The Estrada administration veered away from industrialization as the primary government strategy for continuous development but instead focused on efforts to achieve more equitable distribution of the country's resources. Encapsulated in the slogan *Angat Pinoy 2004* was his government's pursuit of achieving economic recovery and sustainable development through its propoor and environment-friendly policies and programs leading to conjectured economic growth.

Barely two and a half years after assuming the top post, however, Estrada was forced out of the presidency. His downfall began when accusations of corruption led to a six-week Senate impeachment trial that started in December 2000. The trial was aborted in the middle of January 2001 when 11 senators voted against the opening of a sealed envelope that prosecutors believe would implicate Estrada into greater controversies. The controversial vote in the Senate sparked mass protests calling for his resignation.

On January 20, 2001 Estrada was forced from office by the EDSA Revolution of 2001. The Supreme Court ruled that Estrada was in effect resigned and consequently administered oath to Vice President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as the country's 14th President.

A period of political and economic uncertainty continued to hound the country during Arroyo's first years of administration. The so-called EDSA III was the first serious political challenge to the Arroyo presidency. In spite of the protests of Estrada's supporters Arroyo decided to run in the May 2004 presidential election and was proclaimed as president by the Congress on June 23, 2004. Impeachment cases were filed against Arroyo but were all defeated at the House of Representatives.

In 2007, the Philippine economy grew at its fastest pace in three decades. Implementation of tax measures and increase in remittances from overseas Filipino workers boosted confidence in the government's fiscal capacity. Though the country was not spared from the negative effects of the financial crisis in 2008, it managed to fare better than other countries in Asia-Pacific.

## **1.10 The Philippines and the Government at Present**

### **Governance in the Arroyo Administration**

The country felt some shocks from the financial meltdown in the west spreading throughout the world the past 12 months of 2008 until the first semester of 2009. Millions of people lost their jobs as a result of the global recession.

The government acted decisively and set off the country's Economic Resiliency Plan (ERP) that was geared to address the possible adverse impact of the global downturn on the local economy. The country weathered a succession of global crisis in fuel, in food, then in finance and finally, economy in global recession. With its intact economic fundamentals, it proves the resilience of our economy with the upgraded credit rating. Together with the OFW remittances, the country's foreign exchange reserves grew by \$3 billion. The strong, bitter and unpopular revenue measures of the past few years have spared the country the worst of the global financial shocks and gave the resources stimulate the economy.

President Arroyo then stated that she is there to work, lead, protect and preserve the country and its people and not become a President to be popular. She envisioned that the Republic should be ready for the first world in twenty years.

Towards this vision were the key economic reforms: job generation, new tax revenues were put in place to help pay for better healthcare, more roads, and a strong education system; housing policies were designed to lift up poor citizens so they can live and raise a family with dignity; and being the backbone of the country, agricultural sector was provided additional funds to acquire modern equipment to feed the nation and their own family.



## Accomplishments for 2009

The year 2009 was the continuing effort of realizing the Super Regions unveiled by Arroyo administration in 2006 which is to build the future through infrastructure projects.

The completion of Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway paved the way for growth and development to the Subic-Clark corridor. The building and upgrading of domestic and international airports including seaports and the roll on/roll off transport system made easy the exchanging of goods and services as well as promoting tourism. In the anticipation of the global food crisis, farm-to-market roads were built in coordination with the private sector. The government has helped more fisherfolk shift to fish farming by allocating PhP1 billion budget. Because of the catastrophe experienced by the country towards the last quarter of 2009, the government has worked on flood control infrastructure like those for Pinatubo, Agno, Laoag, and Abucay which will pump the run off waters from Quezon City and other parts of metropolitan area. The early warning, forecasting and monitoring systems were improved and weather tracking facilities were constructed in Subic, Tagaytay, Mactan, Mindanao, and Pampanga. The mapping of flood and landslide prone areas was almost completed.

Also part of the agenda was also to generate jobs and alleviate poverty thru entrepreneurship. Cash handouts were extended as welfare and support to 70,000 poor families and as immediate relief to enhance spending power. Under the economic and resiliency plan, 100,000 emergency jobs were created and some PhP165 million microfinance loans extended to about 7 million entrepreneurs. Government salaries were also raised through Joint Resolution No. 4. A hunger mitigation program was also lunched and proved to be effective in addressing hunger.

The accomplishments of Arroyo Administration may not have shown significant improvement in terms of numbers but the economy however was able to stand among few economies in Asia-Pacific that did not shrink.

**Economic performance.** The full impact of the global financial crisis was felt by the Philippine economy in 2009. Real gross domestic product (GDP) declined to 1.1 percent from 3.7 percent in 2008. The strong performance of the services sector as well as the stimulus program implemented by the government, which fueled higher government consumption and investments, sustained the economic growth.

**Inflation.** The average annual headline inflation rate in the Philippines for the year 2009 was 3.2 percent, slower by 6.1 percentage points than the 9.3 percent in 2008. Stable prices of food and energy-related items in the first three quarters of 2009 sustained the inflation downtrend which started in the fourth quarter of 2008.

**Trade.** Total external trade in goods for January to December 2009 reached \$81.338 billion, a 23.1 percent decline from \$105.824 billion registered during the same period in 2008. Total imports posted a 24.2 percent annual decrease from \$56.746 billion to \$43.004 billion. Similarly, total exports fell by 21.9 percent from \$49.078 billion (2008) to \$38.335 billion (2009). Thus, the balance of trade in goods (BOT-G) for the Philippines posted a deficit of \$4.669 billion during the 12-month

period in 2009, a value less than the \$7.669 billion deficit in the same 12-month period last year.

**Investments.** The investment priority plan (IPP) signed by the President on March 2009 managed to bring investments at reasonable levels which accounted for 41 percent or PhP124.17 billion of the PhP299.54 billion in aggregate investments during the year. On the other hand, the 30 percent decrease on foreign direct investments (FDI) compared to other ASEAN countries still indicated the continued confidence of foreign investors in the country. The investments in manufacturing almost remained the same while IT services being the sector where employment are mostly generated posted an impressive growth rate of almost 18 percent.

**International reserves.** The country's gross international reserves (GIR) posted an all-time high aggregate of US\$44.2 billion in December 2009 or an increased growth rate of 17.6 percent from US\$37.6 billion last year.

**Exchange rate.** The Philippine peso averaged P47.64 to a dollar in 2009, a 6.6 percent depreciation from 2008 value. The slight decrease was due largely to concerns on increasing world oil prices and the full impact of the global financial crisis. However, the peso bounced back towards the fourth quarter of 2009 by 2.4 percent to PhP46.36 showing the resiliency of the domestic economy and with the continued flow of OFW remittances.

**Tax collection.** The country's tax collection effort fell to 12.8 percent in 2009 from 14.2 percent in 2008. The global crisis slaughtered the tax base, and several revenue eroding measures of the Congress further restricted tax effort. The total revenue collection in 2009 only reached PhP1,132.2 billion, PhP115.9 billion lower than the target mark.

## Production

**Agriculture.** In 2009, palay production decreased by 3.3 percent from 16,815.5 thousand metric tons in 2008 to 16,266.4 thousand metric tons, while corn production slightly increased by 1.5 percent from 6,928.2 thousand metric tons to 7,034.0 thousand metric tons. Major crops such as coconut has increased production by 2.3 percent unlike sugarcane and pineapple that both declined by 13.8 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively. Livestock production aggregated 2,354.6 thousand metric tons from 2,327.1 thousand metric tons or an increase of 1.2 percent in 2009. Commercial fisheries meanwhile, had 2.3 percent increment from a total of 1,226.2 thousand metric tons productions in 2008.

**Energy Production and Consumption.** The country's total primary energy supply (TPES) generated in 2009 was 39.6 million of tons equivalent (MTOE), exhibiting a decrease of 0.5 percent from the previous years' 39.8 MTOE. On the other hand, the demand soared high to a total oil consumption of 23.5 MTOE compared to 11.67 MTOE last year.

**Services.** About 49.8 percent of the GDP was contributed by the services sector which accounted for 6.6 percent of the 3.6 percent GDP growth rate recorded in 2008-2009. At constant 1985 prices, services sector posted a 2.8 percent share of the 1.1 percent GDP growth rate of the same period.

## **Social Justice and Basic Needs**

**Jobs.** Employment in 2009 grew by 2.9 percent despite the slowdown in GDP to 1.1 percent. This is an improvement from the 1.6 percent growth recorded in 2008. The growth of employment translated to about almost a million employed persons to reach 35.1 million in 2009. However, the growth in employment occurred almost entirely among part-time workers by 8.4 percent while full-time employment fell by 0.5 percent. In the same year, the biggest employment contribution came from agriculture, hunting and forestry, (29.1%); wholesale and retail trade, (19.5%); manufacturing, (8.4%); and transport, storage and communication, (7.6%).

**Education.** The government had built 95,000 class rooms, added 60,000 teachers and funded PhP1.5 billion for the training especially for English teachers. Half of the private high schools were also financed. Over 60,000 scholars in college and post-graduate education were provided with extended financial assistance in technical education and skills training. The Presidential Task Force on Education was also created which seeks to mainstream early childhood development in basic education and served as Main Education Highway towards a Knowledge-Based Economy.

**Healthcare.** The fight against high-priced medicine continued. The Cheaper medicine law enabled drug companies to bring down 16 drug prices slashing by half the price. To show the benefit of generics, the Department of Health (DOH) had invested PhP20 million worth on generic medicines for the benefit of children with leukemia. There were about 13,498 Botika ng Bayan nationwide where generic medicines were widely available and accessible. The amendment of Republic Act No. 720 signed on August 2009 strengthened the functions/roles of the Food and Drug Administration in establishing modern and complete testing laboratory facilities in Luzon, Vizayas, and Mindanao to assure the delivery of health services. The DOH garnered 78 percent satisfaction rating for effective response against influenza A (H1N1) based on June 2009 SWS survey. Health insurance likewise covered 86 percent of the total population.

**Land Distribution.** Millions of hectares of agricultural land were distributed to 700,000 indigenous families and more than a million CARP beneficiaries became legitimate land owners. President Arroyo asked Congress to condone PhP42 billion land reform liabilities of which only 18 percent was actually paid since 1972.

**Housing.** Despite the global financial crisis which affected the country in 2009, Pag-IBIG has extended PhP45.7 billion worth of housing loans to over 74,000 members, the highest total loan amount disbursed and the biggest number of borrowers accommodated ever in the Fund's history. Similarly, the Fund lent PhP4.3 billion to private developers which helped finance the construction of 90 housing projects.

Under its short-term loan programs covering multi-purpose and calamity, provident claims and death benefits, the Fund has also extended an unparalleled PhP49 billion from January to December 2009. For the victims of typhoons “Ondoy” and “Pepeng”, the Fund has disbursed PhP14.8 billion that served more than 869,000 members. The amount of PhP8.5 billion, which represented an increase of 20 percent compared to last year’s level of PhP7.1 billion was also the biggest dividends ever distributed among the members.

***Electricity and Water.*** The Electric Power Industry Act (EPIRA) dismantled monopoly and reduced the power prices. The indigenous energy supply increased from 48 percent to 58 percent. The huge reduction in fossil fuel was the biggest proof of energy independence and environmental responsibility. Further reduction came with the implementation of the Renewable Energy Act, and the Biofuels Act.

### **National Security, Peace and Order**

In the face of attempted coups in 2009, the President issued emergency proclamations and was able to resolve the military crisis.

Executive Order 739 was issued on January 2009 to further re-organize the peace and order council. This involves the local government units’ executives in coordination with the Armed Forces of the Philippines to effectively respond to insurgencies.

While the Communist Party of the Philippines and the MILF are now on ceasefire with the government, a good prospect for peace talks may still take place. Twelve rebel soldiers have been given an amnesty program and they are now involved in an LGU-supported handicraft livelihood training program.

The Arroyo administration reiterated the vision to achieve peace and harmony in Mindanao which may in turn blessings for all the people regardless of religious beliefs. She added that the five pillars of justice and funding more policemen on the streets can fight crimes hence protect the lives and properties of the individuals.

As part of the fundamental political reforms, the highest exercise of democracy will be experienced when fully automated election is implemented.

### **Improving Governance and Fighting Corruption**

In line of weeding out corruption and building a strong justice system, the government invested billions of pesos for anti-graft efforts. Among the anti-corruption measures that are being implemented are the following:

- a) Solana Covenant – a joint anti-corruption plan of the CSC, COA, and the Office of the Ombudsman directing all government officials and employees to comply and submit the statement of assets, liabilities and net worth (SALN) annually. It also identifies the need to strictly implement the rules regarding the liquidation of cash advances, and presumes that after a formal demand, the failure of the Accountable Officer (AO) to liquidate within the prescribed period shall constitute a prima facie case of

gross neglect of duty as defined under existing Civil Service law and rules.

- b) Customs Integrity Action Plan – a new tax administration to minimize opportunities for corruption and abuses in the Bureau of Customs (BoC) and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).
- c) Government Procurement Act 9184 - redefines procedures in government purchases and enhances transparency, competitiveness and public accountability in government procurement.
- d) New Government Accounting System (NGAS) – this strengthens public financial accountability by simplifying the government accounting procedures that conforms to international standards. It also generates periodic and relevant financial statements for better monitoring.

To sustain anti corruption efforts, three areas of reform shall be needed: (1) Punitive measures that include effective enforcement of anti-corruption laws and enforcement mechanisms within revenue generating agencies; (2) Preventive measures that include the strengthening of anti-corruption laws and improvement of integrity systems; (3) Promotion of zero tolerance for corruption through societal values formation that includes values formation and ethics compliance for government officials and employees, and the strengthening of people's values.

**Sources:**

- 1.1 - 1.2 National Museum.  
Jocano, F. Landa. *Philippine Prehistory*. Manila: 1975.
- 1.3 - 1.9 Agoncillo, Teodoro A. *Philippine History*. Manila: 1948.  
Benitez, Conrado. *Philippine Social Life and Progress*. Boston: 1932.  
Constantino, Renato. *The Philippines: The Continuing Past*. Manila: 1978.  
Craig, Austin. *The Philippine Revolution*. Philippines: 1933.  
Molina, Antonio A. *The Philippines Through the Centuries*. Manila:  
University of Santo Tomas, 1959.  
University of the Philippines Asian Studies Center, Diliman, Quezon City.  
Zaide, Gregorio F. *Philippine Political and Cultural History*.  
Philippines: 1958.
- 1.10 Other government web sites:  
Bureau of the Treasury: [www.treasury.gov.ph/](http://www.treasury.gov.ph/)  
Board of Investment: [www.boi.gov.ph](http://www.boi.gov.ph).  
Department of Energy: [www.doe.gov.ph/](http://www.doe.gov.ph/)  
Department of Health: [www.doh.gov.ph/](http://www.doh.gov.ph/)  
Department of the Interior and Local Government: [www.dilg.gov.ph/](http://www.dilg.gov.ph/)  
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council: [www.hudcc.gov.ph/](http://www.hudcc.gov.ph/)  
Office of the President, Malacañang: [www.president.gov.ph/](http://www.president.gov.ph/)  
Pag-IBIG Fund: [www.pagibigfund.gov.ph/](http://www.pagibigfund.gov.ph/)  
Presidential Anti-graft Commission: [www.pagc.gov.ph/](http://www.pagc.gov.ph/)

### Introduction

Regular monitoring and collection of statistical data concerning occurrence of weather disturbances like typhoons, earthquake and volcano eruptions among others are needed to guide the government and private sector's planners in its regular task of accident prevention program.

Year 2009 was marked as an active year of tropical cyclones. Twenty two cyclones entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) and ten of these cyclones took a landfall and hit hard Luzon island. "*Ondoy*" and "*Pepeng*", the two destructive cyclones that came in succession in September of the year devastated most parts and provinces of Luzon including NCR. Large damage to properties and lives were recorded during the catastrophe.

### 2.1 Geography and Location

The Philippines is one of the largest island groups in the world. Of its 7,107 islands, only about 3,144 islands are named. It lies 966 kilometers off the southern coast of Asia, bounded in by the waters of the South China Sea in the west, the Pacific Ocean in the east, Sulu and Celebes Seas in the south, and Bashi Channel in the north. Its northernmost islands are approximately 240 kilometers south of Taiwan, and the southernmost islands lie approximately 24 kilometers from the coast of Borneo.

At a most envied location, the Philippines sits on the eastern rim of the Asiatic Mediterranean, in between Asia mainland and Australia of the Pacific. This position finds the Philippines at the frontage of international travel lanes.

### Land Area

The Philippines has a 300,000-square kilometer land area. There are three major island groups: Luzon, with an area of 110,350.7 square kilometers; Visayas, 70,437.1 square kilometers; and Mindanao, 119,212.2 square kilometers (Table 2.1). Imaginary borders cut across the country, dividing the three island groups now into 17 regions, regions into 80 provinces, and provinces into 138 cities and 1,496 municipalities, comprising 42,025 barangays. (Tables 2.2 and 2.2a)

A *region*, as defined in the Philippine Standard Geographic Code, is a subnational administrative unit comprising of several provinces having more or less homogenous characteristics, such as ethnic origin of inhabitants, dialect spoken, agricultural produce, among others.

A *province* is regarded as the largest political unit in the governmental structure of the Philippines, consisting of varying numbers of municipalities and, in some cases, of component cities. The functions and duties of the province in relation to its component cities and municipalities are in general coordinative and supervisory.

*Cities* are classified into three: the highly urbanized cities, the independent component cities, which are unregimented by the province; and the component cities which are part of the provinces where they are located and subject to their administrative supervision.

The *municipality* is a corporate body endowed with the facilities of a municipal corporation, exercised by and through the municipal government in accordance with law.

*Barangay* is the smallest political unit into which cities and municipalities in the Philippines are divided. The population in a barangay consists of less than 1,000 inhabitants.

## Coastal Areas

The Philippines' coasts comprise the world's longest discontinuous coastline. Its total measure of 34,600 kilometers is longer than the coastline of Great Britain, twice that of Greece, and more than twice the length of the United States coastline. These extensive seacoasts are indented with good harbors and navigable rivers and lakes. Manila Bay, the finest uncontrived harbor in the Far East, has an area of 1,970 square kilometers. The country's principal islands are highly endowed with harbors that can accommodate huge vessels.

## Valleys and Mountains

The Philippines takes pride in its diverse topography. Its four major bottomland plains are the Central Plain and Cagayan Valley in Luzon, and the Agusan and Cotabato Valleys in Mindanao. The two lowlands in Luzon contrast sharply with the high mountain areas of central and east Cordillera, and with the mountains of Zambales. Several plateaus such as the Bukidnon and Lanao Plateaus in Mindanao also add to the unevenness of the landscape.

Two mountain ranges lie almost analogous to each other—the Sierra Madre and Cordillera Mountains in Luzon. Sierra Madre stretches out from Cape Engaño northeast of Cagayan to a point east of Laguna de Bay. The Cordillera, on the other hand, slashes parallel to west of Luzon. The country's highest peak is Mt. Apo in Mindanao, with a 2,954-meter stature.

In Southern Tagalog, the uplands include Makiling, Tagaytay Ridge, and Banahaw. Mindoro has Baco and Halcon Mountains. The Visayan Islands are traversed by mountain ambits, except Samar and Bohol. In Mindanao, the Lanao provinces have many volcanoes and mountains. The Makaturing and Ragang Volcanoes split Lanao and Cotabato areas. Mounts Kitanglad and Kalatungan are found in Bukidnon. The Kulaman Canyon is located in Sumilao, Bukidnon, and can be reached by crossing the Kulaman River.



## Inland Waters

**Rivers.** About 374 rivers water the country's 80 provinces, aside from small mountain streams that sometimes swell up to three times their size during rainy months. The principal rivers, which are mostly found in Luzon, include the 353-kilometer Cagayan River, and the Agno and Pampanga Rivers. The Cagayan River is a basin of about 20,000 square kilometers and is shared by Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya. The Agno River and its subordinates, run through Pangasinan and flows into the Lingayen Gulf. The Pampanga River flows into the Manila Bay and gushes through the rice fields and sugar lands of Pampanga. Its tributaries irrigate most of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija in Central Luzon.

The Pasig River, which flows into the Manila Bay, is an outlet of the Laguna de Bay. It is valuable as a passageway to places along its riverbanks. The Visayas have no large rivers but thrives with streams that flow into its lands. In Mindanao, the Agusan River is navigable in certain areas. Cotabato River, which flows into the Moro Gulf, is also navigable up to the Cotabato hinterland.

For reference, Table 2.4 presents a list of rivers and the provinces through which the rivers flow.

**Lakes.** The country has 57 lakes. The ten largest lakes include Laguna de Bay, Lake Lanao and Lake Dapao in Lanao del Sur, Taal Lake in Batangas, Lake Mainit in Surigao del Norte, Lake Naujan in Oriental Mindoro, Lake Buluan in Sultan Kudarat, Lake Bato and Lake Buhi in Camarines Sur and Lake Sebu in South Cotabato. (See Table 2.5a.)

Laguna de Bay, with an area of 90,000 hectares, abounds with fish and other marine life. Lake Lanao, measuring at 34,700 hectares, is located in the middle of Lanao del Sur. The 266.8-square kilometer Taal Lake is a prime tourist spot with the picturesque Taal Volcano sitting on its center. Lake Mainit, 150.2 square kilometers, is believed to be the crater of an extinct volcano and is so called because of its hot spring. Lake Naujan, with 69.9-square kilometer area, is rich in fish products. The 59.6-square kilometer Lake Buluan is in the center of Cotabato Valley, an agricultural area. (See Table 2.5a.)

## Volcanic Landforms

Only 22 of the estimated 444 volcanic landforms all over the archipelago are considered active. This means that only 5 percent of Philippine volcanoes have erupted within historic times or about 600 years for the Philippines. All other volcanoes are inactive and so have begun to alter in form due to weathering and erosion.

Considering the relative newness of written history, however, some volcanoes classified as inactive may in fact be active and in the future could show signs of activity. Mayon, Taal, Bulusan, and Hibok-Hibok Volcanoes have relatively shorter repose periods of eight to 40 years between eruptions. These volcanoes are likely to erupt frequently. For a complete list of principal volcanoes and their main features, refer to Table 2.6

The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) is a service institute of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) that is principally mandated to mitigate aftermath of disasters that may arise from volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunami and other related geotectonic phenomena.

With the completion of the second phase of the Japan International Cooperation Agency's funded project for the improvement of seismic data resolution in 2004, PHIVOLCS is now appropriately equipped. In addition to the 35 manned seismic stations, another 29 unmanned seismic observation points with satellite communication to the existing stations were put up. These now comprise the 64-station national seismic observation network.

**Recent Volcanic Activity.** In August 2008, the Mayon Volcano manifested mild ash explosion that reached an approximate height of 200m above the summit crater before drifting east-northeast. The ash-ejection was recorded as explosion-type earthquake which lasted for 1 minute by the seismic network deployed around the volcano. Immediately after the explosion, visual observation becomes hampered by the thick clouds. The observations show that Mayon Volcano is undergoing an episode of increased activity probably related to magma movement and post eruptive behavior.

Meanwhile, seismic unrest was also observed in Taal Volcano in August 2008. The Taal Seismic network recorded 10 volcanic earthquakes accompanied by rumbling sounds. The seismic events were located northeast of the volcano island near Daang Kastila area with depths of approximately between 0.6km and 0.8km. Other quakes were felt at intensity 2 by residents at barangay Pira-piraso. Although surface thermal observations did not indicate significant change in the thermal and steam manifestations, the Main Crater Lake was off-limits because steam explosions may suddenly occur. Other hazards within the Main Crater may be the build-up of toxic gases in case of more pronounced volcanic reactivation.

## Government Surveying and Mapping

Surveying and mapping are extremely useful to various sectors, be it to government planners or private enterprise people. Surveying and mapping provides key information relating to facets of the environment. Hydrographic surveys, to name a few, determine depth of water. Topographic surveys locate surface features of land, such as hills, volcanoes, rivers, and lakes. Oceanographic surveys determine the chemical and physical properties of water.

In the country, there are two government bodies whose mandates include surveying and mapping. They are as follows:

**National Mapping and Resource Information Authority.** An attached agency of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) integrates the functions and powers of the Natural Resources Management Center, National Cartography Authority, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Land Classification Team of the Bureau of Forest Development. The NAMRIA acts as the central mapping office

that serves the needs of the DENR and other government agencies with regard to information and researches, and expands its capability in the production and maintenance of maps, charts, and similar photogrammetric and cartographic materials.

**National Statistics Office.** Aside from being a world-class provider of statistical and civil registration products and services, the National Statistics Office (NSO) is also involved in the preparation, construction, updating, and maintenance of maps for use in periodic statistical surveys and censuses.

## 2.2 Meteorological Characteristics

### Climate

*Climate* is said to be the long-term manifestation of weather. The climate of a specific area is represented by the statistical collection of weather conditions during a specific interval of time, while, *weather* is simply a brief state of the atmosphere in terms of temperature, humidity, precipitation, cloudiness, brightness, visibility, windiness, and so on.

The Philippines on the whole can be categorized as having only two seasons, *dry* and *wet*. Hence, the country's weather is described with respect to the possibility of rain occurring, such as *fine*, *fair*, *rainy*, or *stormy* weather.

On the long term, the country has varying climate depending on the area. The conditions are affected by the rugged landscape of mountains and plateaus, and on the paths of local air currents. Philippine air currents are divided into three, the *Northeast Monsoon*, *Trade Winds*, and the *Southwest Monsoon* or equatorial air. The *Northeast Monsoon* and *Trade Winds* generally blow from north to east from October to January. From February to April, *Trade Winds* take an east to southeast path. *Southeast Monsoon* pushes southern directions from June to December each year.

The bases for climate classification in the country are the types of rainfall, presence or absence of a dry season, and the maximum rain period.

The two pronounced seasons, which are dry from November to April and wet the rest of the year, belong to the first type. Regions spanning the western part of Luzon, Mindoro, Negros, and Palawan are examples of this type. The second type has no dry season. Rain comes all year and peaks from November to January in most of the Bicol provinces and a sizeable portion of eastern Mindanao. The third type classifies the areas where seasons are not pronounced, but the short dry season lasts only from one to three months. The regions with this type of climate are the western parts of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, eastern portion of Mountain Province, southern Quezon, Masbate, Romblon, northeastern Panay, eastern Negros, central and southern Cebu, part of northern Mindanao, and most of eastern Palawan. The fourth type is when rainfall is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year as it is in Batanes Islands, northeastern Luzon, southeastern part of Camarines Sur and Albay, eastern Mindoro, Marinduque, western Leyte, northern Cebu, Bohol, and most of eastern, central, and southern Mindanao.

## The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration

The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) is the country's official weather overseer. PAGASA provides scientifically gathered information on the environment as an effective instrument to ensure the safety, well being, and economic security of all Filipinos. The Agency works under the supervision of the Department of Science and Technology.

The PAGASA is composed of five major units forming the newly reorganized setup. The Weather Branch issues weather forecasts, advisories, and warnings through the print and broadcast media. The Flood Forecasting Branch provides for the installation of automatic river gauges so that it can warn inhabitants as soon as waters rise to critical, endangering levels.

Other major units include the Typhoon Moderation Research and Development Branch which researches on typhoon phenomena and works on scientific measures of predicting typhoons to minimize the damage they wrought. The Climatology Branch observes and investigates seismological and astronomical phenomena. The Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Space Sciences Branch conducts and coordinates in-service training in meteorology, astronomy, seismology, and administration in both professional and subprofessional levels.

## Weather Disturbances

**Typhoons.** Typhoons have a great influence on the climate and weather conditions of the Philippines. A great portion of the rainfall, humidity and cloudiness are due to the influence of typhoons. They generally originate in the region of the Marianas and Caroline Islands of the Pacific Ocean which have the same latitudinal location as Mindanao. Their movements follow a northwesterly direction, sparing Mindanao from being directly hit by majority of the typhoons that cross the country. This makes the southern Philippines very desirable for agriculture and industrial development.

The regions of the country are prone to typhoons, except for a few areas in Mindanao where rainfall can become scarce. Because only minimal typhoons and showers pass over Mindanao, its agricultural lands are priced high. On the other hand, typhoons that hit the northern portion of the archipelago at 11°N to 13°N are quite frequent and destructive. Typhoons passing through 8°N to 11°N, are less frequent, thus leaving the sugar lands of Negros and Panay undisturbed.

Of all the weather disturbances, *tropical cyclones (typhoons)* are the most destructive. Their heavy rains and gusty wind form around a low-pressure center, building up into a *cyclone* until they reach the center called *eye*. Typhoon season is from May to January, with most typhoons occurring in July, August, and September.

Over a 55-year period from 1947-2002, the Philippines experienced the most intense tropical cyclone named Sening, which recorded in October 1970 a gusty windspeed of 275 kilometers per hour. Virac in Catanduanes had been the target of the storm's eye. In terms of property damaged, Supertyphoon Rosing lashed Virac in November 1995, destroying property amounting to P3.5 billion. A record of 2,764

casualties, on the other hand, was claimed by Typhoon Dinang, which hit Catarman, Northern Samar in December 1981.

A total of 22 cyclones were recorded to have entered the country in 2009. Ten of these 22 cyclones took a landfall and were named Emong, Feria, Huaning, Jolina, Kiko, Nando, Ondoy, Pepeng, Santi, and Urduja. Ondoy and Pepeng, the two destructive cyclones which came in succession in September of the year, took a number of lives and brought about great damage to properties and infrastructures in most parts of Luzon.

The Philippines, on the average, have to bear with 18 tropical cyclones per year. In 1993, it was recorded the most typhoons with an unprecedented 36, whipping across the country. Only 11 tropical cyclones were the least recorded in 1998. Since the year 2000, 2004 had the most typhoons with 25 entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility. Of this number, four brought massive devastation as Typhoon Unding, Tropical Depressions Violeta and Winnie, and Supertyphoon Yoyong came in immediate succession. Only 13 tropical cyclones hit the country in 2003. Tropical cyclone in 2003 rose to an average 9 cyclones per year. In 2008 and 2009, a total of 24 cyclones and 22 respectively entered the country, of which Ondoy and Pepeng were considered most destructive. (Refer to table 2.7)

**Other weather disturbances.** These include the following:

**Easterly waves.** Most typhoons form easterly waves, a part of the trade winds that blow into the tropics. Trade winds travel east to west at an average speed of 16 to 19 kilometers per hour. Easterly waves usually transpire once in every four days at the height of the typhoon season, and decrease in number towards the end.

**Monsoons.** A great portion of rainfall may be ascribed to monsoons. Monsoons are observed to bring cold temperature into the country, when the Asiatic continent is snowbound. During summertime when the Asiatic continent becomes warmer than the surrounding seas, a low-pressure cell hovers over the continent, causing moist winds that usher weeklong rain into the country, especially during the months of June to September.

**Cold front.** A characteristic weather disturbance of temperate regions in the country, the cold front is a moving phenomenon that separates cold air from warm air. This divide causes light rains and cloudiness. In the country, this is usually experienced during the months of November to February.

**Thunderstorms.** When clouds tower to a height where the temperature is lower than the freezing point, the sky produces a series of thunderclaps. Signaling the coming of a thunderstorm are gusty winds in a reversed direction. Heavy rains accompany the thunderstorm, which normally lasts for an hour or two.

**Orographic uplift.** When air is pushed to pass sloping surfaces, such as the side of a mountain, more rain falls on that side because the wind blows harder. Sea breezes promote orographic lifting over mountain slopes near water coasts.

## Meteorological Observations

In 2008, October was the rainiest month for the country, while it rained least in December. Most part of the country experienced the biggest amount of rainfall in June while the least occurred in February. The Subic, Zambales weather station registered the maximum rainfall of 700.3 millimeters (mm) in September, while Clark Field, Pampanga, listed the least rainfall of 8.4 millimeters in February. Virac, Catanduanes on the other hand recorded the highest amount of rainfall (4,099.3 mm) throughout the year followed by Romblon, Romblon weather station with 3,678.9 millimeter rainfall. The highest total number of rainy days was posted at Tayabas, Quezon station at 324 days and Roxas City, Capiz, station with 287 days of rainfall. The least number of rainy days were recorded in General Santos, South Cotabato (97 days) and Coron, Palawan station (124 days). Total rainfall and number of rainy days, by month and by principal area as covered by PAGASA weather stations are presented in Table 2.8.

The hottest month in 2008 fell in May as its total maximum and minimum temperatures in the 12 weather stations yielded an average of 34.0°C and 22.6°C, respectively. While most part of the country experienced shower rains, it was in May that the highest average maximum temperature of 38.7°C was recorded in Tuguegarao City, Cagayan weather station. On the other hand, the lowest average minimum temperature of 18.0°C was recorded also in the Tuguegarao City, Cagayan followed by Clark Field, Pampanga weather station with 19.2°C both in December. Table 2.9 presents the average minimum and maximum temperatures, by month and by station in years 2007 and 2008.

In terms of vapor pressure, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan had the lowest observed annual average at 19.99 millibars. The weather station in General Santos City, South Cotabato, meanwhile, was observed to have the highest annual average vapor pressure at 31.99 millibars. (Refer to Table 2.10.)

The highest annual average sea level pressure in 2008 was recorded in Clark Field, Pampanga at 1,011.7 millibars, while the lowest observation was made in Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur at 1,008.9 millibars. Table 2.11 presents the mean sea level pressure in the country in 2007 and 2008.

## Tides and Currents

The regular rise and fall of the seas, rivers, and land-locked harbors are the main concern of port authorities and navigators. The predictions are based on constants derived from the harmonic analysis of a year's observation for tides and from at least 29-day continuous observations for currents.

The principal variations in the tides follow the moon's changing phases. At Davao and Legazpi ports, the tides are *semi-diurnal*. The tide at Jolo, Cebu, and Manila ports becomes *diurnal* about the time of the moon's maximum declination.

Currents, as well, are affected by moon changes. The San Bernardino Strait has two floods and two ebb currents each day when the moon nears the equator. As the moon wanes, one ebb current weakens while the other ebb current grows in

strength. But as the moon approaches extreme declination north or south of the equator, only a flood and ebb remain, instead of the usual two.

### Standard Time

The Philippine Standard Time (PST) or 120° East Meridian Time is eight hours ahead of the Greenwich Mean Time. The PST is the frame used in observing meteorological elements. These observations are made at two o'clock and eight o'clock mornings and evenings, PST.

## 2.3 Geological Characteristics

Many historians are convinced that the Philippines was, in prehistoric times, part of a vast Pacific continent. The land connecting the Philippines to the mainland was thought to have sunk in water. Some geologists assert that volcanoes have caused the islands to rise above water. On the map, the Philippines may appear like land snipped off the edge of the Asian continental platform.

Among the world's steepest waters are just stone throws from the Philippines. The second deepest known part of the Pacific is located 89 kilometers northeast of Mindanao. West of the archipelago is the deep China Sea. This presumably is a sunken area similar to the Philippines between New Zealand and Australia.

Not only renowned for its deep waters, the Philippines has almost all principal types of rocks. A slice of the land surface shows bed upon bed of igneous rocks, miocene rocks, sediments, hardened lava of the andesitic type, topped with recent tuff formation and coral limestone.

In all of the islands, there are large amounts of extrusive materials around volcanic areas. They are common in Zambales range of southwestern Luzon and in various parts of the Cordillera Central, lying above igneous rocks and tertiary sediments. The Cordillera Central has great patches of andesite, which indicate probable volcanic activity sometime in the recent prehistory. Basalt predominates on Mount Arayat in Central Luzon.

Meanwhile, extrusive materials are well developed in the volcanic cluster in Luzon, composed mainly of Bulusan, Mayon, Isarog, and other heights. They are also found in Masbate, western Panay, Cebu, and northern Negros. A long belt of extrusive is found running north and south through Apo and Matutum ranges in Mindanao, while a big patch of basaltic material is found in Lanao Lake, Basilan, Cebu, and northern Palawan. Mount Halcon in Mindoro is largely andesite.

Sedimentary formations consist mostly of shells, limestones, sandstones, and conglomerates. Rocks, such as andesite, pyroclastics, quartz, diorite, and small amounts of alluvium and limestone, are in abundance.

As to size, among the recent megalith discoveries were in Canuman and Balungating hills in Dumalinao, Zamboanga del Sur and Atugan Falls in Kisoton, Bukidnon, in 1977. In Dumalinao, thousands of elongated structures, 1.5 to 5.0 meters

in length, were unearthed. Meanwhile, in Impausug, Bukidnon, rectangular but rounded megaliths 1.5 meters to 2.2 meters long were found.

The rocks in Zamboanga and Bukidnon are extensive and appear to be prismatic or columnar, geologically called columnar structure. The stones are located in the basalt regions of Bukidnon where liquid basaltic lava emanated from the fissures.

## Earthquakes

At least five earthquakes are recorded daily in the Philippines. These tremors are so weak that people do not feel them, instead only seismographs can trace their occurrence. Apart from having so many volcanoes, the Philippines is earthquake-prone because the archipelago lies between two of the world's major tectonic plates.

The most seismically active part of the Philippines, based on the distribution of earthquake centers, is its eastern section. Eastern Mindanao, Samar, and Leyte have a combined average of 16 perceptible earthquakes per year.

The northwestward moving Pacific Plate is presently pushing the Philippine Sea Plate to the east at the rate of seven centimeters per year. The oceanic parts of the slower-moving Eurasian Plate are being subducted along the western side of Luzon and Mindoro at the rate of three centimeters per year. These and other plate interactions alongside displacements along the Philippine Fault Zone and movements along other active faults are responsible for the high seismicity in the Philippine Archipelago.

Earthquake generators in and along the Philippine Archipelago are the Philippine Trench, East Luzon Trough, Manila Trench, Collisional Zone between Palawan and Mindoro, Negros Trench, Collisional Zone between Zamboanga Peninsula and Western Mindanao, Sulu Trench, Cotabato Trench, Davao Trench, Philippine Fault Zone and its many branches and other active faults of Lubang (Occidental Mindoro), Tablas (Romblon), Casiguran (Casiguran), and Mindanao, among others.

The Philippine Fault Zone is a 1,600-kilometer structure that runs the length from Luzon through Eastern Visayas to Eastern Mindanao. Cutting through Dingalan Bay (Aurora) up to Sierra Madre Mountains is the Digdig Fault. Lupao Fault passes northeast of Nueva Ecija until San Nicolas, Pangasinan. The Aglubang River Fault is a right-lateral strike-slip fault that cuts through the northeast portion of Mindoro Island. The Valley Fault System is situated about five-kilometer east of the center of Metro Manila. Tablas Fault cuts through the eastern shore of Tablas Island. The Casiguran Fault is a north-south trending structure that cuts the eastern edge of Northern Luzon. Mindanao Fault is a northwest trending structure whose on-land northern extension terminates in Northern Zamboanga and southern extension in Cotabato.

Major earthquakes do not hit the same place every year. It will take ten to over a hundred years before another major earthquake hits the same spot. The Seismological Division of the PAGASA compiles data on significant earthquakes, including details of epicenters and affected places.

Just like any country, the Philippines have had its share of phenomenal killer quakes. The August 1968 quake in Luzon claimed more than 300 persons. Another one followed in Mindanao bringing great damage to life and property in 1976. The



worst earthquake to hit northern Luzon caused landslides and soil liquefaction in August of 1973. Some homes and churches crumbled down, while formidable highways and bridges cracked. The damage left some 16 people dead.

Three earthquakes stand out in recent memory. In July 1990, twin quakes struck Cabanatuan City, then Baguio City, both with 7.7 magnitudes. These two earthquakes left some 1,283 persons killed, 2,786 injured, and over a hundred thousand left homeless. An estimated P6.84 billion was the cost of damage. Meanwhile, the April 1995 Samar earthquake was measured at intensity 8.0, and had a magnitude of 7.3.

**Recent earthquakes.** From January 2 to March 25, 2009, PHIVOLCS recorded a total of 56 earthquakes, which was lower than the 134 earthquakes listed in 2008. The highest magnitude earthquake was observed in General Santos City with recorded magnitude of 7.4. Other high magnitude earthquakes happened in Tandag, Surigao del Sur (4.7 Ms) and Laoag City (4.6 Ms). On the other hand, the lowest magnitude of 2.0 Ms was recorded in Tactoban City.

In observing significant events of volcanoes, PHIVOLCS recorded a total of 209 significant events from 2005 to 2007. Among volcanoes, Mayon recorded the most number of significant events with 103 cases. Kanlaon and Bulusan followed with 66 and 40 significant events, respectively.

**Tsunamis.** After an earthquake near a shoreline, destructive giant sea waves are feared as the aftermath. These waves are known as a *tsunami*. Rumbling underground displaces the seabed and disturbs the mass of water over it, producing a destructive tsunami. From 1603 to 1975, 27 Philippine earthquakes generated tsunamis, wreaking havoc to coastal towns. In August 1976, the Moro Golf earthquake produced tsunami which devastated the southwest coast of Mindanao and left more than 3,000 people dead, with a least 1,000 people missing. More than 8,000 people were injured and approximately 12,000 were displaced and homeless by five-meter high waves.

## 2.4 Archaeology

Archaeology and cultural education are the domains of the National Museum. For close to a century now, the National Museum has been imbibing the Filipino with national pride that is grounded on a profound appreciation of cultural heritage. In doing this, the National Museum functions as an educational institution popularizing scientific and technical knowledge, as a scientific institution launching varied researches, and as a cultural center preserving the nation's artistic, historic, and cultural heritage.

The National Museum of the Philippines began as the Insular Museum of Ethnology, Natural History, and Commerce under the Education Department. From its creation in 1901, the Museum has stretched out its reach through the establishment of branch museums in Cagayan, Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan, La Union, Ifugao, Palawan, Zamboanga, and lately, Albay.

## **Preservation of Cultural Heritage Related to Archaeology**

Pursuant to Presidential Decree (PD) 374, which is the law governing the protection and preservation of movable and immovable cultural properties, the National Museum performed its mandate within its resource capabilities. The idea of devolution of culture has been the prevailing issue since the start of the 1990s. Programs, policies, and projects of most cultural agencies and educational institutions have all been geared towards the idea.

Regarding the protection and preservation of cultural properties as mandated by Republic Act (RA) 4846 and amended by PD 374, the Cultural Properties Preservation and Protection Act concerns itself with the regulation and control of the movement of antiquities through proper registration, identification, and authentication of cultural properties. It also authorizes the National Museum to engage in the following: issuance of permits to explore and/or excavate archeological sites, whether terrestrial or marine; granting of licenses to operate and deal antiquities; and appointment of cultural deputies.

## **Archaeological Explorations and Excavations**

The presence of ancient man (*Homo sapiens*) in the Philippines has been documented with the recovery in southern Palawan of fossil remains of at least three individuals, estimated to date from 22,000 to 24,000 years ago. Stone artifacts and associated archaeological materials indicate continuous habitations of one large cave, Tabon Cave, from 36,000 years ago to about 900 years ago. Caves and rock shelters indicating various periods of occupation or burial have been identified.

Archaeological activity clamored in the Tabon Caves Complex and the Suba Caves in Surigao del Sur. Explorations were made to reinforce the theory that early man used caves as both habitation and burial ground. In the reinvestigation of Tabon Cave, a new burial site was discovered in Guardia Rockshelter where a huge Neolithic or Early Metal Age jar had been unearthed.

Excavation of the Suba Caves yielded relics, such as chert flakes, animal and man bones, shell beads, metal implements, earthenware, and stoneware shreds dating to different cultural ages.

In 2004, the Archaeology Division of the National Museum produced individual and group researches and curated specimens from terrestrial and underwater sites derived from excavations, confiscations, and donations. Maintained pieces reached more than 150 thousand while there were 24,670 acquired specimens and 18,565 identified pieces.

Terrestrial explorations included: the Batanes Archaeological Project, which bore evidences of a Neolithic settlement of the Batanes Islands from Taiwan by or before 3600 BP; an archaeological excavation of the ruins of a sixteenth century Augustinian church located in the municipality of San Nicolas, Batangas; an archaeological reconnaissance in the province of Biliran; the Cagayan Valley Archaeological Project which aims to come up with a reference collection of fishes for use in identifying fish bones from the archaeological sites; an archeological excavation

at the Museo Ilocos Norte in Laoag City; and the subsurface exploration of five churches designated as national cultural treasures namely, San Raymundo de Peñaforte Church Complex in Rizal, Cagayan; Patrocinio de Santa. Maria Church in Bolhoon, Cebu; San Isidro Labrador Church in Lazi, Siquijor, and La Inmaculada Concepcion Church in Guiuan, Eastern Samar.

Underwater explorations on the other hand, included: the Santa. Cruz, Zambales Exploration which searched for the French trading vessel *Le Chalon* that was believed to have sunk between the islands of Hermana Mayor and Minor, off the shores of Santa Cruz, Zambales in 1761; the Tagbita Bay Shipwreck Exploration, which recovered a mid-nineteenth century British Clipper; the Balabac, Southern Palawan Exploration which searched various sites deemed with archaeological significance; the Santo Cristo Exploration Project which searched for the Spanish galleon *Santo Cristo* that, based on archival documents, sunk off the southeastern coast of Ticao Island, Masbate on July 23, 1726; the Unisan, Quezon Project which searched for a shipwreck, believed to be a Chinese junk dating to be from the Sung-Yuan Dynasty period (9<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries AD) to Ming Dynasty period (14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> AD); and the Catanduanes Exploration Project, an archaeological exploration to search for the Spanish galleon *Espiritu Santo*, which is believed to be wrecked off the waters of southeastern Catanduanes.

**Sources:**

- 2.1 National Statistics Office.  
Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology.  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources.  
Department of the Interior and Local Government.
- 2.2 Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical  
Services Administration.  
Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- 2.3 *Geological Observation in the Philippine Archipelago*,  
Manila: 1937.  
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical  
Services Administration.  
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology.
- 2.4 Philippine Commission on Culture and the Arts.  
National Museum of the Philippines.

**TABLE 2.1 Area and Location of Principal Islands, and Number of Named and Unnamed Islands**  
(Area in Square Kilometers)

Principal Island	Area	Number of Islands			Location of the Principal Island
		Total	Named	Unnamed	
<b>Total</b>	288,316.0 <sup>a</sup>	7,100	3,144	3,956	
Luzon	119,212.2	2,016	589	1,427	Northern part of the Philippine island group
Mindanao	110,350.7	1,018	513	505	Southern part of the Philippine island group
Panay	11,860.5	407	133	274	West central part of the Philippine island group
Cebu <sup>d</sup>	6,331.1	167	55	112	East of Negros
Samar <sup>d</sup>	13,428.8	603	240	363	East central part of the Philippine island group
Negros <sup>d</sup>	13,309.6	97	20	77	Southwest part of the Philippine island group
Leyte <sup>d</sup>	8,349.9	116	64	52	Southwest of Samar
Bohol <sup>d</sup>	4,117.3	118	81	37	Southeast of Cebu
Romblon <sup>d</sup>	1,355.9	158	26	132	North of Panay
Mindoro	-	127	38	89	Northwest central part of the Philippine island group
Palawan	-	1,169	649	520	Extending northeast from Borneo
Masbate	-	121	61	60	West of the north end of Samar
Sulu Group	-	958	658	300	Southwestern part of the Philippine island group
Marinduque	-	25	17	8	South of Luzon

<sup>a</sup> Total area of 9 principal islands only.

<sup>d</sup> These principal islands are generally known as the Visayan Islands.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, Databank and Information Services Division.

**TABLE 2.2 Number of Provinces, Cities, Municipalities, and Barangays, by Region:  
(As of June 30, 2010)**

Region	Provinces	Cities	Municipalities	Barangays
Total	80	138	1,496	42,025
National Capital Region (NCR)	-	16	1	1,705
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	6	2	75	1,176
I - Ilocos Region	4	9	116	3,265
II - Cagayan Valley	5	3	90	2,311
III - Central Luzon	7	13	117	3,102
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	5	14	128	4,011
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	5	2	71	1,458
V - Bicol Region	6	7	107	3,471
VI - Western Visayas	6	16	117	4,051
VII - Central Visayas	4	16	116	3,003
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6	7	136	4,390
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>a</sup>	3	5	67	1,904
X - Northern Mindanao	5	9	84	2,022
XI - Davao Region <sup>a</sup>	4	6	43	1,162
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>a</sup>	4	5	45	1,194
XIII - Caraga	5	6	67	1,310
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	5	2	116	2,490

<sup>a</sup> Per Executive Order No. 103 issued on May 17, 2002.

<sup>a</sup> Per Executive Order No. 36 issued on September 19, 2001.

**Source:** Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

**TABLE 2.2a Number of Cities, Municipalities, and Barangays,  
by Region and Province: as of June 30, 2010**

Region and Province	Regional Center and Provincial Capital	Cities	Municipalities	Barangays
<b>Philippines</b>	Manila (the nation's capital)	138	1,496	42,025
<b>NCR</b>		16	1	1,705
	City of Manila	1	-	897
	Quezon City	1	-	142
	Pasay City	1	-	201
	Caloocan City	1	-	188
	Las Piñas City	1	-	20
	Makati City	1	-	33
	Mandaluyong City	1	-	27
	Marikina City	1	-	16
	Muntinlupa City	1	-	9
	Parañaque City	1	-	16
	Pasig City	1	-	30
	Taguig	1	-	28
	Valenzuela City	1	-	32
	Malabon	1	-	21
	Navotas	1	-	14
	Pateros	-	1	10
	San Juan	1	-	21
<b>CAR</b>	Baguio City	2	75	1,176
	Bangued	-	27	303
	Apayao	-	7	133
	Benguet	1	13	269
	Ifugao	-	11	175
	Kalinga	1	7	152
	Mountain Province	-	10	144
<b>I</b>	- <b>Ilocos Region</b>			
	San Fernando City	9	116	3,265
	Ilocos Norte	2	21	557
	Ilocos Sur	2	32	768
	La Union	1	19	576
	Pangasinan	4	44	1,364
<b>II</b>	- <b>Cagayan Valley</b>			
	Tuguegarao City	3	90	2,311
	Batanes	-	6	29
	Cagayan	1	28	820
	Isabela	2	35	1,055
	Nueva Vizcaya	-	15	275
	Quirino	-	6	132

*Continued*

Table 2.2a--Continued

Region and Province	Regional Center and Provincial Capital	Cities	Municipalities	Barangays
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	San Fernando*	13	117	3,102
Aurora	Baler	-	8	151
Bataan	Balanga*	1	11	237
Bulacan	Malolos	3	21	569
Nueva Ecija	Palayan City	5	27	849
Pampanga	San Fernando City*	2	20	538
Tarlac	Tarlac City	1	17	511
Zambales	Iba	1	13	247
<b>IV-A<sup>a</sup> - Calabarzon</b>		14	128	4,011
Batangas	Batangas City	3	31	1,078
Cavite	Imus	4	19	829
Laguna	Santa Cruz	4	26	674
Quezon		1	39	1,209
Lucena City		1		33
Rizal	Antipolo City	1	13	188
<b>IV-B<sup>a</sup> - Mimaropa</b>		2	71	1,458
Marinduque	Boac	-	6	218
Occidental Mindoro	Mamburao	-	11	162
Oriental Mindoro	Calapan City	1	14	426
Palawan	Puerto Princesa City	1	23	433
Romblon	Romblon	-	17	219
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	Legazpi City	7	107	3,471
Albay	Legazpi City	3	15	720
Camarines Norte	Daet	-	12	282
Camarines Sur	Pili	2	35	1,063
Catanduanes	Virac	-	11	315
Masbate	Masbate City	1	20	550
Sorsogon	Sorsogon City	1	14	541
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	Iloilo City	16	117	4,051
Aklan	Kalibo	-	17	327
Antique	San Jose	-	18	590
Capiz	Roxas City	1	16	473
Guimaras	Jordan	-	5	98
Iloilo	Iloilo City	2	42	1,901
Negros Occidental	Bacolod City	13	19	662
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	Cebu City	16	116	3,003
Bohol	Tagbilaran City	1	47	1,109
Cebu	Cebu City	9	44	1,203
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete City	6	19	557
Siquijor	Siquijor	-	6	134

Continued



Table 2.2a--Continued

Region and Province	Regional Center and Provincial Capital	Cities	Municipalities	Barangays	
<b>VIII</b>	<b>- Eastern Visayas</b>	Tacloban City	7	136	4,390
	Biliran	Biliran	-	8	132
	Eastern Samar	Borongan	1	22	597
	Leyte	Tacloban City	3	40	1,641
	Northern Samar	Catarman	-	24	569
	Samar (Western)	Catbalogan	2	24	951
	Southern Leyte	Maasin City	1	18	500
<b>IX</b>	<b>- Zamboanga Peninsula<sup>b</sup></b>	Pagadian City	5	67	1,904
	Zamboanga del Norte	Dipolog City	2	25	691
	Zamboanga del Sur	Pagadian City	2	26	779
	Zamboanga Sibugay	Ipil	-	16	389
	City of Isabela <sup>c</sup>	-	1	-	45
<b>X</b>	<b>- Northern Mindanao</b>	Cagayan de Oro City	9	84	2,022
	Bukidnon	Malaybalay City	2	20	464
	Camiguin	Mambajao	-	5	58
	Lanao del Norte	Iligan City	1	22	506
	Misamis Occidental	Oroquieta City	3	14	490
	Misamis Oriental	Cagayan de Oro City	3	23	504
<b>XI</b>	<b>- Davao Region<sup>c</sup></b>	Davao City	6	43	1,162
	Compostela Valley	Nabunturan	-	11	237
	Davao del Norte	Tagum City	3	8	223
	Davao del Sur	Digos City	2	14	519
	Davao Oriental	Mati	1	10	183
<b>XII</b>	<b>- Soccsksargen<sup>d</sup></b>	Cotabato City	5	45	1,194
	North Cotabato	Kidapawan City	1	17	543
	Sarangani	Alabel	-	7	140
	South Cotabato	Koronadal City	2	10	225
	Sultan Kudarat	Isulan	1	11	249
	Cotabato City <sup>e</sup>	-	1	-	37
<b>XIII</b>	<b>- Caraga</b>	Butuan City	6	67	1,310
	Agusan del Norte	Butuan City	2	10	252
	Agusan del Sur	Prosperidad	1	13	314
	Surigao del Norte	Surigao City	1	20	335
	Surigao del Sur	Tandag	2	17	309
	Dinaqat Islands <sup>f</sup>	San Jose	-	7	100

Continued

Table 2.2a--Concluded

Region and Province	Regional Center and Provincial Capital	Cities	Municipalities	Barangays
<b>ARMM</b>		2	116	2,490
Basilan	Isabela City	1	11	210
Lanao del Sur	Sharif Aguak	1	39	1,159
Maguindanao	Maganoy	-	36	508
Sulu	Jolo	-	19	410
Tawi-Tawi	Bongao	-	11	203

<sup>a</sup> Created under Executive Order No. 103 dividing Region IV into Region IV-A and Region IV-B and transferring the province of Aurora to Region III.

<sup>b</sup> As per Executive Order No. 36 reorganizing Region IX to be known as Zamboanga Peninsula.

<sup>c</sup> As per Executive Order No. 36 reorganizing Region XI to be known as Davao Region.

<sup>d</sup> As per Executive Order No. 36 reorganizing Region XII to be known as Soccsksargen.

<sup>e</sup> Not a province.

<sup>f</sup> As of December 2, 2006 - RA 9355.

\* Capital of the province.

**Source:** Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

TABLE 2.2b List of Cities in the Philippines: as of June 2009

Region/City	Province	City Class	Income Class	Original City Charter	Ratification of City Charter
<b>National Capital Region</b>					
Manila	NCR, First District (Not a Province)	HU	Special	Act 0183	7/31/1901
Mandaluyong	NCR, Second District	HU	1st	RA 07675	4/10/1994
Marikina	NCR, Second District	HU	1st	RA 08223	12/7/1996
Pasig	NCR, Second District	HU	1st	RA 07829	1/21/1995
Quezon City	NCR, Second District	HU	Special	CA 502	10/12/1939
San Juan	NCR, Second District	HU	1st	RA 09388	6/16/2007
Kalookan	NCR, Third District	HU	1st	RA 03278	2/16/1962
Malabon	NCR, Third District	HU	1st	RA 09019	4/21/2001
Navotas	NCR, Third District	HU	1st	RA 09387	3/10/2007
Valenzuela	NCR, Third District	HU	1st	RA 08526	12/30/1998
Las Piñas	NCR, Fourth District	HU	1st	RA 08251	3/26/1997
Makati	NCR, Fourth District	HU	1st	RA 07854	2/4/1995
Muntinlupa	NCR, Fourth District	HU	1st	RA 07926	5/8/1995
Parañaque	NCR, Fourth District	HU	1st	RA 08507	3/22/1998
Pasay	NCR, Fourth District	HU	1st	RA 00183	8/16/1947
Taguig	NCR, Fourth District	HU	1st	RA 08487	12/8/2004
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b>					
Baguio	Benguet	HU	1st	Act 1964	9/1/1909
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>					
Laoag	Ilocos Norte	C	3rd	RA 04584	1/1/1966
Candon	Ilocos Sur	C	4th	RA 09018	3/28/2001
Vigan	Ilocos Sur	C	5th	RA 08988	1/22/2001
San Fernando	La Union	C	3rd	RA 08509	3/20/1998
Alaminos	Pangasinan	C	5th	RA 09025	3/28/2001
Dagupan	Pangasinan	C	2nd	RA 00170	6/20/1947
San Carlos	Pangasinan	C	3rd	RA 04487	1/1/1966
Urdaneta	Pangasinan	C	2nd		
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>					
Tuguegarao	Cagayan	C	2nd	RA 08755	12/18/1999
Cauayan	Isabela	C	4th	RA 09017	3/30/2001
Santiago	Isabela	IC	1st	RA 07720	7/4/1994
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>					
Balanga	Bataan	C	4th	RA 08984	12/30/2000
Malolos	Bulacan	C	4th	RA 08754	10/8/2002
Meycauayan	Bulacan	C	-	RA 09356	12/10/2006
San Jose del Monte	Bulacan	C	2nd	RA 08797	9/10/2000
Cabanatuan	Nueva Ecija	C	1st	RA 00526	6/15/1950
Gapan	Nueva Ecija	C	4th	RA 09022	8/25/2001
Science City of Muñoz	Nueva Ecija	C	5th	RA 08977	12/9/2000
Palayan	Nueva Ecija	C	5th	RA 04475	6/19/1965
San Jose	Nueva Ecija	C	3rd	RA 06051	8/4/1969
Angeles	Pampanga	HU	1st	RA 03700	1/1/1964
San Fernando	Pampanga	C	2nd	RA 08990	2/4/2001
Tarlac	Tarlac	C	1st	RA 08593	4/19/1998
Olongapo	Zambales	HU	1st	RA 04645	6/1/1966

*Continued*

Table 2.2b--Continued

City	Province	City Class	Income Class	Original City Charter	Ratification of City Charter
<b>IVA - Calabarzon</b>					
Batangas City	Batangas	C	1st	RA 05495	6/21/1969
Lipa	Batangas	C	1st	RA 00162	6/20/1947
Tanauan	Batangas	C	3rd	RA 09005	3/10/2001
Cavite City	Cavite	C	4th	CA 547	5/26/1940
Tagaytay	Cavite	C	3rd	CA 338	6/21/1938
Trece Martires	Cavite	C	4th	RA 00981	5/24/1954
Calamba	Laguna	C	1st	RA 09024	4/21/2001
San Pablo	Laguna	C	1st	CA 520	5/7/1940
Santa Rosa	Laguna	C	1st	RA 09264	7/10/2004
Lucena	Quezon	HU	2nd	RA 03271	6/17/1961
Antipolo City	Rizal	C	1st	RA 08508	4/4/1998
<b>IVB - Mimaropa</b>					
Calapan	Oriental Mindoro	C	3rd	RA 08475	3/21/1998
Puerto Princesa	Palawan	HU	1st	RA 05906	6/21/1969
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>					
Legazpi	Albay	C	2nd	RA 02234	6/12/1959
Ligao	Albay	C	4th	RA 09008	3/24/2001
Tabaco	Albay	C	4th	RA 09020	3/5/2001
Iriga	Camarines Sur	C	4th	RA 05261	6/15/1968
Naga	Camarines Sur	IC	2nd	RA 00305	6/18/1948
Masbate City	Masbate	C	4th	RA 08807	9/30/2000
Sorsogon City	Sorsogon	C	4th	RA 08806	12/16/2000
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>					
Roxas	Capiz	C	3rd	RA 00603	4/11/1951
Iloilo City	Iloilo	HU	1st	CA 158	7/16/1937
Passi	Iloilo	C	3rd	RA 08469	3/14/1998
Bacolod	Negros Occidental	HU	1st	CA 326	6/18/1938
Bago	Negros Occidental	C	2nd	RA 04382	1/1/1966
Cadiz	Negros Occidental	C	2nd	RA 04894	6/17/1967
Escalante	Negros Occidental	C	5th	RA 09014	3/31/2001
Himamaylan	Negros Occidental	C	4th	RA 09028	3/31/2001
Kabankalan	Negros Occidental	C	1st	RA 08297	8/2/1997
La Carlota	Negros Occidental	C	4th	RA 04585	1/22/1966
Sagay	Negros Occidental	C	2nd	RA 08192	8/10/1996
San Carlos City	Negros Occidental	C	2nd	RA 02643	7/1/1960
Silay	Negros Occidental	C	3rd	RA 01621	6/12/1957
Sipalay	Negros Occidental	C	4th	RA 09027	3/31/2001
Talisay	Negros Occidental	C	3rd	RA 08489	3/21/1998
Victorias	Negros Occidental	C	3rd	RA 08488	3/21/1998

Continued

Table 2.2b--Continued

City	Province	City Class	Income Class	Original City Charter	Ratification of City Charter
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>					
Tagbilaran	Bohol	C	3rd	RA 04660	7/1/1966
Cebu City	Cebu	HU	1st	CA 058	10/20/1936
Danao	Cebu	C	3rd	RA 03028	6/7/1961
Lapu-Lapu	Cebu	HU	1st	RA 03134	6/17/1961
Mandaue	Cebu	HU	1st	RA 05519	6/21/1969
Talisay	Cebu	C	4th	RA 08979	12/30/2000
Toledo	Cebu	C	3rd	RA 02688	6/18/1960
Bais City	Negros Oriental	C	3rd	RA 05444	9/1/1968
Bayawan	Negros Oriental	C	3rd	RA 08983	12/23/2000
Canlaon City	Negros Oriental	C	4th	RA 03445	6/18/1961
Dumaguete City	Negros Oriental	C	3rd	RA 00327	6/15/1948
Tanjay	Negros Oriental	C	4th	RA 09026	3/21/2001
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>					
Ormoc	Leyte	IC	1st	RA 09389	6/21/1947
Tacloban	Leyte	HU	1st	RA 00760	6/20/1952
Calbayog	Samar	C	1st	RA 00328	7/15/1948
Maasin	Southern Leyte	C	4th	RA 08796	8/10/2000
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>					
Dapitan	Zamboanga del Norte	C	3rd	RA 03811	6/22/1963
Dipolog	Zamboanga del Norte	C	3rd	RA 05520	1/1/1970
Pagadian	Zamboanga del Sur	C	2nd	RA 05478	6/21/1969
Zamboanga City	Zamboanga del Sur	HU	1st	CA 039	10/12/1936
Isabela City (Capital)	City of Isabela (Not a Province)	C	5th	RA 09023	4/25/2001
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>					
Malaybalay	Bukidnon	C	1st	RA 08490	3/22/1998
Valencia	Bukidnon	C	3rd	RA 08985	12/30/2000
Iligan	Lanao del Norte	HU	1st	RA 00525	6/16/1950
Oroquieta	Misamis Occidental	C	4th	RA 05518	1/1/1970
Ozamis	Misamis Occidental	C	3rd	RA 00321	6/19/1948
Tangub	Misamis Occidental	C	4th	RA 05131	6/17/1967
Cagayan de Oro	Misamis Oriental	HU	1st	RA 00521	6/15/1950
Gingoog	Misamis Oriental	C	2nd	RA 02668	6/18/1960
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>					
Panabo	Davao del Norte	C	4th	RA 09015	3/31/2001
Island Garden City of Samal	Davao del Norte	C	3rd	RA 08471	3/7/1998
Tagum	Davao del Norte	C	1st	RA 08472	3/7/1998
Davao City	Davao del Sur	HU	1st	CA 051	10/16/1936
Digos	Davao del Sur	C	3rd	RA 08798	9/8/2000

Continued

Table 2.2b--Concluded

City	Province	City Class	Income Class	Original City Charter	Ratification of City Charter
<b>XII - Soccsksargen</b>					
Kidapawan	Cotabato	C	2nd	RA 08500	3/22/1998
General Santos	South Cotabato	HU	1st	RA 05412	6/15/1968
Koronadal	South Cotabato	C	3rd	RA 08803	8/10/2000
Tacurong	Sultan Kudarat	C	4th	RA 08805	9/18/2000
Cotabato City	Cotabato City (Not a Province)	IC	2nd	RA 02364	6/20/1959
<b>XIII - Caraga</b>					
Butuan City	Agusan del Norte	HU	1st	RA 00523	6/15/1950
Surigao City	Surigao del Norte	C	2nd	RA 06134	8/31/1970
Bislig	Surigao del Sur	C	4th	-	-
<b>ARMM</b>					
Marawi City	Lanao del Sur	C	4th	CA 592	8/19/1940

C - Component

IC - Independent Component

HU - Highly Urbanized

**Source:** Philippine Standard Geographic Code.

**TABLE 2.3 Named and Measured Mountains in the Philippines, by Location  
(Above One Thousand Feet Elevation)**

Mountain	Location	Mountain	Location
Aganmala	Ilocos Norte	Dos Hermanos	Isabela
Agudanoon	Northern Davao	Escarpado Peak	Southern Palawan
Agudavo	Agusan	Guiti-guitin	Romblon
Agudo	North Iloilo	Guntug	Southern Palawan
Alchon	Batac	Halcon	Oriental Mindoro
Alto	Leyte	High Peak	Northern Zambales
Alu	Sulu	Hiling-hiling	Agusan
Ambalatumgon	Kalinga	Huban	Sorsogon
Ampiro	Misamis Occidental	Imbing	Zamboanga del Sur
Amuyao	Bontoc	Inanas	Iloilo
Anacuaao	Quezon	Iniaoaon	Lanao del Norte
Anilao Hills	Batangas	Irid	Rizal
Apo	Davao	Isabela Timog	Southeastern Isabela
Apo Segunda	West Davao	Isabela Timogdulo	Southeastern Isabela
Arayat	Pampanga	Isarog	Camarines Sur
Atimbia	Laguna	Kabunulan	Davao Oriental
Baco	Occidental Mindoro	Kagitnaan	Occidental Mindoro
Bagbag	Apayao	Kalatungan	Bukidnon
Baloy	Antique	Kanlaon	Negros Occidental
Banahao de Dolores	Laguna and Quezon	Kapalili	South Cotabato
Barton	Romblon	Kapol	Davao Oriental
Base Peak	South Cotabato	Kitanglad	Bukidnon
Batag	Zambales	Lambayo	Apayao
Binabacdao	Samar	Lamitan Peak	Cagayan
Binaka	Western Cotabato	Lanat	Southern Cotabato
Blik	West Central Cotabato	Libadan	Southeastern Cotabato
Bontoc Sibungan	Batac	Lobi	Central Leyte
Bulusan	Sorsogon	Luna	Central Luzon
Buriting	Davao del Sur	Macapantao	Negros Occidental
Busa	Southwest Mindoro	Magulo	Southern Cotabato
Cabalantian	Samar	Magum	Davao Oriental
Cabalasan	Cebu	Mahiling	Northern Zambales
Cabalasan III	Cebu	Maiyapag	Northern Agusan
Cagayan Sibungan	Southeast Cagayan	Malinao	Albay
Cagua	Cagayan	Malindang	Misamis Occidental
Calavite	Occidental Mindoro	Mandalangan	Negros Occidental
Capotoan	Samar	Mandanán	Northern Davao
Cenyaba	Samar	Manga	Northern Leyte
Cetacao	Cagayan	Mantalingahan	Southern Palawan
Cleopatra's Needle	North Palawan	Matutum	Southeast Cotabato
Cresta	Isabela	Mayo	Davao Oriental
Cuernos de Negros	Negros Oriental	Mayon	Albay
Dabor	East Davao Oriental	Mingan	North Quezon
Dalutan	East Central Palawan	Moises	Isabela
Dapia	Zamboanga del Sur	Monfort Peak	Eastern Davao
Diwata	Surigao del Sur	Nacolog	Camarines Sur

*Continued*

Table 2.3--Concluded

Mountain	Location	Mountain	Location
Natib	Bataan	Siniop	Western Cotabato
Nausang	Capiz	Step	West Central Palawan
Palis	Benguet	Strip Peak	Northern Palawan
Pasion	Northern Davao	Sugar Leaf	Zamboanga del Sur
Piapayungan	North Cotabato	Taal	Batangas
Pilagahan	Northwest Agusan	Talbayog	Benguet
Pinatubo	Southern Zambales	Talumpang	South Cotabato
Prieto	East Central Palawan	Tiwi Peaks	Southern Leyte
Pulog	Nueva Vizcaya	Tumatangis	Jolo, Sulu
Round Peak	Samar	Uac	Masbate Island
Ruby	East Central Palawan	Usigan	Aklan
Sacripanto	Laguna	Victoria Peak	Central Palawan
Saddle Peak	Basilan	Vizcaya Silangan	Southeast Nueva Vizcaya
Santo Tomas	Benguet	Wayon	Apayao
Sharp Peak	Northern Zambales	Wood	Oriental Mindoro
Sicapoo	Ilocos Norte	Yocgan	Samar
Silay	Negros Occidental		

**Source:** Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology.



TABLE 2.4 List of Rivers in the Philippines, by Location

Region/River	Location	Region/River	Location
<b>NCR</b>		Bonga	Ilocos Norte
Marikina*	Metro Manila	Buaya*	Ilocos Sur
Paranaque-Zapote	Metro Manila	Bulu*	Ilocos Norte
Pasig	Metro Manila	Dagupan	Pangasinan
San Juan	Metro Manila	Laoag*	Ilocos Norte
Tullahan-Tenejeros	Metro Manila	Naguillan	La Union
<b>CAR</b>		Patalan*	La Union
Abulug	Kalinga-Apayao	Silang-Santa Maria*	Ilocos Sur
Agno	Benguet	Sinocalan	Pangasinan
Akutan River	Apayao	<b>Region II - Cagayan Valley</b>	
Alimit*	Mountain Province	Abuan*	Isabela
Ambalanga	Benguet	Abuyo	Nueva Vizcaya
Amburayan*	Benguet	Addalam*	Quirino
Baren	Apayao	Balasig	Isabela
Bokod	Benguet	Baua*	Cagayan
Budacao River	Benguet	Cabicingan*	Cagayan
Bued	Benguet	Cagayan*	Quezon
Cabicingan*	Apayao	Cagayan and Casecnan	Cagayan and Nueva Vizcaya
Depanay River	Benguet	Diadi	Isabela
Ibulao*	Mountain Province	Disabungan*	Isabela
Lamut*	Mountain Province	Ganano*	Isabela
Malig	Mountain Province	Ilagan*	Isabela
Nabuangan	Apayao	Linao*	Cagayan
Nagan	Pudtol, Apayao	Magat*	Isabela
Naguillan	Benguet	Marang River	Nueva Vizcaya
Pugo River	Benguet	Matuno*	Nueva Vizcaya
Saltan	Apayao	Palanan-Pinacanauan*	Isabela
Siffu	Mountain Province	Palawig*	Cagayan
Tanudan	Kalinga-Apayao	Pamplona*	Cagayan
Tineg	Abra	Parred*	Cagayan
Galiano	Tuba Benguet	Pinacanauan*	Isabela
Chico*	Mountain Province	Tangatan*	Cagayan
Ziwanan	Apayao	Sta. Fe*	Nueva Vizcaya
Zumigue	Apayao	Siffu*	Isabela
<b>Region I - Ilocos Region</b>		Tamauni*	Isabela
Abra	Ilocos Sur	Tuguegarao*	Cagayan
Agno*	Pangasinan	<b>Region III - Central Luzon</b>	
Alaminos River	Pangasinan	Aguang*	Nueva Ecija
Ambayaon	Pangasinan	Angat*	Bulacan
Amburayan	Ilocos Sur and La Union	Bagac Bay	Bataan
Aringay*	Ilocos Norte	Balagtas	Bulacan
Bacarra-Vintar*	Ilocos Norte	Bamban	Tarlac
Balincaguing	Pangasinan	Bambang	Bulacan
Barroro*	La Union	Bancal*	Zambales
Bauang*	La Union	Binuangan	Bulacan

Continued

Table 2.4--Continued

Region/River	Location	Region/River	Location
Bocau	Bulacan	Malaking Ilog*	Tiaong, Quezon
Bucao*	Zambales	Masin	Quezon
Bulacan	Bulacan	Molino	Cavite
Cabigo Point	Bataan	Pagsanjan*	Laguna
Calumpit	Bulacan	Palico	Batangas
Camiling*	Tarlac	Pansipit*	Batangas
Eguia	Zambales	Rosario*	Lobo, Batangas
Guiguinto	Bulacan	San Cristobal*	Laguna
Lamao	Bataan	San Juan*	Batangas
La Paz	Tarlac	San Pedro	Laguna
Lawis	Zambales	Sta. Cruz*	Laguna
Looc Bay	Bataan	Sta. Rosa	Laguna
Mabayuan	Zambales	Sapang Baho	Quezon
Marilao	Bulacan	Taal Lake	Batangas
Meycauayan	Bulacan	Tigas	Laguna
Napot Point	Bataan	Ylang-Ylang*	Cavite
Nayom*	Zambales		
O'Donnel*	Tarlac	<b>Region IVB - Mimaropa</b>	
Pamatawan*	Zambales	Balete*	Oriental Mindoro
Pampanga*	Nueva Ecija and Pampanga	Bansud*	Oriental Mindoro
Paniguan	Bataan	Baroc*	Oriental Mindoro
Pantabangan*	Nueva Ecija	Boac*	Marinduque
Pantal	Zambales	Bongabong*	Oriental Mindoro
Parongking	Zambales	Bulalacao*	Oriental Mindoro
Polo	Bulacan	Butas*	Oriental Mindoro
Porac	Pampanga	Caguray*	Occidental Mindoro
Rio Chico*	Tarlac	Cajimos Bay	Romblon
San Fernando	Pampanga	Calancan Bay	Marinduque
San Juan	Bataan	Katubusan	Palawan
Sinocalan	Zambales	Lumintao*	Occidental Mindoro
Sorabia	Tarlac	Magasawang Tubig*	Oriental Mindoro
Sta. Rita	Zambales	Magbando*	Occidental Mindoro
Sto. Tomas*	Zambales	Malampaya Ilog*	Taytay, Palawan
Talisay	Bataan	Malatgao	Palawan
Tarlac	Tarlac	Malaykay-Buco*	Oriental Mindoro
		Mamburao*	Occidental Mindoro
<b>Region IVA - Calabarzon</b>		Mogpog	Marinduque
Banadero	Laguna	Naujan Lake	Occidental Mindoro
Batangas Bay	Batangas	Pagbahan*	Occidental Mindoro
Binambang	Batangas	Pandanang*	Palawan
Buso-buso	Rizal	Puerto Galera (Mulle Bay)	Oriental Mindoro
Dacanlao	Batangas	Pula*	Oriental Mindoro
Dumacaa	Quezon	Pulang Tubig*	Oriental Mindoro
Iyam*	Quezon	Sumagui*	Oriental Mindoro
Kalumpang*	Batangas	Tayuman	Palawan
Lagnas	Quezon	Teretian	Palawan

Continued

Table 2.4--Continued

Region/River	Location	Region/River	Location
<b>Region V - Bicol Region</b>		<b>Region VI - Western Visayas</b>	
Auda/Nauco*	Masbate	Aklan*	Aklan
Asid*	Masbate	Alacaygan*	Iloilo
Baleno*	Masbate	Alugon*	Capiz
Banuang Doan*	Sorsogon	Bago*	Negros Occidental
Bato*	Catanduanes	Bago-Pulupandan Coastline	Negros Occidental
Bicol*	Camarines Sur	Balantias*	Iloilo
Bombon	Albay	Banate Bay	Iloilo
Cadacan	Sorsogon	Barotac*	Iloilo
Cawayan	Sorsogon	Batiano	Iloilo
Daet	Camarines Norte	Cairnan*	Antique
Daraga*	Masbate	Calajunan Creek	Iloilo
Donsol*	Sorsogon	Cangaranan*	Antique
Fabrica*	Sorsogon	Dalanas*	Antique
Guiom	Masbate	Guimbal*	Iloilo
Gumaus	Camarines Norte	Himoga-an*	Negros Occidental
Kamanitohan River	Albay	Ibajay*	Aklan
Kikay-Katabangan*	Camarines Sur	Ilog*	Negros Occidental
Labo*	Camarines Norte	Imbang*	Negros Occidental
Lagonoy*	Camarines Sur	Jalaur*	Iloilo
Lanang*	Masbate	Jaro-Agaman	Iloilo
Malaguit	Camarines Norte	Jaro	Iloilo
Malbug*	Masbate	Malihao*	Negros Occidental
Mandaon*	Masbate	Malisbog	Negros Occidental
Matnog*	Sorsogon	Malogo*	Negros Occidental
Naga	Albay	Palawan*	Antique
Nainday*	Masbate	Panay	Capiz
Napayawan*	Masbate	Pontevedra	Negros Occidental
Ogod*	Sorsogon	Salamanca	Negros Occidental
Quinale	Albay	Sicaba*	Negros Occidental
Pajo*	Catanduanes	Sibalom*	Antique
Pawili	Camarines Sur	Sipalay*	Negros Occidental
Putiao*	Sorsogon	Southern Iloilo Coastline	Iloilo
Ragay*	Camarines Sur	Tumagbok	Iloilo
Salog River	Sorsogon		
San Francisco	Albay	<b>Region VII - Central Visayas</b>	
Sipocot*	Camarines Sur	Abatan*	Bohol
Tagas	Albay	Argao	Cebu
Talisay	Camarines Norte	Balamban*	Cebu
Tambang-Tinambac	Camarines Sur	Banica*	Negros Oriental
Tayli	Albay	Bayawan*	Negros Oriental
Tinalmud*	Camarines Sur	Butuanon	Cebu
Viga	Catanduanes	Canamay	Negros Oriental
Yawa	Albay	Cawitan*	Negros Oriental

Continued

Table 2.4--Continued

Region/River	Location	Region/River	Location
Coastal Waters of Dumaguete City	Negros Oriental	Patalon	Zamboanga City
Coastal Waters of Danao City	Cebu	Polo	Zamboanga del Norte
Cotcot	Cebu	Saaz	Zamboanga City
Danao	Cebu	Salug Daku River	Zamboanga del Sur
Guinabasan*	Cebu	Sibuguey*	Zamboanga del Sur
Guadalupe	Cebu	Sindanga	Zamboanga del Norte
Guihulngan	Cebu	Sinunuc	Zamboanga City
Guinadaroan	Cebu	Tigbao River	Zamboanga del Sur
Inabanga*	Bohol	Tumaga*	Zamboanga
Ipil*	Bohol		
La Libertad*	Negros Oriental	<b>Region X - Northern Mindanao</b>	
Loboc*	Bohol	Agus*	Lanao del Norte
Luyang	Cebu	Agusan*	Misamis Oriental
Manaba	Bohol	Alae	Bukidnon
Mananga	Bohol	Alubijid*	Misamis Oriental
Matul-id	Cebu	Balatocan*	Misamis Oriental
Ocoy	Negros Oriental	Bigaan	Misamis Oriental
Pagatban*	Negros Oriental	Bubunawan	Bukidnon
Panamangan	Negros Oriental	Buncalalan	Misamis Oriental
Sapang Daku*	Cebu	Cagayan*	Misamis Oriental
Siaton*	Negros Oriental	Clarin*	Misamis Occidental
Sicopong	Negros Oriental	Cabulig*	Misamis Oriental
Silot Bay	Cebu	Cugman	Misamis Oriental
Tanjay*	Negros Oriental	Gingog Bay	Misamis Occidental
Tyabanan	Negros Oriental	Ihawan	Misamis Oriental
		Iponan*	Misamis Oriental
		Kalawaig	Bukidnon
<b>Region VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>		Luit River	Misamis Oriental
Bao	Leyte	Odiongan*	Misamis Oriental
Bacan River	Leyte	Oroquieta*	Misamis Occidental
Camotes Sea	Leyte	Magpayang	Misamis Oriental
Cancabato Bay	Leyte	Magsaysay	Misamis Oriental
Dupon Bay	Leyte	Mandulog*	Lanao del Norte
Matlang Bay	Leyte	Naawan	Misamis Oriental
Maqueda Bay	Samar	Palilan	Misamis Oriental
Ormoc Bay	Leyte	Panguil Bay	Lanao del Norte
Pangasinan River	Leyte	Polangi	Bukidnon
Taft	Samar	Rio Grande de Mindanao*	Lanao del Norte
Tigbao*	Leyte	Sawaga	Bukidnon
		Solana	Misamis Oriental
		Tagolo-an*	Misamis Oriental
		Umalag	Misamis Oriental
<b>Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>			
Bolong	Zamboanga	<b>Region XI - Davao Region</b>	
Cabaluay	Zamboanga	Davao*	Davao City
Dipolog	Zamboanga del Norte	Digos	Davao del Sur
Manicahan	Zamboanga	Hijo-Masara*	Davao del Norte
Kabasalan	Zamboanga del Sur	Ilang	Davao City
Kipit	Zamboanga del Norte	Lasang*	Davao City
Labangan	Zamboanga del Sur	Lipadas*	Davao City
Mercedes*	Zamboanga		

Continued

Table 2.4--Concluded

Region/River	Location	Region/River	Location
Malita River	Davao del Sur	Polangi*	Cotabato City
Padada	Davao del Sur	Rio Grande de Mindanao*	Cotabato City
Sibulan	Davao del Sur		
Sumlog	Davao Oriental	<b>Region XIII - Caraga</b>	
Talomo*	Davao City	Adgawan*	Agusan del Sur
Tagum*	Davao del Norte	Agusan*	Agusan del Norte
Tuganay*	Davao del Norte	Andanan	Agusan del Sur
		Cabadbaran*	Agusan del Norte
<b>Region XII - Soccsksargen</b>		Gibong*	Agusan del Sur
Allah*	Sultan Kudarat	Ojot*	Agusan del Norte
Iligan Bay	Cotabato City	Magallanes*	Agusan del Norte
Iligan Bay (Parola Beach)	Cotabato City	Simulao*	Agusan del Sur
Libungan*	Cotabato City	Surigao*	Agusan del Norte
Marbel	Cotabato City	Wawa*	Agusan del Norte
Matingao	Cotabato City		
Nuangan	Cotabato City	<b>ARMM</b>	
		Lake Lanao	Lanao del Sur

\* Principal river.

**Source:** Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

TABLE 2.5 List of Lakes in the Philippines, by Location

Lake	Location	Lake	Location
Alligator	Laguna	Lamybyben	Bukidnon
Aluangan	Oriental Mindoro	Lanao	Lanao
Baao	Camarines Sur	Loloog	Pangasinan
Balinsayao	Negros Oriental	Looc	Zambales
Balut	Cotabato	Lumao	Agusan
Bato	Albay and Camarines Sur	Lunay	Ormoc City, Leyte
Bito	Leyte	Mainit	Surigao
Buhi	Camarines Sur	Manghon	Cotabato
Buluan	Cotabato	Manguao	Palawan
Bunot	Laguna	Maobog	Leyte
Buranibud	Cotabato	Montohod	Negros Oriental
Butig	Lanao del Sur	Naujan	Mindoro
Cabalangan	Cagayan	Nunungan	Cotabato
Calapan	Oriental Mindoro	Pacao	Pangasinan
Calibato	Laguna	Pacey	Ilocos Norte
Camaring	Tarlac	Pagusi	Agusan
Canbinag	Leyte	Palacpaqueño	Laguna
Dagatan	Quezon	Paltan	Nueva Ecija
Daglasan	Lanao del Norte	Pandin	Laguna
Damo	Negros Oriental	Putian	Lanao del Sur
Danao	Leyte	Sampaloc	Laguna
Dapao	Lanao del Sur	Seby	Cotabato
Ibag	Leyte	Sultan	Cotabato
Klingkong	Cotabato	Taal	Batangas
Labas	South Cotabato	Talao	Lanao del Norte
Ladinoan	Tarlac	Ticab	Quezon
Laguna de Bay	Laguna	Wood	Zamboanga del Sur
Lahit	Cotabato	Yambo	Laguna

Source: Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology.

**TABLE 2.5a Twenty-three Major Lakes in the Philippines**  
(Area in Hectares)

Name of Lake	Location	Area
1. Laguna de Bay	Laguna and Rizal	90,000
2. Lake Lanao	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur	34,700
3. Taal Lake	Batangas	23,400
4. Lake Mainit	Surigao del Norte-Agusan del Norte	14,000
5. Naujan Lake	Oriental Mindoro	10,900
6. Lake Buluan	Maguindanao-Sultan Kudarat	6,500
7. Lake Bato	Iriga City, Camarines Sur	3,800
8. Lake Buhi	Iriga City, Camarines Sur	1,800
9. Lake Dapao	Ganassi, Lanao del Sur	1,000
10. Lake Sebu	South Cotabato	964
11. Lake Wood	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur	792
12. Lake Manguao	Taytay, Palawan	643
13. Lake Baao	Baao, Camarines Sur	600
14. Lake Paoay	Paoay, Ilocos Norte	420
15. Lake Maughan	General Santos City, South Cotabato	314
16. Lake Danao	Camotes Island, Cebu	260
17. Lake Pagusi	Santiago, Agusan del Norte	253
18. Lake Pinamaloy	Maramag, Bukidnon	252
19. Lake Balut	Parang, Maguindanao	206
20. Lake Imelda/Danao	Ormoc City, Leyte	197
21. Lake Bito	Tacloban City, Leyte	150
22. Lake Nunungan	Ganassi, Lanao del Sur	148
23. Lake Sampaloc	San Pablo City, Laguna	102

**Source:** Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology.

TABLE 2.6 Active, Potentially Active, and Inactive Volcanoes in the Philippines

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (Km)	Number of Historical Eruptions	Date of Latest Eruption/ Activity
<b>Active Volcano</b>						
Babuyan Claro	19' 31.5"	121' 57"	Cagayan	0.843	4	1917
Banahaw	14' 00"	121' 29"	Laguna, Quezon	2.169	3	1843
Biliran	11' 39"	124' 27.5"	Biliran Island	1.340	1	September 26, 1939
Buddajo	6' 0.8"	121' 3.4"	Sulu	0.62	2	1897
Bulusan	12' 46.2"	124' 03"	Sorsogon	1.565	15	November 1994- January 1995
Cagua	18' 13.3"	122' 7.4"	Cagayan	1.160	2	1907
Camiguin de Babuyan	18' 50"	121' 51.6"	Cagayan	0.712	1	1857
Didicas	19' 04.6"	121' 12.1"	Cagayan			
			(Babuyan Island Group)	0.843	6	January 6-9, 1978
Hibok-hibok	9' 12.2"	124' 40.5"	Camiguin	1.332	5	September 31, 1948- July 1953
Iraya	20' 29"	124' 01"	Batanes	1.009	1	1454
Iriga	13' 27.4"	123' 27.4"	Camarines Sur	1.143	2	January 4, 1642
Kanlaon (Malaspina)	10' 24.7"	123' 7.9"	Negros Oriental	2.435	21	August 10, 1996
Leonard Kniaeff	7' 22.9"	126' 2.8"	Davao del Norte	0.200	-	-
Makaturing	7' 28.8"	124' 38"	Lanao del Sur	1.940	7	1882
Matumtum	6' 22"	125' 04"	Cotabato	2.286	1	March 7, 1911
Mayon	13' 15.4"	123' 41.1"	Albay	2.46	48	June 24-July 26, 2001
Musuan	7' 52"	125' 04.4"	Bukidnon	0.646	2	1867
Parker	6' 06.8"	124' 53.5"	Cotabato	1.784	1	January 4, 1640
Pinatubo	15' 08.4"	120' 21"	Boundaries of Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales	1.445	3	July 9-August 16, 1992
Ragang	7' 41.5"	124' 41.1"	Cotabato	2.815	7	July 1916
Smith	19' 32.4"	121' 55"	Cagayan			
			(Babuyan Island Group)	0.688	5	1924
Taal	14' 00.1"	120' 59.1"	Batangas	0.311	33	October 3, 1977

*Continued*



Table 2.6 -- Continued

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Nearby Cities and Towns
<b>Potentially Active</b>				
Apo	7°0.5'	125°16'	Davao	Kidapawan, Davao City
Balut	5°23.5"	125°22.5"	Davao	Davao City
Cabalian	10°17'13.2"	125°13.25"	Southern Leyte	San Juan
Cancanajag	11°04'	124°47"	Leyte	Canhandugan
Corregidor	14°24'	120°24"	Bataan	Mariveles
Cuernos de Negros	9°15'	123°10"	Negros Oriental	Dumaguete City
Dakut	5°44'	120°56'	Sulu	Jolo
Gorra	5°33.4'	120°49'	Sulu	Jolo
Isarog	13°39'	123°24'	Camarines Sur	Tigaon, Tinangis, Mayangayanga,
Kalatungan	7°57'	124°48'	Bukidnon	Pangantucan
Labo	14°02'	122°48'	Camarines Sur	Asdam, Matacong
Lapac	5°31'	120°46'	Sulu	Siasi (Brgy. Sibaud)
Malinao	13°28'	123°36'	Albay	Tiwi, Buhi, Sagnay, Malinao, Tabaco, Polangui
Malindig (Marlanga)	13°15'	122°00'	Marinduque	Bagacay, Lipata, Dampulan, Tigui, Malibago, Sihi
Mandalagan	10°39'	123°15'	Negros Oriental	Bacolod City
Maripipi	11°48'	124°20'	Leyte	Tacloban City
Mariveles	14°31'	120°28'	Bataan	Mariveles, Limay, Orion, Bagac
Natib	14°43'	120°24'	Bataan	Olongapo, Morong, Bagac, Pilar, Balanga, Abucay, Samal, Orani, Hermosa, Dinalupihan
Negron	15°05'	120°20'	Zambales	Angeles City, Olongapo City
Parang	5°49'	121°10'	Sulu	Parang, Maimbung
Parangan	5°58.5'	121°24'	Sulu	Luuk
Pitogo	5°54.3'	121°18'	Sulu	Jolo
San Cristobal	14°04'	121°26'	Laguna, Quezon	Kinabuhayan, Kanluran, Napapatid, Abo, Kanluran, Lazaan, Dolores, San Pablo City
Silay	10°46.5'	123°14'	Negros Oriental	Cadiz City
Sinumaan	6°02'	121°06'	Sulu	Paticul
Tukay	5°56'	120°57'	Sulu	Parang, Maimbung
Tumatangas	5°56'	120°57'	Sulu	Indanan, Jolo

Continued

Table 2.6 -- Continued

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (km)
<b>Inactive Volcanoes</b>				
Abunug	11°02'	124°52'	Southern Leyte	0.6
Abuyug	10°47.5'	124°52'	Leyte	0.197
Aguada	10°50'	121°02'	Palawan	0.186
Agutaya	11°09'	120°57'	Palawan	0.12
Akir-Akir	7°25.27'	124°25.45'	Maguindanao	0.526
Alligator	14°10'	121°10'	Laguna	0.069
Alto	11°6.5'	124°45'	Leyte	0.135
Alu	5°41.5'	120°53'	Sulu	0.095
Ambalatungan	17°19'	121°06'	Kalinga	2.329
Amorong	15°50'	120°48'	Pangasinan	0.376
Ampaoid	7°55'	125°40.67'	Zamboanga del Norte	1.066
Ampiro	8°23.3'	123°37.8'	Misamis Occidental	1.532
Anilao Hill	13°54'	121°11'	Batangas	0.358
Aquiting	10°52'	124°51'	Leyte	0.523
Arayat	15°12.5'	120°44.6'	Pampanga	1.026
Ascuero	11°32'	124°35'	Leyte	1.266
Atimbia	14°09'	121°22'	Laguna	0.65
Bacauan	7°35'	123°15'	Zamboanga del Sur	1.824
Bagacay	14°13'	122°49.5'	Camarines Norte	0.775
Bagsak	5°53'	125°34'	Sulu	1.142
Bagua	19°19'	121°26'	Cagayan (Calayan Island)	-
Balatubat	18°57'	121°56'	Batanes	0.828
Balatukan	8°46'	124°59'	Misamis Oriental	2.56
Balikabok	14°57'	120°22'	Zambales	0.849
Balo Dome	6°18.5'	125°10.26'	South Cotabato	0.873
Balungao	15°52'	120°41'	Pangasinan	0.382
Banahao de Lucban	14°04'	121°30'	Quezon, Laguna	1.875
Bangcay	15°47'	120°44'	Nueva Ecija	0.406
Banton	12°55'	122°04'	Romblon	0.596
Baonao	11°26'	124°29'	Leyte	0.485
Base Peak	6°14.8'	125°8.85'	South Cotabato	0.598
Basilan	6°33'	122°04'	Basilan	0.971
Batelian	7°29'	123°11'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.62
Batuan	12°50'	123°57'	Sorsogon	-
Batulao	14°03'	120°48'	Batangas, Cavite	0.693
Baya	7°47.23'	124°05.73'	Lanao del Sur	1.38
Bayaguitos	14°10'	121°24'	Laguna	0.316
Bee Hive Peak	6°09.26'	125°23.5'	South Cotabato	0.808
Bigain Hill	13°54'	121°03'	Batangas	0.464
Bigong	7°51.25'	123°17'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.77
Binaca	6°57'	124°01'	Cotabato	1.004
Binitacan	12°37'	124°00'	Sorsogon	-
Binuluan	17°15'	121°08'	Kalinga-Apayo	2.329
Bisucay	10°49'	120°58'	Palawan	0.105

Continued

Table 2.6 -- Continued

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (km)
Bitinan	6°04'	121°26.5'	Sulu	0.215
Bito	7°30'	124°17'	Cotabato	1.058
Blik	6°57.5'	124°13'	Cotabato	1.198
Boctong	11°09.5'	120°58'	Palawan	0.271
<u>Bolacanon Cone Fields</u>				
Unnamed	6°56'	125°8.5'	Cotabato	0.640
Unnamed	6°53.5'	125°8'	Cotabato	0.982
Mount Gap	6°52'	125°7.5'	Cotabato	1.06
Unnamed	6°51.5'	125°9'	Cotabato	0.356
Unnamed	6°50.5'	125°8'	Cotabato	0.592
Unnamed	6°53.5'	125°6.5'	Cotabato	0.804
Mount Libadan	6°53'	125°6.5'	Cotabato	0.826
Unnamed	6°53'	125°6'	Cotabato	0.788
Unnamed	6°55'	125°5'	Cotabato	0.65
Unnamed	6°52.5'	125°4'	Cotabato	0.444
Unnamed	6°51'	125°4.5'	Cotabato	0.497
Unnamed	6°51.5'	125°6'	Cotabato	0.798
Unnamed	6°50.25'	125°6.5'	Cotabato	0.592
Unnamed	6°50'	125°6'	Cotabato	0.624
Unnamed	6°49'	125°6.5'	Cotabato	0.542
Unnamed	6°48.5'	125°6.25'	Cotabato	0.4
Unnamed	6°47.75'	125°6'	Cotabato	0.302
Unnamed	6°46'	125°7'	Cotabato	0.208
Unnamed	6°52.25'	126°6'	Cotabato	0.792
Bolod	5°15.8'	121°36.9'	Sulu	0.164
Bonbon	10°54'	121°04'	Palawan	0.247
Bontes	9°10'	123°10'	Negros Oriental	-
Bosa	6°05.88'	124°42.45'	South Cotabato	2.083
Bucas	8°05.05'	123°51.66'	Lanao del Norte	0.45
Bucutua	6°09'	121°49'	Sulu	0.089
Bud Datu	6°02'	120°00.5'	Sulu	-
Buga	7°36'	123°16'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.549
Bulaio	14°06'	121°14'	Laguna	0.525
Bulan	6°08'	121°50'	Sulu	0.329
Bulibu	7°42.25'	123°10.5'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.566
Burgos	15°50'	120°52.5'	Nueva Ecija	0.13
Butay	9°07'	124°46'	Camiguin	0.679
Butung	7°45'	125°5'	Bukidnon	0.684
Cabaluyan	15°42'	120°20'	Pangasinan	0.285
Cabugao	7°32.5'	124°14'	Cotabato/Lanao	0.812
Cahelietan	15°42'	120°19'	Pangasinan	0.28
Calabugao	8°34'	125°7'	Bukidnon	1.864
Calayan	19°19'	121°28'	Cagayan	0.499
Camalobagoan	11°37'	124°37'	Leyte	1.048
Campana	9°12.5'	124°42.5'	Camiguin	0.676

Continued

Table 2.6 -- Continued

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (km)
Canandag	11°58'	124°25'	Leyte	0.432
Canipo	10°59'	120°57'	Palawan	0.164
Cantoloc	10°18'	125°13'	Leyte	0.82
Capinyayan	11°35'	124°30'	Biliran	0.98
Caponayan	10°44'	120°54'	Palawan	0.161
Capual	6°02'	121°25'	Sulu	0.437
Caraycaray	11°40'	124°26'	Biliran	0.437
Carillao	14°08'	120°45'	Batangas	0.656
Carling	9°13'	124°40.01'	Camiguin	0.8
Carlota	13°02'	121°53'	Romblon	0.049
Catmon	8°03.40'	123°50.82'	Lanao del Norte	1.624
Cgndong	15°42.5'	120°20'	Pangasinan	0.164
Cocoro	10°53'	121°12'	Palawan	0.095
Coloumotan	12°35'	123°58'	Sorsogon	0.602
Cone-Culasi Peak	13°55'	123°01'	Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur	0.959
Costa Rica	11°56'	124°19'	Leyte	0.394
Culangalan	12°42'	123°56'	Sorsogon	0.36
Culasi	13°53.75'	123°05.25'	Camarines Norte	0.387
Cuyapo	15°48'	120°40'	Nueva Ecija	0.209
Daclan	16°31.27'	120°48.7'	Benguet	1.5
Dagatan	14°00'	121°22'	Quezon	0.12
Dagumbaon	7°49'	124°56.75'	South Cotabato	1.128
Dakula	5°58.9'	121°10.7'	Sulu	0.399
Dalupiri	19°03'	121°45'	Cagayan (Dalapuri Island)	0.275
Danao	11°04'	124°41'	Leyte	0.7
Dequey	20°20'	121°47'	Batanes	0.062
Diogo	20°43.5'	121°55.5'	Batanes	0.547
Dit	11°15'	120°56'	Palawan	0.231
Dos Hermanas	7°38.45'	124°07.75'	South Cotabato	0.814
Dumali	13°06.26'	121°30.75'	Mindoro Oriental	0.756
Dupungan	7°38'	123°19.5'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.396
Gadungan	7°46.7'	124°4.7'	Lanao	1.342
Galantay	7°53'	124°00'	Lanao	1.274
Gap	6°52'	125°08'	Cotabato	1.038
Gate Mountains	12°36'	124°02'	Sorsogon	0.559
Gayad	11°26'	124°31'	Leyte	0.618
Ginsiliban	9°06'	124°46'	Camiguin	0.581
Giron	11°35'	124°31'	Biliran	-
Guiauasan	124°29'	11°37'	Biliran	1.6
Guimba	6°01.5'	121°05'	Sulu	0.482
Gujangan	6°05'	121°16'	Sulu	0.122
Gunansan	11°36'	124°29'	Biliran	1.045
Gurain	7°54.5'	124°6.5'	Lanao	1.825
Homahan	12°46.5'	123°58.5'	Sorsogon	0.464

Continued

Table 2.6 -- Continued

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (km)
Ibahos	20°19.5'	121°48'	Batanes	0.107
Imbing	7°41'	123°14'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.7
Inayawan	7°49.5'	124°58'	Lanao del Norte	1.174
Iniaoon	7°49'	124°55.5'	Lanao del Norte	1.535
Irosin Caldera	12°46'	124°07'	Sorsogon	-
Isabel	13°02'	121°56'	Romblon	0.072
Janagdan	11°06'	124°43'	Leyte	1.2
Jormajan	12°46'	124°00'	Sorsogon	0.738
Juban	12°48'	123°56'	Sorsogon	0.844
Kaatoan	8°08'	124°55'	Bukidnon	2.153
Kabaritan	7°52'	124°40'	Bukidnon	1.157
Kamawi	5°48.7'	121°13'	Sulu	0.071
Kasibor	10°52'	124°53'	Leyte	0.845
Katanglad	8°7.7'	124°55.5'	Bukidnon	2.938
Kausakar	5°55.5'	121°22'	Sulu	0.2
Kidongin	7°45.5'	124°49'	Bukidnon	1.144
Kilakron	7°57.5'	124°52.52'	South Cotabato	2.329
Kirikite	11°57'	124°22'	Leyte	0.202
Kitabud	7°17.1'	124°39.72'	Lanao del Sur	1.167
Knob Peak	12°28'	121°16'	Mindoro Oriental	0.917
Koloko	7°50.4'	124°55.7'	Bukidnon	1.074
La Mesa	14°09'	121°10'	Laguna	0.136
Lao	11°07'	124°48'	Leyte	1.135
Labi	11°01'	124°31'	Leyte	1.3
Lagula	14°08'	121°19'	Laguna	0.482
<u>Laguna Cone Fields</u>				
Mani Hill	14°02'	121°15.5'	Laguna	0.26
Palindan Hill	14°02'	121°15.5'	Laguna	0.26
Tanza Hill	14°02'	121°15.5'	Laguna	0.26
Mount Mabilog	14°06.5'	121°15'	Laguna	0.2
Mount Mapula	14°06'	121°17'	Laguna	0.209
Bunsulan Hills	14°02'	121°14.5'	Laguna	0.36
Mapait Hills	14°03'	121°14.5'	Laguna	0.38
Mt. Tamlong	14°05'	121°14.5'	Laguna	0.249
Mt. Buboy	14°06'	121°14.5'	Laguna	0.215
Mt. Olilia	14°05'	121°13'	Laguna	0.376
Mt. Luyong	14°07'	121°15'	Laguna	0.26
Imoc Hill	14°07'	121°18'	Laguna	0.4
<u>Laguna Maars</u>				
Lake Molacan	14°07.5'	121°20'	Laguna	0.2
Lake Yambo	14°07'	121°22'	Laguna	0.2
Lake Pandin	14°07'	121°22'	Laguna	0.2

Continued

Table 2.6 -- Continued

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (km)
Lake Calibato	14°05'	121°22.5'	Laguna	0.2
Lake Palacpaquen	14°06.5'	121°20.5'	Laguna	0.2
Lake Bunot	14°05'	121°20.5'	Laguna	0.2
Sampaloc Lake	14°05'	121°20'	Laguna	0.2
Imoc Maar	14°06.5'	121°18'	Laguna	0.2
Unnamed	14°06'	121°18'	Laguna	0.2
<u>Lanao Cone Fields</u>				
Lauan	7°58.5'	123°48.5'	Lanao	0.064
Pindulungan Hill	7°56'	123°49'	Lanao	0.1
Unnamed	7°56'	123°49.25'	Lanao	0.06
Kabanangan	7°56.5'	123°49.5'	Lanao	0.34
Unnamed	7°56.5'	123°50.5'	Lanao	0.3
Unnamed	7°55.75'	123°50.5'	Lanao	0.28
Unnamed	7°55'	123°49'	Lanao	0.12
Unnamed	7°52'	123°51'	Lanao	0.275
Unnamed	7°52.5'	123°51.5'	Lanao	0.259
Unnamed	7°55.5'	123°52'	Lanao	0.12
Unnamed	7°57.25'	123°51.5'	Lanao	0.26
Unnamed	7°57.5'	123°52'	Lanao	0.25
Unnamed	7°57'	123°52.5'	Lanao	0.27
Unnamed	7°56.25'	123°53.5'	Lanao	0.128
Mount Pana	7°54.5'	123°54.5'	Lanao	0.336
Unnamed	7°54'	123°53.5'	Lanao	0.358
Unnamed	7°56'	123°55.5'	Lanao	0.394
Unnamed	7°57.5'	123°54.5'	Lanao	0.498
Latukan	7°39'	124°27'	Lanao	2.338
Lauaan	11°31'	124°31'	Lanao	1.177
<u>Ligao Cone Fields</u>				
Unnamed	13°13'	123°36'	Albay	0.235
Unnamed	13°14'	123°36'	Albay	0.2
Unnamed	13°13.5'	123°35'	Albay	0.283
Unnamed	13°14.5'	123°34.5'	Albay	0.219
Unnamed	13°14'	123°33.5'	Albay	0.274
Unnamed	13°13.5'	123°33.25'	Albay	0.22
Unnamed	13°13.5'	123°33'	Albay	0.18
Lignon	13°09'	123°43.5'	Albay	0.156
Liguayen	13°42'	121°11'	Batangas	0.968
Limlingan	15°47'	120°52.5'	Nueva Ecija	0.135
Linawan	6°19'	121°55.5'	Basilan	0.112

Continued

Table 2.6 -- Continued

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (km)
Lipa Point	14°01'	121°04'	Batangas	0.22
Lobi	11°01'	124°49'	Leyte	1
Lobo	13°41'	121°18'	Batangas	0.972
Lubid	10°58'	120°43'	Palawan	0.135
Lugus	5°41'	120°50'	Sulu	0.297
Maagonoc	11°1.5'	124°41.5'	Leyte	0.68
Mabudis	20°56'	121°55'	Batanes	0.234
Macape	11°13'	124°41'	Leyte	0.315
Macolod	13°55'	121°03'	Batangas	0.957
Maestre de Campo	12°55'	121°42'	Romblon	0.343
Magampao	7°37.1'	124°35.88'	Cotabato	1.468
Mahagnao	10°53.75'	124°52'	Leyte	0.86
Mahala	5°56'	121°07'	Sulu	0.287
Mahatao	20°25.8'	121°58.02'	Batanes	0.165
Makam	5°56.4'	120°58.4'	Sulu	0.427
Makiling	14°08'	121°12'	Laguna, Batangas	1.09
Malabobo	15°43'	120°18'	Pangasinan	0.329
Malabsing	18°51.5'	123°53'	Cagayan	0.51
Malambo	7°39.2'	125°18.7'	Cotabato	0.9
Malasimbo	13°26'	120°54'	Mindoro Oriental	0
Malauban-Lansay	14°08'	121°24'	Laguna	0.319
Malepunyo	13°57'	121°14'	Batangas, Laguna, Quezon	0.963
Malibao	6°11.5'	124°54'	South Cotabato	1.5
Malindang	8°13.7'	123°38.7'	Misamis Occidental	2.404
Maliwatan	11°39'	124°47'	Biliran	1.2
Mambajao	9°10.3'	124°43.3'	Camiguin	1.525
Mamot	7°58'	124°08'	Cotabato	1.002
Mangaban	8°30.5'	125°0.5'	Misamis Oriental	0.78
Mantabuan	5°02'	120°16'	Tawi-Tawi	0
Maracanao	11°13.5'	121°04'	Palawan	0.131
Maranat	7°46.3'	124°33.7'	Lanao, Bukidnon	1.858
Maraut-Banua	12°48'	124°09'	Sorsogon	0
Margosa Tubig	7°33'	123°11'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.412
Mariyug	7°34.6'	124°35.5'	South Cotabato	1.49
Masaraga	13°20'	123°35'	Albay	1.328
Matanal	6°32'	122°18'	Basilan	0.611
Matanding	6°02'	121°04'	Sulu	0.4
Matarawit	11°07.5'	121°08.5'	Palawan	0.1
Matarem (Mafarem)	20°23'	121°56'	Batanes	0.459
Mayondon	14°12'	121°13'	Laguna	0.09
Micbacan	7°43.5'	123°54'	Lanao	0.5
Minokol	9°13'	124°39'	Camiguin	-
Nagcarlang	14°09'	121°21'	Laguna	0.629

Continued

Table 2.6 -- Continued

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (km)
Nalusbitan	14°05'	122°36'	Camarines Norte	0.329
Nanluyaw	8°08'	124°51.5'	Bukidnon	2.602
Naujan	13°12.4'	121°25'	Mindoro Oriental	0.49
Navaro	6°23.5'	125°01'	Cotabato	1.122
Nelangapan	9°56'	125°15.5'	Southern Leyte	0.687
North (Batanes)	21°04'	121°56'	Batanes	0.263
North (Zamboanga del Sur)	8°18.5'	123°37'	Zamboanga del Sur	2.183
Obulan	8°48'	124°51.5'	Misamis Oriental	1.245
Opow	11°25'	124°18'	Leyte	0.553
Osmena	11°25'	124°32'	Leyte	0.38
Paco	9°35.6'	125°31.1'	Surigao del Norte	0.524
Padang	20°18'	121°54'	Batanes (Batan Island)	-
Pagyasngan	6°32'	125°20.8'	Sulu	0.783
Palay-Palay	14°15'	120°39'	Cavite	0.648
Pamalihi	8°49.8'	124°55.2'	Misamis Oriental	1.956
Pan de Azucar	11°17'	123°10'	Iloilo	0.572
Pana	7°54.9'	123°54.4'	Lanao del Norte	0.336
Panamao (Biliran)	11°40'	124°24'	Biliran Island	1.056
Panamao (Sulu)	5°58'	121°10'	Sulu	0.399
Panay	13°43'	120°54'	Batangas	0.501
Pangasahan	6°36.5'	121°50'	Basilan	0.217
Pangasun	19°32'	121°57'	Cagayan (Calayan Island)	0.843
Panuitan	19°26'	121°30.5'	Cagayan	0.151
Pata	5°49'	121°09.5'	Sulu	0.394
Patian	5°51'	121°05'	Sulu	0.123
Patulangon	6°54'	125°23'	Davao	-
Patunga	11°01'	120°49'	Palawan	0.13
Paya	11°2.5'	120°52'	Palawan	0.023
Pinamucan	13°41'	121°04'	Batangas	0.798
Pinukis	7°59'	123°14'	Zamboanga del Sur	1.532
Pitongbayog I	15°34'	120°23'	Tarlac	0.24
Pitongbayog II	15°34'	120°24'	Tarlac	0.283
Pocdol	13°03'	123°57.5'	Albay and Sorsogon	1.102
Proto-Labi	11°07'	124°44'	Leyte	1.12
Pudung	7°55.4'	124°38'	Bukidnon	1.558
Pulag	16°36'	120°54'	Benguet	2.922
Quezon	6°35'	124°57'	Cotabato	0.652
Riposet	20°44'	121°50.5'	Batanes	0.229
Sabtang	20°19'	121°52'	Batanes	0.347
Sagada	8°07.1'	124°25.33'	Lanao del Sur	1.128
Salimbal	7°50.5'	124°51.5'	Bukidnon	0.892
Sandahan	5°54.5'	121°18'	Sulu	0.392
Santa Rosa	20°49'	121°51'	Batanes	0.277

Continued



Table 2.6 – Continued

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (km)
Santo Tomas	16°20'	120°33'	Benguet	2.252
Sayao	11°32'	124°35'	Biliran	1.266
Sembrano	14°23'	121°22'	Rizal, Laguna	0.743
Sharp Peak	12°47'	124°4.5'	Sorsogon	1.047
Siasi	5°32'	120°51'	Sulu	0.483
Sibulan	6°55'	125°24.5'	Davao	1.292
Sigangan	5°33.5'	120°47.5'	Sulu	0.283
Sigayan	7°47.5'	123°46'	Lanao	0.602
Simara	12°49'	122°03'	Romblon	0.229
Sinako	7°29.9'	125°16.3'	Davao del Norte	1.59
Sinycapan	6°38'	122°12.5'	Basilan	0.533
Stayan	20°54.5'	121°54'	Batanes	0.164
Sugarloaf Complex	8°00'	123°15'	Zamboanga del Sur	1.432
Sungal	6°01.5'	121°04.5'	Sulu	0.518
Sungay	14°08'	121°02'	Cavite	0.62
Table	7°28'	124°48'	Cotabato	0.576
Tabuanan	11°40'	124°24'	Biliran	0.929
Tacubuc	11°00'	121°06'	Palawan	0.102
Tagauayan	10°58'	121°08'	Palawan	0.159
Tagoan	7°47'	124°48'	Bukidnon	1.144
Talim	14°21'	121°15'	Rizal	0.421
Talipao	5°57'	121°05'	Sulu	0.391
Talisay Caldera	14°02'	121°00'	Batangas	0.5
Talomo	7°02'	125°20'	Davao/Cotabato	2.674
Tamburok	11°33'	124°26'	Leyte	0.437
Tandubas	5°08'	120°20'	Tawi-Tawi	0
Tangdi	6°29'	125°24.4'	Sulu	1.154
Tapiantana	6°18'	121°57.5'	Basilan	0.249
Tapul	5°44'	120°54'	Sulu	0.474
Taran	5°59.2'	120°55.9'	Sulu	0.811
Tarranosa	7°32'	123°8.5'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.36
Tatalan	6°14'	121°50'	Basilan	0.102
Ticab	13°57.5'	121°18'	Quezon	0.097
Ticalan	8°7.5'	124°41'	Bukidnon	1.041
Tombol Hill	13°51'	121°11'	Batangas	0.235
Tres Marias	9°11.6'	124°41.01'	Camiguin	0.771
Tulayan	6°1.5'	121°19'	Sulu	0.161
Ukan	5°55'	121°16.5'	Sulu	0.299
Urot	5°59'	121°15.5'	Sulu	0.43
Verde	13°34'	121°05'	Batangas	0.364
Vulcan (Biliran)	11°32'	124°30'	Biliran	1.015
Vulcan (Camiguin)	9°12.8'	124°38.8'	Camiguin	0.58
West Bolod	6°15'	121°36.2'	Sulu	0.152
Wood	7°51'	123°10'	Zamboanga del Norte	-
Yami	21°07'	121°57'	Batanes	0.211

Continued

Table 2.6 -- Concluded

Name of Volcano	Latitude (Deg-min)	Longitude (Deg-min)	Province	Elevation (km)
<u>Zamboanga Cone Fields</u>				
Unnamed	7°53.5'	123°35'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.237
Unnamed	7°53.5'	123°33.5'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.2
Unnamed	7°54.5'	123°33.5'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.319
Unnamed	7°56'	123°33'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.276
Unnamed	7°55'	123°32.5'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.492
Unnamed	7°55.5'	123°31'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.472
Unnamed	7°53.5'	123°31.25'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.088
Unnamed	7°57'	123°31'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.20
Unnamed	7°55'	123°30'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.366
Unnamed	7°57'	123°29'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.36
Unnamed	7°56'	123°28.5'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.331
Unnamed	7°57.5'	123°27.5'	Zamboanga del Sur	0.59

**Source:** Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology.

**TABLE 2.7 Monthly and Annual Frequency of Tropical Cyclones  
in the Philippine Area of Responsibility: 1986-2009**

Year	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1986	19	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	3
1987	16	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	2	2	1
1988	19	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	6	2	-
1989	19	1	-	-	-	1	2	6	1	2	3	2	1
1990	20	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	4	1	3	1
1991	21	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	3	-
1992	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	2	-
1993	36	-	1	-	2	1	2	5	7	7	5	2	4
1994	22	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	3	3	3	1	1
1995	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	2	2	2
1996	19	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	4	4	2	2	-
1997	13	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	1	2	-
1998	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	1	1
1999	13	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	-
2000	15	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	-
2001	17	-	1	-	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	3	1
2002	13	1	-	2	-	1	2	5	2	-	-	-	-
2003	13	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	2	1	-	-	-
2004	25	-	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	4	3	4	1
2005	17	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	2	1
2006	19	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	1	2	1
2007	22	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	3	5	2	2	1
2008	24	-	-	1	1	1	3	5	4	5	1	2	1
2009	22	1	1	-	1	2	1	4	1	5	3	2	1

**Source:** Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration.

**TABLE 2.8 Total Rainfall and Average Number of Rainy Days, by Month and by Station:  
2007 and 2008**  
(Rainfall in Millimeters)

Year and Month	Ambulong, Batangas		Romblon, Romblon		Tayabas, Quezon	
	Monthly	Number	Monthly	Number	Monthly	Number
	Rainfall	of Rainy Days	Rainfall	of Rainy Days	Rainfall	of Rainy Days
<b>2008</b>						
January	85.6	7	313.9	19	81.9	24
February	14.3	4	93.6	8	127.8	26
March	38.5	8	519.4	12	133.4	18
April	27.9	6	380.7	25	60.5	17
May	100.0	21	177.6	21	500.8	28
June	188.6	18	283.4	21	211.2	25
July	287.9	18	310.8	14	197.3	23
August	298.7	15	135.9	19	177.4	32
September	85.2	14	188.7	12	144.8	26
October	84.2	12	459.6	36	400.5	31
November	219.6	20	315.7	41	697.8	40
December	54.5	11	499.6	28	210.4	34
<b>General Santos City, South Cotabato</b>						
<b>Roxas City, Capiz</b>						
<b>Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur</b>						
	Monthly	Number	Monthly	Number	Monthly	Number
	Rainfall	of Rainy Days	Rainfall	of Rainy Days	Rainfall	of Rainy Days
January	100.4	6	70.2	16	45.6	8
February	84.6	9	38.4	14	66.6	4
March	92.8	2	138.9	33	12.9	8
April	77.2	4	54.9	12	166.7	4
May	222.9	12	303.5	19	154.9	31
June	200.4	8	444.6	26	188.4	36
July	77.8	6	376.4	30	100.8	22
August	144.5	12	100.0	21	55.9	16
September	96.3	13	249.6	44	77.8	19
October	310.8	16	310.7	28	200.0	45
November	188.7	4	77.4	30	37.9	10
December	98.7	5	82.9	14	266.4	12
<b>Tuguegarao City, Cagayan</b>						
<b>Virac, Catanduanes</b>						
<b>Clark Field, Pampanga</b>						
	Monthly	Number	Monthly	Number	Monthly	Number
	Rainfall	of Rainy Days	Rainfall	of Rainy Days	Rainfall	of Rainy Days
January	17.0	8	222.5	21	60.8	12
February	69.3	6	310.7	15	8.4	10
March	12.2	9	288.4	18	9.6	8
April	44.3	12	115.9	8	45.8	14
May	139.7	18	610.7	14	133.9	19
June	612.8	27	235.4	10	188.7	23
July	144.9	14	200.8	8	144.6	14
August	136.7	22	188.4	27	88.0	18
September	155.9	30	510.5	31	410.6	28
October	410.7	19	449.6	22	100.4	12
November	288.4	24	555.8	25	96.7	7
December	77.4	1	410.6	16	100.4	4

*Continued*

Table 2.8--Continued

Year and Month	Coron, Palawan		Subic, Zambales		Cebu City, Cebu	
	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days
January	12.0	6	25.0	5	85.5	18
February	13.4	7	15.9	4	45.6	10
March	44.6	6	26.8	10	88.6	12
April	49.5	5	300.4	12	35.9	17
May	348.6	12	8.9	6	177.4	19
June	444.7	14	333.6	18	249.6	22
July	555.4	21	254.7	14	188.7	28
August	289.6	14	444.9	17	200.0	27
September	177.5	16	700.3	22	230.6	32
October	123.6	18	134.7	7	500.4	39
November	155.8	6	92.5	5	88.9	18
December	66.8	10	112.7	4	94.6	17

	Ambulong, Batangas		Romblon, Romblon		Tayabas, Quezon	
	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days
2007						
January	80.3	6	310.9	21	80.4	22
February	12.4	3	90.2	9	125.8	24
March	34.6	7	500.6	17	120.6	17
April	25.6	7	400.7	24	30.4	15
May	98.7	24	166.8	19	444.7	30
June	194.6	19	280.4	24	210.6	21
July	279.8	20	300.7	12	180.6	19
August	300.4	17	134.8	17	160.7	31
September	80.7	11	200.5	9	134.6	22
October	88.2	10	444.8	41	369.7	28
November	210.6	18	310.4	36	700.4	36
December	50.4	9	500.6	23	155.6	31

	General Santos City South Cotabato		Roxas City, Capiz		Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	
	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days
January	95.7	4	68.7	14	42.3	6
February	81.2	7	35.4	12	60.4	5
March	90.3	1	133.8	28	15.9	4
April	65.6	1	51.6	10	159.0	3
May	218.7	9	229.0	17	144.8	27
June	194.3	6	330.1	23	177.8	29
July	66.3	5	344.5	27	95.4	21
August	131.6	8	97.4	21	52.3	14
September	90.2	11	229.8	40	69.7	17
October	299.8	13	300.4	39	188.5	41
November	180.4	2	60.9	23	33.4	7
December	100.3	2	81.6	12	252.6	9

Continued

Table 2.8--Concluded

Year and Month	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan		Virac, Catanduanes		Clark Field, Pampanga	
	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days
January	15.0	6	210.4	19	50.4	10
February	66.7	4	300.1	14	9.2	8
March	10.0	7	255.2	17	10.0	7
April	21.3	9	112.6	6	42.6	12
May	134.8	16	509.4	13	128.7	17
June	510.4	25	230.6	12	160.3	21
July	138.7	12	190.7	10	133.9	12
August	120.2	20	170.5	25	71.2	16
September	145.6	28	444.6	28	388.7	20
October	388.6	18	333.5	19	90.0	10
November	280.4	23	610.8	22	80.3	5
December	60.3	2	400.5	14	87.6	2

	Coron, Palawan		Subic, Zambales		Cebu City, Cebu	
	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy Days
January	10.0	3	22.0	4	81.2	16
February	21.0	5	14.7	3	40.3	12
March	36.8	6	24.9	7	80.3	12
April	44.7	4	244.6	9	21.6	15
May	310.8	9	6.0	4	166.7	17
June	400.4	12	313.9	18	222.9	21
July	500.0	17	249.8	12	159.4	26
August	234.6	8	410.7	15	178.6	25
September	168.9	11	600.7	19	210.8	30
October	122.4	12	128.7	5	410.8	36
November	141.7	4	88.4	3	70.2	17
December	50.4	6	100.7	2	80.4	15

Source: Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration.

**TABLE 2.9 Average Maximum and Minimum Temperatures, by Month and by Station:  
2007 and 2008**  
(Temperature in Degrees Centigrade)

Year and Month	Ambulong, Batangas		Rombion, Rombion		Tayabas, Quezon	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
<b>2008</b>						
January	32.0	20.6	30.0	22.0	25.4	21.4
February	31.9	21.7	29.7	22.4	27.2	21.7
March	32.4	22.8	30.2	22.6	22.3	22.0
April	33.6	23.9	31.4	23.7	31.2	22.8
May	33.0	24.0	32.0	24.5	32.4	23.6
June	30.0	24.2	30.3	25.0	33.9	23.9
July	30.8	21.7	31.6	24.6	32.8	24.6
August	29.9	22.6	31.3	26.4	34.2	24.3
September	31.4	23.0	31.4	27.0	32.0	23.7
October	32.0	23.9	31.9	25.8	31.9	24.0
November	30.0	23.4	30.7	25.4	29.8	24.7
December	30.7	21.2	29.8	23.9	28.7	23.9
<hr/>						
	General Santos City, South Cotabato		Roxas City, Capiz		Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
January	30.6	22.4	28.7	24.2	30.6	21.4
February	30.6	23.2	27.8	24.0	31.3	21.0
March	32.0	23.0	30.1	25.9	32.0	23.2
April	32.4	23.1	32.3	24.2	33.4	23.9
May	32.9	23.0	32.6	24.6	32.2	24.2
June	32.0	24.2	32.0	25.6	31.9	24.9
July	31.4	23.9	30.8	24.7	32.3	25.0
August	31.6	23.7	31.9	24.4	32.1	24.8
September	32.0	22.6	31.2	24.7	32.3	24.2
October	30.9	22.4	30.8	24.8	32.4	23.3
November	31.0	22.6	29.8	25.2	31.4	21.6
December	29.4	21.9	29.4	24.1	30.6	21.8
<hr/>						
	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan		Virac, Catanduanes		Clark Field, Pampanga	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
January	26.7	19.4	30.3	21.9	31.6	19.8
February	26.4	19.6	30.6	22.3	31.8	19.4
March	36.0	20.7	31.4	22.4	32.7	19.2
April	36.2	21.6	31.8	23.0	31.8	19.5
May	38.7	21.0	32.0	24.4	35.7	21.6
June	35.9	21.4	32.0	25.9	34.6	21.9
July	34.8	20.5	31.4	24.8	34.3	22.0
August	33.2	20.9	32.4	26.0	33.7	22.8
September	32.7	20.4	33.7	25.2	33.9	23.4
October	34.6	20.7	31.6	24.4	34.3	22.9
November	33.0	20.4	29.4	23.8	32.3	22.0
December	33.2	18.0	29.7	23.9	31.0	21.0

Continued

Table 2.9--Continued

Year and Month	Coron, Palawan		Subic, Zambales		Cebu City, Cebu	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
January	30.9	21.9	30.9	20.9	31.0	21.6
February	31.2	21.6	31.2	21.6	30.0	21.8
March	31.0	22.3	31.8	21.8	31.9	22.8
April	32.0	21.9	32.0	22.0	32.2	24.7
May	32.3	21.0	32.0	23.6	32.0	24.2
June	32.0	22.4	32.9	23.9	32.4	25.2
July	32.3	22.0	32.6	23.4	31.4	24.7
August	32.4	22.8	32.3	21.9	30.9	24.1
September	32.6	22.4	31.9	22.8	31.8	24.2
October	32.8	21.9	31.4	22.7	31.7	23.0
November	30.6	21.4	30.5	22.8	30.4	24.2
December	30.4	19.6	30.6	20.6	30.8	22.0

Ambulong, Batangas		Romblon, Romblon		Tayabas, Quezon	
Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum

**2007**

January	31.0	22.2	30.0	22.1	26.8	21.2
February	32.0	22.0	29.8	23.3	27.0	21.0
March	32.4	21.9	30.2	23.8	21.2	22.2
April	33.0	23.8	31.3	24.7	30.8	23.4
May	32.8	24.2	32.0	25.6	32.8	24.0
June	30.0	24.3	31.4	25.7	34.5	23.6
July	31.9	22.9	32.0	24.3	32.3	24.2
August	30.1	23.0	31.0	25.7	38.0	24.1
September	31.7	23.8	32.0	26.0	32.2	23.6
October	32.0	23.7	20.8	24.8	30.0	23.8
November	31.0	23.0	29.7	25.0	29.8	24.0
December	30.4	21.7	27.0	24.6	28.1	23.6

General Santos City, South Cotabato		Roxas City, Capiz		Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	
Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum

January	32.0	23.0	29.0	25.2	32.2	23.0
February	32.0	24.2	28.8	26.2	31.6	23.2
March	32.6	23.1	31.0	24.0	32.6	23.8
April	32.8	23.2	32.0	23.2	33.0	24.1
May	32.0	23.0	32.1	24.1	32.6	24.4
June	33.8	24.3	31.3	25.0	32.0	24.6
July	31.9	23.8	31.6	24.0	31.9	24.8
August	32.4	23.0	31.5	24.2	32.3	25.0
September	31.6	22.4	31.0	24.3	32.4	24.3
October	32.8	22.6	30.8	24.4	32.2	23.8
November	33.0	23.4	30.4	25.0	32.8	23.0
December	32.0	22.1	30.0	26.2	32.0	24.2

Continued



Table 2.9--Concluded

Year and Month	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan		Virac, Catanduanes		Clark Field, Pampanga	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
January	28.4	18.2	35.2	22.2	32.0	19.6
February	28.9	18.0	32.3	22.4	32.3	19.0
March	32.0	18.2	31.4	22.8	34.6	18.7
April	36.0	18.4	32.0	23.0	30.0	19.2
May	36.7	21.0	32.6	24.2	34.8	21.8
June	35.0	20.4	32.0	26.0	34.7	22.0
July	34.9	20.0	31.9	24.6	34.0	22.3
August	33.7	21.2	32.3	25.0	33.8	23.4
September	34.2	20.8	33.4	24.8	34.7	23.6
October	36.0	20.6	31.3	23.6	34.6	22.8
November	32.0	20.7	30.0	23.0	32.0	21.9
December	30.0	16.0	29.8	24.0	31.0	19.0

	Coron, Palawan		Subic, Zambales		Cebu City, Cebu	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
January	31.9	21.8	31.0	21.7	31.2	22.4
February	32.0	21.8	31.2	22.2	30.9	23.0
March	31.3	22.3	32.0	22.6	32.1	23.8
April	32.3	22.0	32.4	23.0	32.0	25.4
May	32.6	21.7	32.6	23.8	32.3	25.2
June	32.7	21.8	33.0	24.0	32.8	25.0
July	32.4	22.1	32.7	23.4	31.9	24.8
August	32.0	22.4	31.3	22.2	31.8	24.7
September	32.4	22.0	32.0	23.0	31.9	24.2
October	32.7	21.8	31.8	22.8	31.6	23.7
November	31.0	21.0	31.0	22.0	30.8	24.0
December	31.3	20.0	31.3	20.0	31.0	24.0

Source: Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration.

**TABLE 2.10 Annual Average Vapor Pressure, by Month and by Station: 2007 and 2008**  
(Vapor Pressure in Millibars)

Year and Month	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	Ambulong, Batangas	Romblon, Romblon,	Tayabas, Quezon	Cebu City, Cebu	Roxas City, Capiz
<b>2008</b>						
Annual Average	22.60	22.99	22.02	28.44	24.16	22.43
January	21.40	21.06	21.06	25.75	22.37	21.06
February	21.44	22.37	21.06	28.02	23.75	22.55
March	22.44	22.55	22.37	25.75	23.75	23.37
April	22.75	21.09	22.75	25.75	24.44	23.75
May	22.37	23.75	24.44	29.82	25.75	23.75
June	22.75	25.44	23.75	30.66	25.21	21.06
July	22.37	25.37	22.37	31.66	25.75	25.75
August	22.37	25.75	22.37	31.66	25.21	22.37
September	22.42	22.37	21.06	28.82	25.21	22.75
October	25.75	22.75	22.37	29.16	24.44	20.66
November	22.37	22.37	21.04	28.42	21.37	21.06
December	22.75	21.06	19.62	25.75	22.61	21.00
	<b>General Santos City, South Cotabato</b>	<b>Subic, Zambales</b>	<b>Coron, Palawan</b>	<b>Tuguegarao City, Cagayan</b>	<b>Virac, Catanduanes</b>	<b>Clark Field, Pampanga</b>
Annual Average	31.82	25.93	30.53	19.99	25.75	25.51
January	30.66	21.66	21.66	18.42	19.00	21.06
February	32.78	21.66	30.66	18.66	19.44	21.66
March	31.66	21.88	33.61	18.59	21.06	21.62
April	33.61	30.66	33.61	19.00	30.66	22.82
May	33.61	31.66	31.66	21.30	31.75	25.75
June	30.66	24.77	31.66	20.66	29.86	24.21
July	33.61	23.37	31.66	21.44	32.82	29.82
August	30.66	30.66	31.66	22.06	31.66	30.66
September	31.66	29.82	30.66	21.49	21.06	22.37
October	30.66	31.66	29.82	20.44	30.01	29.52
November	31.66	21.66	29.82	19.80	20.66	29.82
December	30.66	21.66	29.82	18.00	21.06	26.76

*Continued*

Table 2.10--Concluded

Year and Month	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	Ambulong, Batangas	Romblon, Romblon,	Tayabas, Quezon	Cebu City, Cebu	Roxas City, Capiz
<b>2007</b>						
Annual Average	22.44	23.15	21.62	28.46	24.97	22.86
January	22.30	21.04	21.04	25.75	23.75	22.37
February	21.04	22.37	21.06	26.75	23.75	22.37
March	22.42	22.37	22.37	26.42	25.21	25.21
April	22.37	21.06	21.06	28.82	25.21	23.75
May	22.75	24.44	23.75	29.82	25.21	23.75
June	22.75	25.21	22.37	29.82	25.21	21.06
July	22.31	25.21	22.37	31.66	25.21	25.21
August	22.75	25.21	22.37	31.66	25.21	22.37
September	22.75	23.75	21.06	29.82	25.21	22.37
October	22.37	23.75	21.06	28.17	25.21	21.06
November	22.75	22.37	21.06	26.42	25.21	23.75
December	22.75	21.06	19.82	26.42	25.21	21.06
	<b>General Santos, South Cotabato</b>	<b>Subic, Zambales</b>	<b>Coron, Palawan</b>	<b>Tuguegarao City, Cagayan</b>	<b>Virac, Catanduanes</b>	<b>Clark Field, Pampanga</b>
Annual Average	31.99	25.67	31.60	19.99	27.09	26.55
January	31.66	21.60	30.66	18.62	19.04	21.62
February	32.66	21.66	31.66	18.78	18.44	21.66
March	33.61	21.95	33.61	18.58	21.66	21.62
April	31.66	31.66	33.61	19.49	31.66	23.88
May	31.66	29.82	31.66	21.06	31.66	26.65
June	31.66	23.37	31.66	19.82	32.82	29.82
July	33.61	23.37	31.66	21.06	33.61	29.82
August	31.66	29.82	31.66	22.44	33.66	31.66
September	30.66	29.82	33.61	22.01	31.66	22.61
October	31.66	31.66	29.82	19.80	29.82	30.66
November	31.66	21.66	29.82	19.66	19.44	29.82
December	31.66	21.60	29.82	18.60	21.66	28.75

Source: Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration.

TABLE 2.11 Mean Sea Level Pressure, by Month and by Station: 2007 and 2008

Year and Month	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	Ambulong, Batangas	Romblon, Romblon,	Tayabas, Quezon	Cebu City, Cebu	Roxas City, Capiz
<b>2007</b>						
Annual Average	1,009.5	1,010.4	1,009.9	1,009.9	1,010.3	1,010.2
January	1,010.0	1,013.4	1,013.9	1,014.4	1,010.8	1,011.7
February	1,009.7	1,012.7	1,011.4	1,010.6	1,010.6	1,012.6
March	1,010.6	1,015.8	1,010.6	1,010.8	1,010.7	1,005.4
April	1,009.4	1,010.4	1,005.7	1,009.7	1,010.4	1,010.6
May	1,007.6	1,008.7	1,007.4	1,010.9	1,010.6	1,011.0
June	1,010.4	1,009.9	1,008.6	1,006.7	1,009.3	1,010.8
July	1,010.8	1,009.6	1,010.7	1,005.8	1,011.8	1,007.9
August	1,009.4	1,005.4	1,009.3	1,009.4	1,009.3	1,008.6
September	1,006.5	1,010.7	1,009.5	1,008.6	1,009.4	1,009.3
October	1,009.8	1,010.9	1,010.3	1,012.3	1,010.5	1,010.5
November	1,009.4	1,007.4	1,010.7	1,010.5	1,009.5	1,011.9
December	1,009.9	1,008.6	1,010.6	1,008.6	1,010.7	1,012.0
	<b>General Santos City, South Cotabato</b>	<b>Subic, Zambales</b>	<b>Coron, Palawan</b>	<b>Tuguegarao City, Cagayan</b>	<b>Virac, Catanduanes</b>	<b>Clark Field, Pampanga</b>
Annual Average	1,009.2	1,011.6	1,009.6	1,010.4	1,010.1	1,011.5
January	1,010.6	1,011.3	1,009.4	1,015.3	1,014.3	1,014.7
February	1,009.7	1,013.4	1,008.7	1,015.5	1,012.2	1,015.2
March	1,009.4	1,013.0	1,008.9	1,013.3	1,011.4	1,014.1
April	1,010.6	1,011.5	1,009.1	1,012.2	1,011.3	1,012.6
May	1,010.8	1,009.6	1,007.6	1,010.6	1,007.9	1,012.0
June	1,010.5	1,010.5	1,010.5	1,007.7	1,006.4	1,011.1
July	1,010.4	1,008.7	1,009.4	1,006.4	1,010.6	1,010.4
August	1,009.6	1,009.4	1,010.1	1,006.7	1,008.4	1,009.3
September	1,005.7	1,009.7	1,009.5	1,005.4	1,009.7	1,009.7
October	1,006.4	1,010.8	1,010.8	1,010.0	1,010.4	1,008.6
November	1,007.5	1,011.5	1,011.2	1,011.4	1,009.3	1,009.8
December	1,009.7	1,012.6	1,009.7	1,010.5	1,008.8	1,010.7

*Continued*

Table 2.11--Concluded

Year and Month	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	Ambulong, Batangas	Romblon, Romblon,	Tayabas, Quezon	Cebu City, Cebu	Roxas City, Capiz
<b>2008</b>						
Annual Average	1,008.9	1,010.0	1,009.4	1,009.8	1,010.9	1,010.1
January	1,010.3	1,012.2	1,013.4	1,014.2	1,010.7	1,012.0
February	1,009.4	1,011.6	1,012.6	1,010.4	1,010.4	1,011.9
March	1,010.8	1,014.5	1,010.5	1,009.5	1,010.3	1,006.3
April	1,010.4	1,012.4	1,006.4	1,010.7	1,009.2	1,009.5
May	1,007.6	1,008.6	1,006.9	1,009.8	1,008.0	1,011.4
June	1,008.4	1,009.4	1,007.5	1,007.4	1,007.5	1,010.7
July	1,010.8	1,010.5	1,008.0	1,005.2	1,012.8	1,008.6
August	1,009.3	1,004.3	1,009.4	1,008.3	1,013.6	1,009.4
September	1,007.5	1,009.3	1,008.5	1,009.6	1,009.5	1,007.5
October	1,006.2	1,010.7	1,010.4	1,011.3	1,010.7	1,010.3
November	1,008.0	1,008.4	1,009.9	1,012.4	1,019.9	1,012.4
December	1,008.1	1,008.0	1,009.4	1,008.5	1,008.2	1,011.6
	<b>General Santos City, South Cotabato</b>	<b>Subic, Zambales</b>	<b>Coron, Palawan</b>	<b>Tuguegarao City, Cagayan</b>	<b>Virac, Catanduanes</b>	<b>Clark Field, Pampanga</b>
Annual Average	1,009.2	1,010.7	1,009.5	1,010.4	1,010.0	1,011.7
January	1,009.4	1,010.4	1,009.0	1,015.4	1,013.2	1,013.7
February	1,009.5	1,011.6	1,007.4	1,012.7	1,012.7	1,014.6
March	1,009.2	1,012.5	1,008.5	1,013.4	1,011.9	1,015.4
April	1,010.4	1,011.9	1,009.0	1,012.7	1,013.4	1,011.6
May	1,010.9	1,009.7	1,007.4	1,011.5	1,008.5	1,013.4
June	1,010.6	1,010.8	1,009.5	1,008.9	1,007.6	1,012.3
July	1,010.7	1,008.5	1,009.9	1,005.3	1,009.4	1,011.2
August	1,009.8	1,009.4	1,010.8	1,006.2	1,008.2	1,010.0
September	1,006.5	1,009.8	1,010.3	1,005.9	1,010.0	1,011.6
October	1,005.8	1,011.4	1,011.2	1,011.6	1,009.4	1,008.9
November	1,007.7	1,011.7	1,012.6	1,011.8	1,008.5	1,009.4
December	1,009.6	1,010.8	1,008.4	1,009.3	1,007.3	1,008.6

Source: Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration.



Typhoon Ondoy was one of the most destructive to hit the country in 2009. (Picture Source: National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council)

### Introduction

**A**s the fundamental law of the land, the Constitution defines and protects the country's ideals, identity, and independence. It prescribes the framework of the government and embodies the principles, maxims, and fixed rules in accordance with which the powers of sovereignty should be exercised.

In the country's democratic system, the constitution provides a clear picture of how the three branches of the government the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary exercise their powers. While laying down the fundamentals of government, the Philippine Constitution also mandates the state to pursue an independent foreign policy. With the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) at the helm, the Philippine government has continued to create and implement programs aimed at improving its bilateral relations with other countries.

### 3.1 History of the Philippine Constitution

The Philippine Constitution underwent several changes over the past century. Constitutional revisions have altered the functions of the government and are seemingly affecting the discernment of the country's future.

**The 1935 Constitution.** During the American occupation, two organic acts of the US Congress – the Philippine Bill of 1902 and the Philippine Act of 1916 also known as the Jones Law – served as the bases of governance. However, the two laws were found inadequate to steer a commonwealth government the US had desired for the Philippines. Hence, the 1935 Constitution was chartered, enabling the Philippines to be ready for self-governance and achieve full independence from the US in 1945.

With a new republic overlaid after the Commonwealth period, the 1935 Constitution still held its ground as the country's supreme law, even decades later.

**The 1973 Constitution.** When Republic Act 6132 better known as the 1971 Constitutional Convention Act was passed, a new constitution was imminent. Some 300 delegates from all over the country convened on June 1, 1971 and began designing a new constitution. The draft was approved on November 29, 1972, about 18 months after the inaugural session and two months after the imposition of Martial Law. By January 17, 1973, the Constitution was in full force following Proclamation 1102.

The 1973 Constitution ensconced a modified parliamentary form of government that was thought to be more conducive to the country's progress at that

time. A close relationship between the executive and legislative bodies was then perceived as the solution to iron out constant deadlocks in passing urgent laws, which ultimately led to delays in government operations. Power in this form of government rested on an elite few—the President, his right-hand who was the Prime Minister, and the Cabinet. They worked hand-in-hand with the Legislative House, known as the *Batasang Pambansa*. The 1973 Constitution lasted for 12 years until the ouster of President Marcos in 1986.

**The 1987 Constitution.** After the most celebrated "EDSA People Power," a sweeping change in government put to power a new Chief Executive, Corazon C. Aquino. She immediately promulgated the Freedom Constitution by issuing Proclamation No. 3 on February 25, 1986, the same day she assumed office. The new constitution set in motion a reorganized government.

After establishing a provisional government, President Aquino assigned delegates who would frame the new constitution. The draft was finished in 133 days after the delegates' appointment, and was later ratified on February 2, 1987. The new Constitution, restoring democracy, offers Filipinos social freedom and economic justice, national sovereignty, and participatory democracy.

## The Constitutional Framework

As with other constitutions, the 1987 Charter starts with a preamble or introductory statement on the intent of the law and definition of the government's objectives. The articles contained in the Constitution can be summarized briefly, as follows:

**Article I - The National Territory.** It identifies the boundaries and territories belonging legally to the country including the terrestrial, fluvial, and aerial domain. The territorial sea, the seabed, and other submarine areas are likewise defined.

**Article II - Declaration of Principles and State Policies.** This states that the Philippines is a democratic and republican state and that Philippine sovereignty resides in the people. It also states that the Church and State are separate entities and neither one can encroach on the other's domain.

**Article III - Bill of Rights.** This is the summary of the fundamental rights of the people against violation of the state. No person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. One important provision of this article is the right to bail, which should not be impaired even when the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended.

**Article IV - Citizenship.** This defines those who are Filipino citizens at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. It also describes how lost citizenship may be reacquired.



**Article V - Suffrage.** All citizens of the Philippines have the right to vote and be voted upon to public office, and no substantive requirement may be imposed in the exercise of it.

**Article VI - The Legislative Department.** Legislative power is vested in the Congress of the Philippines, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is made up of 24 members while the House of Representatives is composed of not more than 250 members, unless otherwise fixed by law. It also states the qualifications, remuneration, and terms of office of all senators and representatives.

**Article VII - The Executive Department.** This stipulates the duties and responsibilities of the President and the Vice-President. The executive power is vested in the President. The Vice-President has the same qualifications and elected in the same manner as the President. The President, however, is not eligible for reelection, while the Vice-President may serve two consecutive terms.

**Article VIII - The Judicial Department.** Judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts as may be established by law. The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and 14 associate justices. The President appoints all justices and judges of the lower courts.

**Article IX - Constitutional Commissions.** This names the three constitutional commissions that enjoy fiscal autonomy: the Commission on Elections, the Commission on Audit, and the Civil Service Commission. The President, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, appoints the chairman of each commission and the additional commissioners.

**Article X - Local Government.** In the general provisions, this article describes the territorial and political subdivisions of the Republic, which are provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays. The political subdivisions enjoy local autonomy. They are entitled to an equitable share in the proceeds of national wealth within their respective areas. The autonomous regions include the Cordilleras and Muslim Mindanao. These regions have their own organic acts that define the basic structure and functions of their local units.

**Article XI - Accountability of Public Officials.** Public office is a public trust, hence, public officers and employees must at all times be accountable to serve the people with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency. The President, Vice-President, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Constitutional Commissions, and the Ombudsman may be removed from office by impeachment. All other public officers and employees may be removed from office through legal means and not by impeachment.

**Article XII - National Economy and Patrimony.** The goals of the national economy are a more equitable distribution of opportunities, income, and wealth; a sustained increase in goods and services produced by the nation; and an expanding

productivity. These goals are considered key to raising the quality of life for all. In the pursuit of these goals, all sectors of the economy should be given the opportunity to develop.

**Article XIII - Social Justice and Human Rights.** The highest priorities in the legislative process involve the enactment of laws to protect and enhance the rights of all people that will redound to human dignity and reduction of social, economic, and political inequalities, diffused wealth and political power for the common good. The State shall ensure full protection of laborers—local and overseas—and promote full employment and employment opportunities for all. There shall be an agrarian reform program founded on the rights of farmers and farm workers to own the lands they till and to receive just share of the fruits of their toil.

A continuing program of urban land reform shall provide decent housing and basic services to the underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban areas. An integrated approach to development shall be designed to make essential goods and services available to all people at affordable cost. The State shall protect working women by providing safe and healthful conditions and facilities that will enhance their welfare and enable them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation. The State shall also respect the role of non-government and people's organizations and by doing so, enable these organizations to pursue their legitimate interests and aspirations through peaceful and lawful means.

This article also embodies the provision to establish the Commission on Human Rights, which shall be headed by a Chairperson over four other commissioners.

**Article XIV - Education, Science and Technology, Arts, Culture, and Sports.** A primary goal of the State is to maintain and support a complete and adequate system of education relevant to the needs of the people and of society in general. Free public education is compulsory in the elementary and secondary levels. The national language shall be Filipino and shall be further developed and enriched on the basis of existing Philippine languages and dialects. Priority shall be given to research and development and to science and technology, education, lots of training, and services. The State shall foster the preservation, enrichment, and dynamic evolution of a Filipino national culture based on the principle of unity in diversity, in a climate of free artistic and intellectual expression. The State shall promote physical education and encourage sports programs, including training for international competitions to foster self-discipline, teamwork, and excellence for the development of a healthy and alert citizenry.

**Article XV - The Family.** This recognizes the family as the foundation of the nation. The State shall, therefore, strengthen its solidarity and shall actively promote its total development.

**Article XVI - General Provisions.** Among others, these provisions state that the Philippines shall have a flag of three colors: red, white, and blue, with a sun and three stars, and will be consecrated and honored by the people. The Armed Forces are the protectors of the people and the country. All members of the Armed Forces should take an oath of allegiance to uphold and defend the Constitution.

**Article XVII - Amendments or Revisions.** Any amendment or revision to the Constitution may be prepared by Congress or by constitutional convention.

## 3.2 The National Government

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1987 Constitution, the Philippines reverted to the presidential form of government. In this setup, three departments — the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary — coordinate to ensure the smooth flow of governmental affairs.

### The Executive Department

The President acts as the executive official, assisted by the Vice-President who is a member of the Cabinet, and the Department secretaries. The President and Vice-President are elected by direct vote for a term of six years. The President is not eligible for reelection but the Vice-President may serve for two consecutive terms.

With the concurrence of the Commission on Appointments, the President is vested with the power to nominate and choose the Cabinet members, ambassadors and other public posts. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the President can call on the military to prevent or suppress violence, invasion, or rebellion. He also can suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or place the country or any part of it under martial law, when public safety requires it and as warranted by the Constitution.

The President may also grant amnesty with the concurrence of a majority of all members of the Congress. He may contract or guarantee foreign loans on behalf of the Philippine Republic with prior concurrence of the Monetary Board and subject to the limitations as may be provided for by law.

### The Legislative Department

Legislative power pertains to the exercise of enacting laws and legislation consistent with the country's ideals, aspirations, and the passing of bills and resolutions to be enacted into law, including the General Appropriations Bill. Also included in the legislative power are the conduct of inquiries in aid of legislation and the resolution of all contests relating to election returns and qualifications of House members.

Legislative power is vested in the Congress, which is a bicameral body consisting of the Senate (the Upper House) and the House of Representatives (the Lower House). Congress convenes once a year but the President may call at any time a special joint session of both houses. On the fourth Monday of July of every year, the two Houses of Congress convene to signify the start of another year of lawmaking. This opening of Congress is marked by the Philippine President's State of the Nation Address (SONA).

There are powers reserved for the sole exercise of Congress. It alone has the power to declare a state of war in the country. It also gives the President authority to exercise powers necessary and proper to carry out declared national policy.

Congress is presided over by two main officers, namely, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Both the Senate President and the House Speaker are elected by a majority vote of all the members of their respective Houses. The 1987 Constitution requires only two officers of Congress but it provides that each House choose such other officers it may deem necessary for proper operation.

**The Senate.** The Upper House of the Philippine Congress or the Philippine Senate 12<sup>th</sup> has 24 senators in its membership roster. Every three years, Filipinos vote into office 12 senators. Each senator serves a six-year term in overlapping three-year succession.

Like the House of Representatives, the Senate has working committees, which deal with specific issues relative to their sectoral or functional jurisdictions. These committees conduct inquiries in aid of legislation and may summon government officials and the private sector, including concerned citizens, to appear before them.

**The House of Representatives.** The Constitution sets the membership in the House of Representatives to 250 members. These members shall be elected within the legislative districts of provinces, cities and the Metropolitan Manila area or as provided by law, shall be elected through a party-list system of registered national, regional, and sectoral parties or organizations. The Lower House of the 13<sup>th</sup> Philippine Congress is composed of 229 elected district representatives and 24 party-list representatives.

Party-list representation was introduced in Philippine political system during the 1998 congressional elections. With the party list, organized lobby groups representing marginalized sectors of society can vie for a chance to win seats in Congress. Lobby groups elected into the party-list system can assign any qualified person of its choice to represent that sector in Congress. Ideally, party-list representatives shall constitute 20 percent of the total number of representatives in the Lower House.

A member of the House of Representatives should be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, and on the day of the election, should be at least 25 years of age and able to read and write. Except for the party-list representatives, a congressional representative should be a registered voter in the district in which he shall be elected, and a resident of that district for a period of not less than one year before the polling day. Representatives are elected for a three-year term, and shall serve for no more than three consecutive terms.

## The Judicial Department

In the Philippine democratic and republican State, judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts as may be established by law. Lower courts, as defined by the Constitution, are the Court of Appeals; the *Sandiganbayan*; the Regional Trial Courts; and the Metropolitan Trial Courts, Municipal Trial Courts (in cities or municipalities), and the *Shari'a* Circuit Courts.

These courts of justice are duty-bound to settle actual controversies involving rights, which are legally demandable and enforceable, and to determine whether or

not there has been grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any government branch or instrumentality. These courts are also judicial tribunals engaged in the administration of justice. Administering justice involves ascertaining or determining relevance of a controversy, and the application of the law to those facts to resolve the controversy.

The Philippine Judiciary has four levels or tiers. The two higher tiers are review courts, while the lower tiers are trial courts.

On the topmost tier is the Supreme Court (SC), which is composed of a Chief Justice and 14 associate justices. This court is tasked to decide on all cases involving questions of constitutionality, whether of a law, a treaty or an international or executive agreement. Being the highest court of the land, it is the authority in giving the final and executory interpretation of laws.

In hearing a case or legal matter, the Supreme Court may sit *en banc* or in its discretion, in divisions of three, five, or seven members. Besides judicial cases, the SC decides on administrative matters involving justices, judges, court personnel, and administrative cases relating to lawyers, including disbarment and suspension proceedings. The SC also conducts automatic review of convict cases meted with death.

Second to the SC as a review court is the Court of Appeals (CA). As an appellate court, the CA reviews cases appealed to it from the Regional Trial Court. It may answer questions of fact or mixed questions of fact and law.

Below the Court of Appeals are the 13 Regional Trial Courts (RTCs) and the *Shari'a* District Courts (SDCs). Each RTC is composed of several branches.

The lowermost level of the judiciary is composed of the Metropolitan Trial Courts, Municipal Trial Courts in cities and municipalities, and *Shari'a* Circuit Courts.

**Special courts.** Aside from these regular courts of justice constituting the Integrated Judicial System, there are special courts and so-called quasi-courts. Special courts are judicial tribunals exercising limited jurisdiction over specialized categories of actions. They are the Court of Tax Appeals and the *Sandiganbayan*.

The Court of Tax Appeals is a special court reviewing decisions meted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Customs, and Board of Assessment Appeals.

The *Sandiganbayan*, on the other hand, is a special court to fight and curb graft and corruption in government. It is on the same level as the CA. The *Sandiganbayan* is composed of a presiding judge over eight other associate justices appointed by the President.

**Quasi-judicial courts.** Quasi-judicial courts are administrative agencies in the Executive Department empowered by the Constitution or statute to hear and decide certain classes of cases.

Examples of quasi-courts created by the Constitution are the Civil Service Commission, Commission on Elections, and Commission on Audit.

On the other hand, quasi-courts of statute include the Securities and Exchange Commission, Land Registration Authority, Social Security Commission, Office of the President, Civil Aeronautics Board, Central Board of Assessment Appeals, and Bureau of Patents, Trademark and Technology Transfer. Also considered quasi-courts by statute are the National Electrification Administration, Energy Regulatory Board, National Telecommunications Commission, Department of

Agrarian Reform under RA 6657, Government Service Insurance System, Employees Compensation Commission, Agricultural Investments Board, Insurance Commission, Philippine Atomic Energy Commission, Board of Investments, and the Construction Industry Arbitration Commission.

### Summary Statistics of the Judiciary

The Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980 provides for 436 municipal trial courts (MTCs) and 482 municipal circuit trial courts (MCTCs). MTC has jurisdiction over one municipality only, whereas MCTC covers two or more municipalities. In Metro Manila, the equivalent of the MTC is the Metropolitan Trial Court (MeTC), and in the cities outside Metropolitan Manila, the courts are called Municipal Trial Courts in Cities (MTCC). There are 82 MeTCs and 124 MTCCs. These municipal and city courts handle criminal cases with offenses punishable by an imprisonment term not exceeding four years and two months, or of a fine of not more than PhP4,000. They also decide over civil cases where the value of the property or demand does not exceed PhP20,000.

Cases that may involve longer imprisonment or higher fines belong to the jurisdiction of the Regional Trial Courts (RTCs). Decided cases coming from the municipal and city courts are appealed with the RTCs. The Law provides for 720 RTCs across the country.

*Shari'a* Courts operate in some provinces in Mindanao where the Muslim Code on Personal Laws is enforced. There are five *Shari'a* District Courts, which are equivalent to the Regional Trial Courts in rank and 51 *Shari'a* Circuit Courts in the municipalities, which are of the same rank and level as Municipal Circuit Trial Courts.

Tagged as the graft court, the *Sandiganbayan* is composed of a presiding justice and eight associate justices, assigned in three divisions, with three justices for each division. The Court of Appeals, on the other hand, has one presiding justice and 50 associate justices who divide themselves into 17 divisions, with three justices for each division.

At present, the Supreme Court, which is composed of a Chief Justice and 14 associate justices, has three divisions.

In all courts, judges should be Filipino citizens and should be members of the Philippine Bar. They also must have passed other selection requirements prescribed by Congress.

Congress, meanwhile, has recently approved RA 9680 "An act creating two additional branches of the Regional Trial Court in the City of Balanga, and three additional branches of the Regional Trial Court in the municipalities of Mariveles and Dinalupihan, Province of Bataan. (See Table 3.1.)

### 3.3 Local Government

It is the policy of the State to guarantee genuine and meaningful local autonomy for territorial and political subdivisions, enabling them to attain their fullest development as self-reliant communities and make them more effective as partners in attaining national goals. Towards this end, the Philippine government shall provide for a more responsive and accountable local government structure instituted through a

system of decentralization whereby local government units (LGUs) are given more powers, authority, responsibilities, and resources.

This intention of the State is declared in Republic Act 7160, also known as the Local Government Code of 1991. Signed into law in October 1991 and implemented the year after, the Code increased autonomy in municipal and provincial governments. National government relinquished majority of its service delivery functions, hoping to bring services closer to those in need. Among the services turned over to local government are public works, social welfare, maintenance of health systems, and agricultural support.

The process of decentralization shall proceed from the national government to the LGUs. In the Code, the State requires all national agencies and offices to conduct periodic consultations with appropriate LGUs, nongovernmental and people's organizations, and other concerned sectors of the community before any project or program is implemented in their respective jurisdictions. With the devolution, LGUs secured a bigger share of local taxes from the previous 11.0 percent to 40.0 percent. They were also given more powers to exact taxes and collect fees from their territorial jurisdictions.

Assisting the President in the general supervision over LGUs is the mandate of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). Specifically, the DILG has the power and function to advise the President in the promulgation of policies, rules, regulations, and other issuance on general supervision of LGUs and on public order and safety. Other important powers and functions of the Department include establishing and prescribing rules, regulations, and issuance of implementing laws on the general supervision over local governments and the promotion of local autonomy and community empowerment and monitoring compliance; formulating plans, policies, programs and projects to promote peace and order; and organizing, training, and equipping the police force that is national in scope and civilian in character.

The Constitution states that no LGU may be created, divided, merged, abolished, or its boundaries substantially altered without the approval of the majority of the votes cast in the unit or units affected. It supports a local government code that will provide for an effective system of recall. It grants supervisory powers to higher government units over their component units. Furthermore, it stipulates that provinces with respect to their component cities, or municipalities with respect to their component barangays, shall ensure that the acts of their component units are within the scope of their assigned powers and functions.

In the Philippines, there are four types of LGUs: province, city, municipality, and barangay. Distinct political subdivisions, however, may be created and considered as LGUs if they possess all the elements or requisites of a municipal corporation such as legal creation, corporate name, inhabitants, place or territory, and a charter.

### **Attributes of Local Government Units**

LGUs exercise both governmental and corporate powers and functions. *Governmental powers* include powers expressly granted, those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary for governance, such as promoting health and safety, enhancing property, improving morals, maintaining peace and order in government units, and preserving the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. *Corporate powers*, on the other hand, include continuous succession in the corporate

seal; suing and getting sued; possessing and utilizing a corporate seal; acquiring and transferring real or personal property; entering into contracts; and exercising other powers granted to corporations. The corporate existence of a new government unit starts upon the qualification of its chief executive and a majority of the members of its legislative body unless law fixes some other time.

### The Local Government Units

**Barangay.** The *barangay* is considered the basic unit of the Philippine political system into which cities and municipalities in the country are divided. Designed as a mechanism for citizens to react on public policy, the barangay had moved on to an expanded role. Barangays are fast becoming partners in public service delivery at the community level. They have been assisting national government and bigger LGUs in maintaining peace and order, regulating urban traffic, carrying out beautification campaigns, and facilitating report systems for censuses and intelligence at the grassroots level.

Technically defined, a *barangay* consists of less than a thousand residents within a territorial limit of a city or municipality. Elected officials, headed by a barangay chairman or *punong barangay*, administer over barangay affairs. Under the local government code, the barangay serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government programs, projects, and activities. It continues to serve as a venue for community participation in government decision-making.

In 2010, the country had 42,025 barangays. Eastern Visayas had the most number with 4,390 barangays (10.4%), followed by Western Visayas (4,051 or 9.6%), and Calabarzon (4,011 or 9.5%). Newly reorganized Davao region had the least with only 1,162 barangays (2.8%).

Meanwhile, the top three provinces with the most number of barangays were Iloilo (1,721), Leyte (1,641), and Pangasinan (1,364). Batanes, Camiguin, and Guimaras had the least with only 29, 58, and 98 barangays, respectively. (Refer to Table 2.2a for regional and provincial breakdown of barangays.)

**Municipality.** A *municipality* is a political corporate body which is endowed with the facilities of a municipal corporation, exercised by and through the municipal government in conformity with law. It is a subsidiary of the province and which consists of a number of barangays within its territorial boundaries, one of which is the seat of government found at the town proper (*poblacion*).

The elective officials of a municipality or town include the municipal mayor, vice-mayor, and the *Sangguniang Bayan* members while the appointive officials are the municipal secretary, treasurer, assessor, budget officer, and planning and development coordinator. Positions that may be allowed, if necessary, are the municipal attorney, personnel officer, bookkeeper, and civil security officer.

Considered as the legislative body of the town, the *Sangguniang Bayan* is composed of the mayor as the presiding officer *pro tempore*, eight members of the *Sangguniang Bayan* who are elected at large, the president of the Association of Barangay Chairmen (or the *Katipunang Bayan*) and of the *Sangguniang Kabataan* Federation, and a representative each from the agricultural and industrial labor sectors appointed by the President of the Philippines.



There were 1,496 municipalities in the country in 2010. Eastern Visayas had the most number with 136 municipalities while the National Capital Region (NCR) had only one municipality.

By province, Bohol got the highest number of municipalities with 47 while Camiguin and Guimaras both registered only five municipalities. (Refer to Table 2.2a)

**City.** Cities in the Philippines are of three classes: the highly urbanized cities and independent component cities, which are independent of the province; and the component cities, which are part of the provinces where they are located and subject to their administrative supervision.

The city government is headed by the city mayor, who is assisted by other officials such as the vice-mayor, members of the *Sangguniang Panlungsod*, city secretary, treasurer, engineer, budget officer, and planning and development coordinator. In highly urbanized cities, additional officials may be appointed such as a city legal officer, civil registrar, administrator, veterinarian, social services and development officer, general services officer, and agriculturist.

The legislative body of the city, which is the *Sangguniang Panlungsod*, is composed of the vice-mayor as the presiding officer, the elective *Sangguniang Panlungsod* as members, and the president of the *Katipunang Panlungsod ng mga Punong Barangay* and of the City Federation of *Sangguniang Kabataan* as *ex officio* members. The number of *Sanggunian* members varies according to the population of the city.

*Highly urbanized cities* (HUCs) are large centers of population and they generally have a high degree of economic and cultural development. A highly urbanized city must have a population of at least 200,000 as certified by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and with the latest annual income of PhP50 million based on 1991 constant prices, as certified by the city treasurer.

*Independent component cities*, on the other hand, are compound cities whose charters prohibit their voters from voting for provincial elective officials. They have smaller population and lesser income but are capable of governing themselves independently.

Cities, which do not meet the above requirements, shall be considered *component cities* of the province in which they are geographically located. If a component city is located within the boundaries of two or more provinces, such city shall be considered a component city of the province of which it used to be a municipality. According to the Local Government Code, component cities shall continue to share their income with their respective provinces in the same manner as the municipalities. A component city should have a population of at least 100,000 and an average annual income of PhP20 million.

Manila is the capital city of the Philippines. Its being a capital roots in history when Miguel Lopez de Legazpi captured the city in June 1571 and proclaimed it the center of sociopolitical activity. Manila remained so until Quezon City was named the new capital on July 17, 1948, by virtue of RA 333. Three decades later, Manila regained the title as the country's capital city and the permanent seat of national government under Presidential Decree (PD) 940.

In 2010, the country had 138 cities. National Capital Region, Western Visayas, and Central Visayas recorded the most number of cities at 16 each, followed by Central Luzon (13 cities), and Calabzon (12 cities). On the other hand, the

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Mimaropa and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) had only one city each.

The province of Negros Occidental had the most number of cities with 13 of Western Visayas' 16 cities. It was followed by Cebu (with six cities), and Nueva Ecija and Negros Oriental (with five cities each). (See Table 2.2a)

**Province.** The *province* is the largest unit in the political structure of the Philippines. It consists, in varying numbers, of municipalities, and in some cases, of component cities. Its functions and duties in relation to its component cities and municipalities are generally coordinative and supervisory.

With the ratification of the 1987 Constitution, the creation of a province is subject to the conditions as provided for under the Local Government Code, in which case the creation is through the act of Congress. The requirements for the creation of a province are the following: a territory of at least 3,500 square kilometers, either contiguous or comprising two or more islands; a population of at least 500,000 persons; and an estimated annual income of at least PhP10 million as certified by the Department of Finance. The creation of a province should not reduce the population and income of the mother province to less than the aforementioned requirements.

The officials of the provincial government are the governor, vice-governor, members of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* who are elected, and the provincial secretary, treasurer, assessor, budget officer, engineer, agriculturist, and planning and development coordinator who are all appointed.

The provincial legislature or lawmaking body, also known as the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan*, is made up of the governor, vice-governor, elective members of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan*, and the president of the *Katipunang Panlalawigan* and of the *Sangguniang Kabataan* Provincial Federation who are appointed by the President of the Philippines.

Of the country's 80 provinces in 2010, 38 or 46.9 percent were found in Luzon, 27 or 33.3 percent were in Mindanao, and only 16 or 19.8 percent were in the Visayas.

Among regions, Central Luzon had the most number of provinces with seven. With the inclusion of Basilan province in the ARMM, newly reorganized Zamboanga Peninsula (formerly Western Mindanao Region) registered the least number of provinces with only three: Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga del Norte. Also annexed to this region is the city of Isabela in Basilan, whose residents opted not to join ARMM in the last ARMM plebiscite. (Refer to Table 2.2)

**Region.** A *region* is a subnational administrative unit comprising of several provinces having more or less homogenous characteristics, such as ethnic origin of inhabitants, dialect spoken, agricultural produce, and others.

The Philippines is divided into 17 regions, eight of which are in Luzon, six in Mindanao, and only three in the Visayas.

**NCR, CAR, ARMM, and Caraga.** The Philippines is divided into separate regions as shown in Table 2.2 in Chapter 2, four of which are the following:

1. **NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR).** Governed by PD 824, this is an integrated local government of 16 cities (Manila, Pasay, Quezon, Caloocan, Mandaluyong, Makati, Pasig, Muntinlupa, Marikina, Las Piñas, Parañaque, Valenzuela, Malabon, Navotas, San Juan, and Taguig.) and one municipality (Pateros). This region is also called the *Metropolitan Manila*.
2. **CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR).** This administrative region is governed by Executive Order (EO) 220 and comprises the provinces of Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Kalinga, Ifugao, Mountain Province, and the highly urbanized City of Baguio, the region's seat of government.
3. **AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO (ARMM).** This was created through EO 429 pursuant to Section 15, Article X of the 1987 Philippine Constitution. The EO, which took effect on October 12, 1990, also provided for the reorganization of regional centers and redistribution of provinces and cities in the region. The present ARMM consists of the provinces of Basilan (excluding Isabela City), Lanao del Sur (excluding Marawi City), Maguindanao (excluding Cotabato City), Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi.
4. **CARAGA.** This was made a new administrative region (Region XIII-Caraga) in the country on February 23, 1990 when President Fidel V. Ramos signed into law House Bill 10643 and Senate Bill 729. This region is composed of the provinces of Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur and Dinagat Islands.

The governments of the CAR and ARMM have broad powers. They administer the affairs of the government in the region and accelerate the socioeconomic growth and development of the units. These include the maintenance of schools, operation of health facilities, legislation, and implementation of development plans except for national defense, security, banking, trade, and foreign affairs. The *Sangguniang Pampook* is the lawmaking body whose members are duly elected by the people in these regions.

**Calabarzon and Mimaropa.** Pursuant to the EO 103 issued in 2002, Southern Tagalog was separated into two distinct subregions. The same EO transferred Aurora province to Central Luzon. This step was taken so that the segregation of these two regions would result in greater administrative efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of essential services. The two regions are:

1. **CALABARZON.** This separate region (Region IV-A) covers Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon.
2. **MIMAROPA.** This reorganized region (Region IV-B) is composed of the two Mindoro provinces, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan.

## New Laws Affecting Local Government

Some laws effecting local government in 2009 includes RA 9723 An act converting the Municipality of Dasmariñas in the Province of Cavite into a component city to be known as the city of Dasmariñas; RA 9724 An act separating the city of Iligan from the First Legislative District of the Province of Lanao del Norte to constitute the Lone Legislative District of the City of Iligan; RA 9725 An act providing for the reapportionment of the lone District of the Province of Camarines Norte; and RA 9726 An act separating the City of Lapu-Lapu from the Sixth Legislative District of the Province of Cebu. (Refer to Table 3.1.)

## 3.4 Foreign Relations

A foreign policy is an indicator that determines a nation's capacity to establish better linkages in order to secure continued access to markets and technology while ensuring security in the region where it is implemented.

In the Philippines, the course of foreign policies is steered by the President. Assisting the Chief Executive is the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) whose mission is to advance the interests of the Philippines and the Filipino people in the world community.

In 2008, the government's efforts to strengthen foreign relations were characterized by people-oriented foreign policy. The country continuously pursues its foreign policy goals while welcoming changes in both the internal and external environment. Specifically, the government directed its efforts towards the enhancement of national security through bilateral, regional and multilateral relations and utilization of development diplomacy to attain economic security.

The year was also characterized by an intensified initiative in the promotion of the welfare of Filipinos through assistance to nationals abroad and effective delivery of consular services, and public diplomacy.

### Promotion of the Welfare of Filipinos Overseas

The DFA is chiefly responsible for the safety, welfare, and well being of over eight million overseas Filipinos. Republic Act No. 8042 otherwise known as the "Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995," created the Office of the Undersecretary for Migrant Workers Affairs, which was established to protect and promote the rights, interests, and welfare of migrant Filipino workers, their families, and other overseas Filipinos in distress.

**Assistance to nationals.** Valuing the importance and contribution of Filipino workers to the social and economic stability of the country, the government, through the DFA, has embarked on an even more proactive and progressive role in the protection and promotion of the welfare of the overseas Filipinos.

In 2008, DFA assisted 7,996 OFWs in distress. It also coordinated the release of 164 sea-based Filipino workers in emergency situations, 117 of which were Filipino seafarers held hostage in Somalia. These hostages were successfully

returned to the Philippines. The DFA also monitored and negotiated for 26 death penalty cases to be committed and dropped from the list. There were also continuous efforts to secure the safety and release of remaining seafarers still held hostage by pirates.

The government was also successful in combating illegal recruitment. The 24-hour DFA Action Center was also maintained to assist overseas Filipinos. As an active member of the Inter-Agency Council Against Human Trafficking (IACAT), the Department secures the implementation of R.A. 9208 to eradicate the incidence of human trafficking plaguing mostly overseas Filipinos.

In relation to the country's commitment to protect and promote human rights, the country underwent a process and was one of the first batch of countries to be reviewed under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism of the United Nations in April 2008. The country underwent a process in April 2008 and was commended for its open, constructive and comprehensive national report. The report by the working group of the Philippines' UPR was successfully adopted by the Human Rights Council in June 2008 plenary. The DFA had participated actively in the preparation and subsequent country presentation in the UPR. Gaining international confidence, the country was elected vice-chair of the UN Human Rights Council.

To further improve the provision of ATN, proposed measures of the DFA include: creation of an ATN Manual and standardization of ATN Services, mobile ATN services beginning January 2006, legal and consular mission abroad, capacity-building programs for Foreign Service Officers and personnel, strengthen the database on international migration and the Filipino migration phenomenon, management of Filipino migration through bilateral and multilateral initiatives, and exhaustion of all possible avenues to save Filipino death convicts abroad.

***Diplomatic front.*** To ensure the protection of the rights and welfare of overseas Filipinos, the DFA has worked closely with host countries at the ministerial level such as Japan, Malaysia, Iraq, Malaysia, Iraq, Turkey, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Greece Norway, and Saudi Arabia.

The Department has continually pursued in the creation of global norms, through the United Nations, as it led in the adoption of pro-migrant workers initiative, including the UN General Assembly Resolution "Violence Against Migrant Workers." In December 2005, the country is re-elected to a post in the UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of the Families. DFA also advocated RP policies to promote the rights, safety and welfare of migrant workers in various international fora.

***Consular services.*** The effective delivery of consular services is another important component of the country's foreign policy. In 2007, the DFA actively pursued and instituted programs, plans and other activities to strengthen its capabilities for various consular services.

The Department was also able to modernize Philippine passport. It introduced Machine-Readable passport which enhances security and modern features that made the processing at immigration lines abroad faster. About 2.3 million machine-readable passports were issued in 2008.

**Sources:**

- 3.1 *The Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines, Adopted by the Constitutional Commission of 1986.* Quezon City: National Government Center, 1986.  
Nolledo, Jose N. *The New Constitution of the Philippines Annotated by Jose N. Nolledo.* Rev. ed. Manila: National Bookstore, 1985.  
Zaide, Gregorio F. *Philippine Political and Cultural History.* Rev. ed. Manila: Philippine Education Co., 1972.
- 3.2 *The Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines, Adopted by the Constitutional Commission of 1986.* Quezon City: National Government Center, 1986.  
The House of Representatives.  
Department of the Interior and Local Government.  
Supreme Court of the Philippines, Court of Appeals.
- 3.3 Department of the Interior and Local Government.  
Malacañang Records Office.
- 3.4 Department of Foreign Affairs.

**TABLE 3.1 Summary of New Laws**  
(Bills approved by the President As of June 2009)

Republic Act Number	Title
JR00004	Joint Resolution authorizing the President of the Philippines to modify the Compensation and Position Classification System of Civilian Personnel and the Basic Pay Schedule of Military and Uniformed Personnel in the Government and for other purposes.
RA 9519	An Act converting the Mindanao Polytechnic State College in Cagayan de Oro City, Province of Misamis Oriental into a State University of Science and Technology (MUST) and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9520	An Act amending the Cooperative Code of the Philippines to be known as the Philippine Cooperative Code of 2008
RA 9521	An act creating a National Book Development Trust Fund to Support Filipino Authorship.
RA 9522	An Act to amend certain provisions of Republic Act No. 3046, as amended by Republic Act No. 5446 to define the Archipelagic Baselines of the Philippines, and for other purposes.
RA 9523	An Act requiring the certification of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to declare a 'Child Legally Available for Adoption as a Prerequisite for Adoption Proceedings, amending for this purpose certain provisions of Republic Act No. 8552, otherwise known as the Domestic Adoption Act of 1988, Republic Act No. 8043, otherwise known as the Inter-Country Adoption Act of 1995, Presidential Decree No. 803, otherwise known as The Child and Youth Welfare Code, and for other purposes.
RA 9525	An Act appropriating the sum of Eleven Billion Three Hundred One Million Seven Hundred Ninety Thousand Pesos (P11,301,790,000.00) as supplemental appropriations for automated system, and for other purposes.
RA 9526	An Act converting the Eulogio Rodriguez Elementary School in the City of Mandaluyong into an Integrated School to be known as the Eulogio Rodriguez Integrated School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9527	An Act converting the Highway Hills Elementary School in the City of Mandaluyong into an Integrated School to be known as The Highway Hills Integrated School,, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9528	An Act separating the Nueve de Febrero Elementary School - Pleasant Hills Annex in Barangay Pleasant Hills, City of Mandaluyong.
RA 9529	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Tinagacan, General Santos City to be known as the Tinagacan National High School, and appropriating funds therefore.
RA 9530	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Magdaup, Municipality of Ipil, Province of Zamboanga Sibugay to be known as Magdaup National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9531	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Southern Davao City of Panabo, Province of Davao del Norte to be known as Southern Davao National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9532	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Camaman-an, City of Cagayan de Oro, Province of Misamis Oriental to be known as Camaman-an National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9533	An Act establishing National High School in Barangay Guinhawa, Municipality of Tuy, Province of Batangas to be known as Tuy National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9534	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Vega, Municipality of Bongabon, Province of Nueva Ecija to be known as Vega National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9535	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Dangay, Municipality of Roxas, Province of Oriental Mindoro, to be known as the Dangay National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9536	An Act amending Section One (1) of Republic Act Numbered Eight Thousand Five Hundred Sixty-Nine Entitled An Act Establishing a National High School in the Municipality of Catagbacan, Loon, Province of Bohol, to be known as the Gov. Jacinto C. Borja National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.

*Continued*

Table 3.1--Continued

Republic Act Number	Title
RA 9537	An Act establishing a National Science High School in the Municipality of Prosperidad, Province of Agusan del Sur to be known as Agusan del Sur National Science High School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9538	An Act establishing an Integrated National School in the Barangay Rizal, City of Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon to be known as Rizal Integrated National School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9539	An Act establishing a National High School in the Municipality of Bayugan, Province of Agusan del Sur to be known as Mount Carmel National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9540	An Act establishing a National High School in the Municipality of Padada, Province of Davao del Sur to be known as the Padada National High School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9541	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Del Pilar, Municipality of Cagdianao, Province of Dinagat Islands to be known as Del Pilar National High School, and appropriating funds thereof.
RA 9542	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Dinapa, Municipality of Castilla, Province of Sorsogon to be known as Dinapa National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9543	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay San Roque, Municipality of Bulalacao, Province of Oriental Mindoro to be known as San Roque National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9544	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Ganao, Municipality of Dupax del Sur, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, to be known as Ganao National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9545	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Poblacion, Municipality of Tuba, Province of Benguet to be known as Tuba Central National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9546	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Guinoman, Municipality of Diplahan, Province of Zamboanga Sibugay, to be known as Guinoman National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9547	An Act Strengthening and Expanding the Coverage of the Special Program for Employment of Students amending for the purpose provisions of R.A. No. 7323, otherwise known as the Special Program for employment of students.
RA 9548	An Act establishing an Arts and Culture High School in the Capital Town of Pili, Province of Camarines Sur to be known as the Bikol High School for the Arts and Culture and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9549	An Act establishing a Comprehensive National High School in Barangay Poblacion in the Municipality of Lakewood, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as the Poblacion Comprehensive National High School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9550	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Minoyan, Municipality of Murcia, Province of Negros Occidental to be known as the Minoyan National High School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9551	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Bogayo, Municipality of Kumalarang, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as the Bogayo National High School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9552	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Boliwong, Municipality of Lagawe, Province of Ifugao to be known as the Lagawe National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9553	An Act establishing an Integrated National High School in Barangay Buhatan, City of Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon, to be known as Buhatan Integrated National School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9554	An Act establishing an Integrated National High School in Barangay Binalian, Municipality of Kayapa, Province of Nueva Vizcaya to be known as Binalian Integrated National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9555	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Balete, Municipality of Kayapa, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, to be known as Napo-Tuyak National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9556	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Sagucan, Municipality of Vincenzo Sagun, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Sagucan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9557	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Salcedo, Municipality of Bansud, Province of Oriental Mindoro, to be known as Felimon M. Salcedo Sr. Memorial National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9558	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay San Antonio City, City of Ozamiz, Province of Misamis Occidental, to be known as San Antonio National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9559	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Bululawan, Municipality of Lakewood, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as the Bululawan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9560	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Handumon, Municipality of Getafe, Province of Bohol, to be known as the Handumon National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.

Continued



Table 3.1--Continued

Republic Act Number	Title
RA 9561	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Panlayaan, Western District City of Sorsogon Province of Sorsogon, to be known as the Panlayaan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9562	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Bayasong, Municipality of Pilar, Province of Sorsogon, to be known as the Bayasong National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9563	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Togoron, Municipality of Monreal, Province of Masbate, to be known as Togoron National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9564	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Libayoy, Municipality of Tigbao, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Libayoy National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9565	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Picanan, Municipality of Kumalarang, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Picanan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9566	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay San Jose, Municipality of Libjo, Province of Dinagat Islands, to be known as San Jose National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9567	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Mabunao, City of Panabo, Province of Davao del Norte, to be known as Mabunao National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9568	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Katipunan, Municipality of Silago, Province of Southern Leyte, to be known as Katipunan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9569	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Bunawan, City of Davao, to be known as Bernardino B. Bosque National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9570	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Bannawag, Municipality of Maria Aurora, Province of Aurora, to be known as Dimanpudso National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9571	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Catmon, Municipality of Sta. Maria, Province of Bulacan, to be known as Catmon National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9572	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Ozamiz (Guba), Municipality of Clarin, Province of Misamis Occidental, to be known as Congressman Hilarion J. Ramiro Jr. Memorial National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9573	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Bulihan, City of Malolos, Province of Bulacan to be known as Bulihan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9574	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Solo, Municipality of Mabini, Province of Batangas to be known as Mabini National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9575	An Act establishing a National High School in Municipality of Picong, Province of Lanao del Sur, to be known as Picong National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9576	An Act increasing the Maximum Deposit Insurance Coverage, and in connection therewith, to strengthen the Regulatory and Administrative Authority, and financial capability of the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC), amending for this purpose Republic Act Numbered Three Thousand Five Hundred Ninety-One, as amended, otherwise known as the PDIC Charter, and for other purposes.
RA 9577	An Act establishing a National High School in Municipality of Lianga, Province of Surigao del Sur, to be known as the Lianga National Comprehensive High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9578	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Judi, Municipality of Gubat, Province of Sorsogon to be known as Judi National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9579	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Gate, Municipality of Bulan, Province of Sorsogon to be known as Gate National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9580	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Naneng, City of Tabuk, Province of Kalinga, to be known as Naneng National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9581	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Recodo, City of Zamboanga, to be known as the Recodo National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9582	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Salawao, Sto. Niño, Municipality of Talaingod, Province of Davao del Norte, to be known as the Datu Jose A. Libayao Memorial National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.

Continued

Table 3.1--Continued

Republic Act Number	Title
RA 9583	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Mesaoy, Municipality of New Corella, Province of Davao del Norte, to be known as the Mesaoy National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9584	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Sagayen, Municipality of Asuncion, Province of Davao del Norte, to be known as the Sagayen National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9585	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Semong, Municipality of Kapalong, Province of Davao del Norte, to be known as the Semong National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9586	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Marayag, Municipality of Lupon, Province of Davao Oriental, to be known as the Marayag National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9587	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Mailhi, City of Baybay, Province of Leyte, to be known as the Mailhi National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9588	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Sinubong, City of Baybay, City of Zamboanga, to be known as the Sinubong National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9589	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Cadandanan, Municipality of Bulan, Province of Sorsogon, to be known as the Cadandanan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9590	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Lajong, Municipality of Juban, Province of Sorsogon, to be known as the Lajong National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9591	An Act amending Section 57 of Republic Act No. 8754, otherwise known as the Charter of the City of Malolos
RA 9592	An Act extending for five (5) years the reglementary period for complying with the minimum educational qualification and appropriate eligibility in the appointment to the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), amending for the purpose certain provisions of Republic Act No. 9263, otherwise known as the "Bureau of Fire Protection and Bureau of Jail Management and Penology Professionalization Act of 2004, and for other purposes
RA 9593	An Act declaring a National Policy for Tourism as an engine of investment, employment, growth, and national development and strengthening the Department of Tourism and its attached agencies to effectively and efficiently implement policy, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9594	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Capisan, City of Zamboanga, to be known as the Capisan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9595	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Salapungan, Municipality of San Rafael, Province of Bulacan, to be known as Salapungan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9596	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Patac, Municipality of Sto. Tomas, Province of La Union, to be known as Sto. Tomas National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9597	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Saravia, City of Koronadal, Province of South Cotabato, to be known as Saravia National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9598	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Timalang, Municipality of Ipil, Province of Zamboanga Sibugay, to be known as Timalang National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9599	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Dacudac, Municipality of Tadian, Mountain Province to be known as Dacudac National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9600	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Buringal, Municipality of Paracelis, Mountain Province to be known as Buringal National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9601	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Data, Municipality of Sabangan, Mountain Province to be known as Data National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9602	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Tamboan, Municipality of Besao, Mountain Province to be known as Tamboan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9603	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Saclit, Municipality of Sadanga, Mountain Province to be known as Saclit National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9604	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Abatan, Municipality of Bauko, Mountain Province to be known as Abatan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9605	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Talon-Talon, City of Zamboanga to be known as Talon-Talon National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.

Continued

Table 3.1--Continued

Republic Act Number	Title
RA 9606	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Bunguiao, City of Zamboanga to be known as Bunguiao National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9607	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Tigbe, Municipality of Norzagaray, Province of Bulacan, to be known as FVR National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9608	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Don Mariano Marcos, Municipality of Lupon, Province of Davao Oriental, to be known as Don Mariano Marcos National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9609	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Paradise Embac, City of Davao to be known as Paradise Embac National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9610	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Buluang, Municipality of Baao, Province of Camarines Sur, to be known as Eusebia Paz Arroyo Memorial National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9611	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Graceville, City of San Jose Del Monte, Province of Bulacan, to be known as Graceville National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9612	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Maria, Municipality of Laua-an, Province of Antique to be known as Eastern Laua-an National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9613	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Calipayan, Municipality of Santa Ignacia, Province of Tarlac, to be known as Calipayan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9614	An Act establishing a National High School in the Municipality of Moncada, Province of Tarlac, to be known as Moncada National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9615	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Inapugan, Municipality of Pilar, Province of Sorsogon to be known as Tingco National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9616	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Palanas, Municipality of Pilar, Province of Sorsogon to be known as Palanas National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9617	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Rizal, Municipality of San Leonardo, Province of Nueva Ecija, to be known as San Leonardo National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9618	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Bugnay, Municipality of Tinglayan, Province of Kalinga, to be known as Southern Tinglayan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9619	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Lilo-an, City of Ormoc, Province of Leyte to be known as Lilo-an National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9620	An Act converting the Negros Occidental Science High School in the City of Victoria, Province of Negros Occidental into a National Science High School, to be known as the Negros Occidental National Science High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9621	An Act establishing a National Agro-Industrial High School in Barangay Comaguingking, Municipality of Calabanga, Province of Camarines Sur, to be known as Camarines Sur National Agro-Industrial High School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9622	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Poblacion, Municipality of Hungduan, Province of Ifugao, to be known as Bangbang National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9623	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Subic, Municipality of Agoncillo, Province of Batangas to be known as Agoncillo National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9624	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Kauswagan, City of Panabo, Province of Davao del Norte, to be known as Kauswagan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9625	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Mecolong, Municipality of Dumalinao, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Mecolong National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9626	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Balintawak, Municipality of Margosatubig, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Balintawak National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9627	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Malaking Ilog, Municipality of San Pascual, Province of Masbate, to be known as Malaking Ilog National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9628	An Act converting the Pilar Productivity Development High School in the Municipality of Pilar, Province of Sorsogon, into a National High School, to be known as Pilar National Comprehensive High School, and appropriating funds therefor.

Continued

Table 3.1--Continued

Republic Act Number	Title
RA 9629	An Act establishing a National High School in Municipality of Lubuagan, Province of Kalinga, to be known as Lubuagan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9630	An Act establishing a Science High School in the City of Mati, Province of Davao Oriental, to be known as Davao Oriental Regional Science High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9631	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Tandubuy, Municipality of San Pablo, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Tandubuy National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9632	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Maruing, Municipality of Lapuyan, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Maruing National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9633	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Guling, Municipality of Guipos, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Guling National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9634	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Teniapan, Municipality of San Pablo, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Teniapan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9635	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Panubigan, Municipality of Pitogo, Province of Zamboanga del Sur, to be known as Panubigan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9636	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Indahag, City of Cagayan de Oro, to be known as Indahag National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9637	An Act establishing a National High School in the Municipality of Pagayawan, Province of Lanao del Sur to be known as Pagayawan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9638	An Act separating the San Isidro National High School - Roxas Annex in Barangay Roxas, Municipality of San Isidro, Province of Surigao del Norte, from the San Isidro National High School, converting it into an independent national high school, to be known as Roxas National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9639	An Act separating the General Luna National High School - Santa Fe Annex in Barangay Santa Fe Municipality of General Luna, Province of Surigao del Norte, from the General Luna National High School, converting it into an independent national high school, to be known as Santa Fe National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9640	An Act amending Section 140 (A) of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as "The Local Government Code of 1991".
RA 9641	An Act changing the name of Kapitan Ramon National High School in Barangay Kapitan Ramon, City of Silay, Province of Negros Occidental, to Don Felix T. Lacson Memorial National High School
RA 9642	An Act declaring March 16 of every year as Romblon Foundation Day, and a Special Non-working Public Holiday in the Province of Romblon.
RA 9643	An Act declaring March 21 of every year as Special Non-working Holiday in Victorias City, Province of Negros Occidental.
RA 9644	An Act declaring August 28 of every year as Special Non-working Public Holiday in the City of Cagayan de Oro, to be known as Cagayan de Oro City Day.
RA 9645	An Act declaring July 27 of every year as a Special National Working Holiday in recognition of the Founding Anniversary of the Iglesia ni Cristo in the Philippines, amending for the purpose section 26, chapter 7 of Executive Order No. 292, otherwise known as the Administrative Code of 1987, as amended.
RA 9646	An Act regulating the practice of real estate service in the Philippines, creating for the purpose a Professional Regulatory Board of Real Estate Service, appropriating funds therefor and for other purposes.
RA 9647	An Act designating the Philippine Normal University as the country's National Center for Teachers Education, appropriating funds therefor, and for other purposes.
RA 9648	An Act exempting from documentary stamp tax any sale, barter, or exchange of shares of stock listed and traded through the Stock Exchange. Further amending for the purpose Section 190 of the National Revenue Code of 1997. As amended by Republic Act No. 9243, and for other purposes.
RA 9649	An Act amending Republic Act No. 5412, as amended, otherwise known as The Charter of the City of General Santos.
RA 9650	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Bambang, Municipality of Bocaue, Province of Bulacan, to be known as Bambang National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.

Continued

Table 3.1--Continued

Republic Act Number	Title
RA 9651	An Act establishing a National Science High School in Dapa, Siargao Island, Province of Surigao del Norte, to be known as Siargao National Science High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9652	An Act granting the Information Broadcast Unlimited, Incorporation, a franchise to construct, install, establish, operate, and maintain radio and television broadcasting stations in the Philippines.
RA 9653	An Act establishing reforms in the regulation of rent of certain residential units, providing the mechanisms therefor and for other purposes.
RA 9654	An Act declaring July 18th as Special Nonworking Holiday in the Province of South Cotabato in commemoration of its foundation anniversary and the culmination of the Tinalak Festival
RA 9655	An Act changing the name of Concepcion High School in Barangay Malanday, City of Marikina to Malanday National High School
RA 9656	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Taboc, Municipality of Angat, Province of Bulacan to be known as Angat National Science High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9657	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Sto. Niño, City of Marikina, to be known as Sto. Niño National Science High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9658	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Malarahunan, Municipality of Lian, Province of Batangas, to be known as Lian National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9659	An Act separating the Valenzuela National High School - Punturin Annex in Barangay Punturin, City of Valenzuela, Metro Manila from the Valenzuela National High School, converting into an independent national high school, to be known as Vicente P. Trinidad National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9660	An Act separating the Valenzuela National High School - Bignay Annex in Barangay Bignay, City of Valenzuela, Metro Manila from the Valenzuela National High School, converting into an independent national high school, to be known as Bignay National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9661	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Minuyan Proper, City of San Jose Del Monte Province of Bulacan, to be known as Minuyan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9662	An Act establishing a National Science High School in the City of San Jose Del Monte, Province of Bulacan, to be known as San Jose Del Monte National Science High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9663	An Act separating the Antipolo National High School - Cupang Annex in Barangay Cupang, City of Antipolo from the Antipolo National High School, converting into an independent national high school, to be known as Cupang National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9664	An Act separating the Pantabangan National High School - Ganduz Annex in Barangay Ganduz, Municipality of Pantabangan, Province of Nueva Ecija, from the Pantabangan National High School, converting into an independent national high school to be known as Ganduz National High School, and appropriating funds therefor
RA 9665	An Act establishing a National Science High School in Barangay Baesa, City of Quezon, to be known as Baesa National Science High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9666	An Act separating the Constancio Padilla National High School - Santo Niño 3rd Annex in Barangay Santo Niño 3rd, City of San Jose, Province of Nueva Ecija, from the Constancio Padilla National High School, to be known as Santo Niño National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9667	An Act separating the Carranglan National High School - Burgos Annex in Barangay Burgos, Municipality of Carranglan, Province of Nueva Ecija, from the Carranglan National High School, converting it into an independent national high school, to be known as Burgos National High School, and appropriating funds therefor
RA 9668	An Act establishing a National Agro-Industrial High School in Barangay Kapatalan, Municipality of Siniloan, Province of Laguna, to be known as Governor Felicisimo T. San Luis National Agro-Industrial High School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9669	An Act separating the Valenzuela National High School - Arkong Bato Annex in Barangay Arkong Bato, City of Valenzuela, Metro Manila, from the Valenzuela National High School, converting it into an independent national high school, to be known as Arkong Bato National High School, and appropriating funds therefor
RA 9670	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Apolonio Samson, Quezon City, to be known as Apolonio Samson National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.

Continued

Table 3.1--Continued

Republic Act Number	Title
RA 9671	An Act converting the Botolan Community High School in the Municipality of Botolan, Province of Zambales into a national high school, to be known as Botolan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9672	An Act establishing a National Science and Technology High School in the City of Caloocan, to be known as Caloocan National Science and Technology High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9673	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay San Roque, City of Marikina, to be known as San Roque National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9674	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Barangka, City of Marikina, to be known as Barangka National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9675	An Act converting the Panan High School in the Municipality of Botolan, Province of Zambales, into a national high school, to be known as Panan National High School, and appropriating funds therefor
RA 9676	An Act separating the Caloocan City Science High School - CHS Annex in Barangay Sixty-Two (62), City of Caloocan, from the Caloocan High School (CHS), converting it into an independent science high school, to be known as Caloocan City Science High School, and appropriating funds therefor
RA 9677	An Act converting the New Taugtug High School in the Municipality of Botolan, Province of Zambales into a national high school, to be known as New Taugtug National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9678	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Kalumpang, City of Marikina, to be known as Kalumpang National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9679	An Act further strengthening the Home Development Mutual Fund and for other purposes
RA 9680	An Act creating two additional branches of the Regional Trial Court in the City of Balanga, and three additional branches of the Regional Trial Court in the Municipalities of Mariveles and Dinalupihan, Province of Bataan, amending for the purpose Section 14, Paragraph © of <i>Batas Pambansa Bilang Isang Daan at Dalawampu't Siyam</i> , otherwise known as the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, as amended by Republic Act No. 7154 and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9681	An Act converting the San Ildefonso High School in Barangay Poblacion, Municipality of San Ildefonso, Province of Bulacan, into a national high school, to be known as San Ildefonso National High School, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9682	An Act granting the Panay Telephone Corporation (Pantelco III) a franchise to construct, install, establish, operate, and maintain local exchange network in the municipalities of Cabatuan, Janiuay, Calinog, Lambunao Mina and Badiangan, all in the Province of Iloilo.
RA 9683	An Act declaring September 18 of every year a Special Nonworking Holiday in the City of Bislig, Province of Surigao del Sur.
RA 9684	An Act renaming the Tumana Bridge in Marikina City as Gil Fernando Bridge
RA 9685	An Act renaming the Kalibo-New Washington Road in the Province of Aklan as Jaime Cardinal Sin Avenue
RA 9686	An Act naming the road from Barangay Bagatangki, Municipality of Malinao, Province of Albay, to Barangay San Ramon, City of Iriga, up to Barangay Anawan, in the Municipality of Ocampo, Province of Camarines Sur, as the Gov. Felix O. Alfelor Sr. National Highway
RA 9687	An Act naming the road starting from the boundary of Iriga City and the Municipality of Buhi, passing through Barangays Justina and Lourdes and finding the Municipal Hall of Buhi, Province of Camarines Sur as the Maximo Noble Sr. Highway
RA 9688	An Act establishing the Ifugao Second District Engineering Office in the Province of Ifugao, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9689	An Act establishing the Sorsogon Second District Engineering Office in the Province of Sorsogon, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9690	An Act establishing the Cagayan de Oro City First District Engineering Office and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9691	An Act establishing the Sultan Kudarat Second District Engineering Office in the Province of Sultan Kudarat and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9692	An Act establishing the Misamis Occidental Second District Engineering Office in the Province of Misamis Occidental, and appropriating funds therefor.

Continued

Table 3.1--Continued

Republic Act Number	Title
RA 9693	An Act reconstituting the Albay Engineering District Offices in the Province of Albay into three (3) regular district Engineering Offices, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9694	An Act establishing the Sixth District Engineering Office in the Sixth Congressional District of the Province of Cebu and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9695	An Act establishing the Zamboanga Sibugay First District Engineering Office in the Province of Zamboanga Sibugay, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9696	An Act establishing the District Engineering Office for the Cities of Malabon and Navotas in Metro Manila and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9697	An Act upgrading the Nueva Vizcaya Sub-District Engineering Office into a Regular District Engineering Office, to be known as the Nueva Vizcaya Second District Engineering Office, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9698	An Act upgrading the Tarlac Sub-District Engineering Office into a Regular District Engineering Office, to be known as the Tarlac Second District Engineering Office, and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9699	An Act establishing the Ilocos Norte Third District Engineering Office in the Province of Ilocos Norte and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9700	An Act strengthening the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), extending the acquisition and distribution of all agricultural lands, instituting necessary reforms.
RA 9701	An Act declaring October 2 of every year an official nonworking holiday in the Municipality of Majajjay, Province of Laguna, and in all its barangays, to be known as Majajjay Day.
RA 9702	An Act naming the Provincial Road from the Municipality of Sta. Magdalena up to Pawa Road in the Municipality of Matnog, Province of Sorsogon as Governor Juan G. Frivaldo Highway.
RA 9703	An Act naming a stretch of National Highway along the Davao Oriental-Surigao Coastal Road which begins at the boundary of the Provinces of Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental up to the boundary of First and Second Districts of the Province of Davao Oriental as the President Diosdado P. Macapagal Highway.
RA 9704	An Act changing the name of Liboton Street in the City of Naga, Province of Camarines Sur to M.T. Villanueva Avenue.
RA 9705	An Act naming the road network traversing Marifosque Street and National Highway at Barangay Dao in the Municipality of Pilar, Province of Sorsogon as Mayor Manuel T. Sia Diversion Road.
RA 9706	An Act declaring September 29 of every year a special nonworking holiday in the Municipality of Balilihan, Province of Bohol.
RA 9707	An Act granting the Converge Information and Communications Technology Solutions, Incorporation, a franchise to construct, install, establish, operate, and maintain telecommunications systems throughout the Philippines.
RA 9708	An Act extending for five (5) years the reglementary period for complying with the minimum education qualification for appointment to the Philippine National Police (PNP) and adjusting the promotion system therefor, amending for the purpose pertinent provisions of Republic Act No. 6975, and Republic Act No. 8551 and for other purposes.
RA 9710	An Act providing for the Magna Carta for Women.
RA 9711	An Act strengthening the rationalizing the regulatory capacity of the Bureau of Food and Drugs (BFAD) by establishing adequate testing laboratories and field offices, upgrading its equipment, augmenting its human resource complement, giving authority to retain its income, renaming it the Food and Drugs Administration (FDA), amending certain sections of the Republic Act No. 3720, as amended, and appropriating funds thereof.
RA 9712	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Maronquillo, Municipality of San Rafael, Province of Bulacan, to be known as Maronquillo National High School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9713	An Act establishing a National High School in Barangay Balading, Municipality of San Miguel, Province of Bulacan, to be known as Balaong National High School and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9714	An Act amending the franchise of Express Telecommunications Company Incorporated (formerly Felix Alberto and Company, Incorporated), granted under Republic Act No. 2090, and renewing/extending the term thereof to another twenty-five (25) years from the date of effectivity of this act.

Continued

Table 3.1--Concluded

Republic Act Number	Title
RA 9715	An Act converting the Bagac-Mariveles Road in the Province of Bataan into a National Road.
RA 9716	An Act reapportioning the composition of the first (1st) and second (2nd) legislative districts in the Province of Camarines Sur, and thereby creating a new legislative district from such reapportionment.
RA 9717	An Act converting the Camarines Sur State Agricultural College in the Municipality of Pili, Province of Camarines Sur into a State University, to be known as the Central Bicol State University of Agriculture and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9719	An Act converting the Tiburcio Tancino Memorial Institute of Science and Technology in Calbayog City into a State University, to be known as the Northwest Samar State University integrating therewith the Samar State College of Agriculture and Forestry into the Municipality of San
RA 9720	An Act converting the Ifugao State College of Agriculture and Forestry in the Municipality of Lamut and all its existing extension campuses located in the Province of Ifugao into a State University, to be known as Ifugao State University and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9722	An Act converting the Central Visayas State College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Technology, its units and satellite campuses in the City of Tagbilaran and in the Municipalities of Bilar, Candijay, Clarin, Calape, and Balilihan, all located in the Province of Bohol, to be known as the Bohol Island State University (BISU), and appropriating funds therefor.
RA 9723	An Act converting the Municipality of Dasmariñas in the Province of Cavite into a component city to be known as the City of Dasmariñas.
RA 9724	An Act separating the City of Iligan from the First Legislative District of the Province of Lanao del Norte to constitute the Lone Legislative District of the City of Iligan.
RA 9725	An Act providing for the reapportionment of the Lone Legislative District of the Province of Camarines Norte.
RA 9726	An Act separating the City of Lapu-Lapu from the Sixth Legislative District of the Province of Cebu, to constitute the Lone Legislative District of City of Lapu-Lapu.
RA 9727	An Act reapportioning the Province of Cavite into seven (7) legislative districts.
RA 9728	An Act converting the Bataan Economic Zone located in the Municipality of Mariveles, Province of Bataan, into the Freeport Area of Bataan (FAB), creating for this purpose the Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan (AFAB), appropriating funds therefor and for other purposes.

**Source:** House of Representatives.



**TABLE 3.2 International Organizations in the Philippines**  
(As of December 2009)

Organization, Head and Address	Organization, Head and Address
<p><i>Asian Development Bank (ADB)</i> Mr. Haruhiko Kuroda President &amp; Chairman of the Board of Directors 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City Tel: 632-4444; Fax: 636-2444</p>	<p><i>International Finance Corporation (IFC)</i> Regional Mission in East Asia and the Pacific Mr. Vipul Bhagat Country Manager 11/F Tower One, Ayala Triangle Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tel: 848-7333; Fax: 848-7339 Website: <a href="http://www.ifc.org">www.ifc.org</a></p>
<p><i>Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID)</i> Mr. Titon Mitra Minister Counsellor 23/F Tower 2 RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tel: 757-8235; Fax: 757-8265</p>	<p><i>International Labour Organization (ILO)</i> Ms. Linda Wirth Director 19/F Yuchegco Tower, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue corner Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue Makati City Tel: 580-9900; Fax: 580-9999 Email: <a href="mailto:manila@ilomnl.org.ph">manila@ilomnl.org.ph</a></p>
<p><i>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)</i> Mr. Tom Carroll Head of Aid Level 7 Tower 2 RCBC Plaza Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tel: 857-9139; TL: 857-9001</p>	<p><i>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</i> Mr. Reza Baqir Resident Representative R-407 Five-Storey Building Central Bank of the Philippines A. Mabini Street, Malate, Manila Tels: 536-0785 and 400-4985; Fax: 536-0038</p>
<p><i>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</i> of the United Nations Mr. Kazuyuki Tsurumi FAO Representative 29/F Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue corner Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue Makati City Tel: 901-0350 and 0399; Fax: 901-0361 Web: <a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a></p>	<p><i>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</i> Sub-Regional Office for East Asia and Oceania Mr. Charles Harns Regional Representative 25/F Citibank Tower Condominium Paseo de Roxas, Salcedo Village, Makati City Tels: 848-1260-63; Fax: 848-1257 Email: <a href="mailto:MRFManila@iom.int">MRFManila@iom.int</a></p>
<p><i>German Development Corporation</i> 9/F PDCP Bank Center Herrera corner Leviste Streets Salcedo Village 1262, Makati City Tel: 812-3165; Fax: 7531441</p>	<p><i>International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)</i> Dr. Robert Zeigler Director General 10/F Suite 1009, Condominium Center 6776 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tels: 891-1236 and 891-1303; Telefax: 891-1174 Email: <a href="mailto:irri@cigiar.org">irri@cigiar.org</a></p>
<p><i>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</i> Regional Delegation for the Pacific Mr. Felipe Donoso Head of Delegation 5/F Erechem Building Herrera corner Salcedo Streets Legaspi Village, Makati City Tel: 892-8901; Fax: 819-5997 Email: <a href="mailto:icrcmn11@philonline.com">icrcmn11@philonline.com</a></p>	<p><i>Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)</i> Mr. Hiroshi Togo Chief Representative 31/F Citibank Tower Vallero Street corner Villar Street, Makati City Tels: 848-1828 and 848-1835; Fax: 848-1833 to 35 Website: <a href="http://www.jbic.go.jp">www.jbic.go.jp</a></p>

**Continued**

Table 3.2--Continued

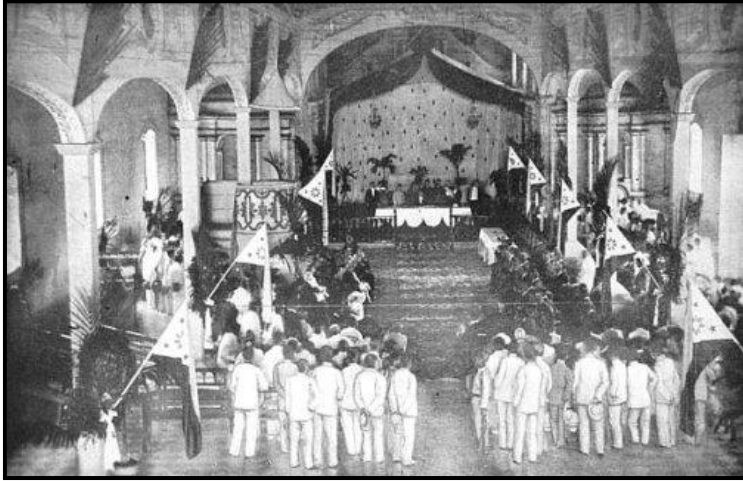
Organization, Head and Address	Organization, Head and Address
<p><i>Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</i> Mr. Norio Matsuda Resident Representative 40/F Yuchengco Tower I Building RCBC Plaza, Ayala Avenue, Makati City Trunkline: 889-7119</p>	<p><i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</i> Mr. Raffaello Tarroni Representative 29/F Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue corner Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue Makati City Tel: 901-0100; Fax: 901-0445</p>
<p><i>Joint United States Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG)</i> Colonel Mathias R. Velasco Chief, JUSMAGPHIL American Embassy, Chancery Compound 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Manila Tel: 523-1001; Fax: 523-1296</p>	<p><i>United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)</i> Dr. Nicholas Kojo Alipui 31/F Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue corner Senator Gil Puyat Avenue Makati City Tel: 901-0100; Fax: 901-0195 to 96</p>
<p><i>Swedish International Development Agency</i> H. E. Inger Ultvedt Ambassador c/o Embassy of Sweden 16/F Equitable PCI Bank Tower II Building Makati Avenue cor. Dela Costa Street, Makati City Tel: 819-1951</p>	<p><i>United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA)</i> Mr. Suneeta Mukherjee Representative 30/F Yuchengco Bldg., RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue cor Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tel: 901-0100; Fax: 901-0348</p>
<p><i>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</i> Ms. Nileema Noble Resident Representative 30/F Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue corner Sen. Gil Puyat Ave. Makati City Tels: 901-0100; Fax: 901-0200</p>	<p><i>United Nations System Operational Activities for Development (UNS)</i> Ms. Nileema Noble Resident Coordinator 29/F Yuchengco Bldg., RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City Tel: 901-0100; Fax: 901-0200</p>
<p><i>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</i> Mr. Rico Salcedo Regional Representative 3/F JAKA II Building 150 Legaspi Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City Tels: 817-2322 and 817-2398; Fax: 817-4057 Email: <a href="mailto:phima@unhcr.ch">phima@unhcr.ch</a></p>	<p><i>United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</i> Mr. John D. Linborg Counsellor Ramon Magsaysay Center Building Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City Tel: 521-6904; Fax: 521-5241</p>
<p><i>United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)</i> Ms. Nileema Noble Director 5/F Jaka 2 Bldg. 150 Legaspi Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City Tels: 338-5520 to 22; Fax: 338-0177</p>	<p><i>World Bank/ IBRD (WB)</i> Mr. Bert Hofman Country Director 23/F The Taipan Place, Emerald Avenue Ortigas Center, Pasig City Tels: 637-5855 to 64; Fax: 637-5870</p>

Continued

**Table 3.2--Concluded**

<b>Organization, Head and Address</b>	<b>Organization, Head and Address</b>
<i>World Health Organization (WHO)</i> Country Representation Dr. Jean-Marc Olive WHO Representative in the Philippines 2nd Floor, National Tuberculosis Center Building Department of Health, San Lazaro Compound Sta. Cruz, Manila Tel: 338-7479; Fax: 731-3914 Web: <a href="http://www.wpro.who.int">www.wpro.who.int</a>	<i>World Health Organization (WHO)</i> Regional Office for the Western Pacific Dr. Shigeru Omi Regional Director WHO Building United Nations Avenue, Manila Tel: 528-8001; 521-1036 Fax: 526-0279 Web: <a href="http://www.wpro.who.int">www.wpro.who.int</a>

**Source:** Department of Foreign Affairs. <http://www.dfa.gov.ph>.



Proclamation of the Malolos Constitution on January 23, 1899 in Malolos, Bulacan.

## 4 **Defense, Crime, and Delinquency**

---

### **Introduction**

**T**he Department of National Defense (DND) and its primary bureau, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), continued their efforts in maintaining peace and harmony in the country. Through the AFP, the Philippines had thwarted and neutralized the threats of insurgency, secessionism, and terrorism.

Other agencies such as the Philippine National Police, Commission on Human Rights, Bureau of Corrections, National Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Justice also uplift the steadfast mission of keeping peace and serenity in the country.

On the other hand, the Dangerous Drugs Board and the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency are law enforcing agencies working for a drug free country and spearheaded programs and actions regarding illegal drugs and substances.

With the combined efforts of these agencies, illegal drugs use and trade are constantly monitored and relentless operations were conducted for its possible eradication.

The country's defense situations primarily paralleled with the rising tide of human rights violations in the Philippines. In 2009, the Maguindanao massacre shocked the nation and added to the many unexplained and unresolved summary killings during the past years.

### **4.1 National Defense**

On December 31, 1935 the National Assembly implemented the National Defense Act (Commonwealth Act 1) and Commonwealth Act 340 that induced the creation of the Department of National Defense (DND) stated in Executive Order (EO) 230 dated November 1, 1939. The Department underwent changes on December 31, 1972 under the provisions of the Integrated Reorganization Plan.

Through the years, the DND has remained steadfast and active in protecting the nation from threats. The Philippine defense establishment can respond to national security concerns competently and effectively with increased capacities and enhanced capabilities.

At present, the DND has the primary responsibility of providing the necessary protection of the State against internal and external threats. It also directs, plans, and supervises the National Defense Program, which hopes to maintain law and order throughout the country.

The DND exercises executive supervision over the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Government Arsenal, Office of the Civil Defense, Philippine Veterans Affairs Office, and National Defense College of the Philippines.

## The Armed Forces of the Philippines

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is mandated to uphold the sovereignty, support the Constitution, and defend the territory of the Republic of the Philippines against all enemies, foreign and domestic. The AFP also promotes and advances the national aims, interests, and policies. Moreover, they plan, organize, maintain, develop, and deploy its regular and citizen reserve forces for national security.

As the Philippines' guardian of democracy, AFP is the DND's prime bureau responsible for the preservation of freedom particularly from threats that stir division and chaos in the country including the communists and secessionists.

The Chief of Staff, the AFP head, has the command of all elements of the armed forces and executes the command functions of the President (Commander-in-Chief) in relation to national defense development programs and armed forces missions. This agency also prescribes, in accordance with the policies of the Secretary of National Defense, the organization powers, duties, and functions of the various AFP staff, services, and offices.

Its three major services: the Philippine Army (PA), the Philippine Air Force (PAF), and the Philippine Navy (PN) carries out the mandate of AFP.

**Philippine Army.** The mission of Philippine Army is to conduct prompt and sustain ground operation in consonance with the AFP mission. The Army lives up to its mandate to prepare Army forces for the effective implementation of national defense plans and programs. The Army also develops tactics, techniques, and equipment of interest to the Army on field operations in accordance with the other major services.

**Philippine Air Force.** The PAF is tasked to perform varied services, both military and civilian in nature. Having its chief mission in air defense, it has become one of the most vital arms of the military in its involvement to national tranquility. It secures the safety of Philippine skies and assists in carrying out rural development projects. Over the years, the PAF has been in the forefront of emergency and relief operations during disasters and calamities.

**Philippine Navy.** Apart from its initial mandate to protect the country's shores, the Navy commits itself to defend the territory from external aggression; secure the Philippine maritime areas from all forms of intrusions and encroachment, piracy, and drug trafficking; assist other government agencies in protecting marine resources and environment; and assist in the conduct of rescue and relief operations not only during accidents at sea but also during natural calamities in land such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and floods.

The Philippine Navy is responsible for conducting prompt and sustained naval and maritime operations. These missions are carried out by the three major services under the Philippine Navy's command, namely, the Fleet, the Marines, and the Coast Guard.

The *Fleet* organizes, trains, maintains, and operates ships and aircraft for naval warfare operations. The *Marines*, otherwise known as the naval infantry, are shoreline forces trained for amphibious warfare and such other operations. The Marines are detailed in areas where security is critical because of their renowned

courage, discipline, and fighting capabilities. The *Coast Guard* is tasked with the protection of life and property at sea, maintenance of navigational aids, conduct of search and rescue operations, and sealing off of ports and harbors from contraband traffic.

**The Government Arsenal.** The GA is assigned to design, develop, manufacture, procure, stockpile, and allocate sufficient arms for the military and to devise ways and means for the efficient mobilization of civilian industry to augment the production of the Arsenal in times of emergency. It is also tasked to formulate plans and programs to achieve self-sufficiency in small arms, mortars, and other weapons and munitions.

**The Office of Civil Defense.** The OCD acts as the primary arm of government that establishes and administers a comprehensive national civil defense and assistance program. Its primary mission is to coordinate, on the national level, the activities and functions of various agencies, private institutions, and civic organizations serving public welfare so that the facilities and resources of the entire nation may be used to protect and preserve the civilian population in times of war and national emergencies.

**The Philippine Veterans Affairs Office.** The PVAO adjudicates and administers all benefits and medical care accruing to veterans, their heirs and beneficiaries, and formulates policies concerning the affairs of ex-servicemen, such as on job placement and training, as well as assistance to their widows, dependents, and retired military personnel. It is also responsible for the administration and development of national shrines of military significance.

**The National Defense College of the Philippines.** The NDCP prepares and develops national defense leaders, civilian leaders, civilian officials, and selected private executives for more effective participation in national policy formulation.

## National Defense Policy

The National Defense Strategy was set to identify the defense objectives on which government defense and security policies must be based upon. It serves as the basic reference of the DND and its line agencies in formulating civil and military strategies. These objectives concern:

- Upholding the sovereignty and defending Philippine territory
- Securing the border areas from smuggling, piracy, drug trafficking, poaching, and other illegal activities
- Assisting in the protection of the country's natural resources and ecological environment
- Assisting in socioeconomic development, including relief and rescue operations during disasters and calamities
- Protecting the country's exclusive economic zone

- Supporting the Philippine National Police (PNP) in maintaining peace and order
- Contributing to the stability of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Supporting regional and United Nations initiatives for stability such as peacekeeping activities
- Assisting in transnational border efforts with other countries, as in antipiracy on the high seas, antimaritime pollution operations, and search and rescue in calamities and disasters.

### **Developments in Defense**

The DND and AFP have crucial roles in the maintenance of a budding economy. Since the 1970's, the Philippines had undergone challenges in its economic accomplishment. The country has experienced few, short periods of growth but has failed to sustain it. Presently, however, the economic situation is perceived to be improving despite the volatile national security environment.

With the Department's mission in providing and maintaining the conditions of security, stability, and peace and order favorable to economic performances and national development, DND remained active in protecting the nation against threats and terrorism.

The Philippine defense establishment has responded to national security concerns competently and effectively with increased capacities and enhanced capabilities.

As the DND and AFP fulfill their basic missions, they strive to transform into a highly mission-capable, strong and responsive defense force through the Philippine Defense Reform (PDR). This reform program states the improvement of this defense expertise.

The assessment of the defense and military establishment that was completed in 2003 led to the formulation of the PDR program. The PDR provides the agenda for introducing a comprehensive, institutional, structural, and systemic reform package at the strategic level for the defense and military establishment. Under the PDR, ten key areas of reform were given sustained focus:

- Implementation of a strategy-driven, Multiyear Defense Planning System
- Improvement of operational and training capacities
- Improvement of logistics capacity
- Improvement of operational level expertise by addressing organizational, management, and operational systemic deficiencies (staff development)
- Improvement of Personnel Management Systems
- Planning, programming, and execution of a multiyear capability upgrade program for the AFP
- Optimization of the defense budget and improvement of management controls
- Creation of a professional acquisition workforce and establishment of a centrally managed defense acquisition system
- Increase in the capability of the AFP to conduct civil military operations



- Information Management Development Program

In 2008, a new PDR Management and Execution System was established. The performance objectives and timelines of the 10 programs later became 12 with the inclusion of the integration of the Defense System of Management. Three high priority projects were approved.

## **I. Implementing the Philippine Defense Reform Program**

### **Comprehensive and lasting reform agenda for the DND and AFP**

***Institutional and strategic improvements.*** The foundation of the government's security crusade is institutional and strategic improvement in the defense and military establishments. The DND and AFP embarked on a comprehensive program in reengineering the systems and retooling the personnel. A thorough assessment of the defense and military establishments that gained impetus and sustained focus under the Arroyo administration was completed. This assessment has resulted in the formulation of the PDR Program.

***Promoting the welfare and benefits of soldiers.*** The DND and the AFP placed particular emphasis in promoting the welfare of soldiers and improving their benefits while instituting reforms and enhancements under the PDR. Also, the Department had specific recommendations that can be implemented in the short term without awaiting the impact of the reforms under the PDR. The defense agencies promoted the welfare of soldiers through various programs designed to provide better benefits and services to soldiers, which included, among others: off-base and on-base housing program; improved AFP medical services; rationalization of the AFP retirement fund and funding pension benefits; development of combat lifesaving capability; development of medical evacuation capability; allocation of benefits to the families of soldiers killed-in-action; establishment of an effective grievance mechanism; and scholarships and tuition fee discounts for soldiers and their dependents.

***Institutionalizing improvements through a new National Defense Act.*** A new National Defense Act would be enacted to update the National Defense Act (Commonwealth Act 1) that was enacted in 1935 to institutionalize the reforms to be undertaken. Both the DND and the AFP will draft a bill to be submitted to Congress that will embody and codify reforms to be made within the Department under the PDR, as well as other needed improvements in the Bureau.

### **Key areas of improvement under the PDR**

At present, programs of action and milestones are being developed focusing on the ten key areas of improvement. These are inherently linked in terms of urgency, achievability, and impact on the AFP mission. Their focus will be to enhance capabilities with a systemic and strategic perspective. The implementation

of these programs of action will be monitored and evaluated on the basis of previously identified highlights.

**Multiyear Defense Planning System.** The first program of action under the Multiyear Defense Planning System (MYDPS) is the realization of the Multiyear Capability Planning System (MYCaPS). Under the MYCaPS, Defense Resource Management will be undertaken through planning, programming, and budgeting system. MYCaPS will yield a three-tier DND and AFP capability plan covering a six-year, 12-year, and 18-year horizon that will outline specific strategies, defined objectives, needed capabilities, and identified resources to be provided under anticipated financial limits. This will feature milestones and systems for net assessments to determine progress in meeting defined objectives.

**Improvement of operational and training capacity.** Improvement of operational and training capability of the AFP is prioritized in the comprehensive reform agenda for the AFP. The backlog of basic training for the AFP will be exercised through training for commanders, noncommissioned officers, and units. Emphasis will be given to the development of doctrines, training, and operations of joint forces that involve the utilization of land, maritime, and air forces under a unified command.

**Improvement of logistics capacity.** Improvement of logistics capacity encompasses the enhancement of operational readiness and reliability rates for all platforms and weapons systems, as well as the logistics efficiency of key AFP systems. This will entail improvements in planned maintenance and procedures, supply chain management, automated supply management system, inventory controls, and logistics training.

**Staff Development Program.** The Staff Development Program of the DND and AFP includes the development of expertise and management skills within the Department in critical areas or functions that directly impact on the AFP's capability to plan, support, and execute effective operations.

**Personnel Management System.** The program of action for the improvement of the AFP Personnel Management System includes the review and evaluation of AFP personnel policies and personnel management systems; realignment of force structure to address strategies, threats and missions; reduction of personnel costs; and automation of the personnel management information system.

**Planning, programming and execution of a Multiyear Capacity Upgrade Program.** Planning, programming, and execution of a multiyear upgrade program for the AFP will be done under the MYDPS. For the midterm, the six-year AFP Capability Upgrade Program will focus on the basis requirements of the AFP to improve its capabilities in fulfilling its missions in pursuit of its internal security operations.

**Optimization of the defense budget and improvement of management controls.** Another product of the MYDPS will be the establishment of a multiyear defense budget that will include the allocation of budget to address military

operational requirements, incorporating operations and maintenance, training, recapitalization, and upgrading of military assets. These shall lead to improvements in the planning, budgeting, and requirements generation systems of the Department and the creation of structures and systems for oversight within the agency.

***Creation of a professional acquisition workforce and establishment of a centrally managed defense acquisition system.*** A defense acquisition system will be established in the DND and the AFP to be manned by a professional acquisition workforce capable of requirements generation, planning, accountability, reporting, and acquisition. The defense acquisition system will be capable of evolving effective acquisition strategies and policies, as well as efficient processes and organizations. In preparation for the transition, the DND and AFP shall establish mechanisms and structures that will serve as precursors for the establishment of a defense acquisition system.

***Enhancement of the AFP capability to conduct civil military operations.*** To improve socioeconomic conditions and spur development in the countryside, the DND and AFP supports the construction of Affirmative Action Roads in conflict areas. In addition, the Department encourages government agencies to identify and intensify particular plans that support the counterinsurgency campaign. The DND supports the enhancement of convergence of government efforts at addressing the root causes of the insurgency.

***Information Management Development Program.*** Information management shall support and enhance the decision-making system of the DND and AFP through management of information, information systems, and technologies. It aims to establish an enterprise information system that will efficiently facilitate the flow of information and knowledge, and enhance information sharing while assuring security and relevance, in order to ensure right decisions.

## **II. Upgrading the capability of the AFP**

The AFP defined a national military strategy in the conduct of internal security operations covering a six-year period that will feature defined and measurable targets and objectives. Also, the Armed Forces identified the required resources to upgrade its capabilities in areas such as mobility, firepower, communications, force protection, and combat life support. Programs to upgrade the operations and training of land force, maritime force, air force as well as Joint Command and Control shall likewise continue to be enhanced.

In general, the land force capability upgrade will focus on projects designed to improve land mobility, command, and communication; increase firepower; and enhance protection and combat life support. The maritime force capability upgrade will focus on projects designed to develop and sustain naval mobility, patrol capability and firepower. The air force capability upgrade, on the other hand, will focus on projects designed to develop and sustain airlift, air strike, surveillance, ground support, and medical evacuation capabilities. The Joint Command and Control (C2) capability upgrade, meanwhile, will focus on training programs on Joint

C2, on upgraded equipment, and for establishment of stand-up Joint Special Operations Units.

### **III. Supporting the peace process**

The AFP continues its mission of protecting the people against security threats and terrorism. To sustain the peace process with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), observance of the ceasefire by both parties were ensured. The DND and the AFP assisted the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process in the formulation of provisions that will safeguard the cessation of hostilities. In achieving complete and lasting peace, the support of the DND and the AFP in the social development initiatives of government designed to address the root causes of insurgency were coupled with enhanced capability of the AFP to fulfill its basic mission.

### **IV. Enhancing the ability to fight terrorism**

Recent events in the southern Philippines and throughout the region have emphasized that the threat of terrorism is real and serious concern for the country and that it should be effectively addressed now. In this regard, the AFP continued its operations against the remnants of the Abu Sayyaf and fought to further downgrade its strength and prevent its resurgence. The AFP also continued to monitor the activities of other terrorist groups and denied them of sanctuaries, training grounds or bases of operation.

The AFP likewise continued to actively participate in the global fight against terrorism. Additional counter terrorist units were created and trained. Specialized and technical trainings were enhanced.

The institutional and strategic improvements in the defense and military establishments achieved in the six-year period shall provide the foundation for a strong and mission-capable DND and AFP.

Implementing the needed reforms under the PDR framework and investing in the upgrade of the capability of the DND and the AFP to meet their defined missions augur well for the government's campaign to achieve a lasting peace that will establish an environment conducive to economic growth and development.

## **4.2 The Philippine Criminal Justice System**

Avoidance of crime by preventive means or by government-imposed reforms is the be-all and end-all of the country's criminal justice system. It has a structure of four established components, namely, the police (law enforcement), prosecution, courts, and corrections. Outside the formal setup, the community is considered as an element of the system. The criminal justice system serves a codependent purpose. While it is at the beck and call of the community in securing public safety, the system is reliant on community support in flushing out all sinister elements.

## Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement agencies are the chief implementing body of laws and ordinances for the crime prevention, protection of lives and property, and maintenance of peace and order.

**The National Police Commission.** On September 8, 1966, RA 4864 otherwise known as the Police Act of 1966 created the Police Commission (Polcom) as the supervisory agency to oversee the training of local police forces.

In 1972, Polcom was reorganized as the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM). Originally under the Office of the President, it was transferred in 1975 to the then Ministry of National Defense pursuant to Presidential Decree (PD) 765 or the Police Integration Law. Ten years later, however, it was returned to the Office of the President under EO 1040.

Pursuant to RA 6975, a new NAPOLCOM was created on December 13, 1990, under the supervision of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG).

The new Commission has the power and function to exercise administrative control over the PNP; conduct surveys and compile data in measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of all police units; recommend to the President a crime prevention program within 60 days before the commencement of each calendar year; and establish a system of uniform crime reporting.

**The Philippine National Police.** The beginning of the Philippine police can be traced back in 1901 when the Philippine Constabulary was inaugurated as a local police force. That time, police keeping had been a function shared by various agencies. Things changed, however, when RA 6975 was passed in December 1990, pursuing the Constitution's intent of bringing together a national police force that is civilian in character.

A bureau known as the Philippine National Police (PNP) was placed under the NAPOLCOM of the DILG. The PNP merged the forces of the defunct Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police, which were originally partners of the Armed Forces service. The police bureau now enjoins the Narcotics Command and the Criminal Investigation Service, the National Action Committee on Anti-Hijacking of the DND, the PAF Security Command, as well as the police functions of the Coast Guard.

The PNP enforces all laws and ordinances relative to the protection of lives and property and maintenance of peace and order. It meets its mandate by investigating and preventing crimes, effecting the arrest of criminals but observing law-dictated procedures, and regulating the licensure of firearms and explosives. Throughout the country, the PNP police made its presence felt with its national, regional, provincial, and district offices.

The new NAPOLCOM involves local government officials as its representatives in their respective territorial jurisdictions.

The Provincial Governor has the authority to choose the Provincial Director from a list of three eligible nominees recommended by the PNP Regional Director. As Chairman of the Provincial Peace and Order Council, he shall oversee the

implementation of the provincial public safety plan, taking into consideration the integrated community safety plans.

The city and municipal mayors, on the other hand, have the power to exercise vast operational supervision and control over PNP units in their respective jurisdictions. They develop and establish an integrated area or community public safety plan that embraces priorities of action and program thrusts for implementation by the local PNP stations.

During the 30 days immediately preceding and following any elections, however, the city and municipal mayors shall cease to exercise such powers. The ban puts local forces under the supervision and control of the Commission on Elections.

**The National Bureau of Investigation.** Commonwealth Act No. 181 gave way to the creation of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) on November 13, 1936. It was reorganized into a national bureau on June 19, 1947 pursuant to RA 157. The NBI, which is an agency under the Department of Justice (DOJ), is mandated to investigate violations of Philippine laws. It also acts as the national clearing house of criminal records and other information used by all prosecuting and law enforcement agencies in the Philippines. Whenever officially requested, the NBI investigates civil or administrative cases of government interest and performs related functions such as those assigned by the Secretary of Justice.

**The Bureau of Fire Protection.** The BFP is the agency concerned with the prevention and investigation of fire-related crimes. It is primarily responsible in enforcing the Fire Code and other related laws such as preventing and suppressing all destructive fires on buildings, houses and other structures, forests, land transportation vehicles, equipment, ships or vessels docked or at bay, petroleum installations, plane crashes, and other similar incidents; investigating all causes of fire; and filing proper fire-related complaints with the city or provincial prosecutor, if necessary. (Table 4.1 shows a summary of fire incidents in the country from 2004 to 2009).

Fire incidence increased from 7,726 fires in 2008 to 8,271 fires in 2009. The total fire incidents burned down PhP3.14 billion worth of property and injured 598 persons while claiming the lives of 235 others. Most of these fire incidents occurred in Areas Outside National Capital Region (AONCR) with 4,720 fire cases. The rest were spread over areas in the NCR (3,551 fire incidents).

Fire incidences were largely caused by electrical connections (30.5%). Some 15.9 percent were under investigation, whereas minimal percentages were caused by lightning and bomb explosion. (Refer to Table 4.1a.)

## Prosecution

Establishing the guilt of criminal offenders is the purpose of prosecution. This involves processes like preliminary investigation on complaints by private persons to determine if there are enough legal bases to file a case in court. The primary responsibility lies on the DOJ and is carried out by its provincial fiscals and state prosecutors.

The government recognizes each person's right to have legal representation in court. Thus, whenever an accused party cannot afford legal representation, the justice system assigns government-paid public attorneys.

The prosecution arm of the government works in close coordination with the courts, which mete punishment and retribution. Chapter 3 of this *Yearbook* provides more detailed information about Philippine courts.

## Correctional Institutions

Correctional agencies perform a function just as that of law enforcers, prosecutors, and the courts. While serving retribution and punishment for misdeeds, corrections reform offenders and prevent their return to crime.

The *correctional system* refers to the implementation of court convictions that seek to rehabilitate convicted felons and protect society. It covers three distinct areas: institutionalization, probation, and parole.

*Institutionalization* is the confinement or imprisonment of a convicted felon to deter him/her from continuing offenses. *Jails* confine felons who are not yet convicted and cannot or have not yet posted bail, and those who serve sentences for less than two years. *Prisons* are institutions designed for long-term reform.

Under *probation*, a convicted felon is exempt from jail or prison confinement but is made to undergo rehabilitation within the community. Any sentenced offender can apply for probation, if not otherwise disqualified, before serving the sentence. Disqualificatory circumstances are when the offender's sentence exceeds six years under PD 1990, when the offense is subversion or any crime threatening national security or public order, or when the applicant has been once put on probation.

Other cases that reduce merit for probation are those offenders who have been convicted previously of final judgment and an offense punishable by imprisonment of not less than one month and one day and/or a fine not less than PhP200. An offender may be qualified at the discretion of the court upon favorable investigation of the probation officer assigned to the case.

Probation length depends on the imprisonment sentence in years. Probation ranges from less than two years for those sentenced to a year or less in prison, to not more than six years for those sentenced to more than one year in prison.

Once probation is granted, probationers must present themselves to their respective probation officers three days after the grant. They, too, must appear before probation officers once a month and must comply with any other court-imposed conditions.

When felons sent to jail are released before serving their entire sentence and their rehabilitation continues outside prison walls, they are granted *parole*.

Reformation and rehabilitation of crime offenders are the functions of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) and the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor).

**The Bureau of Corrections.** Directly under the DOJ, the BOC is mandated to implement the institutional rehabilitation program of the government for national offenders and ensure their safe custody. It is responsible for maintaining order within prison walls. It also carries out rehabilitation function and responsibility to provide

inmates with basic human needs of education and with training programs, medical and dental services, religious guidance and counseling services, recreation and sports, library services, and work programs.

In 2009, there were 35,934 inmates confined in national prisons. This number was higher compared to 34,547 inmates in 2008. The New *Bilibid* Prison still had the highest jail population with 21,034 inmates or 58.5 percent of total. Davao Prison and Penal Farm, and *Iwahig* Prison and Penal Farm had 5,685 (15.8%) and 2,984 (8.3%) inmates, respectively. (See Table 4.2 for details.)

**The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology.** The BJMP was created under RA 6975. It supervises all city and municipal jails, each of which is headed by a city or municipal jail warden. In the case of large cities and municipalities, a district jail with subordinate jails is headed by a district jail warden.

Records showed the average jail population data had increased by 75.4 percent.

In 2008 there were 61,370 prisoners compared to 34,998 inmates listed in the year 2000. The regional breakdown, on the other hand, showed NCR had the most number of prisoners with 20,339 or 33.1 percent of the total while the least number of 365 jail population was reported by ARMM. (See Table 4.2a.)

## The Community

The community is regarded as the fifth essential component of the criminal justice system. Crime, being a community problem, must be solved by the community at its level through the active participation of civil officials and the citizenry for the promotion of public safety.

**Barangay Justice System.** Presidential Decree (PD) 528 laid the groundwork for the decentralization of government's effort in the prevention of crime and lawlessness involving the *barangay*, the basic unit of the Philippine political system. Then, PD 299 gave *barangay* leaders ample authority and power to discharge peacekeeping responsibilities. PD 1508 further empowered *barangay* officials to handle correction of petty crimes, thereby acting as auxiliaries of the *barangay* justice system.

**Peace and order councils.** These councils were organized at the national, regional, provincial, city, and municipal levels to establish a unified and strongly coordinated mechanism, which could carry out a national program addressing the problems of insurgency, rebellion, criminality, terrorism, or disruption of public order.

## 4.3 Crime

Under the 1990 Revised Penal Code, crimes are either classified as public and private. *Public crimes* are those that directly endanger the society and its constituents such as those committed against national security, laws of the nation, fundamental laws of the state, public order, public interest, and public morals,



including drug-related offenses and those committed by public officers in the performance of their duty as civil servants.

*Private crimes*, on the other hand, are those that afflict individuals or persons directly but do not endanger society on the whole such as crimes against persons (destruction of life, parricide, murder, homicide, infanticide and abortion, and physical injuries); personal liberty and security; and property, chastity, and honor.

**The Commission on Human Rights.** An independent office created by the 1987 Constitution, the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) is tasked to protect and promote the civil and political liberties of Filipinos.

In protecting human rights, the CHR investigates into all reported cases of human rights violations and upon request, delivers free legal and financial aid to victims and their families. It also channels cases to proper agencies for expedient processing. In promoting respect for human rights, the CHR conducts public information campaigns through lectures and seminars, especially to sectors and areas that are prone to violations.

In 2009, the CHR documented new 2,771 complaints involving 1,815 victims and 2,122 perpetrators. The Commission is the forefront in addressing various complaints of abuses affecting individual rights, particularly summary killings.

According to the CHR, there were 865 human rights cases resolved including cases from previous years. Out of 865 cases resolved, 285 were filed in courts, prosecutors' office and other appropriate administrative agencies or quasi-judicial bodies; 506 cases were dismissed and 74 cases had been archived.

Over a long period beginning Pre-Martial Law until the present administration, civil rights violations were predominant among five kinds of human rights violations. Political rights violations, meanwhile, rose significantly from zero report of complaints during Pre-Martial Law Era to the second rank during the Martial Law Era, but fell to last place during the Ramos Administration (1992-1998) until the Estrada Administration (1998-2001). However, during the same periods, violations of social rights consistently were third most common type.

In the Arroyo Administration, the continuing incidence of human rights violations has remained a major problem to solve. The CHR along with other government agencies continued to provide solutions to address the uncurbed and unimproved statistics regarding human rights violations.

In 2009, the massacre of 57 people in Maguindanao, 30 of whom were journalists, shocked the nation and added to the many unexplained and unresolved summary killings during the past years.

In addressing these views, the CHR continued to evaluate and assess government policies and issued advisories to name a few were:

- Advisory on the implementation of the random drug testing of secondary and tertiary students
- Advisory on the attempt of the military to gather information on, and the legal offensive taken against, members of Gabriela, Karapatan, Bayan, KMU and other organizations
- Advisory on early voting
- Advisory on the human rights to be safe from natural disasters

The CHR also contributed in the passing and the enactment of human rights laws such as the *Magna Carta* of Women, the Strengthening of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Law and other human rights legislations.

### Crime Incidence or Situation

The national crime rate in 2008 was placed at 74 crimes per 100,000 population. Based on the 2007 Census of Population, this rate was the same as the 2007 figure of 74 per 100,000 population. Crime volume, meanwhile, showed an increase of 1.4 percent from 65,944 in 2007 to 66,846 the following year. The decreasing trend was observed since 2004. (See Table 4.4.)

More than one fourth of the total registered crimes in 2008 occurred in the NCR with a crime volume of 17,433. Central Visayas posted the second highest volume of 8,483. ARMM recorded the lowest crime volume of 596. (Refer to Table 4.4.)

A crime rate is determined by the number of crimes per 100,000 population. The regions with the highest crime volumes do not necessarily have the highest crime rates. Regions with the most glaring crime rates for 2008 were NCR with 155 followed by Central Visayas with 126; Davao with 122, CAR with 92; and Northern Mindanao with 84 per 1,000 population.

In measuring crime volume, a distinct classification is used to get key data on recurring crime. Crimes are sorted into index and nonindex categories. *Index crimes* are those of serious nature that occur with sufficient frequency and regularity. Crimes against persons and crimes against properties, being normally reported to police authorities, make up index crimes. Police authorities consider low index crime rate as a measure of successful crime prevention.

Index crimes in 2008 was posted at 36,561. This was lower compared to 37,057 listed in 2007. Most of these crimes were due to physical injury with 10,837 occurrences or 29.6 percent. Other index crimes recorded were theft (8,269), robbery (6,584), murder (5,820), homicide (2,466), and rape (2,585). Index crime rate, meanwhile, was placed at 40 crimes per 100,000 population.

On the other hand, nonindex crimes in 2008 was posted at 30,269, placing the rate at 33 crimes per 100,000 population. Reduced nonindex crimes was instrumental in improving the country's overall peace and order situation. (See Tables 4.4a to 4.4c for details.)

### Crime Prevention and Control

The Philippine National Police reinvigorated its strategies in addressing favorable crime situation in the country. These strategies were the conduct of police and detective beats, night watch operations, and police visibility, among others.

**Anti-Street Crimes.** The implementation of *Oplan "Manman Kalye"* resulted to a 24.2 percent decrease in total street crime volume. Physical injury registered a decrease of 39.0 percent, followed by theft (29.9%) and illegal drugs (27.9%). Other street crimes that registered decreases in volume were swindling/estafa (20.9%) and

robbery/hold-up (9.7%). Overall, the Total Street Crime Solution Efficiency was posted at 85.3 percent.

**Anti-Illegal Gambling.** The PNP Anti-Illegal Gambling-Special Operations Task Force continued to implement the One Strike Policy. This is to affirm PNP's advocate in resolving and fighting illegal gambling. A total of 10,590 suspects were arrested, including 12 financiers, in some 15,000 anti-illegal gambling operations conducted nationwide. PNP also reported that the cash bets confiscated during the operations amounted to PhP6.01 million.

**Anti-Bank Robbery.** The PNP's campaign against bank robbery still continues as reports show the number of incidents in 2009 rose to 22 from 16 bank robbery incidents in 2008.

**Anti-Kidnap-for-Ransom.** The two-pronged approach to kidnapping, which involved neutralizing identified kidnap-for-ransom groups and ensuring target-hardening measures thru educating and informing potential targets, were continued. In 2009, kidnapping incidents reached to 44 cases and 26 of which were solved. The PNP also neutralized a total of 31 kidnapping suspects.

**Anti-Carnapping.** Operations resulted in the recovery of 371 motor vehicles out of 587 reported stolen in 2009. In these operations, six carnapping groups were neutralized. Also, 144 persons were arrested, and 99 cases were filed in court.

**Anti-Hijacking/Highway Robbery.** On the campaign against highway robbery in 2009, 137 incidents were reported nationwide that led to the neutralization of 31 suspects.

**Anti-Illegal Drugs.** The fight to rid the country of the scourge of illegal drugs was one of the most intensive efforts of the PNP. The Anti-illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force sustained its actions against drug trafficking and the use of illegal drugs nationwide. In 2009, there were 12,488 anti-illegal drugs operations conducted in terms of buy-bust, house raids, and marijuana plantation eradication. These resulted to the arrest of 15,554 pushers and users. The PNP also confiscated illegal drugs at an estimated value of PhP1.82 billion and filed 11,051 drug cases.

*Drug abuse* is the use of any chemical substance, licit or illicit, which results to an individual's physical, mental, emotional, or social impairment. The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), created under RA 6425, with the assistance of drug law enforcers, campaign to reduce both drug supply and demand.

In 2007, metamphetamine hydrochloride or commonly known as "shabu" (55.0%) and marijuana (24.6%) were the two primary drugs abused by users. These substances are smuggled into the country mainly by seaports and special economic zones, international airports, mail and parcel services, and the vast expanse of the Philippine coastline. (See Table 4.6a for details on primary drugs abused.)

For years now, the government sustains close operations with foreign national and international organizations to curb the drug problem. It also has imposed domestic national regulatory control enforced on precursor chemical particularly ephedrine, which originated from Northeast Asia.

The Dangerous Drugs Board remained consistent to achieve the vision of a Drug Free Philippines by 2010 with the following priority plans:

1. Encourage more active participation of the community through a program utilizing peer approach called "Barkada Kontra Droga."
2. Monitor drugs and other substances that have the potential to be abused for their possible reclassification and inclusion among the list of dangerous drugs and controlled substances.
3. Enhance and expand the various forms of demand reduction campaign and utilize trimedia in the promotion of civic awareness on the evil effects of dangerous drugs focusing on the family as an important fundamental institution in the society.
4. Implement alternative development programs by substituting legitimate crops for marijuana cultivators and skills training for recovering drug dependents.
5. Construct more government drug rehabilitation facilities in areas of the country where there are none so that DDB may be able to extend assistance to indigent drug dependents who cannot afford expensive rehabilitation program in private rehabilitation centers.
6. Establish regional drug rehabilitation centers in each region in order to increase the country's disproportionate rehabilitation capacity and provide technical and financial support to nongovernment rehabilitation centers for the improvement of their programs and services particularly in relapse prevention.
7. Conduct studies and consultations with appropriate authorities and entities, public and private, on possible amendment of the Dangerous Drug Act incorporating important provisions that would aim to strengthen the mandate of the DDB in the area of drug demand and supply reduction.
8. Institutionalization of the Integrated Drug Abuse Data Information Network as the database for all drug related information.

#### 4.4 Delinquency

*Delinquency* is an act against the wishes and expectations of the community. Nowadays, delinquency is almost always associated with young people, hence, the term *juvenile delinquency*. But in fact, the term qualifies a person of any age whose attitudes toward individuals, the community, or lawful authority reveal a tendency to commit crime.

Delinquent minors are offered special services intended to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system. Through productive activities, delinquents are trained to acquire socially acceptable behavior. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) uses a community-based rehabilitation for children in conflict with the law. With this approach, trained community volunteers work with social workers in monitoring and extending support services to youth offenders in areas where incidence of delinquency is high.

To minimize delinquency in the country, the DSWD instituted several social welfare programs and projects.

**Childcare and placement services.** The State upholds the right of a child to a wholesome family life that will provide him with love, care and understanding, guidance and counseling, and moral and material security.

In 2008, the DSWD continued its efforts in protecting the most vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors of the society, particularly those children in need of special protection. The Department provided alternative parental care to children whose parents are unable to provide for their basic needs, temporarily or permanently, brought about by problems in family relationship, illness, extreme poverty, lack of parenting preparation, and lack of family support.

The DSWD worked to deliver quality and comprehensive programs, projects and services to protect and develop the young. Programs included the amendments of guidelines for minors traveling abroad, fight against the occurrence of cyber pornography and prostitution, accreditation of day care services and enhancement of social technology.

**Family and community empowerment.** Guided by the Constitution's recognition of the importance of the Filipino family in the country's development, the DSWD directs its full efforts towards the strengthening and empowerment of the Filipino family through various programs.

The Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) Flagship Program is an empowerment strategy aimed directly at the most depressed barangays and the poorest families so that they can gain access to integrated basic services and manage their resources to meet, at least, their minimum basic needs.

The Integrated Self-Employment Assistance *Kaunlaran* opens access to credit, capability building, and business management. Through this program, displaced families due to calamities are offered relief and rehabilitation services.

Devolved services for families package training on parent effectiveness service, marriage counseling, responsible parenthood, and special service for solo parents.

Among other programs are emergency assistance services such as family and community disaster preparedness, food for work and emergency cash assistance, crisis intervention, emergency shelter assistance for construction and repair of damaged houses, and self-employment assistance.

**Policy and Plans Services.** In 2008, the DSWD developed and conducted forum and dialogue regarding the laws on women and children. Some Senate and House Bills were formed concerning delinquency on women and children such as:

- Senate Bill 543 on Older Filipinos' Protection
- House Bill 683 on Modifying the Crime of Rape Involving Minors
- House Bills 164,797 and 211 and Senate Bills 1701, 1712, 1797, 1865, 1891, 1959, 2048 and 2114 on Magna Carta for Women

Social Welfare and Development Officers (SWDOs) were trained on the recently passed RA 9344 concerning Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). About 633 SWDOs were trained on handling CICL cases; of whom 560 were LGU-based, 55 were DSWD field office representatives, and 18 were from various government agencies engaged in social protection.

**Research and Development Services.** Research and Development programs were designed to ensure that the best quality equipment and materials would be procured by the PNP. Through OPLAN MAKABAGO, 97 researches and studies were conducted, 56 specifications developed, 53 acceptance tests and evaluations conducted, and 30 tests and evaluations performed.

**Protecting every child against exploitation.** Children in the Philippines have easy access to internet cafés, which means they can fall prey to online predators who exploit them sexually. Small unregulated internet café offers broadband connectivity with the outside world. But along with these opportunities are the inherent risks posed by the internet. A growing number of youths are being drawn into a dangerous world of sexual exploitation by foreigners they meet online.

The Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (CIDG) of PNP then established an Internet Child protection program called "Special Project Angel Net". This is in coordination with other law enforcement agencies, stakeholders, community, media, Internet service providers, schools and colleges, nongovernment organization, rehabilitation centers, youth organizations, DSWD, religious groups, telephone companies, INTERPOL, UNICEF and other international law enforcement agencies for advocacy and public awareness campaign regarding the proper usage, safety and dangers brought by the Internet.

**Sources:**

- 4.1 Department of National Defense.  
Bureau of Fire Protection.
- 4.2 Philippine National Police.  
National Police Commission.  
National Bureau of Investigation.  
Department of Justice.  
Bureau of Corrections.
- 4.3 Philippine National Police.  
Commission on Human Rights.  
Dangerous Drugs Board.
- 4.4 Department of Social Welfare and Development.

**TABLE 4.1 Fires, by Geographic Area, Cause, Number of Casualties and Amount of Damages: 2004-2009**  
(Damage to Property in Million Pesos)

<b>Causes, Casualties, and Damages</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>I. Philippines</b>						
Causes	10,157	11,758	8,823	9,042	7,726	8,271
Accidental	7,245	7,714	6,158	6,393	5,851	6,128
Arson/Intentional	256	188	184	162	183	204
Undetermined	2,656	3,856	2,481	865	133	229
Under Investigation	-	-	-	1,622	1,559	1,710
Casualties						
Injured	691	661	596	534	609	598
Killed	270	249	271	201	179	235
Damage to property	3,273.22	4,312.45	3,428.26	2,382.20	3,093.62	3,143.12
<b>II. NCR</b>						
Causes	4,437	5,637	3,665	3,725	3,328	3,551
Accidental	3,149	2,756	2,497	2,542	2,778	2,970
Arson/Intentional	12	21	16	16	24	25
Undetermined	1,276	2,860	1,152	617	45	71
Under Investigation	-	-	-	550	481	485
Casualties						
Injured	190	309	217	285	228	172
Killed	70	56	56	65	56	66
Damage to property	939.13	1,776.44	1,404.14	622.13	840.38	675.64
<b>III. Areas Outside National Capital Region</b>						
Causes	5,720	6,121	6,099	5,317	4,398	4,720
Accidental	4,096	4,958	3,661	3,851	3,073	3,158
Arson/Intentional	244	167	168	146	159	179
Undetermined	1,380	996	1,329	248	88	158
Under Investigation	-	-	-	1,072	1,078	1,225
Casualties						
Injured	501	352	379	249	381	426
Killed	200	193	215	136	123	169
Damage to property	2,334.08	3,536.01	2,024.12	1,760.07	2,253.24	2,467.48

**Source:** Bureau of Fire Protection.

TABLE 4.1a Causes of Fire Incidents: 2006-2009

Causes	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	8,823	9,042	7,726	8,271
Electrical connections	2,284	2,195	2,359	2,520
Electrical appliances	312	323	340	353
Electrical machineries	118	93	104	99
Spontaneous combustion	285	213	197	194
Open flame due to unattended cooking stove	485	480	402	574
Open flame due to torch or <i>sulo</i>	981	949	811	395
Open flame due to unattended lighted candle or gas lamp ( <i>gasera</i> )	373	414	398	411
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) explosion due to direct flame contact or static electricity	84	113	176	126
Lighted cigarette butt	256	280	416	561
Chemicals	49	41	30	66
Pyrotechnics	71	61	52	44
Lighted matchstick or lighter	186	186	246	194
Incendiary device or mechanism or ignited flammable liquids	85	62	128	85
Lightning	4	5	9	4
Bomb explosion	15	6	5	19
Others	1,615	2,202	639	1,313
Under investigation	1,620	1,419	1,414	1,313

**Source:** Bureau of Fire Protection.



TABLE 4.2 Number of Prisoners in Penal Institutions: 2000-2009

Penal Institution	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	23,695	23,965	24,568	26,792	28,530
New Bilibid Prison	15,083	15,469	16,046	16,795	18,037
Davao Prison and Penal Farm	2,730	2,839	2,979	3,470	3,719
Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm	2,008	1,908	1,840	2,223	2,087
Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm	1,187	996	843	1,256	1,254
San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm	992	1,013	1,029	959	1,173
Leyte Regional Prison	863	870	894	1,034	1,087
Correctional Institution for Women	832	870	937	1,055	1,173
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	28,716	30,798	31,352	34,547	35,934
New Bilibid Prison	18,087	18,670	20,752	20,542	21,034
Davao Prison and Penal Farm	3,694	4,091	3,100	5,382	5,685
Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm	2,177	2,968	3,500	3,020	2,984
Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm	1,286	1,563	1,500	1,595	1,564
San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm	1,189	1,071	1,300	1,178	1,303
Leyte Regional Prison	1,094	1,034	1,000	1,230	1,416
Correctional Institution for Women	1,189	1,401	200	1,600	1,948

Source: Bureau of Corrections.

TABLE 4.2a Average Jail Population Data, by Region: 2000-2008

Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Total	34,998	37,158	40,903	48,907	
NCR	11,528	12,560	14,208	18,278	
CAR	521	594	588	737	
I - Ilocos Region	1,041	1,125	1,108	1,362	
II - Cagayan Valley	794	807	805	898	
III - Central Luzon	2,557	2,599	2,686	3,097	
IVA - Calabarzon	4,703	4,897	5,063	5,655	
IVB - Mimaropa	462	530	552	865	
V - Bicol Region	1,286	1,375	1,568	1,659	
VI - Western Visayas	2,096	2,223	2,439	2,972	
VII - Central Visayas	3,369	3,572	4,005	4,410	
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,007	1,009	1,107	1,276	
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,650	1,849	1,863	2,077	
X - Northern Mindanao	1,216	1,142	1,612	2,034	
XI - Davao Region	1,100	1,127	1,422	1,409	
XII - Soccsksargen	872	887	1,003	1,219	
XIII - Caraga	490	529	554	640	
ARMM	306	333	320	319	
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Total	55,919	61,331	60,732	60,205	61,370
NCR	21,366	22,365	21,733	20,713	20,339
CAR	901	946	1,012	1,010	1,008
I - Ilocos Region	1,573	1,766	1,909	1,928	1,978
II - Cagayan Valley	1,002	1,033	1,034	1,130	1,136
III - Central Luzon	3,527	3,749	3,878	4,107	4,058
IVA - Calabarzon	6,544	8,063	7,679	7,869	8,400
IVB - Mimaropa	770	737	748	668	681
V - Bicol Region	1,590	1,794	1,947	1,923	1,998
VI - Western Visayas	3,238	4,010	3,945	3,876	3,890
VII - Central Visayas	5,244	5,917	6,268	6,215	6,775
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,403	1,499	1,364	1,450	1,412
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,528	2,938	2,970	2,956	3,012
X - Northern Mindanao	2,270	2,512	2,439	2,508	2,565
XI - Davao Region	1,523	1,528	1,475	1,522	1,660
XII - Soccsksargen	1,454	1,487	1,437	1,383	1,443
XIII - Caraga	647	671	583	604	650
ARMM	339	316	311	343	365

Source: Bureau of Jail and Management Penology.

**TABLE 4.3 Investigated Cases of Human Rights Violations  
by Region: 2006-2007**

Region	Total		Cases Filed in Courts		Cases Closed and/or Terminated		Cases Archived	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Philippines	891	772	382	303	460	430	49	39
NCR	28	71	20	37	8	34	-	-
CAR	9	8	-	-	2	7	7	1
I - Ilocos Region	3	16	1	4	1	11	1	1
II - Cagayan Valley	-	40	-	35	-	5	-	-
III - Central Luzon	57	73	8	9	49	61	-	3
IV - Southern Tagalog	86	49	7	3	74	46	5	-
V - Bicol Region	79	61	27	19	49	42	3	-
VI - Western Visayas	71	29	71	18	-	9	-	2
VII - Central Visayas	90	49	46	29	28	17	16	3
VIII - Eastern Visayas	78	98	49	37	25	45	4	16
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	98	89	57	53	35	26	6	10
X - Northern Mindanao	36	20	16	-	19	18	1	2
XI - Davao Region	192	114	58	32	132	82	2	-
XII - Soccsksargen	48	36	20	17	27	18	1	1
XIII - Caraga	16	19	2	10	11	9	3	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Source:** Commission on Human Rights.

**TABLE 4.4 Crime Volume and Crime Rate, by Region: 2006-2008**  
(Rate per 100,000 population)

Region	2006			2007		
	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>a</sup>	Population Projection	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>a</sup>	Population Projection
Philippines	71,227	82	86,972,500	65,944	74	88,574,614
NCR	18,873	172	10,944,300	17,996	156	11,553,427
CAR	1,287	83	1,559,500	1,556	102	1,520,743
I - Ilocos Region	3,159	66	4,777,900	3,176	70	4,545,906
II - Cagayan Valley	1,360	43	3,139,000	1,643	54	3,051,487
III - Central Luzon	4,907	52	9,385,300	5,080	52	9,720,982
IVA - Calabarzon	6,184	57	10,903,200	5,950	51	11,743,110
IVB - Mimaropa	1,349	50	2,720,800	1,371	54	2,559,791
V - Bicol Region	2,029	38	5,289,500	1,904	37	5,109,798
VI - Western Visayas	3,596	51	7,012,300	3,023	44	6,843,643
VII - Central Visayas	12,237	189	6,487,800	8,891	139	6,398,628
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,629	64	4,103,200	2,277	58	3,912,936
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,156	67	3,219,300	2,173	67	3,230,094
X - Northern Mindanao	3,627	91	4,003,100	3,508	88	3,992,437
XI - Davao Region	3,558	87	4,087,200	3,397	82	4,156,653
XII - Soccsksargen	2,638	71	3,732,600	2,147	56	3,829,081
XIII - Caraga	981	42	2,362,700	1,143	50	2,293,480
ARMM	657	20	3,244,800	709	17	4,120,795

Region	2008		
	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>a</sup>	Population Projection
Philippines	66,840	74	90,457,200
NCR	17,433	155	11,252,700
CAR	1,488	92	1,625,600
I - Ilocos Region	3,259	66	4,974,000
II - Cagayan Valley	1,539	47	3,250,100
III - Central Luzon	5,323	54	9,770,100
IVA - Calabarzon	6,134	54	11,402,800
IVB - Mimaropa	1,460	51	2,865,800
V - Bicol Region	2,224	40	5,497,200
VI - Western Visayas	2,752	38	7,289,900
VII - Central Visayas	8,483	126	6,754,200
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,288	54	4,273,000
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,864	56	3,351,300
X - Northern Mindanao	3,527	84	4,174,100
XI - Davao Region	5,157	122	4,222,800
XII - Soccsksargen	1,997	51	3,903,800
XIII - Caraga	1,316	54	2,453,900
ARMM	596	18	3,395,900

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup> Computed based on the *Philippine Population Projections: 1995-2040*.

**Sources:** Philippine National Police and National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 4.4a Crime Volume and Crime Rate, by Type of Crime: 2006-2008**  
(Rate per 100,000 population)

Type	2006		2007		2008	
	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>a</sup>	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>b</sup>	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>b</sup>
Total	71,227	82	65,944	74	66,846	74
Index crimes	41,583	48	37,057	42	36,576	40
Physical injury	12,198	14	10,995	12	10,839	12
Theft	9,988	11	8,281	9	8,273	9
Robbery	7,313	8	6,520	7	6,584	7
Murder	6,196	7	5,962	7	5,820	6
Homicide	3,299	4	2,890	3	2,475	3
Rape	2,589	3	2,409	3	2,585	3
Nonindex crimes	29,544	34	28,887	33	30,270	33

**Note:** <sup>a</sup> Computed based on the *Philippine Population Projections: 1995-2040*.

<sup>b</sup> Computed based on the 2007 Census of Population.

**Sources:** Philippine National Police and National Statistics Office.

TABLE 4.4b Crime Volume, by Region and by Type of Crime: 2007 and 2008

Region	Grand Total	Index Crimes							Non-Index Crimes
		Total	Murder	Homicide	Physical Injury	Robbery	Theft	Rape	
<b>2008</b>									
Philippines	66,830	36,561	5,820	2,466	10,837	6,584	8,269	2,585	30,269
NCR	17,433	9,214	466	288	2,575	2,482	3,097	306	8,219
CAR	1,488	1,067	90	47	356	187	300	87	421
I - Ilocos Region	3,259	1,481	279	155	561	134	218	134	1,778
II - Cagayan Valley	1,539	806	168	101	245	122	63	107	733
III - Central Luzon	5,323	2,313	434	192	597	533	354	203	3,010
IVA - Calabarzon	6,134	3,137	631	371	812	562	554	207	2,997
IVB - Mimaropa	1,460	817	195	81	268	72	55	146	643
V - Bicol Region	2,224	1,347	321	123	268	180	195	260	877
VI - Western Visayas	2,752	1,750	316	214	582	164	223	251	1,002
VII - Central Visayas	8,483	5,480	470	168	1,821	1,034	1,805	182	3,003
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,288	1,310	369	152	429	127	135	98	978
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,864	1,340	357	132	498	196	97	60	524
X - Northern Mindanao	3,527	1,891	426	98	416	303	511	137	1,636
XI - Davao Region	5,157	2,049	541	132	573	234	344	225	3,108
XII - Soccsksargen	1,997	1,268	270	107	407	139	238	107	729
XIII - Caraga	1,306	855	250	85	326	80	58	56	451
ARMM	596	436	237	20	103	35	22	19	160
<b>2007</b>									
Philippines	65,944	37,057	5,962	2,890	10,995	6,520	8,281	2,409	28,887
NCR	17,996	9,260	501	316	2,328	2,793	3,034	288	8,736
CAR	1,556	990	104	79	329	138	235	105	566
I - Ilocos Region	3,176	1,424	321	115	512	139	207	130	1,752
II - Cagayan Valley	1,643	782	192	139	233	113	78	27	861
III - Central Luzon	5,080	2,221	398	221	587	458	377	180	2,859
IVA - Calabarzon	5,950	3,328	624	506	830	535	612	221	2,622
IVB - Mimaropa	1,371	824	207	103	269	72	39	134	547
V - Bicol Region	1,904	1,217	325	129	284	158	151	170	687
VI - Western Visayas	3,023	1,974	405	288	669	176	177	259	1,049
VII - Central Visayas	8,891	5,725	459	208	1,968	917	2,008	165	3,166
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,277	1,486	476	154	485	121	145	105	791
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,173	1,542	305	154	680	151	180	72	631
X - Northern Mindanao	3,508	1,884	321	150	432	336	514	131	1,624
XI - Davao Region	3,397	1,718	534	108	454	172	235	215	1,679
XII - Soccsksargen	2,147	1,318	253	104	529	124	179	129	829
XIII - Caraga	1,143	825	252	81	267	79	84	62	318
ARMM	709	539	285	35	139	38	26	16	170

Source: Philippine National Police.

**TABLE 4.4c Crime Rate, by Region and by Type of Crime: 2007 and 2008**  
(Per 100,000 Population)

Region	Grand Total	Index Crime Rate							Non-Index Crime Rate
		Total	Murder	Homicide	Physical Injury	Robbery	Theft	Rape	
<b>2008</b>									
Philippines	74	40	6	3	12	7	9	3	33
NCR	155	82	4	3	23	22	28	3	73
CAR	92	66	6	3	22	12	18	5	26
I - Ilocos Region	66	30	6	3	11	3	4	3	36
II - Cagayan Valley	47	25	5	3	8	4	2	3	23
III - Central Luzon	54	24	4	2	6	5	4	2	31
IVA - Calabarzon	54	28	6	3	7	5	5	2	26
IVB - Mimaropa	13	7	2	1	2	1	*	1	6
V - Bicol Region	40	25	6	2	5	3	4	5	16
VI - Western Visayas	38	24	4	3	8	2	3	3	14
VII - Central Visayas	126	81	7	2	27	15	27	3	44
VIII - Eastern Visayas	54	31	9	4	10	3	3	2	23
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	56	40	11	4	15	6	3	2	16
X - Northern Mindanao	84	45	10	2	10	7	12	3	39
XI - Davao Region	122	49	13	3	14	6	8	5	74
XII - Soccsksargen	51	32	7	3	10	4	6	3	19
XIII - Caraga	53	35	10	3	13	3	2	2	18
ARMM	18	13	7	1	3	1	1	1	5
<b>2007<sup>a</sup></b>									
Philippines	74	42	7	3	12	7	9	3	33
NCR	156	80	4	3	20	24	26	2	76
CAR	102	65	7	5	22	9	15	7	37
I - Ilocos Region	70	31	7	3	11	3	5	3	39
II - Cagayan Valley	54	26	6	5	8	4	3	1	28
III - Central Luzon	52	23	4	2	6	5	4	2	29
IVA - Calabarzon	51	28	5	4	7	5	5	2	22
IVB - Mimaropa	12	7	2	1	2	1	*	1	5
V - Bicol Region	37	24	6	3	6	3	3	3	13
VI - Western Visayas	44	29	6	4	10	3	3	4	15
VII - Central Visayas	139	89	7	3	31	14	31	3	49
VIII - Eastern Visayas	58	38	12	4	12	3	4	3	20
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	67	48	9	5	21	5	6	2	20
X - Northern Mindanao	89	48	8	4	11	9	13	3	41
XI - Davao Region	82	41	13	3	11	4	6	5	40
XII - Soccsksargen	56	34	7	3	14	3	5	3	22
XIII - Caraga	50	36	11	4	12	3	4	3	14
ARMM	17	13	7	1	3	1	1	0	4

**Notes:** Details may not add up to totals due to roundings.

\* - Less than 1.

<sup>a</sup> Computed based on the 2007 Census of Population

<sup>b</sup> Computed based on the *Philippine Population Projections: 1995-2040*.

**Source:** Philippine National Police.

**TABLE 4.4d Crime Volume and Crime Rate in the National Capital Region  
by Type of Crime: 2005-2008**  
(Rate per 100,000 population)

Type	2005		2006	
	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>a</sup>	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>a</sup>
Total	17,144	153	18,873	172
Index crimes	9,705	86	10,023	92
Theft	3,370	30	3,329	30
Robbery	2,954	26	3,116	28
Physical injury	2,125	19	2,274	21
Homicide	335	3	439	4
Murder	623	6	555	5
Rape	298	3	310	3
Nonindex crimes	7,439	66	8,850	81
Type	2007		2008	
	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>b</sup>	Volume	Crime Rate <sup>c</sup>
Total	17,996	156	16,813	149
Index crimes	9,260	80	8,594	76
Theft	3,034	26	3,097	28
Robbery	2,793	24	2,482	22
Physical injury	2,328	20	1,955	17
Homicide	316	3	288	3
Murder	501	4	466	4
Rape	288	2	306	3
Nonindex crimes	8,736	76	8,219	73

<sup>a</sup> Computed based on the *Philippine Population Projections: 1995-2040*.

<sup>b</sup> Computed based on the *Philippine Population Projections: 2000*

<sup>c</sup> Computed based on the 2007 Census of Population.

**Source:** Philippine National Police and National Statistics Office.



**TABLE 4.5 Number of Kidnap for Ransom Incidents, by Region: 2004-2008**

Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	34	13	44	21	11
NCR	16	6	34	15	8
CAR	-	1	1	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	1	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	1	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	1	1	3	-	-
IV - Southern Tagalog	0	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	4	3	4	3	1
IVB - Mimaropa	-	-	-	3	2
V - Bicol Region	1	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	2	1	1	-	-
XI - Davao Region	1	-	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	4	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	1	-	-	-	-
ARMM	1	1	1	-	-

Source: Philippine National Police

**TABLE 4.6 Reported Cases of Drug/Substance Abused by Type of Patient Confined in Various Rehabilitation Centers: 1996-2007**

Year	Total	New	Re-Admitted
1996	5,078	4,476	602
1997	5,195	4,553	642
1998	4,983	4,267	716
1999	5,455	4,938	517
2000	6,349	5,361	988
2001	6,946	5,945	1,001
2002	5,965	4,903	1,062
2003	8,189	7,113	1,076
2004	5,787	4,900	887
2005	5,873	5,074	799
2006	4,703	4,107	596
2007	6,278	5,661	617

Source: Dangerous Drugs Board.

**TABLE 4.6a Primary Drugs Abused by Users Confined in Different Rehabilitation Centers: 2004-2007**

Drug Category	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7,705	100.0	7,478	100.0	6,081	97.2	4,278	100.0
Shabu (stimulant)	4,887	63.4	4,778	63.9	3,256	53.5	2,354	55.0
Marijuana ( <i>Cannabis</i> )	1,836	23.8	1,976	26.4	1,807	29.7	1,053	24.6
Corex (cough or cold preparation)	216	2.8	283	3.8	128	2.1	95	2.2
Trazepam and Diazepam (benzodiazepine)	215	2.8	-	-	173	-	167	3.9
Rugby (inhalant)	190	2.5	115	1.5	563	9.3	469	11.0
Ecstasy (stimulant)	83	1.1	74	1.0	71	1.2	75	1.8
Cocaine (stimulant)	73	0.9	68	0.9	-	-	-	-
Opium (morphine/heroin)	52	0.7	50	0.7	-	-	-	-
Nubain (narcotic or analgesic)	47	0.6	44	0.6	29	0.5	22	0.5
Psilocybin (magic mushroom)	11	0.1	9	0.1	23	0.4	19	0.4
Mescaline (Hallucinogen)	6	0.1	4	0.1	-	-	-	-
Datura ( <i>Talampunay</i> )	4	0.1	3	0.0	-	-	-	-
Others drugs	85	1.1	74	1.0	31	0.5	24	0.6
Brownies ( <i>Cannabis</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hashish ( <i>Cannabis</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robitussin (cough or cold preparation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trecodin-DM (cough or cold preparation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Source:** Dangerous Drugs Board.

**Note:** Percentages may not add up to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 4.7 Number of Foreign Nationals Arrested: 2003-2008

Nationality	Number of Persons Arrested					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	72	56	30	28	34	26
American	4	7	3	2	3	-
Armenian	-	1	-	-	-	1
Australian	1	1	1	-	-	-
Austrian	1	-	-	-	1	-
Belgian	-	-	-	-	-	1
British	1	3	1	-	-	1
Canadian	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chinese	51	21	18	17	14	8
Danish	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dutch	-	1	-	-	-	-
Egyptian	-	1	-	-	-	-
French	-	2	-	-	-	-
German	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hong Kong Chinese	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indian	-	-	1	1	2	2
Indonesian	-	3	-	-	-	-
Iranian	-	1	-	-	-	1
Israeli	1	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	1
Japanese	1	3	-	-	1	3
Jordanian	1	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	-	3	1	1	1	2
Lebanese	-	1	-	-	-	-
Malaysian	-	2	-	-	2	-
Pakistani	3	-	-	1	-	-
Romanian	-	-	-	1	-	-
Singaporean	-	-	-	-	2	-
Somalian	-	-	-	-	1	-
Swedish	-	-	-	1	-	-
Swiss	-	-	1	1	-	-
Syrian	-	-	1	-	-	-
Taiwanese-Chinese	6	5	3	3	5	6
Thai	-	-	-	-	1	-

Source: Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency.

**TABLE 4.8 Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals  
and Laboratory Equipment Seized: 2006-2007**  
(Value in Pesos)

Items Seized	Unit	2007		2006	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total			4,278,601,638.23		6,266,403,172.69
Illegal drugs			2,375,699,881.95		
Shabu	grams	368,936	1,844,679,100.00	766,787	3,833,936,374.95
Marijuana			531,020,781.95		612,296,811
Brownies	grams	-	-	-	-
Dried leaves	grams	1,200,423	30,010,563.75	6,248,955	156,223,877.62
Hashish	grams	8	1,925.00	24,538	6,134,550.00
Plants	pieces	2,492,878	498,575,600.00	2,124,424	424,884,836.00
Resin	grams	-	-	-	-
Seedlings	pieces	57,674	2,306,940.00	588,544	23,541,760.00
Seeds	grams	4,670	116,739.00	58,427	1,460,668.00
Stalks	pieces	-	-	-	-
Sticks	pieces	736	5,889.20	3,893	31,144.00
Teabags	grams	120	3,125.00	799	19,975.00
Other drugs			1,717,291,152.68		603,936,588.25
Bangkok pills	pieces	2,002	50,050.00	-	-
Cocaine	grams	4	21,400.00	2	9,900.00
Diazepam	tablets	1,377	53,348.68	1,432	55,490.00
Ecstasy	pieces	122	146,400.00	83	99,600.00
Ephedrine		57,058	91,292,704.00	71,113	113,780,432.00
Ketamine hydrochloride	grams	325,045	1,625,226,050.00	97,998	489,989,500.00
Mogadon	tablets	-	-	-	-
Nubain amp	pieces	60	1,200.00	-	-
Opium poppy	grams	2,500	500,000.00	-	-
Phentermine	pieces	-	-	43	1,666.25
Valium	boxes	-	-	-	-
Precursors and chemicals			174,192,603.60	-	-
Laboratory equipment			11,418,000.00	-	-

**Source:** Dangerous Drugs Board.

## **Introduction**

**P**opulation is the number of people or inhabitants in the country or region. The inhabitants living in the country share the same resources that the environment offers them. As time goes by, there are rapid increases in the population that share similar reserves. Apparently, when population explosion occurs, resources are much harder to divide. By this consciousness on the population trend, an overview of its behavior in the past and how it will influence the quality of life in future can be drawn. The government closely monitors the changing size and distribution of population.

In all administrations, the Philippine government has committed to manage population concerns as part of efforts to secure sustainable development for this and coming generations. The National Statistics Office officially executes census of population every ten years. Processes of fertility, mortality and migration bring about the change of population. These factors do not only affect the population size but its structure and composition as well.

### **5.1 Growth of the Philippine Population**

The growth in Philippine population is attributed mainly to the excess of births over deaths. Like any other developing country, the Philippine population has a high birth rate and a gradually declining mortality rate. International migration, on the other hand, is relatively nil.

Data on population and vital events, such as live births, deaths, fetal deaths, and marriages, are taken from population censuses, demographic surveys, and civil registration. Due to the inadequacy of the country's vital registration system, however, the assessment of the national and regional trends of vital rates is seriously affected. The fluctuations in vital event totals may not necessarily reflect differentials in fertility and mortality levels; rather, they may be due to variations in the registration coverage.

This section trends the country's population growth and presents a set of population projections using moderate fertility and mortality decline assumptions.

#### **The Early Period**

Little is known about the country's population in precolonial times. The Spaniards, as some historians have written, destroyed records and artifacts reminiscent of the Filipino precolonial way of life for them to establish a colonial authority with ease. So whether or not there was a census that period or any like method of accounting for the population remains unascertainable.

The first recorded attempt to estimate the country's population put it at about

half a million. In 1591, the population was recorded at 667,612 based on the reported number of tributes, or head taxes comprising an *encomienda*. An *encomienda* is an estate of land and its inhabiting Filipinos that formed a settlement or community during the Spanish colonization. There were 166,903 tributes counted, each supposedly representing four persons.

Succeeding estimates were based mostly from church records since people were distributed among religious orders. Population estimates were computed on the basis of church records on births, deaths, and marriages and on the number of church attendants. In 1799, Father Buzeta, a friar, estimated that the Christian population numbered 1,502,574. Between 1812 and 1819, population growth was estimated based on the number of *cedulas* issued. *Cedulas*, per capita taxes imposed upon all males of certain ages, were multiplied by an arbitrary factor and were presumed to give an approximation of the population. Like the church estimates, however, they excluded non-Christians. From the estimated population count of 1.56 million in year 1800, the number quadrupled to 6.26 million by near end of the century (1896). (Refer to Table 5.1.)

### Population Growth This Century

The Americans upheld the census-taking tradition even after they had assumed colonial administration. The first census in 1903 registered a total of 7.64 million persons. A steady increase in population was noted, reaching a 2.1-percent average annual increase during the intercensal period 1918 to 1939. The 1939 Census was undertaken by the then Commission of the Census.

The 1948 Census of the Philippines and the 1960 Census of Population and Housing were both undertaken by the Bureau of the Census and Statistics (BCS), an office created by virtue of Commonwealth Act 591 approved on August 19, 1940. In the intercensal period 1939-1948, the population growth rate declined to 2.1 percent annually, on the average, due to the internal strife brought about by the Second World War. After the War, high growth rates were recorded, with the period 1960-1970 registering the highest at 3.1 percent. (Population censuses in 1970, 1975, and 1980 were undertaken by the National Census and Statistics Office, now the National Statistics Office or NSO.)

Rapid increases in population opened government's eyes to the necessity of an organization that will draw policy and program recommendations aimed at keeping population growth manageable for optimum socioeconomic development. The Population Commission, which was created in 1969, was instrumental to the slowing down of population growth in the years following its creation.

In 1971, the Philippine Congress passed Republic Act 6365, also known as the Population Act, mandating the Commission to propose policies and programs to guide and regulate labor force participation, internal migration, and spatial distribution of the population. As a result, the average annual growth rate from 1970 to 1975 dipped to 2.8 percent, 0.3 percentage point less than that for the years 1960 to 1970.

In 1980, the Philippine population was recorded at 48.10 million persons, resulting to an average annual growth rate of 2.7 percent during the period 1975-1980.

In 1990, the Census of Population and Housing registered a total population of 60.70 million.

Based on the Census of Population and Housing conducted decennially by NSO, the total population of the Philippines as of May 1, 2000 was 76,504,077 persons. The expansion of the Philippine population reflected a 2.36-percent average annual growth rate in the 1995-2000 period.

Final results of the latest Census of Population (POPCEN 2007) conducted by the NSO placed the Philippine population at 88,566,732 persons as of August 1, 2007. The 2007 and 2000 census figures translated into an average annual population growth rate of 2.04 percent for the period 2000 to 2007.

## **Projections of the Philippine Population**

Population projection is a tool for planning effective and efficient resource allocation in the country. Market analysts and program planners utilize population projections to plot the future demand for particular goods and services. They also use these projections in preparing cost estimates of particular social services relevant to their target population segments.

It is on the 1995 Census of Population alternately known as the 1995 POPCEN, however, that the long-term Philippine population projections are based upon. In this specific census, the NSO set aside the usual decennial schedule to accommodate the Ramos Administration's request for updated figures on the population.

For regional projections, however, only medium series was utilized, and a comparison of total fertility rate estimates from the 1993 National Demographic Survey of the NSO was made to come up with the most reasonable regional baseline values.

International migration, on the other hand, is assumed to have an insignificant effect on the national population, while internal migration is admittedly a major factor of growth for regional populations. Using the results from the 1980 and 1990 population censuses, migration rates were computed for all regions.

## **The 2000 Census-based Population Projections**

The final report of the 2000 Census-based Population Projections include tables on projected population by sex, five-year age group and five-calendar year, projected total fertility rates, projected life expectancy at birth, and average annual growth rates, for the period 2000 to 2040 for all regions and provinces, under the Medium Series. Similar tables containing national projections under the Low and High Series will also be generated.

These projections were based from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The Technical Working Group on Population Projections used the Cohort-component Method that relies on the premise that population change is the result of the demographic processes in fertility, mortality and migration. However, migration is not considered at the national level of population projections because it assumes that international migration has minimal effect on the national total population.

The Philippine population would continue to grow, increasing from 76.5 million, as of the latest population census conducted in May 2000, to 128.1 million in 2030, according to the Medium Series Projection based on the 2000 Census of Population. This means that 51 million people would be added to the nation's population between 2000 and 2030, which is a span of 30 years.

Even if the average annual growth rate is projected to drastically decline from 2.34 percent during the 1990-2000 period to around 1.0 percent during the 2030-2040 period, the population is projected to grow by 1.95 percent in the 2005-2010 period, from 85.3 million in 2005 to 94.0 million in 2010.

Tables 5.2, 5.2a, and 5.2b show the projected population for the Philippines by sex, age group and region.

## Population Management

In 1969, government expressed the need to study the implications of a growing population. Then President Ferdinand Marcos created the Commission on Population (PopCom) to study the population problem and make suitable remedial measures. A year later, the PopCom recommended a national population program in view of its findings. The program had the principal thrust to reduce fertility by utilizing family planning service as its core strategy.

In the early 1970s, the Program followed a clinic-based and contraceptive-oriented approach. Later, it was found out that the approach had limited reach, depriving the rural population of family planning services because clinics tend to be concentrated in the urban areas. Attempting to strengthen the program, the approach was made through the Total Integrated Development Approach, in which a community-based approach aimed at extending and integrating family planning services with other development activities.

The decade later, under the Aquino Administration, the Population Program was severely criticized by the Catholic Church because of the Program's emphasis on fertility reduction. Responding to this and other pressures, the Program broadened its scope of population concerns to include family formation; status of women; maternal and child health; child survival; mortality and morbidity; population distribution and urbanization; internal and international migration; and, population structure. The Program adopted a two-pronged strategy, namely, the integration of Population and Development (POPDEV); and Responsible Parenthood/Family Planning (RP/FP).

Under the Ramos Administration, the country's population program was redefined from mere "population control" to "population management", subsuming family planning under the population-resource-environment framework or the framework more commonly known as sustainable development. In this framework, population-related processes such as fertility, mortality and migration are explained to affect population size, structure and distribution as these have an impact on both human and natural resources, which in turn have an impact on development. This framework also emphasizes people's capabilities, including the capability of couples to have the number of children that they want and the capability to move around freely.

Today, the Philippine National Population Program continues to adopt the



population-resource-environment framework. It has arrived at the completion of two immediate targets. One is to narrow fertility size from the actual fertility size of 3.7 children per couple down to 2.7 children per couple, and ultimately, to 2.1 children per couple. The other is to meet family planning needs of 19 percent of women aged 15-49 who have unmet needs for family planning or for limiting and spacing births, who were sampled in the 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey.

The RP/FP component of the country's population program are driving at related targets of reducing high risk births from 59 percent in 1998 to 30 percent by 2004, reducing maternal mortality ratio from 172 deaths per 100,000 live births to less than 100 deaths per 100,000 live births; lowering the infant mortality rate from 35.3 deaths for 1,000 live births to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births and cutting down perinatal mortality rate from 27 per 1,000 live births to 18.

To strengthen population management and complement the Philippine National Population Program, the government also released policy issuances supporting couples in practicing family planning.

These include Presidential Decree 442 which provides tax exemption for married couples for the first four children, maternity leave with pay for the first four children, and the establishment of industry-based family clinics for industrial establishments with a minimum of 200 employees.

## 5.2 Population Distribution

Various conditions account for the differences in the country's spatial distribution. Population size varies from one region to the next, which may be attributed to its geography, socioeconomic situations, and climatic conditions. This section discusses the population in the Philippines by region, province, and city; urban and rural distribution; and population densities of various areas in the country.

### The 2007 Census of Population

The Census of Population is the complete count of all residents, both Filipinos (including overseas workers) and foreigners who have stayed or are expected to stay for at least a year in the Philippines. This also includes gathering of basic information about each individual such as age, sex, marital status, education, and other demographic characteristics.

The Census Day for the POPCEN 2007 was on August 1, 2007 (12:01 am). This means that all population counts recorded pertained to this day and time. The enumeration started on August 1, 2007 and lasted for about 25 working days. In some areas, enumeration lasted for about one and a half months due to peace and order situation and inclement weather condition, among others.

Official final results of the latest Census of Population (POPCEN 2007) results down to barangay level will be made available to public upon signing of Proclamation No. 1489 by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

**Total population grew by 2.04 percent.** As of August 1, 2007, the Philippines had a total population of 88,566,732 persons, an increase of 12,062,655 persons over the May 1, 2000 population count of 76,504,077 persons. The 2007 census figure is almost twelve times the Philippine population in 1903 (7,635,426 persons), when the first census was conducted.

The increase in Philippine population translated to an average population growth rate (PGR) of 2.04 percent annually during the period 2000 to 2007. The annual PGR recorded during the period 1995 to 2000 was 2.36 percent.

The household population of the country in 2007 was 88,304,615 persons, higher by 11,991,134 persons from the household population of 76,313,481 persons in 2000. The number of households increased by 21.4 percent from 15,275,046 in 2000 to 18,539,769 in 2007. The average household size in 2007 was 4.8 persons, lower than the average household size of 5.0 persons in 2000.

**More than half of the population resided in Luzon.** Luzon, which is composed of eight regions, comprised more than half (56.2 percent) of the country's total population. It was followed by Mindanao (24.4 percent) which has six regions and Visayas (19.4 percent) which has three regions.

Among the 17 regions in the Philippines, Region IV-A (CALABARZON) had the biggest population size in 2007. It had a total population of 11,757,755 persons comprising 13.3 percent of the country's total population. It was followed by the National Capital Region (NCR) with 11,566,325 persons (13.1 percent) and Region III (Central Luzon) with 9,709,177 persons (11.0 percent). When combined, these three regions comprised 37.3 percent of the total population of the Philippines. The least populated region was the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) with 1,520,847 persons or 1.7 percent of the country's total population.

**Average household size of the country in 2007 was 4.8 persons.** The average household size in the Philippines in 2007 was 4.8 persons. Seven regions had average household sizes higher than the national figure, namely: the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), 5.8 persons; Region XIII (Caraga), Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), and Region V (Bicol), each with 5.0 persons per household; and Region X (Northern Mindanao), Region VI (Western Visayas), and Region VIII (Eastern Visayas), each with 4.9 persons per household. Meanwhile, the NCR had the lowest average household size of 4.4 persons.

**Twenty-four provinces reached more than one million population.** Twenty-four out of 80 provinces reached more than one million population in 2007. Fourteen of these 24 provinces were in Luzon, six in the Visayas, and four in Mindanao. Cavite (2.86 million persons) of Region IV-A, Bulacan (2.82 million persons) of Region III, Pangasinan (2.65 million persons) of Region I, Laguna (2.47 million persons) also of Region IV-A, and Cebu (excluding its three highly urbanized cities) (2.44 million persons) were the top five most populous provinces in the Philippines.

Among the 32 highly urbanized cities, Quezon City (2.68 million persons), City of Manila (1.66 million persons), Caloocan City (1.38 million persons), and Davao City (1.37 million persons) led in terms of population size. Meanwhile, the provinces

with less than a hundred thousand population were Siquijor (87.7 thousand persons), Camiguin (81.3 thousand persons), and Batanes (16.0 thousand persons).

**Males outnumbered females.** Of the 88,304,615 household population, 50.5 percent were males while 49.5 percent were females. This resulted to a sex ratio of 102 males for every 100 females, slightly higher than the sex ratio of 101 males per 100 females in 2000. Regions VIII and XIII posted the highest sex ratio of 106 each. Moreover, NCR, Region IV-A, and ARMM were the only three regions which reported more females than males, that is, with sex ratios of less than 100.

**Median age increased to 22 years.** In 2007, the median age of the country's household population was 22 years, which means that half of the household population was below 22 years old. The median age in 2000 was 21 years. Median age was highest in the NCR (24 years) and lowest in ARMM (18 years).

Children aged 0 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years comprised the largest age groups, each making up 12.0 percent of the total household population, followed by age groups 10 to 14 years (11.6 percent) and 15 to 19 years (10.5 percent).

The age-sex distribution of the household population showed more males than females in age groups 0 to 54 years. Females outnumbered their male counterparts in the older age groups (55 years old and over).

## 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Census 2000 statistics revealed that four out of 10 persons in the country resided in the National Capital Region and the adjoining regions of Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog. The population living in these regions represented 38.90 percent of the total population. Southern Tagalog has a population of 11.79 million. Second largest, NCR has 9.93 million people, while Central Luzon rallies behind with a population of 8.03 million. (See Table 5.3.)

Similarly, the number of households in the country went up in 2000. This indicated an increase of 1.77 million households over the 1995 census. The average household size in 2000 was five persons, a slight decrease from 1995 (5.07 persons). More than half (56.0%) of the 76.50 million total population resided in Luzon composed of seven regions. It was followed by Mindanao (23.7%) with six regions and the Visayas (20.3%) with only three regions.

From 1995 to 2000, population grew by 78.9 million, posting an 11.5-percent increase in the last five years. Yearly, the population grew at an average rate of 2.4 percent. The annual growth rate is slightly higher than the first half of the '90s, which posted an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent. If the population continues to grow annually by 2.4 percent, then the Philippines will double its population in approximately 29 years.

Only five of the 16 regions exceeded the national population growth rate, which is 2.3 percent. These are Southern Tagalog (3.7%), Central Luzon (3.2%), Central Visayas (2.8%), Southern Mindanao (2.6%) and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (3.9%). Based on these population growth rates, the Autonomous

Region in Muslim Mindanao is the fastest growing region. (See Table 5.3.)

Of the remaining 11 regions that posted population growth rates below the national population growth rate, Cagayan Valley (2.3%) grew close to the same rate as the national population. Eastern Visayas figured the slowest population growth rate (1.5%) among regions next to NCR with 1.5 percent.

The most populated province was Pangasinan, setting a record of 2.43 million population. Other provinces with more than two million population include Cebu (2.38 million); Bulacan (2.23 million); Negros Occidental (2.14 million), and Cavite (2.06 million). Twenty-one out of 78 provinces nationwide exceeded the million mark in population count. Of these 21 provinces, 13 were in Luzon, five in Visayas, and three in Mindanao. (Refer to Table 5.3a.)

Other most populated provinces are Batangas and Laguna, each having a little over 1.90 million population; and Rizal, with 1.71 million population. Hitting the 1.50-million population mark are Leyte, Iloilo, and Camarines Sur. Zamboanga del Sur came up with 1.33 million population. Bohol and Negros Oriental exhibited fast-rising populations of close to 1.13 million people each. Albay, Tarlac and Bukidnon waged a little over a million population. Two provinces, Tarlac and Bukidnon, joined the circle of provinces with million population only in the 2000 Census. (Refer to Table 5.3a.)

Meanwhile, the provinces with less than one hundred thousand population are Apayao (97,129), Siquijor (81,598), Camiguin (74,232) and Batanes (16,467). (See Table 5.3a.)

**Population of cities.** Nearly 30 percent of the country's population lived in cities in 2000. Based on the latest census results, an estimated 22 million Filipinos were city-dwellers. From 1995, the population in cities grew by more than five million.

The conversion of municipalities into cities stood as a big factor in the rise of city population. As of September 2003, there were already 115 cities ratified into existence by Philippine Law. The latest declared cities, in 2001, were Malabon in Metro Manila; Candon and Vigan in Ilocos Sur; Alaminos in Pangasinan; Cauayan in Isabela; Gapan in Nueva Ecija; San Fernando in Pampanga; Tanauan in Batangas; Calamba in Laguna; Ligao in Albay; Tabaco in Albay; Escalante, Sinalay and Himamaylan in Negros Occidental; Tanjay in Negros Occidental; Isabela in Zamboanga del Sur; Valencia in Bukidnon and Panabo in Davao del Norte.

Across cities, three out of 12 cities in NCR and one in Mindanao surpassed the one million-population mark. Quezon City had the largest in terms of population size, contributing 2.17 million to the Philippine population. It was followed by Manila (1.58 million) and Caloocan City (1.18 million). These three highly urbanized cities were in NCR. Outside NCR, Davao City broke the millionth mark at 1.15 million.

However, some highly urbanized cities exhibited rapid increases in population. The fastest growing city, Mandaue City in Cebu, had a population growth rate of 6.4 percent. Other highly urbanized cities with comparably high population growth rates were General Santos City in South Cotabato with 5.1 percent, and Zamboanga City in Zamboanga del Sur with 3.6 percent.

Requirements for a municipality to be a component city are a stable annual income of Php20 million for two years and a population of at least 150,000. To qualify as a highly urbanized city, annual income for two successive years must be Php50

million.

**Population of the Metropolitan Manila Area.** Known also as the National Capital Region, Metro Manila lies at the heart of the country. This highly urbanized region has 13 cities and four municipalities for a fold. Its cities are Manila, Quezon City, Caloocan, Pasay, Mandaluyong, Pasig, Makati, Muntinlupa, Marikina, Las Piñas, Parañaque, Malabon, and Valenzuela; while its municipalities are Navotas, Pateros, San Juan, and Taguig.

Eight cities in Metro Manila just obtained their cityhood in the mid-'90s. Mandaluyong and Pasig became cities in 1994, while Muntinlupa and Marikina followed suit the year after. In the last five years, the municipalities of Marikina (1996), Las Piñas (1997), Parañaque and Valenzuela (1998) also tread the steps of cityhood. Malabon (2001) was the latest municipality in NCR to become a city.

From having an approximately four million population in 1970, the population of NCR grew to 5.93 million in 1980, to 7.95 million in 1990, and eventually to 9.45 million in 1995. For year 2000, NCR's population stood at 9.93 million.

National Capital Region (NCR) share to the total population grew from 13.1 percent in 1990 to 13.8 percent in 1995 and then to 13.0 percent in 2000. The continuing growth in population share was attributed to the sustained in-migration to the nation's capital.

On the other hand, while Filipinos seem to prefer living in Metro Manila, the population growth rate in the NCR over time showed fluctuations. It consistently slowed down from 4.1 percent for the period 1970 to 1980 to 3.0 percent in 1980 to 1990, but rose to 3.3 percent in 1990 to 1995 and then, declined again to 1.1 percent in 1995 to 2000. This might be brought about by the relocation of squatters in Metro Manila to nearby provinces. (See Table 5.3.)

## Population Density

In 2000, NCR remained the most densely populated region with 15,686 persons occupying a square kilometer of land. This man-to-land ratio is almost 62 times the national figure of 255 persons per square kilometer. The NCR is the smallest region with a land area of 633.3 square kilometers, which is 0.2 percent of the country's total land area.

The other five most densely populated regions were Central Luzon with a population density of 438, Central Visayas with 345, Ilocos with 327, Western Visayas with 302, and Bicol with 254. CAR and Caraga recorded the lowest population densities with 73 and 101 persons per square kilometer, respectively.

At the provincial level, Rizal and Cavite were the most densely populated provinces with 1,600 and 1,602 persons per square kilometer, respectively. In contrast, the most sparsely populated province is Apayao with only 25 persons per square kilometer. (See Table 5.4.)

Among cities, Manila, with an area of 25 square kilometers, registered the highest population density of 63,243 persons per square kilometer in 2000, lower by 4.4 percent from the 1995 level. Mandaluyong City followed with 29,943 persons per

square kilometer. Davao City, the largest in terms of land area, had only 469 persons per square kilometer.

### 5.3 Demographic and Social Characteristics

This section provides data on demographic and social characteristics of the population taken from the 2000 Census.

#### Sex, Age, and Marital Status Composition

Age-sex structure is considered a fundamental attribute of population composition. The analysis of such structure often yields necessary clues for the reproduction dynamics of a population. Sex and age, together with marital composition, act as the primary determinants of vital events such as births and marriages.

**Sex ratio.** Sex composition is one of the most important characteristics in describing a population. It has a direct effect in the incidence of births, deaths, and marriages, and the explanation of the differential in migrant status, occupational distribution, and virtually all other distributions that are demographic in nature. *Sex ratio* is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Thus, a sex ratio of more than 100 indicates that there are more males than females.

Table 5.5 shows the sex ratio of the population, by region and province, for the years 1990, 1995, and 2000. As in the 1990 and 1995 census, a slight predominance of the male over the female population in 2000 was evident in most provinces. The sex ratio in 2000 was 101.4 compared to 101.5 in 1995 and 101.1 in 1990. All regions had more males than females, except in the NCR and ARMM where females outnumbered the males at a ratio of 96.5 and 97.3, respectively.

In the latest census (2007), about 44.58 million or 50.5 percent of the total population were males while 43.72 million or 49.5 percent were females. Males outnumbered their females with sex ratio of 102.0 males for every 100 females. There were more males than females in the age groups 0-19 and 25-54 years. On the other hand, females dominated in the rest of the age groups. (See Tables 5.6.)

Out of the 38 million females in the Philippines, the total population of women in childbearing ages (15-49 years) was recorded at 19.39 million or 51.0 percent. The highest percentage of women in their reproductive age (10.5%) was within the 15 to 19 years age group.

The number of voters in the Philippines was posted at 43.33 million persons or 56.6 percent of the total population. There was an almost 50-50 percent distribution by sex, with the females (50.1%) outpacing slightly the males with 49.9 percent. Southern Tagalog had the highest number of voters with 6.74 million accounting for 15.6 percent of the total voting population while CAR had the least with only 763,855 voters.

Defining the number of voters is Article 5 of the Constitution which states that suffrage may be exercised by all citizens of the Philippines, not otherwise qualified by

law, who are at least 18 years of age and who shall have resided in the Philippines, for at least one year in the place where they propose to vote, for at least six months immediately preceding the election.

**Age structure.** The Philippines has a relatively young population. Close to two-fifths of the population or 37.0 percent of the population were below 15 years old during the 2000 census.

In 2000, the Philippine population had a median age of 21 years, same as the median age five years ago. This means that half of the population were below 21 years old. The dependency ratio for 2000 was 69.04, which means that about 63 young dependents and six old dependents had to be supported by every 100 persons in the productive segment of the country's population, whose ages range from 15 to 64 years. A reduction in the dependency ratio implies a reduction on the burden borne by the workforce. (See Table 5.7.)

Across regions, Eastern Visayas registered the highest dependency ratio of 83.6 percent while NCR had the lowest at 53.4.

The dependency ratio for males (69.26) was higher than that for females (68.82). As in 1995, Eastern Visayas registered the highest dependency ratio in 2000 at 83.6 percent, while the NCR still had the lowest at 53.4 percent. (Refer to Table 5.7.)

Young dependents belonging to age group 0 to 14 years comprised 37.1 percent. The old dependents (65 years and over) accounted for 3.8 percent, while 59.0 percent comprised the economically active population (15 to 64 years). (Refer to Table 5.8.)

**Marital status.** Table 5.9 presents the marital status distribution of the Philippine population 10 years old and over, by age group 2000.

About 43.9 percent of the total population 10 years and over were single, while 45.7 percent were married. The remaining 10.5 percent were widowed, separated or divorced, with other arrangements or with unknown marital status. Among the single persons, the proportion was higher for males (52.9%) than for females (47.1%). In contrast, the proportion for widowed was higher for females (75.7%) than for males (24.3%).

## Ethnicity

Table 5.10 presents household population by ethnicity and by sex for 2000. In the 2000 Census the three prominent ethnic groups in the Philippine archipelago were Tagalog, Cebuano, and Ilocano, which comprised 50.34 percent of the total household population (76,352,434). The remaining 49.6 percent were Bisaya/Binisaya (7.6%), Hiligaynon/Ilongo (7.6%), Bikol/Bicol (6.0%), Waray (3.4%), and the rest as other ethnic groups.

## Religions

Unlike most countries in Asia that have their own predominant faiths, the

Philippines embraces a motley of religions arising from its exposure to varied colonizing cultures. Most denominations found in the country, however, have Judaeo-Christian undertones. Roman Catholics and a string of Protestant sects make for a wide following of Christian teachings. Protestantism in the Philippines developed as Americans introduced a host of denominations including Baptist, Evangelical, Lutheran, and Methodist. Not long after, locals caught on with the Protestantism wave, founding their distinct sects such as the *Iglesia ni Cristo* and the *Aglipayan Church*, (Philippine Independent Church). Apart from Christian religions, Islam was also a centuries-old faith in the country, especially down south where Muslim countries sit near.

The 2000 Census of Population and Housing revealed that eight out of 10 Filipinos, or 81.0 percent of the country's population were Roman Catholics, lower by 1.9 percentage points than the 1990 figure. Islam believers ranked second with 5.1 percent, followed by Evangelicals at 2.8 percent. The remaining 11.1 percent were either *Iglesia ni Cristo* members, *Aglipayans*, Seventh Day Adventists, Born-Again Christians, or other religions. There were more male Roman Catholics (50.4%) than females (49.6%) but there were more female Islam believers (50.6%) than males (49.4%).

Table 5.11 presents the distribution of household population by religious affiliation, showing that the country remains predominantly Catholic.

## Education

Among household population aged five years and over, 36.7 percent had attended or finished elementary education. This proportion was lower compared to the 1995 proportion (43.4%). The percentage who had attended or graduated high school posted an increase from 28.4 percent in 2000 to 32.5 percent in 2007.

Among academic degree holders, there were more females (56.2%) than males (43.8%). The same is true for post baccalaureate courses, the proportion was higher for females (56.3%) than for males (43.7%). (Refer to Table 5.12.)

## Housing

Most of the occupied housing units in the 2000 Census were single houses (87.7%). Multi-unit residential and duplex comprised 6.9 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. The remaining 1.9 percent were either commercial, industrial, agricultural, institutional living quarters or other type of housing units. The proportion of occupied housing units, which needed minor repair or did not need any repair at all, was relatively high at 68.6 percent, while 19.1 percent were still housed in buildings needing major repair.

Of the almost 15 million occupied housing units, about one-third (30.3%) of the housing units were built within 1996 to 2000. Buildings built between 1991 and 1995 comprised 22.4 percent while 21.2 percent of the buildings were built within 1981 to 1990.

Of the total occupied housing units, 23.5 percent had floor area of 10 to 19



square meters; 18.8 percent with 20 to 29 square meters; 17.5 percent with less than 10 square meters, and 16.6 percent with 30 to 49 square meters. On the other hand, the proportion of housing units with floor area of 90 to 119 square meters was 3.2 percent. Occupied housing units had a median floor area of 29.6 square meters so half of the housing units had floor area below 29.6 square meters.

As to construction materials used, more than 30 percent of the housing units used concrete, brick or stone for the outer walls. This registered a 14.5 percent increase from the 1990 figure. In addition, close to 68 percent had roofs made of galvanized iron or aluminum, an increase of 17.3 percent compared with the figure a decade back. Housing units using the combination of galvanized iron or aluminum for the roof and concrete or brick or stone for the walls constituted 29.0 percent of the total occupied housing units. (See *Chapter 14* for added details.)

#### 5.4 Vital Components of Population Change

The population in an area changes in consequence, as people are born, or as they die or move from place to place. Hence, there are three components in population change: births, deaths, and migration. These vital statistics are monitored closely as these numbers are musts in planning, implementing, evaluating and adjusting programs on transport, agricultural production, employment, housing, and healthcare delivery, among others. Births and deaths are registered in every city and municipality all over the country, while migration data are gathered by the Commission of Overseas Workers.

Even then in the early Spanish regime, records of vital events were archived by Catholic parish clergy. It was not until December 1889 when the Civil Code of Spain, which contained provisions for institutions of civil registry and civil marriage, was established and changed the way vital events were recorded. Afterwards, the Spanish government suspended these provisions, but opted instead for the creation of a Central Office of Statistics. The creation of this office marked the start of a scientific treatment of vital events in the country.

Under this new setup, the parish priests were required to send detailed statements of births, marriages and deaths occurring within their parishes for the past year. The Central Statistics Office in Manila required these parish reports yearly.

Even as the Philippines passed through tides of new administrations, civil registration remained an all-important government function. Just six days after the First Philippine Republic was declared in 1898, in fact, General Emilio Aguinaldo ordered the preparation of a record book of births, deaths, and marriages, and census-taking.

In 1901, the Municipal Law provided that the municipal secretary shall maintain the civil registers by recording all births, marriages, and deaths in his locality. The vital statistics work, however, was carried out by the Board of Health, then by the Philippine Health Service.

The Bureau of Archives was created by Act 273 in 1901, and one of its duties was to store national civil registry records. When the Bureau became a division of the

National Library in March 1922, all municipal secretaries were required to submit quarterly reports on all registration matters to the chief of the Archive Division. This was the first effort to pull together and centralize all registry records nationwide. These records were on births, deaths, and marriages from January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1931. Statistics on the vital events from 1880 to 1899 were kept in the Spanish Document Section of the Division.

In 1940, a new bureau was made responsible with civil registration and collection of statistical data on general vital statistics. The Bureau of Census and Statistics, the NSO, brought closer together the functions of civil registration and the analysis of vital statistics through Commonwealth Act 591. Pursuant to a related act, the Director of the BCS was then the *ex-officio* Civil Registrar-General and all local civil registrars were under his or her supervision. In a city, the local civil registrar was the city health officer or whoever was designated in the city charter, while in a municipality, it was the municipal treasurer. During the Marcos regime, however, the duties and responsibilities of local civil registrars were transferred to the office of the municipal planning and development coordinator in the case of municipalities, and to the city civil registrar in case of cities. Now, at the national level, the Civil Registration Department of the NSO assists the NSO Administrator who is also the *ex-officio* Civil Registrar-General on civil registry functions.

The Civil Registration Department is responsible with the maintenance of archives of all registered documents in the entire country. The Vital Statistics Section of the Social and Demographic Statistics Division, on the other hand, takes care of the processing of vital records and compilation and analysis of vital statistics.

### Summary of Philippine Vital Statistics

A summary of Philippine vital statistics from 1970 to 2007 shown in Table 5.14 reveals a steady rise in the country's population. During the three- year period from 1970 to 1972, the rate of natural increase or the surplus of births over deaths was on a downtrend. The number of live births outpacing stable death rates had started to grow progressively in 1973 until it reached the rate of 24.1 per thousand population in 1980. The rate of natural population began to plateau in 1981 and has been going down, plummeting to a low of 16.9 per thousand population in 1999 and then rebounding to 18.3 per thousand population in 2000. A decrease in the rate of natural increase was again recorded in 2002 with 16.0 per thousand population. In 2008, the rate was recorded at 16.9 per thousand population.

Live births, numbering 966,762 in 1970, had risen by more than 50.0 percent to 1.46 million in 1980. Birth rates had reduced gradually from 1980-1994. Live birth rates decreased from 22.9 live births per thousand population in 1995 to 21.2 in 2002, owing to the reduction in the number of persons of marriageable ages and the relative prevalence of contraceptive practices in the country.

Death rate, on the other hand, settled at an average of 6.8 deaths per thousand population in the 1970s, down to 5.9 in the 1980s and slid further to 5.0 deaths per thousand population by 2002. In 2007, the death rate was 5.0 deaths per thousand population. Infant mortality rates had likewise gone down during the same

period with 9.8 deaths per thousand population.

Meanwhile, the rate of marriage at the national level reached its peak at 7.8 per thousand population in 1979. It dropped to 7.4 in 1980 and down further to 7.0 in 1992. However, marriage rate climbed back starting 1993, to reach 7.9 in 1997, then going down to 5.5 in 2007. (For the regional summary, refer to Table 5.14a. Data on these vital events were based on actual registration and do not have any allowance for adjustments due to underregistration.)

The summary of principal vital statistics in 1997-2007 are presented in the following subsections.

## Fertility

*Fertility* is a demographic phenomenon greatly responsible for setting population trends. More often than not, it is viewed as the main variable in population change. Many times it even has been hastily dismissed as the culprit variable in the country's increasing population.

Table 5.14a shows the number of live births for the period 1997 to 2007 by region. The 1990s was characterized by moderate fluctuations in the number of live births. In 1997, live births were registered at 1.65 million with a corresponding birth rate of 23.1. Then in 1998, the number of live births went down to 1.63 million, with a rate of 22.3. The year after these were 1.61 million live births with a birth rate of 21.6. In 2007, live births numbered 1.86 million.

The computed crude birth rate (CBR) or the number of live births per thousand midyear population was placed at 22.3 in 2000. Among the regions, the National Capital Region (NCR) posted the highest CBR of 30.6 in 2000, while ARMM registered the least at 5.00.

Actual figures reveal that the NCR (269,825), Calabarzon (257,852), and Central Luzon (203,359) registered the highest numbers of live births in 2007. ARMM, on the other hand, displayed the lowest reported live births of 16,249.

Table 5.15 shows an increasing proportion of male births to female from 1999 to 2007. There were 911,310 male births in 2007 against 838,568 female births in the same year. Sex ratio was at 108.7 males to 100 females. In 2007, the highest number of live births occurred during the month of October with 164,127 or 9.4 percent of the total live births. Table 5.15a presents the registered number of live births, by region and by sex for the years 1997 to 2007.

The number and percent distribution of live births, by age of mother, are presented in Table 5.15b. Mothers aged 20 to 29 delivered the highest number of live births consistently from 1998 to 2007. In 2007, there were 1,013 cases of live births to mothers below 15 years old and 514 births to mothers 50 years old and over. Births to teenaged mothers 15 to 19 years old increased to 172,246 in 2007. Median age of mothers was 27.7 years.

## Mortality

*Mortality* refers to deaths as a component of population change. Death

eventually occurs to every population member, but the rate at which it occurs depends on many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and social class. Its incidence reveals much about the population's standards of living and health care. Death is normally believed to reduce population than to contribute to its growth. Recent demographic studies, however, reveal that in countries undergoing rapid population increase, a sharp declining death rate rather than an increasing birth rate mainly brings about population explosion.

The Philippines continuously exhibited a stable death rate from the 1970s to the early part of the 1980s. In 1983, national death rate was recorded at 6.3 deaths per thousand population, the highest since 1980. It declined to 5.5 in 1988 and went down to 4.7 in 1997, wherein the total deaths registered was 339,400. (See Table 5.14.) Since 1980, high death rates were particularly noticeable in three regions: Ilocos, Bicol, and Central Visayas. (See Table 5.14a.)

Registered deaths in 2008 numbered 461,581, hitting an increase from 441,956 in 2007. This resulted to a crude death rate of 5.1 deaths per thousand mid-year population. (See Table 5.14a.)

About one in five recorded deaths was in NCR. This region recorded the highest number of deaths in 2008 with 64,687, followed by Calabarzon with 63,483. ARMM reported the least number of deaths with 2,570. In effect, the increase in population based on the number of births and deaths is set at a growth of 1.3 million a year.

Table 5.16a shows that since 2000, there had been more reported deaths of male than of females. In 2008, the proportion of male deaths was higher than female deaths in all age groups except in age group 80 and over. Disparity between sexes was prominent from infancy until after retirement ages.

Infant deaths reported in 2008 were 22,351. The infant death sex ratio was 143.7, which indicates higher risk of dying among male infants than female infants. In 2006, death sex ratio was posted at 142 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

## Marriages

Marriage is the main variable in family formation and change. With the family playing an important role in demographic analysis, marriage eventually is considered a basic component of population change alongside fertility, mortality, and migration.

In the Philippines, the minimum requirement for any person to wed is 18 years of age. The 1988 Family Code prescribes parental consent for persons aged 18 to 21 wanting to contract marriage and parental advice from 21 to 25.

The total marriages solemnized in 2008 numbered 486,514. This was lower than the 490,054 marriages registered in 2007. May was the most favored month for marriage, with 55,181 total marriage reported. The next preferred month was December with 53,642 marriages. The month of November, on the other hand, saw the least number of couples getting married. (See Table 5.17.)

In 2008, the National Capital Region accounted for the highest number of registered marriages in the country, reporting 76,821. Calabarzon trailed behind with 60,605 marriages at 5.3 rate per one thousand midyear population and Central Luzon,

with 59,333 marriages at 6.1 rate per one thousand midyear population. On the other hand, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao reported the least number with 2,379 marriages and did not even account for a percentage point of marriages that year. (See Table 5.14a.)

Filipino men generally marry at an older age than women as reflected by the median age for grooms, which was 27, while for the brides, 24. For Filipino grooms and Filipina brides, the modal age at marriage was 20 to 24. (Refer to Tables 5.17c and 5.17d for details.)

In 2008, teenage brides (65,958) were almost five times the number of teenage grooms (14,513). Groom 50 years old and over (15,402) were more than double the number of brides in the same age group (6,145), thus showing a tendency to marry even after their golden years.

Since majority of Filipinos are Roman Catholics, a good number also adhered to Roman Catholic marriage ceremonies. The Catholic Church solemnized 36.3 percent of weddings in 2008. Less than one-fourth (21.3%) of all 2008 marriages were solemnized under other religious rites. Marriages solemnized under civil rites made up 41.0 percent of the total in 2008. (See Table 5.17c.)

About half a million marriages were solemnized in 2008. Marriages decreased by half percent from its 2007 total of 490,054 to 486,514 marriages officiated in 2008. This reflects an average of one couple tying the knot every minute.

Registered marriages, by nationality of bride and groom are presented in Table 5.17d. In 2008, the number of Filipino marriages ate up the largest portion of all marriages in the country. Among marriages of mixed cultures, Chinese brides registered the highest number from 1999 to 2008. Meanwhile, Japanese grooms outnumbered all other foreigner grooms marrying Filipina brides within the period.

## Migration

Population change not only results from natural increase or decrease (the balance of births and deaths) but is also affected by migration. *Migration* refers to the movement of people from one place to another to settle permanently or just for a certain period of time. Since most concerns about population size relate to the relatively permanent population of an area, people who move to change their residence are the subject of migration research. Knowledge of their number and characteristics is important in the analysis of the changes in an area's population structure and labor force. It also helps in understanding the nature and extent of the problem in social and cultural assimilation that often results in areas with heavy immigration or in-migration.

**International migration.** One reason why international migration does not have a great effect on population growth or decline in most countries is that both immigration and emigration in these countries often offset each other. In the Philippines, such restrictions as the imposition of quotas and establishment of qualifications that potential immigrants must possess have made international migration insignificant as a component of population growth.

Since 1975, there has been a generally increasing trend in the number of Filipinos permanently settling in foreign countries. Data showed that from the 14,492 emigrants recorded for that year, migration rose consistently, until it took a dip in 1983 when a sharp decrease of 21.3 percent was registered. It further slid by 2.2 percent in 1984, but increased in 1985, posting a total of 45,269 emigrants. This trend continued on its upward course, eventually reaching a total of 57,720 in 2002, increasing by 10.9 percent from 52,054 emigrants in 2001. In 2005, it posted 69,208 also higher from last year's 64,924 emigrants.

In 2005, more than three-fifths of the emigrants left for the United States, while a fifth of them chose Canada. Other top destination picks were Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom and Germany.

In 2009, 79,718 were registered Filipino emigrants. Of this total, more than one-half (50.9%) of left for the United States. Other top countries of destinations include Canada, Japan and Australia. (Refer to Table 5.18.)

Filipino emigrants remained to be relatively young, with one out of two below 35 years of age. Although the age bracket of 14 and below took in the most number of emigrants, the combined numbers of emigrants within the 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 age brackets represented a fourth of Filipino emigrants in 2009. (See Table 5.18a.)

Most of the emigrants were students (26.2%), housewives (19.2%) or professional/technical workers (8.6%) prior to their emigration. Some 16.5 percent of emigrants who left in 2009 did not report being in any kind of occupation at all, prior to emigration. (Refer to Table 5.18b.)

In 2008, most emigrants came from NCR (29.7%), followed by Calabarzon (17.8%) and Central Luzon (15.4%). ARMM has the least emigrants with only 28 during the year. (See Table 5.18c.)

Most of the emigrants in 2009 were single (51.6%), 43.5 percent were married and 3.6 percent were widower. The number of emigrants by civil status was observed to be high within the last three years. (See Table 5.18d.)

In terms of educational attainment, most of the emigrants in 2009 were college graduates (27.3%) while 17.2 percent were still at college level. Only 46 were reported to have non-formal education. (Refer to Table 5.18e.)

The emigrants in 2009 were dominantly female (47,925) with a recorded sex ratio of 66.3. The female dominance was observed from 1981 until 2009. (See Table 5.18f.)

## **Persons with Disability**

There were 942,098 persons with disability (PWD) according to the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). Almost half of the total were males. Southern Tagalog had the most number of PWD (15.3%), followed by NCR (11.6%) and Central Luzon (9.2%). Refer to Table 5.19 for details.

Table 5.20 shows the data on persons with disability five years old and over by highest educational attainment taken from the 2000 CPH. There were many institutions offering special schools for physically handicapped persons such that almost half of PWDs completed their elementary education (46.2%). It is also not

surprising that there were 4,314 post baccalaureate degree holders.

### **Dialects Spoken**

Tagalog was recorded to be the leading dialect of the population with an estimated number of 5.37 million or 35.1 percent of the population, followed by Cebuano (13.8%) and Bisaya/Binisaya (8.7%). Ilocano was also close to be at the top three most spoken dialect in the country. (See Table 5.21.)

### **Registered Voters**

The Commission on Election reported that there were a total of 45,029,443 registered voters from over 224,653 clustered precincts and 308,031 established precincts within the country. Calabarzon has the most number of registered voters with 5.74 million (12.8%); followed by the National Capital Region 5.69 million (12.6%) and Central Luzon with 5.10 million voters or 11.3 percent of the total. (See Table 5.22.)

#### **Sources:**

- 5.1 – 5.4 National Statistics Office.  
The United Nations.  
Commission on Filipinos Overseas.  
Commission on Immigration and Deportation.  
Shyrock, Henry S. and Jacob S. Siegel and Associate.  
*The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Vol. 2  
Washington D.C.: 1980.

TABLE 5.1 Growth of Philippine Population: 1799-2007

Census Year	Population	Average Annual Rate of Increase *	Source of Data
1799	1,502,574	-	Father Buzeta
1800	1,561,251	3.91	Father Zuñiga
1812	1,933,331	1.80	Cedulas
1819	2,106,230	1.23	Cedulas
1829	2,593,287	2.10	Church
1840	3,096,031	1.62	Local officials
1850	3,857,424	2.22	Father Buzeta
1858	4,290,381	1.34	Bowring
1870	4,712,006	0.78	Guia de Manila
1877	5,567,685	2.41	Census
1887	5,984,727	0.72	Census
1896	6,261,339	0.50	Prof. Plehn's estimate based on census records
1903	7,635,426	2.87	Census
1918	10,314,310	2.03	Census
1939	16,000,303	2.11	Census
1948	19,234,182	2.07	Census
1960	27,087,685	2.89	Census
1970	36,684,486	3.08	Census
1975	42,070,660	2.78	Census
1980	48,098,460	2.71	Census
1990	60,703,206	2.35	Census
1995	68,616,536	2.32	Census
2000*	76,504,077	2.36	Census
2007	88,574,614	2.04	Census

**Note:** \* Final count released on October 16, 2002.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Population Census Reports* and *Census 2000 Final Results*.



**TABLE 5.2 Population Projections for the Philippines, by Region: 2006-2010**  
(Medium Assumption; In Thousands)

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Philippines	86,972,500	88,706,300	90,457,200	92,226,600	94,013,200
NCR	10,944,300	11,099,800	11,252,700	11,403,300	11,552,100
CAR	1,559,500	1,592,400	1,625,600	1,659,800	1,694,400
I - Ilocos Region	4,777,900	4,875,200	4,974,000	5,073,100	5,172,900
II - Cagayan Valley	3,139,000	3,194,400	3,250,100	3,307,100	3,365,400
III - Central Luzon	9,385,300	9,576,900	9,770,100	9,964,300	10,159,300
IVA - Calabarzon	10,903,200	11,152,800	11,402,800	11,653,000	11,904,100
IVB - Mimaropa	2,720,800	2,792,500	2,865,800	2,941,400	3,018,000
V - Bicol Region	5,289,500	5,392,300	5,497,200	5,604,600	5,711,500
VI - Western Visayas	7,012,300	7,149,700	7,289,900	7,432,400	7,578,000
VII - Central Visayas	6,487,800	6,619,800	6,754,200	6,890,800	7,029,300
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4,103,200	4,187,000	4,273,000	4,358,900	4,447,500
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3,219,300	3,284,600	3,351,300	3,418,800	3,487,400
X - Northern Mindanao	4,003,100	4,087,700	4,174,100	4,260,400	4,349,300
XI - Davao Region	4,087,200	4,154,300	4,222,800	4,291,900	4,362,400
XII - Soccsksargen	3,732,600	3,817,900	3,903,800	3,991,800	4,080,400
XIII - Caraga	2,362,700	2,408,400	2,453,900	2,501,400	2,549,400
ARMM	3,244,800	3,320,600	3,395,900	3,473,600	3,551,800

*Source:* National Statistics Office, 2000 Census-Based National, Regional, and Provincial Population Projections.

**TABLE 5.2a Population Projections for the Philippines, by Region  
and by Five Calendar-Year Interval: 2010-2030**  
(Medium Assumption; In Thousands)

Region	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Philippines	94,013,200	102,965,300	111,784,600	120,224,500	128,110,000
NCR	11,552,100	12,220,500	12,775,900	13,216,700	13,545,900
CAR	1,694,400	1,868,600	2,044,700	2,213,900	2,372,200
I - Ilocos Region	5,172,900	5,673,600	6,160,900	6,629,900	7,079,500
II - Cagayan Valley	3,365,400	3,651,200	3,922,600	4,174,000	4,399,500
III - Central Luzon	10,159,300	11,124,400	12,061,000	12,946,700	13,750,400
IVA - Calabarzon	11,904,100	13,144,400	14,370,500	15,555,400	16,652,000
IVB - Mimaropa	3,018,000	3,416,900	3,830,200	4,259,700	4,700,600
V - Bicol Region	5,711,500	6,278,000	6,863,400	7,446,800	8,014,500
VI - Western Visayas	7,578,000	8,317,800	9,055,100	9,765,500	10,442,800
VII - Central Visayas	7,029,300	7,740,900	8,456,000	9,144,300	9,797,800
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4,447,500	4,911,500	5,406,300	5,914,700	6,417,500
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3,487,400	3,842,400	4,205,000	4,555,900	4,892,700
X - Northern Mindanao	4,349,300	4,799,700	5,249,100	5,680,900	6,086,400
XI - Davao Region	4,362,400	4,708,800	5,042,200	5,336,600	5,583,800
XII - Soccsksargen	4,080,400	4,524,000	4,961,900	5,383,100	5,779,900
XIII - Caraga	2,549,400	2,799,600	3,049,100	3,283,700	3,499,800
ARMM	3,551,800	3,943,300	4,330,700	4,716,700	5,094,700

*Note:* Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

*Source:* National Statistics Office, 2000 Census-Based National, Regional, and Provincial Population Projections.

**TABLE 5.2b Projected Population of the Philippines, by Sex, Age Group  
and by Five-Year Interval: 2010-2030**  
(Medium Assumption; In Thousands)

Age Group	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<b>Both sexes</b>	94,013	102,965	111,785	120,225	128,110
0- 4	10,985	11,387	11,546	11,513	11,374
5- 9	10,370	10,951	11,365	11,535	11,509
10-14	9,802	10,344	10,923	11,335	11,503
15-19	9,603	9,758	10,297	10,872	11,280
20-24	8,858	9,545	9,698	10,235	10,806
25-29	7,892	8,796	9,481	9,636	10,169
30-34	7,002	7,843	8,747	9,433	9,589
35-39	6,008	6,942	7,783	8,687	9,371
40-44	5,442	5,925	6,854	7,692	8,591
45-49	4,702	5,330	5,813	6,737	7,570
50-54	3,932	4,555	5,177	5,658	6,572
55-59	3,051	3,748	4,358	4,970	5,448
60-64	2,308	2,844	3,509	4,099	4,692
65-69	1,559	2,056	2,550	3,171	3,725
70-74	1,189	1,306	1,738	2,176	2,728
75-79	701	904	1,005	1,358	1,719
80 and over	610	734	939	1,119	1,464
<b>Male</b>	47,264	51,733	56,124	60,312	64,204
0- 4	5,619	5,829	5,912	5,897	5,826
5- 9	5,289	5,595	5,811	5,901	5,891
10-14	5,006	5,270	5,575	5,790	5,879
15-19	4,901	4,979	5,240	5,544	5,757
20-24	4,479	4,865	4,942	5,204	5,506
25-29	3,941	4,440	4,825	4,905	5,164
30-34	3,475	3,910	4,409	4,795	4,875
35-39	3,013	3,440	3,874	4,373	4,758
40-44	2,738	2,962	3,387	3,820	4,315
45-49	2,377	2,670	2,895	3,316	3,746
50-54	1,975	2,286	2,575	2,799	3,214
55-59	1,522	1,861	2,162	2,445	2,666
60-64	1,123	1,393	1,711	1,999	2,269
65-69	736	973	1,216	1,506	1,770
70-74	534	593	792	1,000	1,249
75-79	299	384	433	586	750
80 and over	239	286	363	434	571

*Continued*

Table 5.2b--Concluded

Age Group	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<b>Female</b>	46,750	51,232	55,661	59,913	63,906
0- 4	5,365	5,558	5,634	5,616	5,549
5- 9	5,081	5,356	5,555	5,634	5,619
10-14	4,795	5,074	5,348	5,546	5,624
15-19	4,702	4,779	5,056	5,328	5,523
20-24	4,379	4,680	4,756	5,031	5,300
25-29	3,951	4,356	4,656	4,731	5,005
30-34	3,527	3,933	4,338	4,639	4,714
35-39	2,995	3,503	3,909	4,314	4,614
40-44	2,705	2,962	3,468	3,873	4,276
45-49	2,325	2,660	2,918	3,421	3,824
50-54	1,957	2,269	2,602	2,859	3,358
55-59	1,529	1,887	2,195	2,525	2,782
60-64	1,185	1,451	1,798	2,100	2,423
65-69	824	1,083	1,335	1,665	1,955
70-74	656	713	946	1,177	1,479
75-79	402	520	573	771	970
80 and over	371	449	576	685	893

**Note:** Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. Demographic and Social Statistics Division, *2000 Census-Based National, Regional, and Provincial Population Projections*.

**TABLE 5.3 Population and Growth Rate, by Region, Province, and Highly Urbanized City: Censal Years 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2007**

Region, Province, and Highly Urbanized City	Population				Annual Average Growth Rate			
	1990 (May 1)	1995 (Sept. 1)	2000 (May 1)	2007 (Sept)	1980- 1990	1990- 1995	1995- 2000	2000- 2007
Philippines	58,025,564	65,560,978	76,504,077	88,566,732	2.35	2.32	2.36	2.04
NCR	7,948,392	9,454,040	9,932,560	11,566,325	2.98	3.30	1.06	2.12
Manila	1,601,234	1,654,761	1,581,082	1,660,714	(0.18)	0.62	(0.97)	0.68
Caloocan City	763,415	1,023,159	1,177,604	1,381,610	5.02	5.64	3.06	2.23
Las Piñas City	297,102	413,086	472,780	532,230	8.09	6.37	2.93	1.65
Makati City	453,170	484,176	471,379	567,349	1.98	1.25	(0.57)	3.41
Mandaluyong City	248,143	286,870	278,474	305,576	1.91	2.75	(0.63)	1.29
Marikina City	310,227	357,231	391,170	424,610	3.90	2.68	1.96	1.14
Muntinlupa City	278,411	399,846	379,310	452,943	7.37	7.02	(1.12)	2.48
Parañaque City	308,236	391,296	449,811	552,660	3.98	4.57	3.03	2.88
Pasay City	368,366	408,610	354,908	403,064	2.50	1.96	(2.97)	1.77
Pasig City	397,679	471,075	505,058	627,445	4.00	3.22	1.50	3.04
Quezon City	1,669,776	1,989,419	2,173,831	2,679,450	3.66	3.34	1.92	2.92
Valenzuela City	340,227	437,165	485,433	568,928	4.83	4.81	2.27	2.21
Malabon	280,027	347,484	338,855	363,681	3.90	4.13	(0.54)	0.98
Navotas	187,479	229,039	230,403	245,344	4.04	3.82	0.13	0.87
Pateros	51,409	55,286	57,407	61,940	2.47	1.37	0.81	1.05
San Juan	126,854	124,187	117,680	125,338	(0.25)	(0.40)	(1.15)	0.87
Taguig	266,637	381,350	467,375	613,343	7.11	6.93	4.45	3.82
CAR <sup>a</sup>	1,146,191	1,254,838	1,365,412	1,520,847	2.28	1.71	1.82	1.50
Abra	184,743	195,964	209,491	230,953	1.44	1.11	1.44	1.35
Apayao	74,720	83,660	97,129	103,633	0.56	2.14	3.25	0.90
Benguet	302,715	313,833	330,129	372,533	2.53	0.68	1.09	1.68
Baguio City	183,142	226,883	252,386	301,926	4.40	4.09	2.31	2.50
Iligao	147,281	149,598	161,623	180,815	2.83	0.29	1.67	1.56
Kalinga	137,055	154,145	174,023	182,326	1.82	2.23	2.63	0.64
Mountain Province	116,535	130,755	140,631	148,661	1.24	2.18	1.57	0.79
I <sup>a</sup> - Ilocos	3,550,642	3,803,890	4,200,478	4,546,789	1.96	1.30	2.15	1.10
Ilocos Norte	461,661	482,651	514,241	547,284	1.68	0.84	1.37	0.86
Ilocos Sur	519,966	545,385	594,206	633,138	1.60	0.90	1.85	0.88
La Union	548,742	597,442	657,945	720,972	1.95	1.61	2.09	1.27
Pangasinan	2,020,273	2,178,412	2,434,086	2,645,395	2.13	1.42	2.40	1.15
II <sup>a</sup> - Cagayan Valley	2,340,545	2,536,035	2,813,159	2,536,035	2.01	1.51	2.25	(1.42)
Batanes	15,026	14,180	16,467	15,974	2.20	(1.08)	3.25	(0.42)
Cagayan	829,867	895,050	993,580	1,072,571	1.55	1.43	2.26	1.06
Isabela	1,080,341	1,160,721	1,287,575	1,401,495	2.18	1.35	2.25	1.18
Nueva Vizcaya	301,179	334,965	366,962	397,837	2.22	2.01	1.97	1.12
Quirino	114,132	131,119	148,575	163,610	3.21	2.63	2.71	1.34
III - Central Luzon	6,199,017	6,932,570	8,030,945	9,709,177	2.58	2.12	3.20	2.35
Aurora	-	-	-	187,802	-	-	-	1.07
Bataan	425,803	491,459	557,659	662,153	2.79	2.72	2.74	2.40
Bulacan	1,505,219	1,784,441	2,234,088	2,822,216	3.22	3.24	4.93	3.27
Nueva Ecija	1,312,680	1,505,827	1,659,883	1,843,853	2.07	2.60	2.11	1.46
Pampanga	1,295,929	1,401,756	1,614,942	1,911,951	2.70	1.48	3.08	2.32
Angeles City	236,686	234,011	267,788	317,398	2.28	(0.21)	2.93	2.57
Tarlac	859,708	945,810	1,068,783	1,243,449	2.25	1.80	2.65	2.11
Zambales	369,665	389,512	433,542	493,085	2.54	0.98	2.32	1.79
Olongapo City	193,327	179,754	194,260	227,270	2.14	(1.35)	1.68	2.19

Continued

Table 5.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Highly Urbanized City	Population				Annual Average Growth Rate			
	1990 (May 1)	1995 (Sept. 1)	2000 (May 1)	2007 (Sept)	1980- 1990	1990- 1995	1995- 2000	2000- 2007
IVA - CALABARZON	6,349,452	7,750,204	9,320,629	11,757,755	3.05	3.53	4.03	3.25
Batangas	1,476,783	1,658,567	1,905,348	2,245,869	2.32	2.20	3.02	2.29
Cavite	1,152,534	1,610,324	2,063,161	2,856,765	4.10	6.46	5.45	4.59
Laguna	1,370,232	1,631,082	1,965,872	2,473,530	3.48	3.32	4.08	3.22
Quezon	1,221,831	1,359,992	1,482,955	1,646,510	1.81	2.15	1.87	1.45
Lucena City	150,624	177,750	196,075	236,390	3.34	-	2.12	2.61
Rizal	977,448	1,312,489	1,707,218	2,298,691	5.81	5.67	5.79	4.19
IVB - MIMAROPA	-	-	-	2,559,791	-	-	-	1.49
Marinduque	185,524	199,910	217,392	229,636	0.66	1.41	1.81	0.76
Oriental Mindoro	550,049	608,616	681,818	735,769	2.10	1.91	2.46	1.06
Occidental Mindoro	282,593	339,605	380,250	421,952	2.42	3.50	2.45	1.44
Palawan	528,287	640,486	755,412	682,152	3.58	3.67	3.60	1.94
Puerto Princesa City	-	129,577	161,912	210,508	-	-	4.89	3.68
Romblon	227,621	244,654	264,357	279,774	1.65	1.36	1.67	0.78
V - Bicol	3,910,001	4,325,307	4,686,669	5,106,160	1.18	1.91	1.73	1.22
Albay	903,785	1,005,315	1,090,907	1,187,185	1.11	2.01	1.77	1.17
Camarines Norte	390,982	439,151	470,654	513,785	2.41	2.20	1.49	1.57
Camarines Sur	1,305,919	1,432,598	1,551,549	1,693,821	1.74	1.75	1.72	1.22
Catanduanes	187,000	202,464	215,356	232,757	0.65	1.50	1.33	1.08
Masbate	599,355	653,852	707,668	768,939	0.25	1.64	1.71	1.15
Sorsogon	522,960	591,927	650,535	709,673	0.44	2.35	2.04	1.21
VI - Western Visayas	5,393,333	5,776,938	6,211,038	6,843,643	1.77	1.30	1.56	1.35
Aklan	380,497	410,539	451,314	495,122	1.60	1.43	2.05	1.29
Antique	406,361	431,713	472,822	515,265	1.65	1.14	1.97	1.19
Capiz	584,091	624,469	654,156	701,664	1.73	1.26	1.00	0.97
Guimaras	117,990	126,470	141,450	151,238	2.48	1.31	2.43	0.93
Iloilo	1,337,981	1,415,022	1,559,182	1,691,878	2.01	1.05	2.10	1.13
Iloilo City	309,505	334,539	366,391	418,710	2.37	1.47	1.97	1.86
Negros Occidental	1,892,728	2,031,841	2,136,647	2,370,269	2.40	1.34	1.08	1.44
Bacolod City	364,180	402,345	429,076	499,497	3.33	1.88	1.39	2.12
VII - Central Visayas	4,594,124	5,014,588	5,706,953	6,400,698	1.95	1.65	2.81	1.59
Bohol	948,403	994,440	1,139,130	1,230,110	1.64	0.89	2.95	1.06
Cebu	1,855,815	2,064,101	2,377,588	2,440,120	2.21	2.01	3.07	1.69
Cebu City	610,417	662,299	718,821	799,762	2.22	1.54	1.77	1.48
Mandaue City	180,285	194,745	259,728	318,577	5.01	1.46	6.36	2.86
Negros Oriental	925,272	1,025,247	1,130,088	1,231,904	1.22	1.94	2.11	1.20
Siquijor	73,932	73,756	81,598	87,695	0.50	(0.04)	2.19	1.00
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3,054,490	3,366,917	3,610,355	3,915,140	0.88	1.84	1.51	1.12
Biliran	118,012	132,209	140,274	150,031	0.58	2.15	1.28	0.93
Eastern Samar	329,335	362,324	375,822	405,114	0.27	1.80	0.79	1.04
Leyte	1,367,816	1,511,251	1,592,336	1,724,240	1.39	1.89	1.13	1.10
Northern Samar	383,654	454,195	500,639	549,759	0.13	3.21	2.11	1.30
Samar	533,733	589,373	641,124	695,149	0.63	1.87	1.82	1.12
Southern Leyte	321,940	317,565	360,160	390,847	0.83	(0.26)	2.73	1.13
IX <sup>b</sup> - Western Mindanao	2,459,690	2,794,659	3,091,208	3,230,094	2.23	2.42	2.18	1.83
Basilan	238,308	295,565	332,828	-	1.70	4.11	2.58	-
City of Isabela	-	-	-	87,985	-	-	-	2.60
Zamboanga del Norte	676,862	770,697	823,130	907,238	1.42	2.46	1.42	1.35
Zamboanga del Sur	1,102,175	1,217,258	1,333,456	914,278	2.76	1.88	1.97	1.24
Zamboanga City	442,345	511,139	601,794	774,407	2.55	2.74	3.56	3.54
Zamboanga Sibugay	-	-	-	546,186	-	-	-	1.30

Continued

Table 5.3--Concluded

Region, Province, and Highly Urbanized City	Population				Annual Average Growth Rate			
	1990 (May 1)	1995 (Sept. 1)	2000 (May 1)	2007 (Sept)	1980- 1990	1990- 1995	1995- 2000	2000- 2007
X <sup>c</sup> - Northern Mindanao	2,197,554	2,483,272	2,747,585	3,952,437	2.22	2.32	2.19	1.67
Bukidnon	843,891	940,403	1,060,415	1,190,284	2.94	2.05	2.61	1.61
Camiguin	64,247	68,039	74,232	81,293	1.18	1.08	1.88	1.26
Lanao del Norte	-	-	-	538,283	-	-	-	1.80
Iligan City	-	-	-	308,046	-	-	-	1.07
Misamis Occidental	424,365	458,965	486,723	531,680	0.94	1.48	1.27	1.23
Misamis Oriental	525,453	587,551	664,338	748,885	1.28	2.12	2.67	1.66
Cagayan de Oro City	339,598	428,314	461,877	553,966	4.10	4.44	1.63	2.54
XI <sup>c</sup> - Davao Region	4,006,731	4,604,158	5,189,335	4,159,469	3.04	2.64	2.60	1.72
Compostela Valley	466,286	520,110	580,244	637,366	3.85	2.07	2.37	1.30
Davao	590,015	671,333	743,811	847,440	3.82	2.45	2.22	1.81
Davao del Sur	632,798	677,069	758,801	822,406	1.92	1.27	2.47	1.12
Davao City	849,947	1,006,840	1,147,116	1,366,153	3.37	3.22	2.83	2.44
Davao Oriental	394,697	413,472	446,191	486,104	1.57	0.87	1.64	1.19
Sarangani	283,141	367,006	410,622	-	2.58	4.98	2.43	-
South Cotabato	539,458	621,155	690,728	-	5.68	2.68	2.30	-
General Santos City	250,389	327,173	411,822	-	5.30	5.14	5.05	-
XII <sup>b</sup> - SOCCSKSARGEN	1,177,062	1,382,753	1,508,477	3,830,500	3.32	2.83	2.08	2.41
Cotabato	763,995	862,666	958,643	1,121,974	3.07	2.30	2.29	2.19
Cotabato City	127,065	146,779	163,849	259,153	4.24	2.74	2.38	4.88
Lanao del Norte	387,524	440,783	473,062	-	2.81	2.44	1.53	-
Iligan City	226,568	273,004	285,061	-	3.08	3.55	0.93	-
Sarangani	-	-	-	475,514	-	-	-	2.20
South Cotabato	-	-	-	767,255	-	-	-	1.79
General Santos City	-	-	-	529,542	-	-	-	4.12
Sultan Kudarat	435,905	522,187	586,505	677,062	3.68	3.44	2.52	2.20
XIII <sup>c</sup> - Caraga	1,764,297	1,942,687	2,095,367	2,298,035	2.55	1.82	1.63	1.28
Agusan del Norte	237,629	267,411	285,570	314,027	2.11	2.24	1.42	1.32
Butuan City	227,829	247,074	267,279	298,378	2.82	1.53	1.70	1.53
Agusan del Sur	420,763	514,736	559,294	609,447	4.73	3.85	1.79	1.19
Surigao del Norte	425,978	442,203	481,416	409,468	1.60	0.70	1.84	1.24
Surigao del Sur	452,098	471,263	501,808	545,902	1.82	0.78	1.35	1.17
ARMM <sup>b</sup>	1,928,831	2,135,292	2,543,249	4,120,795	3.06	1.80	3.86	5.46
Basilan	-	-	-	408,520	-	-	-	6.44
Lanao del Sur	508,081	571,804	669,072	1,138,544	3.76	2.24	3.42	4.98
Marawi City	91,901	114,389	131,090	177,391	5.50	4.18	2.96	4.26
Maguindanao	630,674	662,180	801,102	1,273,715	3.37	0.92	4.16	6.60
Sulu	469,971	536,201	619,668	849,670	2.68	2.50	3.15	4.45
Tawi-tawi	228,204	250,718	322,317	450,346	1.60	1.78	5.53	4.72
Filipinos in Philippine embassies or consulates and missions abroad	2,336	2,830	2,851	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless population	2,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Note:** The total country population and the population figures for CAR, Bicol Region, Western Visayas and Central Visayas have been updated according to the final counts released by the agency on October 16, 2002.

<sup>a</sup> The redistribution of provinces in Regions I and II was due to the creation of the CAR as governed by Executive Order 220.

<sup>b</sup> The redistribution of provinces in Regions IX and XII was due to the creation of the ARMM as governed by Executive Order 429.

<sup>c</sup> The redistribution of provinces in Regions X and XI was due to the creation of the Caraga as governed by Republic Act 7901.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Population Census Reports 1980, 1990, 1995, 2000 and Census 2007 Final Results*.

TABLE 5.3a Ranking of Provinces by Population Size: September 1, 2007

Rank	Province	Total Population	Rank	Province	Total Population
1	Pangasinan	2,645,395	38	Sulu	849,670
2	Cebu (excluding Cebu City and Mandaue City)	2,440,120	39	Ilocos Sur	633,138
3	Bulacan	2,822,216	40	Sultan Kudarat	677,062
4	Negros Occidental (excluding Bacolod City)	2,370,269	41	Compostela Valley	637,366
5	Cavite	2,856,765	42	Agusan del Sur	609,294
6	Laguna	2,473,872	43	Bataan	662,153
7	Batangas	2,245,869	44	Ilocos Norte	547,284
8	Rizal	2,298,691	45	Surigao del Sur	545,902
9	Quezon	1,646,510	46	Northern Samar	549,759
10	Nueva Ecija	1,843,853	47	Misamis Occidental	531,680
11	Pampanga (excluding Angeles City)	1,911,951	48	Surigao del Norte	409,468
12	Leyte	1,724,240	49	Lanao del Norte (excluding Iligan City)	538,283
13	Iloilo (excluding Iloilo City)	1,691,878	50	Antique	515,265
14	Camarines Sur	1,693,821	51	Camarines Norte	513,785
15	Zamboanga del Sur (excluding Zamboanga City)	914,278	52	Aklan	495,122
16	Isabela	1,401,495	53	Davao Oriental	486,104
17	Bohol	1,230,110	54	Zambales (excluding Olongapo City)	493,085
18	Negros Oriental	1,231,904	55	Sarangani	475,514
19	Albay	1,187,185	56	Occidental Mindoro	421,952
20	Tarlac	1,243,449	57	Eastern Samar	405,114
21	Bukidnon	1,120,284	58	Nueva Vizcaya	397,837
22	Cagayan	1,072,571	59	Southern Leyte	390,847
23	Cotabato (North Cotabato)	1,121,974	60	Basilan	408,520
24	Zamboanga del Norte	907,238	61	Benguet (excluding Baguio City)	372,533
25	Maguindanao	1,273,715	62	Tawi-Tawi	450,346
26	Davao del Sur (excluding Davao City)	822,406	63	Agusan del Norte (excluding Butuan City)	314,027
27	Palawan	682,412	64	Romblon	279,774
28	Davao del Norte (Davao)	847,440	65	Marinduque	229,636
29	Masbate	768,939	66	Catanduanes	232,757
30	South Cotabato (excluding Gen. Santos City)	767,255	67	Abra	230,953
31	Oriental Mindoro	735,769	68	Kalinga	182,326
32	Lanao del Sur	1,138,072	69	Aurora	187,802
33	Misamis Oriental (excluding Cagayan de Oro City)	748,885	70	Ifugao	180,815
34	La Union	720,972	71	Quirino	163,610
35	Capiz	701,664	72	Guimaras	151,238
36	Sorsogon	709,673	73	Mountain Province	148,661
37	Samar (Western Samar)	695,149	74	Biliran	150,031
			75	Apayao	103,633
			76	Siquijor	87,695
			77	Camiguin	74,232
			78	Batanes	15,974

Source: National Statistics Office. 2000 Census of Population and Housing Highlights.

**TABLE 5.4 Land Area, Population, and Population Density, by Region, Province and Highly Urbanized City: 1995, 2000, and 2007**  
(Land Area in Square Kilometers)

Region, Province, and Highly Urbanized City	Estimated Land Area*	Population			Density per Square Kilometer		
		1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2007
Philippines	300,000.0	68,616,536	76,504,077	88,564,453 **	228.72	255.01	295.21
NCR	619.5	9,454,040	9,932,560	11,566,325	15,260.76	16,033.19	18,670.42
Manila	25.0	1,654,761	1,581,082	1,660,714	66,190.44	63,243.28	66,428.56
Caloocan City	55.8	1,023,159	1,177,604	1,381,610	18,336.18	21,104.01	24,760.04
Las Piñas City	32.7	413,086	472,780	532,230	12,632.60	14,458.10	16,276.15
Makati City	18.3	484,176	471,379	567,349	26,457.70	25,758.42	31,002.68
Mandaluyong City	9.3	286,870	278,474	305,576	30,846.24	29,943.44	32,857.63
Marikina City	21.5	357,231	391,170	424,610	16,615.40	18,193.95	19,749.30
Muntinlupa City	39.8	399,846	379,310	452,943	10,046.38	9,530.40	11,380.48
Parañaque City	46.6	391,296	449,811	552,660	8,396.91	9,652.60	11,859.66
Pasay City	14.0	408,610	354,908	403,064	29,186.43	25,350.57	28,790.29
Pasig City	48.5	471,075	505,058	627,445	9,712.89	10,413.57	12,937.01
Quezon City	171.7	1,989,419	2,173,831	2,679,450	11,586.60	12,660.63	15,605.42
Valenzuela City	47.0	437,165	485,433	568,928	9,301.38	10,328.36	12,104.85
Malabon	32.6	347,484	338,855	363,681	10,659.02	10,394.33	11,155.86
Navotas	8.9	229,039	230,403	245,344	25,734.72	25,887.98	27,566.74
Pateros	10.4	55,286	57,407	61,940	5,315.96	5,519.90	5,955.77
San Juan	6.0	124,187	117,680	125,338	20,697.83	19,613.33	20,889.67
Taguig	45.2	381,350	467,375	613,343	8,436.95	10,340.15	13,569.54
CAR	19,422.0	1,254,838	1,365,412	1,520,847	64.61	70.30	78.31
Abra	4,165.3	195,964	209,491	230,953	47.05	50.29	55.45
Apayao	4,413.4	83,660	97,129	103,633	18.96	22.01	23.48
Benguet	2,769.1	313,833	330,129	372,533	113.33	119.22	134.53
Baguio City	57.5	226,883	252,386	301,926	3,945.79	4,389.32	5,250.89
Ifugao	2,628.2	149,598	161,623	180,815	56.92	61.50	68.80
Kalinga	3,231.3	154,145	174,023	182,326	47.70	53.86	56.42
Mountain Province	2,157.4	130,755	140,631	148,661	60.61	65.19	68.91
I - Ilocos Region	13,012.3	3,803,890	4,200,478	4,546,789	292.33	322.81	349.42
Ilocos Norte	3,467.9	482,651	514,241	547,284	139.18	148.29	157.81
Ilocos Sur	2,596.0	545,385	594,206	633,138	210.09	228.89	243.89
La Union	1,497.7	597,442	657,945	720,972	398.91	439.30	481.39
Pangasinan	5,451.0	2,178,412	2,434,086	2,645,395	399.64	446.54	485.30
II - Cagayan Valley	28,228.8	2,536,035	2,813,159	3,051,487	89.84	99.66	108.10
Batanes	219.0	14,180	16,467	15,974	64.75	75.19	72.94
Cagayan	9,295.8	895,050	993,580	1,072,571	96.29	106.88	115.38
Isabela	12,414.9	1,160,721	1,287,575	1,401,495	93.49	103.71	112.89
Nueva Vizcaya	3,975.7	334,965	366,962	397,837	84.25	92.30	100.07
Quirino	2,323.5	131,119	148,575	163,610	56.43	63.94	70.42
III - Central Luzon	22,014.6	6,932,570	8,030,945	9,709,177	314.91	364.80	441.03
Aurora	3,147.3	159,621	173,797	187,802	50.72	55.22	59.67
Bataan	1,373.0	491,459	557,659	662,153	357.95	406.16	482.27
Bulacan	2,796.1	1,784,441	2,234,088	2,822,216	638.19	799.00	1,009.34
Nueva Ecija	5,751.3	1,505,827	1,659,883	1,843,853	261.82	288.61	320.60
Pampanga	2,002.2	1,401,756	1,614,942	1,911,951	700.11	806.58	954.93
Angeles City	60.3	234,011	267,788	317,398	3,880.78	4,440.93	5,263.65
Tarlac	3,053.6	945,810	1,068,783	1,243,449	309.74	350.01	407.21
Zambales	3,645.8	389,512	433,542	493,085	106.84	118.92	135.25
Olongapo City	185.0	179,754	194,260	227,270	971.64	1,050.05	1,228.49

Continued



Table 5.4--Continued

Region, Province, and Highly Urbanized City	Estimated Land Area*	Population			Density per Square Kilometer		
		1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2007
IVA - Calabarzon **	16,873.3	7,750,204	9,320,629	11,757,755	459.32	552.39	696.83
Batangas	3,119.8	1,658,567	1,905,348	2,245,869	531.63	610.73	719.88
Cavite	1,574.2	1,610,324	2,063,161	2,856,765	1,022.95	1,310.61	1,814.74
Laguna	1,917.9	1,631,082	1,965,872	2,473,530	850.45	1,025.01	1,289.71
Quezon	8,989.4	1,359,992	1,482,955	1,646,510	151.29	164.97	183.16
Lucena City	80.2	177,750	196,075	236,390	2,216.33	2,444.83	2,947.51
Rizal	1,191.9	1,312,489	1,707,218	2,298,691	1,101.17	1,432.35	1,928.59
IVB - Mimaropa **	29,620.9	1,833,361	2,081,837	2,559,791	61.89	70.28	86.42
Marinduque	952.6	-	-	229,636	-	-	241.06
Occidental Mindoro	5,865.7	339,605	380,250	421,952	57.90	64.83	71.94
Oriental Mindoro	4,238.4	608,616	681,818	735,769	143.60	160.87	173.60
Palawan	14,649.7	640,486	755,412	682,152	43.72	51.57	46.56
Puerto Princesa City	2,381.0	-	-	210,508	-	-	88.41
Romblon	1,533.5	244,654	264,357	279,774	159.54	172.39	182.44
V - Bicol Region	18,155.8	4,325,307	4,686,669	5,106,160	238.23	258.14	281.24
Albay	2,575.8	1,005,315	1,090,907	1,187,185	390.29	423.52	460.90
Camarines Norte	2,320.1	439,151	470,654	513,785	189.28	202.86	221.45
Camarines Sur	5,497.0	1,432,598	1,551,549	1,693,821	260.61	282.25	308.14
Catanduanes	1,492.2	202,464	215,356	232,757	135.68	144.32	155.98
Masbate	4,151.8	653,852	707,668	768,939	157.49	170.45	185.21
Sorsogon	2,119.0	591,927	650,535	709,673	279.34	307.00	334.91
VI - Western Visayas	20,794.2	5,776,938	6,211,038	6,843,643	277.81	298.69	329.11
Aklan	1,821.4	410,539	451,314	495,122	225.40	247.78	271.84
Antique	2,729.2	431,713	472,822	515,265	158.18	173.25	188.80
Capiz	2,594.6	624,469	654,156	701,664	240.68	252.12	270.43
Guimaras	604.6	126,470	141,450	151,238	209.18	233.96	250.15
Iloilo	5,000.8	1,415,022	1,559,182	1,691,878	282.96	311.79	338.32
Iloilo City	78.3	334,539	366,391	418,710	4,272.53	4,679.32	5,347.51
Negros Occidental	7,802.5	2,031,841	2,136,647	2,370,269	260.41	273.84	303.78
Bacolod City	162.7	402,345	429,076	499,497	2,472.93	2,637.22	3,070.05
VII - Central Visayas	15,886.0	5,014,588	5,706,953	6,400,698	315.66	359.24	402.91
Bohol	4,821.0	994,440	1,139,130	1,230,110	206.27	236.29	255.16
Cebu	4,943.7	2,064,101	2,377,588	2,440,120	417.52	480.93	493.58
Cebu City	315.0	662,299	718,821	799,762	2,102.54	2,281.97	2,538.93
Lapu-lapu City	58.1	-	-	292,530	-	-	5,034.94
Mandaue City	25.2	194,745	259,728	318,577	7,727.98	10,306.67	12,641.94
Negros Oriental	5,385.5	1,025,247	1,130,088	1,231,904	190.37	209.84	228.74
Siquijor	337.5	73,756	81,598	87,695	218.54	241.77	259.84
VIII - Eastern Visayas	23,251.1	3,366,917	3,610,355	3,915,140	144.81	155.28	168.39
Biliran	536.0	132,209	140,274	150,031	246.66	261.71	279.91
Eastern Samar	4,660.5	362,324	375,822	405,114	77.74	80.64	86.93
Leyte	6,515.1	1,511,251	1,592,336	1,724,240	231.96	244.41	264.65
Northern Samar	3,692.9	454,195	500,639	549,759	122.99	135.57	148.87
Samar	6,048.0	589,373	641,124	695,149	97.45	106.01	114.94
Southern Leyte	1,798.6	317,565	360,160	390,847	176.56	200.24	217.31
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	17,046.6	2,499,094	2,758,380	3,230,094	146.60	161.81	189.49
Isabela City	223.7	-	-	87,985	-	-	393.32
Zamboanga del Norte	7,301.0	770,697	823,130	907,238	105.56	112.74	124.26
Zamboanga del Sur	4,499.5	1,217,258	1,333,456	1,474,278	270.53	296.36	320.20
Zamboanga City	1,414.7	511,139	601,794	774,407	361.31	425.39	547.40
Zamboanga Sibugay	3,607.8	-	-	546,186	-	-	151.39

Continued

Table 5.4--Concluded

Region, Province, and Highly Urbanized City	Estimated Land Area <sup>a</sup>	Population			Density per Square Kilometer		
		1995	2000		1995	2000	2007
X - Northern Mindanao	20,496.0	3,197,059	3,505,708	3,952,437	155.98	171.04	192.84
Bukidnon	10,498.6	940,403	1,060,415	1,190,284	89.57	101.01	113.38
Camiguin	238.0	68,039	74,232	81,293	285.88	311.90	341.57
Lanao del Norte	3,346.6	440,783	473,062	538,283	131.71	141.36	160.84
Iligan City	813.4	273,004	285,061	308,046	335.63	350.46	378.71
Misamis Occidental	2,055.2	458,965	486,723	531,680	223.32	236.83	258.70
Misamis Oriental	3,131.5	587,551	664,338	748,885	187.63	212.15	239.15
Cagayan de Oro City	412.8	428,314	461,877	553,966	1,037.58	1,118.89	1,341.97
XI - Davao	20,357.4	3,288,824	3,676,163	4,159,469	161.55	180.58	204.32
Compostela Valley	4,479.8	520,110	580,244	637,366	116.10	129.52	142.28
Davao	3,427.0	671,333	743,811	847,440	195.90	217.04	247.28
Davao del Sur	4,327.4	677,069	758,801	822,406	156.46	175.35	190.05
Davao City	2,443.6	1,006,840	1,147,116	1,366,153	412.03	469.44	559.07
Davao Oriental	5,679.6	413,472	446,191	486,104	72.80	78.56	85.59
XII - Soccsksargen	22,513.3	2,961,355	3,353,259	3,830,500	131.54	148.95	170.14
Cotabato City	176.0	146,779	163,849	259,153	833.97	930.96	1,472.46
Marawi City	87.6	114,389	131,090	-	1,305.81	1,496.46	-
Cotabato	9,008.9	862,666	958,643	1,121,974	95.76	106.41	124.54
Sarangani	3,601.3	367,006	410,622	475,514	101.91	114.02	132.04
South Cotabato	3,936.0	621,155	690,728	767,255	157.81	175.49	194.93
General Santos City	492.9	327,173	411,822	529,542	663.77	835.51	1,074.34
Sultan Kudarat	5,298.3	522,187	586,505	677,062	98.56	110.70	127.79
XIII - Caraga	21,478.4	1,942,687	2,095,367	2,293,346	90.45	97.56	106.77
Agusan del Norte	2,730.2	267,411	285,570	309,338	97.95	104.60	113.30
Butuan City	816.6	247,074	267,279	298,378	302.56	327.31	365.39
Agusan del Sur	9,989.5	514,736	559,294	609,447	51.53	55.99	61.01
Dinagat Islands	1,036.3	-	-	120,813	-	-	116.58
Surigao del Norte	1,972.9	442,203	481,416	409,468	224.14	244.01	207.55
Surigao del Sur	4,932.7	471,263	501,808	545,902	95.54	101.73	110.67
ARMM	33,511.3	2,020,903	2,412,159	4,120,795	60.31	71.98	122.97
Basilan	3,224.5	295,565	332,828	408,520	91.66	103.22	126.69
Lanao del Sur	13,494.4	571,804	669,072	1,138,544	42.37	49.58	84.37
Maguindanao	9,729.0	662,180	801,102	1,273,715	68.06	82.34	130.92
Sulu	3,437.0	536,201	619,668	849,670	156.01	180.29	247.21
Tawi-tawi	3,626.6	250,718	322,317	450,346	69.13	88.88	124.18
Filipinos in Philippine embassies or consulates and missions abroad	-	2,830	2,851	-	-	-	-
Homeless population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Based on the 1997 Estimated Land Areas certified by the Department of Budget and Management and published by the Land Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (Details may not add up to national total due to unfinished cadastral survey in some areas.)

<sup>a/</sup> Excludes Filipinos embassies, consulate, and missions abroad numbering 2,279 persons.

<sup>b/</sup> Divided Region IV into Region IV-A as Calabarzon and Region IV-B as Mimaropa under Section 2 of Executive Order No. 103.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Population Census Reports 1990, 1995, and Census 2000 Final Count Results*.

**TABLE 5.5 Sex Ratio of the Population, by Region and Province:  
Censal Years 1990, 1995, and 2000**

Region and Province	1990 <sup>a</sup>			1995 <sup>a</sup>			2000		
	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Philippines	30,443,187	30,115,929	101.1	34,464,087	33,969,956	101.5	38,524,266	37,979,811	101.4
NCR	3,835,879	4,071,507	94.2	4,590,597	4,821,100	95.2	4,877,842	5,054,718	96.5
CAR <sup>b</sup>	410,067	403,512	101.6	566,064	550,196	102.9	695,838	669,574	103.9
Abra	93,258	91,181	102.3	98,902	96,528	102.5	106,894	102,597	104.2
Apayao	-	-	-	42,620	40,651	104.8	49,967	47,162	105.9
Baguio City	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,208	128,178	96.9
Benguet	243,657	238,453	102.2	269,998	264,480	102.1	170,489	159,640	106.8
Ifugao	73,152	73,878	99.0	76,110	73,342	103.8	82,528	79,095	104.3
Kalinga	-	-	-	78,434	75,195	104.3	89,406	84,617	105.7
Mountain Province	58,971	57,200	103.1	66,413	63,863	104.0	72,346	68,285	105.9
Baguio City	108,328	103,063	105.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
I <sup>b</sup> - Ilocos Region	1,776,834	1,770,435	100.4	1,907,707	1,891,446	100.9	2,108,238	2,092,240	100.8
Ilocos Norte	229,063	231,621	98.9	239,876	241,728	99.2	257,628	256,617	100.4
Ilocos Sur	257,831	261,442	98.6	271,951	272,576	99.8	297,017	297,189	99.9
La Union	274,944	273,307	100.6	299,705	296,940	100.9	332,440	325,505	102.1
Pangasinan	1,014,996	1,004,065	101.1	1,096,175	1,080,202	101.5	1,221,153	1,212,933	100.7
II <sup>b</sup> - Cagayan Valley	1,191,607	1,144,923	104.1	1,290,024	1,239,914	104.0	1,440,762	1,372,397	105.0
Batanes	7,596	7,377	103.0	7,148	6,968	102.6	8,441	8,026	105.2
Cagayan	420,427	407,957	103.1	453,317	440,374	102.9	507,119	486,461	104.2
Isabela	551,655	526,897	104.7	592,560	565,080	104.9	660,627	626,948	105.4
Nueva Vizcaya	153,026	147,540	103.7	169,561	163,957	103.4	188,122	178,840	105.2
Quirino	58,903	55,152	106.8	67,438	63,535	106.1	76,453	72,122	106.0
III - Central Luzon	3,118,227	3,070,489	101.6	3,496,681	3,426,456	102.0	4,045,882	3,985,063	101.5
Angeles City	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,972	134,816	98.6
Bataan	213,064	211,631	100.7	246,036	244,424	100.7	280,043	277,616	100.9
Bulacan	751,320	751,023	100.0	891,916	889,204	100.3	1,116,830	1,117,258	100.0
Olongapo City	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,585	98,675	96.9
Nueva Ecija	666,622	644,207	103.5	764,157	739,291	103.4	842,016	817,867	103.0
Pampanga	773,513	756,560	102.2	828,835	805,935	102.8	817,721	797,221	102.6
Tarlac	434,742	424,480	102.4	479,523	465,735	103.0	541,571	527,212	102.7
Zambales	278,966	282,588	98.7	286,214	281,867	101.5	219,144	214,398	102.2
IV - Southern Tagalog	4,137,406	4,079,714	101.4	4,995,716	4,921,233	101.5	5,933,436	5,860,219	101.2
Aurora	72,017	67,055	107.4	82,144	76,824	106.9	89,946	83,851	107.3
Batangas	742,708	732,515	101.4	833,896	822,825	101.3	958,411	946,937	101.2
Cavite	574,129	575,974	99.7	795,678	807,254	98.6	1,019,820	1,043,341	97.7
Lucena City	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,380	98,695	98.7
Laguna	684,927	683,781	100.2	812,181	816,672	99.5	975,470	990,402	98.5
Marinduque	93,727	91,650	102.3	100,773	98,904	101.9	109,680	107,712	101.8
Occidental Mindoro	145,395	136,265	106.7	173,921	164,098	106.0	196,574	183,676	107.0
Oriental Mindoro	280,180	269,352	104.0	309,356	298,578	103.6	346,510	335,308	103.3
Palawan	271,776	252,717	107.5	327,466	306,118	107.0	390,603	364,809	107.1
Quezon	669,917	669,802	100.0	782,259	752,846	103.9	758,350	724,605	104.7
Rizal	488,396	487,454	100.2	654,956	655,777	99.9	856,860	850,358	100.8
Romblon	114,234	113,149	101.0	123,086	121,337	101.4	133,832	130,525	102.5

Continued

Table 5.5--Continued

Region and Province	1990 <sup>a</sup>			1995 <sup>b</sup>			2000		
	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
V - Bicol Region	1,984,866	1,919,927	103.4	2,190,360	2,128,812	102.9	2,392,601	2,294,068	104.3
Albay	456,236	446,352	102.2	506,837	496,882	102.0	553,821	537,086	103.1
Camarines Norte	200,727	189,726	105.8	224,477	214,000	104.9	241,388	229,266	105.3
Camarines Sur	662,123	641,785	103.2	725,026	705,141	102.8	791,338	760,211	104.1
Catanduanes	95,288	91,531	104.1	102,912	99,331	103.6	109,515	105,841	103.5
Masbate	304,059	294,754	103.2	330,593	323,048	102.3	361,695	345,973	104.5
Sorsogon	266,433	255,779	104.2	300,515	290,410	103.5	334,844	315,691	106.1
VI - Western Visayas	2,708,512	2,676,410	101.2	2,903,133	2,862,810	101.4	3,128,863	3,082,175	101.5
Aklan	190,573	189,455	100.6	205,732	204,010	100.8	227,380	223,934	101.5
Antique	205,032	200,894	102.1	217,839	213,239	102.2	239,120	233,702	102.3
Bacolod City	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,729	219,347	95.6
Iloilo City	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,620	188,771	94.1
Capiz	292,995	290,196	101.0	313,618	310,331	101.1	329,006	325,150	101.2
Guimaras <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	64,688	61,608	105.0	72,649	68,801	105.6
Iloilo	882,464	880,140	100.3	874,602	871,265	100.4	786,175	773,007	101.7
Negros Occidental	1,137,448	1,115,725	101.9	1,226,654	1,202,357	102.0	1,087,184	1,049,463	103.6
VII - Central Visayas	2,291,637	2,290,892	100.0	2,505,467	2,490,072	100.6	2,859,723	2,847,230	100.4
Bohol	474,552	472,546	100.4	499,387	492,925	101.3	574,091	565,039	101.6
Cebu City	-	-	-	-	-	-	351,640	367,181	95.8
Cebu	1,314,127	1,324,163	99.2	1,452,841	1,453,751	99.9	1,194,700	1,182,888	101.0
Mandaue City	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,501	131,227	97.9
Negros Oriental	466,002	457,254	101.9	516,303	506,621	101.9	569,917	560,171	101.7
Siquijor	36,956	36,929	100.1	36,936	36,775	100.4	40,874	40,724	100.4
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,556,966	1,491,888	104.4	1,711,285	1,646,893	103.9	1,844,572	1,765,783	104.5
Biliran <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	67,051	65,075	103.0	71,259	69,015	103.3
Eastern Samar	168,706	159,987	105.4	184,420	176,912	104.2	192,820	183,002	105.4
Leyte	753,218	730,345	103.1	764,794	741,714	103.1	811,737	780,599	104.0
Northern Samar	195,960	187,228	104.7	230,533	222,934	103.4	255,218	245,421	104.0
Samar (Western)	274,637	257,266	106.8	302,820	285,063	106.2	329,843	311,281	106.0
Southern Leyte	164,445	157,062	104.7	161,667	155,195	104.2	183,695	176,465	104.1
IX <sup>e</sup> - Western Mindanao	1,248,110	1,206,209	103.5	1,415,140	1,372,360	103.1	1,566,743	1,524,465	102.8
Basilan	119,461	118,545	100.8	148,445	146,524	101.3	166,413	166,415	100.0
Zamboanga del Norte	345,740	330,274	104.7	392,888	376,259	104.4	419,502	403,628	103.9
Zamboanga del Sur	782,909	757,390	103.4	873,807	849,577	102.9	678,739	654,717	103.7
Sulu*	232,400	236,456	98.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tawi-tawi*	113,206	114,525	98.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zamboanga City	-	-	-	-	-	-	302,089	299,705	100.8
X <sup>f</sup> - Northern Mindanao	1,347,971	1,312,434	102.7	774,858	764,102	101.4	1,397,684	1,349,901	103.5
Bukidnon	434,110	408,159	106.4	483,428	454,306	106.4	546,234	514,181	106.2
Cagayan de Oro City	-	-	-	-	-	-	228,524	233,353	97.9
Camiguin	32,930	31,246	105.4	34,789	33,123	105.0	37,847	36,385	104.0
Misamis Occidental	212,413	211,177	100.6	230,217	227,733	101.1	245,555	241,168	101.8
Misamis Oriental	434,210	428,450	101.3	509,852	503,246	101.3	339,524	324,814	104.5
Agusan del Norte	236,291	228,498	103.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agusan del Sur	217,488	202,432	107.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surigao del Norte	214,639	210,631	101.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 5.5--Concluded

Region and Province	1990 <sup>a</sup>			1995 <sup>a</sup>			2000		
	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
XI <sup>f</sup> - Southern Mindanao	2,039,294	1,958,035	104.2	2,345,211	2,247,784	104.3	2,648,187	2,541,148	104.2
Compostela Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	303,633	276,611	109.8
Davao	543,692	509,475	106.7	615,048	573,957	107.2	-	-	-
Davao (Davao del Norte)	-	-	-	-	-	-	381,303	362,508	105.2
Davao City	-	-	-	-	-	-	573,242	573,874	99.9
Davao del Sur	746,028	732,695	101.8	846,394	832,741	101.6	388,551	370,250	104.9
Davao Oriental	202,409	191,895	105.5	212,745	200,154	106.3	230,152	216,039	106.5
Gen. Santos City (Dadiangas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,496	204,326	101.6
South Cotabato	547,165	523,970	104.4	481,688	463,658	103.9	352,816	337,912	104.4
Sarangani <sup>g</sup>	-	-	-	189,336	177,274	106.8	210,994	199,628	105.7
Surigao del Sur*	228,864	222,423	102.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII <sup>g</sup> - Central Mindanao	1,590,112	1,577,428	100.8	1,073,040	1,020,562	105.1	1,313,149	1,285,061	102.2
Cotabato City	-	-	-	71,624	75,155	95.3	79,853	83,996	95.1
Cotabato (North Cotabato)	-	-	-	-	-	-	489,963	468,680	104.5
Iligan City	-	-	-	-	-	-	141,641	143,420	98.8
Marawi City	-	-	-	56,236	58,153	96.7	63,110	67,980	92.8
Cotabato	390,840	372,309	105.0	443,147	417,774	106.1	-	-	-
Lanao del Norte	309,630	303,629	102.0	359,000	352,438	101.9	237,866	235,196	101.1
Sultan Kudarat	223,905	211,549	105.8	270,893	250,350	108.2	300,716	285,789	105.2
Lanao del Sur*	285,162	313,638	90.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maguindanao*	380,575	376,303	101.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII <sup>h</sup> - Caraga	-	-	-	987,517	950,990	103.8	1,071,249	1,024,118	104.6
Agusan del Sur	-	-	-	265,364	247,976	107.0	289,764	269,530	107.5
Agusan del Norte	-	-	-	261,214	252,310	103.5	146,923	138,647	106.0
Butuan City	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,735	131,544	103.2
Surigao del Norte	-	-	-	221,634	219,567	100.9	243,074	238,342	102.0
Surigao del Sur	-	-	-	239,305	231,137	103.5	255,753	246,055	103.9
ARMM <sup>h</sup>	-	-	-	1,160,106	1,115,477	104.0	1,189,804	1,222,355	97.3
Lanao del Sur	-	-	-	340,220	341,864	99.5	324,673	344,399	94.3
Maguindanao	-	-	-	416,178	391,143	106.4	401,049	400,053	100.2
Sulu	-	-	-	275,250	260,765	105.6	303,763	315,905	96.2
Tawi-tawi	-	-	-	128,458	121,705	105.5	160,319	161,998	99.0

Note: Sex Ratio = Male/Female \* 100

<sup>a</sup> Refers to household population only.

<sup>b</sup> The redistribution of provinces in Regions I and II is due to the creation of the CAR as governed by Executive Order 220.

<sup>c</sup> Formerly a subprovince of Iloilo.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly a subprovince of Leyte.

<sup>e</sup> The redistribution of provinces in Regions IX and XII was due to the creation of the ARMM as governed by Executive Order 429.

<sup>f</sup> The redistribution of provinces in Regions X and XI was due to the creation of the Caraga as governed by Republic Act 7901.

<sup>g</sup> Formerly a subprovince of South Cotabato.

<sup>h</sup> Provinces that were reclassified under new regions before the 1995 Census.

Source: National Statistics Office, *Population Census Reports 1970, 1975, 1980, 1990, 1995, and 2000*.

TABLE 5.6 Distribution of the Population, by Age Group and Sex: 2007

Age Group	Population	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total	88,304,615	44,583,853	43,720,762	102.0
Under 1	2,069,785	1,064,642	1,005,143	105.9
1 to 4	8,503,596	4,375,823	4,127,773	106.0
5 to 9	10,617,528	5,477,180	5,140,348	106.6
10 to 14	10,198,111	5,213,422	4,984,689	104.6
15 to 19	9,280,863	4,729,049	4,551,814	103.9
20 to 24	7,746,585	3,911,296	3,835,289	102.0
25 to 29	7,169,096	3,603,159	3,565,937	101.0
30 to 34	6,148,709	3,110,752	3,037,957	102.4
35 to 39	5,852,763	2,973,897	2,878,866	103.3
40 to 44	4,956,453	2,510,832	2,445,621	102.7
45 to 49	4,233,366	2,145,316	2,088,050	102.7
50 to 54	3,449,129	1,729,614	1,719,515	100.6
55 to 59	2,579,783	1,279,103	1,300,680	98.3
60 to 64	1,834,627	876,292	958,335	91.4
65 to 69	1,416,423	650,815	765,608	85.0
70 to 74	1,020,530	449,174	571,356	78.6
75 to 79	621,941	258,542	363,399	71.1
80 and Over	605,327	224,945	380,382	59.1

Source: National Statistics Office, 2007 Census of Population and Housing.

TABLE 5.6a Population Aged 18 Years Old and Over, by Region: 2000

Region	Number			Percent to Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Philippines	43,331,229	21,619,285	21,711,944	100.00	49.89	50.11
NCR	6,215,139	2,997,911	3,217,228	14.34	6.92	7.42
CAR	763,855	386,969	376,886	1.76	0.89	0.87
I - Ilocos Region	2,457,191	1,215,022	1,242,169	5.67	2.80	2.87
II - Cagayan Valley	1,569,707	798,751	770,956	3.62	1.84	1.78
III - Central Luzon	4,710,622	2,346,546	2,364,076	10.87	5.42	5.46
IV - Southern Tagalog	6,737,224	3,349,283	3,387,941	15.55	7.73	7.82
V - Bicol Region	2,456,530	1,244,059	1,212,471	5.67	2.87	2.80
VI - Western Visayas	3,524,031	1,758,976	1,765,055	8.13	4.06	4.07
VII - Central Visayas	3,238,541	1,603,423	1,635,118	7.47	3.70	3.77
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,912,277	971,012	941,265	4.41	2.24	2.17
IX - Western Mindanao	1,642,361	833,549	808,812	3.79	1.92	1.87
X - Northern Mindanao	1,503,025	763,953	739,072	3.47	1.76	1.71
XI - Southern Mindanao	2,864,005	1,469,075	1,394,930	6.61	3.39	3.22
XII - Central Mindanao	1,385,830	701,132	684,698	3.20	1.62	1.58
XIII - Caraga	1,097,083	560,977	536,106	2.53	1.29	1.24
ARMM	1,242,584	613,072	629,512	2.87	1.41	1.45

Source: National Statistics Office, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

TABLE 5.7 Dependency Ratio, by Region and by Sex: May 2000

Region	Total		Male		Female		Dependency Ratio
	0 to 14+ 65 and Over	15 to 64	0 to 14+ 65 and Over	15 to 64	0 to 14+ 65 and Over	15 to 64	
Philippines	31,246,307	45,257,770	15,764,031	22,760,235	15,482,276	22,497,535	69.04
NCR	3,456,597	6,475,963	1,737,479	3,140,363	1,719,118	3,335,600	53.38
CAR	565,551	799,861	288,329	407,509	277,222	392,352	70.71
I - Ilocos	1,706,252	2,494,226	852,512	1,255,726	853,740	1,238,500	68.41
II - Cagayan Valley	1,175,452	1,637,707	600,862	839,900	574,590	797,807	71.77
III - Central Luzon	3,148,679	4,882,266	1,585,333	2,460,549	1,563,346	2,421,717	64.49
IV - Southern Tagalog	4,756,014	7,037,641	2,400,713	3,532,723	2,355,301	3,504,918	67.58
V - Bicol	2,128,781	2,557,888	1,082,142	1,310,459	1,046,639	1,247,429	83.22
VI - Western Visayas	2,579,475	3,631,563	1,292,281	1,836,582	1,287,194	1,794,981	71.03
VII - Central Visayas	2,373,790	3,333,163	1,193,109	1,666,614	1,180,681	1,666,549	71.22
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,643,740	1,966,615	833,712	1,010,860	810,028	955,755	83.58
IX - Western Mindanao	1,342,711	1,748,497	678,942	887,801	663,769	860,696	76.79
X - Northern Mindanao	1,160,761	1,586,824	588,872	808,812	571,889	778,012	73.15
XI - Southern Mindanao	2,137,293	3,052,042	1,084,771	1,563,416	1,052,522	1,488,626	70.03
XII - Central Mindanao	1,107,509	1,490,701	559,596	753,553	547,913	737,148	74.29
Caraga	930,907	1,164,460	473,539	597,710	457,368	566,750	79.94
ARMM	1,025,742	1,386,417	508,134	681,670	517,608	704,747	73.99
Disputed area	7,053	11,936	3,705	5,988	3,348	5,948	59.09

Note: <sup>\*</sup> Dependency Ratio = (Total of 0 to 14 years + 65 years and over) / Total of 15 to 64 years x 100.

Source: National Statistics Office, Demographic and Social Statistics Division.

**TABLE 5.8 Age Distribution of the Household Population, by Region and by Five-Year Interval: 2007**

Region and Province	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
Philippines	88,304,615	10,573,381	10,617,528	10,198,111	9,280,863	7,746,585
NCR	11,491,464	1,237,045	1,187,999	1,083,440	1,149,878	1,214,766
CAR	1,514,266	173,656	172,311	168,217	173,447	148,085
I - Ilocos Region	4,540,180	504,455	515,303	510,019	453,927	382,779
II - Cagayan Valley	3,047,082	337,666	339,426	352,887	315,145	255,983
III - Central Luzon	9,689,520	1,105,200	1,117,351	1,071,211	988,481	860,558
IVA - Calabarzon	11,729,764	1,371,800	1,364,328	1,275,505	1,167,236	1,077,653
IVB - Mimaropa	2,546,797	353,510	354,013	343,568	262,401	187,699
V - Bicol Region	5,097,293	690,539	706,589	683,951	527,319	364,730
VI - Western Visayas	6,827,633	791,447	806,627	821,630	748,606	560,450
VII - Central Visayas	6,377,632	760,979	748,622	733,513	683,419	544,867
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3,904,262	494,414	518,403	515,837	407,263	281,746
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3,221,922	403,608	400,031	404,838	360,315	268,913
X - Northern Mindanao	3,939,578	495,212	485,978	478,070	441,550	334,991
XI - Davao	4,147,911	494,257	480,275	472,077	464,346	382,306
XII - Soccsksargen	3,822,130	474,697	479,770	462,959	429,723	344,496
XIII - Caraga	2,288,854	292,971	291,799	288,918	259,024	185,039
ARMM	4,118,327	591,925	648,703	531,471	448,783	351,524

	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
Philippines	7,169,096	6,148,709	5,852,763	4,956,453	4,233,366	3,449,129
NCR	1,188,387	944,066	845,550	686,165	579,166	468,917
CAR	126,332	99,716	94,963	83,489	72,788	58,819
I - Ilocos Region	357,302	306,845	302,321	259,990	225,430	188,668
II - Cagayan Valley	240,937	214,287	208,013	183,486	161,521	132,054
III - Central Luzon	816,482	695,804	681,287	573,163	477,449	391,053
IVA - Calabarzon	1,043,680	883,616	823,128	686,598	573,296	467,441
IVB - Mimaropa	174,156	156,639	152,160	130,252	113,447	92,255
V - Bicol Region	330,719	304,268	297,639	265,138	226,069	189,000
VI - Western Visayas	488,550	428,635	418,133	375,088	332,501	284,378
VII - Central Visayas	491,859	427,719	402,621	350,647	306,106	255,698
VIII - Eastern Visayas	252,087	235,501	229,478	204,487	180,471	150,146
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	238,703	211,789	204,471	176,624	151,101	122,520
X - Northern Mindanao	296,632	258,098	249,551	216,435	187,909	153,785
XI - Davao	332,155	290,763	272,529	229,918	201,730	166,967
XII - Soccsksargen	309,134	267,471	256,242	206,081	171,181	133,009
XIII - Caraga	157,175	141,159	137,925	123,373	108,034	87,626
ARMM	324,806	282,333	276,752	205,519	165,167	106,793

*Continued*



Table 5.8--Concluded

Region and Province	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over
Philippines	2,579,783	1,834,627	1,416,423	1,020,530	621,941	605,327
NCR	331,058	214,088	147,996	99,938	59,773	53,232
CAR	43,448	29,072	25,877	19,416	12,241	12,389
I - Ilocos Region	151,055	117,285	91,002	69,189	46,416	58,194
II - Cagayan Valley	98,163	63,319	53,301	41,270	24,735	24,889
III - Central Luzon	295,375	211,263	153,840	112,244	69,430	69,329
IVA - Calabarzon	335,680	231,629	169,097	117,636	71,892	69,549
IVB - Mimaropa	70,258	52,520	40,470	29,316	17,605	16,528
V - Bicol Region	151,713	117,604	92,840	67,251	43,139	38,785
VI - Western Visayas	223,143	165,929	141,308	106,275	66,160	68,773
VII - Central Visayas	199,147	146,988	121,860	91,785	56,887	54,915
VIII - Eastern Visayas	122,580	100,046	80,183	61,126	37,060	33,434
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	90,297	65,175	49,688	35,610	20,167	18,072
X - Northern Mindanao	112,394	75,227	61,418	44,053	25,553	22,722
XI - Davao	121,927	80,913	64,057	43,882	26,196	23,613
XII - Soccsksargen	94,880	67,230	51,483	34,638	20,100	19,036
XIII - Caraga	67,547	48,589	40,689	28,636	16,426	13,924
ARMM	71,118	47,750	31,314	18,265	8,161	7,943

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 5.9 Total Population 10 Years Old and Over by Age Group and Marital Status: 2000**

Age Group	Total Population 10 Yrs and Over	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Others	Unknown
Total	57,139,794	25,079,211	26,088,223	2,353,171	558,023	2,438,867	622,299
Below 20	16,966,912	15,909,701	484,547	19,250	15,424	209,771	328,219
20 - 24	7,069,403	4,589,949	1,876,486	17,764	38,083	446,392	100,729
25 - 29	6,071,089	2,095,419	3,398,550	30,593	59,548	429,314	57,665
30 - 34	5,546,294	989,433	4,036,413	54,243	75,634	355,890	34,681
35 - 39	4,901,023	523,049	3,897,696	84,593	82,568	289,985	23,132
40 - 44	4,163,494	304,234	3,401,912	132,179	81,041	226,961	17,167
45 - 49	3,330,054	197,515	2,714,255	173,151	67,414	165,134	12,585
50 - 54	2,622,316	144,215	2,073,258	226,737	51,950	115,535	10,621
55 - 59	1,903,649	92,311	1,451,198	245,548	32,976	74,142	7,474
60 - 64	1,633,150	78,113	1,155,561	313,264	23,931	54,563	7,718
65 - 69	1,138,843	54,301	739,234	293,048	13,806	32,226	6,228
70 - 74	797,970	41,473	448,940	273,898	7,974	19,829	5,856
75 - 79	505,356	27,990	241,311	217,769	4,154	10,086	4,046
80 and over	490,241	31,508	168,862	271,134	3,520	9,039	6,178

Source: National Statistics Office, 2000 Census of Population.

**TABLE 5.10 Household Population by Ethnicity and Sex: 2000**

Ethnicity	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76,352,434	38,429,121	37,923,313
Tagalog	21,485,927	10,732,408	10,753,519
Cebuano	10,030,667	5,066,690	4,963,977
Ilocano	6,920,760	3,507,553	3,413,207
Bisaya/Binisaya	5,778,435	2,897,121	2,881,314
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo	5,773,135	2,905,519	2,867,616
Bikol	4,583,034	2,333,788	2,249,246
Waray	2,567,558	1,301,040	1,266,518
Other Foreign Ethnicity	19,964	12,191	7,773
Others	18,546,497	9,351,862	9,194,635
Not Reported	646,457	320,949	325,508

Source: National Statistics Office, 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

TABLE 5.11 Household Population by Religious Affiliation and by Sex: 2000

Religion	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76,332,470	38,416,929	37,915,541
Roman Catholic Church	61,862,898	31,197,055	30,665,843
Islam	3,862,409	1,907,721	1,954,688
Evangelicals	2,152,786	1,067,708	1,085,078
Iglesia ni Cristo	1,762,845	889,774	873,071
Aglipayan	1,508,662	765,799	742,863
Others	1,113,190	557,240	555,950
Seventh Day Adventists	609,570	301,699	307,871
United Church of Christ of Philippines	416,681	209,647	207,034
Jehovah's Witnesses	380,059	184,489	195,570
Unknown	351,632	182,210	169,422
Other Protestants	340,765	169,053	171,712
United Methodist Church	305,690	152,516	153,174
Convention of the Philippine Baptist Churches	217,806	106,462	111,344
Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints	181,485	89,789	91,696
Bible Baptists	176,112	86,462	89,650
Tribal religions	164,080	84,399	79,681
Philippine Episcopal Church	161,444	82,869	78,575
Association of Fundamental Baptist Churches in the Philippines	148,776	72,796	75,980
Southern Baptists	116,546	58,585	57,961
Philippine Benevolent Missionaries Association	107,890	54,200	53,690
None	73,799	38,985	34,814
Other Baptists	69,158	33,883	35,275
Buddhists	64,969	32,257	32,712
Iglesia Evangelista Metodista en las Islas Filipinas (IEMELIF)	54,709	27,240	27,469
Lutheran Church - Philippines	46,918	23,846	23,072
Missionary Baptist Churches of the Philippines	25,547	12,807	12,740
Other Methodists	24,520	11,861	12,659
Salvation Army, Philippines	12,596	6,239	6,357
Association of Baptist Churches in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao	11,476	5,668	5,808
International Baptist Missionary Fellowship	7,452	3,670	3,782

Source: National Statistics Office, 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

**TABLE 5.12 Household Population 5 Years Old and Over, by Highest Educational Attainment and Sex: 2007**

Highest Educational Attainment	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over	Male	Female
Total	77,731,234	39,143,388	38,587,846
No Grade Completed	5,101,355	2,643,425	2,457,930
Pre-School	2,084,579	1,118,882	965,697
Elementary	28,560,500	15,001,247	13,559,253
High School	25,231,430	12,436,843	12,794,587
Post Secondary	2,349,365	1,229,807	1,119,558
College Undergraduate	6,185,802	3,060,315	3,125,487
Academic Degree Holder	6,697,282	2,931,710	3,765,572
Post Baccalaureate	122,777	53,620	69,157
Not Stated	1,398,144	667,539	730,605

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2007 Census of Population.

**TABLE 5.13 Number of Filipino Spouses and Other Partners of Foreign Nationals, by Major Country: 1989-2009**

Year	USA	Japan	Australia	Canada	Germany	Taiwan	United Kingdom	South Korea	Others
1989	3,314	2,149	1,401	225	137	38	170	4	381
1990	5,549	4,820	1,370	238	382	132	353	14	998
1991	8,921	4,910	1,423	479	596	206	368	10	1,090
1992	8,676	5,147	1,482	573	662	215	286	19	1,280
1993	8,235	5,448	1,892	713	967	439	212	46	1,401
1994	6,733	4,901	1,536	773	924	483	199	37	1,262
1995	5,564	6,374	1,444	844	843	616	227	80	1,457
1996	6,743	5,932	1,358	818	757	660	243	337	1,728
1997	6,496	4,814	1,191	623	774	619	308	290	1,730
1998	4,755	4,240	1,253	681	724	516	353	303	1,663
1999	5,390	4,547	1,210	765	680	561	346	456	1,364
2000	5,642	5,146	1,067	549	655	451	255	232	1,171
2001	6,898	5,250	1,304	711	624	461	275	311	1,215
2002	7,724	5,464	1,271	660	604	440	327	442	1,364
2003	7,022	5,297	1,239	915	540	287	319	375	1,405
2004	8,165	5,430	1,414	872	443	251	414	486	1,458
2005	8,621	6,322	1,677	974	467	293	506	725	1,515
2006	10,190	8,601	1,541	988	528	282	619	415	1,740
2007	11,789	6,114	1,267	978	441	207	600	804	1,727
2008	8,333	4,142	1,348	1,011	417	195	500	809	1,681
2009	10,111	3,197	1,596	960	471	261	556	1,551	1,907

**Source:** Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

**TABLE 5.14 Summary of Principal Vital Statistics in the Philippines: 1970-2008**  
(Population in Thousands)

Year	Population <sup>a</sup>	Live Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Infant Mortality		Marriages	
		Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>c</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>
1970	36,684 <sup>d</sup>	966,762	26.4	234,038	6.4	732,724	20.0	57,970	60.0	255,873	7.0
1971	37,902	963,749	25.4	250,139	6.6	713,610	18.8	59,730	62.0	252,731	6.7
1972	38,991	968,385	24.8	285,761	7.3	682,624	17.5	65,719	67.9	248,261	6.4
1973	40,123	1,049,290	26.2	283,475	7.1	765,815	19.1	67,881	64.7	263,338	6.6
1974	41,279	1,081,073	26.2	283,975	6.9	797,098	19.3	63,491	58.7	287,984	7.0
1975	42,071 <sup>d</sup>	1,223,837	29.1	271,136	6.4	952,701	22.6	65,263	53.3	299,514	7.1
1976	43,338	1,314,860	30.3	299,861	6.9	1,014,999	23.4	74,792	56.9	303,988	7.0
1977	44,417	1,344,836	30.3	308,904	7.0	1,035,932	23.3	76,330	56.8	324,466	7.3
1978	45,498	1,387,588	30.5	297,034	6.5	1,090,554	24.0	73,640	53.1	340,108	7.5
1979	46,592	1,429,814	30.7	306,427	6.6	1,123,387	24.1	71,772	50.2	360,888	7.8
1980	48,098 <sup>d</sup>	1,456,860	30.3	298,006	6.2	1,158,854	24.1	65,700	45.1	354,300	7.4
1981	49,536	1,461,204	29.5	301,117	6.1	1,160,087	23.4	64,415	44.1	349,742	7.1
1982	50,783	1,474,491	29.0	308,758	6.1	1,165,733	23.0	61,665	41.8	351,818	7.0
1983	52,055	1,506,356	28.9	327,260	6.3	1,179,096	22.7	64,267	42.7	351,663	6.8
1984	53,351	1,478,205	27.7	313,359	5.9	1,164,846	21.8	56,897	38.5	380,171	7.2
1985	54,668	1,437,154	26.3	334,663	6.1	1,102,491	20.2	54,613	38.0	378,550	6.9
1986	56,004	1,493,995	26.7	326,749	5.8	1,167,246	20.8	52,263	35.0	389,482	7.0
1987	57,356	1,582,469	27.6	335,254	5.8	1,247,215	21.7	50,803	32.1	400,760	7.0
1988	58,721	1,565,372	26.7	325,098	5.5	1,240,274	21.1	47,187	30.1	393,514	6.7
1989	60,097	1,565,254	26.0	325,621	5.4	1,239,633	20.6	43,026	27.5	395,933	6.6
1990	60,703 <sup>d</sup>	1,631,069	26.9	313,890	5.2	1,317,179	21.7	39,633	24.3	422,041	7.0
1991	63,729	1,643,296	25.8	298,063	4.7	1,345,233	21.1	34,332	20.9	445,526	7.0
1992	65,339	1,684,395	25.8	319,579	4.9	1,364,816	20.9	36,814	21.9	454,155	7.0
1993	66,982	1,680,896	25.1	318,546	4.8	1,362,350	20.3	34,673	20.6	474,407	7.1
1994	68,624	1,645,011	24.0	321,440	4.7	1,323,571	19.3	31,073	18.9	490,164	7.2
1995	68,617 <sup>d</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	324,737	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	30,631	n.a.	n.a.	7.4
1996	69,952	1,608,468	22.9	344,363	4.9	1,264,105	18.0	30,550	19.3	525,555	7.5
1997	71,549	1,653,236	23.1	339,400	4.7	1,313,836	18.4	28,061	17.0	562,808	7.9
1998	73,147	1,632,859	22.3	352,992	4.8	1,279,867	17.5	28,196	17.3	549,265	7.5
1999	74,746	1,613,335	21.6	347,989	4.7	1,265,346	16.9	25,168	15.6	551,445	7.4
2000	76,348 <sup>d</sup>	1,766,440	23.1	366,931	4.8	1,399,509	18.3	27,714	15.7	577,387	7.5
2001	77,926	1,714,093	22.0	381,834	4.9	1,332,259	17.1	26,129	15.2	559,162	7.2
2002	79,503	1,666,773	21.0	396,297	5.0	1,270,476	16.0	23,778	14.3	583,167	7.3
2003	81,081	1,669,442	20.6	396,331	4.9	1,273,111	15.7	22,844	13.7	593,553	7.3
2004	82,663	1,710,994	20.7	403,191	4.9	1,307,803	15.8	22,557	13.2	582,281	7.0
2005	84,241	1,688,918	20.0	426,054	5.1	1,262,864	15.0	21,674	12.8	518,595	6.2
2006	86,973	1,663,029	19.1	372,489	4.3	1,290,540	14.8	17,759	10.7	492,666	5.7
2007	88,706	1,749,878	19.7	441,956	5.0	1,307,922	14.7	17,142	9.8	490,054	5.5
2008	90,457	1,784,316	19.7	461,581	5.1	1,322,735	14.6	22,531	12.6	486,514	5.4

**Note:** Figures are results of actual registration and do not reflect any adjustment for underregistration.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated midyear population.

<sup>b</sup> Per one-thousand midyear population.

<sup>c</sup> Per one-thousand births.

<sup>d</sup> Actual census.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, Health and Vital Statistics Division, *Vital Statistics Reports*.

TABLE 5.14a Summary of Principal Vital Statistics in the Philippines, by Region: 1998-2008  
(Population in Thousands)

Region and Year	Popu-lation <sup>a</sup>	Live Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Infant Mortality		Marriages	
		Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>c</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>
Philippines											
1998	73,147	1,632,859	22.3	352,992	4.8	1,279,867	17.5	28,196	17.3	549,265	7.5
1999	74,746	1,613,248	21.6	347,989	4.7	1,265,346	16.9	25,168	15.6	551,445	7.4
2000	76,348 <sup>d</sup>	1,766,440	23.1	366,931	4.8	1,399,509	18.3	27,714	15.7	577,387	7.5
2001	77,926	1,714,093	22.0	381,834	4.9	1,332,259	17.1	26,129	15.2	559,162	7.2
2002	79,503	1,666,773	21.0	396,297	5.0	1,270,476	16.0	23,778	14.3	583,167	7.3
2003	81,081	1,669,442	20.6	396,331	4.9	1,273,111	15.7	22,844	13.7	593,553	7.3
2004	82,663	1,710,994	20.7	403,191	4.9	1,307,803	15.8	22,557	13.2	582,281	7.0
2005	84,241	1,688,918	20.0	426,054	5.1	1,262,864	15.0	21,674	12.8	518,595	6.2
2006	86,973	1,663,029	19.1	441,036	5.1	1,221,993	14.1	17,759	10.7	492,666	5.7
2007	88,706	1,749,878	19.7	441,956	5.0	1,307,922	14.7	17,142	9.8	490,054	5.5
2008 <sup>f</sup>	90,457	1,784,316	19.7	461,581	5.1	2,245,897	14.6	22,351	12.5	486,514	5.4
NCR											
1998	10,001	312,133	31.2	60,270	6.0	251,863	25.2	6,798	21.8	100,805	10.1
1999 <sup>p</sup>	10,194	310,467	30.5	52,414	5.1	258,053	25.3	7,191	23.2	100,286	9.8
2000	9,932	303,631	30.6	56,791	5.7	246,840	24.9	7,126	23.5	105,548	10.6
2001	10,558	291,309	27.6	58,079	5.5	233,230	22.1	6,610	22.7	97,484	9.2
2002	10,729	287,882	26.8	58,226	5.4	229,656	21.4	5,883	20.4	100,698	9.4
2003	10,899	281,063	25.8	57,644	5.3	223,419	20.5	5,545	19.7	100,665	9.2
2004	11,070	278,588	25.2	58,513	5.3	220,075	19.9	5,318	19.1	92,921	8.4
2005	11,241	259,359	23.1	61,826	5.5	197,533	17.6	4,858	18.7	82,830	7.4
2006	10,944	250,306	22.9	62,466	5.7	187,840	17.2	4,782	19.1	80,154	7.3
2007	11,100	269,825	24.3	63,302	5.7	206,523	18.6	4,889	18.1	72,584	6.5
2008 <sup>f</sup>	11,253	267,866	23.8	64,687	5.7	332,553	18.1	4,910	18.3	76,821	6.8
CAR											
1998	1,342	30,516	22.7	4,756	3.5	25,760	19.2	341	11.2	10,192	7.6
1999 <sup>p</sup>	1,373	30,791	22.4	4,862	3.5	25,929	18.9	359	11.7	10,737	7.8
2000	1,403	33,017	23.5	4,988	3.6	28,029	20.0	339	10.3	10,816	7.7
2001	1,435	32,539	22.7	5,489	3.8	27,050	18.9	318	9.8	10,093	7.0
2002	1,466	31,613	21.6	5,484	3.7	26,129	17.8	310	9.8	10,657	7.3
2003	1,498	32,218	21.5	5,496	3.7	26,722	17.8	281	8.7	10,822	7.2
2004	1,529	32,404	21.2	5,461	3.6	26,943	17.6	300	9.3	10,868	7.1
2005	1,561	32,250	20.7	5,906	3.8	26,344	16.9	297	9.2	9,708	6.2
2006	1,560	31,881	20.4	5,999	3.8	25,882	16.6	325	10.2	9,774	6.3
2007	1,592	33,608	21.1	5,960	3.7	27,648	17.4	299	8.9	9,977	6.3
2008 <sup>f</sup>	1,626	34,127	21.0	6,199	3.8	40,326	17.2	297	8.7	9,797	6.0
I - Ilocos Region											
1998	4,005	95,239	23.8	27,171	6.8	68,068	17.0	2,017	21.2	33,192	8.3
1999 <sup>p</sup>	4,075	93,685	23.0	27,121	6.7	66,564	16.3	1,803	19.2	31,684	7.8
2000	4,147	101,310	24.4	26,722	6.4	74,588	18.0	1,815	17.9	33,838	8.2
2001	4,216	97,897	23.2	27,895	6.6	70,002	16.6	1,847	18.9	33,732	8.0
2002	4,284	98,341	23.0	28,583	6.7	69,758	16.3	1,633	16.6	35,071	8.2
2003	4,353	97,373	22.4	28,508	6.5	68,865	15.8	1,580	16.2	35,857	8.2
2004	4,423	99,710	22.5	29,208	6.6	70,502	15.9	1,618	16.2	36,022	8.1
2005	4,491	99,851	22.2	29,902	6.7	69,949	15.6	1,569	15.7	32,356	7.2
2006	4,778	96,250	20.1	30,361	6.4	65,889	13.8	1,488	15.5	30,404	6.4
2007	4,875	101,394	20.8	30,194	6.2	71,200	14.6	1,532	15.1	30,730	6.3
2008 <sup>f</sup>	4,974	100,791	20.3	31,771	6.4	132,562	13.9	1,464	14.5	28,256	5.7

Continued

Table 5.14a--Continued

Region and Year	Popu-lation <sup>a</sup>	Live Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Infant Mortality		Marriages	
		Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>c</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>
II - Cagayan Valley											
1998	2,699	57,211	21.2	13,182	4.9	44,029	16.3	857	15.0	22,060	8.2
1999 <sup>p</sup>	2,756	55,845	20.3	13,004	4.7	42,841	15.5	731	13.1	22,728	8.2
2000	2,814	59,585	21.2	13,387	4.8	46,198	16.4	757	12.7	24,203	8.6
2001	2,869	58,940	20.5	13,531	4.7	45,409	15.8	625	10.6	24,207	8.4
2002	2,923	57,950	19.8	14,563	5.0	43,387	14.8	592	10.2	25,441	8.7
2003	2,978	58,940	19.8	14,300	4.8	44,640	15.0	582	9.9	25,884	8.7
2004	3,033	60,165	19.8	14,376	4.7	45,789	15.1	534	8.9	27,281	9.0
2005	3,087	61,017	19.8	15,505	5.0	45,512	14.7	507	8.3	24,145	7.8
2006	3,139	60,378	19.2	15,880	5.1	44,498	14.2	591	9.8	23,599	7.5
2007	3,194	63,803	20.0	15,661	4.9	48,142	15.1	595	9.3	24,538	7.7
2008 <sup>f</sup>	3,250	66,489	20.5	16,783	5.2	83,272	15.3	558	8.4	22,908	7.0
III - Central Luzon											
1998	7,381	183,539	24.9	38,114	5.2	145,425	19.7	2,621	14.3	65,587	8.9
1999 <sup>p</sup>	7,539	180,462	23.9	39,118	5.2	141,344	18.7	2,225	12.3	63,321	8.4
2000	7,697	200,361	26.0	41,861	5.4	158,500	20.6	2,729	13.6	68,174	8.9
2001	7,847	196,153	25.0	42,635	5.4	153,518	19.6	2,539	12.9	70,165	8.9
2002	7,997	191,960	24.0	45,020	5.6	146,940	18.4	2,215	11.5	72,827	9.1
2003	8,342	194,795	23.4	45,253	5.4	149,542	17.9	2,121	10.9	75,738	9.1
2004	8,496	198,222	23.3	46,858	5.5	151,364	17.8	2,094	10.6	72,861	8.6
2005	8,651	196,722	22.7	49,467	5.7	147,255	17.0	2,079	10.6	67,605	7.8
2006	9,385	193,674	20.6	50,135	5.3	143,539	15.3	2,066	10.7	62,779	6.7
2007	9,577	203,359	21.2	51,552	5.4	151,807	15.9	2,111	10.4	61,942	6.5
2008 <sup>f</sup>	9,770	205,626	21.0	53,222	5.4	258,848	15.6	2,164	10.5	59,333	6.1
IV - Southern Tagalog											
1997	10,472	253,085	24.1	49,638	4.7	203,447	19.4	4,893	19.3	89,571	8.6
1998	10,756	253,652	23.6	51,481	4.8	202,171	18.8	5,002	19.7	88,085	8.2
1999 <sup>p</sup>	11,040	249,496	22.6	56,101	5.1	193,395	17.5	4,131	16.6	85,513	7.7
2000	11,325	299,872	26.5	59,125	5.2	240,747	21.3	5,019	16.7	92,964	8.2
2001	11,632	292,331	25.1	62,627	5.4	229,704	19.7	4,932	16.9	92,596	8.0
2002	11,938	287,101	24.0	64,903	5.4	222,198	18.6	4,511	15.7	93,754	7.9
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>1</sup>											
2003	9,663	236,363	24.5	53,667	5.6	182,696	18.9	3,587	15.2	78,466	8.1
2004	9,923	245,923	24.8	55,813	5.6	190,110	19.2	3,629	14.8	76,800	7.7
2005	10,182	242,633	23.8	58,670	5.8	183,963	18.1	3,528	14.5	67,042	6.6
2006	10,903	243,810	22.4	61,317	5.6	182,493	16.7	3,486	14.3	62,928	5.8
2007	11,153	257,852	23.1	62,269	5.6	195,583	17.5	3,575	13.9	62,299	5.6
2008 <sup>f</sup>	11,403	262,502	23.0	63,483	5.6	325,985	17.5	3,702	14.1	60,605	5.3
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>1</sup>											
2003	2,387	43,912	18.4	10,058	4.2	33,854	14.2	627	14.3	16,527	6.9
2004	2,431	44,975	18.5	10,145	4.2	34,830	14.3	575	12.8	17,684	7.3
2005	2,475	44,897	18.1	10,792	4.4	34,105	13.8	622	13.9	14,119	5.7
2006	2,721	43,582	16.0	11,433	4.2	32,149	11.8	606	13.9	14,451	5.3
2007	2,793	45,895	16.4	11,351	4.1	34,544	12.4	606	13.2	15,030	5.4
2008 <sup>f</sup>	2,866	47,326	16.5	11,816	4.1	59,142	12.4	602	12.7	13,068	4.6
V - Bicol Region											
1998	4,577	111,068	24.3	22,895	5.0	88,173	19.3	1,796	16.2	32,823	7.2
1999 <sup>p</sup>	4,666	107,557	23.1	23,585	5.1	83,972	18.0	1,494	13.9	30,124	6.5
2000	4,755	117,979	24.8	25,121	5.3	92,858	19.5	1,859	15.8	32,606	6.9

Continued



Table 5.14a--Continued

Region and Year	Popu-lation <sup>a</sup>	Live Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Infant Mortality		Marriages	
		Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>c</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>
2001	4,836	115,174	23.8	26,557	5.5	88,617	18.3	1,722	15.0	31,138	6.4
2002	4,917	111,959	22.8	26,016	5.3	85,943	17.5	1,462	13.1	31,771	6.5
2003	4,999	113,932	22.8	26,122	5.2	87,810	17.6	1,475	12.9	33,905	6.8
2004	5,080	117,016	23.0	26,845	5.3	90,171	17.8	1,425	12.2	35,881	7.1
2005	5,161	114,016	22.1	28,834	5.6	85,182	16.5	1,360	11.9	28,295	5.5
2006	5,290	110,985	21.0	30,232	5.7	80,753	15.3	1,416	12.8	25,079	4.7
2007	5,392	114,058	21.2	29,881	5.5	84,177	15.6	1,350	11.8	25,869	4.8
2008 <sup>f</sup>	5,497	116,273	21.2	29,574	5.4	86,699	15.8	1,501	12.9	25,454	4.6
VI - Western Visayas											
1998	6,100	110,417	18.1	35,590	5.8	74,827	12.3	2,214	20.1	41,365	6.8
1999 <sup>p</sup>	6,214	109,492	17.6	33,590	5.4	75,902	12.2	1,681	15.4	43,939	7.1
2000	6,329	123,299	19.5	35,709	5.6	87,590	13.8	1,901	15.4	42,925	6.8
2001	6,441	118,817	18.4	36,809	5.7	82,008	12.7	1,804	15.2	42,614	6.6
2002	6,553	112,529	17.2	38,516	5.9	74,013	11.3	1,717	15.3	43,832	6.7
2003	6,666	112,111	16.8	38,571	5.8	73,540	11.0	1,700	15.2	43,122	6.5
2004	6,778	109,195	16.1	38,580	5.7	70,615	10.4	1,618	14.8	37,089	5.5
2005	6,890	115,891	16.8	41,847	6.1	74,044	10.7	1,558	13.4	39,171	5.7
2006	7,012	114,648	16.4	42,357	6.0	72,291	10.3	1,508	13.2	38,086	5.4
2007	7,150	122,066	17.1	42,370	5.9	79,696	11.1	1,577	12.9	39,568	5.5
2008 <sup>f</sup>	7,290	123,291	16.9	46,345	6.4	76,946	10.6	1,618	13.1	39,534	5.4
VII - Central Visayas											
1998	5,326	140,173	26.3	29,882	5.6	110,291	20.7	2,285	16.3	40,551	7.6
1999 <sup>p</sup>	5,435	140,568	25.9	28,658	5.3	111,910	20.6	1,988	14.1	43,010	7.9
2000	5,544	153,080	27.6	29,258	5.3	123,822	22.3	2,109	13.8	43,355	7.8
2001	5,651	148,174	26.2	31,280	5.5	116,894	20.7	1,972	13.3	40,915	7.2
2002	5,757	146,439	25.4	33,532	5.8	112,907	19.6	2,024	13.8	42,097	7.3
2003	5,863	148,459	25.3	32,971	5.6	115,488	19.7	1,783	12.0	43,060	7.3
2004	5,970	154,714	25.9	32,488	5.4	122,226	20.5	1,809	11.7	42,975	7.2
2005	6,076	153,785	25.3	35,327	5.8	118,458	19.5	1,842	12.0	37,961	6.2
2006	6,488	149,048	23.0	36,456	5.6	112,592	17.4	1,881	12.6	36,796	5.7
2007	6,620	155,000	23.4	36,257	5.5	118,743	17.9	1,738	11.2	36,235	5.5
2008 <sup>f</sup>	6,754	157,371	23.3	38,697	5.7	118,674	17.6	1,863	11.8	34,741	5.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas											
1998	3,590	57,047	15.9	15,099	4.2	41,948	11.7	941	16.5	20,484	5.7
1999 <sup>p</sup>	3,668	55,692	15.2	15,419	4.2	40,273	11.0	798	14.3	19,967	5.4
2000	3,746	61,873	16.5	16,421	4.4	45,452	12.1	976	15.8	21,169	5.7
2001	3,824	57,759	15.1	18,001	4.7	39,758	10.4	838	14.5	19,201	5.0
2002	3,902	55,543	14.2	18,396	4.7	37,147	9.5	739	13.3	19,409	5.0
2003	3,980	57,213	14.4	18,508	4.6	38,705	9.7	873	15.3	22,178	5.6
2004	4,059	59,801	14.7	18,620	4.6	41,181	10.1	872	14.6	24,823	6.1
2005	4,137	60,454	14.6	18,955	4.6	41,499	10.0	787	13.0	16,333	3.9
2006	4,103	59,875	14.6	21,156	5.2	38,719	9.4	808	13.5	15,469	3.8
2007	4,187	62,412	14.9	19,099	4.6	43,313	10.3	657	10.5	17,303	4.1
2008 <sup>f</sup>	4,273	67,582	15.8	19,775	4.6	47,807	11.2	671	9.9	14,763	3.5
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>2</sup>											
1998	3,005	50,834	16.9	9,466	3.2	41,368	13.8	743	14.6	16,093	5.4
1999 <sup>p</sup>	3,079	50,884	16.5	9,332	3.0	41,552	13.5	580	11.4	16,880	5.5
2000	3,154	55,931	17.7	9,734	3.1	46,197	14.6	671	12.0	17,439	5.5

Continued

Table 5.14a--Continued

Region and Year	Popu-lation <sup>a</sup>	Live Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Infant Mortality		Marriages	
		Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>c</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>
2001	3,228	53,468	16.6	10,258	3.2	43,210	13.4	605	11.3	16,081	5.0
2002	3,303	50,760	15.4	10,720	3.2	40,040	12.1	620	12.2	16,233	4.9
2003	3,035	50,205	16.5	10,365	3.4	39,840	13.1	503	10.0	16,312	5.4
2004	3,104	54,601	17.6	10,511	3.4	44,090	14.2	611	11.2	18,399	5.9
2005	3,172	53,958	17.0	11,099	3.5	42,859	13.5	619	11.5	15,440	4.9
2006	3,219	51,846	16.1	11,258	3.5	40,588	12.6	557	10.7	13,783	4.3
2007	3,284	52,089	15.9	11,664	3.6	40,425	12.3	558	10.7	14,403	4.4
2008 <sup>1</sup>	3,351	55,430	16.5	12,433	3.7	42,997	12.8	632	11.4	15,048	4.5
X - Northern Mindanao											
1998	2,654	55,491	20.9	10,562	4.0	44,929	16.9	721	13.0	19,043	7.2
1999 <sup>p</sup>	2,714	53,128	19.6	10,123	3.7	43,005	15.8	599	11.3	19,874	7.3
2000	2,775	59,659	21.5	10,640	3.8	49,019	17.7	632	10.6	19,504	7.0
2001	2,834	59,217	20.9	11,349	4.0	47,868	16.9	593	10.0	19,840	7.0
2002	2,894	54,699	18.9	11,972	4.1	42,727	14.8	573	10.5	28,032	9.7
2003	3,817	70,993	18.6	14,918	3.9	56,075	14.7	735	10.4	27,329	7.2
2004	3,896	77,342	19.9	15,550	4.0	61,792	15.9	792	10.2	26,612	6.8
2005	3,974	77,647	19.5	16,315	4.1	61,332	15.4	758	9.8	28,282	7.1
2006	4,003	77,764	19.4	17,358	4.3	60,406	15.1	132	1.7	25,853	6.5
2007	4,088	79,886	19.5	17,150	4.2	62,736	15.3	745	9.3	24,187	5.9
2008 <sup>1</sup>	4,174	82,268	19.7	18,673	4.5	63,595	15.2	810	9.8	27,116	6.5
XI - Davao Region <sup>3</sup>											
1998	4,976	92,926	18.7	19,257	3.9	73,669	14.8	1,066	11.5	32,503	6.5
1999 <sup>p</sup>	5,107	92,587	18.1	18,532	3.6	74,055	14.5	856	9.2	35,216	6.9
2000	5,238	103,355	19.7	19,756	3.8	83,599	16.0	1,000	9.7	36,197	6.9
2001	5,371	101,616	18.9	20,472	3.8	81,144	15.1	991	9.8	33,934	6.3
2002	5,505	96,668	17.6	22,199	4.0	74,469	13.5	864	8.9	35,685	6.5
2003	3,933	72,994	18.6	16,861	4.3	56,133	14.3	606	8.3	27,876	7.1
2004	4,013	75,890	18.9	17,063	4.3	58,827	14.7	611	8.1	26,495	6.6
2005	4,094	75,257	18.4	18,117	4.4	57,140	14.0	556	7.4	23,600	5.8
2006	4,087	75,561	18.5	19,288	4.7	56,273	13.8	661	8.7	22,764	5.6
2007	4,154	77,829	18.7	19,989	4.8	57,840	13.9	681	8.7	23,625	5.7
2008 <sup>1</sup>	4,223	81,354	19.3	21,487	5.1	59,867	14.2	750	9.2	25,127	6.0
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>4</sup>											
1998	2,536	41,894	16.5	7,151	2.8	34,743	13.7	366	8.7	11,397	4.5
1999 <sup>p</sup>	2,598	37,169	14.3	6,487	2.5	30,682	11.8	327	8.8	11,587	4.5
2000	2,661	44,231	16.6	7,618	2.9	36,613	13.8	350	7.9	12,920	4.9
2001	2,723	38,500	14.1	7,551	2.8	30,949	11.4	338	8.8	12,540	4.6
2002	2,786	41,928	15.0	8,237	3.0	33,691	12.1	295	7.0	12,968	4.7
2003	3,383	50,043	14.8	11,463	3.4	38,580	11.4	459	9.2	19,980	5.9
2004	3,474	51,654	14.9	11,580	3.3	40,074	11.5	425	8.2	19,165	5.5
2005	3,565	51,958	14.6	11,744	3.3	40,214	11.3	405	7.8	17,521	4.9
2006	3,733	54,539	14.6	12,562	3.4	41,977	11.2	429	7.9	17,991	4.8
2007	3,818	58,736	15.4	12,961	3.4	45,775	12.0	449	7.6	17,657	4.6
2008 <sup>1</sup>	3,904	63,108	16.2	13,770	3.5	49,338	12.6	459	7.3	13,393	3.4
XIII - Caraga											
1998	2,085	35,241	16.9	7,040	3.4	28,201	13.5	403	11.4	14,399	6.9
1999 <sup>p</sup>	2,134	34,793	16.3	7,355	3.4	27,438	12.9	390	11.2	14,783	6.9
2000	2,184	39,616	18.1	7,963	3.6	31,653	14.5	372	9.4	14,624	6.7

Continued

Table 5.14a--Concluded

Region and Year	Popu- lation <sup>a</sup>	Live Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Infant Mortality		Marriages	
		Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>c</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>b</sup>
2001	2,237	38,008	17.0	7,839	3.5	30,169	13.5	361	9.5	13,770	6.2
2002	2,289	34,293	15.0	8,298	3.6	25,995	11.4	317	9.2	13,588	5.9
2003	2,341	33,998	14.5	8,644	3.7	25,354	10.8	316	9.3	13,774	5.9
2004	2,393	35,353	14.8	8,554	3.6	26,799	11.2	301	8.5	13,780	5.8
2005	2,446	34,384	14.1	8,767	3.6	25,617	10.5	256	7.4	11,623	4.8
2006	2,363	33,162	14.0	9,613	4.1	23,549	10.0	300	9.0	10,298	4.4
2007	2,408	35,249	14.6	9,494	3.9	25,755	10.7	289	8.2	11,677	4.8
2008 <sup>f</sup>	2,454	36,498	14.9	10,107	4.1	26,391	10.8	261	7.2	12,171	5.0
ARMM											
1998	2,115	5,478	2.6	1,068	0.5	4,410	2.1	23	4.2	886	0.4
1999 <sup>g</sup>	2,151	10,632	4.9	1,942	0.9	8,690	4.0	14	1.3	1,795	0.8
2000	2,187	9,327	4.3	1,740	0.8	7,587	3.5	58	6.2	1,105	0.5
2001	2,223	14,060	6.3	1,335	0.6	12,725	5.7	32	2.3	852	0.4
2002	2,259	6,996	3.1	1,495	0.7	5,501	2.4	20	2.9	1,104	0.5
2003	2,637	14,730	5.6	2,851	1.1	11,879	4.5	69	4.7	2,058	0.8
2004	2,991	15,350	5.1	2,864	1.0	12,486	4.2	66	4.3	2,624	0.9
2005	3,038	14,765	4.9	2,785	0.9	11,980	3.9	65	4.4	2,564	0.8
2006	3,245	15,608	4.8	3,005	0.9	12,603	3.9	60	3.8	2,458	0.8
2007	3,321	16,249	4.9	2,605	0.8	13,644	4.1	65	4.0	2,610	0.8
2008 <sup>f</sup>	3,396	16,094	4.7	2,570	0.8	13,524	4.0	83	5.2	2,379	0.7

**Note:** Figures are results of actual registration and do not reflect any adjustment for underregistration.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated midyear population. Based on *1995 Census Based City/Municipal Population Projections*.

<sup>b</sup> Per one-thousand midyear population.

<sup>c</sup> Per one-thousand births.

<sup>d</sup> Actual census.

<sup>e</sup> Includes undefined.

<sup>f</sup> Based on 2000 Census Based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projection.

<sup>1</sup> Created under Executive Order No. 103 dividing Region IV into Region IV-A and Region IV-B and transferring the province of Aurora to Region III.

<sup>2</sup> As per Executive Order No. 36 reorganizing Region IX to be known as Zamboanga Peninsula.

<sup>3</sup> As per Executive Order No. 36 reorganizing Region XI to be known as Davao Region.

<sup>4</sup> As per Executive Order No. 36 reorganizing Region XII to be known as Soccsksargen.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, Health and Vital Statistics Division, *Vital Statistics Reports*.

**TABLE 5.15 Registered Number of Live Births, by Month of Occurrence and by Sex:  
2000-2008**

Month	2000			2001			2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,766,440	918,243	848,197	1,714,093	891,312	822,781	1,666,773	866,521	800,252
January	146,083	75,511	70,572	143,589	74,234	69,355	137,327	71,309	66,018
February	128,383	66,818	61,565	120,248	62,579	57,669	118,138	61,426	56,712
March	142,041	74,463	67,578	137,466	71,670	65,796	132,144	69,106	63,038
April	143,383	74,841	68,542	141,714	73,909	67,805	136,088	71,100	64,988
May	150,362	78,339	72,023	145,476	75,777	69,699	137,946	71,855	66,091
June	140,459	73,030	67,429	137,699	71,464	66,235	126,713	65,649	61,064
July	141,948	73,559	68,389	140,049	73,085	66,964	130,754	67,984	62,770
August	147,348	76,954	70,394	142,502	74,272	68,230	139,219	72,670	66,549
September	158,456	82,221	76,235	154,278	80,162	74,116	157,543	82,014	75,529
October	161,055	83,730	77,325	156,048	81,522	74,526	160,029	82,716	77,313
November	154,475	80,025	74,450	147,113	76,127	70,986	147,393	76,437	70,956
December	152,447	78,752	73,695	147,911	76,511	71,400	143,479	74,255	69,224
	2003			2004			2005		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,669,442	868,749	800,693	1,710,994	890,130	820,864	1,688,918	878,084	810,834
January	142,048	73,584	68,464	142,982	74,406	68,576	140,068	72,792	67,276
February	118,920	61,467	57,453	122,168	63,105	59,063	119,280	62,186	57,094
March	127,251	66,485	60,766	138,234	71,998	66,236	135,358	70,706	64,652
April	125,769	65,862	59,907	132,889	69,057	63,832	133,757	69,598	64,159
May	135,452	70,336	65,116	136,764	71,316	65,448	139,542	72,172	67,370
June	135,004	70,339	64,665	133,971	70,108	63,863	132,035	68,711	63,324
July	135,147	70,133	65,014	137,944	71,844	66,100	139,336	72,678	66,658
August	137,992	72,306	65,686	144,944	75,603	69,341	143,752	75,129	68,623
September	156,005	81,366	74,639	167,223	87,236	79,987	156,381	81,222	75,159
October	158,420	82,673	75,747	165,183	85,805	79,378	158,718	82,566	76,152
November	151,437	78,402	73,035	147,447	76,347	71,100	148,168	76,692	71,476
December	145,997	75,796	70,201	141,245	73,305	67,940	142,523	73,632	68,891
	2006			2007			2008		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,663,029	864,881	798,148	1,749,878	911,310	838,568	1,784,316	928,080	856,236
January	143,567	74,326	69,241	147,279	76,389	70,890	158,692	82,386	76,306
February	113,724	59,195	54,529	125,621	65,299	60,322	132,997	69,170	63,827
March	124,350	64,865	59,485	133,451	69,459	63,992	137,482	71,653	65,829
April	129,290	67,489	61,801	133,849	70,000	63,849	137,785	71,660	66,125
May	140,894	73,127	67,767	144,992	75,432	69,560	147,539	76,947	70,592
June	133,777	69,465	64,312	135,652	70,594	65,058	138,528	71,745	66,783
July	135,743	70,693	65,050	143,311	74,497	68,814	149,283	77,606	71,677
August	138,884	72,480	66,404	144,821	75,960	68,861	152,803	80,216	72,587
September	154,737	80,694	74,043	158,520	82,906	75,614	167,946	87,412	80,534
October	157,155	81,513	75,642	164,127	85,695	78,432	161,734	83,917	77,817
November	146,732	76,225	70,507	159,835	82,792	77,043	150,409	78,252	72,157
December	144,176	74,809	69,367	158,420	82,287	76,133	149,118	77,116	72,002

Source: National Statistics Office, *Vital Statistics Reports*.

**TABLE 5.15a Registered Number of Live Births, by Region and by Sex:  
1997-2008**

Region	1997			1998			1999		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,651,692	859,021	792,671	1,632,859	853,304	779,555	1,613,335	840,528	772,807
NCR	325,841	170,111	155,730	312,133	166,624	145,509	286,571	150,252	136,319
CAR	29,373	15,332	14,041	30,516	15,848	14,668	30,497	15,772	14,725
I - Ilocos Region	96,034	49,824	46,210	95,239	49,701	45,538	94,047	48,754	45,293
II - Cagayan Valley	57,229	29,822	27,407	57,211	29,890	27,321	55,908	29,286	26,622
III - Central Luzon	185,436	96,360	89,076	183,539	95,127	88,412	183,681	95,624	88,057
IV - Southern Tagalog	253,086	131,681	121,405	253,652	131,865	121,787	269,583	140,632	128,951
V - Bicol Region	107,679	55,847	51,832	111,068	57,631	53,437	107,698	56,014	51,684
VI - Western Visayas	112,164	58,111	54,053	110,417	57,141	53,276	109,434	56,977	52,457
VII - Central Visayas	139,622	72,903	66,719	140,173	73,568	66,605	140,385	73,053	67,332
VIII - Eastern Visayas	57,156	29,562	27,594	57,047	29,614	27,433	55,862	29,084	26,778
IX - Western Mindanao	53,087	27,335	25,752	50,834	26,345	24,489	50,908	26,262	24,646
X - Northern Mindanao	57,037	29,710	27,327	55,491	29,083	26,408	53,056	27,537	25,519
XI - Southern Mindanao	95,084	49,383	45,701	92,926	48,154	44,772	92,448	47,906	44,542
XII - Central Mindanao	42,604	22,146	20,458	41,894	21,600	20,294	40,863	21,379	19,484
XIII - Caraga	35,793	18,586	17,207	5,478	2,850	2,628	34,985	18,136	16,849
ARMM	4,467	2,308	2,159	35,241	18,263	16,978	7,287	3,801	3,486

Region	2000			2001			2002		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,766,440	918,243	848,197	1,714,093	891,312	822,781	1,666,773	866,521	800,252
NCR	303,631	159,016	144,615	291,309	151,883	139,426	313,256	162,805	150,451
CAR	33,017	17,245	15,772	32,539	16,769	15,770	31,996	16,806	15,190
I - Ilocos Region	101,310	52,654	48,656	97,897	51,168	46,729	97,568	50,786	46,782
II - Cagayan Valley	59,585	30,977	28,608	58,940	30,912	28,028	57,978	30,306	27,672
III - Central Luzon	200,361	103,781	96,580	196,153	102,242	93,911	188,927	98,332	90,595
IV - Southern Tagalog	299,872	156,161	143,711	292,331	152,175	140,156	265,720	137,982	127,738
V - Bicol Region	117,979	61,238	56,741	115,174	59,486	55,688	111,788	58,128	53,660
VI - Western Visayas	123,299	64,045	59,254	118,817	61,604	57,213	112,597	58,536	54,061
VII - Central Visayas	153,080	79,867	73,213	148,174	77,202	70,972	146,551	76,108	70,443
VIII - Eastern Visayas	61,873	32,162	29,711	57,759	29,946	27,813	55,347	28,639	26,708
IX - Western Mindanao	55,931	28,907	27,024	53,468	27,525	25,943	50,639	26,312	24,327
X - Northern Mindanao	59,659	30,689	28,970	59,217	30,776	28,441	54,977	28,757	26,220
XI - Southern Mindanao	103,555	53,527	50,028	101,616	52,682	48,934	96,857	50,237	46,620
XII - Central Mindanao	44,231	22,849	21,382	43,201	22,426	20,775	42,905	22,232	20,673
XIII - Caraga	39,616	20,266	19,350	38,008	19,528	18,480	34,061	17,616	16,445
ARMM	9,327	4,804	4,523	9,359	4,922	4,437	5,606	2,939	2,667

Continued

Table 5.15a--Concluded

Region	2003			2004			2005		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,669,442	868,749	800,693	1,710,994	890,130	820,864	1,688,918	878,084	810,834
NCR	281,063	146,161	134,902	278,588	145,282	133,306	259,359	134,895	124,464
CAR	32,218	16,650	15,568	32,404	16,949	15,455	32,250	16,725	15,525
I - Ilocos Region	97,373	51,007	46,366	99,710	51,832	47,878	99,851	52,111	47,740
II - Cagayan Valley	58,940	30,683	28,257	60,165	31,303	28,862	61,017	31,788	29,229
III - Central Luzon	194,795	102,051	92,744	198,222	103,289	94,933	196,722	102,476	94,246
IVA - Calabarzon	236,363	122,780	113,583	245,923	128,341	117,582	242,633	126,269	116,364
IVB - Mimaropa	43,912	22,932	20,980	44,975	23,396	21,579	44,897	23,114	21,783
V - Bicol Region	113,932	59,039	54,893	117,016	60,711	56,305	114,016	59,279	54,737
VI - Western Visayas	112,111	58,526	53,585	109,195	56,385	52,810	115,891	60,317	55,574
VII - Central Visayas	148,459	77,025	71,434	154,714	80,770	73,944	153,785	79,710	74,075
VIII - Eastern Visayas	57,213	29,500	27,713	59,801	30,969	28,832	60,454	31,273	29,181
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	50,205	25,978	24,227	54,601	28,407	26,194	53,958	28,003	25,955
X - Northern Mindanao	70,993	37,093	33,900	77,342	40,156	37,186	77,647	40,409	37,238
XI - Davao Region	72,994	37,979	35,015	75,890	39,490	36,400	75,257	39,313	35,944
XII - Soccsksargen	50,043	25,968	24,075	51,654	26,576	25,078	51,958	26,898	25,060
XIII - Caraga	33,998	17,749	16,249	35,353	18,237	17,116	34,384	17,953	16,431
ARMM	14,730	7,582	7,148	15,350	7,984	7,366	14,765	7,512	7,253
Foreign	100	46	54	91	53	38	74	39	35
Region	2006			2007			2008		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,663,029	864,881	798,148	1,749,878	911,310	838,568	1,784,316	928,080	856,236
NCR	250,306	130,303	120,003	269,825	140,255	129,570	267,766	139,092	128,674
CAR	31,881	16,549	15,332	33,608	17,408	16,200	34,127	17,817	16,310
I - Ilocos Region	96,250	50,004	46,246	101,394	53,349	48,045	100,791	52,665	48,126
II - Cagayan Valley	60,378	31,238	29,140	63,803	33,067	30,736	66,489	34,620	31,869
III - Central Luzon	193,674	100,806	92,868	203,359	105,908	97,451	205,626	107,121	98,505
IVA - Calabarzon	243,810	126,788	117,022	257,852	134,417	123,435	262,502	136,291	126,211
IVB - Mimaropa	43,582	22,852	20,730	45,895	23,900	21,995	47,326	24,532	22,794
V - Bicol Region	110,985	57,433	53,552	114,058	59,125	54,933	116,273	60,268	56,005
VI - Western Visayas	114,648	60,049	54,599	122,066	63,659	58,407	123,291	63,891	59,400
VII - Central Visayas	149,048	77,430	71,618	155,000	80,776	74,224	157,371	81,745	75,626
VIII - Eastern Visayas	59,875	31,063	28,812	62,412	32,685	29,727	67,582	35,342	32,240
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	51,846	26,989	24,857	52,089	27,178	24,911	55,430	28,905	26,525
X - Northern Mindanao	77,764	40,517	37,247	79,886	41,664	38,222	82,268	43,138	39,130
XI - Davao Region	75,561	39,249	36,312	77,829	40,422	37,407	81,354	42,236	39,118
XII - Soccsksargen	54,539	28,242	26,297	58,736	30,537	28,199	63,108	32,878	30,230
XIII - Caraga	33,162	17,272	15,890	35,249	18,274	16,975	36,498	19,173	17,325
ARMM	15,608	8,038	7,570	16,249	8,406	7,843	16,094	8,158	7,936
Foreign	112	59	53	568	280	288	420	208	212

<sup>a</sup> Figures are not adjusted for underregistration.

Source: National Statistics Office, *Vital Statistics Reports*.

TABLE 5.15b Registered Number of Live Births, by Age of Mother: 1998-2008

Age Group	1998		1999		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	1,632,859	100.00	1,613,335	100.00	1,766,440	100.00
Under 15	721	0.04	673	0.04	755	0.04
15-19	114,519	7.01	113,532	7.04	125,270	7.09
20-24	452,083	27.69	450,797	27.94	492,745	27.89
25-29	473,598	29.00	462,803	28.69	491,158	27.80
30-34	326,807	20.01	324,516	20.11	362,264	20.51
35-39	189,249	11.59	187,669	11.63	207,148	11.73
40-44	64,254	3.94	62,051	3.85	73,525	4.16
45-49	7,971	0.49	7,791	0.48	9,365	0.53
50 and above	760	0.05	625	0.04	762	0.04
Not stated	2,897	0.18	2,878	0.18	3,448	0.20

	2001		2002		2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	1,714,093	100.00	1,666,773	100.00	1,669,442	100.00
Under 15	694	0.04	762	0.05	123,865	7.42
15-19	126,027	7.35	122,242	7.33	472,211	28.29
20-24	487,279	28.43	472,408	28.34	458,341	27.45
25-29	471,134	27.49	457,535	27.45	340,211	20.38
30-34	347,733	20.29	342,226	20.53	193,825	11.61
35-39	198,339	11.57	192,186	11.53	68,400	4.10
40-44	69,727	4.07	67,470	4.05	8,124	0.49
45-49	8,900	0.52	8,148	0.49	728	0.04
50 and above	748	0.04	610	0.04	3,737	0.22
Not stated	3,512	0.20	3,186	0.19	3,186	0.19

	2003 <sup>a</sup>		2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	1,669,442	100.00	1,710,994	100.00	1,688,918	100.00
Under 20	123,865	7.42	135,429	7.92	143,953	8.52
20-24	472,211	28.29	482,630	28.21	471,118	27.89
25-29	458,341	27.45	474,086	27.71	471,888	27.94
30-34	340,211	20.38	339,989	19.87	325,129	19.25
35-39	193,825	11.61	197,009	11.51	197,594	11.70
40-44	68,400	4.10	69,660	4.07	67,145	3.98
45-49	8,124	0.49	7,993	0.47	8,277	0.49
50 and over	728	0.04	646	0.04	556	0.03
Not stated	3,737	0.22	3,552	0.21	3,258	0.19

	2006		2007		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	1,663,029	100.00	1,749,878	100.00	1,784,316	100.00
Under 15	766	0.05	1,013	0.06	1,116	0.06
15-19	153,353	9.22	172,246	9.84	185,411	10.39
20-24	463,005	27.84	488,611	27.92	504,177	28.26
25-29	464,196	27.91	480,374	27.45	480,660	26.94
30-34	315,601	18.98	330,701	18.90	333,690	18.70
35-39	189,430	11.39	198,153	11.32	199,370	11.17
40-44	65,029	3.91	66,816	3.82	67,881	3.80
45-49	7,909	0.48	7,926	0.45	8,026	0.45
50 and over	508	0.03	514	0.03	673	0.04
Not stated	3,232	0.19	3,524	0.20	3,312	0.19

<sup>a</sup> Figures are not adjusted for underregistration.

Source: National Statistics Office, Health and Vital Statistics Division, *Vital Statistics Reports*.

TABLE 5.16 Registered Number of Deaths, by Month of Occurrence and by Sex: 2000-2008

Month	2000			2001			2002		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	366,931	217,404	149,527	381,834	225,879	155,955	396,297	232,530	163,767
January	32,085	19,011	13,074	34,436	20,370	14,066	36,457	21,374	15,083
February	28,558	16,863	11,695	28,818	16,987	11,831	29,986	17,615	12,371
March	29,428	17,527	11,901	31,256	18,528	12,728	31,882	18,928	12,954
April	29,887	17,684	12,203	30,852	18,148	12,704	30,356	18,051	12,305
May	30,753	18,286	12,467	30,965	18,264	12,701	31,623	18,533	13,090
June	29,611	17,589	12,022	29,924	17,787	12,137	30,338	17,910	12,428
July	31,686	18,627	13,059	32,622	19,220	13,402	37,825	21,902	15,923
August	30,980	18,369	12,611	32,883	19,424	13,459	38,851	22,457	16,394
September	29,618	17,642	11,976	32,211	18,842	13,369	32,629	18,923	13,706
October	31,042	18,201	12,841	33,041	19,545	13,496	32,894	19,184	13,710
November	30,873	18,311	12,562	32,312	19,256	13,056	31,755	18,646	13,109
December	32,410	19,294	13,116	32,514	19,508	13,006	31,701	19,007	12,694
	2003			2004			2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	396,331	233,739	162,592	403,191	237,750	165,441	426,054	250,102	175,952
January	33,427	19,723	13,704	35,593	21,165	14,428	37,450	22,197	15,253
February	29,522	17,492	12,030	31,201	18,370	12,831	31,616	18,641	12,975
March	31,975	19,034	12,941	32,673	19,129	13,544	34,263	20,197	14,066
April	31,692	18,611	13,081	32,331	19,049	13,282	33,660	19,794	13,866
May	32,709	19,275	13,434	32,957	19,502	13,455	37,110	21,569	15,541
June	30,640	18,319	12,321	32,247	18,994	13,253	36,853	21,257	15,596
July	34,052	19,989	14,063	34,501	20,258	14,243	37,974	22,056	15,918
August	35,457	20,686	14,771	35,483	20,807	14,676	35,910	21,028	14,882
September	33,737	19,957	13,780	33,520	19,668	13,852	34,887	20,395	14,492
October	34,712	20,318	14,394	34,728	20,506	14,222	35,891	21,183	14,708
November	33,567	19,676	13,891	33,240	19,680	13,560	34,325	20,271	14,054
December	34,841	20,659	14,182	34,717	20,622	14,095	36,115	21,514	14,601
	2006			2007			2008		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	441,036	258,300	182,736	441,956	258,178	183,778	461,581	268,764	192,817
January	36,593	21,506	15,087	39,720	23,013	16,707	39,986	23,199	16,787
February	33,401	19,583	13,818	34,660	20,070	14,590	36,228	21,073	15,155
March	34,927	20,675	14,252	35,482	20,923	14,559	38,558	22,621	15,937
April	34,771	20,245	14,526	35,930	21,058	14,872	35,818	20,954	14,864
May	36,231	21,347	14,884	36,282	21,350	14,932	37,116	21,871	15,245
June	34,263	20,148	14,115	34,759	20,178	14,581	37,165	21,670	15,495
July	37,914	22,062	15,852	38,189	22,123	16,066	37,756	22,002	15,754
August	38,224	22,368	15,856	37,247	21,611	15,636	39,063	22,699	16,364
September	37,067	21,645	15,422	36,809	21,551	15,258	38,274	22,165	16,109
October	39,756	23,045	16,711	37,434	22,072	15,362	40,980	23,550	17,430
November	38,601	22,473	16,128	36,658	21,388	15,270	40,010	23,044	16,966
December	39,288	23,203	16,085	38,786	22,841	15,945	40,627	23,916	16,711

Source: National Statistics Office, Health and Vital Statistics Division, *Vital Statistics Reports*.



TABLE 5.16a Registered Number of Deaths, by Age Group and by Sex: 2000-2008

Age Group	2000			2001			2002		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	366,931	217,404	149,527	381,834	225,879	155,955	396,397	232,530	163,867
Under 1	27,714	16,286	11,428	26,129	15,393	10,736	23,778	13,925	9,853
1-4	11,651	6,389	5,262	11,744	6,397	5,347	10,976	6,028	4,948
5-9	5,690	3,300	2,390	5,723	3,343	2,380	5,332	3,060	2,272
10-14	4,786	2,844	1,942	4,967	2,988	1,979	4,772	2,796	1,976
15-19	6,411	4,251	2,160	6,768	4,383	2,385	6,614	4,331	2,283
20-24	9,352	6,520	2,832	9,847	6,791	3,056	9,704	6,749	2,955
25-29	10,511	7,314	3,197	10,730	7,368	3,362	10,668	7,522	3,146
30-34	11,865	8,124	3,741	12,466	8,561	3,905	12,557	8,553	4,004
35-39	13,945	9,443	4,502	14,580	9,762	4,818	14,663	9,839	4,824
40-44	16,023	10,760	5,263	16,724	11,238	5,486	17,455	11,594	5,861
45-49	18,890	12,728	6,162	19,891	13,381	6,510	20,997	14,142	6,855
50-54	22,239	14,943	7,296	23,658	15,912	7,746	25,009	16,846	8,163
55-59	23,479	15,808	7,671	24,724	16,557	8,167	26,261	17,583	8,678
60-64	29,247	18,800	10,447	30,055	19,433	10,622	31,463	20,281	11,182
65-69	30,176	18,474	11,702	32,595	20,012	12,583	34,866	21,153	13,713
70-74	31,220	17,927	13,293	32,751	18,752	13,999	34,989	20,035	14,954
75-79	30,540	16,130	14,410	31,743	16,760	14,983	34,113	17,778	16,335
80-84	26,970	12,689	14,281	28,770	13,567	15,203	31,387	14,354	17,033
85 and over	35,710	14,368	21,342	37,520	15,019	22,501	40,369	15,714	24,655
80 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	512	306	206	449	262	187	424	247	177
Age Group	2003			2004			2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	396,331	233,739	162,592	403,191	237,750	165,441	352,992	250,102	175,952
Under 1	22,844	13,329	9,515	22,557	13,219	9,338	21,674	12,752	8,922
1-4	10,327	5,595	4,732	8,648	4,818	3,830	9,151	5,006	4,145
5-9	5,335	3,113	2,222	5,153	2,908	2,245	5,230	2,961	2,269
10-14	4,630	2,671	1,959	4,668	2,747	1,921	4,790	2,816	1,974
15-19	6,631	4,312	2,319	6,948	4,473	2,475	7,102	4,623	2,479
20-24	9,841	6,847	2,994	10,080	7,050	3,030	10,120	7,044	3,076
25-29	10,870	7,502	3,368	11,238	7,769	3,469	11,862	8,258	3,604
30-34	12,702	8,721	3,981	13,028	8,935	4,093	12,669	8,681	3,988
35-39	15,020	10,182	4,838	15,540	10,495	5,045	16,153	10,877	5,276
40-44	17,829	12,035	5,794	18,265	12,235	6,030	18,717	12,601	6,116
45-49	21,461	14,449	7,012	22,103	14,938	7,165	23,528	15,693	7,835
50-54	25,767	17,325	8,442	26,495	17,806	8,689	27,815	18,641	9,174
55-59	26,793	17,975	8,818	28,572	19,163	9,409	31,534	21,198	10,336
60-64	31,406	20,380	11,026	32,586	21,079	11,507	33,221	21,324	11,897
65-69	34,964	21,379	13,585	35,886	21,922	13,964	38,251	23,465	14,786
70-74	35,452	20,286	15,166	36,565	21,035	15,530	38,815	22,189	16,626
75-79	33,900	17,752	16,148	34,601	18,103	16,498	37,864	19,858	18,006
80-84	-	-	-	31,333	14,199	17,134	33,418	15,312	18,106
85 and over	-	-	-	38,205	14,493	23,712	43,551	16,515	27,036
80 and over	69,807	29,437	40,370	-	-	-	589	288	301
Not stated	752	449	303	720	363	357	424	247	177

Continued

Table 5.16a--Concluded

Age Group	2006			2007			2008		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	441,036	258,300	182,736	441,956	258,178	183,778	461,581	268,764	192,817
Under 1	21,764	12,786	8,978	21,720	12,809	8,911	22,351	13,099	9,252
1-4	9,649	5,263	4,386	8,660	4,760	3,900	9,052	4,947	4,105
5-9	5,591	3,197	2,394	5,132	2,986	2,146	5,124	2,877	2,247
10-14	4,985	2,875	2,110	4,682	2,745	1,937	4,869	2,790	2,079
15-19	7,431	4,919	2,512	7,646	5,076	2,570	7,819	5,132	2,687
20-24	10,389	7,176	3,213	10,189	6,938	3,251	10,475	7,209	3,266
25-29	12,296	8,528	3,768	12,074	8,361	3,713	12,242	8,505	3,737
30-34	13,139	8,925	4,214	12,723	8,633	4,090	13,218	8,964	4,254
35-39	16,526	11,127	5,399	16,445	10,975	5,470	16,515	11,007	5,508
40-44	19,302	12,885	6,417	19,131	12,821	6,310	19,708	13,226	6,482
45-49	24,469	16,343	8,126	24,100	16,065	8,035	24,904	16,498	8,406
50-54	28,820	19,111	9,709	29,587	19,596	9,991	30,243	20,090	10,153
55-59	32,931	21,935	10,996	33,493	22,350	11,143	35,403	23,558	11,845
60-64	34,986	22,481	12,505	35,263	22,783	12,480	37,452	24,141	13,311
65-69	39,317	24,312	15,005	39,699	24,435	15,264	40,970	25,406	15,564
70-74	41,594	23,733	17,861	42,572	24,281	18,291	44,176	25,293	18,883
75-79	39,565	20,636	18,929	39,516	20,435	19,081	42,182	21,735	20,447
80-84	33,464	15,051	18,413	33,951	15,131	18,820	36,631	16,376	20,255
85 and over	44,549	16,848	27,701	45,109	16,832	28,277	48,247	17,911	30,336
Not stated	269	169	100	264	166	98	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, Health and Vital Statistics Division.

TABLE 5.17 Registered Number of Marriages, by Month of Occurrence: 1995-2008

Month	1995*	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	503,650	525,564	562,808	549,265	551,445	577,387	559,162
January	62,330	62,837	65,740	69,932	59,415	62,677	61,731
February	33,635	34,804	41,682	42,842	37,622	45,128	48,520
March	46,169	42,771	41,174	50,652	42,112	47,199	52,567
April	48,825	46,914	57,889	56,327	50,285	49,880	56,142
May	56,255	59,534	64,173	59,875	62,776	65,811	63,882
June	49,403	53,606	55,556	50,400	53,268	55,679	52,050
July	33,480	34,785	37,722	34,088	36,402	39,022	34,462
August	24,326	29,130	29,078	28,822	29,825	32,798	28,720
September	33,753	39,160	38,672	35,432	41,354	41,712	39,026
October	35,175	39,238	40,263	36,526	41,899	42,403	39,030
November	27,816	29,255	32,765	28,284	31,450	31,910	27,503
December	52,483	53,530	58,094	56,085	65,037	63,168	55,529
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Total	583,167	593,553	582,281	518,595	492,666	490,054	486,514
January	61,574	63,302	65,150	57,217	53,161	50,433	50,306
February	50,822	50,557	56,767	42,756	41,174	45,805	40,710
March	40,170	50,925	57,663	37,507	40,698	45,506	34,507
April	61,843	51,269	65,168	55,962	46,955	53,817	49,031
May	67,413	67,851	64,548	60,097	56,564	53,987	55,181
June	57,800	57,612	52,204	50,335	47,565	44,148	45,403
July	36,426	38,973	35,901	33,136	32,113	30,700	32,397
August	31,280	32,031	28,864	27,245	26,271	24,631	30,397
September	41,219	40,696	36,018	33,274	33,146	32,785	32,403
October	41,083	42,811	37,816	37,988	34,629	33,570	36,091
November	31,567	33,955	27,555	27,022	26,707	23,423	26,446
December	61,970	63,571	54,627	56,056	53,683	51,249	53,642

\* Includes undefined.

Source: National Statistics Office, *Vital Statistics Reports*.

**TABLE 5.17a Registered Number of Marriages, by Age of Groom and Previous Marital Status: 1999-2008**

Age of Groom	1999					2000				
	Total	Single	Widower or Separated	or Not Stated	Not Stated	Total	Single	Widower	Divorced or Separated	or Not Stated
Total	551,445	541,531	5,558	4,011	345	577,387	567,385	5,406	4,335	261
Below 20	23,275	23,245	1	18	11	23,069	23,052	3	11	3
20-24	178,891	178,684	46	112	49	185,502	185,277	49	130	46
25-29	176,196	175,757	174	199	66	182,176	181,752	142	240	42
30-34	85,613	84,796	340	414	63	91,555	90,756	345	424	30
35-39	38,969	37,845	485	604	35	41,495	40,401	478	583	33
40-44	19,244	17,910	658	641	35	21,624	20,221	650	727	26
45-49	11,047	9,606	697	720	24	12,541	11,075	686	751	29
50 and over	17,936	13,421	3,154	1,303	58	19,176	14,612	3,051	1,467	46
Not stated	274	267	3	-	4	249	239	2	2	6

Age of Groom	2001					2002				
	Total	Single	Widower or Separated	or Not Stated	Not Stated	Total	Single	Widower	Divorced or Separated	or Not Stated
Total	559,162	549,565	5,303	4,012	282	559,162	549,565	5,303	4,012	282
Below 20	21,586	21,550	7	22	7	21,586	21,550	7	22	7
20-24	181,757	181,548	46	118	45	181,757	181,548	46	118	45
25-29	176,136	175,692	171	232	41	176,136	175,692	171	232	41
30-34	88,305	87,603	294	362	46	88,305	87,603	294	362	46
35-39	39,870	38,838	439	559	34	39,870	38,838	439	559	34
40-44	20,781	19,509	588	652	32	20,781	19,509	588	652	32
45-49	11,909	10,508	699	672	30	11,909	10,508	699	672	30
50 and over	18,601	14,104	3,058	1,395	44	18,601	14,104	3,058	1,395	44
Not Stated	217	213	1	-	3	217	213	1	-	3

Age of Groom	2003					2004				
	Total	Single	Widower or Separated	or Not Stated	Not Stated	Total	Single	Widower	Divorced or Separated	or Not Stated
Below 20	19,799	19,777	-	16	6	18,246	18,234	1	3	8
20-24	185,610	185,361	36	168	45	179,322	179,212	43	47	20
25-29	191,627	191,236	123	214	54	191,706	191,356	128	186	36
30-34	97,265	96,498	301	426	40	95,013	94,195	293	497	28
35-39	43,067	41,936	441	664	26	42,908	41,654	438	799	17
40-44	22,826	21,379	635	792	20	22,287	20,630	620	1,020	17
45-49	12,903	11,362	706	813	22	12,721	10,969	710	1,030	12
50 and over	20,216	15,228	3,118	1,818	52	19,698	14,037	3,294	2,342	25
Not Stated	240	232	2	4	2	339	322	3	4	10

*Continued*

Table 5.17a—Continued

Age of Groom	2005					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not Stated
Total	518,595	505,860	108	5,229	7,209	189
Under 20	15,786	15,777	1	1	3	4
20-24	155,408	155,273	4	35	53	43
25-29	175,647	175,269	20	128	190	40
30-34	84,140	83,274	16	283	535	32
35-39	38,494	37,127	7	418	926	16
40-44	19,390	17,520	15	570	1,275	10
45-49	11,559	9,523	18	676	1,328	14
50-54	6,947	5,106	11	696	1,124	10
55-59	4,745	3,150	6	634	949	6
60-64	2,873	1,836	4	545	486	2
65-69	1,647	996	4	422	221	4
70-74	883	477	2	318	83	3
75 and over	1,021	481	-	503	36	1
not stated	55	51	-	-	-	4
Age of Groom	2006					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not Stated
Total	492,666	479,388	52	5,065	7,995	166
Under 20	15,350	15,341	-	3	5	1
20-24	144,827	144,715	1	19	57	35
25-29	169,559	169,190	3	134	200	32
30-34	79,938	79,071	11	298	535	23
35-39	36,115	34,799	5	383	910	18
40-44	17,961	16,092	8	561	1,286	14
45-49	10,855	8,779	12	663	1,388	13
50 and over	17,870	11,218	12	3,001	3,613	26
not stated	191	183	-	3	1	4

Continued

Table 5.17a—Concluded

Age of Groom	2007					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not Stated
Total	490,054	478,261	100	4,920	6,641	132
Under 20	15,312	15,305	-	2	3	2
20-24	144,422	144,318	4	35	38	27
25-29	169,845	169,506	7	149	151	32
30-34	80,840	80,138	12	293	385	12
35-39	35,320	34,197	20	446	647	10
40-44	17,335	15,837	21	515	952	10
45-49	10,279	8,446	11	609	1,205	8
50 and over	16,599	10,416	25	2,871	3,258	29
not stated	102	98	-	-	2	2
Age of Groom	2008					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not Stated
Total	486,514	475,181	293	4,834	6,129	77
Under 20	14,513	14,505	1	3	4	-
20-24	139,277	139,175	3	32	52	15
25-29	171,753	171,459	20	123	131	20
30-34	84,080	83,388	45	320	314	13
35-39	35,191	34,143	57	440	546	5
40-44	16,743	15,374	56	485	821	7
45-49	9,441	7,718	53	598	1,066	6
50 and over	15,402	9,309	58	2,831	3,194	10
not stated	114	110	-	2	1	1

Source: National Statistics Office, *Vital Statistics Section*.

**TABLE 5.17b Registered Number of Marriages, by Age of Bride and by Previous Marital Status: 1999-2008**

Age of Bride	1999					2000				
	Total	Single	Widower	Divorced or Separated	Not Stated	Total	Single	Widower	Divorced or Separated	Not Stated
Total	551,445	546,563	4,083	541	258	577,387	572,733	3,833	638	183
Below 20	85,779	85,688	23	45	23	85,632	85,537	21	58	16
20-24	216,999	216,684	131	113	71	227,738	227,463	99	124	52
25-29	136,689	136,237	303	97	52	142,420	142,023	266	104	27
30-34	56,920	56,315	493	86	26	61,519	60,888	506	106	19
35-39	26,063	25,273	702	56	32	28,141	27,424	627	71	19
40-44	12,768	11,947	744	60	17	14,513	13,760	668	71	14
45-49	7,083	6,389	638	40	16	7,795	7,155	580	48	12
50 and over	8,803	7,700	1,043	43	17	9,365	8,228	1,064	55	18
Not stated	341	330	6	1	4	264	255	2	1	6

Age of Bride	2001					2002				
	Total	Single	Widower	Divorced or Separated	Not Stated	Total	Single	Widower	Divorced or Separated	Not Stated
Total	559,162	554,697	3,741	581	143	559,162	554,697	3,741	581	143
Below 20	82,393	82,297	22	57	17	82,393	82,297	22	57	17
20-24	224,288	224,049	98	101	40	224,288	224,049	98	101	40
25-29	136,908	136,530	270	81	27	136,908	136,530	270	81	27
30-34	58,848	58,264	461	99	24	58,848	58,264	461	99	24
35-39	26,851	26,192	572	77	10	26,851	26,192	572	77	10
40-44	13,790	13,028	683	73	6	13,790	13,028	683	73	6
45-49	7,301	6,662	585	46	8	7,301	6,662	585	46	8
50 and over	8,638	7,533	1,048	47	10	8,638	7,533	1,048	47	10
Not Stated	241	238	2	-	1	241	238	2	-	1

Age of Bride	2003					2004				
	Total	Single	Widower	Divorced or Separated	Not Stated	Total	Single	Widower	Divorced or Separated	Not Stated
Total	593,553	588,741	3,941	704	167	582,275	577,593	4,059	440	183
Below 20	80,045	79,965	21	40	19	77,038	77,002	7	11	18
20-24	235,351	235,079	106	116	50	228,934	228,755	87	42	50
25-29	152,719	152,336	252	100	31	153,526	153,175	248	61	42
30-34	63,908	63,260	490	136	22	62,610	61,993	521	79	17
35-39	28,845	28,096	639	102	8	28,360	27,586	683	78	13
40-44	15,000	14,281	631	75	13	14,543	13,768	701	66	8
45-49	8,124	7,409	653	54	8	7,922	7,199	666	49	8
50 and over	9,288	8,049	1,143	81	15	8,810	7,600	1,143	54	13
Not Stated	273	266	6	-	1	532	515	3	-	14

Continued

Table 5.17b—Continued

Age of Bride	2005					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not Stated
Total	518,595	514,389	-	3,516	485	205
Under 20	69,335	69,282	-	10	17	26
20-24	200,210	200,036	-	74	37	63
25-29	141,944	141,625	-	217	62	40
30-34	55,228	54,692	-	434	79	23
35-39	24,969	24,303	-	573	83	10
40-44	12,353	11,661	-	591	84	17
45-49	6,726	6,097	-	570	54	5
50-54	3,591	3,124	-	425	36	6
55-59	2,111	1,808	-	276	23	4
60-64	1,011	833	-	170	5	3
65-69	581	486	-	89	5	1
70-74	251	203	-	47	-	1
75 and over	191	153	-	38	-	-
Not stated	94	86	-	2	-	6
Age of Bride	2006					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not Stated
Total	492,666	488,545	-	3,456	524	141
Under 25	68,446	68,408	-	12	9	17
20-24	186,313	186,172	-	69	37	35
25-29	137,375	137,041	-	245	63	26
30-34	52,445	51,916	-	410	100	19
35-39	23,385	22,752	-	519	99	15
40-44	11,156	10,511	-	554	78	13
45-49	6,260	5,593	-	587	75	5
50 and over	7,087	5,958	-	1,059	63	7
Not stated	199	194	-	1	-	4

Continued



Table 5.17b--Concluded

Age of Bride	2007					
	Total	Single	Widower	Widower	Divorced	Not Stated
Total	490,054	485,873	-	3,537	525	119
Under 25	69,052	69,023	-	10	6	13
20-24	186,012	185,892	-	65	29	26
25-29	136,584	136,257	-	230	72	25
30-34	52,437	51,917	-	415	90	15
35-39	22,507	21,827	-	564	105	11
40-44	10,793	10,085	-	614	84	10
45-49	5,985	5,283	-	625	72	5
50 and over	6,562	5,470	-	1,013	67	12
Not stated	122	119	-	1	-	2

Age of Bride	2008					
	Total	Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Not Stated
Total	486,514	482,331	-	3,598	518	67
Under 25	65,958	65,935	-	5	9	9
20-24	182,482	182,365	-	81	20	16
25-29	139,700	139,342	-	284	59	15
30-34	54,025	53,441	-	480	94	10
35-39	22,234	21,583	-	545	102	4
40-44	10,381	9,731	-	562	85	3
45-49	5,466	4,801	-	590	72	3
50 and over	6,145	5,014	-	1,050	77	4
Not stated	123	119	-	1	-	3

Source: National Statistics Office, *Vital Statistics Section*.

**TABLE 5.17c Registered Number of Marriages, by Age Group of Groom and Bride and by Type of Ceremony: 1999-2008**

Age Group	Total									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Groom</b>	551,445	577,387	559,162	583,167	593,553	582,281	518,595	492,666	490,054	486,514
Under 20	23,275	23,069	21,586	20,425	19,799	18,246	15,786	15,350	15,312	14,513
20-24	178,891	185,502	181,757	185,224	185,610	179,323	155,408	144,827	144,422	139,277
25-29	176,196	182,176	176,136	185,828	191,627	191,708	175,647	169,559	169,845	171,753
30-34	85,613	91,555	88,305	94,770	97,265	95,020	84,140	79,938	80,840	84,080
35-39	38,969	41,495	39,870	42,505	43,067	42,916	38,494	36,115	35,320	35,191
40-44	19,244	21,624	20,781	22,041	22,826	22,293	19,390	17,961	17,335	16,743
45-49	11,047	12,541	11,909	12,584	12,903	12,729	11,559	10,855	10,279	9,441
50-54	6,535	7,485	7,428	7,693	8,052	7,927	6,947	6,818	6,415	5,900
55-59	4,201	4,413	4,330	4,688	4,863	4,847	4,745	4,932	4,428	4,096
60-64	3,103	3,262	3,046	3,399	3,372	3,180	2,873	2,796	2,733	2,580
65-69	1,639	1,643	1,636	1,736	1,806	1,696	1,647	1,582	1,496	1,392
70-74	1,134	1,099	966	986	974	979	883	847	745	713
75 and over	1,324	1,274	1,195	1,153	1,149	1,078	1,021	895	782	721
Not stated	274	249	217	135	240	339	55	191	102	114
<b>Roman Catholic</b>										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Groom</b>	233,684	239,463	220,257	223,256	220,393	212,236	197,413	185,616	179,562	176,389
Under 20	10,143	9,990	9,034	8,326	7,769	6,805	6,153	5,906	5,735	5,094
20-24	81,107	82,884	77,803	76,912	75,433	71,881	63,932	58,815	57,133	53,607
25-29	78,737	79,778	73,902	75,767	76,116	75,376	72,307	68,862	66,499	66,916
30-34	36,058	37,733	34,347	36,246	35,786	34,430	32,428	30,840	30,431	31,439
35-39	14,099	14,668	13,186	13,781	13,487	12,808	12,500	11,694	11,161	11,101
40-44	6,048	6,436	5,497	5,769	5,545	5,271	4,923	4,555	4,232	4,195
45-49	3,056	3,329	2,687	2,719	2,615	2,437	2,254	2,104	1,896	1,866
50-54	1,607	1,855	1,478	1,485	1,432	1,280	1,180	1,138	1,030	841
55-59	1,006	1,012	855	837	862	724	701	702	559	553
60-64	681	699	563	628	545	506	416	377	367	324
65-69	386	379	343	318	312	267	272	258	222	177
70-74	281	274	215	184	188	184	163	148	138	119
75 and over	336	300	256	228	211	172	171	153	135	126
Not stated	139	126	91	56	92	95	13	64	24	31
<b>Civil Ceremony</b>										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Groom</b>	194,001	212,413	217,084	229,274	244,890	276,233	221,029	214,386	204,114	199,680
Under 20	7,993	8,258	8,066	7,861	8,037	8,109	6,822	6,588	6,489	6,227
20-24	58,998	63,505	65,792	69,004	72,503	78,944	65,543	60,180	59,267	57,352
25-29	59,175	63,864	64,712	69,416	75,123	86,870	74,658	70,361	68,482	67,964
30-34	30,031	33,802	34,461	36,941	40,048	45,253	37,311	34,095	32,691	33,357
35-39	15,366	17,149	17,657	18,562	19,528	23,058	19,026	17,076	15,388	15,037
40-44	8,390	9,897	10,198	10,562	11,639	13,244	10,777	9,379	8,252	7,592
45-49	5,040	6,019	6,036	6,360	6,812	7,824	6,892	6,059	5,151	4,426

*Continued*

Table 5.17c--Continued

Age Group	Civil Ceremony									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
50-54	3,093	3,643	3,903	3,959	4,289	5,094	4,317	3,866	3,219	2,864
55-59	2,081	2,298	2,359	2,519	2,631	3,230	3,005	2,921	2,246	1,989
60-64	1,648	1,742	1,702	1,869	1,951	2,055	1,881	1,729	1,435	1,304
65-69	823	903	903	969	1,037	1,100	1,046	948	789	732
70-74	602	556	541	558	547	600	552	519	417	391
75 and over	681	702	682	643	649	699	657	571	453	403
Not stated	80	75	72	51	96	153	33	94	56	42
Other Religious Rites										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Groom</b>	121,696	124,206	120,822	129,750	126,536	90,122	88,662	88,259	100,817	103,726
Under 20	5,053	4,747	4,440	4,198	3,930	3,234	2,811	2,681	2,849	2,871
20-24	38,144	38,706	37,821	39,038	37,173	27,678	25,933	24,845	26,841	26,746
25-29	37,682	38,154	37,224	40,383	39,900	28,519	28,682	29,119	33,428	35,096
30-34	19,219	19,827	19,344	21,450	21,161	14,644	14,401	14,198	16,722	18,105
35-39	9,337	9,590	8,952	10,097	9,889	6,625	6,968	6,886	8,196	8,357
40-44	4,712	5,244	5,052	5,664	5,540	3,535	3,690	3,740	4,492	4,531
45-49	2,899	3,149	3,170	3,478	3,426	2,294	2,413	2,485	3,002	2,831
50-54	1,796	1,966	2,030	2,236	2,294	1,436	1,450	1,685	2,010	1,995
55-59	1,085	1,090	1,111	1,319	1,348	832	1,039	1,244	1,535	1,452
60-64	754	807	777	894	857	579	576	652	895	899
65-69	424	354	388	448	447	315	329	363	461	452
70-74	249	266	206	243	236	180	168	177	182	194
75 and over	293	266	254	280	287	196	193	163	186	185
Not stated	49	40	53	22	48	55	9	21	18	12
Total										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Bride</b>	554,445	577,387	559,162	583,167	593,553	582,281	518,595	492,666	490,054	486,514
Under 20	85,779	85,632	82,297	80,800	80,045	77,038	69,335	68,446	69,052	65,958
20-24	219,999	227,738	224,288	232,790	235,351	228,936	200,210	186,313	186,012	182,482
25-29	136,689	142,420	136,908	146,876	152,719	153,526	141,944	137,375	136,584	139,700
30-34	56,920	61,519	58,848	62,664	63,908	62,610	55,228	52,445	52,437	54,025
35-39	26,063	28,141	26,851	28,343	28,845	28,360	24,969	23,385	22,507	22,234
40-44	12,768	14,513	13,790	14,589	15,000	14,544	12,353	11,156	10,793	10,381
45-49	7,083	7,795	7,301	7,906	8,124	7,923	6,726	6,260	5,985	5,466
50-54	3,735	4,212	4,007	4,314	4,479	4,221	3,591	3,275	3,182	2,958
55-59	2,157	2,271	2,063	2,142	2,254	2,218	2,111	1,890	1,662	1,641
60-64	1,332	1,372	1,201	1,283	1,280	1,232	1,011	941	932	809
65-69	716	699	610	672	648	629	581	522	459	379
70-74	382	366	360	307	292	279	251	256	186	210
75 and over	481	445	397	318	335	233	191	203	141	148
Not stated	341	264	241	163	273	532	94	199	122	123

Continued

Table 5.17c--Concluded

Age Group	Roman Catholic									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Bride</b>	233,684	239,463	220,257	223,256	220,393	212,236	197,413	185,616	179,562	176,389
Under 20	39,446	38,657	36,079	34,637	33,065	31,084	28,870	28,218	27,463	25,117
20-24	96,362	99,488	93,426	94,139	92,627	88,481	80,010	73,115	71,304	68,269
25-29	58,627	60,191	54,852	57,138	58,075	57,857	56,006	53,490	51,530	53,117
30-34	22,054	23,146	20,851	21,824	21,600	20,883	19,516	18,770	18,328	19,091
35-39	8,708	9,057	7,874	8,242	7,968	7,549	7,277	6,829	6,226	6,380
40-44	3,917	4,132	3,420	3,571	3,417	3,163	2,871	2,629	2,366	2,310
45-49	1,955	2,157	1,652	1,694	1,623	1,421	1,384	1,186	1,101	969
50-54	1,038	1,104	881	885	864	737	659	572	527	514
55-59	541	569	429	443	418	376	354	333	295	247
60-64	350	363	268	261	278	260	206	166	185	153
65-69	188	193	146	164	133	138	121	119	108	83
70-74	118	114	121	85	90	76	67	73	43	56
75 and over	202	170	165	107	126	64	51	61	53	52
Not stated	178	122	93	66	109	147	21	55	33	31
	Civil Ceremony									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Bride</b>	194,001	212,413	217,084	229,274	244,890	276,233	232,520	214,386	204,335	199,680
Under 20	27,687	29,240	29,015	29,437	30,824	32,387	27,928	27,471	27,709	26,765
20-24	73,210	79,642	83,564	88,408	93,584	104,427	86,956	79,699	77,357	75,909
25-29	46,847	50,846	51,450	55,916	60,839	71,738	62,356	57,971	54,487	54,257
30-34	21,292	24,040	24,267	25,436	27,504	31,540	25,823	23,268	21,531	21,423
35-39	11,158	12,608	12,783	13,250	14,121	16,148	13,230	11,683	10,498	9,934
40-44	5,886	7,135	7,220	7,553	8,129	9,001	7,244	6,155	5,665	5,145
45-49	3,469	3,987	4,033	4,328	4,576	5,177	4,100	3,732	3,326	2,946
50-54	1,855	2,196	2,178	2,371	2,555	2,776	2,230	2,006	1,842	1,583
55-59	1,105	1,223	1,149	1,174	1,285	1,448	1,374	1,176	943	878
60-64	689	719	658	698	712	760	621	589	521	427
65-69	367	331	340	340	371	369	362	293	243	207
70-74	175	175	174	154	139	149	138	127	91	101
75 and over	168	185	163	146	141	129	105	110	56	63
Not stated	93	86	90	63	110	184	53	106	66	42
	Other Religious Rites									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Bride</b>	121,696	124,206	120,822	129,750	126,536	276,233	88,662	88,259	100,817	103,726
Under 20	18,300	17,473	17,020	16,564	15,827	32,387	12,537	12,073	12,957	12,902
20-24	46,694	48,115	46,917	49,906	48,530	104,427	33,244	32,247	35,884	36,391
25-29	30,724	31,115	30,376	33,641	33,435	71,738	23,582	24,821	29,262	30,756
30-34	13,361	14,213	13,642	15,311	14,617	31,540	9,889	9,763	11,807	12,567
35-39	6,076	6,412	6,130	6,802	6,659	16,148	4,462	4,511	5,351	5,398
40-44	2,903	3,200	3,118	3,445	3,399	9,001	2,238	2,178	2,552	2,647
45-49	1,622	1,632	1,607	1,867	1,885	5,177	1,242	1,243	1,429	1,414
50-54	822	900	946	1,049	1,039	2,776	702	661	760	784
55-59	495	471	483	518	542	1,448	383	366	401	469
60-64	285	287	269	321	284	760	184	178	214	214
65-69	158	173	123	167	140	369	98	108	99	83
70-74	85	77	65	67	61	149	46	53	51	52
75 and over	107	89	69	65	67	129	35	31	31	31
Not stated	64	49	57	27	51	184	20	26	19	18

Source: National Statistics Office, *Vital Statistics Reports*.

Note: Other religious rites for 2005 includes Islam, Tribal rites and not stated ceremony.

TABLE 5.17d Registered Inter marriages, by Nationality: 1999-2008

Nationality	Number									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Groom</b>	551,445	577,387	559,162	583,167	593,553	582,281	518,595	492,666	490,054	486,514
Filipino	536,815	562,508	545,243	568,282	578,787	566,319	500,001	472,690	472,109	469,371
Japanese	4,663	5,192	5,236	5,596	5,580	5,784	7,552	8,515	6,011	4,262
American	2,907	3,051	2,914	3,265	3,114	3,757	4,052	3,960	3,744	3,708
Chinese	922	905	912	851	814	588	598	522	571	574
Australian	573	655	660	553	615	836	866	916	1,009	999
Spanish	298	332	320	287	306	174	141	144	120	98
German	274	276	245	251	227	231	308	274	261	313
Iranian	126	133	96	69	96	53	66	76	48	52
Others	4,517	3,988	3,167	3,760	3,751	4,465	4,909	5,488	6,132	7,107
Not stated	350	347	369	253	263	74	102	81	49	30
<b>Bride</b>	551,445	577,387	559,162	583,167	593,553	582,281	518,595	492,666	490,054	486,514
Filipino	547,088	572,406	554,383	578,892	588,686	578,883	516,031	490,215	487,705	483,816
Chinese	1,967	2,427	2,385	1,897	2,329	1,273	590	477	557	734
American	613	675	609	586	621	460	135	508	457	458
Spanish	314	359	356	279	393	137	165	137	109	129
Japanese	257	287	239	283	215	188	250	207	144	130
Australian	150	150	138	175	210	418	40	275	313	324
Iranian	131	150	107	99	83	37	725	43	36	38
German	32	49	31	38	45	27	102	22	19	29
Others	718	725	736	732	802	789	523	705	680	823
Not stated	175	159	178	186	169	69	34	77	34	33
Nationality	Percent Distribution									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Groom</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Filipino	97.35	97.42	97.51	97.45	97.51	97.26	96.41	97.26	96.34	96.48
Japanese	0.85	0.90	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.99	1.46	0.99	1.23	0.88
American	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.56	0.52	0.65	0.78	0.65	0.76	0.76
Chinese	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.12
Australian	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.21	0.21
Spanish	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
German	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06
Iranian	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Others	0.82	0.69	0.57	0.64	0.63	0.77	0.95	0.77	1.25	1.46
Not stated	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Bride</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Filipino	99.21	99.14	99.15	99.27	99.18	99.42	99.51	99.42	99.52	99.45
Chinese	0.36	0.42	0.43	0.33	0.39	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.11	0.15
American	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.09
Spanish	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
Japanese	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
Australian	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.07
Iranian	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01
German	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
Others	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.17
Not stated	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

<sup>b</sup> Less than 0.01 percent.

Source: National Statistics Office, *Vital Statistics Reports*.

**TABLE 5.18 Distribution of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Country of Destination:  
1981-2009**

Year	Total	Percent										
		Increase (Decrease)	United States*	Canada	Australia	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	New Zealand	Italy	Spain	Others
1981	48,867	-	40,307	5,226	2,752	254	45	88	12	4	8	171
1982	53,953	10.41	44,438	4,898	2,931	310	263	682	25	8	35	363
1983	42,481	(21.26)	34,794	3,946	2,608	140	282	346	41	11	18	295
1984	41,551	(2.19)	34,682	2,463	2,915	137	346	364	55	19	57	513
1985	45,269	8.95	38,653	2,097	3,458	126	213	276	52	10	34	350
1986	49,338	8.99	40,650	3,206	4,374	53	88	658	37	4	11	257
1987	56,350	14.21	40,813	5,757	8,983	6	58	436	45	9	28	215
1988	58,020	2.96	41,378	6,602	9,319	62	83	256	11	32	56	221
1989	55,745	(3.92)	39,524	8,040	5,943	1,271	135	248	55	109	120	300
1990	63,149	13.28	43,781	8,400	5,847	3,569	334	291	50	160	94	623
1991	62,464	(1.08)	43,824	7,211	5,715	3,946	522	286	91	130	57	682
1992	64,154	2.71	46,691	7,454	4,104	4,048	593	205	128	105	77	749
1993	66,390	3.49	44,903	11,627	3,083	4,527	780	159	237	123	108	843
1994	64,531	(2.80)	40,515	14,302	3,224	4,225	784	174	287	99	86	835
1995	56,242	(12.84)	34,614	11,288	2,966	4,883	661	151	579	71	68	961
1996	60,913	8.31	41,312	10,050	2,002	4,510	542	150	1,005	72	40	1,230
1997	54,059	(11.25)	37,002	8,215	2,124	4,171	566	195	405	50	25	1,306
1998	39,009	(27.84)	24,886	5,651	2,189	3,810	560	193	253	96	39	1,332
1999	40,507	3.84	24,123	6,712	2,597	4,219	550	225	186	125	345	1,425
2000	51,031	25.98	31,324	8,245	2,298	6,468	552	174	261	371	336	1,002
2001	52,054	2.00	31,287	9,737	1,965	6,021	507	176	284	823	411	843
2002	57,720	10.88	36,557	8,795	2,603	5,734	518	271	624	982	451	1,185
2003	55,137	(4.48)	33,916	9,521	2,223	5,929	445	225	382	662	586	1,248
2004	64,924	17.75	42,350	10,108	2,647	5,993	393	309	131	859	579	1,555
2005	69,028	6.32	40,277	13,593	3,026	7,063	367	477	394	1,250	685	1,896
2006	82,967	20.19	49,522	13,230	3,735	9,742	457	556	1,973	954	898	1,900
2007	80,599	(2.85)	46,420	14,572	3,467	8,806	424	654	1,639	1,490	933	2,194
2008	70,800	(12.16)	34,201	16,443	3,657	7,682	489	552	1,252	2,405	907	3,212
2009	79,718	12.60	40,598	19,967	3,850	5,278	518	646	1,725	2,733	970	1,975

\* USA and Insular Area (American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands, US Virgin Islands, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.)

**Source:** Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

TABLE 5.18a Age Profile of Registered Filipino Emigrants: 1994-2009

Age Group	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	64,531	56,242	60,913	54,059	39,009	39,009	51,019	52,054
14 and below	12,462	11,372	12,162	10,172	7,208	7,288	9,132	10,091
15-24	13,611	11,984	13,484	11,634	8,975	9,527	10,317	10,502
25-34	15,287	14,450	13,358	11,734	9,224	10,044	13,490	13,542
35-44	7,947	6,638	7,268	6,241	4,806	4,896	7,498	7,107
45-54	4,824	4,209	5,432	5,344	3,487	3,287	4,253	3,683
55-64	5,988	4,642	5,600	5,549	3,160	3,172	3,715	4,064
65 and above	4,412	2,947	3,609	3,385	2,149	2,293	2,614	3,065
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Total	57,720	55,137	64,924	69,028	82,967	80,599	70,800	79,718
14 and below	11,970	12,017	13,793	15,057	17,919	17,011	15,420	17,706
15-24	11,071	10,590	12,547	13,526	16,436	16,520	14,959	16,153
25-34	15,044	13,845	16,046	16,817	20,907	17,637	15,103	16,445
35-44	7,786	7,475	8,967	10,209	12,255	11,461	10,163	11,482
45-54	4,454	4,603	5,353	5,581	6,091	6,287	5,984	6,794
55-64	3,924	3,795	4,626	4,466	4,969	6,176	5,323	6,436
65 and above	3,466	2,812	3,592	3,372	4,390	5,507	3,779	4,644
Not reported	5	-	-	-	-	-	69	58

Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

**TABLE 5.18b Distribution of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Major Occupational Status Prior to Migration: 1994-2009**

Occupational Grouping	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	64,531	56,242	60,913	54,059	39,009	40,507	51,031	52,054
<b>A. Employed</b>								
Professional, technical, and related workers	6,369	5,416	6,315	5,522	3,425	2,521	6,154	6,932
Managerial, executive, and administrative workers	800	613	635	687	621	740	791	932
Clerical workers	2,153	2,270	1,600	1,646	1,357	1,339	1,625	1,480
Sales workers	2,681	2,524	2,704	2,695	1,862	1,793	2,324	2,291
Service workers	2,436	1,230	1,026	1,103	752	1,129	964	992
Agricultural, animal husbandry or forestry workers, and fishermen	1,294	1,020	1,189	1,003	739	693	899	965
Production process, transport equipment operators, and laborers	2,616	2,407	2,721	2,204	1,487	1,545	2,025	1,695
Members of the armed forces	67	48	41	32	18	357	73	139
<b>B. Unemployed</b>								
Housewives	14,800	12,863	14,549	13,377	9,545	10,146	11,000	11,561
Retirees	2,241	1,670	2,069	1,897	1,326	1,706	1,898	2,288
Students	16,954	14,760	17,019	14,572	10,552	10,903	12,908	12,731
Minors (below 7 years old)	4,315	4,216	4,342	3,523	2,497	2,594	3,286	4,060
Out of school youth	3	6	2	-	-	-	163	371
Refugees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No occupation reported	7,802	7,199	6,701	5,798	4,828	5,041	6,921	5,617
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Total	57,720	55,137	64,924	69,028	82,967	80,599	70,800	79,718
<b>A. Employed</b>								
Professional, technical, and related workers	8,294	7,574	9,540	9,095	12,526	7,816	7,072	6,849
Managerial, executive, and administrative workers	890	928	770	1,025	1,449	1,708	1,553	2,001
Clerical workers	1,377	1,333	1,450	1,454	1,945	2,153	1,979	2,451
Sales workers	2,830	2,886	3,426	3,358	3,564	3,576	3,037	3,227
Service workers	1,046	1,139	1,338	1,850	1,192	1,035	1,188	1,600
Agricultural, animal husbandry or forestry workers, and fishermen	979	920	1,098	888	1,086	1,201	948	1,217
Production process, transport equipment operators, and laborers	1,762	1,759	2,198	1,821	2,260	2,374	2,188	2,801
Members of the armed forces	358	217	57	116	310	289	226	247
<b>B. Unemployed</b>								
Housewives	12,138	11,418	12,014	13,477	17,701	17,677	14,396	15,283
Retirees	2,207	1,936	2,378	2,325	3,152	4,310	3,322	3,821
Students	13,656	13,098	14,990	16,931	20,465	21,151	18,885	20,897
Minors (below 7 years old)	4,796	4,688	5,880	5,672	6,692	5,820	4,954	5,831
Out of school youth	655	376	677	550	178	307	299	380
Refugees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No occupation reported	6,732	6,865	9,108	10,466	10,447	11,182	10,753	13,113

Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas.



TABLE 5.18c Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Region: 1994-2008

Region	1994	1995	1996	1997	1996	1997	1998	1999
Philippines	64,531	56,242	60,913	54,059	60,913	54,059	41,016	42,515
NCR	26,343	22,788	23,411	20,369	23,411	20,369	14,358	14,548
CAR	1,132	977	1,112	1,013	1,112	1,013	739	889
I - Ilocos Region	7,624	7,078	7,959	6,683	7,959	6,683	4,984	4,889
II - Cagayan Valley	1,146	1,005	1,230	1,047	1,230	1,047	753	848
III - Central Luzon	10,488	9,486	10,231	8,938	10,231	8,938	6,273	6,448
IV - Southern Tagalog	8,700	7,588	8,557	7,811	8,557	7,811	5,645	5,779
V - Bicol Region	892	735	847	800	847	800	604	672
VI - Western Visayas	1,970	1,533	1,700	1,604	1,700	1,604	1,189	1,141
VII - Central Visayas	3,021	2,419	2,724	2,740	2,724	2,740	2,064	2,354
VIII - Eastern Visayas	698	626	694	677	694	677	532	567
IX - Western Mindanao	426	270	394	379	394	379	251	319
X - Northern Mindanao	611	487	581	575	581	575	455	537
XI - Southern Mindanao	949	776	940	904	940	904	728	979
XII - Central Mindanao	256	253	250	258	250	258	244	239
XIII - Caraga	267	214	272	258	272	258	187	284
ARMM	8	7	11	3	11	3	3	14
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Philippines	51,031	52,054	57,720	55,137	64,924	82,967	80,599	70,800
NCR	18,173	18,338	19,313	18,047	20,578	25,861	24,744	21,053
CAR	1,187	1,078	1,349	1,285	1,555	1,831	1,514	1,427
I - Ilocos Region	6,146	5,603	5,970	5,999	7,364	7,857	8,387	7,441
II - Cagayan Valley	796	891	1,031	1,007	1,263	1,640	1,528	1,416
III - Central Luzon	7,867	7,805	8,740	8,215	9,648	11,965	12,546	10,898
IV - Southern Tagalog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	7,390	8,364	8,783	8,461	10,019	13,500	13,542	12,611
IVE - Mimaropa	291	275	281	295	340	260	412	402
V - Bicol Region	767	837	940	871	1,019	1,438	1,294	1,120
VI - Western Visayas	1,568	1,730	2,123	2,063	2,584	3,476	2,807	2,339
VII - Central Visayas	2,901	3,231	4,161	3,738	4,339	6,256	5,398	4,391
VIII - Eastern Visayas	627	587	798	713	940	1,253	1,304	1,241
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	374	377	529	506	575	1,022	791	676
X - Northern Mindanao	908	884	1,153	1,146	1,514	2,260	1,968	1,638
XI - Davao Region	1,361	1,388	1,728	1,941	2,139	2,706	2,763	2,663
XII - Soccsksargen	342	370	419	467	557	877	891	800
XIII - Caraga	295	279	372	361	467	739	664	648
ARMM	34	17	29	20	23	26	46	28
Not reported	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	8

**Note:** No data for 2005.

**Source:** Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

TABLE 5.18d Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Civil Status: 1994-2009

Civil Status	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	64,531	56,242	60,913	54,059	39,009	40,507	51,031	52,054
Single	32,760	29,663	29,747	24,990	18,569	19,451	25,438	24,721
Married	28,911	24,439	28,399	26,287	18,795	19,081	23,583	24,959
Widower	2,491	1,818	2,393	2,341	1,415	1,661	1,657	1,916
Separated	149	158	182	172	103	135	154	233
Divorced	220	163	192	269	127	179	179	219
Not reported	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	6

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	57,720	55,137	64,924	69,028	82,967	80,599	70,800	79,718
Single	28,118	26,687	32,870	34,346	40,505	40,200	35,250	41,119
Married	27,100	26,233	29,577	32,056	39,007	36,128	32,390	34,700
Widower	2,015	1,804	1,946	2,035	2,616	3,295	2,341	2,874
Separated	179	172	208	239	303	318	264	347
Divorced	306	239	323	347	536	656	538	581
Not reported	2	2	-	5	-	2	17	97

**Source:** Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

**TABLE 5.18e Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Educational Attainment: 1994-2009**

Educational Attainment	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	64,531	56,242	60,913	54,059	39,009	40,507	51,031	52,054
Not of schooling age	4,330	4,081	4,204	3,443	2,457	2,476	3,175	3,820
No formal education	647	427	453	413	234	318	331	428
Elementary level	8,727	7,433	8,265	7,209	4,730	4,802	6,308	6,393
Elementary graduate	3,356	2,579	2,868	2,614	1,833	1,835	1,864	2,136
High school level	8,447	7,546	8,546	7,517	5,231	5,256	6,475	6,205
High school graduate	8,147	7,302	7,891	6,873	5,589	5,634	6,398	6,065
Vocational level	1,122	1,068	1,054	914	663	689	854	744
Vocational graduate	2,498	2,132	2,263	1,907	1,556	1,804	2,300	2,126
College level	9,841	8,843	9,996	8,991	6,607	6,859	8,069	7,566
College graduate	15,810	13,439	13,877	12,803	9,212	9,992	13,619	14,785
Post graduate level	795	708	757	734	483	463	1,088	963
Post graduate	720	555	739	641	410	379	518	730
Non-formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	56
Not reported	91	129	-	-	4	-	9	37
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	57,720	55,137	64,924	69,028	82,967	80,599	70,800	79,718
Not of schooling age	4,191	4,373	5,541	5,363	6,374	5,445	4,842	5,813
No formal education	581	240	182	126	147	157	105	92
Elementary level	6,938	6,344	7,659	8,461	10,278	10,372	8,907	9,986
Elementary graduate	2,283	2,107	2,191	2,212	2,496	2,698	2,314	2,395
High school level	6,731	6,193	7,225	7,569	8,905	9,493	8,216	9,218
High school graduate	6,378	5,986	6,937	7,438	9,176	9,361	8,251	8,702
Vocational level	845	817	1,009	948	1,101	1,157	970	1,273
Vocational graduate	2,383	2,175	2,560	2,737	3,370	3,774	3,368	4,092
College level	8,181	8,340	9,817	10,357	12,489	13,328	11,852	13,668
College graduate	17,424	16,354	18,936	20,561	24,911	21,759	19,264	21,794
Post graduate level	791	1,090	1,339	1,354	1,659	1,215	1,100	1,071
Post graduate	793	954	1,294	1,567	1,747	1,534	1,564	1,476
Non-formal education	153	143	198	293	303	297	31	46
Not reported	48	21	36	42	11	9	16	92

**Source:** Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

TABLE 5.18f Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Sex: 1981-2009

Year	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1981	20,350	28,517	48,867	71.4
1982	21,752	32,201	53,953	67.6
1983	17,816	24,665	42,481	72.2
1984	16,970	24,581	41,551	69.0
1985	18,409	26,860	45,269	68.5
1986	20,408	28,930	49,338	70.5
1987	23,921	32,429	56,350	73.8
1988	24,625	33,395	58,020	73.7
1989	22,807	32,938	55,745	69.2
1990	25,400	37,749	63,149	67.3
1991	24,719	37,745	62,464	65.5
1992	25,128	39,026	64,154	64.4
1993	26,211	40,179	66,390	65.2
1994	26,180	38,351	64,531	68.3
1995	22,550	33,692	56,242	66.9
1996	24,446	36,467	60,913	67.0
1997	20,936	33,123	54,059	63.2
1998	14,629	24,380	39,009	60.0
1999	14,657	25,850	40,507	56.7
2000	19,907	31,124	51,031	64.0
2001	20,313	31,741	52,054	64.0
2002	22,329	35,391	57,720	63.1
2003	22,233	32,904	55,137	67.6
2004	26,141	38,783	64,924	67.4
2005	27,330	41,698	69,028	65.5
2006	32,259	50,708	82,967	63.6
2007	30,877	49,722	80,599	62.1
2008	27,839	42,961	70,800	64.8
2009	31,793	47,925	79,718	66.3

**Note:** Sex Ratio is number of Males for every 100 females.

**Source:** Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

TABLE 5.19 Number of Persons with Disability, by Sex and Region: 2000

Region	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Philippines	942,098	468,766	473,332
NCR	109,236	52,554	56,682
CAR	17,321	8,896	8,425
I - Ilocos Region	52,715	25,704	27,011
II - Cagayan Valley	36,195	18,368	17,827
III - Central Luzon	86,770	42,199	44,571
IV - Southern Tagalog	144,289	70,991	73,298
V - Bicol Region	75,772	38,170	37,602
VI - Western Visayas	87,800	43,103	44,697
VII - Central Visayas	84,707	41,602	43,105
VIII - Eastern Visayas	62,924	31,286	31,638
IX - Western Mindanao	31,424	16,217	15,207
X - Northern Mindanao	29,774	15,221	14,553
XI - Southern Mindanao	57,462	30,076	27,386
XII - Central Mindanao	22,165	11,680	10,485
XIII - Caraga	30,482	15,609	14,873
ARMM	12,989	7,049	5,940

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to dispute between Pasig and Cainta, Rizal.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2000 CPH Special Report on Persons with Disability.

**TABLE 5.20 Number of Persons 5 Years Old and Over with Disability  
by Highest Educational Attainment and by Sex: 2000**

Age Group and Sex	Total	Highest Educational Attainment			
		No grade completed	Pre-school	Elementary	High school
Both Sexes	905,932	174,659	11,409	418,776	150,136
5 - 9	53,345	23,039	5,962	17,570	0
10 - 14	59,532	18,834	1,420	29,308	5,493
15 - 19	52,826	15,572	686	14,514	14,769
20 - 24	48,567	12,638	422	12,573	11,028
25 - 29	42,747	10,423	285	12,003	9,718
30 - 34	42,245	8,808	197	12,918	10,254
35 - 39	41,846	7,696	150	14,050	9,777
40 - 44	50,610	6,583	144	19,220	12,199
45 - 49	59,249	5,728	148	24,532	14,182
50 - 54	65,127	5,788	126	31,363	13,342
55 - 59	60,739	5,339	125	33,709	10,658
60 - 64	73,018	7,357	194	42,671	12,424
65 - 69	65,836	8,186	228	38,777	10,258
70 and over	190,245	38,668	1,322	115,568	16,034
Male	449,482	86,106	5,772	201,416	79,767
5 - 9	29,170	13,205	3,149	9,114	0
10 - 14	31,936	10,535	743	15,683	2,583
15 - 19	28,460	8,636	369	8,418	7,550
20 - 24	25,889	6,804	217	7,286	5,933
25 - 29	23,130	5,580	165	6,770	5,321
30 - 34	23,053	4,635	113	7,290	5,681
35 - 39	22,525	3,937	68	7,786	5,446
40 - 44	25,751	3,364	79	9,740	6,367
45 - 49	30,223	2,920	81	12,256	7,506
50 - 54	32,720	2,873	68	15,120	7,279
55 - 59	29,839	2,581	61	15,780	5,766
60 - 64	34,659	3,177	97	19,487	6,452
65 - 69	30,456	3,266	96	17,365	5,383
70 and over	81,671	14,593	466	49,321	8,500
Female	456,450	88,553	5,637	217,360	70,369
5 - 9	24,175	9,834	2,813	8,456	0
10 - 14	27,596	8,299	677	13,625	2,910
15 - 19	24,366	6,936	317	6,096	7,219
20 - 24	22,678	5,834	205	5,287	5,095
25 - 29	19,617	4,843	120	5,233	4,397
30 - 34	19,192	4,173	84	5,628	4,573
35 - 39	19,321	3,759	82	6,264	4,331
40 - 44	24,859	3,219	65	9,480	5,832
45 - 49	29,026	2,808	67	12,276	6,676
50 - 54	32,407	2,915	58	16,243	6,063
55 - 59	30,900	2,758	64	17,929	4,892
60 - 64	38,359	4,180	97	23,184	5,972
65 - 69	35,380	4,920	132	21,412	4,875
70 and over	108,574	24,075	856	66,247	7,534

*Continued*

Table 5.20--Concluded

Age Group and Sex	Highest Educational Attainment				
	Post Secondary	College Undergraduate	Academic Degree Holder	Post Baccalaureate	Not Reported
Both Sexes	23,174	49,900	37,440	4,314	36,124
5 - 9	0	0	0	0	6,774
10 - 14	0	0	0	0	4,477
15 - 19	456	3,704	56	0	3,069
20 - 24	2,037	5,248	1,739	119	2,763
25 - 29	2,215	3,564	2,094	175	2,270
30 - 34	2,018	3,543	2,226	198	2,083
35 - 39	1,866	3,822	2,497	220	1,768
40 - 44	2,538	4,618	3,330	326	1,652
45 - 49	2,873	5,595	4,336	403	1,452
50 - 54	2,278	5,374	4,821	608	1,427
55 - 59	1,763	3,705	3,678	563	1,199
60 - 64	1,688	3,517	3,346	459	1,362
65 - 69	1,220	2,685	2,803	384	1,295
70 and over	2,222	4,525	6,514	859	4,533
Male	12,228	27,230	17,009	1,941	18,013
5 - 9	0	0	0	0	3,702
10 - 14	0	0	0	0	2,392
15 - 19	242	1,550	24	0	1,671
20 - 24	1,058	2,502	663	39	1,387
25 - 29	1,188	1,922	926	75	1,183
30 - 34	1,171	1,933	1,033	96	1,101
35 - 39	1,036	2,096	1,137	99	920
40 - 44	1,284	2,453	1,475	148	841
45 - 49	1,436	3,145	1,980	181	718
50 - 54	1,207	3,067	2,195	228	683
55 - 59	937	2,244	1,672	232	566
60 - 64	881	2,131	1,628	216	590
65 - 69	677	1,601	1,339	186	543
70 and over	1,111	2,586	2,937	441	1,716
Female	10,946	22,670	20,431	2,373	18,111
5 - 9	0	0	0	0	3,072
10 - 14	0	0	0	0	2,085
15 - 19	214	2,154	32	0	1,398
20 - 24	979	2,746	1,076	80	1,376
25 - 29	1,027	1,642	1,168	100	1,087
30 - 34	847	1,610	1,193	102	982
35 - 39	830	1,726	1,360	121	848
40 - 44	1,254	2,165	1,855	178	811
45 - 49	1,437	2,450	2,356	222	734
50 - 54	1,071	2,307	2,626	380	744
55 - 59	826	1,461	2,006	331	633
60 - 64	807	1,386	1,718	243	772
65 - 69	543	1,084	1,464	198	752
70 and over	1,111	1,939	3,577	418	2,817

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to dispute between Pasig and Cainta, Rizal.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2000 CPH Special Report on Persons with Disability.

TABLE 5.21 Leading Dialects of the Population: Censal Years 1980, 1990, 1995, and 2000

Major Mother Tongue	1980 <sup>a</sup>		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,200,247	100.00	60,559,116	100.00
Tagalog	14,294,342	29.66	16,911,871	27.93
Cebuano	11,666,676	24.20	14,713,220	24.30
Bisaya/Binisaya	-	-	-	-
Ilocano	4,963,386	10.30	5,923,511	9.78
Hiligaynon (Ilongo)	4,415,482	9.16	5,656,103	9.34
Bicol	2,685,043	5.57	3,519,236	5.81
Lineyte-Samaron (Waray)	1,920,727	3.98	2,437,688	4.03
Kapampangan	-	-	-	-
Pangasinan/Panggalato	888,530	1.84	1,164,586	1.92
Maguindanao	-	-	-	-
Boholano	-	-	-	-
Pampanga	1,336,804	2.77	1,897,378	3.13
Others	6,029,257	12.51	8,335,523	13.76

	1995		2000 <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number <sup>c</sup>	Percent
Total	68,431,213	100.00	15,278,808	100.00
Tagalog	20,044,487	29.29	5,368,187	35.13
Cebuano	14,486,196	21.17	2,101,084	13.75
Bisaya/Binisaya	-	-	1,329,263	8.70
Ilocano	6,369,122	9.31	1,327,211	8.69
Hiligaynon (Ilongo)	6,237,474	9.11	1,065,767	6.98
Bicol	3,892,197	5.69	705,147	4.62
Lineyte-Samaron (Waray)	2,610,001	3.81	419,899	2.75
Kapampangan	2,041,777	2.98	413,552	2.71
Pangasinan/Panggalato	-	-	237,181	1.55
Maguindanao	-	-	165,718	1.08
Boholano	1,434,529	2.10	-	-
Pampanga	-	-	-	-
Others	11,315,430	16.54	2,145,799	14.04

<sup>a</sup> Questions on mother tongue were not included in the 1980 Population Census. Figures were based on sample estimates.

<sup>b</sup> Figures are estimates based on a 10% sample.

<sup>c</sup> Number of households.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. Census Reports 1980, 1990, 1995, and 2000.



**TABLE 5.22 Number of Established and Clustered Precints, and Registered Voters by Region and Province: (May 2007 National and Local Elections)**

Region and Province	Precints		Registered Voters
	Established	Clustered	
Philippines	308,031	224,653	45,029,443
NCR	37,851	28,190	5,692,300
CAR	5,328	4,044	789,581
Abra	948	708	140,717
Apayao	360	273	54,597
Benguet	1,981	1,609	307,572
Ifugao	637	473	91,996
Kalinga	761	549	108,607
Mountain Province	621	432	86,092
I - Ilocos Region	17,018	12,016	2,404,531
Ilocos Norte	2,187	1,571	315,717
Ilocos Sur	2,501	1,723	345,981
La Union	2,677	1,909	382,026
Pangasinan	9,653	6,813	1,360,807
II - Cagayan Valley	11,223	7,871	1,599,466
Batanes	64	48	9,345
Cagayan	3,858	2,556	523,068
Isabela	5,324	3,793	766,247
Nueva Vizcaya	1,402	1,062	217,312
Quirino	575	412	83,494
III - Central Luzon	35,345	25,372	5,103,308
Aurora	755	514	102,308
Bataan	2,788	1,912	394,992
Bulacan	10,276	7,099	1,431,547
Nueva Ecija	7,414	5,387	1,076,745
Pampanga	7,339	5,655	1,131,627
Tarlac	4,039	2,934	584,996
Zambales	2,734	1,871	380,857
IVA - Calabarzon	39,721	28,256	5,743,067
Batangas	8,086	5,825	1,173,836
Cavite	9,167	6,689	1,373,361
Laguna	8,714	6,187	1,248,395
Quezon	6,406	4,296	876,950
Rizal	7,348	5,259	1,069,525
IVB - Mimaropa	8,676	6,334	1,268,011
Marinduque	858	563	114,414
Occidental Mindoro	1,308	948	195,495
Oriental Mindoro	2,538	1,821	362,818
Palawan	2,964	2,224	445,164
Romblon	1,008	778	150,120

*Continued*

Table 5.22--Continued

Region and Province	Precints		Registered Voters
	Established	Clustered	
V - Bicol Region	17,189	12,899	2,550,069
Albay	4,110	3,298	629,980
Camarines Norte	1,585	1,091	222,691
Camarines Sur	5,377	4,076	813,880
Catanduanes	927	680	132,898
Masbate	2,924	1,960	397,524
Sorsogon	2,266	1,794	353,096
VI - Western Visayas	24,944	18,162	3,667,151
Aklan	1,916	1,330	273,711
Antique	1,872	1,327	258,294
Capiz	2,388	2,014	384,130
Guimaras	571	376	75,328
Iloilo	8,237	5,854	1,166,733
Negros Occidental	9,905	7,221	1,499,099
VII - Central Visayas	22,973	17,149	3,463,782
Bohol	4,409	3,263	661,041
Cebu	14,024	10,414	2,104,738
Negros Oriental	4,161	3,187	640,365
Siquijor	379	285	57,638
VIII - Eastern Visayas	15,762	11,082	2,195,908
Biliran	658	431	88,541
Eastern Samar	1,691	1,205	234,559
Leyte	6,645	4,727	940,738
Northern Samar	2,158	1,479	297,111
Samar	2,994	2,121	411,115
Southern Leyte	1,616	1,119	223,844
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	11,177	8,644	1,698,939
Zamboanga del Norte	3,355	2,693	522,111
Zamboanga del Sur	5,865	4,425	875,657
Zamboanga Sibugay	1,957	1,526	301,171
X - Northern Mindanao	14,127	10,929	2,120,981
Bukidnon	3,955	3,149	602,193
Camiguin	360	303	53,875
Lanao del Norte	3,186	2,438	484,091
Misamis Occidental	2,059	1,587	311,634
Misamis Oriental	4,567	3,452	669,188
XI - Davao Region	15,843	11,036	2,226,605
Davao del Norte	3,181	2,202	428,817
Davao del Sur	8,765	5,980	1,232,053
Davao Oriental	1,681	1,256	248,372
Compostela Valley	2,216	1,598	317,363

Continued

Table 5.22--Concluded

Region and Province	Precints		Registered Voters
	Established	Clustered	
XII - Soccsksargen	12,340	8,709	1,762,718
North Cotabato	4,137	2,737	556,678
Sarangani	1,563	1,116	222,912
South Cotabato	4,235	3,120	628,635
Sultan Kudarat	2,405	1,736	354,493
XIII - Caraga	8,225	6,263	1,238,982
Agusan del Norte	2,128	1,625	331,478
Agusan del Sur	1,878	1,422	277,840
Dinagat Islands	471	328	65,489
Surigao del Norte	1,784	1,327	261,703
Surigao del Sur	1,964	1,557	302,472
ARMM	10,289	7,697	1,504,024
Basilan	1,056	919	181,445
Lanao del Sur	2,648	2,020	396,722
Maguindanao	2,600	1,680	336,774
Shariff Kabunsuan	1,201	1,003	198,280
Sulu	1,970	1,360	250,571
Tawi-Tawi	814	715	140,232

Source: Commission on Election.



The 2000 Census of Population and Housing revealed that eight out of 10 Filipinos, or 81.0 percent of the country's population were Roman Catholics, lower by 1.9 percentage points than the 1990 figure. (Picture source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org))

## Introduction

**A**ccording to the human capital theory, the economic development of a nation is a function of the quality of its education. In other words, the more and better educated people are, the greater the chances of economic development.

In the modern world in which we live, often termed as “knowledge society”, education and information have become production factors and conditions for international competitiveness.

The priority program of the Department of Education (DepEd) for 2009 was to increase participation, improve internal efficiency and improve quality and relevance of basic education in keeping with the aspirations of Education for All 2012 Plan.

In the 2009 budget, the government raised the funds for education to include a comprehensive package that expands pre-school, reaches the unschooled, keeps students in school, and improves the quality of education at all levels.

This chapter describes a rundown of developments in the Philippine cultural scene as culture impacts greatly on educational processes as a whole. Programs and cultural advocacies were created to enrich cultural literacy, heighten sensitivity to cultural diversity, and increase public awareness and appreciation of Philippine culture and arts.

## 6.1 The Philippine Educational System

Driving the country's educational system today is the Education Act of 1982, which is alternately known as the *Batas Pambansa* 232. This Act identifies the goals of the Philippine educational system. By constantly improving the system, individuals are provided with broadening education that will assist them in dealing with their environment's peculiarities.

### Formal Education

*Formal education* refers to the hierarchically structured and chronologically graded learnings organized and provided by the formal school system and for which a certification is required for the learner to progress through the grades or move to higher levels.

Formal education consists of an optional one or two years of preschool education, six years of elementary education, four years of secondary education, and four to five years of tertiary (or college) education and

postgraduate education leading to master's and doctoral degrees. One to two years of postsecondary nondegree technical or vocational education is also considered formal education.

**Preschool education.** Preschool education complements elementary education. This level aims to guide children in the development of their potentials, proper attitude, and behavior through chronologically sequenced learning experiences. Preschool education is mostly offered by the private sector. However, realizing the importance of preschool education in upgrading the quality of education, most public schools have started to offer and adopt the policy of requiring schoolchildren to undergo preschool education before admission to the elementary level. This is especially true with elementary schools in state colleges and universities nationwide.

**Elementary education.** Public elementary education is entirely subsidized by the national government as mandated by the Constitution. The elementary education program is designed to give six years of basic literacy, numeracy, thinking, and work skills to enhance the children's learning capabilities and values. The normal age bracket for schoolchildren in this level is from seven to 12 years old. Starting school year (SY) 1994-95, however, the age of entry for elementary level was lowered to six-and-one-half years old. This was further lowered to six years old in the SY 1996-97. This means that six-year-old children may now be admitted in Grade 1. Top education officials reasoned out that it is ideal for children to go to school at an earlier age because of the children's high absorption capacity. This policy has long been adopted and implemented by many countries in the world.

**Secondary education.** Graduates of the elementary course are admitted to the secondary course. This level is the continuation of general education given in the elementary level and serves as preparation for vocational or college education.

**Tertiary education.** Students who have completed secondary education can be admitted to the collegiate or university level. The scope of tertiary education covers all postsecondary courses ranging from one- or two-year vocational or technical courses to four- or five-year degree and professional programs (higher education), including graduate education at the master's and doctoral levels. Tertiary education is the chief source of professionals, as well as skilled and semiskilled workforce needed by the country. Consistent with the aims of education, tertiary education is geared to enable the Filipinos to develop their full potentials for self-actualization and productivity.

**Vocational or technical education.** Vocational-technical (VT) education is an integral part of the educational program of the country. Students under this program are also required to finish secondary education and undergo the formally organized and structured school system. Its primary objective is the development of a strong and appropriately trained middle-level skilled work

force that possesses the capabilities supportive of national development. All postsecondary or nondegree VT courses range from six months to two years.

## Nonformal Education and Training

Nonformal education (NFE) is for individuals who are unable to avail of the facilities of formal education. It is any organized, structured, and systematic educational activity going on outside the established formal educational system and provides selected types of learning to particular groups of population. These groups are supplied with instructional materials relevant to their training.

NFE is designed to help solve the unemployment and underemployment problems of the country by equipping the adults and youths who are unable to undergo formal schooling with employable skills in short-term nondegree courses. Basic literacy skills, reading, writing, and numeracy skills are likewise strengthened in this system.

Enhancing the poor's capacity to engage in self-help and community development is the desired end of all nonformal education programs operating in the country today. To have an extensive strategy for this, the government partners actively with non-government organizations (NGOs) in seeding community-based literacy programs.

## 6.2 Educational Institutions

The country's educational system is comprised of several institutions varying from government and private preschools, to elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, VT schools, and special schools.

Free government elementary and secondary schools have been established in many barangays throughout the country. Students who cannot be admitted in government or public high schools may still avail of the free secondary education by enrolling in private schools at government's expense, through a DepEd program. Some of the secondary and postsecondary schools are private-stock (nonsectarian) or nonstock corporations (sectarian schools, foundations, and corporation schools).

Public colleges and universities are classified into three categories, as follows:

1. *Chartered state universities and colleges* are institutions that enjoy autonomy under a self-governing board of regents, chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Education (DepEd) or by his or her designated representative.
2. *Nonchartered state colleges and universities* are higher educational institutions offering higher education courses. Many of them evolved from technical schools, such as schools of arts and trades (SATs), agriculture, and others.

3. *Community colleges* are mostly outgrowths of barangay high schools located in rural areas and offer degree programs, including graduate courses.

Corporation laws govern the establishment of private colleges and universities. Such institutions have their respective board of directors or trustees and are either stock or nonstock corporations. Institutions with religious affiliations (Roman Catholic, Protestant, Aglipayan, Seventh Day Adventist, and others) are classified as sectarian schools and are nonstock organizations.

Postsecondary education is offered in public institutions that are generally considered SATs and in private technical institutions. Private technical schools are organized under the Philippine Association of Private Technical Institutions. To help improve the resource base and encourage self-help efforts among secondary and tertiary VT schools, a mechanism by which income of such institutions can be retained to support the improvement of their physical facilities and the general quality of instruction is in effect.

Nonformal and special educational institutions are established by a number of government agencies, such as the Department of Labor and Employment through its apprenticeship scheme, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Agriculture, and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA, formerly National Manpower and Youth Council). The NFE programs of these agencies cover office training, handicraft, agriculture, and other short-term livelihood courses. On the other hand, the Bureau of Nonformal Education (BNFE) of the DepEd is tasked to promote functional literacy programs.

The special schools of the government include the Philippine National School for the Blind, National School for the Deaf, National Orthopedic School for Crippled Children, Boys Town for Orphans and Underprivileged Children, and Correctional School for Juvenile Delinquents. Under the Jose Fabella Memorial Schools are the Elsie Gaches Village Special School, National Training School for Boys, Jose Fabella Center in Mandaluyong, and Reception and Study Center for Children.

Among the private special schools in Metro Manila are the Special Child Study Center, St. Joseph of Cupertino for Retarded Children, Southeast Asian Institute for the Deaf, Montessori Children's House, Ephpheta Nursery and Kindergarten School for the Blind, and Deaf Evangelistic Alliance Foundation, Inc.

The government has also established special types of secondary schools, such as the Philippine Science High School for gifted and scientifically inclined students. A special science curriculum has been drawn up for the Manila Science High School where electives of science and mathematics are required while humanities subjects are optional. The revised special science curriculum for Quezon City Science High School is likewise mathematics-oriented, but has electives in the arts such as journalism, speech and drama, economics, and Spanish.



### 6.3 Education Statistics

Two government bodies oversee the country's educational system. For primary, elementary, and secondary schools, the governing body is the Department of Education (DepEd). Tertiary and other higher education institutions are governed over by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

The DepEd has three staff bureaus on the national level, namely, the Bureau of Elementary Education, Bureau of Secondary Education, and the Bureau of Nonformal Education.

There are 37,807 public elementary schools for SY 2007-2008 compared to 37,671 public elementary schools for SY 2006-2007. Most of them are in Eastern Visayas (3,591). Meanwhile, there are 6,490 public secondary schools during SY 2007-2008. (See Table 6.1. See also Appendix D for the list of colleges and universities.)

In SY 2009-2010, higher education institutions distribution was recorded at 2,180. Private HEIs all over the country accounted for 1,573 or 72.2 percent while 607 or 27.8 percent were public HEIs. The public institutions included 498 State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), 93 Local Universities and Colleges (LUCs) and 16 special government schools, among them are the Philippine Military Academy, and other government and special HEIs. (Refer to Table 6.1a)

#### Enrolment and Student Statistics

**Preschool education.** A standard curriculum for five-year old pupils was formulated in 2005. DepEd recorded a total of 1.18 million schoolchildren added to the system in SY 2008-2009.

**Public school education.** The Basic Education Curriculum (BEC) is still ongoing with subject areas limited from eight to five subjects to provide more contact time for Science, Mathematics, English, Filipino and *Makabayan*.

**Student statistics in public and private schools.** Since 2004, enrolment has increased at about two percent of the school-aged population annually. Records show that in SY 2008-2009 enrolment was 20.5 million for both elementary and secondary levels where 18 million were in public schools. This figure includes beneficiaries of service contracting and education vouchers program which represents about 50 percent of private high school enrolment.

In SY 2007-2008, about three out of ten Filipino college students were enrolled either in business administration and related courses (611,645 enrollees). This is 6.5 percent higher compared to SY 2006-2007 which recorded 572,174 enrollees in the same course. Almost two in every ten Filipino college students were taking medical and allied courses (547,526 enrollees). In the previous school year, there were 609,659 enrollees of the same course. Education and teacher training (369,419 enrollees) attracted one in ten students. The fourth and fifth popular disciplines involved engineering technology and mathematics and computer science. (Refer to Table 6.2b.)

***Distribution of and Enrolment in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).*** The Commission on Higher Education recorded a total of 2,180 higher education institutions in SY 2009-2010. Of this number, 1,573 were private sector-owned HEIs, while 607 were government-run HEIs. Of the private HEIs, 1,249 (79.4%) were non-sectarian while 324 (20.6%) were sectarian. Of the public HEIs, 498 (82.0%) were state universities and colleges (SUCs); 93 (15.3%) local universities/colleges (LUCs); 10 (1.6%) other government schools; one (0.2%) CHED supervised institution (CSI), and five (0.8%) special HEIs. (See Table 6.1a.)

***Nonformal education statistics.*** Table 6.4 shows that the completers of nonformal education courses (NFE) in 2006 totaled 37,851. This is the lowest recorded number of NFE completers since 2000. Data also showed that there were still on-going learning sessions due to the delayed release of funds.

***Foreign students.*** Some 2,665 study permits were issued to non-immigrant foreign students in AY 2007-2008. This was higher from the previous AY with 1,362 students. Executive Order 423, which prohibits the conversion of tourist visas to student visas since 1997, has had a minimizing impact on the number of study permits granted each year. (See Table 6.5.)

There were 4,836 foreign students in the country as reported by the Commission on Higher Education in AY 2004-2005. Most students are Korean (1,192) and Chinese (851). (Refer to Table 6.18 for details.)

## **Scholarships**

Beneficiaries of Student Financial Assistance Program for SY 2008-2009 totaled to 53,815. Some scholarships were distributed during the year through various programs, such as the Private Education Student Financial Assistance (2,232), the National Integration Study Grant Program (101), the Selected Ethnic Group Educational Assistance Program (88), the College Faculty Development Fund (1,737), Higher Education Development Fund (380), and the State Scholarship Program (990). Other scholarship awardees were 45,987. (Refer to Table 6.6.)

Over the years, the Social Security System and the Government Service Insurance System supported the Study-Now-Pay-Later Plan (SNPLP). Starting SY 1992-1993, however, the funding for the Plan was shouldered solely by the DepEd, resulting to a smaller number of awardees the following school years. In the succeeding years, the number of SNPLP grantees decreased covering degree courses only. In the years following 1998, there were yearly reductions in the Study-Now-Pay-Later Program beneficiaries. In the latest cutback, program beneficiaries for SY 2008-2009 were 2,300 students compared to 578 of SY 2007-2008.

The Commission on Higher Education (CHED) sponsors the Student Financial Assistance Programs helping a total of 40,228 scholars for SY 2008-2009. CHED Special Study Grant Program for Congressional Districts

(CSSGPCD) had the most number of scholars (31,899). Other various programs such as Private Education Student Financial Assistance Program (2,232 scholars), State Scholarship Program (990 scholars) and the National Integration Study Grant Program (101 scholars) were also the beneficiaries of the scholarships given for the school year. (See Table 6.7.)

## Education Indicators

Various indicators measure the capability of the Philippine educational system in terms of equitable, efficient, and effective delivery of education. Indicators such as retention, participation, transition, cohort survival, completion, and dropout rates are used every school year to show system improvement. Tables 6.8 and 6.9 show these gauges in the public and private elementary and secondary levels.

Approximately 91.9 percent of Filipino children within the ages of 7 to 12 were enrolled in public elementary for SY 2008-2009. This had been gathered from the participation rate, which is the ratio between the enrolments in the school-age range to the total population of that age range in the elementary level. In public elementary schools participation rate raised from 84.84 percent in SY 2007-2008 to 85.12 percent in SY 2008-2009. (Refer to Table 6.8.)

For the public secondary schools, the 60.74 percent participation rate recorded in SY 2008-2009 was not far compared to 60.26 percent obtained in SY 2007-2008. Meanwhile, the net participation rate in public and private elementary schools in SY 2008-2009 was 60.74 percent. (See Table Table 6.8a for details.)

A related indicator, the cohort survival rate is the proportion of enrollees at the beginning grade or year who reach the final grade or year at the end of the required years of study. In SY 2008-2009, cohort survival rate in public and private elementary schools was 75.4 percent or 75 out of 100 Filipino first-graders reach the sixth grade. In the secondary level, 80 out of 100 first-year high school students reach fourth year high school. (Refer to Table 6.9 and Table 6.9a for details.)

Not including the teaching staff in the laboratory schools of the state universities and colleges, there were close to half a million teachers commissioned to teach public elementary and secondary schools. Of these public school teachers, there were 353,254 elementary school teachers and 138,781 high school teachers for SY 2008-2009. (See Table 6.10)

**Performance in education tests.** Customarily, the government administers the National Elementary Assessment Test (NEAT) to measure learning outcomes in the elementary level so as to enhance quality education by assessing the abilities and skills of Grade VI pupils in all public and private elementary. On the other hand, fourth-year high school students in all public and private secondary schools are asked to take the National Secondary Assessment Test (NSAT) to assess their abilities and skills.

In school year 2001-2002, however, NEAT and NSAT were not given out. Instead, diagnostic tests were given the following schoolyear to Grade IV students for elementary level and first-year students for secondary. The

diagnostic tests intended to measure the abilities of the students in Mathematics, Science and English subjects.

## Literacy

*Simple literacy* is the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect. *Functional literacy* is a significantly higher level of literacy, which includes not only reading and writing but also numeracy skills. These skills must be sufficiently advanced to enable the individual to participate fully and effectively in the activities of daily life that requires a fair capability of communicating by written language. *Literacy rate* is the proportion of literates to the total population in a given group.

Philippine literacy surged from a mere 72 percent in 1960 to 94 percent in 1990. The growing number of schools and the scaling level of enrolment in these schools were among the reasons for rapidly improving literacy rates in the Philippines.

Simple literacy went up from 93.4 in 2003 to 95.6 percent in 2008 or roughly nine out of 10 Filipinos can read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect. Female literacy rate at 96.1 percent was not far compared to male literacy rate at 95.1 percent. (See Table 6.11.)

Across regions, NCR had the highest simple literacy rate at 99.2. Faring above the national level of literacy rate were Cagayan Valley (98.2%); Calabarzon (98.0%); Central Luzon (97.8%); and Bicol (96.6%).

The region with the lowest simple literacy rate was ARMM (85.1%). All other regions had percentage higher than 90 percent simple literacy rate.

On the other hand in the 2008 FLEMMS, 86.4 percent of the population 10 to 64 years old were found to be functionally literate, a good improvement from the 84.1 percent rate in 2003. This means eight out of 10 people in the category write with numerical and comprehension skills. Females had a higher functional literacy rate of 88.7 percent compared to that of males with only 84.2 percent. (See Table 6.12.)

Functional literacy rate was higher among persons with higher level of education. Among those who had reached but did not finish high school, 89.8 percent were functionally literate and of those who had finished elementary, 80.8 percent were functionally literate. By comparison, 67.0 percent of those with some elementary education were functionally literate, while only five percent among those with no formal education were functionally literate.

The 2008 FLEMMS is the fourth in a series of functional literacy surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office. The previous rounds were conducted in 1989, 1994, and 2003. In the 2008 FLEMMS, a self-administered questionnaire was accomplished by 69,482 individuals aged 10 to 64 years in 25,505 households sampled for the survey. The survey aimed to provide information on basic and functional literacy status and exposure to mass media of the population. The 2008 FLEMMS was conducted in coordination with the Literacy Coordinating Council (LCC) and the Department of Education (DepEd).

## Nonformal Education Statistics

Continuous reforms in the delivery of literacy programs aim to eradicate illiteracy in this new millennium. Its strategies involve the Bureau of Nonformal Education's (BNFE) moves to establish firm foothold on the community level. The BNFE prioritizes target clientele by age, with the 15 to 40-age bracket as the main priority. Older age groups follow close in succession. It ensures that all literacy materials used are need-based and area-specific.

By sector, special attention is given to the poorest of poor, to women with families, and to members of cultural communities. Educators believe that in training these sectors literacy skills would reach a wider audience through perpetuation of learning. Another angle in sustaining high literacy marks in the country is the networking of institutions in the delivery of literacy and continuing education program. Within the Bureau, similar networking is also done in regions and subregions for effective project delivery.

An example of literacy program well under way is the Functional Education and Literacy Program (FELP). Adults and out-of-school youths from the poorest barangays go through informal schooling for simple literacy and numeracy skills, with the end-goal of enhancing these individuals' capacities to engage in community activities and self-help. The FELP also supports similar nongovernment literacy initiatives such as the *Magbasa Kita* project, which concentrates in ethnic Southern communities. The project *Magbasa Kita* has been under the Functional Education and Literacy Program (FELP) since 1995.

The FELP recently embarked on a new strategy involving a literacy service-contracting scheme to deliver literacy and functional literacy interventions through partnerships with nongovernment organizations, people's organizations, church-based organizations and other local development agencies.

In 2004, some 53,537 enrollees and 38,638 completers were served through the FELP. (Refer to Table 6.13 for details.) Southern Tagalog registered the highest enrolment and highest number of completers in the program.

In 2007, DepEd introduced the Strengthened Technical-Vocational Education Program aimed at giving more livelihood options for many high school students in case they failed to pursue a four-year degree course.

## ICT-based Education

DepEd's adoption of Information and Communications Technology in education proceeded steadily through partnerships with different agencies such as Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Science and Technology, Ayala Foundation's GILAS, Microsoft, Intel, ABS-SBN's Knowledge Channel and USAID.

Computer hardware, software and course wares were made available to public secondary and selected elementary schools and community learning centers. As of 2007, DepEd recorded 4,712 high schools having computer access and 1,149 of them were connected to internet.

## Government Board Examinations

Assuring competence in all fields of specialization is the job of the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC), the government agency administering licensure and monitoring various professional practices in the country. The PRC oversees state-given licensure examinations for all professions except law, which subsumes under the Supreme Court.

The PRC has 42 professional regulatory boards and one specialty board. These boards exercise administrative, quasi-legislative, and quasi-judicial powers over their respective professions. Their functions involve the preparation of licensure examinations, determining the course requirements, inspection of schools, and the enforcement of a Code of Ethics for the practice of their respective professions.

Degree holders must take state-given examinations to receive appropriate licensure. In renewing licenses, government requires from registered professionals proof of actual practice and of continuing education.

Some 148,093 board exam takers passed in 2009. The passers represented 36.3 percent of all board examinees, which numbered 407,950.

Professions with the largest batches of board-takers were elementary teaching (69,976), secondary school teachers (62,239) and nurses (172,344). The number of nursing examinees increased by 19,237 compared to 153,107 in 2008.

Naval architecture and marine engineers had the lowest passing rate at only 19.5 percent. Similarly, fisheries technologies had the next low passing rate with barely one-fourth of takers passing (23.6%). (See Table 6.14.)

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court of the Philippines, which administers the bar, reported 1,454 passing barristers out of 5,903 examinees. The passing rate for 2009 was 24.6 percent from the previous year's rate of 20.6 percent. (Refer to Table 6.15.)

## 6.4 Education Programs and Projects

**Improved nutrition and school attendance.** Beneficiaries of the Food for School program increased from 676,740 preschool and first-graders in 2006 to 2.7 million preschoolers and first- to sixth-graders when the program was expanded in 2007. Malnutrition dropped from 21 percent in 2006 to 17 percent in 2007. School attendance improved from 90 percent in 2006 to 95 percent in 2007.

**Improved school performance.** Reading and comprehension skills of elementary pupils improved through programs such as Every Child a Reader Program (ECARP) that ensures every Grade 3 student becomes an effective reader with comprehension at their level to be eligible for admission to Grade 4. Likewise, the General Scholastic Aptitude for fourth year high school students improved.

## Elementary Education Programs

**Early childhood development.** As a response to State policy directions ensuring the welfare of Filipino children, integrated services for health, nutrition and for early education are extended to children aged zero to six years old.

**Preschool service contracting.** Preschool classes are organized in the fifth- and sixth-class municipalities and urban poor areas, affording poor children a six-month preschool experience with private preschool providers.

**Special education personnel training.** Regular and SPED teachers, administrators, supervisors, and other service providers train under short term courses and attend national conferences to sharpen their capabilities in addressing the educational needs of the gifted and children with disabilities and in managing programs appropriate for them.

**Resource materials development for children with special needs.** Various resource materials, instruction materials, and textbooks in Braille and in large print are produced to improve learning competencies in six learning areas.

**Early intervention for children with disabilities.** SPED teachers and social workers act as trained facilitators to parents and to community volunteers with knowledge and skills in educating infants, toddlers, and preschoolers who are either disabled or developmentally delayed.

**Standards for quality elementary education.** This program is designed to raise competency standards for the workforce in all levels of elementary education and takes on the rationale that improvement of instruction is influenced, to a certain degree, by setting standards for what the students, as well as other education stakeholders, should know and be able to do.

**Multigrade system.** Essentially the program delivers elementary education in far-flung barangays where there are incomplete elementary schools. The program opens multigrade classes and introduces community support schemes in its drive to improve the access and quality of elementary education.

## Secondary Education Programs

Springboard to almost every occupation, secondary education takes young students a step higher in meeting professional aspirations. High school is the stage wherein a young adult learns basics and options for specialization.

At this early stage, the government nurtures the needs of promising students by schooling them in special science and technology schools. Pilot schools are now being dispersed throughout the regions to give equitable opportunity for budding scientists in the countryside.

Almost all secondary education programs share the thrusts of improving access, quality, and organizational efficiency in education delivery.

**Government assistance to students and teachers in private education.** Students unable to enroll in free public secondary education can benefit from an education service-contracting scheme that will allow them to enroll in private schools or from tuition fee supplements.

**Training on community service and public safety.** Six tryout schools in CAR, Central Visayas, and Southern Mindanao are engaged in a pilot program that trains volunteers on community service and public safety.

**Thinking skills development.** A research and development program helps improve cognitive skills of high school students by teaching them thinking skills. The program was initially tried out in six schools.

**Teacher training programs.** In a move to improve quality of teaching, government upgrades teacher competence and teaching performance. For instance, science and technology specialists undergo training on improvising and utilizing science and technology equipment.

**Adopting schools.** Addressing the needed resources of the public school system, the government has tapped private sector for a school-industry partnership.

**Provision of self-instructional packages to provinces.** An intervention preventing students from quitting schools due to poverty and illness, this program supplies instructional materials to poor students which will make up for missed lessons and complete their high school education.

**Educating out-of-school adults.** A new alternative delivery system for adult learners, this program enables out-of-school adults to continue their high school education and passes on to them entrepreneurial and employable skills. At present, 31 secondary schools nationwide educate 1,381 adult learners.

**Effective and affordable secondary education.** The project is a complement to the formal system of education to make secondary education accessible to students in disadvantaged situations. Specifically, these are for students who cannot attend class regularly due to personal, economic or financial reasons. Students under this project can enter into a contract with the school to study at home until they are ready to return to the formal school system.

**Integrated school.** Elementary and high schools near each other are being enjoined to integrate their respective administrative, teaching and curriculum development functions. By this, educational institutions will become more efficient in handling resources.



**School-based evaluation.** Departing from the convention to evaluate schools and learners externally, this move initiates that evaluation should come from within. School-based evaluation is initiated, planned, and implemented by the principal and teachers themselves.

**Indigenous secondary education curriculum.** The project adapts the curriculum to make it relevant to the local culture. Thus far, a national workshop was held to develop curriculum frameworks and sample lesson plans in eight subject areas.

**Revitalizing homeroom guidance.** This program, which is now being institutionalized in high schools nationwide, drafts a curriculum guiding the learner make sound career decisions to match his aptitude and interests.

**Population education program.** Education's responsiveness deepens as it expands from promoting curricular programs to societal concerns. Aside from population education competitions and information materials, the government drafted a home-partnership program, which enhances knowledge, attitudes, and practices of parents on PopEd-related concerns, including adolescent reproductive health, and to empower them as teaching partners of the school in educating their children and other community members.

## Addressing Education Resource Shortages

**Surpassing targets in new classrooms.** In four years time, the number of newly constructed classrooms increased: 12,490 classrooms in 2004; 9,407 in 2005; 14,887 in 2006; and 14,665 in 2007. These numbers surpassed the DepEd's target of 6,000 classrooms every year.

**Additional teachers.** For the period 2004-2007, a total of 42,572 vacant positions for teachers were opened to address the DepEd's goal of achieving the teacher-student ratio of 1:50. Likewise, the number of schools without principals lowered to 22,803 schools in 2007 from 26,282 schools in the previous year.

## Educational Testing and Research Development Programs

The effectiveness of all education programs reflects mainly in the test scores of students in various levels. For elementary, the NEAT assesses the knowledge of beginning grade six pupils in four main subject areas, using a multiple-choice type of test.

For high school, meanwhile, the National Secondary Assessment Test assesses fourth-year high school student's competence in English, Filipino, Science, and Mathematics.

Learners in nonformal and informal education can take a special examination known as the Philippine Education Placement Test (PEPT). Unlike

the NEAT and the NSAT, the PEPT checks the competencies of these learners to the grade levels they would have acquired through formal schooling.

The DepEd also offers validating tests on a smaller scale. The Philippine Validating Tests assesses competencies prescribed for elementary and secondary level students in five subject areas: English, Science, Mathematics, Filipino, and Social Studies.

Tests for acceleration are also open to schoolchildren in grades four and five pupils who can prove through exemplary academic performance that they can tackle the requirements in the next higher grade level.

### **Alternative Learning Systems Programs**

The Bureau of Alternative Learning Systems (BALS) pursued the program Education for All with the development of materials, improving teacher-learning practice and other program implementations. The bureau is primarily involved in bringing alternative education directly to the marginalized communities with the help of mobile teachers and Alternative Learning Systems (ALS) coordinators.

Programs and projects under the ALS include the use of radio networks in providing learning interventions, assessment tools (Functional Literacy Test) and session guides. The English Enrichment Course was pursued empowering ALS coordinators with better English skills.

### **Higher Education Programs**

Higher education programs are geared towards the provision of better quality education, the development of middle- and higher-level work force, and the intensification of research and extension services.

Two separate bodies oversee tertiary and vocational-technical education. The Commission on Higher Education and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) were restructured to be independent entities from the Department of Education, Culture, and Sports (now the DepEd), allowing DepEd to concentrate on basic education.

The policy framework defined in the Higher Education Development Project 2004-2009 guides the improvement of higher education. The Project defines the programs that will enable the higher education subsector adjust with globalization and the emerging knowledge-based economy. The CHED pursued its four major goals pursuant to its mandates. The four major goals are as follows:

***Promotion of quality and excellence.*** The Commission maintained 275 Centers of Excellence (COEs) and Centers of Development (CODs) in different disciplines. These HEIs provided funding support for student scholarships, faculty development, library and laboratory upgrading, research and extension services, instructional materials and development and networking of the existing COEs and CODs.

***Pursuance of relevance and responsiveness.*** The CHED spearheaded the continuous project monitoring concerning the country's international seafarers. There were 90 Maritime HEIs which complied with the International Maritime Education standards.

***Addressing access and equity.*** There were 33,151 recipients of scholarships and financial assistance programs implemented by CHED. Another pro-poor program is the Expanded Tertiary Education Equivalency and Accreditation Program (ETEEAP), which provides for official recognition and equivalency of learning and competencies acquired outside the formal education system. In 2003, there were 720 graduates under the ETEEAP.

***Improvement of efficiency and effectiveness.*** The Commission implemented the CHED-Information System Plan 1997-2001 also known as CHEDLINK. This is a five-year plan that provides directions in data collection, processing and information dissemination using ICT in support to the needs of global economy.

## 6.5 Cultural Education

To ensure that culture is best preserved and developed, the government created the National Center for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) as the policy, programming and overall coordinating body for all government cultural agencies. By virtue of an executive order issued in 1999, the cultural bodies previously managed by the Office of the President and those under the DepEd were transferred to the NCCA fold.

With cultural structures in place, the government pursues grander visions for promoting culture and the arts. NCCA intends to sow greater public appreciation of the Philippine cultural heritage and current artistic creation, and to help identify and develop talent and scholarship in the arts. Future programs would thus be intended for culture to benefit specific disadvantaged groups such as resettlement communities and the handicapped, and for culture as an instrument in maintaining international Philippine diplomatic efforts.

Now affiliated with NCCA are the Cultural Center of the Philippines, the Commission on Filipino Language, and the National Museum. Also included are the National Historical Institute, the National Library and the Records Management and Archives Office. Besides handling coordinative work, the NCCA administers a new fund for the country's artists, which is called the National Endowment Fund.

### Cultural Agencies

***The Cultural Center of the Philippines.*** The CCP seeks to preserve, promote, and enhance Filipino culture and the arts by training budding artists and supporting established artists of the fine and popular arts. The Center undertook programs granting artist residency, training and education, audience

development, productions, exhibitions and publications, artistic support services, awards and recognition, international relations and promotions, national outreach and collection management programs. CCP extended developmental and financial support to eight of the country's leading performing groups. These are the Bayanihan National Folk Dance Company, the Philippine Ballet Theater, Ballet Philippines, the Philippine Madrigal Singers, Tanghalang Pilipino, National Music Competition for Young Artists, and the Philippine Philharmonic Orchestra.

***The National Historical Institute.*** Instilling a value of history and affirming respect and rights of all Filipinos, are the Institute's main goals in performing its four-fold duty. The Institute conducts historical research, popularizes Filipino historico-cultural heritage, maintains national shrines and markers, and preserves historical artifacts.

***The Commission on the Filipino Language.*** Replacing the Institute for Philippine Languages, the Commission takes on an expanded role of undertaking, coordinating, and promoting researches for the development, propagation, and preservation of Philippine languages.

***The National Museum.*** This museum houses the country's historical and cultural artifacts. More than a mere shelter to Philippine finds, the Museum handles researches on social sciences and on the natural history of the Philippines in continuous pursuit of making heritage appreciated by all. (Table 6.16 shows the important museums.)

## **Programs Promoting Culture**

Several programs were created to enrich cultural literacy, heighten sensitivity to cultural diversity, and increase public awareness and appreciation of Philippine culture and arts.

***Culture and Education Program.*** The development and implementation of projects under this program is guided by the Philippine Cultural Education Plan (PCEP), which was formulated to make cultural education accessible to all sectors of society. The PCEP 2003-2007 was formulated to provide direction for cultural education in the country. It has been continuously implemented in coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). Its five components are as follows:

- The Speakers' Bureau Program, which conducts training workshops and lectures aimed at enriching teachers' knowledge and skills in culture and the arts;
- Cultural enrichment activities in the form of seminars, training workshops and cultural tours for teachers and students;
- Audience development for Philippine culture and arts through training workshops, museum trips, and live performances;

- The Libraries Enrichment Program, a joint project of the NCCA with the National Library to help libraries update their collection of culture and arts related reading materials; and,
- Curriculum and instructional materials development. Through this program, the NCCA supported the development of better teaching techniques, particularly for special schools for the arts and tertiary-level education courses.

**Philippine Cultural Index Project.** The NCCA began the development of the *Sangunian*: Philippine Culture Index Project (PCIP), a massive research, database enrichment, computerization, and publication program that would provide a national database on culture and arts in the Philippines. The project expected its completion in 2010.

**Sining sa Eskwela.** The CCP facilitated a week-long arts and culture series of training for public school teachers, students, school administrators, parents and the local communities. Modules included Theater Arts, Visual Arts, Music, Dance, Literary Arts and Media Arts.

**Institute of Cultural and Arts Management.** The Institute of Cultural and Arts Management (ICAM) is the NCCA'S educational arm, which offers non-degree courses for cultural workers, and other people interested in setting up their own culture and arts projects. Participants have included artists, art managers, cultural officers of local government units and private corporations, arts management teachers, regional tourism officers, and cultural attaches from Philippine embassies.

## 6.6 The Motion Picture Industry

The visual media of cinema and television stand out as highly favored media among Filipinos. Film and television have been so integrated into the Filipino lifestyle that they have shaped much of the thinking and values of the people. Seeing that these media are prone to being mishandled, the government has taken steps to regulate messages conveyed through film and television. The two boards, the Movie and Television Review and Classification Board (MTRCB) and the Optical Media Board (OMB), act to vanguard the integrity of the Filipino motion picture industry.

Established in 1986, the MTRCB has been classifying movies whether or not they are suitable for intended audiences. With the MTRCB, making sure that all films for public exhibition are consistent and relevant with current Filipino morals, Filipino minors are protected from viewing sensitive material. Aside from this, it monitors all importation and exportation of film, theater exhibition, television commercial and film advertising materials, including billboards and photo stills.

Created a year before MTRCB, the Videogram Regulatory Board, was in-charge to taper off movie piracy and illegal video. Back in that year, 95

percent of all video were pirated, bringing tremendous losses to the government and the legitimate movie industry. In 2003, VRB was renamed Optical Media Board (OMB) to eradicate piracy in all forms of optical media that include audio, video and computer software.

## 6.7 The National and International Artist Awards

Began in 1972, the National Artist Award is the highest tribute accorded to Filipinos who have distinguished themselves in the arts and letters. Fifty-eight artists have been conferred the Award since 1972 until 2006. By virtue of Proclamation Numbers 1065 to 1071, seven new National Artist were named for "their preeminent excellence in their own fields and for national genius that contributes to the artistic heritage of the Philippines and the world." (The names of awardees from 1972 to 2006 appear in Table 6.17 of this chapter.)

On a similar token, the country has a counterpart award for foreign artists who have contributed to the development of arts and culture in the Philippines. International Artist Awards, which began in 1973, had been given to American pianist Van Cliburn and Prima Donna Margot Fonteyn of England.

## 6.8 Sports Development

Involvement in sports contributes to the enabling of an alert and healthy citizenry. In a sense, sports development likens to education as both seek to enrich lives. Through government efforts, more and more Filipinos are seeing this real value of sports development. From the obscure view that financing sports is mere wastage of government money, the country has gone on to perceive sports programs as sound and worthwhile expenditures for citizenry development.

The Philippine Constitution has brought much to change popular thinking on sports. With its affirmation of sports' role in cultivating citizens, the Constitution led the drafting of Republic Act 6847, the law creating the Philippine Sports Commission (PSC). The Commission leads and sets priorities directing all national sports promotion and development. Its aims are to encourage wide sectoral participation in sports especially on grassroots involvement and to supplement government budget for sports development.

**Sources:**

- 6.1-6.4 Department of Education.  
Bureau of Elementary Education.  
Bureau of Secondary Education.  
Bureau of Nonformal Education.  
Bureau of Alternative Learning Systems.  
Commission on Higher Education  
National Statistics Office.  
Professional Regulation Commission.
- 6.5 Cultural Center of the Philippines.  
and 6.7 National Library.  
National Historical Institute.  
Institute of Philippine Languages.  
National Museum.  
National Commission for Culture and the Arts.
- 6.6 Movie and Television Review and Classification Board.  
Optical Media Board.
- 6.8 Philippine Sports Commission.

**TABLE 6.1 Number of Government Schools in Elementary and Secondary Level, by Region and Province: SY 2006-2007 and SY 2007-2008**

Region/Province	Elementary		Secondary	
	SY 2006-2007	SY 2007-2008	SY 2006-2007	SY 2007-2008
Philippines	37,671	37,807	6,382	6,490
NCR	512	511	210	213
CAR	1,456	1,467	228	236
Abra	274	274	32	32
Apayao	155	155	20	21
Benguet	388	394	66	70
Ifugao	220	220	28	28
Kalinga	229	230	35	37
Mt. Province	190	194	47	48
I - Ilocos Region	2,361	2,366	450	454
Ilocos Norte	376	377	55	54
Ilocos Sur	485	486	61	61
La Union	334	334	74	75
Pangasinan	1,166	1,169	260	264
II - Cagayan Valley	2,158	2,164	342	346
Batanes	21	21	7	7
Cagayan	708	711	98	100
Isabela	939	939	167	166
Nueva Vizcaya	327	326	40	42
Quirino	163	167	30	31
III - Central Luzon	2,888	2,908	467	480
Aurora	133	136	27	28
Bataan	186	186	27	29
Bulacan	509	516	79	80
Nueva Ecija	767	771	112	113
Pampanga	531	531	105	111
Tarlac	502	506	66	66
Zambales	260	262	51	53
IVA - Calabarzon	2,679	2,685	555	563
Batangas	791	795	137	141
Cavite	365	367	69	70
Laguna	445	445	110	109
Quezon	840	840	165	166
Rizal	238	238	74	77
IVB - Mimaropa	1,774	1,785	330	333
Marinduque	180	180	44	44
Occidental Mindoro	293	298	49	49
Oriental Mindoro	459	460	75	76
Palawan	626	632	127	127
Romblon	216	215	35	37

*Continued*



Table 6.1--Continued

Region/Province	Elementary		Secondary	
	SY 2006-2007	SY 2007-2008	SY 2006-2007	SY 2007-2008
V - Bicol Region	3,124	3,128	571	575
Albay	549	555	104	104
Camarines Norte	293	293	61	61
Camarines Sur	930	928	202	205
Catanduanes	232	233	38	38
Masbate	605	605	82	82
Sorsogon	515	514	84	85
VI - Western Visayas	3,378	3,380	583	591
Aklan	319	319	65	65
Antique	472	472	49	51
Capiz	460	460	60	60
Guimaras	99	97	16	17
Iloilo	1,065	1,065	176	179
Negros Occidental	963	967	217	219
VII - Central Visayas	2,884	2,897	585	599
Bohol	938	940	122	122
Cebu	1,252	1,259	343	350
Negros Oriental	632	636	106	113
Siquijor	62	62	14	14
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3,585	3,591	382	387
Biliran	125	125	16	16
Eastern Samar	458	462	52	53
Leyte	1,239	1,240	125	125
Northern Samar	519	520	63	66
Southern Leyte	391	394	58	58
Western Samar	853	850	68	69
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,034	2,039	312	321
Zamboanga del Norte	699	701	107	107
Zamboanga del Sur	878	881	142	143
Zamboanga Sibugay	414	414	57	65
Isabela City	43	43	6	6
X - Northern Mindanao	2,048	2,049	272	273
Bukidnon	631	632	68	69
Camiguin	56	56	9	9
Lanao del Norte	403	402	52	52
Misamis Occidental	457	458	50	50
Misamis Oriental	501	501	93	93
XI - Davao Region	1,617	1,617	274	273
Compostela Valley	321	321	56	56
Davao del Norte	291	293	64	63
Davao del Sur	700	698	108	108
Davao Oriental	305	305	46	46

Continued

Table 6.1--Concluded

Region/Province	Elementary		Secondary	
	SY 2006-2007	SY 2007-2008	SY 2006-2007	SY 2007-2008
XII - Soccsksargen	1,593	1,607	313	320
North Cotabato	646	653	140	141
Sarangani	212	215	29	32
South Cotabato	385	385	83	83
Sultan Kudarat	324	327	53	56
Cotabato City	26	27	8	8
XIII - Caraga	1,580	1,583	280	285
Agusan del Norte	285	283	53	53
Agusan del Sur	427	427	61	63
Surigao del Norte	448	340	86	66
Surigao del Sur	420	425	80	80
Dinagat Island	-	108	-	23
ARMM	2,000	2,035	228	241
Basilan	173	177	22	23
Lanao de Sur	731	738	97	103
Maguindanao	474	490	48	51
Sulu	397	405	39	42
Tawi-Tawi	225	225	22	22

Source: Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.1a Distribution of Higher Education Institutions, by Region Sector, and Institutional Type: AY 2009-2010**

Region	Public						Private		
	Total	SUCs	LUCs	SP	OGS	CSI	Total	PN	PS
Total	607	498	93	5	10	1	1,573	1,249	324
NCR	34	15	16	3	-	-	278	224	54
CAR	19	18	-	1	-	-	33	27	6
I - Ilocos Region	30	27	3	-	-	-	78	67	11
II - Cagayan Valley	22	21	1	-	-	-	47	40	7
III - Central Luzon	59	46	12	-	1	-	168	145	23
IVA - Calabarzon	74	60	13	1	-	-	202	150	52
IVB - Mimaropa	45	44	1	-	-	-	41	31	10
V - Bicol Region	45	30	15	-	-	-	100	86	14
VI - Western Visayas	72	62	9	-	1	-	80	49	31
VII - Central Visayas	35	27	8	-	-	-	126	105	21
VIII - Eastern Visayas	42	38	3	-	1	-	58	40	18
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	45	45	-	-	-	-	49	35	14
X - Northern Mindanao	19	13	6	-	-	-	64	48	16
XI - Davao Region	16	11	5	-	-	-	78	58	20
XII - Soccsksargen	16	15	-	-	1	-	74	59	15
XIII - Caraga	15	14	1	-	-	-	43	34	9
ARMM	19	12	-	-	6	1	54	51	3

**Notes:**

SUCs - State Universities and Colleges  
LUCs - Local Universities and Colleges  
SP - Specialized Higher Education Institutions  
OGS - Other Government Schools  
CSIs - CHED Supervised Institutions  
PN - Private Non-sectarian  
PS - Private Sectarian

**Source:** Commission on Higher Education.

**TABLE 6.2 Enrolment in Government and Private Schools  
by Level of Education: SY 1993-1994 to SY 2008-2009**

School Year	Pre-school			Elementary		
	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private
1993-1994	456,456	238,116	218,340	10,739,535	9,944,438	795,097
1994-1995	546,789	288,130	258,659	10,910,876	10,088,499	822,377
1995-1996	552,599	289,057	263,542	11,504,816	10,646,180	858,636
1996-1997	555,502	288,672	266,830	11,847,794	10,959,632	888,162
1997-1998	572,996	311,025	261,971	12,225,038	11,295,982	929,056
1998-1999	593,284	313,624	279,660	12,502,524	11,562,181	940,343
1999-2000	514,113	264,645	249,468	12,707,788	11,786,622	921,166
2000-2001	648,543	339,851	308,692	12,760,243	11,837,582	922,661
2001-2002	710,011	388,406	321,605	12,878,600	11,945,161	933,439
2002-2003	751,657	409,273	342,384	12,980,743	12,056,162	924,581
2003-2004	778,360	428,976	349,384	12,986,360	12,065,686	920,674
2004-2005 <sup>d</sup>	834,546	448,741	385,805	13,096,719	12,101,061	995,658
2005-2006 <sup>d</sup>	911,899	524,075	387,824	13,006,647	11,990,686	1,015,961
2006-2007 <sup>d</sup>	961,397	561,207	400,190	13,145,210	12,096,656	1,048,554
2007-2008 <sup>d</sup>	1,002,223	591,445	410,778	13,411,286	12,318,505	1,092,781
2008-2009	1,175,499	746,443	429,056	13,686,643	12,574,506	1,112,137
	Secondary			Tertiary		
	Total	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private
1993-1994	4,599,478	3,075,496	1,523,982	1,962,562	414,473	1,548,089
1994-1995 <sup>a</sup>	4,772,647	3,263,425	1,509,222	2,380,955	527,483	1,853,472
1995-1996 <sup>b</sup>	4,883,507	3,376,273	1,507,234	2,017,972	487,489	1,530,483
1996-1997 <sup>c</sup>	4,988,301	3,544,446	1,443,855	2,190,898	520,530	1,670,368
1997-1998 <sup>c</sup>	5,022,830	3,616,612	1,406,218	2,061,300	550,470	1,510,830
1998-1999	5,115,251	3,767,159	1,348,092	2,481,809	364,725	2,117,084
1999-2000	5,207,446	3,933,210	1,274,236	-	-	-
2000-2001	5,401,867	4,156,185	1,245,682	2,637,039	709,100	1,927,939
2001-2002	5,801,008	4,519,815	1,281,193	2,466,056	1,095,214	1,370,842
2002-2003	6,044,192	4,824,789	1,219,403	-	-	-
2003-2004	6,272,099	5,027,847	1,244,252	-	-	-
2004-2005 <sup>d</sup>	6,414,620	5,100,061	1,314,559	-	-	-
2005-2006 <sup>d</sup>	6,298,612	5,013,577	1,285,035	-	-	-
2006-2007 <sup>d</sup>	6,363,002	5,072,210	1,290,792	-	-	-
2007-2008 <sup>d</sup>	6,506,176	5,173,330	1,332,846	-	-	-
2008-2009	6,763,858	5,421,562	1,342,296	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Includes enrolment in higher education and vocational-technical schools.

<sup>b</sup> No breakdown for government and private vocational or technical schools.

<sup>c</sup> Enrolment in vocational-technical schools not included.

<sup>d</sup> Enrolment includes data of Laboratory SUCs, CHED and TESDA.

**Sources:** Department of Education.

Commission on Higher Education, and Technical Education and Livelihood.

**TABLE 6.2a Enrolment in Government Elementary Schools, by Level of Education, by Sex and by Region: SY 2008-2009**

Region	Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Philippines	1,494,689	1,278,467	1,163,508	1,065,457	1,055,324	994,450
NCR	127,081	112,667	109,235	100,897	104,314	98,534
CAR	24,273	20,452	20,206	17,782	18,286	16,488
I - Ilocos Region	63,506	54,912	55,747	50,501	52,627	48,622
II - Cagayan Valley	45,832	38,979	38,288	34,756	35,972	33,192
III - Central Luzon	134,768	115,320	113,117	103,978	106,463	99,992
IVA - Calabarzon	162,716	140,223	131,698	120,334	123,586	116,403
IVB - Mimaropa	54,048	45,464	41,435	37,579	37,508	34,780
V - Bicol Region	112,785	94,263	87,066	77,619	79,562	72,470
VI - Western Visayas	117,598	95,201	90,028	79,810	82,273	75,943
VII - Central Visayas	112,760	91,596	88,029	78,356	80,325	74,110
VIII - Eastern Visayas	82,479	68,054	64,398	58,192	58,197	54,421
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	72,353	60,471	50,617	45,946	44,131	41,900
X - Northern Mindanao	79,491	66,270	58,033	52,693	51,848	48,703
XI - Davao Region	81,131	67,005	56,199	51,039	49,397	46,491
XII - Soccsksargen	75,518	64,824	55,552	51,791	48,230	46,366
XIII - Caraga	47,133	38,741	36,017	31,792	31,611	29,794
ARMM	101,217	104,025	67,843	72,392	50,994	56,241
Region	Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Philippines	985,483	934,897	938,211	918,702	862,159	871,082
NCR	98,522	92,703	97,419	94,545	92,097	91,319
CAR	17,458	16,003	16,381	15,452	14,785	14,955
I - Ilocos Region	50,183	46,510	49,941	47,100	47,616	45,919
II - Cagayan Valley	34,776	32,163	33,841	33,009	32,653	32,621
III - Central Luzon	101,191	94,404	99,705	95,091	94,614	91,319
IVA - Calabarzon	117,672	110,400	115,489	111,177	107,225	105,517
IVB - Mimaropa	35,353	32,960	33,758	32,516	30,123	30,385
V - Bicol Region	74,848	69,722	69,170	66,473	62,994	62,810
VI - Western Visayas	79,550	73,586	75,622	73,189	70,376	70,558
VII - Central Visayas	74,246	68,679	71,166	68,332	64,005	64,662
VIII - Eastern Visayas	53,542	51,527	50,165	50,389	45,029	47,009
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	40,752	39,723	38,352	38,538	34,051	35,693
X - Northern Mindanao	48,295	46,230	45,516	44,672	40,502	41,828
XI - Davao Region	46,123	44,956	42,451	43,167	38,197	40,314
XII - Soccsksargen	44,091	42,987	40,792	41,377	36,643	38,868
XIII - Caraga	29,273	27,753	27,159	26,565	24,969	25,478
ARMM	39,608	44,591	31,284	37,110	26,280	31,827

Source: Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.2b Higher Education Enrolment in Government and Private Schools  
by Discipline Group and by Region: AY 2006-2007 and AY 2007-2008**

Discipline Group	Grand Total	Region					
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	
<b>AY 2006-2007</b>	2,604,449	703,081	107,895	132,157	91,712	179,402	
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, and Veterinary Medicine	59,397	1,228	4,157	2,147	2,973	4,438	
Architectural and Town Planning	19,015	8,678	1,095	869	283	1,597	
Business Administration and Related Courses	572,174	177,540	19,433	21,966	19,771	37,387	
Education and Teacher Training	331,416	49,113	11,553	17,866	13,157	29,244	
Engineering and Technology	315,412	89,830	12,079	13,219	8,482	24,805	
Fine and Applied Arts	12,216	9,003	43	116	61	331	
General	20,698	9,229	959	667	399	354	
Home Economics	5,568	1,273	678	172	215	719	
Humanities	26,558	7,952	1,121	1,009	789	862	
Law and Jurisprudence	16,977	6,280	1,092	617	310	432	
Mass Communication and Documentation	30,020	17,364	1,393	269	294	1,166	
Mathematics and Computer Science	266,214	66,696	7,234	12,278	12,499	22,480	
Medical and Allied Courses	609,659	182,704	36,751	44,322	21,283	42,487	
Natural Science	23,149	6,403	1,093	798	515	767	
Religion and Theology	8,568	3,647	288	134	48	295	
Service Trades	19,740	7,357	487	1,257	357	537	
Social and Behavioral Science	67,452	28,301	2,547	1,311	1,490	2,407	
Trade, Craft and Industrial	9,891	116	37	715	377	842	
Other disciplines	190,325	30,367	5,855	12,425	8,409	8,252	
		Region					
		IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII	VIII
<b>AY 2006-2007</b>	259,908	59,171	112,707	198,957	206,746	95,342	
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, and Veterinary Medicine	5,203	1,251	4,101	6,927	1,695	3,606	
Architectural and Town Planning	966	144	875	983	1,554	584	
Business Administration and Related Courses	65,027	17,393	22,976	40,770	40,735	19,114	
Education and Teacher Training	29,278	14,125	19,379	30,432	26,573	19,133	
Engineering and Technology	37,118	5,578	14,418	21,949	31,637	13,642	
Fine and Applied Arts	383	-	430	631	769	193	
General	430	39	883	707	440	212	
Home Economics	719	96	10	317	274	365	
Humanities	1,337	533	1,369	1,845	2,146	505	
Law and Jurisprudence	364	97	965	1,010	2,028	872	
Mass Communication and Documentation	3,207	282	1,038	1,354	1,180	514	
Mathematics and Computer Science	36,989	5,972	9,353	16,775	22,463	11,789	
Medical and Allied Courses	56,971	5,133	23,046	41,891	50,028	9,037	
Natural Science	2,498	340	996	1,538	1,904	1,378	
Religion and Theology	1,080	78	415	509	440	125	
Service Trades	2,670	495	597	1,738	1,265	1,668	
Social and Behavioral Science	6,714	1,685	2,333	3,192	3,872	2,247	
Trade, Craft and Industrial	614	18	1,074	3,810	27	482	
Other disciplines	8,340	5,912	8,449	22,579	17,716	9,876	

*Continued*

Table 6.2b--Continued

Discipline Group	Region					
	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM
<b>AY 2006-2007</b>	63,861	126,461	105,337	75,620	41,394	44,698
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, and Veterinary Medicine	1,602	4,150	3,165	5,335	1,321	6,098
Architectural and Town Planning	168	343	709	75	92	-
Business Administration and Related Courses	10,697	24,250	26,254	11,969	9,688	7,204
Education and Teacher Training	9,317	16,978	12,703	9,748	7,821	14,996
Engineering and Technology	4,973	12,974	8,390	6,909	5,661	3,748
Fine and Applied Arts General	42 549	49 3,326	150 109	15 531	- 401	- 1,463
Home Economics	77	286	0	64	1	302
Humanities	1,122	1,571	1,975	1,109	637	676
Law and Jurisprudence	491	829	671	237	115	567
Mass Communication and Documentation	236 236	276 276	1,076 1,076	243 243	53 53	75 75
Mathematics and Computer Science	7,547	11,021	7,068	8,042	4,609	3,399
Medical and Allied Courses	16,079	31,972	29,322	9,608	6,481	2,544
Natural Science	447	1,692	1,102	912	271	495
Religion and Theology	46	567	830	66	-	-
Service Trades	188	925	137	20	42	0
Social and Behavioral Science	2,196	3,197	2,737	1,726	310	1,187
Trade, Craft and Industrial	-	1,713	0	66	-	-
Other disciplines	8,084	10,342	8,939	18,945	3,891	1,944
	<b>Grand Total</b>					
		<b>Region</b>				
		<b>NCR</b>	<b>CAR</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>AY 2007-2008</b>	2,651,155	697,063	107,170	131,022	101,592	190,305
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, and Veterinary Medicine	58,127	2,378	3,376	1,966	2,989	4,412
Architectural and Town Planning	19,288	8,878	1,113	924	298	1,777
Business Administration and Related Courses	611,645	185,225	21,605	23,393	24,820	39,176
Education and Teacher Training	369,419	48,458	11,400	17,040	12,856	29,243
Engineering and Technology	310,893	89,032	12,229	13,035	10,128	24,756
Fine and Applied Arts General	12,931 35,257	9,853 5,366	49 1,090	116 761	45 822	556 772
Home Economics	4,952	1,134	632	177	189	655
Humanities	29,241	9,192	1,174	1,022	663	1,054
Law and Jurisprudence	18,159	6,891	1,427	618	390	527
Mass Communication and Documentation	28,385 28,385	15,302 15,302	1,448 1,448	272 272	366 366	1,318 1,318
Mathematics and Computer Science	292,890	70,446	7,962	13,467	14,760	28,147
Medical and Allied Courses	547,526	157,796	33,044	42,897	21,654	43,839
Natural Science	24,951	8,123	1,144	774	627	807
Religion and Theology	7,884	3,240	346	91	51	322
Service Trades	23,951	9,417	566	1,418	81	1,209
Social and Behavioral Science	73,303	32,152	2,279	1,230	1,325	2,303
Trade, Craft and Industrial	5,799	60	-	717	43	866
Other disciplines	176,554	34,120	6,286	11,104	9,485	8,566

Continued

Table 6.2b--Concluded

Discipline Group	Region					
	IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII	VIII
<b>AY 2007-2008</b>	264,840	49,362	115,291	197,886	236,357	96,397
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, and Veterinary Medicine	5,327	1,062	4,217	6,873	1,906	3,541
Architectural and Town Planning	757	139	904	983	1,952	520
Business Administration and Related Courses	68,742	15,070	24,987	41,449	42,527	19,464
Education and Teacher Training	28,159	11,270	20,725	28,376	68,991	18,865
Engineering and Technology	39,223	4,833	14,970	21,221	26,999	13,657
Fine and Applied Arts	308	-	357	631	614	204
General	650	-	626	460	20,985	197
Home Economics	690	78	-	40	436	184
Humanities	1,200	406	1,449	1,742	3,013	581
Law and Jurisprudence	395	130	927	942	1,794	813
Mass Communication and Documentation	3,289	185	983	1,353	1,227	544
Mathematics and Computer Science	39,329	5,211	10,556	18,598	26,895	12,824
Medical and Allied Courses	54,747	2,782	21,497	40,276	23,806	8,876
Natural Science	2,439	281	989	1,570	1,830	1,390
Religion and Theology	1,058	-	496	410	425	12
Service Trades	3,141	562	1,028	1,897	954	1,950
Social and Behavioral Science	6,662	1,879	2,512	3,170	3,845	2,387
Trade, Craft and Industrial	-	-	564	3,272	-	272
Other disciplines	8,724	5,474	7,504	24,623	8,158	10,116

Discipline Group	Region					
	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM
<b>AY 2007-2008</b>	68,182	125,150	107,724	70,277	47,608	44,929
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, and Veterinary Medicine	1,505	3,813	3,457	3,918	1,321	6,066
Architectural and Town Planning	-	169	682	99	93	-
Business Administration and Related Courses	12,774	27,320	29,462	16,364	11,999	7,268
Education and Teacher Training	9,630	17,172	13,015	10,606	8,572	15,041
Engineering and Technology	5,028	11,498	8,140	6,742	5,654	3,748
Fine and Applied Arts	-	40	153	5	-	-
General	612	143	321	515	492	1,445
Home Economics	67	357	0	2	9	302
Humanities	926	1,986	1,893	1,404	775	761
Law and Jurisprudence	635	821	793	367	122	567
Mass Communication and Documentation	343	234	1,069	320	57	75
Mathematics and Computer Science	9,288	11,154	7,229	7,596	5,975	3,453
Medical and Allied Courses	14,939	31,523	27,145	13,590	6,571	2,544
Natural Science	531	2,020	973	669	283	501
Religion and Theology	105	370	835	45	78	-
Service Trades	226	1,103	301	40	58	-
Social and Behavioral Science	2,988	4,797	2,847	1,322	391	1,214
Trade, Craft and Industrial	-	5	-	-	-	-
Other disciplines	8,585	10,625	9,409	6,673	5,158	1,944

Sources: Commission on Higher Education.



**TABLE 6.2c Higher Education Enrolment in Government Schools  
by Discipline Group and by Region<sup>a</sup>: SY 2008-2009**

Discipline Group	Grand Total	Region					
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	
Total	979,980	196,410	27,167	49,381	48,821	94,295	
Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	60,016	680	4,485	1,932	2,841	3,517	
Architectural and Town Planning	7,050	2,607	3	136	64	1,223	
Business Administration and Related Courses	212,281	59,195	3,421	9,399	13,880	16,267	
Education and Teacher Training	194,479	26,842	6,865	11,977	9,296	15,425	
Engineering and Technology	189,176	38,076	2,030	7,415	6,003	21,719	
Fine and Applied Arts	4,849	4,088	63	87	-	285	
General	2,821	-	175	340	518	-	
Home Economics	4,441	930	678	137	150	561	
Humanities	12,161	3,290	351	1,102	279	470	
Information Technology and Related Discipline	108,196	14,710	1,671	4,718	9,431	17,092	
Law and Jurisprudence	3,815	1,264	-	173	244	109	
Maritime Education	9,878	8	1,181	-	-	1,138	
Mass Communication and Documentation	11,043	5,573	642	34	181	701	
Mathematics	11,668	3,893	693	581	220	773	
Medical and Allied Courses	56,591	9,693	1,961	8,296	1,564	10,331	
Natural Science	14,892	4,076	685	529	564	820	
Religion and Theology	35,961	5,954	1,215	1,391	2,904	2,233	
Social and Behavioral Sciences	7,412	3,082	27	421	22	41	
Trade, Craft and Industrial	32,357	12,380	1,021	662	538	1,237	
Other disciplines	893	69	-	51	122	353	
		Region					
		IV-A	IV-B	V	VI	VII	VIII
Total	110,960	34,790	58,494	84,667	46,790	65,432	
Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	9,049	1,012	4,057	6,945	1,367	3,499	
Architectural and Town Planning	472	141	661	457	273	466	
Business Administration and Related Related Courses	29,462	9,875	10,757	16,331	9,031	10,869	
Education and Teacher Training	14,796	7,637	14,017	20,903	11,103	16,522	
Engineering and Technology	24,707	4,737	13,690	15,035	11,976	14,441	
Fine and Applied Arts	98	-	47	1	57	123	
General	490	-	170	2	-	44	
Home Economics	722	65	11	297	19	128	
Humanities	482	149	1,011	1,080	606	171	
Information Technology and Related Discipline	16,221	3,988	4,317	10,047	3,516	7,578	
Law and Jurisprudence	51	107	-	358	60	176	
Maritime Education	10	42	-	1,690	1,735	2,534	
Mass Communication and Documentation	1,083	147	942	483	360	531	
Mathematics	1,330	-	131	515	352	449	
Medical and Allied Courses	4,202	926	4,168	2,974	3,080	1,397	
Natural Science	738	276	823	825	388	1,059	
Religion and Theology	2,185	3,431	1,136	5,557	1,199	2,697	
Social and Behavioral Sciences	940	811	34	291	448	798	
Trade, Craft and Industrial	3,318	1,446	1,552	876	1,220	1,509	
Other disciplines	604	-	970	-	-	441	

Continued

Table 6.2c--Concluded

Discipline Group	Region					
	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM
Total	32,155	42,581	16,894	22,636	17,340	33,888
Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	1,688	3,335	3,321	4,698	1,330	6,260
Architectural and Town Planning	229	181	96	17	24	-
Business Administration and Related Courses	2,672	7,441	1,765	3,568	2,446	5,902
Education and Teacher Training	5,914	9,995	4,248	4,484	4,725	9,730
Engineering and Technology	4,594	9,339	3,180	4,558	3,971	3,705
Fine and Applied Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	209	-	-	-	212	1,367
Home Economics	96	283	-	62	-	302
Humanities	527	811	718	516	70	528
Information Technology and Related Discipline	3,581	3,296	1,351	1,794	3,159	1,726
Law and Jurisprudence	421	83	-	202	-	567
Maritime Education	1,536	-	4	-	-	-
Mass Communication and Documentation	208	42	41	-	-	75
Mathematics	106	1,419	481	94	400	231
Medical and Allied Courses	4,914	1,196	215	891	19	764
Natural Science	634	1,621	649	325	357	523
Religion and Theology	2,773	1,158	471	420	252	985
Social and Behavioral Sciences	125	169	-	117	86	-
Trade, Craft and Industrial	1,928	2,210	354	890	284	932
Other disciplines	-	2	-	-	5	291

**Note:** <sup>a</sup> Includes enrollment in pre-baccalaureate, baccalaureate, post-baccalaureate, master's and doctorate program

**Sources:** Commission on Higher Education.

**TABLE 6.2d Higher Education Enrolment in Private Schools  
by Discipline Group and by Region: SY 2004-2005**

Discipline Group	Grand Total	Region							
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III			
Total	1,583,064	487,683	70,647	80,115	51,406	95,527			
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, Veterinary Medicine	4,290	1,149	19	150	-	222			
Architectural and Town Planning	12,456	6,141	1,012	765	214	511			
Business Administration and Related Courses	373,284	115,667	13,150	15,158	12,052	28,068			
Education and Teacher Training	168,971	21,815	5,345	8,241	5,854	13,981			
Engineering and Technology	162,493	60,375	9,589	8,387	4,838	7,839			
Fine and Applied Arts	7,893	6,279	-	-	55	60			
General	19,522	11,742	619	456	479	1,050			
Home Economics	392	374	-	-	4	-			
Humanities	15,264	3,956	487	625	372	422			
Law and Jurisprudence	16,795	6,358	1,520	520	540	479			
Mass Communication and Documentation	16,482	9,057	697	291	38	637			
Mathematics and Computer Science	166,551	51,787	4,172	8,508	4,967	13,550			
Medical and Allied Courses	409,584	135,875	26,738	26,211	13,376	17,720			
Natural Science	7,555	2,627	510	77	182	48			
Religion and Theology	7,892	3,498	317	88	48	343			
Service Trades	11,217	3,831	398	707	332	2,554			
Social and Behavioral Sciences	37,623	15,863	1,628	511	413	1,530			
Trade, Craft and Industrial	774	-	-	-	-	-			
Other disciplines	144,026	31,289	4,446	9,420	7,642	6,513			
				Region					
				IV-A	IV-B	V	VI	VII	VIII
Total	135,950	12,536	57,385	128,643	144,331	32,721			
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, Veterinary Medicine	24	-	196	378	395	23			
Architectural and Town Planning	194	-	302	682	1,582	-			
Business Administration and Related Courses	34,582	3,898	12,736	30,322	30,759	10,273			
Education and Teacher Training	14,646	3,000	9,596	13,905	17,720	4,488			
Engineering and Technology	14,331	422	3,069	13,793	20,987	638			
Fine and Applied Arts	158	-	102	321	760	-			
General	427	37	177	921	646	158			
Home Economics	-	-	3	-	-	-			
Humanities	762	517	741	1,114	1,006	166			
Law and Jurisprudence	427	5	574	1,112	2,353	682			
Mass Communication and Documentation	1,796	69	353	460	622	98			
Mathematics and Computer Science	21,888	1,687	5,956	9,067	18,118	4,461			
Medical and Allied Courses	35,012	1,276	14,304	37,059	26,953	4,778			
Natural Science	763	-	146	386	1,388	102			
Religion and Theology	755	-	358	292	810	185			
Service Trades	1,010	101	333	868	384	49			
Social and Behavioral Sciences	3,284	227	1,386	2,237	3,658	365			
Trade, Craft and Industrial	-	-	260	500	14	-			
Other disciplines	5,891	1,297	6,793	15,226	16,176	6,255			

*Continued*

Table 6.2d--Concluded

Discipline Group	Region					
	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM
Total	34,364	72,851	88,808	51,393	27,357	11,347
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, Veterinary Medicine	36	814	412	472	-	-
Architectural and Town Planning	-	206	619	102	126	-
Business Administration and Related Courses	7,326	14,866	22,256	13,362	7,435	1,374
Education and Teacher Training	8,904	10,903	11,461	8,950	4,804	5,358
Engineering and Technology	2,002	5,208	6,155	3,246	1,571	43
Fine and Applied Arts	-	52	104	2	-	-
General	546	1,462	135	591	76	-
Home Economics	-	11	-	-	-	-
Humanities	715	965	1,678	1,019	534	185
Law and Jurisprudence	170	836	926	171	122	-
Mass Communication and Documentation	127	291	958	495	493	-
Mathematics and Computer Science	4,140	5,026	5,144	4,278	2,477	1,325
Medical and Allied Courses	5,773	21,037	26,406	10,399	4,895	1,772
Natural Science	94	367	395	456	14	-
Religion and Theology	87	613	437	61	-	-
Service Trades	104	429	94	19	4	-
Social and Behavioral Sciences	546	2,301	2,066	1,004	271	333
Trade, Craft and Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other disciplines	3,794	7,464	9,562	6,766	4,535	957

Sources: Commission on Higher Education.

**TABLE 6.3 Higher Education Graduates, by Discipline Group  
AY 2003-2004 to AY 2007-2008**

Discipline Study	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Total	386,920	409,628	421,444	444,427	444,815
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, Veterinary Medicine	13,154	12,803	13,040	12,528	11,181
Architectural and Town Planning	3,462	2,762	2,663	2,401	2,277
Business Administration and Related Courses	101,119	102,628	94,819	95,646	93,720
Education and Teacher Training	71,882	70,837	66,362	70,711	62,720
Engineering and Technology	48,507	47,003	48,951	49,617	48,462
Fine and Applied Arts	1,662	1,703	1,749	1,796	2,118
General	3,607	3,817	2,748	3,411	1,977
Home Economics	1,100	1,206	1,075	877	942
Humanities	4,669	5,192	4,436	4,645	4,429
Information Technology	33,613	38,567	38,435	35,901	39,037
Law and Jurisprudence	2,672	3,989	2,744	2,792	3,260
Maritime	12,487	12,020	8,801	11,121	10,341
Mass Communication and Documentation	4,712	4,398	4,506	4,439	4,665
Mathematics	1,754	2,042	2,204	1,787	1,736
Medical and Allied Courses	41,688	61,916	86,373	110,312	121,382
Natural Science	4,209	4,267	3,795	3,768	3,609
Religion and Theology	1,427	1,320	1,473	1,392	1,403
Service Trades	2,413	1,881	2,233	2,355	2,434
Social and Behavioral Science	13,284	13,588	12,176	11,937	11,614
Trade, Craft and Industrial Courses	3,548	2,267	2,898	1,528	1,221
Other Disciplines	15,951	15,422	19,963	15,463	16,287

**Source:** Commission on Higher Education.

**TABLE 6.3a Graduates in Public Schools, by Discipline Group<sup>a</sup>  
and by Region: SY 2007-2008**

Discipline Group	Grand Total	Region					
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	
Total	151,876	29,396	5,031	10,157	5,801	18,280	
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, Architectural and Town Planning	10,610	104	758	346	503	584	
Business Administration and Related Courses	923	352	3	19	5	217	
Education and Teacher Training	33,142	9,094	626	1,490	1,216	2,588	
Engineering and Technology	37,856	4,304	1,519	2,527	1,869	3,534	
Fine and Applied Arts	32,340	5,606	388	904	751	3,758	
General	1,019	858	13	21	-	59	
Home Economics	680	-	9	45	71	6	
Humanities	859	160	187	22	59	96	
Information Technology and Related Discipline	1,753	572	41	84	73	118	
Law and Jurisprudence	-	1,988	474	968	691	2,183	
Maritime Education	470	168	-	23	22	0	
Mass Communication and Documentation	-	19	92	-	-	196	
Mathematics	1,700	914	84	35	32	61	
Medical and Allied Courses	1,654	515	71	86	20	135	
Natural Science	15,583	1,571	380	2,911	165	4,283	
Service Trades	2,341	656	105	139	106	163	
Social and Behavioral Sciences	749	331	0	43	0	8	
Trade, Craft and Industrial	5,220	1,806	152	181	117	179	
Other disciplines	938	7	-	0	29	67	
	4,039	371	129	313	72	45	
		Region					
		IV-A	IV-B	V	VI	VII	VIII
Total	17,753	5,360	12,954	20,312	9,830	9,700	
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, Architectural and Town Planning	1,436	215	787	1,668	319	663	
Business Administration and Related Courses	40	12	71	51	18	62	
Education and Teacher Training	4,314	1,149	2,679	3,617	2,023	1,220	
Engineering and Technology	2,900	1,740	2,855	4,773	2,451	3,004	
Fine and Applied Arts	3,823	873	2,753	4,935	2,621	2,022	
General	14	-	22	0	18	14	
Home Economics	6	-	104	1	-	10	
Humanities	113	12	3	76	4	30	
Information Technology and Related Discipline	65	0	163	161	89	27	
Law and Jurisprudence	2,395	353	727	2,236	658	983	
Maritime Education	0	9	-	0	0	27	
Mass Communication and Documentation	0	0	-	369	206	468	
Mathematics	168	26	173	76	53	46	
Medical and Allied Courses	190	-	39	112	64	53	
Natural Science	1,083	368	1,829	799	678	56	
Service Trades	118	27	103	177	127	109	
Social and Behavioral Sciences	126	23	10	27	73	70	
Trade, Craft and Industrial	513	210	334	232	138	248	
Other disciplines	231	-	124	88	-	367	
	218	343	178	914	290	221	

*Continued*

Table 6.3a--Concluded

Discipline Group	Region					
	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM
Total	5,812	6,017	3,080	3,537	2,540	3,563
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries,	363	525	642	867	169	661
Architectural and Town Planning	34	20	16	3	-	-
Business Administration and Related Courses	439	985	327	465	307	603
Education and Teacher Training	1,206	1,386	1,005	767	1,019	997
Engineering and Technology	534	1,351	453	614	661	293
Fine and Applied Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	100	217	-	-	2	109
Home Economics	24	21	-	11	-	41
Humanities	61	113	74	50	16	46
Information Technology and Related Discipline	743	392	363	295	267	182
Law and Jurisprudence	59	18	-	18	-	126
Maritime Education	29	-	2	-	-	-
Mass Communication and Documentation						
Mathematics	14	242	58	23	15	17
Medical and Allied Courses	967	142	20	184	-	147
Natural Science	94	201	70	54	38	54
Service Trades	25	13	-	0	0	-
Social and Behavioral Sciences	470	331	30	122	12	145
Trade, Craft and Industrial	-	2	-	-	0	23
Other disciplines	650	58	20	64	34	119

**Note:** <sup>a</sup> Includes enrollment in pre-baccalaureate, baccalaureate, post-baccalaureate, master's and doctorate programs.

**Sources:** Commission on Higher Education.

**TABLE 6.3b Graduates in Private Schools, by Discipline Group and by Region: SY 2003-2004**

Discipline Group	Grand Total	Region					
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	
Total	246,469	71,077	9,667	14,131	8,342	17,806	
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, Veterinary Medicine	920	113	1	14	-	307	
Architectural and Town Planning	1,848	1,075	98	70	17	72	
Business Administration and Related Courses	76,739	23,452	2,162	3,600	2,527	6,382	
Education and Teacher Training	35,066	3,930	1,397	2,458	1,539	3,334	
Engineering and Technology	22,027	7,948	1,166	1,244	478	1,096	
Fine and Applied Arts	1,106	899	-	-	-	2	
General	2,500	1,648	79	70	87	198	
Home Economics	91	85	-	-	-	-	
Humanities	2,845	754	127	136	37	82	
Law and Jurisprudence	2,347	871	181	46	83	70	
Mass Communication and Documentation	3,207	1,959	111	59	14	78	
Mathematics and Computer Science	25,803	7,060	620	1,818	693	2,999	
Medical and Allied Courses	35,365	10,124	2,125	2,713	1,243	1,320	
Natural Science	1,777	650	143	24	20	26	
Religion and Theology	1,427	632	49	15	1	34	
Service Trades	2,011	825	81	123	58	405	
Social and Behavioral Sciences	8,616	3,868	385	125	138	365	
Trade, Craft and Industrial	360	-	-	-	-	-	
Other disciplines	22,414	5,184	942	1,616	1,407	1,036	
				Region			
		IV-A	IV-B	V	VI	VII	VIII
Total	19,960	2,251	9,203	20,589	23,542	5,930	
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, Veterinary Medicine	6	-	53	71	60	2	
Architectural and Town Planning	9	-	43	90	257	-	
Business Administration and Related Courses	6,782	825	2,533	6,620	6,510	2,208	
Education and Teacher Training	2,620	699	2,114	2,876	3,539	838	
Engineering and Technology	1,221	54	504	1,996	3,586	83	
Fine and Applied Arts	19	-	18	35	117	-	
General	61	9	4	71	71	2	
Home Economics	-	-	4	-	-	-	
Humanities	123	73	170	182	205	49	
Law and Jurisprudence	62	-	101	215	383	108	
Mass Communication and Documentation	299	9	59	127	107	17	
Mathematics and Computer Science	3,998	305	1,012	1,202	2,713	759	
Medical and Allied Courses	2,822	61	693	3,932	2,637	885	
Natural Science	171	3	38	97	323	8	
Religion and Theology	223	-	75	17	142	38	
Service Trades	143	11	62	124	90	9	
Social and Behavioral Sciences	748	47	259	471	767	94	
Trade, Craft and Industrial	-	-	43	317	-	-	
Other disciplines	653	155	1,418	2,146	2,035	830	

*Continued*



Table 6.3b--Concluded

Discipline Group	Region					
	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM
Total	4,804	12,484	12,610	7,855	4,721	1,497
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries, Veterinary Medicine	14	120	66	93	-	-
Architectural and Town Planning	-	14	87	8	8	-
Business Administration and Related Courses	1,381	3,085	4,524	2,565	1,361	222
Education and Teacher Training	1,435	2,462	2,057	1,786	1,252	730
Engineering and Technology	294	753	889	503	212	-
Fine and Applied Arts	-	-	16	-	-	-
General	15	89	36	37	23	-
Home Economics	-	2	-	-	-	-
Humanities	131	141	203	197	165	70
Law and Jurisprudence	32	94	77	24	-	-
Mass Communication and Documentation	31	41	116	74	106	-
Mathematics and Computer Science	430	589	732	492	302	79
Medical and Allied Courses	362	3,341	1,655	571	660	221
Natural Science	11	80	131	49	3	-
Religion and Theology	19	110	53	19	-	-
Service Trades	15	52	13	-	-	-
Social and Behavioral Sciences	119	545	363	208	58	56
Trade, Craft and Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other disciplines	515	966	1,592	1,229	571	119

Sources: Commission on Higher Education.

**TABLE 6.4 Number of Completers of Nonformal Education  
by Region: 2000-2006**

Region	2000	2001	2002	2004	2006
Philippines	242,273	154,996	136,587	39,295	37,851
NCR	21,907	3,646	3,417	2,306	a
CAR	6,682	6,686	3,443	7,104	1,079
I - Ilocos Region	13,357	3,770	1,717	1,259	4,595
II - Cagayan Valley	7,313	1,663	2,162	971	a
III - Central Luzon	13,697	33,160	18,440	3,338	5,590
IV - Southern Tagalog	10,831	7,659	26,629	10,118	-
IVA - Calabarzon	-	-	-	4,704	1,881
IVB - Mimaropa	-	-	-	5,414	a
V - Bicol Region	-	5,634	8,974	1,159	2,663
VI - Western Visayas	33,849	16,594	1,359	1,641	2,679
VII - Central Visayas	29,979	21,506	11,908	972	2,522
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6,865	11,717	8,883	3,452	a
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,627	5,062	3,810	137	556
X - Northern Mindanao	2,329	11,574	16,190	690	3,747
XI - Davao Region	18,827	15,024	21,324	1,547	1,679
XII - Soccsksargen	12,428	5,164	2,123	1,331	10,183
XIII - Caraga	1,481	3,055	3,704	1,347	677
ARMM	60,101	3,082	2,504	1,923	a

*Note:* Data for 2003 and 2005 not available.

<sup>a</sup> On-going learning sessions due to the delayed release of funds.

*Source:* Bureau of Nonformal Education, Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.5 Number of Foreign Students, by Academic Year:  
AY 1994-1995 to AY 2007-2008**

Academic Year	Number of Foreign Students
1994 - 1995	4,791
1995 - 1996	5,284
1996 - 1997	4,864
1997 - 1998	4,419
1998 - 1999	3,516
1999 - 2000	2,602
2000 - 2001	2,323
2001 - 2002	2,836
2002 - 2003	4,760
2003 - 2004	2,161
2004 - 2005	4,836
2005 - 2006	1,463
2006 - 2007	1,362
2007 - 2008	2,665

*Source:* Commission on Higher Education.

**TABLE 6.6 Number of Scholarship Awardees, by Program:  
SY 1988-1989 to SY 2008-2009**

School Year	Total	PESFA	SNPLP	NISGP	CFDF	SEGEAP	SSP	HEDF	Others
1988-1989	16,091	-	-	10,999	-	2,834	2,258	-	-
1989-1990	75,215	7,109	2,825	14,105	-	35,888	15,288	-	-
1990-1991	20,527	8,898	2,129	4,243	-	1,449	1,432	-	2,376.00
1991-1992	40,790	10,700	1,690	15,862	29	6,634	5,875	-	-
1992-1993	80,623	6,843	2,023	5,384	50	18,424	17,721	-	30,178
1993-1994	67,982	28,372	326	9,503	395	9,047	8,575	-	11,764
1994-1995	47,898	37,357	3,802	1,766	446	1,857	882	-	1,788
1995-1996	35,443	27,232	2,035	1,620	671	1,196	798	-	1,891
1996-1997	35,468	19,483	1,329	1,837	1,534	1,860	786	162	8,477
1997-1998	43,059	15,137	2,366	1,873	1,859	1,844	849	6,511	12,620
1998-1999	45,294	16,732	2,266	1,777	2,038	1,851	809	8,156	11,665
1999-2000	59,566	16,950	2,236	1,502	940	1,711	978	28,587	6,662
2000-2001	40,755	16,250	1,786	1,502	-	1,711	978	-	18,528
2001-2002	36,441	14,650	1,190	1,264	-	1,300	1,000	-	17,037
2002-2003	26,293	16,732	2,266	1,777	2,038	1,851	809	-	820
2003-2004	51,698	15,989	977	1,379	165	1,419	1,500	-	30,269
2004-2005	67,426	25,578	406	8,673	289	8,767	9,129	-	14,584
2005-2006	72,826	29,777	2,044	5,366	1,375	7,424	12,468	-	14,372
2006-2007	80,777	34,426	2,286	9,439	2,010	9,888	10,502	-	12,226
2007-2008	-	-	578	-	1,474	-	-	-	50,705
2008-2009	53,815	2,232	2,300	101	1,737	88	990	380	45,987

**Notes:**

- PESFA - Private Education Student Financial Assistance.  
 SNPLP - Study-Now-Pay-Later Plan.  
 NISGP - National Integration Study Grant Program.  
 CFDF - College Faculty Development Fund.  
 SEGEAP - Selected Ethnic Group Educational Assistance Program.  
 SSP - State Scholarship Program.  
 HEDF - Higher Education Development Fund.

**Source:** Commission on Higher Education.

**TABLE 6.7 Beneficiaries of Commission on Higher Education  
Student Financial Assistance Programs: 2008-2009**

Programs	Number of Scholar
Total	40,228
CHED Scholarship Program for Bright Mindanaoan Muslims (CSPBMM)	106
CHED Special Study Grant Program for Congressional Districts (CSSGPCD)	31,899
CHED Senate Study Grant Program (CSSGP)	536
Island Off-Luzon	-
National Integration Study Grant Program (NISGP)	101
OPAPP-CHED Study Grant Program for Rebel Returnees (OPAPP-CHED-SGPRR)	222
Private Education Student Financial Assistance Program (PESFA)	2,232
Selected Ethnic Group Educational Assistance Program (SEGEAP)	88
State Scholarship Program (SSP)	990
State Scholarship Program-BSED SSUC (SSP BSED-SSUC)	-
Student Financial Assistance Programs (STFUP)	-
Student Loan Fund for Region V (SLF-R5)	-
Student Loan Program for Centers for Excellence (SLP for COE)	1,737
Study Now-Pay-Later Plan (SNPLP)	2,300
Iskolar ng Mahirap na Pamilya (IPM)	17

**Source:** Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

**TABLE 6.8 Net Participation Rate in Public and Private Elementary Schools, by Region: SY 2001-2002 to SY 2008-2009**

Region	SY 2001- 2002	SY 2002- 2003*	SY 2003- 2004*	SY 2004- 2005*
Philippines	97.02	90.29	88.74	87.11
NCR	98.08	97.38	96.81	94.82
CAR	92.55	91.52	89.19	86.40
I - Ilocos Region	97.86	89.64	88.52	86.98
II - Cagayan Valley	96.08	86.71	85.65	82.90
III - Central Luzon	98.49	93.58	93.61	92.03
IVA - Calabarzon	99.17	95.97	95.33	95.10
IVB - Mimaropa	-	91.52	89.42	88.00
V - Bicol Region	97.11	90.95	89.30	87.78
VI - Western Visayas	97.97	85.95	83.25	80.49
VII - Central Visayas	99.83	88.09	85.57	83.53
VIII - Eastern Visayas	94.70	85.91	83.74	83.44
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	90.94	89.74	84.83	82.83
X - Northern Mindanao	95.06	89.04	86.92	84.16
XI - Davao Region	93.99	84.96	84.36	82.54
XII - Soccsksargen	93.19	82.01	81.18	79.99
XIII - Caraga	95.17	80.73	78.04	75.08
ARMM	97.88	92.72	90.13	90.01
	<b>SY 2005- 2006*</b>	<b>SY 2006- 2007</b>	<b>SY 2007- 2008</b>	<b>SY 2008- 2009</b>
Philippines	84.44	83.22	84.84	85.12
NCR	92.61	92.89	94.42	93.69
CAR	82.58	80.86	81.50	81.93
I - Ilocos Region	84.87	82.74	83.14	82.85
II - Cagayan Valley	79.92	77.70	77.53	76.23
III - Central Luzon	90.77	89.14	91.37	90.93
IVA - Calabarzon	92.87	92.36	94.02	94.10
IVB - Mimaropa	84.39	83.84	84.07	85.42
V - Bicol Region	85.43	83.80	85.41	85.07
VI - Western Visayas	77.14	74.96	75.44	74.93
VII - Central Visayas	80.08	78.87	80.28	81.38
VIII - Eastern Visayas	80.03	78.15	79.19	80.33
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	79.14	77.59	78.99	79.25
X - Northern Mindanao	80.20	78.96	80.60	81.23
XI - Davao Region	79.01	75.89	77.38	78.00
XII - Soccsksargen	77.43	76.35	78.65	80.12
XIII - Caraga	74.80	77.76	78.69	76.39
ARMM	87.26	85.82	94.01	99.85

**Note:** Net participation rate is defined as the proportion of the number of enrollees 7-12/6-11 years old to population 7-12/6-11 years old.

\* Data for public school only.

**Source:** Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.8a Net Participation Rate in Public and Private Secondary Schools, by Region: SY 2001-2002 to SY 2008-2009**

Region	SY 2001- 2002	SY 2002- 2003*	SY 2003- 2004*	SY 2004- 2005*
Philippines	73.44	59.00	60.15	59.97
NCR	85.71	75.28	76.42	76.40
CAR	82.54	59.64	61.76	60.71
I - Ilocos Region	94.15	68.33	68.05	66.96
II - Cagayan Valley	77.90	59.54	61.65	60.64
III - Central Luzon	80.10	67.74	69.35	69.81
IVA - Calabarzon	83.69	68.16	70.19	70.94
IVB - Mimaropa	-	57.55	58.43	57.80
V - Bicol Region	75.40	54.86	55.61	55.82
VI - Western Visayas	77.95	57.32	57.86	56.96
VII - Central Visayas	76.73	57.30	58.38	57.40
VIII - Eastern Visayas	166.98	48.99	49.96	50.64
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	56.85	49.24	49.31	50.47
X - Northern Mindanao	42.77	53.40	53.80	52.08
XI - Davao Region	57.09	52.28	52.11	51.16
XII - Soccsksargen	62.56	53.38	53.86	55.24
XIII - Caraga	63.68	49.77	49.72	49.66
ARMM	32.38	23.69	29.37	28.43
	<b>SY 2005- 2006*</b>	<b>SY 2006- 2007</b>	<b>SY 2007- 2008</b>	<b>SY 2008- 2009</b>
Philippines	58.54	58.59	60.26	60.74
NCR	74.99	75.12	80.16	80.79
CAR	57.81	59.10	57.04	57.14
I - Ilocos Region	65.83	68.19	67.62	68.22
II - Cagayan Valley	59.02	58.85	59.47	58.34
III - Central Luzon	68.93	69.13	70.78	71.24
IVA - Calabarzon	69.10	71.26	73.86	74.89
IVB - Mimaropa	56.08	58.86	59.28	59.67
V - Bicol Region	53.24	54.33	55.97	55.24
VI - Western Visayas	54.91	52.89	53.83	53.98
VII - Central Visayas	54.76	53.86	54.57	55.49
VIII - Eastern Visayas	50.09	49.88	51.49	53.28
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	47.17	47.70	50.18	49.28
X - Northern Mindanao	51.27	51.23	51.70	50.67
XI - Davao Region	49.02	47.84	49.12	48.61
XII - Soccsksargen	51.33	48.85	50.62	51.80
XIII - Caraga	48.52	48.89	49.85	51.09
ARMM	35.61	32.56	34.58	37.98

**Note:** Net participation rate is defined as the proportion of the number of enrollees 13-16 years old to the population 13-16 years old.

\* Data for public school only.

**Source:** Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.9 Cohort Survival Rate in Public and Private Elementary Schools, by Region: SY 2001-2002 to SY 2008-2009**

Region	SY 2001- 2002	SY 2002- 2003*	SY 2003- 2004*	SY 2004- 2005*
Philippines	67.13	72.44	71.84	71.32
NCR	79.04	84.35	84.24	83.19
CAR	65.82	80.42	74.99	71.42
I - Ilocos Region	80.66	86.80	85.56	86.79
II - Cagayan Valley	70.78	73.07	79.49	76.70
III - Central Luzon	79.15	81.52	84.26	80.46
IVA - Calabarzon	76.88	77.91	77.15	80.39
IVB - Mimaropa	-	69.45	72.60	71.20
V - Bicol Region	69.05	76.53	73.70	76.70
VI - Western Visayas	61.76	62.84	70.35	70.43
VII - Central Visayas	65.31	82.01	73.97	74.81
VIII - Eastern Visayas	60.94	65.61	70.42	71.23
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	45.51	47.62	57.75	56.01
X - Northern Mindanao	62.61	67.06	67.38	59.43
XI - Davao Region	63.17	69.67	65.52	64.20
XII - Soccsksargen	56.45	63.97	66.16	63.88
XIII - Caraga	61.88	69.38	68.62	60.24
ARMM	33.96	49.27	31.03	35.70
	<b>SY 2005- 2006*</b>	<b>SY 2006- 2007</b>	<b>SY 2007- 2008</b>	<b>SY 2008- 2009</b>
Philippines	70.02	73.43	75.26	75.39
NCR	83.50	89.71	87.84	87.51
CAR	69.34	76.38	73.62	77.37
I - Ilocos Region	86.83	82.84	83.91	86.70
II - Cagayan Valley	77.29	79.54	78.68	81.58
III - Central Luzon	82.01	83.75	82.81	83.02
IVA - Calabarzon	78.23	83.22	81.38	83.77
IVB - Mimaropa	69.60	72.24	70.10	73.92
V - Bicol Region	73.93	75.28	76.44	76.33
VI - Western Visayas	69.42	73.77	74.77	75.47
VII - Central Visayas	73.41	79.33	81.02	81.39
VIII - Eastern Visayas	60.22	67.03	71.06	73.16
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	55.69	59.96	61.98	61.12
X - Northern Mindanao	61.68	67.45	70.75	70.80
XI - Davao Region	57.78	59.15	67.33	64.55
XII - Soccsksargen	60.65	64.84	67.30	67.84
XIII - Caraga	68.32	65.60	73.93	73.53
ARMM	36.21	33.90	45.47	40.75

**Note:** Cohort survival rate at the elementary level is defined as the proportion of enrollees at the beginning grade who reach the final grade at the end of the required number of years of study.

\* Data for public school only.

**Source:** Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.9a Cohort Survival Rate in Public and Private Secondary Schools, by Region: SY 2001-2002 to SY 2008-2009**

Region	SY 2001- 2002	SY 2002- 2003*	SY 2003- 2004*	SY 2004- 2005*
Philippines	73.16	76.99	77.71	78.09
NCR	72.56	77.01	79.93	83.25
CAR	75.26	74.10	78.77	78.46
I - Ilocos Region	78.28	81.12	81.77	82.80
II - Cagayan Valley	78.75	71.41	80.79	77.56
III - Central Luzon	75.92	74.38	78.17	81.57
IVA - Calabarzon	76.63	77.69	83.59	80.46
IVB - Mimaropa	-	76.89	78.00	76.77
V - Bicol Region	71.10	78.11	74.72	76.37
VI - Western Visayas	76.38	73.51	81.07	78.49
VII - Central Visayas	71.98	85.03	75.10	75.60
VIII - Eastern Visayas	66.69	71.59	74.75	76.91
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	64.44	75.94	66.50	74.02
X - Northern Mindanao	69.08	81.58	69.43	66.65
XI - Davao Region	63.04	75.65	68.55	75.80
XII - Soccsksargen	85.97	81.28	72.86	85.25
XIII - Caraga	67.23	80.49	68.84	74.61
ARMM	71.13	65.72	70.30	61.11
	<b>SY 2005- 2006*</b>	<b>SY 2006- 2007</b>	<b>SY 2007- 2008</b>	<b>SY 2008- 2009</b>
Philippines	67.32	77.33	79.91	79.73
NCR	71.88	78.20	83.76	84.76
CAR	67.92	83.69	78.98	86.17
I - Ilocos Region	76.26	84.19	86.53	85.05
II - Cagayan Valley	72.12	80.66	81.41	83.05
III - Central Luzon	76.76	80.35	81.26	81.24
IVA - Calabarzon	73.29	85.43	85.05	85.41
IVB - Mimaropa	57.62	77.21	76.90	77.55
V - Bicol Region	59.51	76.36	77.77	76.32
VI - Western Visayas	66.86	76.59	81.06	80.18
VII - Central Visayas	59.29	73.56	76.78	77.55
VIII - Eastern Visayas	58.31	73.36	73.68	73.98
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	53.45	75.46	73.18	71.73
X - Northern Mindanao	63.24	72.40	76.25	73.75
XI - Davao Region	57.95	68.44	76.09	76.94
XII - Soccsksargen	54.60	73.10	76.01	72.90
XIII - Caraga	62.73	73.76	76.06	76.06
ARMM	61.99	41.26	73.53	69.80

**Note:** Cohort survival rate at the secondary level is defined as the proportion of enrollees at the beginning year who reach the final year at the end of the required number of years of study.

\* Data for public school only.

**Source:** Department of Education.



**TABLE 6.9b Teacher-Pupil Ratio in Government Elementary Schools, by Region:  
SY 2007-2008 to SY 2008-2009**

Region	SY 2007-2008			SY 2008-2009		
	Enrolment	Teacher	TPR	Enrolment	Teacher	TPR
Philippines	13,411,286	345,454	1 : 39	12,563,626	353,254	1 : 36
NCR	1,511,810	29,628	1 : 51	1,219,333	30,675	1 : 40
CAR	233,031	7,702	1 : 30	212,521	7,758	1 : 27
I - Ilocos Region	656,228	21,141	1 : 31	613,184	21,374	1 : 29
II - Cagayan Valley	446,156	14,439	1 : 31	427,839	14,566	1 : 29
III - Central Luzon	1,395,091	33,554	1 : 42	1,249,962	34,265	1 : 36
IVA - Calabarzon	1,657,832	34,577	1 : 48	1,462,490	36,009	1 : 41
IVB - Mimaropa	452,378	12,415	1 : 36	445,909	12,422	1 : 36
V - Bicol Region	942,479	26,082	1 : 36	929,782	26,431	1 : 35
VI - Western Visayas	1,027,188	32,298	1 : 32	983,734	32,538	1 : 30
VII - Central Visayas	982,201	25,146	1 : 39	936,266	25,409	1 : 37
VIII - Eastern Visayas	682,737	21,331	1 : 32	683,402	21,343	1 : 32
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	545,908	15,984	1 : 34	542,527	16,255	1 : 33
X - Northern Mindanao	641,421	17,553	1 : 37	623,471	17,726	1 : 35
XI - Davao Region	632,926	14,044	1 : 45	606,470	16,787	1 : 36
XII - Soccsksargen	597,291	14,456	1 : 41	587,039	14,847	1 : 40
XIII - Caraga	374,699	11,313	1 : 33	376,285	11,441	1 : 33
ARMM	631,910	13,791	1 : 46	663,412	13,408	1 : 49

Source: Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.9c Teacher-Student Ratio in Government Secondary Schools, by Region:  
SY 2007-2008 to SY 2008-2009**

Region	SY 2007-2008			SY 2008-2009		
	Enrolment	Teacher	TSR	Enrolment	Teacher	TSR
Philippines	6,506,176	132,337	1 : 49	5,378,726	138,781	1 : 39
NCR	839,493	17,143	1 : 49	661,019	18,268	1 : 36
CAR	123,221	2,747	1 : 45	89,337	2,828	1 : 32
I - Ilocos Region	373,392	8,727	1 : 43	310,686	8,914	1 : 35
II - Cagayan Valley	238,407	5,278	1 : 45	196,769	5,593	1 : 35
III - Central Luzon	722,904	12,737	1 : 57	557,476	13,535	1 : 41
IVA - Calabarzon	859,028	13,846	1 : 62	662,361	15,223	1 : 44
IVB - Mimaropa	207,692	4,599	1 : 45	184,928	4,737	1 : 39
V - Bicol Region	412,351	9,434	1 : 44	369,219	9,838	1 : 38
VI - Western Visayas	532,814	13,162	1 : 40	476,903	13,486	1 : 35
VII - Central Visayas	488,675	8,828	1 : 55	394,608	9,207	1 : 43
VIII - Eastern Visayas	296,823	6,572	1 : 45	273,326	6,646	1 : 41
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	226,594	5,144	1 : 44	203,928	5,399	1 : 38
X - Northern Mindanao	287,186	5,651	1 : 51	223,406	5,736	1 : 39
XI - Davao Region	284,231	6,265	1 : 45	240,972	6,701	1 : 36
XII - Soccsksargen	268,120	5,453	1 : 49	224,632	5,658	1 : 40
XIII - Caraga	175,727	3,875	1 : 45	153,302	4,022	1 : 38
ARMM	169,518	2,876	1 : 59	155,854	2,990	1 : 52

Source: Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.9d Classroom-Pupil Ratio in Government Elementary and Secondary Schools by Region: SY 2006-2007 to SY 2007-2008**

Region	Elementary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	SY 2006-2007		SY 2007-2008		SY 2006-2007		SY 2007-2008	
	Classroom	CPR	Classroom	CPR	Classroom	CPR	Classroom	CPR
Philippines	325,639	1 : 37	327,524	1 : 38	90,327	1 : 56	94,052	1 : 57
NCR	14,935	1 : 79	14,807	1 : 81	7,536	1 : 82	7,910	1 : 106
CAR	7,974	1 : 27	7,784	1 : 27	2,029	1 : 43	2,109	1 : 44
I - Ilocos Region	21,881	1 : 26	21,945	1 : 26	6,562	1 : 44	6,586	1 : 44
II - Cagayan Valley	14,926	1 : 25	15,469	1 : 24	4,497	1 : 39	4,652	1 : 38
III - Central Luzon	34,130	1 : 34	35,014	1 : 33	9,344	1 : 56	9,673	1 : 53
IVA - Calabarzon	32,488	1 : 48	33,042	1 : 46	9,424	1 : 64	9,886	1 : 68
IVB - Mimaropa	12,047	1 : 35	12,129	1 : 35	3,302	1 : 50	3,460	1 : 50
V - Bicol Region	23,988	1 : 36	25,159	1 : 35	6,611	1 : 51	6,996	1 : 50
VI - Western Visayas	34,114	1 : 29	32,633	1 : 29	9,613	1 : 46	10,132	1 : 45
VII - Central Visayas	24,140	1 : 32	24,600	1 : 33	6,244	1 : 52	6,564	1 : 51
VIII - Eastern Visayas	20,604	1 : 33	20,647	1 : 32	4,873	1 : 49	5,063	1 : 49
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	15,108	1 : 34	15,355	1 : 35	3,583	1 : 54	3,714	1 : 54
X - Northern Mindanao	16,773	1 : 33	16,778	1 : 33	3,946	1 : 50	4,131	1 : 50
XI - Davao Region	15,400	1 : 38	15,700	1 : 37	4,140	1 : 53	4,213	1 : 54
XII - Soccsksargen	14,897	1 : 42	13,868	1 : 42	3,739	1 : 57	3,999	1 : 55
XIII - Caraga	10,506	1 : 34	10,095	1 : 35	2,725	1 : 54	2,716	1 : 53
ARMM	11,728	1 : 48	12,003	1 : 51	2,162	1 : 59	2,248	1 : 64

Source: Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.10 Teachers in Government Schools, by Level of Education and by Region: SY 2005-2006 to SY 2008-2009**

Region	SY 2005-2006		SY 2006-2007	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
Philippines	341,784	126,077	343,646	128,191
NCR	29,050	17,204	28,909	16,738
CAR	7,589	2,646	7,612	2,581
I - Ilocos Region	20,990	8,487	21,078	8,573
II - Cagayan Valley	14,278	5,049	14,340	5,111
III - Central Luzon	32,756	11,865	33,143	12,307
IVA - Calabarzon	33,283	12,669	33,793	13,204
IVB - Mimaropa	11,994	4,418	12,091	4,444
V - Bicol Region	26,080	9,021	26,127	9,259
VI - Western Visayas	32,070	12,830	32,217	13,019
VII - Central Visayas	24,674	7,958	24,886	8,298
VIII - Eastern Visayas	21,011	6,139	21,105	6,265
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	15,792	4,960	15,931	5,118
X - Northern Mindanao	17,259	5,351	17,312	5,461
XI - Davao Region	16,254	6,084	16,305	6,046
XII - Soccsksargen	14,087	5,181	14,215	5,322
XIII - Caraga	11,137	3,599	11,220	3,731
ARMM	13,480	2,616	13,362	2,714
	SY 2007-2008		SY 2008-2009	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
Philippines	348,028	131,865	353,254	138,781
NCR	29,628	17,143	30,675	18,268
CAR	7,695	2,726	7,758	2,828
I - Ilocos Region	21,142	8,702	21,374	8,914
II - Cagayan Valley	14,437	5,285	14,566	5,593
III - Central Luzon	33,474	12,573	34,265	13,535
IVA - Calabarzon	34,584	13,815	36,009	15,223
IVB - Mimaropa	12,416	4,636	12,422	4,737
V - Bicol Region	26,081	9,424	26,431	9,838
VI - Western Visayas	32,300	13,163	32,538	13,486
VII - Central Visayas	25,155	8,756	25,409	9,207
VIII - Eastern Visayas	21,331	6,546	21,343	6,646
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	15,984	5,188	16,255	5,399
X - Northern Mindanao	17,553	5,570	17,726	5,736
XI - Davao Region	16,686	6,244	16,787	6,701
XII - Soccsksargen	14,459	5,450	14,847	5,658
XIII - Caraga	11,313	3,875	11,441	4,022
ARMM	13,790	2,769	13,408	2,990

Source: Department of Education.

**TABLE 6.11 Simple Literacy of the Household Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Sex and by Region: 2000, 2003 and 2008**  
(Population in Thousands)

Region	Total Household Population 10 Years Old and Over			2008 (Percent)		
	2000	2003	2008	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Philippines	56,975	61,964	70,818	95.6	95.1
NCR	7,625	8,318	9,021	99.2	99.0	99.4
CAR	1,020	1,082	1,277	94.8	95.2	94.3
I - Ilocos	3,206	3,345	3,941	98.2	98.1	98.2
II - Cagayan Valley	2,105	2,290	2,583	95.0	94.5	95.6
III - Central Luzon	6,070	6,844	7,752	97.8	97.7	97.8
IVA - Calabarzon	8,740	8,132	8,951	98.0	97.7	98.2
IVB - Mimaropa	-	1,760	2,136	95.1	94.4	95.9
V - Bicol	3,364	3,504	4,205	96.6	96.1	97.1
VI - Western Visayas	4,694	4,878	5,819	94.5	93.2	95.8
VII - Central Visayas	4,261	4,599	5,283	95.1	94.6	95.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,597	2,754	3,310	93.6	92.2	95.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,235	2,260	2,534	94.0	93.3	94.8
X - Northern Mindanao	2,026	2,804	3,234	93.9	92.6	95.3
XI - Davao Region	3,851	2,950	3,302	93.7	93.1	94.3
XII - Soccsksargen	1,889	2,574	2,991	92.1	91.9	92.3
XIII - Caraga	1,519	1,635	1,899	94.7	93.2	96.3
ARMM	1,758	2,235	2,578	81.5	82.8	80.3

Region	2003 (Percent)			2000 (Percent)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Philippines	93.4	92.6	94.3	92.3	92.1
NCR	99.0	98.9	99.1	98.1	98.2	98.1
CAR	91.6	92.0	91.1	90.5	90.9	90.1
I - Ilocos	97.4	97.6	97.3	95.2	95.4	95.0
II - Cagayan Valley	92.7	92.1	93.5	91.8	91.4	92.1
III - Central Luzon	96.9	96.8	96.9	94.8	94.8	94.8
IVA - Calabarzon	97.2	96.8	97.5	*94.0	*93.9	*94.1
IVB - Mimaropa	91.2	91.4	91.0	-	-	-
V - Bicol	95.0	93.8	96.3	92.7	92.4	93.0
VI - Western Visayas	92.8	91.6	94.0	93.0	92.4	93.6
VII - Central Visayas	92.4	91.5	93.2	91.7	91.5	91.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	90.1	87.0	93.3	89.9	88.8	91.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	88.9	86.8	90.9	85.3	85.3	85.2
X - Northern Mindanao	91.8	90.1	93.5	91.4	90.7	92.1
XI - Davao Region	90.3	88.0	92.7	90.2	89.8	90.5
XII - Soccsksargen	87.3	85.9	88.8	87.0	87.1	87.0
XIII - Caraga	92.1	89.5	94.6	92.0	91.4	92.6
ARMM	70.2	71.0	69.4	68.7	69.8	67.7

**Note:** \* Data for Southern Tagalog

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Sources:** National Statistics Office and Department of Education  
2000, 2003 and 2008 Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey.

**TABLE 6.12 Functional Literacy Rate of Population 10 to 64 Years Old  
by Highest Educational Attainment, by Region and Sex: 2008**  
(Population in Thousands)

Region	Population 10-64 Years Old	Highest Educational Attainment				
		No Grade Completed	Elementary Level	Elementary Graduate	High School Level	High School Graduate or Higher
Philippines	86.4	5.3	67.0	80.8	89.8	100.0
NCR	94.0	11.8	80.4	81.3	89.8	100.0
CAR	89.2	0.0	70.1	86.9	93.9	100.0
I - Ilocos Region	91.3	16.1	73.6	82.0	90.9	100.0
II - Cagayan Valley	86.1	2.5	66.2	82.2	91.2	100.0
III - Central Luzon	92.1	0.0	77.8	84.4	92.1	100.0
IVA - Calabarzon	93.5	3.6	81.0	87.7	94.8	100.0
IVB - Mimaropa	83.9	6.4	65.8	80.5	91.4	100.0
V - Bicol Region	79.9	9.1	55.7	71.5	85.7	100.0
VI - Western Visayas	82.6	9.6	60.4	77.9	84.6	100.0
VII - Central Visayas	86.6	2.3	70.6	84.7	91.0	100.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas	72.9	5.3	48.3	68.6	81.0	100.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	79.6	5.8	59.3	78.4	89.7	100.0
X - Northern Mindanao	85.9	3.8	63.2	84.6	92.9	100.0
XI - Davao Region	81.7	1.8	65.1	76.6	86.3	100.0
XII - Soccsksargen	78.3	1.2	57.5	74.3	86.9	100.0
XIII - Caraga	85.7	1.9	63.0	82.0	93.8	100.0
ARMM	71.6	7.4	66.4	86.2	91.7	100.0
Sex						
Male	84.2	5.3	63.9	79.8	88.6	100.0
Female	88.7	5.2	71.1	81.9	91.1	100.0

**Notes:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Sources:** National Statistics Office. 2008 Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey.

**TABLE 6.13 Enrolees and Completers of Functional Education and Literacy Program (FELP), by Region: 2000-2004**

Region	2000		2001	
	Enrolees	Completers	Enrolees	Completers
<b>Total</b>	303,399	242,273	175,551	154,996
NCR	26,550	21,907	4,074	3,646
CAR	11,129	6,682	9,799	6,686
I - Ilocos Region	13,564	13,357	3,823	3,770
II - Cagayan Valley	8,445	7,313	2,264	1,663
III - Central Luzon	16,628	13,697	35,418	33,160
IV - Southern Tagalog	21,799	10,831	9,134	7,659
V - Bicol Region	-	-	8,085	5,634
VI - Western Visayas	85,773	65,840	17,874	16,594
VII - Central Visayas	35,320	29,979	24,368	21,506
VIII - Eastern Visayas	11,852	6,865	12,091	11,717
IX - Western Mindanao	5,105	2,627	5,622	5,062
X - Northern Mindanao	3,963	2,329	12,737	11,574
XI - Southern Mindanao	19,594	18,827	17,230	15,024
XII - Central Mindanao	12,463	12,428	5,863	5,164
XIII - Caraga	1,518	1,481	3,107	3,055
ARMM	29,696	28,110	4,062	3,082
Region	2002		2004	
	Enrolees	Completers	Enrolees	Completers
<b>Total</b>	151,358	134,995	53,537	38,638
NCR	3,597	3,417	2,232	2,306
CAR	4,561	3,443	7,328	7,104
I - Ilocos Region	1,741	1,717	3,170	1,259
II - Cagayan Valley	2,301	2,162	2,135	971
III - Central Luzon	20,958	18,440	3,980	3,338
IV - Southern Tagalog	27,453	26,629	10,118	9,461
IVA - Calabarzon	10,939	10,473	4,704	3,755
IVB - Mimaropa	16,514	16,156	5,414	5,706
V - Bicol Region	12,072	8,974	2,268	1,159
VI - Western Visayas	1,654	1,359	4,021	1,641
VII - Central Visayas	12,622	11,908	2,698	972
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9,248	8,883	3,474	3,452
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7,190	3,810	1,048	137
X - Northern Mindanao	16,812	16,190	1,355	690
XI - Davao Region	22,204	21,324	2,298	1,547
XII - Soccsksargen	2,123	531	2,788	1,331
XIII - Caraga	3,713	3,704	2,641	1,347
ARMM	3,109	2,504	1,983	1,923

*Note:* No data available for the year 2003.

*Source:* Bureau of Nonformal Education, Department of Education.

TABLE 6.14 National Performance in the Licensure Examinations: 2008 and 2009

Licensure Examinations for	2008			2009		
	Number of		Percent Passed	Number of		Percent Passed
	Examinees	Passers		Examinees	Passers	
Total	390,378	150,971	38.7	407,950	148,093	36.3
Aeronautical Engineers	98	43	43.9	95	26	27.4
Agricultural Engineers	416	157	37.7	409	122	29.8
Agriculturist	1,875	575	30.7	2,132	817	38.3
Architects	2,074	766	36.9	2,488	939	37.7
Certified Public Accountants	11,314	3,710	32.8	11,191	4,119	36.8
Chemical Engineers	879	430	48.9	981	485	49.4
Chemists	481	227	47.2	544	292	53.7
Civil Engineers	7,814	2,766	35.4	7,620	3,456	45.4
Criminologists	15,485	5,028	32.5	21,840	7,479	34.2
Custom Brokers	1,108	254	22.9	1,124	386	34.3
Dentists	1,526	654	42.9	1,224	522	42.6
Electronics and Communications Engineers	6,446	2,309	35.8	6,769	1,704	25.2
Environmental Planners	55	26	47.3	63	34	54.0
Fisheries Technologists	171	65	38.0	220	52	23.6
Foresters	379	194	51.2	383	140	36.6
Geodetic Engineers	385	135	35.1	468	172	36.8
Geologists	55	36	65.5	38	23	60.5
Guidance Counselors	140	84	-	108	78	72.2
Interior Designers	183	78	42.6	234	119	50.9
Landscape Architects	21	12	57.1	22	11	50.0
Librarians	1,003	237	23.6	947	284	30.0
Marine Deck-OIC Navigational Watch	7,526	3,752	49.9	8,534	4,163	48.8
Marine Deck-OIC Watch Keeping Engineers	3,173	1,752	55.2	3,619	1,985	54.8
Mechanical Engineers	3,092	1,745	56.4	3,381	1,898	56.1
Medical Technologists	2,380	1,414	59.4	2,270	1,170	51.5
Metallurgical Engineers	36	21	58.3	31	17	54.8
Midwives	7,337	3,881	52.9	9,807	5,162	52.6
Mining Engineers	85	62	72.9	18	11	61.1
Naval Architects and Marine Engineers	16	5	31.3	41	8	19.5
Nurses	153,107	67,220	43.9	172,344	70,144	40.7
Nutritionists-Dietitians	523	273	52.2	636	429	67.5
Occupational Therapists	169	82	48.5	167	87	52.1
Optometrists (4 year curriculum)	448	256	57.1	191	110	57.6
Optometrists (6 year curriculum)	98	66	67.3	72	53	73.6
Pharmacists	2,077	1,123	54.1	2,364	1,364	57.7
Physical Therapists	1,573	680	43.2	1,347	638	47.4
Physicians	4,406	2,565	58.2	4,009	2,763	68.9
Radiologic Technologists	1,512	723	47.8	1,554	732	47.1
Registered Electrical Engineers	3,847	1,357	35.3	4,103	1,667	40.6
Sanitary Engineers	115	58	50.4	110	41	37.3
Social Workers	1,154	616	53.4	1,280	691	54.0
Teachers-Elementary	76,854	22,691	29.5	69,976	16,738	23.9
Teachers-Secondary	67,961	22,506	33.1	62,239	16,706	26.8
Veterinarians	683	224	32.8	698	192	27.5
X-ray Technologists	298	113	37.9	259	64	24.7

Source: Professional Regulation Commission.

TABLE 6.15 Number of Bar Passers: 1979-2009

Year	Total Number of Examinees	Passed	
		Number	Percent
1979	1,824	903	49.51
1980	1,800	605	33.61
1981	1,924	841	43.71
1982	2,112	433	20.00
1983	2,455	523	21.30
1984	2,582	563	21.80
1985	2,719	701	25.78
1986	2,600	491	18.88
1987	2,832	480	17.00
1988	2,840	689	24.26
1989	3,012	639	21.22
1990	3,100	866	27.90
1991	3,194	569	17.80
1992	2,899	499	17.20
1993	2,892	499	17.25
1994	3,348	725	21.65
1995	3,194	987	30.28
1996	3,900	1,217	31.21
1997	3,921	710	18.10
1998	3,697	1,465	39.63
1999	3,978	660	16.59
2000	4,698	979	20.84
2001	3,938	1,266	32.15
2002	4,659	917	19.68
2003	5,349	1,108	20.71
2004	5,249	1,659	31.61
2005	5,607	1,526	27.22
2006	6,187	1,893	30.60
2007	5,626	1,289	22.91
2008	6,375	1,310	20.55
2009	5,903	1,454	24.63

Source: Supreme Court of the Philippines, Bar Examination Division.



TABLE 6.16 Important Museums in the Philippines, by Region: 2008

Region	Museum	Location
<b>Philippines</b>		
<b>National Museums</b>		
NCR		
City of Manila	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Philippine Science Centrum	Old Congress Building P. Burgos Street, Manila UP Manila Compound Pedro Gil Street, Manila
	P. Jacinto Zamora Historical Landmark Postal Museum and Philatelic Library	Paco, Manila Philippine Postal Building Liwasang Bonifacio, Manila
	Puerta de Isabel II Gallery	5/F Palacio del Gobernador Bldg, Intramuros, Manila
	Ramon Magsaysay Memorabilia	R. Magsaysay Center Roxas Blvd., Manila
	San Agustin Museum	2/F San Agustin Monastery Intramuros, Manila
	University of Sto. Tomas Museum of Arts and Sciences	España Street, Manila
	Western Police District Museum	U.N. Avenue, Manila
Quezon City	Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Nature Center	Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
	Philippine National Police Museum	Camp Crame, Quezon City
	U.P. Jorge B. Vargas Museum and Filipiniana Research Centre	U.P. College of Fine Arts, Diliman, Quezon Avenue
Makati City	Philippine Army Museum and Library	MacArthur Drive, Fort Bonifacio Makati City
	Quest-Center for Earth Science and Discovery	G/F Goldcrest Building, Quad II Ayala Center, Makati City
Mandaluyong City	Science Works	5/L Shangri-La Plaza Complex, EDSA, Mandaluyong City
Pasay City	Nayong Pilipino (Philippine Village) Museum	NAIA Road, Pasay City
	Philippine Air Force Museum	Villamor Air Base, Pasay City
	Philippine Crafts Museum	Nayong Filipino, Pasay City
	Philippine Museum of Ethnology	Nayong Filipino, Pasay City
San Juan	Pinaglabanan Memorial Shrine	San Juan, Metro Manila
CAR		
	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Kabayan Branch	Kabayan, Benguet
	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Kiangan Branch	Kiangan, Ifugao
	St. Louis University Museum of Arts and Culture	Baguio City, Benguet

Continued

Table 6.16--Continued

Region	Museum	Location
I - Ilocos Region	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Bolinao Branch	Bolinao, Pangasinan
	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Magsingal Branch	Magsingal, Ilocos Sur
	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Padre Burgos Branch	Padre Burgos House, Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	Resurreccion Memorial Museum- Ilocos Museum of Music and Fine Arts	21 El Calle Real, Luna, La Union
	Sarrat Museum	Sarrat, Ilocos Norte
	Vigan House National Historical Institute Branch (Crisologo House and Memorabilia)	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
II - Cagayan Valley	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Tuguegarao Branch	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	Panaddaman (Cagayan State University Museum)	College of Medicine and Surgery Bldg. CSU, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
IVA - Calabarzon	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Angono Branch	Angono Petroglyphs Rock Shelter, Angono, Rizal
	Philippine Navy Museum	Fort San Felipe Naval Base, Cavite City, Cavite
	Pila Museum	Rizal Street, Pila, Laguna
	Rizal Technological Polytechnic Institute of Museum and Archives	Morong, Rizal
	UPLB Museum of Natural History	Los Baños, Laguna
	UP Los Baños Sining Makiling Gallery	Auditorium Basement, UPLB, Los Baños, Laguna
Vicente Manansala Historical Landmark	Binangonan, Rizal	
IVB - Mimaropa	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Puerto Galera Branch	Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro
	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Quezon Branch	Quezon, Palawan
	Palawan Museum	Old City Hall Building, Mendoza Park, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	Palawan State University Museum	PSU Complex, Tiniguiban Heights, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan

*Continued*

Table 6.16--Continued

Region	Museum	Location
V - Bicol Region	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Daraga Branch	Daraga, Albay
	University of Nueva Caceres Museum	Jaime Hernandez Avenue, Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Wenceslao Vinzons Historical Landmarks	Daet, Camarines Norte
VI - Western Visayas	Museo Negrense	University of St. La Salle Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Rosendo Mejica Historical Landmark	Molo, Iloilo
VII - Central Visayas	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Fort San Pedro, Branch	Fort San Pedro, Cebu City, Cebu
	Sala Piano Museum	415 Gorordo Avenue, Cebu City, Cebu
	Siliman University Anthropology Museum	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Southwestern University Museum	Cebu City, Cebu
	St. Theresa's College Museum	R. Aboitiz Street, Cebu City, Cebu
	University of San Carlos Anthropology Museum	P. del Rosario Street, Cebu City, Cebu
VIII - Eastern Visayas	University of San Carlos Biological Museum	USC-Talamban, Cebu City
	Price Mansion and CAP Art Center Sto. Niño Shrine and Heritage Museum Zaldivar Museum	Tacloban City, Leyte Real, Tacloban City, Leyte Albuena, Leyte
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Fort Pilar, Branch	Fort Pilar, Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	Western Mindanao State University - Ethnological Museum	San Jose Road, Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
X - Northern Mindanao	Xavier University Museum (Museo de Oro)	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
XII - Soccsksargen	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Cotabato City Branch	Shariff Kabunsuan Cultural Center LTP 12 Compound, Cotabato City Maguindanao
XIII - Caraga	National Museum of the Philippines (Pambansang Museo ng Pilipinas) Butuan Branch	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Urios College Museum	San Francisco Street, Butuan City
ARMM	Jolo National Museum Branch	Capitol Site, Jolo, Sulu
	Notre Dame College Museum	Capitol Site, Jolo, Sulu and Oceanography, Jolo, Sulu
	Tawi-Tawi Ethnological Museum	Mindanao State University, Bongao, Tawi-Tawi

Continued

Table 6.16--Continued

Region	Museum	Location
<b>Other Museums</b>		
NCR		
City of Manila	Apolinario Mabini Shrine	Pandacan, Manila
	Arcdiocesan Museum of Manila	Arzobispo Street, Intramuros, Manila
	Bayanihan Folk Arts Museum	Philippine Women's University Taft Avenue, Manila
	Carlos P. Romulo Collection	4/F National Historical Institute Bldg. T.M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila
	Casa Manila Museum	Intramuros, Manila
	Daniel W. Tantaco Jr. Collection	De La Salle University, Taft Ave., Manila
	EARIST Museum	EARIST, Sampaloc, Manila
	Jose P. Laurel Memorial Foundation Museum	Roxas Blvd. Cor. Perdo Gil Sts., Malate, Manila
	Jose Rizal Shrine	Fort Santiago, Intramuros, Manila
	Malacañang Heritage Foundation	Malacañang Palace, Manila
	Manila Zoo and Botanical Garden	Adriatico Street, Malate, Manila
	Museo Pambata (Museum for Children)	Ermita, Manila
	Museum of Philippine History	Rizal Park, Manila
	National Historical Institute - Historical	T.M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila
	Quezon City	Ateneo Art Gallery
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas Money Museum		BSP Security Plant Complex East Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Children's Museum and Library		Kalayaan Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City
Iglesia ni Cristo Museum and Gallery		Iglesia ni Cristo, Diliman, Quezon City
Manuel L. Quezon Memorial Shrine		Quezon Circle, Quezon City
Museo Recoletos		Mira-mira House, Tandang Sora, Q.C.
Museum of Filipino Culture (Museo ng Buhay Pilipino)		BSP Complex, East Avenue, Quezon City
Makati City	Ayala Museum of Philippine History and Iconographic Archive	Makati Avenue, Makati City
Malabon City	Makati Museum (Museo ng Makati)	J.P. Rizal cor. Mabini Sts., Makati City
	Malabon Zoo, Dinosaur Museum, Aquarium and Tropical Rainforest	No. 1 Gov. Pascual, Barrio Potrero, Malabon, Metro Manila
Mandaluyong City	Kaban ng Hiyas ng Lungsod Mandaluyong	Office of the City Mayor, Mandaluyong
Pasay City	CCP Contemporary Art Museum of the Philippines	Cultural City of the Philippines, Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City
	CCP Museo ng Kalinangang Pilipino	CCP, Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City
	CCP Museum of Philippine Humanities	CCP, Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City
	Metropolitan Museum of Manila	Central Bank Complex, Pasay City
Pasig City	Lopez Memorial Museum	Central Bank Complex, Pasay City G/F Benpres Building, Exchange Road cor. Meralco Avenue, Pasig City
CAR		
	Benguet Museum	Capitol, La Trinidad, Benguet
	Bontoc Museum	Bontoc, Mountain Province
I - Ilocos Region		
	Divine Word College Museum	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Marcos Museum	Batac, Ilocos Norte
II - Cagayan Valley		
	Cagayan Museum and Historical Research Center	Expo Building, Capitol Compound Tuguegarao City, Cagayan

Continued

Table 6.16--Continued

Region	Museum	Location
III - Central Luzon	Barasoain Church Historical Landmark Museum	Malolos, Bulacan
	Bulacan Museum, Library and Cultural Center (Hiyas ng Bulacan)	Provincial Capitol Compound Malolos, Bulacan
	Casa Real Shrine	Plaza Rizal, Malolos, Bulacan
	Casa San Miguel	Barrio San Miguel, San Antonio, Zambales
	Marcelo H. del Pilar Historical Landmark	Bulacan, Bulacan
	Museo de Tarlac	Capas, Tarlac
IVA - Calabarzon	National Food Authority Grains Authority Museum	NFA-Central Luzon Regional Office Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	AERA Memorial Foundation	Villa Escudero, San Pablo City, Laguna
	Aguinaldo Shrine	Kawit, Cavite
	Bahay Laguna Museum	Magdalena, Liliw, Laguna
	Baldomero Aguinaldo	Kawit, Cavite
	Cavite City Library Museum	San Roque, Cavite City, Cavite
	Coca-Cola Pavilion	Coca-Cola Plant, Sta. Rosa, Laguna
	IRRI Riceworld Museum and Learning Center	IRRI College, Los Baños, Laguna
	Jose P. Laurel Monument	Sto. Tomas, Batangas
	Jose Rizal Shrine	Calamba, Laguna
	Leon Apacible Historical Landmark	Taal, Batangas
	Miguel Malvar Historical Landmark	Sto. Tomas, Batangas
	Monsiñor Yatco Ecclesiastical Museum	Batangas City, Batangas
Museo ng Batangas	Lipa City, Batangas	
Museo ng Katipunan	Lipa City, Batangas	
Nagcarlan Underground Cemetery - National Landmark	Nagcarlan, Laguna	
IVB - Mimaropa	MPG Town Gallery	Odiangan, Tablas Island, Romblon
	Palawan Teacher's College Museum	Tiniguban Heights, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
V - Bicol Region	Colegio de Sta. Isabel Museum	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Holy Rosary Minor Seminar Museum	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Jorge Barlin National Monument	Baao, Camarines Sur
	Legazpi City Museum	City Hall, Legazpi City, Albay
	Museo del Seminario Conciliar de Nueva Caceres Museum	Holy Rosary Minor Seminary, Naga City, Camarines Sur
VI - Western Visayas	Balay Negrense Museum	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Bernardino-Jalandoni Ancestral House	Silay City, Negros Occidental
	Jalandoni Ancestral House	Silay City, Negros Occidental
	Ford Museum	Dumalag, Capiz
	Kalantiaw Shrine	Batan, Aklan
	Miag-ao Historical Landmark	Miag-ao Church, Miag-ao, Iloilo
	Museo de Rosendo Mejica	Molo, Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Museo de Sta. Monica	Panay, Capiz
	Museo Iloilo	Bonifacio Drive, Iloilo City, Iloilo
Museo It Akean	Kalibo, Aklan	

Continued

Table 6.16--Concluded

Region	Museum	Location
	Negros Cultural Foundation, Inc.	Provincial Capitol Building Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Negros Provincial Museum	Provincial Capitol Building Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Silay City Arts Association, Inc.	Balay Negrense, 5 de Noviembre St. Silay City, Negros Occidental
VII - Central Visayas	Baclayon Church Museum	Immaculate Concepcion Parish Baclayon, Bohol
	Basilica del Sto. Niño Museum	Cebu City, Cebu
	Bohol Museum (Balay Hipusanan Sa Mga Bilihong Butang sa Bohol)	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
	CAP ART Center and President Sergio Osmeña Memorabilia	Osmeña Boulevard, Cebu City, Cebu
	Casa Gorordo Museum	Lopez Jaena Street, Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu Archdiocesan Museum	Metropolitan Cathedral, Cebu City
	Clarín Ancestral House	Loay, Bohol
	Jumalon Museum, Butterfly Sanctuary and Art Gallery	Macopa Street, Basak, Cebu City
	Rizal Memorial Library and Museum	Osmeña Boulevard, Cebu City, Cebu
VIII - Eastern Visayas	Christ the King College Museum	Calbayog City, Samar
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	Jose Rizal Shrine	Dapitan City, Zamboanga del Norte
X - Northern Mindanao	Central Mindanao State University - Historical Museum	CSU, Musuan, Bukidnon
	Iligan Museum (Laya Ancestral Home)	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
XI - Davao Region	Davao Museum	Lanang, Davao City, Davao del Sur
XIII - Caraga	Balangay Archaeological Site Museum	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Butuan City Museum	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Butuan Diocesan Museum	St. Joseph Cathedral Parish Rectory, Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Normisist Folk Inventions	Ampayon, Butuan City
ARMM	Aga Khan Museum of Islamic Arts	MSU - Marawi Campus, Marawi City Lanao del Sur
	Mindanao State University National Science Museum	2/F Aga Khan Museum Bldg., MSU-Marawi City, Lanao Sur

Source: National Commission for Culture and the Arts, and National Museum.

TABLE 6.17 National Artists: 1972-2006

Year	Awardee	Field	Year	Awardee	Field
1972	Fernando Amorsolo <sup>a</sup>	Painting	1997	Felipe Padilla de Leon	Music
1973	Francisca Reyes-Aquino	Dance		N.V.M. Gonzales	Literature
	Carlos V. Francisco	Painting		Wilfrido Ma. Guerrero	Theater
	Amado V. Hernandez	Literature		Arturo Luz	Visual Arts
	Amado J. Molina	Music		Jose M. Maceda	Music
	Juan F. Nakpil	Architecture		Carlos Quirino	Historical Literature
	Guillermo Tolentino	Sculpture		Rolando S. Tinio	Theater and Literature
	Jose Garcia Villa	Literature	1999	Daisy Avellana	Theater
1976	Napoleon Abueva	Sculpture		Ernani Cuenco	Music
	Pablo S. Antonio	Architecture		J. Elizalde Navarro	Visual Arts
	Lamberto Avellana	Drama and Film		Edith Tiempo	Literature
	Victorio Edades	Painting		Andrea Veneracion	Music
	Jovita Fuentes	Music	2000	Ang Kiukok	Visual Arts
	Leonor Orosa-Goquingco	Dance		Antonio Molina	Music
	Nick Joaquin	Literature		F. Sionil Jose	Literature
1981	Vicente S. Manansala <sup>b</sup>	Painting		Ishmael Bernal	Film
1982	Carlos P. Romulo	Literature	2001	Severino Montano	Theater and Film
	Gerardo de Leon	Film	2003	Virgilio S. Almario	Literature
1987	Honorata "Atang" de la Rama	Theater and Music		Salvador F. Bernal	Theater Design
1988	Antonino Buenaventura	Music		Jose T. Joya <sup>c</sup>	Visual Arts
	Lucrecia Reyes-Urtula	Dance		Alejandro R. Roces	Literature
1989	Lucrecia Kasilag	Music		Edgar S. Romero	Cinema
1990	Francisco Arcellana	Literature	2006	Ronald Allan K. Poe	Film
	Cesar Legaspi	Painting		Ramon Valera	Fashion Design
	Leandro Locsin	Architecture		Ildefonso P. Santos, Jr.	Architecture
1991	Hernando R. Ocampo	Visual Arts		Benedicto R. Cabrera	Visual Arts
	Lucio San Pedro	Music		Ramon A. Obusan	Dance
1997	Lino Brocka	Film and Broadcast Arts		Bienvenido L. Lumbera	Literature
	Levi Celerio	Music		Abdulmaria Asia Imao	Visual Arts

<sup>a</sup> Awarded posthumously in the State funeral service for him at the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

<sup>b</sup> Conferred posthumously on August 26, 1981.

<sup>c</sup> Conferred posthumously on June 26, 2003.

**Source:** Cultural Center of the Philippines.

TABLE 6.18 Foreign Students in the Philippines, by Nationality: AY 2004-2005

Country	Nationality	Number	Country	Nationality	Number
<b>Total</b>		4,836	Kenya	Kenyan	5
			Korea	Korean	1,192
Afghanistan	Afghan	1	Kuwait	Kuwaiti	67
Angola	Angolan	4	Laos	Lao	10
Armenia	Armenian	2	Malaysia	Malaysian	7
Australia	Australian	22	Marshall Island	Marshallese	13
Austria	Austrian	8	Mexico	Mexican	7
Bahrain	Bahraini	3	Micronesia	Micronesian	9
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	30	Mongolia	Mongolian	3
Belarus	Belarusian	2	Nepal	Nepalese	107
Belgium	Belgian	4	Netherlands	Dutch	2
Brazil	Brazilian	6	New Zealand	New Zealander	7
Brunei	Bruneian	1	Nigeria	Nigerian	3
Burma/Myanmar	Burmese/Myanmar	23	Norway	Norwegian	2
Cambodia	Cambodian	23	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinean	8
Cameroon	Cameroonian	4	Pakistan	Pakistani	39
Canada	Canadian	52	Palestine	Palestinian	2
China, People's Republic of	Chinese	851	Panama	Panamanian	2
Colombia	Colombian	3	Paraguay	Paraguayan	4
Congo	Congan	3	Portugal	Portuguese	3
Costa Rica	Costa Rican	2	Russia	Russian	1
Croatia	Croatian	2	Rwanda	Rwandan	2
Dominican Republic	Dominican	1	Samoa/Western Samoa	Samoan	2
East Timor	East Timorese	5	Saudi Arabian	Saudi Arabian	4
Egypt	Egyptian	4	Singapore	Singaporean	2
Eritrea	Erithean	9	Slovakia	Slovak	9
Estonia	Estonia	2	Solomon Islands	Solomon Islander	1
Ethiopia	Ethiopian	9	Somalia	Somalian	1
France	French	1	Spain	Spanish	9
French Polynesia	French Polynesian	7	Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan	10
Germany	German	1	Sudan	Sudanese	65
Ghana	Ghanaian	16	Sweden	Swedish	18
Great Britain	British	62	Switzerland	Swiss	1
Greece	Greek	10	Syria	Syrian	4
Guyana	Guyanese	1	Taiwan	Taiwanese	376
Haiti	Haitian	1	Thailand	Thai	45
India	Indian	238	Timor	Atoni	2
Indonesia	Indonesian	2	Turkey	Turkish	2
Iran	Iranian	478	USA	American	681
Ireland	Irish	2	Vanuatu	Ni-Vanuatu	37
Italy	Italian	1	Vietnam	Vietnamese	110
Japan	Japanese	2	Yemen	Yemanin	1
Jordan	Jordanian	61	Zambia	Zambian	2

**Source:** Commission on Higher Education.



## Introduction

**I**mplementations of various health reforms continued through the development and issuance of important policies and improving client participation in health reform processes. The Department of Health (DOH) as the lead government agency for health has been at the forefront in instituting these health concerns.

Initial efforts in health reforms gave positive results. The Disease-free Zone initiative enabled to raise the number of malaria-free provinces in the country. Expanded Program on Immunization was also intensified. Half-priced medicines were made available through *Botika ng Bayan* and *Botika ng Barangay* outlets established nationwide.

On the other hand, basic welfare services were rendered through various programs and development agenda. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has continuously evolved to respond to the country's socio-economic and political situation and the psychosocial needs of the people. Meanwhile, the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and the Social Security System (SSS) continued their support for national development by implementing security protection for workers in the public and the private sectors.

## 7.1 Health

Records showed there were a total of 1.75 million live births in 2007. Registered crude birth rate was placed at 19.7 births per one thousand mid-year population, or a rate increase of 0.6 percentage points from 19.1 births per one thousand mid-year population recorded in 2006.

As crude birth rate increased, crude death rate in 2007 also went down to 5.0 deaths per one thousand mid-year population from 5.1 deaths per one thousand recorded in 2006.

Infant mortality rate, on the other hand, which measures the risk of dying among infants less than one year of age, had consistently shown a declining trend since 2000. It stood at 12.4 infant deaths per thousand live births in 2007. (See Table 7.1.)

Maternal mortality rate, a related indicator to infant death rate, measures death among women during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum, except those from accidental or incidental causes. In 2007, maternal mortality rate demonstrated a declining trend to 0.96 maternal deaths per thousand live births from a record of 1.03 the previous year.

Correlated to the foregoing indicators is life expectancy at birth. In 2005, life expectancy at birth was estimated at 70.46 years. This figure was 0.3 percentage

points higher than 70.16 years recorded in 2004. Females had higher life expectancy at 73.08 years than male at 67.83 years. (See Table 7.1 for other details.)

The leading causes of morbidity since 2005 continued to be top maladies until 2008. Acute lower respiratory tract infection and pneumonia combined, with a rate of 1,820.95 cases per one thousand population, remained on top of the list as the cause of morbidity. Other leading causes of morbidity and their corresponding rates were ALTRI and pneumonia (862.51), bronchitis (574.66), hypertension (551.85) and acute watery diarrhea (480.28). Acute febrile illness (39.11), diseases of the heart (35.97), and chickenpox (28.39) were also counted as among the top cause of morbidity in 2008. (Refer to Table 7.2.)

Based on the death registration documents of the National Statistics Office (NSO), there were 441,956 total deaths in 2007. Diseases of the heart accounted for the most number with 88,314 cases or 20.0 percent of the total. This was followed by cerebrovascular diseases registering 48,969 cases or 11.1 percent, and thirdly by malignant neoplasm with 44,399 cases or 10.1 percent. Other leading causes of death were pneumonia (8.0%), tuberculosis (5.4%), chronic lower respiratory diseases (4.8%), diabetes mellitus (4.7%), certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (2.8%), assault (2.8%), and nephritis, nephritic syndrome and nephrosis (2.7%). (See Table 7.3.)

Table 7.3a presents a comparative data on the leading causes of infant deaths from 2004-2007. Most infant deaths in 2007 (3,506) were caused by bacterial sepsis of newborn. Respiratory distress of newborn with 2,434 cases, came second in the rank. Pneumonia, used to rank second in the past, came only third with 2,075 cases of infant deaths. Diarrheas and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin took 908 infant lives, while 1,008 infant deaths were caused by intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia.

## **The Department of Health**

The DOH is the principal health agency in the Philippines mandated to ensure the access of basic public health services to Filipinos through the provision of quality health care and the regulation of providers of health goods and services.

Given the mandate, DOH operates at the forefront to institute major health reforms for better health outcome and more responsive health system with fair and more equitable distribution of health care finances. DOH is both then a stakeholder in the health sector and a policy and regulatory body for health.

## **Policy Development and Investment Planning**

Guidelines and manuals were developed, necessary as foundation for reform implementation and in compliance for policy loan requirements. Policies were formulated through the joint efforts of the DOH Reform and Policy Loan Task Force and the Philhealth Task Force. These policies intend to facilitate the operation of flagship programs and projects for the pillars/strategic thrust of the FOURmula ONE for Health. Investment planning at the national and provincial level were undertaken to define medium term strategies and activities and determine technical assistance needed to implement the health reforms.

**National Investment Plan for Health 2006-2010.** This plan for health laid out the financing mechanism for FOURmula ONE for health from 2006-2010. It embodied the budgetary requirements of the different F1 components, and the available official development assistance from different funding sources.

**Province-wide Investment Plan for Health (PIPH).** The five year province-wide investment plan for health is an important evidence-based platform for local health system management and a milestone in DOH engagement at the local level. PIPH was adopted on a pilot basis by 16 provinces in 2007, followed by 21 more in 2008, including six provinces from the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). In 2009, 44 provinces and eight cities have completed their own five year plans.

**Sector Development Approach for Health (SDAH).** The policy framework for SDAH implementation plan was formulated and a functional SDAH technical working group was organized. Under the SDAH, effective donor coordination with the DOH (taking the lead) is encouraged to harmonize their procedures towards full support of health sector reforms.

**Capacity Enhancement.** The DOH designed and implemented a retooling and retraining plan to fully equip and capacitate health personnel at both national and local levels. Several trainings were conducted as well as competency-based courses.

## Health Programs and Services

DOH carried out its initial efforts in health reforms under the Disease-free Zone initiative which intensified its advocacy campaign and health education through different media facility. The provinces of Benguet, Masbate and Cavite were declared as malaria-free through this initiative. The Department also focused its efforts at strengthening its partnerships with various sectors to achieve its major goals and targets.

**Rabies Prevention and Control Program.** The DOH, together with the partner organizations and agencies, developed the guidelines for managing rabies exposures. In 2008, 257 rabies cases and 266,200 animal bites or rabies exposures were reported. Post Exposure Prophylaxis against rabies was provided.

**Tuberculosis Control Program.** Total number of tuberculosis cases increased by 45.5 percent from 134,459 cases in 2007 to 247,036 cases in 2008. NCR registered the most number of TB patients covering a composite number of 93,005 cases or 37.6 percent of the total listed in 2008.

On the other hand, initiated treatment program of tuberculosis according to the DOH covered 33.1 percent or 81,884 beneficiaries in 2008. In the previous year, there were 77,055 who initiated treatment. Most beneficiaries of the TB control program of the government came from NCR with 9,869 treated cases (12.1%), followed by Central Luzon with 9,799 cases (11.9%), Western Visayas with 8,556 (10.4%), Calabarzon with 7,688 cases (9.4%) and Central Visayas with 7,101 cases (8.7%). Details on the distribution of those who were treated by region are seen in Table 7.4.

Hospital-based National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTCP) was implemented to sustain and maintain high quality DOTS implementation. Sixteen hospitals are now implementing this strategy and over a hundred public-mix DOTS nationwide were now functional. The program provided free anti-TB drugs for both adult and childhood TB cases as well as free sputum smear microscopy and tuberculin solution for the training of health staff on tuberculin skin test.

***Malaria Control Program.*** Positive malaria cases continued to have a sharp plunged beginning 2002 as the number (91,509) dropped to 41,993 in 2003 then further to 39,446 in 2004 and settled at 36,090 in 2005. This number continued to decline until 2008 with 11,885 recorded cases of malaria. This may have been due to intensified and concerted efforts made by all concerned health instrumentalities and agencies to campaign for the combat of malaria and totally eradicate this threat to public health and lives. (See Table 7.5 for more details.)

***Leprosy Control Program.*** Strategies in attaining the elimination of leprosy in some identified hyper-endemic areas are still on-going. In 2008, there were 2,373 new leprosy cases reported.

***Schistosomiasis Control Program.*** Schistosomiasis is still endemic in 12 regions with 28 provinces, 190 municipalities, and 2,230 barangays. DOH reported that there were approximately 12 million people affected and about 2.5 million directly exposed as of 2008.

***National Filariasis Elimination Program.*** An on-going process to stop the transmission of filariasis was conducted by DOH through Mass Drug Administration (MDA). In 2008, there were only 39 reported cases of filariasis. This is lower compared to 218 reported cases in 2007. Refer to Table 7.6 for the reported cases of notifiable diseases.

***Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control Program.*** This program is designed to improve STD diagnosis and treatment methods and to widen health workers' knowledge in providing STD control program basic services. Despite these efforts, however, the DOH recorded a total of 1,518 STD cases in 2004, some 1,483 cases of which were gonorrhea related and the rest were syphilis cases. From 1,273 STD cases in 2003, the number increased by 19.2 percent in 2004. Western Visayas availed the treatment program most with 381 cases treated of gonorrhea and 12 cases treated of syphilis. (See Table 7.7 for details.)

***National AIDS Prevention and Control.*** Throughout the period 1984 to 2008, there were 3,589 patients diagnosed with HIV infection of which HIV/Ab seropositive cases numbered 2,788. During the same period AIDS victims hold a number of 832 of which 311 cases had died. Most cases of AID victims who died were recorded in 1996. (See Table 7.8 for particulars).

Of the total HIV and AIDS infected cases (3,578) (10 cases reported with no age and gender, one case unknown), there were more male patients (2,500) than female patients (1,078) recorded. Infected patients were prevalent in age bracket 25-

39 for both men and women. Sexual intercourse, on the other hand, was the predominant mode of transmission of HIV and AID infections with a record of 3,190 victims. Some 1,998 patients got HIV from heterosexual contact, 835 from homosexual contact, and 357 from bisexual contact. Nineteen patients contracted HIV from blood infusions while others reported getting AIDS from drug use, needle pricks, and perinatal transmission. No exposure reported were some 322 in number. (See Tables 7.8 to 7.8b for other information.)

**Women's Health and Safe Motherhood.** The Women's Health and Safe Motherhood (WHSM) Project was a rebirth of the Safe Motherhood project (1995-2002) with the aim of strengthening women's health and safe motherhood services for the disadvantaged Filipino women. This was the very first health-sector project funded and supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) that is primarily concerned in the improvement of women's reproductive health.

**Family Planning.** Focused at promoting the natural family planning method, the DOH adopted four major principles in support of the pronouncements of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo during the Fourth World Meeting of Families. These are:

- Responsible Parenthood – The family has the right and duty to decide on the number of children they will have;
- Respect for Life – The government protects the sanctity of life and never considers abortion a family planning method;
- Birth Spacing – Ideally, the interval of pregnancies must be three years; and
- Informed Choice – The couples have the right to determine the number and spacing of their children according to their life's aspirations.

The Responsible Parenthood Campaign, which seeks to empower families to make truly informed choices on family planning, was launched in March 2003.

In 2008, new acceptors of family planning numbered 1.47 million. Majority of the acceptors (66.8%) utilized other methods such as injectable contraceptives and lactational amenorrhea, but still pills were used prevalently with 265,280 users or 18.1 percent of the total. Least used method was vasectomy or sterilization which had only 2,110 users representing 0.1 percent of the total family planning users. (Refer to Table 7.9.)

**Expanded Program on Immunization.** This program prioritized areas with low immunization coverage, hard-to-reach areas, densely populated urban areas, and tribal communities. A memorandum was issued to validate coverage areas, analyze causes of the decline of full immunization coverage, identify high-risk areas, and conduct supplemental immunization activities in the identified high-risk areas.

**Food Fortification Program.** This program was implemented in line with the Philippine Food Fortification Strategic Plan which hopes to increase intake of Vitamin A, iron, and iodine fortified foods by at least half of the Recommended Dietary Allowance of the vulnerable groups, particularly women and children. In 2008, the DOH marked 139 processed food products with *Sangkap Pinoy Seal* having 83 percent with vitamin A, 29 percent with iron and 14 percent with iodine.

***Patak sa Asin.*** The DOH conducted *Patak sa Asin*, a market-to-market salt testing for iodine campaign with the end-view of increasing utilization of iodized salt nationwide. In 2008, 81.1 percent of households were positive for iodine deficiency using Rapid Test Kit (RTK) of the DOH. In this regard, the campaign hoped to intensify public awareness on the *Asin* Law, enhance public understanding on the benefits of iodized salt, and promote consumption of iodized salt.

***Healthy lifestyles.*** Cognizant of the increasing prevalence of lifestyle related diseases, the DOH continued its priorities in 2008 the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Undertaken in collaboration with the Philippine Heart Association and a coalition of medical societies, professional organizations, academe and other government agencies, the National Healthy Lifestyle Campaign emphasized on antismoking campaign, regular physical activity, and weight control. It also stressed on the importance of healthy diet and nutrition, stress management, and regular health check-up.

### **Medical and Paramedical Workforce**

As of 2009, licensed health professionals registered with the Professional Regulation Commission numbered 1,088,856. Of this total, majority were nurses (53.1%), midwives (15.2%), and physicians (10.1%). The others were pharmacists (5.3%), medical technologists (5.1%), dentists (4.6%), and physical therapists (2.1%). In 2009, there were 77,898 professional licenses issued to nurses, 9,807 licenses to midwives and 4,009 licenses to physicians. Please refer to Table 7.10 for the details.

The DOH has an on-going program that recruits physicians to join government service and be fielded in rural, hard-to-reach and economically underdeveloped areas.

### **Statistics on Hospitals and Other Health Facilities**

In 2008, the country listed 1,795 hospitals, most of which were privately owned (59.8%). Government-owned hospitals totaled to 721 with a combined bed capacity of 48,349, while private hospitals (1,074) had a combined bed capacity of 47,642. Bed population ratio stood at 10.41 hospital beds per 10,000 population using the 2000 Census-based population projections. Regions which exceeded the national population ratio were the National Capital Region or NCR (24.90 per 10,000 population), Cordillera Administrative Region or CAR (13.74), and Northern Mindanao (12.19).

Calabarzon had the most number of hospitals with 234 while the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) operated only 29 hospitals to serve its 3.47 million population. (See Table 7.12 and Appendix E for list of licensed government and private hospitals.)

***Local health systems.*** To ensure quality assurance for public health facilities, *Sentrong Sigla* (SS) continued to be implemented. The Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas Project, which hopes to respond to the unique health problems

of the people, strengthened district health systems, upgraded local health facilities, and improved referral and health information systems.

In 2008, records showed that there were 17,018 barangay health facilities nationwide. Most of the barangay health stations were situated in CALABARZON (2,199), Central Luzon (1,795), Western Visayas (1,685), Central Visayas (1,622), and Bicol (1,123). (Refer to Table 7.11 for further details.)

**Health regulations.** The *Botika ng Barangay* (BnB) program served as a vehicle for establishing a nationwide network of privately-operated retail drugstores distributing a full range of branded and generic, over-the-counter and prescription medicines at affordable prices.

Variants of the BnBs include *Botika Binhi* (funded by the members of the Peso for Health with counterpart from the local government unit), *Health Plus* (funded by the GTZ), *Botika sa Parokya* (funded by DOH and Office of the President) and the *Botika ng Bayan* express under PITC/ PITC Pharma Inc. In 2008, about 16,350 BnB outlets have been established in the country.

The initial target was to establish 1 BnB to serve 3 adjacent *barangays*. However, due to the immensity of *barangays*, and the need for more than 1 BnB in some poor adjacent *barangays* to better provide for the service, the target was changed to 1:1. For the next two years, the target would be initially 1:2 except for selected areas that have high poverty incidence, conflict or geographically isolated areas, the target would be 1:1.

## The Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

The Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) assumed the responsibility of administering the former Medicare program for government and private sector employees, with its landmark transfer from the GSIS in 1997 and the SSS in 1998. PhilHealth pushes the mandate that the State adopts an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development that endeavors to make essential goods, health, and other social services affordable to all.

The National Health Insurance Act was passed with the following general objectives: to provide all citizens of the Philippines with the mechanism to gain financial access to health services; to create the National Health Insurance Program to serve as a means to help people pay for health care services; prioritize and accelerate the provision of health services to all Filipinos, especially that segment of the population who cannot afford such services; and, to establish the PhilHealth which will administer the health insurance program at the national and local levels.

**Benefit package.** Personal health services were granted by the PhilHealth to its members and their dependents as medically necessary or appropriate.

Services include in-patient hospital care covering room and board; services of health care professionals; diagnostic, laboratory, and other medical examination services; use of surgical or medical equipment and facilities; prescription drugs and biologicals; and, in-patient educational packages. Outpatient care includes services of health care professionals; diagnostic, laboratory, and other medical examination

services; personal preventive services; prescription of drugs and biologicals; and, emergency transfer services.

**Healthcare financing.** In 2009, the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) reported a total of 3.32 million registered members, an increase of 22 percent from the previous year's record of 2.27 million.

PhilHealth processed benefit payments amounting to PhP24.3 billion in 2009, a 34 percent increase from the previous year's PhP18.1 billion. This was reflective of the 35 percent increase in benefit packages. Close monitoring assured that claims were processed without delay and paid within the 60 day processing period.

In early 2009, PhilHealth granted a 35 percent aggregate increase in the benefit ceilings without any rate increase in premium contribution. This increase was much bigger, compared to that received from its predecessor, the Medicare Program. The increase in benefit ceilings was coupled by a series of benefit package extensions namely:

- Coverage on take-home medication for sponsored members and dependents (under the Department of Health P100 Program)
- Coverage of up to PhP150,000 per case for Novel A (H1N1) in humans
- Enhancement on reimbursement limit for newborn screening tests
- Coverage of 4<sup>th</sup> normal spontaneous delivery
- Outpatient Malaria Package

## Health Expenditure in the Philippines

The country's total health expenditure showed improvements in 2007, but at decelerating growth rates both at current and constant prices. At current prices, the total outlay for health went up from PhP198.4 billion in 2005 to PhP234.3 billion in 2007, registering a growth rate of 9.1 percent in 2006 and 8.3 percent in 2007.

Discounting the effect of inflation, total health expenditure grew at only 4.6 percent in 2006 and even slower at 4.0 percent the following year. When considered on a per capita basis, these growth rates translate to miniscule increases in per capita health spending of PhP14 in 2006 and PhP11 in 2007.

**The Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA).** The PNHA is a framework for the compilation of information on the country's health expenditure. It tells how much is being spent on health care, which pays for health care, what health care services are being spent on, and how much it costs to administer health-financing schemes.

Preliminary estimates of the Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA) released by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) had the following salient patterns and trends observed:

- The level of health expenditure in 2005 to 2007 was within the target of three to four percent of GNP set as part of the National Objectives for Health 2005-2010. However, the ratio exhibited a decreasing trend from 3.4 percent in 2005 to 3.2 percent in 2007.



- Filipino households continued to bear the heaviest burden in terms of spending for their health needs as the private out-of-pocket surpassed the 50 percent mark in health expenditure share in 2006 that reached 54.3 percent in 2007. Private households thus contributed an estimated PhP97.6 billion to the total health expenditure in 2005 and PhP127.3 billion in 2007.
- Government came in a far second in health spending contribution, with the national government and the local government units (LGUs) footing almost equal shares of 13.0 percent and 13.3 percent in 2007, respectively. Total government expenditure on health care goods and services increased from PhP58.5 billion in 2005 to PhP61.5 billion in 2007, registering an annual growth of only 2.6 percent.
- Health expenditure from social insurance barely grew from PhP19.4 billion in 2005 to nearly PhP20.0 billion in 2007, indicating an average annual growth of only 1.6 percent. Thus, instead of picking up as targeted, the social insurance share in health spending went down from 9.8 percent in 2005 to only 8.5 percent two years later.

## Health Research and Development

The Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD) primarily undertakes researches on health. An agency under the DOST, the PCHRD has been coordinating research and development (R and D) efforts in health and allied sciences since 1982. By optimizing human resources, the Council drives center on the nation's needs and problems on health. Also part of its tasks is to rationalize resource allocation and investment in health and science and technology, and to evolve systems in enhancing and supporting national policies and priorities.

**National Unified Health Research Agenda 2008-2010.** Following the consultations with stakeholders, the Philippine National Health Research System (PNHRS) Research Agenda Committee updated the National Unified Health Research Agenda (NUHRA) to account for recent developments, new directions and thrusts of concerned agencies as well as to refocus research priorities to better respond to existing health problems, emerging gaps, and new challenges. The updating was anchored on the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, updated Medium Term Philippine Development Plan, FOURmula One for Health Framework, and the National Science and Technology Plan.

Research priorities in the NUHRA included health financing, governance, health regulations, health service delivery, health technology development, health research ethics and health information systems. The advocacy intended to encourage health researchers, funding agencies, and stakeholders to support and implement the updated NUHRA. PCHRD supported a total of 23 projects, one of which was completed in 2009.

## 7.2 Welfare

The national government continued to provide basic welfare services to the public through various programs and development agenda formulated and implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), Social Security System (SSS), and the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth).

### The Department of Social Welfare and Development

The DSWD is the lead agency mandated to provide assistance to local government units, non-government organizations, other national government agencies, people's organizations, and other members of civil society in effectively implementing programs, projects, and services that will alleviate poverty and empower disadvantaged individuals, families, and communities for an improved quality of life.

### Social Welfare Services and Programs

***Children, youth, and persons with disabilities welfare program.*** The DSWD maintained in 2009 its basic programs and services for children, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

Among the retained statutory programs for children were Childcare and Placement Services, social services for children in need of special protection, *Ahon Bata sa Lansangan*, and assistance to disadvantaged transnational children. The Foster Care Program for Children with Special Needs also continued to provide planned alternative parental care to children who were sexually and physically abused, street children, youth offenders, and children with parents suffering from HIV/AIDS. In sum, the DSWD placed 959 children for adoption, 673 for foster care, and 36 under legal guardianship. (See Table 7.13 for regional breakdown.)

For the youth, the Department provided interventions and opportunities to youth offenders. Halfway Home for Children in Conflict with the Law was designed to provide aftercare support to those who have completed their rehabilitation program and with court orders for release either to their families or for independent living. Disadvantaged youths served by the Department numbered 5,769. Community-based programs accounted for 5,644 youths while the remaining number registered in center-based programs. (Refer to Table 7.14 for details.)

Meanwhile, the DSWD arranged for the social mobilization of 4,518 PWDs in 2009. Center-based programs served 4,329 persons while community based programs assisted 189 clients. (See Table 7.15.)

While retaining these services, the DSWD also conceptualized new projects such as provision of rehabilitation services to abused and exploited children aged seven to 17 through therapeutic activities.

To address the problem with street children, a residential care facility called Street Children Village was established. This provides 24-hour residential group care on a temporary basis to street children aged eight to 17 whose needs cannot at the time be adequately met by their biological parents and extended family.

Another program called Night Care for Children of Working Mothers was also introduced. This program involves the provision of temporary substitute custodial care to young children while their mothers are working on a night shift. The center where the children are brought also serves as temporary shelter to working mothers to stay with their children after work until it is safe enough to go back to their own homes.

For children and out-of-school youth with disabilities, the program *Tuloy Aral Walang Sagabal* involves active participation of family members in enhancing physical, social, mental, and psychological functioning of the children preparatory to their integration into day care services, and school and community life.

The Department also operated 15 Information and Communications Technology Centers to give out-of-school youth and youth with disabilities access to basic computer literacy skills program to broaden their employment opportunities.

**Senior citizens' welfare.** On February 26, 2004, Republic Act 9257 otherwise known as the "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003" was signed into law. Senior Citizens Centers were established to serve as venue for self and social enhancement of the elderly through activities such as personality development and formation of organizations and self-help groups. The Department also rendered residential services for older persons particularly those who were at the Home for the Elderly.

In 2009, the DSWD mobilized 8,077 senior citizens by way of providing interventions, training on volunteerism, and moving volunteer resources through its community- and center-based programs. (Refer to Table 7.16)

**Women's welfare program.** Home Aide Service is a special project for disadvantaged women to enable them to acquire knowledge and skills along home management, caregiving of children and elderly, protective behavior, and communication.

In response to the emerging needs of women in especially difficult circumstances, the Department provided them with social services that could help them improve their psycho-social functioning and prepare them for their eventual return to their families. A Women's Help Desk through a hotline type of approach was provided to give counseling services and temporary shelter. On the other hand, women who need not be placed in substitute homes are provided assistance by social workers within their respective communities.

In 2009, the DSWD served 15,766 women. Most of the women served (4,908) were from Southern Mindanao. Refer to Table 7.17.

**Family and community empowerment.** The DSWD accomplished its huge task in carrying out for the family and community sector in 2009. The Department also mobilized its resources in delivering efficient services and programs to meet social welfare and development needs.

A community-based strategy for the treatment and rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence using the psychosocial models of intervention to restore social functioning was initialized. In its pilot testing in 2006, 27 social workers were trained; eight perpetrators were provided therapy sessions; and 11 men's support groups were organized in five regions. There were also other programs concerning the empowerment of the families of the Overseas Filipino Workers and other care and support services.

## The Philippine National Red Cross

The Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) is a semigovernment institution that sends out relief services during calamities and other crises. At peacetime, it maintains a system of national and international relief that can respond quickly during emergencies.

The PNRC implements six service programs, namely, blood donation, disaster preparedness and relief, safety services, community health and nursing, Red Cross Youth volunteering, and social services.

**National blood service.** The prime concern of the National Blood Program is the safe blood supply for patients in need. In years, the program increased the number of facilities and upgraded them in line with the new standards of operations set by the DOH. There are 78 blood centers, blood collection units, and blood stations nationwide. Other services include clinical laboratory services such as blood chemistry and urinalysis, among others. The PNRC is working with the DOH and the Philippine Blood Coordinating Council in meeting the growing demand for safe blood.

In 2009, PNRC Blood Services Facilities had a total collection of 256,848 units. This accounts for about 16 percent increase from 2008's blood collection of 221,744 units.

**Disaster management services.** The PNRC is helping the government in providing assistance to victims of disasters and calamities through relief operations. Relief comes in the form of food, shelter, and first aid. Medical and social services are extended to victims of natural calamities.

In times of quiet, the PNRC trains individuals or groups nationwide on relief work, and promotes services on community health.

**Safety services.** Accident prevention and life saving in which the public can play a vital role are major concerns of the PNRC. Courses for beginners and instructors on first aid, basic life support or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and water safety are open to the general public. Its graduates and volunteer trainers are encouraged to apply and share their learning to their schools, work places, and barangays. These safety classes, which are free of charge, may be arranged with the PNRC chapter in the locality.

As road accidents run high during holidays and summer vacations, the PNRC puts up first aid stations along highways and other strategic places helping motorists figuring in accidents.

**Community Health and Nursing Service (CHNS).** Well-trained community-based volunteer health workers train and mobilize other volunteers in delivering community health and nursing services to their barangays and neighboring villages. Lessons are of general interest such as nutrition, family planning, prevention and control of communicable diseases, maternal and child health care, cleanliness, and sanitation.

Likewise, volunteers collectively assist in home deliveries of babies in areas without regular midwives, help the DOH in immunizing babies below two years old, and assist in the check-up of prenatal cases.

Development projects of the CHNS include the delivery of safe water, improved sanitation, nutritious food, and health services. Recently, the CNHS ventured into helping street children, empowering them with education and livelihood alternatives.

***The Red Cross Youth (RCY).*** Seeding humanitarian ideals among the country's youth, the RCY has more than four million members. Its membership is largely comprised of elementary and high school students.

RCY programs emanate from a four-fold objective of seeking protection of health and life, service and solidarity, international friendship and education for peace, and inculcating knowledge to disseminate the principles of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Conventions.

Activities of RCY cover mostly first aid and relief missions, drug abuse prevention, HIV-AIDS education campaigns, blood drives, immunizations, exchange of friendship albums and cards with peers in other countries, tree planting sorties, and training on CPR. An RCY program targets both in-school and out-of-school youths as prospective members and provides them with activities suitable to their needs, capacities, and interests.

***Social services.*** This program promotes family and community welfare through counseling and guidance; inquiry and communication facilitation; information dissemination on government benefits and claims, and health and welfare reports; and referrals to other welfare agencies.

One of PNRC's major programs is the establishment of the Red Cross Welcome Center for Women in Quezon City. The center renders various services to disadvantaged women such as counseling, livelihood skills training, medical and legal services, and stress debriefing. Similar assistance is extended to people with handicap.

Aids to the disabled such as wheelchairs and crutches are freely given to indigent patients to increase their mobility. At the same time, the service equips the disabled with livelihood training suited to their handicap.

Other new projects include strengthening measures designed to help people cope with trauma and providing emergency assistance to overseas Filipino workers.

## **The Government Service Insurance System**

Created by Commonwealth Act No. 186, the GSIS is tasked to provide and administer the following social security benefits for government employees: compulsory life insurance, optional life insurance, retirement benefits, disability benefits for work-related contingencies, and death benefits.

In addition, the GSIS is entrusted with the administration of the General Insurance Fund by virtue of RA 656 of the Property Insurance Law. It provides insurance coverage to assets and properties which have government insurable interests. As of 2009, GSIS has 1.5 million members.

In 2007, the GSIS attained its strong mobility. It had set priorities and reformed operating and financial policies for disbursements and income for the benefit of its 1.50 million members. These efforts eventually translated to the System's highest-ever financial performance in history.

The GSIS Automated Wireless Processing System or G-W@PS was inaugurated in late 2006. By year-end 2007, GSIS has 249 kiosks in key cities abroad where most of the pensioners were found. GSIS also entered in the global investment scene using the expertise of universally recognized fund managers.

**The GSIS reform agenda.** The agenda consisted of various strategies aimed at improving the financial position of the system and considering the concern of its members. Upon adopting the agenda since 2003, the actuarial reserve deficiency was reduced and improved. The reform program is composed of:

- Equity in the social insurance premium-benefit structure
- The GSIS pension
- The GSIS life insurance policy
- Collection efficiency
- Member loans
- Financial assistance programs
- The General and Optional Life Insurance Funds

**The eCard Plus.** The GSIS e-card serves as an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) card, a debit or cash card that can be used by the member in transacting purchases with establishments allowing such transactions and also serves as a depository of benefits and loan proceeds in real time. Upon the effectivity of the card's use, the members will experience speedy delivery of GSIS services as the payments on loans and other benefits will be credited to their ID card without the hassles of waiting for checks.

There may have been skeptics when the System first introduced the e-card a few years ago, its latest version, the eCard Plus changed the way members transact business with the state pension fund.

**Claims and payments.** In 2007, claims and payments reached PhP35.19 billion. Of the amount, a total of PhP33.69 billion was paid for retirement and survivorship claims. Meanwhile, dividend paid in 2007 reached PhP1.5 billion.

Table 7.18 gives the details on benefits paid by the GSIS to its members. Table 7.18a shows the details on dividends paid from 1971 to 2007.

**The GSIS Scholarship Program.** Since its inception in 1998, the program has benefited 251 scholars who are children of active and retired GSIS members. Under the program, GSIS scholars, who were chosen on the basis of competitive examinations, received a maximum of PhP20,000 in tuition every semester and a monthly allowance of PhP2,000. To continue enjoying the grant, they had to maintain a general average of 85, with no grade lower than 80 in any academic subject.

Since the GSIS Scholarship Program was revised in 2006, the number of scholars has increased. Under the revised scheme, the costly competitive examination

was scrapped. An electronic raffle for the scholarship slots now determine who among the GSIS members can send their loved ones to college.

**Member loans.** In a move to take an advantage of a resurgent real estate market, GSIS has lowered to six percent per year its interest rates for the housing loan.

In 2007, the GSIS granted PhP54.63 billion in loans to its members through the eCard Plus, posting an increase of PhP21.29 billion over the PhP33.32 billion disbursed in 2006.

**Bahay Ko Program.** In 2009, GSIS decided to wind down its direct lending program on housing in favor of forging partnerships with key shelter agencies (KSAs) which have the proven expertise on home lending. The lackluster housing performance of the pension fund, which had been implemented since the mid-50s, prompted the GSIS to rationalize its home lending program.

**G-Care Plans.** G-Care offers motor vehicle insurance, personal accident insurance, and fire insurance at, bar none, the most affordable rates.

**The GSIS Hospitalization Support Program (GHSP).** Under the GHSP, active GSIS members and their dependents, as well as old-age pensioners, can enjoy substantial hospital care discounts without shelling a single centavo in additional premiums. In 2007, a total of 203,372 members and pensioners of the GSIS have availed of the discounts under the program, with discounts amounting to PhP271 million.

## The Social Security System

Created in 1957 by virtue of RA 1792, the Social Security System (SSS) is mandated to implement social security protection for workers in the private sector.

In 1972, a number of measures took effect to expand and strengthen the social security program. Substantial increases in SSS benefits and new benefits beefed up the new social security program. The program also broadened the category of beneficiaries while liberalizing the eligibility conditions for benefits.

The Social Security Law directed the system to use the social insurance approach in providing social security to the employed segment of the private sector.

The SSS invests the contributions it collects from workers and employees. Its investment earnings go into trust funds that pay for the benefits of qualified workers or their families and dependents. Insurance benefits are tailored into:

- *Social security*, which concerns benefits related to sickness, maternity, permanent partial disability, permanent total disability, supplemental disability, retirement, survivors' assistance, and dependent's pension; and
- *Employees' compensation*, which covers employment injury and occupational disease.

In 2009, the consolidated assets of the SSS reached PhP272.6 billion and a total membership of 28.6 million.

**Social protection.** SSS contribution collections in 2009 reached PhP72.3 billion, up by five percent from the PhP68.9 billion collected in 2008. Collections continued to outpace benefit payments for the fifth year in a row with the surplus reaching PhP300 million.

**Improving benefits and privileges.** The SSS made use of technology to enhance its services. Among the innovations were the use of e-payment, online inquiry system, and biometric identification. The System continued its support for the national development plan for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

In 2009, the nation became mute witness to the devastation brought about by typhoons *Ondoy* and *Pepeng*. In response, the SSS approved the Salary Loan Renewal Program where a total of PhP4.7 billion were released to some 257,755 affected members.

An enhancement program was established to cut down the processing time of loan applications and benefit claims. Likewise, an agreement was signed with the Export and Industry Bank that would allow overseas Filipinos to remit their contributions through bank remittance centers abroad.

In 2009, a total of PhP69.6 billion paid benefits had been disbursed by the SSS. Refer to Table 7.19 for the details on the benefits paid by the Social Security System.



**Sources:**

- 7.1 National Statistics Office.  
Department of Health.  
Department of Science and Technology.  
National Statistical Coordination Board.  
Philippine Council for Health Research and Development.  
Professional Regulations Commission.  
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation.
- 7.2 Department of Social Welfare and Development.  
Philippine National Red Cross.  
Government Service Insurance System.  
Social Security System.

**TABLE 7.1 Overview of the Health Status of the Nation: 2000-2007**

Health indicator	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crude birth rate (CBR) <sup>b</sup>	1,766,440	22.96	1,714,093	21.82	1,666,773	20.78	1,669,442	20.39
Crude death rate (CDR) <sup>b</sup>	366,931	4.77	381,834	4.86	396,176	4.94	396,331	4.84
Infant mortality rate (IMR) <sup>c</sup>	27,714	15.69	26,129	15.24	23,823	14.29	22,844	13.68
Maternal mortality rate (MMR) <sup>c</sup>	1,698	0.96	1,768	1.03	1,794	1.08	1,798	1.08
Diseases of the heart, death rate <sup>d</sup>	60,417	16.47	63,012	16.50	n.a.	n.a.	67,696	17.08
Malignant neoplasms, death rate <sup>d</sup>	36,414	9.92	37,832	9.91	n.a.	n.a.	39,298	9.92
Life expectancy at birth (in years) <sup>e</sup>		68.96		69.26		69.56		69.86
Male		66.33		66.63		66.93		67.23
Female		71.58		71.88		72.18		72.48
Population <sup>f</sup>	76,946,500	-	78,568,100	-	80,217,200	-	81,877,700	-
	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crude birth rate (CBR) <sup>b</sup>	1,710,994	20.48	1,688,918	19.81	1,663,029	19.12	1,749,878	19.73
Crude death rate (CDR) <sup>b</sup>	403,191	4.83	426,054	5.00	441,036	5.07	441,956	4.98
Infant mortality rate (IMR) <sup>c</sup>	22,557	13.18	21,674	12.83	21,764	13.09	21,720	12.41
Maternal mortality rate (MMR) <sup>c</sup>	1,231	0.72	1,732	1.03	1,721	1.03	1,672	0.96
Diseases of the heart, death rate <sup>d</sup>	67,092	16.64	77,060	18.09	83,081	18.84	88,314	19.98
Malignant neoplasms, death rate <sup>d</sup>	40,011	9.92	41,697	9.79	28,556	6.47	44,399	10.05
Life expectancy at birth (in years) <sup>e</sup>		70.16		70.46		-		-
Male		67.53		67.83		-		-
Female		72.78		73.08		-		-
Population <sup>f</sup>	83,558,700	-	85,261,000	-	86,972,500	-	88,706,300	-

<sup>a</sup> Department of Health estimates. Based on reports of regional health offices.

<sup>b</sup> Rate per 1,000 population.

<sup>c</sup> Rate per 1,000 live births.

<sup>d</sup> Rate per 100 deaths.

<sup>e</sup> National Statistics Office. *Demographic Indicators by Single Year, Philippines: 1990-2000*.

<sup>f</sup> National Statistics Office. 2000 Census Based Projected Poulation: 2000-2010 (Medium Series)  
n.a. not available.

**Sources:** Department of Health, Health Intelligence Service.  
National Statistics Office, Demographic and Social Statistics Division and Health and Vital Statistics Division.

**TABLE 7.2 Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity<sup>a</sup>: 2005-2008**  
(Rate per 100,000 population)

Cause <sup>b</sup>	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Acute lower respiratory tract infection and pneumonia	690,566	809.94	670,231	770.62	605,471	683.57	1,647,178	1,820.95
ALTRI and Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	780,199	862.51
Bronchitis/Bronchiolitis	616,041	722.54	538,990	619.72	487,302	550.16	519,821	574.66
Hypertension	382,662	448.81	408,460	469.64	398,538	449.95	499,184	551.85
Acute Watery Diarrhea	603,287	707.58	572,259	657.98	539,701	609.32	434,445	480.28
Influenza	406,237	476.46	339,881	390.79	349,609	394.71	362,304	400.53
TB Respiratory	114,360	-	132,725	152.61	114,714	129.51	96,497	106.68
Acute Febrile Illness	-	-	25,400	29.20	-	-	35,381	39.11
Diseases of the Heart	43,898	51.49	38,482	44.25	31,331	35.37	32,541	35.97
Chicken Pox	30,063	-	-	-	23,090	26.07	25,677	28.39
Malaria	36,090	42.33	22,284	25.62	23,207	26.20	-	-
Dengue Fever	20,107	23.58	15,279	17.57	23,773	26.84	-	-
Population <sup>c,d</sup>	85,261,000		86,972,500		88,574,614		90,457,200	

<sup>a</sup> The relative incidence of disease.

<sup>b</sup> Based on 2008 ranking. Department of Health estimates.

<sup>c</sup> National Statistics Office. *2000 Census-Based National, Regional and Provincial Projections*.

<sup>d</sup> National Statistics Office. *2007 Census of Population*

**Sources:** Department of Health, *Field Health Service Information System Annual Report 2004-2006*.  
National Statistics Office, Health and Vital Statistics Division.

TABLE 7.3 Leading Causes of Registered Deaths: 2004-2007

Cause <sup>a</sup>	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total (all causes)	403,191	100.00	426,054	100.00	441,036	100.00	441,956	100.00
Diseases of the heart	70,861	17.58	77,060	18.09	83,081	18.84	88,314	19.98
Cerebrovascular diseases	43,077	10.68	45,037	10.57	46,648	10.58	48,969	11.08
Malignant neoplasms	40,524	10.05	41,697	9.79	28,556	6.47	44,399	10.05
Pneumonia	32,098	7.96	36,510	8.57	34,958	7.93	35,509	8.03
Tuberculosis (all forms)	25,870	6.42	26,588	6.24	25,860	5.86	23,994	5.43
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	18,975	4.71	20,951	4.92	21,216	4.81	21,149	4.79
Diabetes mellitus	16,552	4.11	18,441	4.33	20,239	4.59	21,015	4.75
Assault (homicide)	12,646	3.14	12,705	2.98	13,056	2.96	12,558	2.84
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	13,180	3.27	12,368	2.90	12,334	2.80	12,502	2.83
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	10,254	2.54	11,056	2.59	11,981	2.72	12,231	2.77
Accidents	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
All other causes	119,154	29.55	123,641	29.02	143,107	32.45	121,316	27.45

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Based on 2005 ranking. Estimates are based on death registration documents of the National Statistics Office; not adjusted for underregistration.

<sup>b</sup> Not included in the year's top ten causes.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, Health and Vital Statistics Division.

TABLE 7. 3a Leading Causes of Infant Deaths: 2004-2007

Cause	2004	2005	2006	2007
All causes	16,577	21,674	21,764	21,720
Top ten leading causes	15,051	16,065	16,029	16,330
Bacterial sepsis of newborn	a	3,161	3,194	3,506
Respiratory distress of newborn	a	2,298	2,400	2,434
Pneumonia	1,940	2,013	1,947	2,075
Disorder related to short gestation and low birth weight, n.e.c.	a	1,610	1,608	1,816
Congenital malformation of the heart	a	1,444	1,409	1,435
Congenital pneumonia	a	1,510	1,290	1,117
Neonatal aspiration syndrome	a	1,146	1,145	1,071
Intrauterine Hypoxia and Birth Asphyxia	a	971	1,005	1,008
Congenital anomalies/malformations	3,126	1,012	1,046	960
Diarrhoeas and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	914	900	985	908
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	13,167	a	a	a
Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, n.e.c.	768	a	a	a
Meningitis	366	a	a	a
Septicemia	250	a	a	a
Other diseases of the nervous system	204	a	a	a
Other protein-calorie malnutrition	160	a	a	a
Measles	136	a	a	a
All other causes	1,526	5,609	5,735	5,390

Source: National Statistics Office, Health and Vital Statistics Division.

<sup>a</sup> Not included in the year's top ten causes.

TABLE 7. 3b Ten Leading Causes of Fetal Deaths: 2005-2006

Cause <sup>a</sup>	2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All causes	8,458	100.0	10,351	100.0
Total	6,230	73.7	7,597	73.4
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, ne.c.	4,498	53.2	5,474	52.9
Intrauterine hypoxia	735	8.7	1,051	10.2
Other congenital malformations, n.e.c.	293	3.5	344	3.3
Disorders related to long gestation and high birth weight	251	3.0	260	2.5
Other intestinal obstruction of newborn	110	1.3	129	1.2
Anencephaly and similar malformations	100	1.2	126	1.2
Congenital hydrocephalus	74	0.9	71	0.7
Other conditions of integument specific to fetus and newborn	69	0.8	70	0.7
Bacterial sepsis of newborn	60	0.7	72	0.7
Other congenital malformations of the heart	40	0.5	a	a
Fetuses and newborns affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes	a	a	99	1.0
All other causes	2,228	26.3	2,655	25.6

Source: National Statistics Office, Health and Vital Statistics Division.

<sup>a</sup> Not included in the year's top ten causes.

TABLE 7.4 Tuberculosis Control Program, by Region: 2005-2008

Region	2005		2006	
	Total	New Sputum (+)	Total	New Sputum (+)
	TB Cases	Initiated Treatment	TB Cases	Initiated Treatment
Philippines	133,958	78,046	131,741	77,535
NCR	19,605	9,232	19,930	9,623
CAR	1,136	763	1,087	634
I - Ilocos Region	4,474	2,960	3,583	2,859
II - Cagayan Valley	4,402	2,650	-	-
III - Central Luzon	13,837	7,345	14,283	7,548
IVA - Calabarzon	14,715	7,982	13,462	7,114
IVB - Mimaropa	5,311	2,970	5,347	3,055
V - Bicol Region	9,605	6,179	9,043	6,146
VI - Western Visayas	12,698	7,907	15,399	9,043
VII - Central Visayas	8,520	5,571	9,632	5,943
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,029	3,540	5,806	3,987
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6,908	2,871	6,957	3,136
X - Northern Mindanao	7,052	4,010	4,817	3,380
XI - Davao Region	6,471	4,237	7,111	4,625
XII - Soccsksargen	6,561	4,379	6,399	4,253
XIII - Caraga	3,981	2,855	4,398	3,026
ARMM	3,653	2,595	4,487	3,163
	2007		2008	
	Total	New Sputum (+)	Total	New Sputum (+)
	TB Cases	Initiated Treatment	TB Cases	Initiated Treatment
Philippines	134,459	77,055	247,036	81,884
NCR	20,754	10,761	93,005	9,869
CAR	1,227	568	1,276	766
I - Ilocos Region	3,191	1,838	2,476	1,308
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	2,776	2,623
III - Central Luzon	15,007	7,654	17,282	9,799
IVA - Calabarzon	13,917	7,004	12,359	7,688
IVB - Mimaropa	4,701	2,828	4,204	2,661
V - Bicol Region	11,320	6,875	2,127	5,752
VI - Western Visayas	16,148	8,714	16,207	8,556
VII - Central Visayas	9,233	6,070	41,021	7,101
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,480	3,882	5,475	4,249
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6,754	3,244	8,334	3,598
X - Northern Mindanao	5,295	3,708	5,627	3,551
XI - Davao Region	7,361	4,541	5,319	4,819
XII - Soccsksargen	6,254	4,115	22,451	4,457
XIII - Caraga	3,890	2,482	3,960	2,750
ARMM	3,927	2,771	3,137	2,337

Source: Department of Health, Tuberculosis Control Service.

TABLE 7.5 Positive Malaria Cases, by Region: 2002-2008

Region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Philippines	91,509	41,993	39,446	36,090	24,194	23,207	11,885
NCR <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
CAR	3,578	3,536	2,080	1,834	913	440	158
I - Ilocos Region	37	-	-	113	10	29	3
II - Cagayan Valley	59,616	6,006	3,878	3,843	2,437	2,397	1,663
III - Central Luzon	1,237	833	722	1,246	794	1,187	827
IV - Southern Tagalog	9,746	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>b</sup>	-	106	99	765	865	1,484	283
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>b</sup>	-	17,326	17,822	11,527	14,027	13,363	6,491
V - Bicol Region	17	20	16	-	-	57	-
VI - Western Visayas	17	11	69	18	15	11	5
VII - Central Visayas	-	3	-	13	1	-	1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	6	-	-	80	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	167	229	1,061	589	205	106	93
X - Northern Mindanao	982	256	413	464	431	348	171
XI - Davao Region	3,907	2,553	2,553	362	647	689	1,114
XII - Soccsksargen	1,040	2,525	2,453	4,084	3,195	1,170	803
XIII - Caraga	3,437	1,679	1,164	1,498	654	1,919	269
ARMM	7,722	6,910	7,116	9,654	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Nonendemic to malaria.

<sup>b</sup> Created Under Executive Order No. 103 dividing Region IV into Region IV-A and Region IV-B and transferring the province of Aurora to Region III.

**Source:** Department of Health, Field Health Service Information System.

**TABLE 7.6 Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases: 1988-2008**  
(Per 100,000 Population)

Year	Leprosy		Schistosomiasis		Filariasis	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1988	1,661	2.8	12,273	20.9	290	0.5
1989	4,228	7.0	25,699	42.8	188	0.3
1990	2,827	4.6	14,781	23.8	286	0.5
1991	2,028	3.2	26,702	42.0	1,026	1.6
1992	1,887	2.9	9,194	14.1	1,423	2.2
1993	2,430	3.6	12,393	18.5	1,546	2.3
1994	2,663	3.9	12,689	18.5	1,450	2.1
1995	2,730	4.3	8,795	13.8	636	1.0
1996	1,775	2.6	9,069	13.4	401	0.6
1997	1,655	2.4	12,524	17.9	1,025	1.5
1998	1,739	2.4	10,986	15.0	391	0.5
1999	1,423	1.9	11,572	15.5	398	0.5
2000	1,146	1.5	4,240	5.6	668	0.9
2001	888	1.1	5,881	7.5	1,922	2.5
2002	907	1.1	7,426	9.3	2,095	2.6
2003	697	0.9	5,967	7.6	406	0.5
2004	822	1.0	6,628	8.3	104	0.1
2005	974	1.2	9,383	11.3	439	0.5
2006	874	1.1	3,517	4.3	114	0.1
2007	553	0.7	5,595	6.6	218	0.3
2008	603	0.7	8,918	10.0	39	0.0

*Note:* Number and Rate/100,000 Population

*Source:* Department of Health.

**TABLE 7.7 Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Program by Region: 2001-2004**

Region	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Gonorrhea
Philippines	149	1,628	51	1,535	50	1,223	35	1,483
NCR	-	74	5	58	7	53	1	84
CAR	25	84	9	23	-	54	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	18	-	30	-	2	4	17
II - Cagayan Valley	2	63	1	134	-	6	-	340
III - Central Luzon	-	136	22	187	8	60	5	78
IV - Southern Tagalog	1	138	-	96	1	92	-	181
V - Bicol Region	-	76	-	5	-	66	-	23
VI - Western Visayas	66	667	9	455	16	486	12	381
VII - Central Visayas	-	45	1	6	-	4	-	2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	31	34	1	21	-	24	1	28
IX - Western Mindanao	10	187	-	175	10	-	10	-
X - Northern Mindanao	1	4	1	15	-	-	-	11
XI - Southern Mindanao	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	154
XII - Central Mindanao	2	8	1	139	8	312	-	104
XIII - Caraga	1	89	1	120	-	64	2	80
ARMM	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Source:* Department of Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Control Service.



**TABLE 7.8** Number of HIV Infected or AIDS Cases and Number of Deaths from AIDS, by Year of Diagnosis: 1984-2008

Year	Total	HIV/Ab+	AIDS Cases		
			Total	Alive	Dead
Total	2,719	1,966	772	473	299
1984	2	-	2	-	2
1985	10	6	4	-	4
1986	29	18	11	1	10
1987	38	25	13	1	12
1988	32	21	11	2	9
1989	39	29	10	2	8
1990	66	48	18	3	15
1991	85	68	17	4	13
1992	72	51	21	8	13
1993	102	64	38	27	11
1994	118	61	57	38	19
1995	116	65	51	27	24
1996	154	104	50	23	27
1997	117	94	23	13	10
1998	189	144	45	29	16
1999	158	80	78	61	17
2000	124	84	40	31	9
2001	173	117	56	36	20
2002	184	140	44	33	11
2003	193	140	53	43	10
2004	199	162	37	32	5
2005	210	171	39	23	16
2006	309	274	54	36	18
2007	342	314	36	28	8
2008	528	508	24	20	4

**Source:** Department of Health, Field Epidemiology Training Program, "HIV/AIDS Cases Updates."

**TABLE 7.8a Cumulative Number of HIV Infected and AIDS Cases  
by Age Group and Sex: January 1984 - December 2008**

Age Group	Total	Percent	Male		Female	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,578	100.0	2,500	100.0	1,078	100.0
0 - 9	47	1.3	28	1.1	19	1.8
10 - 19	62	1.8	27	1.1	35	3.2
20 - 24	447	30.0	248	9.9	199	18.5
25 - 39	2055	36.6	1,442	57.7	613	56.9
40 - 49	660	19.8	523	20.9	137	12.7
50 and over	243	6.9	196	7.8	47	4.4
Unknown	64	1.8	36	1.4	28	2.6

*Note:* 10 cases had no reported age and gender (1 in 1991, 3 in 1993, 3 in 1994, and 3 in 2000).

*Source:* Department of Health.

**Table 7.8b Modes of Transmission, HIV and AIDS: January 1984 - December 2008**

Reported Modes of Transmission	January 1984 to December 2008	January to December 2008	December 2008
Total	3,589	528	38
Sexual transmission	3,190	502	38
Heterosexual contact	1,998	160	8
Homosexual contact	835	215	16
Bisexual contact	357	127	14
Blood or blood product	19	-	-
Injecting drug use	8	1	-
Needle prick injuries	3	-	-
Perinatal	47	2	-
No exposure reported	322	23	-

*Source:* Department of Health.

TABLE 7.9 Family Planning New Acceptors, by Method: 1995-2008

Year	Total	Pills	Intrauterine Device (IUD)	Condom	Bilateral Tubal Ligation (BTL)	Vasectomy or Male Sterilization	Natural Family Planning (Rhythm or Calendar)	Other Methods
1995	820,842	410,183	93,802	146,497	18,305	11,773	67,982	72,300
1996	1,087,945	387,668	60,823	145,492	13,281	839	67,942	411,900
1997	1,168,770	390,181	63,557	123,699	12,708	1,366	68,942	508,317
1998	1,072,925	354,038	59,141	108,926	11,767	865	44,598	493,590
1999	1,359,326	397,988	65,802	114,780	17,545	633	61,012	701,566
2000	1,560,805	454,284	84,501	137,556	33,268	1,162	75,766	774,268
2001	1,391,234	373,403	66,596	112,714	21,053	1,252	57,268	758,948
2002	1,399,093	391,746	55,964	111,927	27,982	-	41,973	769,501
2003	1,397,167	322,737	62,485	104,307	18,531	4,393	46,678	838,036
2004	1,429,058	332,092	74,209	100,732	21,368	3,762	48,431	848,464
2005	1,460,683	358,395	69,548	92,990	42,513	4,634	71,166	821,437
2006	1,338,173	282,691	60,861	48,247	34,105	2,538	45,019	864,712
2007	1,325,753	248,538	48,410	45,179	37,529	2,061	63,512	880,524
2008	1,466,367	265,280	50,351	48,321	36,541	2,110	83,618	980,146

**Note:** Other methods include injectable contraceptives and Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM).

**Source:** Department of Health.

TABLE 7.10 Professional Licenses Issued and Registered Health Professionals, by Category: 2002-2009

Category	Professional Licenses Issued								Registered Health Professionals*
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Dentist	1,354	1,192	1,039	977	859	581	654	546	49,975
Medical laboratory technician	-	81	96	84	118	-	-	-	3,854
Medical technologist	1,612	1,836	1,558	1,759	1,583	1,311	1,414	2,270	56,043
Midwife	1,138	1,480	1,818	2,102	2,555	3,498	3,881	9,807	164,997
Nurse	4,228	7,195	10,013	18,090	30,423	60,209	27,763	77,898	577,704
Nutritionist dietitian	302	190	280	261	279	320	273	636	13,846
Occupational therapist	289	205	157	127	121	77	82	167	2,727
Optometrist	120	70	55	76	184	168	256	263	10,306
Pharmacist	1,596	1,654	1,631	1,582	1,265	1,241	1,123	2,364	58,164
Physical Therapist	1,957	1,466	1,143	1,063	999	800	680	1,347	23,259
Physician	2,316	2,164	2,168	2,559	2,593	2,930	2,565	4,009	110,307
Radiologic Technologist	343	410	253	311	267	364	723	1,554	8,753
X-ray Technologist	-	49	59	67	56	49	113	259	8,921

\* As of 2009.

**Source:** Professional Regulation Commission.

TABLE 7.11 Number of Barangay Health Facilities, by Region: 2002-2008

Region	Barangay Health Stations						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Philippines	15,343	15,605	15,877	15,436	16,191	16,219	17,018
NCR	17	15	12	20	20	19	12
CAR	559	551	567	549	564	580	599
I - Ilocos Region	911	892	892	915	978	1,016	992
II - Cagayan Valley	827	866	885	986	939	724	1,001
III - Central Luzon	1,786	1,738	1,744	1,681	1,866	1,811	1,795
IV - Southern Tagalog	2,545	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	-	2,050	2,196	2,174	2,112	2,156	2,199
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	-	535	812	753	686	682	689
V - Bicol Region	1,026	1,048	1,096	1,096	1,115	1,107	1,123
VI - Western Visayas	1,536	1,578	1,566	1,594	1,604	1,623	1,685
VII - Central Visayas	1,717	1,435	1,385	1,298	1,381	1,479	1,622
VIII - Eastern Visayas	800	839	816	805	813	835	883
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	650	703	674	674	642	661	698
X - Northern Mindanao	795	931	933	940	949	948	1,028
XI - Davao Region	655	656	656	656	656	656	703
XII - Soccsksargen	654	869	899	936	911	943	957
XIII - Caraga	506	506	506	-	547	582	432
ARMM	359	393	238	359	408	397	600

<sup>a</sup> Created Under Executive Order No. 103 dividing Region IV into Region IV-A and Region IV-B and transferring the province of Aurora to Region III.

**Source:** Department of Health.

TABLE 7.12 Distribution of Hospitals and Bed Population Ratio, by Region: 2008-2009

Region	Total		Government Hospital		Private Hospital		Population <sup>a</sup>	Bed Population Ratio <sup>b</sup>
	Number	Bed Capacity	Number	Bed Capacity	Number	Bed Capacity		
<b>2009</b>								
Philippines	1,795	95,991	721	48,349	1,074	47,642	92,226,600	10.41
NCR	180	28,398	51	16,498	129	11,900	11,403,300	24.90
CAR	50	2,280	34	1,588	16	692	1,659,800	13.74
I - Ilocos Region	121	4,145	41	2,067	80	2,078	5,073,100	8.17
II - Cagayan Valley	89	2,803	43	1,831	46	972	3,307,100	8.48
III - Central Luzon	196	8,347	59	3,672	137	4,675	9,964,300	8.38
IVA - Calabarzon	234	9,924	66	2,937	168	6,987	11,653,000	8.52
IVB - Mimaropa	65	2,138	38	1,648	27	490	2,941,400	7.27
V - Bicol Region	113	4,061	48	2,366	65	1,695	5,604,600	7.25
VI - Western Visayas	86	5,762	62	3,240	24	2,522	7,432,400	7.75
VII - Central Visayas	104	6,301	60	2,815	44	3,486	6,890,800	9.14
VIII - Eastern Visayas	73	2,892	50	2,097	23	795	4,358,900	6.63
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	72	2,858	31	1,677	41	1,181	3,418,800	8.36
X - Northern Mindanao	109	5,195	36	2,051	73	3,144	4,260,400	12.19
XI - Davao Region	110	4,679	20	1,121	90	3,558	4,291,900	10.90
XII - Soccsksargen	106	3,761	27	1,091	79	2,670	3,991,800	9.42
XIII - Caraga	58	1,764	35	1,120	23	644	2,501,400	7.05
ARMM	29	683	20	530	9	153	3,473,600	1.97
<b>2008</b>								
Philippines	1,784	94,199	711	47,889	1,073	46,310	90,457,200	10.41
NCR	178	27,779	50	16,423	128	11,356	11,252,700	24.69
CAR	55	2,472	36	1,643	19	829	1,625,600	15.21
I - Ilocos Region	121	4,163	41	2,075	80	2,088	4,974,000	8.37
II - Cagayan Valley	87	2,779	43	1,834	44	945	3,250,100	8.55
III - Central Luzon	197	8,218	59	3,478	138	4,740	9,770,100	8.41
IVA - Calabarzon	232	9,459	64	2,837	168	6,622	11,402,800	8.30
IVB - Mimaropa	63	2,093	37	1,633	26	460	2,865,800	7.30
V - Bicol Region	116	4,156	50	2,396	66	1,760	5,497,200	7.56
VI - Western Visayas	86	5,714	62	3,215	24	2,499	7,289,900	7.84
VII - Central Visayas	107	6,190	60	2,800	47	3,390	6,754,200	9.16
VIII - Eastern Visayas	70	2,845	46	2,035	24	810	4,273,000	6.66
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	75	2,909	33	1,777	42	1,132	3,351,300	8.68
X - Northern Mindanao	109	4,858	36	1,904	73	2,954	4,174,100	1.16
XI - Davao Region	107	4,580	19	1,103	88	3,477	4,222,800	10.85
XII - Soccsksargen	103	3,680	27	1,171	76	2,509	3,903,800	9.43
XIII - Caraga	57	1,718	35	1,120	22	598	2,453,900	7.00
ARMM	21	586	13	445	8	141	3,395,900	1.73

<sup>a</sup> National Statistics Office. 2000 Census-based National, Regional, and Provincial Population Projections.

<sup>b</sup> Number of hospital beds per 10,000 population.

Source: Department of Health.

**TABLE 7.13 Number of Disadvantaged Children Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Programs and by Region: 2008-2009**

Programs	Total	Region							
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V
<b>2009</b>									
A. Community Based Programs	39,965	8,906	909	2,220	1,153	3,834	5,263	5,496	744
I. Children in Need of Special Protection	5,740	81	164	416	531	438	54	148	154
Placed thru Alternative Parental Care	1,668	49	16	114	32	73	235	159	7
Adoption	959	-	11	69	4	11	220	22	4
Foster Care	673	49	5	44	28	59	15	137	2
Legal Guardianship	36	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1
Provided with Travel Clearance	30,547	8,690	620	1,654	571	3,301	4,967	5,091	564
Other Children Served	220	45	53	-	-	14	7	1	12
Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) Served	1,790	41	56	36	19	8	-	97	7
B. Centers/Institutions Based Services	-	-	135	-	62	-	74	-	142
I. Children Served in Residential Centers									
Reception and Study Center for Children	930	157	67	-	30	135	-	-	91
Lingap Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Home for Girls (GHG)	1,099	210	-	80	-	163	51	-	31
Other DSWD Non-children Center	1,885	1,405	68	27	32	87	23	-	20
<b>Region</b>									
		<b>VI</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>Caraga</b>
A. Community Based Programs	1,922	3,342	562	1,902	1,322	1,575	603	212	
I. Children in Need of Special Protection	587	850	319	1,156	347	147	297	51	
Placed thru Alternative Parental Care	246	194	88	111	89	125	86	44	
Adoption	201	161	52	73	55	43	9	24	
Foster Care	37	27	36	32	32	76	76	18	
Legal Guardianship	8	6	-	6	2	6	1	2	
Provided with Travel Clearance	1,084	1,410	113	520	659	1,039	166	98	
Other Children Served	3	33	3	5	5	35	-	4	
Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) Served	2	855	39	110	222	229	54	15	
B. Centers/Institutions Based Services	66	299	156	197	189	152	108	70	
I. Children Served in Residential Centers									
Reception and Study Center for Children	-	104	50	105	55	69	67	-	
Lingap Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group Home for Girls (GHG)	47	150	73	48	81	54	41	70	
Other DSWD Non-children Center	19	45	33	44	53	29	-	-	

*Continued*

Table 7.13--Concluded

Programs	Total	Region							
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V
<b>2008</b>									
A. Community Based Programs	47,567	9,920	1,239	1,635	1,072	4,829	4,832	6,834	969
I. Children in Need of Special Protection	6,396	486	351	465	373	530	79	185	200
Placed thru Alternative Parental Care	2,182	126	51	104	77	145	369	71	61
Adoption	1,494	98	25	59	51	114	324	3	39
Foster Care	620	24	26	44	26	28	37	68	19
Legal Guardianship	68	4	-	1	-	3	8	-	3
Provided with Travel Clearance	32,676	9,153	728	1,044	602	4,133	3,971	6,572	635
Other Children Served	3,398	129	15	-	6	16	23	6	71
Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) Served	2,915	26	94	22	14	5	390	-	2
B. Centers/Institutions Based Services	8,525	2,812	95	188	78	454	91	-	143
I. Children Served in Residential Centers									
Reception and Study Center for Children	914	132	58	-	24	133	-	-	96
Lingap Center	560	417	-	63	-	80	-	-	-
Group Home for Girls (GHG)	1,361	282	-	78	-	150	57	-	38
Other DSWD Non-children Center	5,690	1,981	37	47	54	91	34	-	9
<b>Region</b>									
		<b>VI</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>Caraga</b>
A. Community Based Programs	1,821	3,607	726	5,475	1,306	1,838	1,179	285	
I. Children in Need of Special Protection	227	673	402	1,154	346	233	645	47	
Placed thru Alternative Parental Care	225	173	147	133	113	238	84	65	
Adoption	180	153	97	86	79	131	20	35	
Foster Care	37	16	46	38	34	96	53	28	
Legal Guardianship	8	4	4	9	-	11	11	2	
Provided with Travel Clearance	1,361	1,597	115	462	602	1,149	415	137	
Other Children Served	2	9	13	3,035	8	35	28	2	
Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) Served	6	1,155	49	691	237	183	7	34	
B. Centers/Institutions Based Services	79	273	170	3,405	313	160	195	69	
I. Children Served in Residential Centers									
Reception and Study Center for Children	-	102	47	97	68	90	67	-	
Lingap Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group Home for Girls (GHG)	55	135	84	48	167	70	128	69	
Other DSWD Non-children Center	24	36	39	3,260	78	-	-	-	

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development.

**TABLE 7.14 Number of Disadvantaged Youths Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Program and by Region: 2008-2009**

Programs	Total	Region							
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V
<b>2009</b>									
Community Based Programs	5,644	-	-	305	108	-	52	217	5
Youth Served	4,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crisis Intervention Unit	1,291	-	-	305	108	-	52	217	5
Center/Institution Based Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center for Youth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth Hostel	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Centers	75	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>Region</b>							
		<b>VI</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>Caraga</b>
Community Based Programs		-	453	-	4,353	-	-	111	40
Youth Served		-	-	-	4,353	-	-	-	-
Crisis Intervention Unit		-	453	-	-	-	-	111	40
Center/Institution Based Programs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Rehabilitation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center for Youth		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth Hostel		-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Other Centers		-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>Region</b>							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>NCR</b>	<b>CAR</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>IVA</b>	<b>IVB</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>2008</b>									
Community Based Programs	6,174	241	40	75	17	-	15	-	32
Youth Served	5,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Crisis Intervention Unit	698	241	40	75	17	-	15	-	-
Center/Institution Based Programs	6,294	21	-	107	-	99	177	-	26
Regional Rehabilitation									
Center for Youth	976	-	-	107	-	98	177	-	26
Youth Hostel	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Centers	5,173	21	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
		<b>Region</b>							
		<b>VI</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>Caraga</b>
Community Based Programs		50	208	1	5,162	281	-	23	29
Youth Served		-	-	1	5,162	281	-	-	-
Crisis Intervention Unit		50	208	-	-	-	-	23	29
Center/Institution Based Programs		52	204	69	5,282	79	152	-	26
Regional Rehabilitation									
Center for Youth		52	130	69	60	79	152	-	26
Youth Hostel		-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-
Other Centers		-	74	-	5,077	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development.



**TABLE 7.15** Number of Persons with Disabilities Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Program and by Region: 2008-2009

Programs	Total	Region									
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V		
<b>2009</b>											
Community Based Programs	189	22	9	12	21	4	61	12	3		
Center Based Programs	4,329	3,451	-	96	-	-	-	-	-		
Residential	933	933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
With Special Needs	2,242	2,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Non-resident centers	1,154	276	-	96	-	-	-	-	-		
				Region							
				VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga
Community Based Programs				-	25	4	10	-	4	-	2
Center Based Programs				-	523	-	162	-	-	97	-
Residential				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With Special Needs				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-resident centers				-	523	-	162	-	-	97	-
				Region							
	Total	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V		
<b>2008</b>											
Community Based Programs	342	61	42	10	19	4	49	-	50		
Center Based Programs	4,196	3,716	-	103	-	-	-	-	-		
Residential	660	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
With Special Needs	2,651	2,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Non-resident centers	885	405	-	103	-	-	-	-	-		
				Region							
				VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga
Community Based Programs				-	81	4	5	-	7	-	10
Center Based Programs				-	81	-	180	-	-	116	-
Residential				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With Special Needs				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-resident centers				-	81	-	180	-	-	116	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development.

**TABLE 7.16 Number of Senior Citizens Served by the Department  
of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Program and by Region: 2008-2009**

Programs	Total	Region							
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V
<b>2009</b>									
Community Based Programs	7,454	3,921	37	55	67	52	537	166	252
Center Based Programs	623	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home for the Elderly	454	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Centers	169	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Region							
		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga
Community Based Programs		-	991	34	258	266	725	51	42
Center Based Programs		-	-	-	62	-	75	-	-
Home for the Elderly		-	-	-	62	-	75	-	-
Other Centers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Region							
<b>Total</b>		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V
<b>2008</b>									
Community Based Programs	4,676	2,023	67	27	58	90	329	-	868
Center Based Programs	777	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home for the Elderly	501	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Centers	276	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Region							
		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga
Community Based Programs		-	241	13	147	198	538	33	44
Center Based Programs		-	-	-	214	-	75	-	-
Home for the Elderly		-	-	-	79	-	75	-	-
Other Centers		-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-

**Source:** Department of Social Welfare and Development.

**TABLE 7.17 Number of Disadvantaged Women Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, by Type of Program and by Region: 2008-2009**

Programs and Category	Total Cases	Region								
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V	
<b>2009</b>										
Community Based Programs	14,122	344	213	218	464	398	12	156	210	
WEDC	2,383	118	69	128	189	155	8	32	107	
CIU	11,083	226	144	90	268	230	4	124	103	
OFW	20	-	-	-	7	13	-	-	-	
Others	636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Center Based Programs	1,644	1,101	34	63	19	71	15	-	16	
Haven	615	112	34	63	19	43	15	-	13	
Other centers	1,029	989	-	-	-	28	-	-	3	
		Region								
		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	
Community Based Programs		3,452	498	215	1,430	1,586	4,862	42	22	
WEDC		36	328	116	717	100	237	42	1	
CIU		3,416	170	99	77	1,486	4,625	-	21	
OFW		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others		-	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	
Center Based Programs		21	48	31	116	59	46	4	-	
Haven		16	48	31	116	59	46	-	-	
Other centers		5	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
		Region								
		Total Cases	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IVA	IVB	V
<b>2008</b>										
Community Based Programs	10,624	311	637	140	700	722	103	43	186	
WEDC	2,328	71	336	84	123	137	9	43	117	
CIU	7,462	240	289	56	567	573	94	-	69	
OFW	59	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	
Others	775	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	
Center Based Programs	2,940	1,308	30	64	23	66	17	-	13	
Haven	738	167	30	64	23	29	17	-	11	
Other centers	2,202	1,141	-	-	-	37	-	-	2	
		Region								
		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	
Community Based Programs		29	416	197	1,444	1,211	3,896	502	87	
WEDC		21	205	92	631	72	251	126	10	
CIU		8	211	101	47	1,139	3,616	376	76	
OFW		-	-	4	2	-	29	-	-	
Others		-	-	-	764	-	-	-	1	
Center Based Programs		23	152	21	1,109	62	50	-	2	
Haven		23	118	21	123	62	50	-	-	
Other centers		-	34	-	986	-	-	-	2	

WEDC - Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances

CIU - Crisis Intervention Unit

OFW - Overseas Filipino Workers

**Source:** Department of Social Welfare and Development.

**TABLE 7.17a Total Number of Persons With Disability  
by Sex and Region: 2000**

Region	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Philippines	942,098	468,766	473,332
NCR	109,236	52,554	56,682
CAR	17,321	8,896	8,425
I - Ilocos	52,715	25,704	27,011
II - Cagayan	36,195	18,368	17,827
III - Central Luzon	86,770	42,199	44,571
IV - Southern Tagalog	144,289	70,991	73,298
V - Bicol	75,772	38,170	37,602
VI - Western Visayas	87,800	43,103	44,697
VII - Central Visayas	84,707	41,602	43,105
VIII - Eastern Visayas	62,924	31,286	31,638
IX - Western Mindanao	31,424	16,217	15,207
X - Northern Mindanao	29,774	15,221	14,553
XI - Southern Mindanao	57,462	30,076	27,386
XII - Central Mindanao	22,165	11,680	10,485
XIII - Caraga	30,482	15,609	14,873
ARMM	12,989	7,049	5,940

*Note:* Details do not add up to totals for the Philippine due to dispute between Pasig and Cainta, Rizal

*Source:* *Special Report on Persons with Disability*, National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 7.18 Total Benefits Paid by the Government Service Insurance System:  
1999-2005  
(Million Pesos)**

Type of Benefit	1999	2000	2001 <sup>r</sup>	2002	2003	2004 <sup>r</sup>	2005
Total	17,181.0	19,131.0	24,219.0	26,779.0	17,527.0	33,469.0	32,664.0
Insurance	16,434.0	18,192.0	22,847.0	25,981.0	16,442.0	32,265.0	32,664.0
Social insurance	15,176.0	16,903.0	21,292.0	24,451.0	15,883.0	30,854.0	30,859.0
Optional life insurance	254.0	299.0	371.0	489.0	222.0	505.0	617.0
General insurance	256.0	261.0	415.0	278.0	312.0	355.0	629.0
State insurance <sup>a</sup>	748.0	729.0	769.0	763.0	25.0	551.0	559.0
Dividends	747.0	939.0	1,372.0	798.0	1,085.0	1,204.0	-

<sup>a</sup> Employees' compensation benefit.

*Source:* Government Service Insurance System.

**TABLE 7.18a Dividends Paid by the Government Service Insurance System: 1971-2007**

Year	Amount	Increase or (Decrease)		Year	Amount	Increase or (Decrease)	
		Amount	Percent			Amount	Percent
Fiscal year <sup>a</sup>				Calendar year			
1971 - 72	36,073	5,248	17.03	1990	110,000	54,110	96.82
1972 - 73	71,493	35,420	98.19	1991	118,000	8,000	7.27
1973 - 74	49,010	(22,483)	(31.45)	1992	132,000	14,000	11.86
1974 - 75	49,884	874	1.78	1993	144,353	12,353	9.36
1975 - 76	60,617	10,733	21.52	1994	220,285	75,932	52.60
1976 - 77	66,775	6,158	10.16	1995	369,000	148,715	148.12
1977 - 78	61,889	(4,886)	(7.32)	1996	421,000	52,000	114.09
1978 - 79	57,389	(4,500)	(7.27)	1997	473,000	52,000	12.35
1980	52,921	(4,468)	(7.79)	1998	628,000	155,000	32.77
Calendar year <sup>b</sup>							
1981	55,718	2,797	5.29	1999	747,000	119,000	30.25
1982	53,549	(2,169)	(3.89)	2000	939,000	192,000	61.34
1983 <sup>c</sup>	44,789	(8,760)	(16.36)	2001	1,372,000	433,000	46.11
1984	58,055	13,266	29.62	2002	797,991	(574,009)	(41.84)
1985	63,108	5,053	8.70	2003	1,085,000	287,009	35.97
1986	62,538	(570)	(0.90)	2004	1,204,000	119,000	10.97
1987	63,261	723	1.16	2005	1,298,000	94,000	7.81
1988	61,688	(1,573)	(2.49)	2006	1,352,000	54,000	12.29
1989	55,890	(5,798)	(9.40)	2007 <sup>e</sup>	1,509,000	157,000	11.61

<sup>a</sup> Fiscal year 1971-1980, amount in thousand pesos.

<sup>b</sup> Calendar year 1981 to present, value in million pesos.

<sup>c</sup> Includes P3.27 million uncollected.

**Source:** Government Service Insurance System

**TABLE 7.19 Benefits Paid by the Social Security System: 1978-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Year	Cumulative Total	Total	Death	Disability	Sickness	Retirement	Maternity
1978	1,358.7	281.6	67.1	17.6	58.5	121.0	17.4
1979	1,702.4	343.7	88.6	20.5	64.1	136.1	34.4
1980	2,129.7	427.3	111.6	30.5	63.3	184.0	37.9
1981	2,670.3	540.6	148.5	43.1	69.4	231.3	48.3
1982	3,396.2	725.9	205.1	61.1	82.2	317.1	60.4
1983	4,261.6	865.4	262.1	82.9	82.8	375.9	61.7
1984	5,278.9	1,017.3	312.3	105.1	85.9	445.7	68.3
1985	6,478.2	1,199.3	387.7	124.0	96.1	520.9	80.6
1986	7,948.5	1,470.3	482.9	137.6	91.3	678.0	80.5
1987	10,044.8	2,096.3	751.8	193.4	133.3	924.6	93.2
1988	13,097.1	3,052.3	1,076.2	274.6	316.0	1,195.8	189.7
1989	16,761.1	3,664.0	1,359.9	316.5	373.4	1,404.2	210.0
1990	21,733.2	4,972.1	1,879.8	497.8	444.8	1,884.4	265.3
1991	28,397.8	6,664.6	2,605.8	678.5	508.1	2,594.7	377.5
1992	37,203.4	8,805.6	3,254.1	971.5	645.3	3,540.7	394.0
1993	49,064.5	11,861.1	4,284.8	1,550.3	818.1	4,538.5	669.4
1994	63,991.2	14,926.7	5,388.8	2,344.6	960.2	5,463.5	769.5
1995	81,569.6	17,578.4	6,280.2	3,084.1	1,033.4	6,315.3	865.3
1996	99,106.4	17,536.8	6,368.0	2,776.5	946.9	6,529.2	916.2
1997	118,845.8	19,739.4	7,318.5	2,774.9	947.5	7,630.1	1,068.4
1998	142,820.8	23,975.0	8,534.7	3,072.7	984.1	10,088.5	1,295.0
1999	170,565.2	27,744.4	10,316.4	3,143.3	1,002.9	11,851.7	1,430.1
2000	203,890.7	33,325.5	12,279.5	3,247.3	1,133.3	14,925.5	1,739.8
2001	241,272.2	37,381.5	13,758.6	3,580.9	1,382.9	16,714.7	1,944.4
2002	280,309.1	39,036.9	14,412.8	3,535.6	1,466.3	17,495.8	2,126.4
2003	321,260.3	42,806.4	15,320.5	3,301.7	1,493.9	18,587.3	2,247.8
2004	366,142.8	44,882.5	16,147.1	3,141.2	1,530.4	19,769.8	2,354.5
2005	412,412.6	46,269.8	16,407.5	2,963.8	1,483.2	20,883.8	2,512.2
2006	460,171.7	47,759.1	18,509.9	2,068.2	1,457.4	24,192.0	2,989.0
2007	516,392.2	56,220.5	21,974.1	2,153.0	2,110.2	28,905.1	3,231.1
2008	582,015.0	65,622.8	24,676.9	3,286.7	1,705.5	32,679.7	3,274.0
2009	651,650.8	69,635.8	25,962.6	3,253.7	1,703.8	35,126.5	3,589.2

**Notes:** Death, retirement, and disability figures include pensions.

Includes refund of contribution of retireable members not qualified for pension but open to get refund with interest.

**Source:** Social Security System.

## **8 Scientific and Industrial Research**

---

### **Introduction**

**F**or industry to modernize and expand to become more competitive both in the domestic and export markets, there is dire need for government assistance in the establishment of adequate research, educational and training facilities which would provide technological support to the industry.

In 2009, the Congress enacted Republic Act No. 10055, entitled "An Act Providing the Framework and Support System for the Ownership, Management, Use, and Commercialization of Intellectual Property Generated from Research and Development Funded by Government and for Other Purposes" also known as the Philippine Technology Transfer Act of 2009. This act aims to promote and facilitate the transfer, dissemination, and effective use, management, and commercialization of intellectual property, technology and knowledge resulting from Research and Development (R & D) funded by the government for the benefit of national economy and taxpayers.

### **8.1 The Department of Science and Technology**

The DOST keeps its mandate of providing central direction and leadership, and of securing for the public the maximum social and economic benefits Science and Technology (S and T) can offer. It formulates and implements policies, plans, programs, and projects that answer the country's S and T needs in meeting development goals. As much as possible, the Department enjoins the assistance of the private sector and concerned government agencies.

Before a bill was passed creating the National Science Development Board (NSDB), the leading S and T policymaking and program implementing body of the government was enforced in 1958. Later in 1982, the NSDB was constructed as the National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA). With the Executive Order (EO) 128 dated January 30, 1987, the NSTA was subsequently advanced into a cabinet department identified as the DOST.

This reorganization order stretched out the responsibilities and functions of the DOST to effectively pursue state policy in developing S and T self-reliance. With its primed status, the DOST obtained a large scope in promoting public and private sector partnership in S and T activities, and in supporting local scientific and technological efforts.

### **Sectoral Planning Councils**

There are five sectoral planning councils of the DOST, namely, the Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (PCAMRD); Philippine

Council for Industry and Energy Research and Development (PCIERD); Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD); Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD); and Philippine Council for Advanced Science and Technology Research and Development (PCASTRD).

The sectoral planning councils take charge in formulating strategies, policies, plans, programs and projects for S and T development, programming and allocation of government and external funds for R and D; monitoring of R and D projects; and generating external funds for industry, energy, utilities, and infrastructure sectors.

***Philippine Council for Industry and Energy Research and Development.*** The year 2003 proved to be rewarding and advantageous for PCIERD whose partnership with the government, the academe, and the private sector resulted in various R and D efforts. During the year, the council carried out a total of five new projects, 23 on going, and 30 completed projects.

The PCIERD came to be one of the sectoral planning councils of DOST on March 17, 1982 through Executive Order No. 128. It is assigned to manage the formulation of policies, R and D strategies, and relevant technologies in industry, energy, utilities, and infrastructure in collaboration with private and public S and T groups and institutions. These programs were later converted to economic, social and environmental advancement for the benefit of the Filipinos in a globally competitive society.

In managing the country's S and T competence, the PCIERD undertakes an aggressive application of S and T by supplying continuing support to R and D, technology transfer, and information dissemination to its sectors. The PCIERD's priority sector includes the following: process, food and feed, metals and engineering, mining and minerals, textile, energy, transportation, construction, and environment.

The agency is involved in the following services: grants-in aid for approved research proposals; assistance to scientific and technological services to industry by giving testing and quality control services, industrial standards and specifications development, design/production engineering, technical management, consultancy, techno-economic studies, construction and fabrication of prototypes; scholarship grants in applied S and T; dissemination of S and T information on industry, energy, utilities, and infrastructure; promotion of research results through S and T promotional activities; and, conduct of lecture/workshop on the preparation of R and D proposals.

***Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development.*** To assure effective realization of its mandates, the PCAMRD generates and administers the national fisheries and aquatic resources R and D programs using a multidisciplinary, interagency, and systems approach; implements a system of R and D priorities and policy advocacy; facilitates and programs fund allocation; and coordinates the nationwide network of institutions involved in fisheries and aquatic resources R and D.

At the helm of PCAMRD is the National Aquatic Resources Research and Development System (NARRDS). It is a nationwide network of R and D institutions from different academic and government agencies. The National Centers and their corresponding areas of specialization are: Central Luzon State University for freshwater aquaculture, reservoirs, integrated farming systems, and *tilapia* genetics;



University of the Philippines (UP) Marine Science Institute for programs on coral reefs, sea grass, mangroves, sea weeds, oceanography, and biotechnology; UP Visayas for projects on marine fisheries management, marine biotechnology, and brackishwater aquaculture; and, UP at Los Baños for programs on inland waters, such as lakes and rivers, and freshwater endemic and ornamental fishes.

Meanwhile, the five Aquatic Resources R and D Zonal Centers are distributed as follows, one each for Northern and Southern Luzon, one for the Visayas, and one each for Northern and Southern Mindanao. These centers assist the PCAMRD in the monitoring and management of aquatic resources R and D programs and projects within their assigned areas. They are also responsible for a wide range of technology promotion and information dissemination activities.

***Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resources Research and Development.*** This sectoral council was formed on November 10, 1972 by P.D. No. 48, and formerly known as the Philippine Council for Agricultural Research (PCAR). In 1975, its mandate was expanded to cover natural resources (PCARR). Likewise, the development function was added in 1982 (PCARRD) and deepens its directives through EO 1238 issued on December 30, 1987.

Currently, the PCARRD performs as the main arm of the government, aids in planning, coordinating, evaluating, and monitoring the natural research and development programs in agriculture, forestry, and natural resources.

The major assignments carried out by the PCARRD includes helping out in the formulation of policies, plans, strategies, programs, and projects for S and T development; assistance in planning and allocation of government and external funds; monitoring and evaluation of R and D projects; and generation of R and D funds.

***Philippine Council for Health Research and Development.*** Upon its existence in 1982, this sectoral council's main responsibility is to advance health delivery in the country by providing Filipinos with safe and more affordable drugs in partnership with the private sector and by coming up with technology development and utilization.

Committed in sharing out its health research results to its clientele, the PCHRD likewise, strives to maximize the use of its results through the use of information and communication technologies (ICT). Considering the swift progression in the areas of health science and technology, especially in the coming years, the PCHRD endeavors to bring the entire country into the mainstream of global health developments. Serving as the forerunner in the country's drive to understand and deal with the rapid advances on the science of biotechnology, genomics, telemedicine, and bioinformatics especially as applied in the health sciences is the PCHRD's foremost intention.

***Philippine Council for Advanced Science and Technology Research and Development.*** This council is tasked to develop, integrate, and coordinate the national research system for advanced S and T and related fields. It envisions the Philippines to fully function as a knowledge-driven economy by harnessing the potentials of new emerging or advanced technologies.

Initially, the PCASTRD is focusing its attention and resources to strengthen national competence in the following areas of discipline: biotechnology; information technology; materials science; electronics, instrumentation, and controls; photonics

technology; and space technology applications. These areas, which are believed to enable the Philippines to become globally competitive, are also the same areas where there is available research capability in terms of local manpower.

### **Research and Development Groups**

The seven R and D institutes of the DOST are the Industrial Technology Development Institute (ITDI), Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI), Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), Forest Products Research and Development Institute (FPRDI), Philippine Textile Research Institute (PTRI), Metal Industry Research and Development Center (MIRDC), and Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI).

**Industrial Technology Development Institute.** In charge of propelling development as the provider of technologies and services for the industry sector, the ITDI continued in operating on established systems and mechanisms that have been proven effective and efficient through time. In 2009, the Institute continued to mark as a recognized player in technology generation through R & D and transfer and commercialization of technology and reliable technical services. It provided and produced high level of competencies in areas-chemicals and energy, environment and biotechnology and materials science. The Institute had also provided high standards S and T Services programs for packaging, cleaner production and energy audit and environmental technology verification as set by the National Metrology and Standards Testing laboratories and technology centers.

**Philippine Textile Research Institute.** The PTRI is in charge of supporting textile-related enterprises as well as upgrading of facilities, documentation and accreditation. In 2009, the PTRI inked accord with micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as well as local and international nongovernment organizations and cooperatives on extending technical support through S & T and/or R & D services. Sixteen technology transfer agreements were made and five research contracts were implemented with MSMEs and other entities.

**Service institutes.** The seven service institutes under the DOST are the Science Education Institute (SEI); Science and Technology Information Institute (STII), Technology Application and Promotion Institute (TAPI), Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolcs), Philippine Science High School (PSHS), and the National Computer Center (NCC).

**Advisory bodies.** The two advisory bodies are the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP) and the National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST). The former promotes cooperation in research locally and abroad, encouraging individual initiatives for the advancement of science. The latter, on the other hand, provides incentives and recognition to those engaged in scientific and industrial research and serves as an advisory body to the government.

### Related Scientific Institutions

The Inter-Council Review Board reviews the plans of the sectoral planning councils and the National Science and Technology Plan. It is composed of the secretaries of various cabinet departments or their designate undersecretaries who are also members of their sectoral planning councils.

To help out in the review, revision, and adoption of more focused S and T policies, the Science and Technology Coordinating Council (STCC) was created on April 4, 1989 under EO 123. The sectoral panels of the STCC strengthen the coordination among concerned government agencies, the academe, and the private sector in S and T planning.

### Philippine Science Communities

Science communities are groups of scientific and academic institutions situated near each other and are bound by common missions and goals. These institutions are engaged in R and D, instruction, services, and extension work in health and its allied sciences, as provided by EO 784. There are four geographic communities established by the DOST, as follows:

***Bicutan Science Community.*** This community encircles the DOST proper in Bicutan, Taguig and consists of S and T institutions within the vicinity and neighboring areas. It is involved primarily in R and D administration and coordination, provision of technical and consultancy services, and in the conduct of industry and energy R and D. The community also includes agencies engaged in science promotion and education, inventions development, food processing and marketing, technical training, and extension activities. The PCIERD is the sectoral council responsible for coordinating the community's programs and activities.

***Diliman Science Community.*** This is a complex of S and T institutions found within the Diliman campus of the University of the Philippines (UP). It is intended for education and training, R and D, and various technical and consultancy services. The principal focus of this community is the natural and social sciences housed in the College of Arts and Sciences and College of Social Sciences in UP Diliman.

The community also includes various applied science institutions that conduct training and research in atmospheric and geophysical sciences, nuclear sciences and technology, volcanology, nonconventional energy, minerals and other natural resources, environmental science, engineering, and others. The PCASTRD is the sectoral council in charge of this community.

***Ermita Health Science Community.*** This community is envisioned to promote and encourage the sharing of libraries, equipment, and other facilities as a measure to actualize a fully efficient community of scientific institutions, researchers, and scholars.

The community fosters an effective and harmonious working relationship among member-institutions in the conduct of researches in health, nutrition, and allied sciences. The PCHRD is the S and T council of the DOST that oversees this community.

**Los Baños Science Community.** This is a group of academic and research institutions that has UP-Los Baños as nucleus. Its members are the PCAFNRRD, FPRDI, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), International Rice Research Institute, and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. Its membership is characterized by organizations into human resources development, extension activities, and R and D in agricultural and natural resources.

The main thrust of the community is to accelerate rural development, which will involve generation, verification, packaging, and dissemination of technology and information necessary for agricultural and natural resources development. This community has the PCAFNRRD as its coordinating council.

### **Scientific Career System**

The S and T machinery had adopted the Scientific Career System (SCS), an innovative approach in scientific human resources development within the civil service. The SCS is a system involving recruitment, career progression, recognition, and rewarding schemes for scientists in public service. The system serves as a means to develop highly effective and productive scientific workforce, enticing them with attractive awards, incentives, and bankable career paths. Local scientists are encouraged to train within their areas of expertise without having to change status or leave the country.

## **8.2 Science and Technology Programs**

With foresight of forming S and T, the framework for future economic growth and to help lessen poverty in the country, the DOST maintains S and T programs related to the national development priorities of the President.

**Improving productivity and competitiveness.** In response to the need in accelerating the development and ultimate linking to the global economy, the Department provided high technological innovation services to small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs). The upgrading of these technologies will enhance operational efficiency, productivity and competitiveness.

The Department also contributed to agriculture and fisheries modernization through continued support for the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA). DOST focused on the conduct of relevant research and development initiatives to develop competitive technologies needed by the industry particularly agriculture and fisheries sectors. Support was also given in enhancing human resource development through training programs and modernization of facilities and infrastructures.

Moreover, web-based networks were established and maintained for the speedy dissemination of S and T based information in addressing the needs of clientele. These include the development of a website template and content management system for the government in response to the call that all national line agencies should have been internet-connected.

In addition, DOST embarked in the implementation of the research and development projects to develop state-of-the-art technologies. The Department also strengthened the delivery of a range of innovation services.

**Promoting science and technology development.** In promoting S and T human resources development, DOST provided scholarship grants in the secondary, undergraduate and graduate levels. Manpower capability was strengthened through thesis/dissertation grants, research fellowship, staff development and reentry program. Short-term training programs were conducted on instrumentation and control, metalworking, furniture industry, technology-based entrepreneurship, handloom weaving, food processing and packaging among others.

The Department also accorded due recognition to individuals and scientist with outstanding contributions in S and T through awards, citations and incentives. In providing an overall framework for the conduct of S and T activities, DOST launched the National Science and Technology Plan (NSTP) 2002-2020 that the Science and Technology Coordinating Council (STC) approved on June 28, 2002.

In addition, institutional mechanisms were established. This is essential in activities such as consultations, collaborations in technical and scientific undertakings, information exchange and advocacy for S and T.

**Monitoring and forecasting weather, earthquake and volcano.** Through PAGASA, the Department continued to provide typhoon, flood warnings, weather forecasts and advisories and other information services. Moreover, seismic crisis at Kanlaon, Mayon and Parker volcanoes were monitored. DOST lead the implementation of the Phase II of the JICA-funded project on Improvement of the Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring Network in the Philippines.

## Other Science and Technology Activities

These are the highlights of S and T programs accomplished.

**Upgrading the technologies of small and medium scale enterprises.** The innovations that enhanced operational efficiency and boost productivity and competitiveness had been adopted. As such, the Small Enterprises Technology Upgrading Program (SET-UP) was launched to assist micro, small and medium enterprises in adopting these innovations. Through the program, 310 technologies were commercialized having an increased production of 113 percent and gross revenue of 115 percent. Industry sectors covered with this program include food processing; furniture; gifts, toys, house wares, handicrafts, natural fibers and dyes; marine and aquatic resources; horticulture; and metals and engineering.

**Contribution to agriculture and fisheries modernization.** All agencies under DOST continued their full support for the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA). A major portion of the financial support went to R and D that includes development of modern technologies and application to the improvement of productivity. Likewise, development of post harvest technologies was initiated to minimize post harvest losses. Aside from the enhancements in information and

communication technology, there were also improvements of research laboratories and facilities in the agricultural sector.

**Research and development program enhancements.** As the key function of DOST is to implement projects in developing technologies, the agency had embarked programs focusing on areas such as energy, water, environment, health and nutrition.

### **Technology Transfers**

In focusing on technology transfer efforts, the DOST strengthened the delivery of a range of technology innovation services particularly for small and medium scale enterprises. Contract projects enveloped the areas of food, nutrition, agriculture, medical, environment, health, material science and solid waste management. The DOST also rendered over technical services to clients from the private sector, other government agencies and from various schools.

The Intellectual Property Rights Assistance program was implemented pursuant to Executive Order (EO) 128. This encouraged more creative and inventive activities, investments and solutions in R and D.

Meanwhile, the Comprehensive Technology Delivery Program (CTDP) is the linking pin between technology generators and technology adopters. The program's continuing aim is to help generate employment and increase income through new technology transfers.

## **8.3 The National Academy of Science and Technology**

The country's premiere acknowledgement body in S and T is the National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST). It was created by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 1003-A. With its focus at accelerating the state of Philippine S and T, the NAST pursues its primary mandate that is to give recognition to Filipino scientists and academicians for their profound contributions to science. Besides giving awards, the government through NAST, offers all out assistance by providing them with meaningful incentives to help further their work. In the same manner, to encourage the younger generation to pursue careers in advanced scientific studies and researches, the NAST grants the Outstanding Young Scientist Awards.

In addition to this, the NAST approved other outstanding scientific and technological undertaking. To bring S and T closer to the lives of the Filipinos, the NAST through its advisory activities conducted information fora and round-table deliberation to boost public interest in taking part in discussions of important and urgent issues on various topics in S and T. The outcome of this is the formulation of specific policy interventions that will be profitable to the people.

The NAST was formally organized in 1978. Its members belong to the upper crust in their respective fields of S and T. Most of them are outstanding Filipino scientists with doctoral degrees in recognized sciences from accredited universities. In highly meritorious and extremely exceptional cases, the requirement of a doctoral degree may be waived.

At least three members of the Academy should nominate and screen any prospective members on the basis of the nominee's researches and published work in

recognized scientific and technical journals. Membership is for life, unless terminated for a cause or by voluntary resignation.

Members of the Academy carry the title *Academician*. From among them, the national scientists are chosen. To be a *National Scientist* is to gain the highest national honor conferred to men and women of science.

The Academy began in 1978 with only 10 Academicians. Its number has grown to 107 in 2009. Thirty-three of these academicians were proclaimed national scientists. Table 8.1 shows the complete list of National Scientists and Academicians and their respective fields of specialization from 1978 to 2009.

#### 8.4 Human Resource Development and Institution Building

Endeavors in S and T human resources development were focused on the grant of scholarships in the secondary, undergraduate and graduate levels. Short-term training programs were offered to upgrade the capability of Science and Mathematics teachers. Technology training programs were conducted to enhance skills and income generating opportunities. Recognitions were given to outstanding contributions in research to attract and retain exemplary qualified manpower in the S and T sector.

**The Balik-Scientists program.** The program tapped the expertise and experience of Filipino expatriates and promotes information exchange; thereby accelerate the flow of new technologies in the country. DOST in 2009 assisted 33 Balik Scientist Awardees, 30 of whom were on short-term visit and three on long-term visit.

**The scientific career system.** The system continued to provide services to scientists in public service by developing a pool of highly qualified and productive scientific personnel in the government service. In 2009, three scientists received Scientist I rank.

**Upgrading the educational system.** Beyond all the measures of preserving quality S and T practitioners is the bottom line of constant improvement of the country's educational system. This long-term solution entails the constant upgrading of faculty capabilities, provision for ample modern equipment and facilities, strengthening of primary and secondary education (or the foundation schools), and reinforcing links with R and D institutions here and abroad.

The DOST doubled its efforts in enhancing capabilities and expanding manpower. For many years now, the Department has been rolling out S and T scholarships for tertiary and graduate education, including diploma courses for science teachers in the provinces.

Locally, there are numerous sources giving away S and T scholarships. The DOST subsidizes the most number of grants in the country. Each council maintains its own scholarship programs apart from the Department-wide effort.

#### International Linkages

In 2009, DOST collaborated with institutions and countries like Taipei, Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Malaysia, European Union, Switzerland, France, United States and

Italy to reach bilateral scientific and technological agreements. It continued its multilateral relations with ASEAN-Committee on Science and Technology, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Industrial Science and Technology Working Group, South East Asia-European Union Network, UNIDO International Conference on Green Industry in Asia and Forum on Nuclear Cooperation in Asia.

### **8.5 Private Sector Participation**

Government agencies are not the only participating bodies in the development of research and development. The private sector also has been actively involved in various S and T activities of the DOST and its agencies and attached bureaus. Its participation is not only restricted to financing, but more so in planning of R and D projects to ensure better utilization of results.

#### **Sources:**

8.1-8.7 Department of Science and Technology.



**TABLE 8.1 Members of the National Academy of Science and Technology  
and Their Field of Specialization: 1978-2009**

Year of Entry	Name of Academician	Field of Specialization	Year Proclaimed National Scientist
1978	Alfredo C. Santos, Ph.D. (†)	Physical Chemistry	1978
	Alfredo V. Lagmay, Ph.D. (†)	Experimental Psychology	1988
	Carmen C. Velasquez, Ph.D. (†)	Parasitology	1983
	Cecilo F. Lopez, Ph.D.	Philippine Linguistics and Oriental Studies	
	Dioscoro L. Umali, Ph.D. (†)	Genetics and Plant Breeding	1986
	Gregorio T. Velasquez, Ph.D. (†)	Phycology	1982
	Gregorio Y. Zara, D.Sc. (†)	Engineering and Inventions	1978
	Juan S. Salcedo Jr., M.D. (†)	Nutrition and Public Health	1978
	Paulo C. Campos, M.D. (†)	Nuclear Medicine	1989
	Tito A. Mijares, Ph.D.	Statistics	
1979	Bienvenido O. Juliano, Ph.D.	Organic Chemistry	2000
	Casimiro del Rosario, Ph.D. (†)	Physics, Astronomy, and Metrology	1982
	Eduardo A. Quisumbing, Ph.D. (†)	Plant Taxonomy, Systematics, and Morphology	1980
	Encarnacion A. Alzona, Ph.D. (†)	Philippine History	1985
	Fe V. del Mundo, M.D., M.A.	Pediatrics	1980
	Francisco M. Fronda, Ph.D. (†)	Animal Husbandry	1983
	Geminiano T. de Ocampo, M.D. (†)	Ophthalmology	1982
	Jose Encarnacion Jr., Ph.D. (†)	Economics	1987
	Jose N. Rodriguez, M.D.	Leprosy	
	Melecio S. Magno, Ph.D.	Physics	
	Pedro B. Escuro, Ph.D.	Genetics and Plant Breeding	1994
	Raymundo A. Favila, Ph.D.	Mathematics	
	Teodoro A. Agoncillo, Ph.D. (h.c.) (†)	Philippine History	1985
	1980	Clara Y. Lim-Sylianco, Ph.D.	Biochemistry and Organic Chemistry
Conrado S. Dayrit, M.D.		Pharmacology and Cardiology	
Emerita V. de Guzman, Ph.D.		Plant Physiology	
Francisco O. Santos, Ph.D. (†)		Human Nutrition and Agricultural Chemistry	1983
Joventino D. Soriano, Ph.D.		Cytogenetics and Mutation Research	
Luz Oliveros-Belardo, Ph.D. (†)		Pharmaceutical Chemistry	1987
1981	Magdalena C. Cantoria, Ph.D.	Botany	
	Amando Dalisay, Ph.D.	Economics	
	Benjamin D. Cabrera, M.D., M.P.H.	Medical Parasitology and Public Health	
	Clare R. Baltazar, Ph.D.	Systematic Entomology	2001
	Julian A. Banzon, Ph.D. (†)	Biophysical Chemistry	1986
1982	Emil Q. Javier, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding and Genetics	
1983	Bienvenido F. Nebres, S.J., Ph.D.	Mathematics	
	Faustino T. Orillo, Ph.D.	Mycology	
	Gelia T. Castillo, Ph.D.	Rural Sociology	1999
	Hilario D.G. Lara, M.D., D.P.H. (†)	Public Health	1985
	Jose O. Juliano, Ph.D.	Nuclear Chemistry and Physics	
1985	Jose R. Velasco, Ph.D. (†)	Plant Physiology	1998
	Gregorio F. Zaide, Ph.D.	History	
	Quintin L. Kintanar, M.D., Ph.D.	Environmental Medicine	
1987	Quirino O. Navarro, Ph.D.	Nuclear Chemistry	
	Benito S. Vergara, Ph.D.	Plant Physiology	2001
	Carmen L.I. Intengan, Ph.D.	Nutrition	
	Dolores A. Ramirez, Ph.D.	Biochemical Genetics and Cytogenetics	1998

*Continued*

Table 8.1--Continued

Year of Entry	Name of Academician	Field of Specialization	Year Proclaimed National Scientist
	Edito G. Garcia, M.D.	Medical Parasitology	
	Filomena F. Campos, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding Cytogenetics	
	Lourdes J. Cruz, Ph.D.	Biochemistry	2006
	Prescillano M. Zamora, Ph.D.	Plant Anatomy and Morphology	
	Solita F. Camara-Besa, M.D., M.S.	Biochemistry	
1988	Ricardo M. Lantican, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding	2005
1990	Apolinario D. Nazarea, Ph.D.	Biophysics	
	Leopoldo S. Castillo, Ph.D.	Animal Science	
	Ruben L. Villareal, Ph.D.	Horticulture	
1992	Ernesto O. Domingo, M.D.	Internal Medicine Gastroenterology	
	Evelyn Mae T. Mendoza, Ph.D.	Biochemistry	
	Mercedes B. Concepcion, Ph.D.	Demography	2010
	Rafael D. Guerrero III, Ph.D.	Fisheries Management	
1993	Edgardo D. Gomez, Ph.D.	Marine Biology	
	Ramon F. Abarquez Jr., M.D.	Cardiology	
	Salcedo L. Eduardo, Ph.D.	Veterinary and Medical Parasitology	
	Teodilo M. Topacio Jr., Ph.D.	Veterinary Medicine	June 17, 2009
1994	Perla D. Santos-Ocampo, M.D.	Pediatrics	
1995	Ledevina V. Cariño, Ph.D.	Sociology	
	Raul V. Fabella, Ph.D.	Economics	
	William G. Padolina, Ph.D.	Phytochemistry	
1996	Andrew Gonzalez, F.S.C., Ph.D.	Linguistics	
	Veronica F. Chan, Ph.D.	Microbiology	
1999	Onofre D. Corpuz, Ph.D.	Political Economics and Government	2004
2000	Filemon A. Uriarte Jr., Ph.D.	Chemical Engineering	
	Norman E. Borlaug, Ph.D.	Agronomy and Plant Breeding	Honorary Member
		1970 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate	
2001	Angel L. Lazaro III, Ph.D.	Civil Engineering	
	Ceferino L. Follosco, Ph.D.	Mechanical, Electrical, and Agricultural Engineering	
	Reynaldo B. Veja, Ph.D.	Marine Transportation System, and Naval Architecture	
	William T. Torres, Ph.D.	Computer Science	
2002	Romulo G. Davide, Ph.D.	Plant Pathology	
	Asuncion K. Raymundo, Ph.D.	Microbial Genetics and Plant Pathology	
2003	Jose B. Cruz, Ph.D.	Electrical Engineering	Corresponding Member
	Amador C. Muriel, Ph.D.	Physics	Corresponding Member
	Eduardo A. Padlan, Ph.D.	Biophysics	Corresponding Member
2004	Ramon C. Barba, Ph.D.	Horticulture	
	Angel C. Alcalá, Ph.D.	Biological Sciences	
	Baldomero M. Olivera Jr., Ph.D.	Biochemistry	Corresponding Member
2005	Cesar A. Saloma, Ph.D.	Physics	
2006	Eliezer A. Albacea, Ph.D.	Computer Science	
	Thelma E. Tupasi-Ramos, M.D.	Infectious Diseases	
	Reynaldo L. Villareal, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding and Plant Pathology	Corresponding Member
	Arsenio M. Balisacan, Ph.D.	Economics	
	Libertado C. Cruz, Ph.D.	Animal Science and Reproductive Biotechnology	
	Gisela P. Concepcion, Ph.D.	Marine Natural Products, Biochemistry, and Biomedical Sciences	
	Carmencita D. Padilla, M.D., MHPS	Genetics	
	Gavino C. Trono, Ph.D.	Psychology	
	Jose Maria P. Balmaceda, Ph.D.	Mathematics	
	Alvin B. Culaba, Ph.D.	Mechanical Engineering	
	Jaime C. Montoya, M.D. M.Sc.	Infectious Diseases	

Continued

Table 8.1--Concluded

Year of Entry	Name of Academician	Field of Specialization	Year Proclaimed National Scientist
2007	Christopher C. Bernido, Ph.D.	Physics	
	Leonardo Q. Liongson, Ph.D.	Water Resources Administration/Hydrology	
	Allan Benedict I. Bernardo, Ph.D.	Cognitive Psychology	
2009	Liwayway M. Engle	Genetics	Corresponding Member
	Rodel D. Lasco, Ph.D.	Forestry	
	Eufemio T. Rasco Jr., Ph.D.	Plant Breeding	
	Rhodora V. Azanza, Ph.D.	Botany	
	Fabian M. Dayrit, Ph.D.	Chemistry	
	Manuel M. Garcia, Ph.D.	Microbiology	

\* Posthumous.

**Source:** National Academy of Science and Technology. Department of Science and Technology

TABLE 8.2 Outstanding Young Scientists and Their Field of Specialization: 1980-2007

Year Awarded	Name	Field of Specialization
1980	Alberto G. Romualdez Jr., M.D.	Medicine
	Ely Anthony R. Ouano, Ph.D.	Environmental Engineering
	Ernesto J. del Rosario, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Ernesto M. Pernia, Ph.D.	Economic Demography
	Florian M. Orejana-Ward, Ph.D.	Fish Processing and Quality Control
	Rafael D. Guerrero III, Ph.D.	Fisheries Management
	Rufino H. Ibarra, Ph.D.	Physics
	Salcedo L. Eduardo, Ph.D.	Parasitology
	Thelma E. Tupasi-Ramos, M.D.	Infectious Diseases
	Victoria A. Vicente-Beckett, Ph.D.	Chemistry
1981	Ernesto P. Lozada, Ph.D.	Agricultural Engineering
	Esperanza A. Icasas-Cabral, M.D.	Cardiology
	Lourdes J. Cruz, Ph.D.	Biochemistry
	Manolito G. Natera, Ph.D.	Physics
	Paciente A. Cordero Jr., Ph.D.	Marine Biology
	Romeo M. Bautista, Ph.D.	Economics
	Severino V. Gervacio, Ph.D.	Mathematics
1982	Alejandro N. Herrin, Ph.D.	Demographic Economics
	Benito L. Tanhehco, Ph.D.	Biomedical Engineering
	Carmelo A. Alfiler, M.D.	Pediatric Medicine
	Jose A. Marasigan, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Percy E. Sajise, Ph.D.	Ecology
	Rodolfo P. Cabangbang, Ph.D.	Agronomy
	Virgilio G. Enriquez, Ph.D.	Psychology
	William G. Padolina, Ph.D.	Phytochemistry
1983	Luzvisminda U. Rivero, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Ponciano S.M. Halos, Ph.D.	Plant Pathology
	Remegio M. Olveda, M.D.	Parasitic Diseases
	Vicente B. Paqueo, Ph.D.	Human Resource Economics
1984	Eufemio T. Rasco Jr., Ph.D.	Plant Breeding
	Evelyn Mae T. Mendoza, Ph.D.	Biochemistry
	Filemon A. Uriarte Jr., Ph.D.	Chemical Engineering
	Reynaldo E. dela Cruz, Ph.D.	Forestry
	Roger R. Posadas, Ph.D.	Physics
	William T. Chua, M.D.	Cardiovascular Medicine
1985	Alumanda M. dela Rosa, Ph.D.	Radiation Chemistry
	Amaryllis T. Torres, Ph.D.	Psychology
	Ann Inez N. Gironella, Ph.D.	Statistics
	Corazon M. Raymundo, Ph.D.	Population Science
	Jose A. Magpantay, Ph.D.	Physics
	Mediadora C. Saniel, M.D.	Epidemiology
	Regalado G. Zamora, Ph.D.	Animal Science
	William D. Dar, Ph.D.	Agriculture
1986	Danilo M. Yanga, Ph.D.	Physics
	Edwin A. Benigno, Ph.D.	Entomology
	Ernesto S. Luis, Ph.D.	Food Chemistry
	Glorina N. Pocsidio, Ph.D.	Zoology
	Ida F. Dalmacio, Ph.D.	Food Microbiology
	Ma. Concepcion C. Lizada, Ph.D.	Biochemistry
	Manolo G. Mena, Ph.D.	Metallurgy

Continued

Table 8.2--Continued

Year of Entry	Name	Field of Specialization
1987	Dante B. Canlas, Ph.D.	Economics
	Felino P. Lansigan, Ph.D.	Statistics
	Linda S. Posadas, Ph.D.	Physics
	Manuel F. Montes, Ph.D.	Economics
	Miguel D. Fortes, Ph.D.	Marine Plant Ecology
	Rene P. Felix, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Reynaldo C. Mabesa, Ph.D.	Food Science
	Ruben M. Gapasin, Ph.D.	Plant Pathology
	Ruperto P. Alonzo, M.A.	Economics
	Wilfredo I. Jose, Ph.D.	Chemical Engineering
1988	Benito C. Tan, Ph.D.	Botany
	Francisco M. Basuel, Ph.D.	Animal Science
	Manuel M. Lantin, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding and Genetics
	Maria Cynthia Rose B. Bautista, Ph.D.	Sociology
	Polly W. Sy, Ph.D.	Mathematics
1989	Rolando E. Ramos, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Alfinita Fermina B. Zamora, Ph.D.	Agronomy
	Candida B. Adalla, Ph.D.	Entomology
	Christopher C. Bernido, Ph.D.	Physics
	Efren F. Abaya, Ph.D.	Electrical Engineering
	Mary Ann D. Lansang, Ph.D.	Clinical Epidemiology
1990	Virginia C. Cuevas, Ph.D.	Botany
	Adelina A. Barrion, Ph.D.	Insect Genetics
	Ambrosio Raul R. Alfiler, M.S.	Entomology
	Emmanuel M. Lagare, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Lilian F. Pateña, M.S.	Plant Tissue Culture
	Manuel M. Dayrit, M.D., M.P.H.	Epidemiology
	Manuela Fe H. Tarroja, Ph.D.	Physics
	Robert N. Padua, Ph.D.	Theoretical Statistics
	Rodel G. Maghirang, M.S.	Vegetable Breeding
	Wilfred U. Tiu, Ph.D.	Parasitology and Immunology
1991	Alberto T. Barrion, M.S.	Entomology
	Edwino S. Fernando, M.S.	Plant Taxonomy
	Emerenciana E. Ballelos-Duran, Ph.D.	Biophysics
	Florentino C. Sumera, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Joseph Anthony Y. Lim, Ph.D.	Economics
	Ma. Cecilia Gastardo-Conaco, Ph.D.	Psychology
	Ma. Socorro H. Gochoco-Bautista, Ph.D.	Economics
	Victor B. Amoroso, Ph.D.	Botany
Violeta N. Villegas, Ph.D.	Fruit Breeding and Genetics	
1992	Arsenio M. Balisacan, Ph.D.	Economics
	Caesar A. Saloma, Ph.D.	Applied Physics
	Irene M. Villaseñor, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Luz R. Nochefranca, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Ma. Helen T. Yap, Ph.D.	Marine Biology
	Portia G. Lapitan, M.S.	Forest Biology
	Rhodora A. del Rosario, M.D.	Health Science
	Valentino C. Perdido, Ph.D.	Crop Science

Continued

Table 8.2--Continued

Year of Entry	Name	Field of Specialization
1993	Angelina M. Bacala, Ph.D.	Physics
	Emmanuel S. de Dios, Ph.D.	Economics
	Gerardo C. Janairo, D. Natural Science	Chemistry
	Graciano P. Yumul Jr., D.Sc.	Geology
	Josephine U. Agravante, Ph.D.	Postharvest Horticulture
	Ma. Alicia M. Aguinaldo, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Porfirio Alexander M. Aliño, Ph.D.	Marine Biology
	Severino S. Capitan, Ph.D.	Animal Physiology and Nutrition
Shirley R. Tiong-Palisoc, Ph.D.	Physics	
1994	Cecilia P. Reyes, Ph.D.	Entomology
	Cherrie L. Bunag-Pascual, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Desiree I. Menancio-Hautea, Ph.D.	Plant Genetics and Molecular Biology
	Elda B. Esguerra, Ph.D.	Postharvest Horticulture
	Gil S. Jacinto, Ph.D.	Marine Chemistry
	Manuel L. Logroño, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding and Genetics
	Marie Antonette R. Juinio-Meñez, Ph.D.	Marine Biology
	Sergio S. Cao, Ph.D.	Mathematics
Terencio D. Lacuesta, Ph.D.	Physics	
Teresita H. Borromeo, M.S.	Plant Breeding	
1995	Abundio A. Balgos, M.D.	Pulmonary and Internal Medicine
	Allan Benedict I. Bernardo, Ph.D.	Cognitive Psychology
	Antonio C. Laurena, Ph.D.	Agricultural Chemistry
	Armando C. Crisostomo, M.D.	Colon and Rectal Surgery
	Fidelina B. Natividad-Carlos, Ph.D.	Economics
	Jose Maria P. Balmaceda, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Maribel L. Dionisio-Sese, D.Sc.	Biophysics and Plant Physiology
	Merlyn S. Mendioro, Ph.D.	Genetics
Randy A. Hautea, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding	
Zenaida N. Ganga, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding	
1996	Antonio L. Acedo Jr., Ph.D.	Horticulture
	Carmelita A. Belda-Baillie, Ph.D.	Zoology
	Eduardo C. Lim, M.D.	Immunology
	Eliezer A. Albacea, Ph.D.	Computer Science
	Jezie A. Acorda, Ph.D.	Veterinary Medicine
	Jose E. Hernandez, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding and Genetics
	Jose M. Oclarit, Ph.D.	Applied Biochemistry
	Jossie M. Rogacion, M.D.	Pediatric Nutrition and Gastroenterology
Roland V. Sarmago, Ph.D.	Physics	
Tessa T. Torres-Edejer, M.D.	Clinical Economics	
1997	Antonio Miguel L. Dans, M.D., M.S.	Clinical Epidemiology
	Blessilda P. Raposa, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Cesar L. Villanoy, Ph.D.	Physical Oceanography
	Damasa B. Magcale-Macandog, Ph.D.	Botany
	Edward H.M. Wang, M.D.	Orthopedics
	Leonorina G. Cada, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Orville L. Bondoc, Ph.D.	Animal Breeding and Genetics
	Rhodora R. Aldemita, Ph.D.	Botany
Ricardo T. Jose, Ph.D.	History and Area Studies	
Rodel D. Lasco, Ph.D.	Forestry	

Continued

Table 8.2--Continued

Year of Entry	Name	Field of Specialization
1998	Edilberto D. Redoña, Ph.D.	Genetics
	Felix P. Muga II, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Jaime C. Montoya, M.D.	Microbiology
	Ma. Emma Concepcion D. Liwag	Psychology
	Ma. Jamela R. Revilla, Ph.D.	Biochemistry
	Mario R. Festin, M.D.	Obstetrics and Gynecology
	Mark J. Encarnacion, Ph.D.	Technical Mathematics
	Philbert S. Bonilla, Ph.D.	Plant Physiology
	Ronald R. Matias, Ph.D.	Zoology
Vermando M. Aquino, Ph.D.	Plant Pathology	
1999	Bernadette D.L. Libranda-Ramirez, Ph.D.	Immunology
	Cesar G. Demayo, Ph.D.	Entomology and Genetics
	Danilo B. Largo, Ph.D.	Aquatic Environmental Science
	Eric R. Punzalan, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Leocadio S. Sebastian, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding
	Merdelyn T. Caasa, Lit, Ph.D.	Plant Science and Entomology
	Sergio R. Canoy Jr., Ph.D.	Mathematics
Vicente Y. Belizario Jr., Ph.D.	Tropical Medicine and Hygiene	
2000	Arnel N. del Barrio, Ph.D.	Ruminant Nutrition
	Francisco A. Magno, Ph.D.	Political Science
	Irineo L. Lit Jr., Ph.D.	Entomology
	Ishmael D. Ordoñez, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Jose Ramon T. Villarín, Ph.D.	Atmospheric Physics
	Pablito M. Magdalita, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding, Tissue Culture and Molecular Biology
	Perry S. Ong, Ph.D.	Behavioral Ecology and Evolutionary Biology
	Rafael C. Bundoc, M.D.	Orthopedics
	Ricardo Jose D. Quinto II, M.D.	Vascular Surgery
Roberto M. Malaluan, Ph.D.	Chemical Engineering	
2001	Albert A. Gapud, Ph.D.	Physics
	Conrado H. Balatero, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding and Genetics
	Christina A. Binag, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Dindo M. Campilan, Ph.D.	Communication and Innovation Studies
	Edward F. Barroga, Ph. D.	Veterinary Oncology
	John Paul C. Vergara, Ph.D.	Computer Science and Applications
	Lemnuel V. Aragonés, Ph.D.	Marine Biology and Ecology
	Ma. Antonia Esteban-Habana, M.D., M.S.	Epidemiology
	Patricio P. Palmes, M.D.	Internal Medicine
Simeona V. Siar, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding	
2002	Renato A. Avenido, Ph.D.	Agricultural Sciences
	Peter S. Guzman, Ph.D.	Plant Breeding and Genetics
	Gabriel O. Romero, Ph.D.	Genetics
	Rea Victoria P. Anunciado, Ph.D.	Animal Genetics and Physiology
	Noli N. Reyes, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Raymundo C. Sison, Ph.D.	Computer Science
	Arnel A. Salvador, Ph.D.	Physics
	Eva Maria C. Cutiongco, M.D.	Genetics
	Ma. Lourdes de Leon-Matsuda, M.D.	Surgery
Queena N. Lee-Chua, Ph.D.	Clinical Psychology	

Continued

Table 8.2--Concluded

Year of Entry	Name	Field of Specialization
2003	Nathaniel C. Bantayan, Ph.D.	Forestry Engineering
	William L. delos Santos, Ph.D.	Agronomy and Soils
	Ma. Corazon A. de Ungria, Ph.D.	Molecular Biology
	Evelyn Grace T. de Jesus-Ayson, Ph.D.	Zoology
	Agnes T. Paras, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Carla B. Dimalanta, Ph.D.	Geology
	Mary Ann A. Endoma, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Jesus N. Sarol Jr., Ph.D.	Epidemiology
	Jose Alberto S. Reyes, Ph.D.	Psychology
2004	Glenn B. Gregorio, Ph.D.	Genetics
	Rio John T. Ducusin, Ph.D.	Veterinary Science
	Cynthia P. Saloma, DrSci.	Physiology
	Wenresti G. Gallardo, Ph.D.	Marine Science
	Jean O. Loyola, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Erwin P. Enriquez, Ph.D.	Physical Chemistry
	Raymund R. Tan, Ph.D.	Mechanical Engineering
	Marie Carmela M. Lapitan, M.D.	Urology
	Jonna DLP. Estudillo, Ph.D.	Economics
	Ma. Joy V. Abrenica, Ph.D.	Economics
2005	Mario Juan A. Aurelio, Ph.D.	Structural Geology and Tectonics
	Julie F. Barcelona, Ph.D.	Botany
	Ricardo C.H. del Rosario, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Ma. Regina M. Hechanova, Ph.D.	Industrial/Organizational Psychology
	Ronaldo B. Mactal, Ph.D.	History
	Felix Eduardo R. Punzalan, M.D.	Cardiology
	John Donnie A. Ramos, Ph.D.	Molecular Biology/Immunology
	Luis Francisco Q. Sarmenta, Ph.D.	Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
2006	Ma. Genaleen Q. Diaz, Ph.D.	Genetics
	Grecebio Jonathan D. Alejandro, Ph.D.	Botany
	Arturo O. Lluisma, Ph.D.	Biology
	Jose Ernie C. Lope, Ph.D.	Mathematics
	Vincent Ricardo M. Daria	Dr. of Engineering Applied Physics
	Maricor N. Soriano, Ph.D.	Applied Physics
	Lenora C. Fernandez, M.D.	Respiratory Health and Emergency Care
	Jericho Thaddeus P. Luna, M.D.	Obstetrics and Gynecology
	Windell L. Rivera, Ph.D.	Medical Science
	Rollin P. Tabuena, M.D.	Pulmonary Medicine
2007	Willie P. Abasolo, Ph.D.	Agriculture
	Christian Joseph R. Cumagun, Dr.Sc.	Agriculture
	Arnold V. Hallare, Dr. rer nat	Ecotoxicology
	Ephrime B. Metllo, Ph.D.	Zoology
	Drexel H. Camacho, Ph.D.	Chemistry
	Laura T. David, Ph.D.	Physical Oceanography
	Joseph Auresenia, Ph.D.	Chemical Engineering
	Paulito P. Palmes, D. Engineering	Information and Computer Sciences
	Eduardo C. Ayuste, Jr., M.D.	Clinical Surgery
Czarina A. Saloma-Akpendonu, Ph.D.	Sociology	

Source: National Academy of Science and Technology. Department of Science and Technology.



**TABLE 8.3 Types of Scientific and Technological Services Rendered by the DOST System, by Agency**

Agency	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)		*			*	*			*
Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAFNRD)		*					*	*	*
Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD)							*		
Philippine Council for Industry and Energy Research and Development (PCIERD)		*	*						
Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (PCAMRD)		*							
Philippine Council for Advanced Science and Technology Research and Development (PCASTRD)			*						
Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)		*	*				*		*
Forest Products Research and Development Institute (FPRDI)		*	*				*		
Industrial Technology Development Institute (ITDI)		*	*		*	*	*		
Metal Industry Research and Development Center (MIRDC)		*	*				*		
Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)		*	*	*	*		*		
Philippine Textile Research Institute (PTRI)		*	*						
Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI)									
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)		*			*		*		
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)				*	*				
Science Education Institute (SEI)									*
Science and Technology Information Institute (STII)							*	*	
Technology Application and Promotion Institute (TAPI)		*	*				*		*
Philippine Science High School (PSHS)							*		
National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST)							*		
National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)							*	*	*

**Source:** Department of Science and Technology.

- 1 - Testing, standardization, metrology, and quality control.
- 2 - Regular routine work on the counseling of clients designed to help them use scientific, technological, and management information, such as technical assistance and training.
- 3 - Activities relating to patents and licenses.
- 4 - Prospecting and related activities designed to locate and identify oil and mineral resources.
- 5 - Topographical, geological, and hydrological surveying; meteorological and seismological observation; surveying of soils and plants, fish, and wildlife resources; routine soil, atmosphere, and water testing; and routine checking and monitoring of radioactivity levels.
- 6 - S&T services provided by museums of S&T, botanical and zoological gardens, and other S&T collections (anthropological, archaeological, geological, and others).
- 7 - S&T services provided by libraries, archives, information and documentation centers, reference departments, scientific congress centers, data banks, and information processing departments.
- 8 - Systematic work on the translation and editing of S&T books and periodicals.
- 9 - Gathering information on human, social, economic, and cultural phenomena usually for the purpose of compiling routine statistics such as population censuses, market studies, and social and cultural statistics.

**TABLE 8.4 Number of Graduate Scholars Supported by DOST Agencies by Level and Status: 2009**

Agency/Program	Level	Status		Total
		Ongoing	Graduated	
Science Education/Industry Component				
SEI	MS	160	13	173
	PhD	82	5	87
A. ASTHRD				
SEI	MS	198	28	226
	PhD	23		23
PCARRD	MS	197	5	202
	PhD	62	4	66
PCHRD	MS	256	15	271
	PhD	55	1	56
PCASTRD	MS	199	3	202
	PhD	31	-	31
PCIERD	MS	139	1	140
	PhD	25	1	26
PCAMRD	MS	110	2	112
	PhD	33	-	33
B. ERDT				
DOST	MS	344	14	358
	PhD	69	-	69
Total for all programs	MS	1,603	81	1,684
	PhD	380	11	391

Source: Department of Science and Technology

**TABLE 8.5 Number of Undergraduate Scholars Supported by the Science Education Institute by Region: 2009**

Region	Status		Total
	Ongoing	Graduated	
Total	10,304	1,274	11,578
NCR	1,608	185	1,793
CAR	252	26	278
I - Ilocos	287	45	332
II - Cagayan Valley	319	29	348
III - Central Luzon	732	72	804
IV-A - Calabarzon	1,554	143	1,697
IV-B - Mimaropa	235	30	265
V - Bicol	1,028	141	1,169
VI - Western Visayas	795	128	923
VII - Central Visayas	1,168	191	1,359
VIII - Eastern Visayas	584	79	663
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	186	28	214
X - Northern Mindanao	574	87	661
XI - Davao	335	37	372
XII - Soccsksargen	282	24	306
XIII - Caraga	284	18	302
ARMM	81	11	92

Source: Department of Science and Technology

**TABLE 8.6 Estimated Amount of Resources Generated from External Sources  
by DOST Agencies: 2009**

Agency	Amount of Resources Generated (in Peso)	
	Foreign	Local
Total	61,821,278.86	1,407,482,351.83
PCAMRD	0.00	218,469,572.00
PCARRD	3,817,338.27	185,353,274.00
PCASTRD	192,856.00	92,000,000.00
PCIERD	5,000,000.00	674,481,200.00
PCHRD	0.00	33,954,996.59
NAST	0.00	1,000,000.00
PAGASA	20,905,547.32	6,876,831.00
PHIVOLCS	13,064,000.64	14,609,234.59
PNRI	5,696,086.63	45,615,510.04
FPRDI	11,769,250.00	41,322,241.61
PTRI	170,200.00	38,847,213.00
FNRI	1,206,000.00	54,952,279.00

**Source:** Department of Science and Technology

**TABLE 8.7 Number of Warnings and Issuances Made Related to Disaster and Hazard Mitigation by PAGASA and PHIVOLCS: 2009**

Type of Disaster and Hazard Mitigation Services	Number
Public weather forecasts	792
Shipping forecasts	792
Aviation weather forecasts and flight enroute	37,115
Tropical cyclone advisories	27
Severe weather bulletins	251
International warnings for shipping	267
Gale warnings/weather advisories for extreme weather	387
Weather certifications	860 issues/P846,997
Earthquake bulletins/updates/advisories promptly issued	316
Tsunami bulletins/advisories promptly issued	30
Volcano bulletins/updates/advisory promptly issued	941
Geological and geophysical events investigated/Quick Response Team dispatched	3
Certifications issued related to lahar, active faults, earthquake occurrence and other volcanic hazards	259

**Source:** Department of Science and Technology

## **Introduction**

**A**griculture plays a vital role in economic sustainability and development. It contributes to the country's gross national product and provides income and livelihood to million of farmers and fisher folk and their dependents. It likewise enables traders, processors, retailers, and other groups to make a living.

In 2009, agriculture grew by 2.0 percent during the first three months. All the subsectors registered output gains. With the sustained increase in chicken production, the poultry sector recorded the biggest gain during the reference period. The livestock sector bounced back from last year's slump with the recovery of hog production. The fisheries subsector maintained its growth record while the crops subsector experienced a slowdown in production. At current prices, the sector grossed PhP309.3 billion or 10.4 percent more than the 2008 level.

Discussed in this chapter are the various programs and projects undertaken by the government in leading the sector towards updating and improvement. To demonstrate a better picture of the country's food situation, statistics on agricultural land utilization, crop production, livestock and poultry, farm by land use and size, and wages of farm workers in the Philippines are some of the pertinent agricultural data contained in this chapter.

### **9.1 The Department of Agriculture**

Created in 1974 after the reorganization of the then Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) by virtue of Presidential Decree (PD) 461, the DA is the principal agency of the Philippine government mandated to promote agricultural development. In pursuit of this, the DA provides policy framework; helps direct public investments; and in partnership with local government units (LGUs), provides the support services necessary to make agriculture and agri-based enterprises profitable and to help spread the benefits of development to the poor, particularly those in rural areas.

## 9.2 Agricultural Programs

**The Department of Agriculture (DA) outlines priorities and targets for 2011.** In line with the goal of the Aquino Administration towards socio-economic development, the DA has outlined major final outputs (MFO) comprising the basic support services that will benefit DA's ultimate clients, the farmers and fishers, in close coordination with the local government units, the private sector, and other rural development agencies.

**Irrigation Development Services.** Rehabilitation and restoration of existing national and communal irrigation systems are the top priority in order to be more cost-effective, to create immediate impact and to support the rice-sufficiency goal of the government while generating jobs. In 2011 the DA will:

1. Generate 200,800 hectares of irrigated areas: 144,700 from rehabilitation of degraded irrigation systems, 21,600 from restoration, and 34,500 from construction of new ones;
2. Install or construct around 1,400 small-scale irrigation projects, among them: 1,050 shallow tube wells, 70 small water reservoirs, and 240 drip sprinklers.

**Post harvest and Other Infrastructure Development Services.** Every year the total post harvest losses for crops and fish amount to billions of pesos due to lack of drying and storage facilities. Construction and rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads is also part of this MFO. In FY 2011, the DA will:

1. Distribute about 370 units of post harvest equipment and machineries such as dryers, storage and milling equipment, and dairy equipment and machinery;
2. Construct some 4,900 post harvest facilities for drying, storage, processing, and transport;
3. Maintain 60 Mari culture parks and nine regional and municipal fish ports; and,
4. Construct and rehabilitate a total of 2,150 km. of farm-to-market roads under the foreign-assisted and locally-funded projects.

**Credit Facilitation Services.** The DA will continue to facilitate access to credit support that will make loans available to small farmers and fishers. It will assist close to 140,000 individuals to grant or access loans, as well as credit guarantee and insurance. Total amount of credit, loans, insurance, and guarantee made available to farmers and fishers is about PhP3.8 billion.

**Extension Support, Education and Training Services.** Through an integrated research and development and extension program in coordination with state colleges and universities and local government units, the DA will continue to:

1. Conduct about 15,100 training and training-related events for some 500,000 participants including LGU extension workers, farmers, fisher folk and graduates of e-learning courses;
2. Provide scholarship grants to a total of 1,026 scholars, both for degree and non-degree courses; and
3. Disseminate more than 1.5 million copies of information, education and communication materials including print and audio-visuals.

**Production Support Services.** The DA will continue to provide production support services in order to ensure food security. However, seeds and planting materials subsidy of the Department is for phase-out in three years, provided that the LGUs are ready to take on this mandate as per RA 7160. More specifically under this MFO, the DA will :

1. Distribute more than 82 million kilograms of rice seeds; about 308,000 kilograms of OPV corn seeds, and more than 47 million pieces of planting materials that include the traditional commodities such as coconut, banana, rubber and mango and the regional fruit trees like durian and pili;
2. Distribute more than 3 billion pieces of fingerlings and more than 2 million pieces of broodstock;
3. Distribute about 25,000 heads of animals; 170,000 semen straws, and close to 12 million doses of biologics, drugs and vaccines;
4. Distribute about 22.7 million kilograms of fertilizers and soil ameliorants; and
5. Distribute more than 15,000 farm and fishery machineries and equipment that include tractors, sprayers and fishing paraphernalia.

**Market Development Services.** The DA will continue to provide marketing assistance and facilitation services through the provision of market matching activities and market related infrastructure. It will:

1. Assist about 445 groups or a total of some 15,000 individuals through the conduct of trade fairs, exhibits, mission and congresses, both local and international; and
2. Provide 98 market-related infrastructure such as auction market, bagsakan centers, trading posts, and similar infrastructure.

**Regulatory Services.** The DA focuses on strengthening regulatory and product quality standards development and enforcement as these are crucial in enhancing the competitiveness of Philippine agriculture and fishery products. The DA will:

1. Issue about 3.7 million regulatory documents including certificates, clearances, permits, licenses, and registrations; and,
2. Establish 65 new product standards and enforce all product standards that have been previously established.

***Policy Formulation, Planning and Advocacy Services.*** The DA shall create a policy environment conducive to the modernization of the agriculture and fishery sector. It will harness support from all concerned stakeholders to ensure coherence and consistency of its policies, programs and projects. It will:

1. Formulate and distribute some 800 agriculture and fishery plans that include functional, spatial, and commodity plans;
2. Issue about 30 department orders and circulars on agriculture and fishery policy;
3. Conduct more than 3,000 evaluation studies;
4. Support 76 major executive and legislative agenda; and
5. Conduct close to 2,000 public consultations by the National Agriculture and Fishery Council.

### **9.3 Agricultural Statistics**

Reliable and accurate statistics form the core of government planner's outline in agricultural programs.

The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) was established by Executive Order (EO) 116 issued in January, 1987 to furnish timely and reliable agricultural statistics and to act as the major data-collecting arm of the DA. Specifically, it provides data on palay, corn, crops, livestock, and poultry; prices paid and received by farmers; and, agricultural labor through periodic surveys. It likewise produces a handful of regular publications and bulletins to give first-hand details on various agricultural statistics. Apart from dependable data it furnishes, BAS ties up in special joint studies with other government agencies to support new aspects of Philippine agriculture.

### **Cropland Utilization, Production, and Value**

Based on the Crop Statistics of the Philippines 7<sup>th</sup> Edition 2005-2009, agricultural land utilized in 2009 stood at 13.0 million hectares, or 43.3 percent of the country's total land area (30 million hectares). (See Table 9.1.)

The country's agricultural crops were classified into cereals; fruit crops; non-food and industrial crops; vegetable, root crops and tubers. Cereals comprise palay and corn only. Fruit crops, on the other hand, include banana, calamansi, durian, lanzones, mandarin, mango, mangosteen, orange, papaya, pineapple, rambutan, tamarind fruit, and watermelon. Non food and industrial crops include abaca, cacao, cashew, coconut, coffee, cotton, rubber, sugarcane, and tobacco. Vegetable, root crops, and tubers comprised asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, camote, carrots, cassava, cauliflower, eggplant, gabi, garlic, ginger, gourd, habitchuelas, lettuce, mongo, okra, onion, peanut, pechay, tomato, ubi, and white potato.

In 2009, agricultural crops harvested were a total of 79.58 million metric tons (MT). Of these produce, 49.7 percent were non food and industrial crops; 29.5 percent, cereals; 15.9 percent, fruit crops; and 4.9 percent, vegetable root crops and tubers. Total production was 5.0 percent less than the 2008 level of 83.25 million MT.



Cereals recorded a 1.7-percent decrease from 23.74 million MT in 2008 to 23.30 million MT. Fruit crops, on the other hand, exhibited an upward trend at 1.6 percent. Non-food and industrial crops, showed a 9.1 percent decrease from its 2008 record of 43.26 MT. Meanwhile, vegetable root crops and tubers registered a 1.9 percent increase from its previous year record of 3.87 MT. (Refer to Table 9.2.)

Total production value of agricultural products at current prices amounted to PhP631.45 billion, a drop by 0.5 percent from the last year's figure of PhP634.95 billion. The value of cereals increased by 0.7 percent from the previous year's record, while the value of major crops, went down by 4.0 percent. (See Table 9.3.)

**Palay.** Agricultural lands planted with palay in 2009 were a total of 4.53 million hectares. This represented an increase of 1.6 percent from 4.46 million hectares recorded in 2008. Palay production, on the other hand, decreased by 3.3 percent to 16.27 million MT from 16.82 million MT recorded the previous year.

Top five rice-producing regions in the country in 2009 were Central Luzon (3.81 million MT), Western Visayas (2.21 million MT), Cagayan Valley (2.08 million MT), Ilocos (1.35 million MT), and Soccsksargen (1.23 million MT). (See Table 9.4.)

**Corn.** Corn is the second most important crop raised by farmers in rice-deficit areas of the country. Table 9.5 indicated the area planted to corn increased by 0.9 percent in 2009 from 2.66 million hectares in 2008. Corn harvests likewise, registered a 1.5 percent increase from 6.93 million in 2008 to 7.03 million MT in 2009.

Cagayan Valley harvested the bulk of corn produced in 2009 equivalent to 1.60 million MT, or 22.7 percent of the total. Northern Mindanao followed with 1.17 million MT or 16.6 percent of the total. Coming third was Soccsksargen, which produced 1.15 million MT or 16.3 percent of the total. (Refer to Table 9.5.)

**Coconut.** Among the major crops raised, coconut contributed the highest hectareage utilized for its production. Total coconut production in 2009 was 15.67 million MT from an area of 3.40 million hectares.

Davao was the top coconut-producing region with a harvest of 2.69 million MT from an area of 375,922 hectares. Eastern Visayas and Zamboanga Peninsula followed with 1.78 million MT and 1.74 million MT harvests, respectively. CAR and Ilocos, meanwhile, had the least coconut production. (See Table 9.6 for the regional breakdown.)

**Sugarcane.** Table 9.7 presents the land area utilized for planting sugarcane and the quantity produced, by region, from 2006 to 2009. Total land areas of 404,034 hectares were planted with sugarcane that yielded 22.93 million MT in 2009. This total harvest was 13.8 percent less compared to 26.60 million MT in 2008.

Western Visayas consistently grew and produced the bulk of sugarcane. In 2009, this region yielded 12.47 million MT or 54.4 percent of the total produce, while covering 194,398 hectares of land or 48.1 percent of the total land area planted to sugarcane. Northern Mindanao followed with 64,028 hectares planted with sugarcane and a production of 3.49 million MT. Also included as top five sugarcane-producing regions were Central Visayas with 2.04 million MT, Calabarzon with 1.79 million MT, and Central Luzon with 1.03 million MT.

**Banana.** Total area planted with bananas in 2009 covered 446,371 hectares, with a production of 9.01 million MT.

Davao dominated the list of banana producers, contributing 3.75 million MT and covering about 86,302 hectares. Northern Mindanao placed second with 1.66 million MT from 50,527 hectares. Soccsksargen followed with 1.02 MT, while Cagayan Valley and ARMM came in fourth and fifth, respectively. (Refer to Table 9.8.)

**Pineapple.** In 2009, total area planted with pineapple increased by 1.0 percent to 58,823 hectares from the previous year's 58,251 hectares. On the other hand, production decreased by 0.6 percent from 2.21 million MT to 2.20 million MT.

Northern Mindanao recorded the highest harvest of pineapple (1.03 million MT) from a total area of 20,897 hectares. Soccsksargen followed with production of 879,856 MT on a hectarage of 24,218. Bicol and Calabarzon were far third and fourth, having a combined production of 195,342 MT that covered 3,109 and 4,034 hectares, respectively. Mimaropa and Ilocos had the least production of only 233 and 195 MT, respectively. (See Table 9.9.)

**Coffee.** Over the years, area planted with coffee has continued to decrease. From 123,269 hectares the previous year, area planted with coffee in 2009 declined to 122,645 hectares. Production likewise, decreased by 1.0 percent from 97,428 MT in 2008 to 96,433 MT in 2009.

Soccsksargen was the biggest coffee producer of the country. In 2009, it supplied 27,554 MT that accounted for 28.6 percent of total production. Davao Region and ARMM came second and third with 23,632 MT and 10,737 MT, respectively. Meanwhile, Ilocos posted the least production of only 105 MT. (Table 9.10 presents the regional breakdown.)

**Mango.** Total mango production for 2009 decreased by 12.7 percent, to 771,441 MT from 884,011 MT in 2008. Area planted on the other hand increased by 0.7 percent to 188,139 in 2009 from 186,770 hectares in 2008.

Table 9.11 presents the regional breakdown of mango production. The top three mango producers in 2009 were Ilocos Region with 293,993 MT, Central Visayas with 65,293 MT, and Central Luzon with 58,453 MT. On the other hand, Eastern Visayas recorded the least production of only 904 MT.

**Tobacco.** In 2009, areas of 26,104 hectares were planted with tobacco that yielded a total production of 36,383 MT.

Ilocos was the top producer of tobacco with 24,241 MT, or 66.6 percent of the country's total tobacco production. Cagayan Valley followed with 9,239 MT or 25.4 percent. (See Table 9.12.)

**Abaca.** Total abaca production decreased by 4.5 percent in 2009 to 65,325 MT from 68,386 MT in 2008. Eastern Visayas and Bicol Region produced the highest tonnage of abaca at 21,239 MT and 18,833 MT, respectively, or a combined share of 61.3 percent to the total. Davao came third with just 10,212 MT. (See Table 9.13 for regional breakdown.)

## Livestock and Poultry

Table 9.14 presents the number of livestock and poultry from 1977 to 2009. Livestock includes carabao, cattle, hog, and goat, while poultry consists of chicken and duck. A total of 3.32 million heads of carabao were counted in 2009. Hog production on the other hand, decreased to 13.60 million heads while cattle, goat, chicken, and duck increased in number.

## Census of Agriculture

The National Statistics Office (NSO) conducts censuses on agriculture to provide basic data on land resources, farm input and output, farm management and practices, and estimates on selected characteristics, such as the number, size, and area of farms, farm equipment, land utilization, and crop and livestock or poultry production. Agricultural censuses in the country were undertaken in 1903, 1918, 1939, 1960, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2002 (latest).

A census on agriculture determines the structure and characteristics of agricultural holdings and generates baseline data for increasing the reliability of current estimates. Like the past censuses, the 2002 Census of Agriculture adopted the sampling frame for other statistical undertakings, and gathered data for use in national and local development planning.

**Number of farms and farm areas.** In 2002, the Philippines had 4.82 million agricultural farms, covering 9.67 million hectares. The country's total agricultural land area shared 32.3 percent of the country's total land area. Although the number of farms was 4.6 percent higher than the 4.61 million farms reported in 1991, the country's total farm area in 2002 decreased by 2.8 percent after a period of more than one decade. The decrease in total farm area could be attributed to the conversion of farmlands into residential and commercial areas. Due to this change, the average farm size decreased from 2.2 hectares per farm in 1991 to 2.0 hectares per farm in 2002.

Across regions, Central Visayas had the most number of farms (430,043) extending over 522,433 hectares of agricultural land. The total farms for this region accounted for 8.9 percent of the total farms in the country. Assessed to have 5.4 percent of the country's total farm area, this region ranked thirteenth among regions in terms of farm area. Western Visayas placed second with 429,456 farms utilizing 666,917 hectares. Bicol Region had the biggest farm area of 891,955 hectares or 9.2 percent of the Philippines' total farm area, yet it came only third in terms of number of farms with 384,801.

Table 9.15 presents the regional and provincial breakdown for the number, area, and average farm size of the country based on 1973, 1981, 1991 and 2002 Censuses of Agriculture.

**Land Use.** In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, more than half (50.7%) of the total farm area of the country was considered arable land (4.90 hectares), while land planted with permanent crops measured 4.23 hectares or 13.0 percent of the total. Meanwhile, land under permanent meadows and pastures covered 129,278 hectares. (See Table 9.16 for the details on area of farms by land use.)

### **Farm Wages**

According to the data generated by the BAS, the agricultural real wage rate of farm workers by type of farm workers increased to PhP120.91 in 2009 from PhP120.87 in 2008. Agricultural farm wages, however, varied according to the type of crops produced such as palay, corn, sugarcane, and coconut, as well as to the type of farm operations performed by farm workers such as plowing, furrowing, harrowing, planting or transplanting, weeding, care of crops, harvesting, splitting or shelling, and others. On farm operations, threshing by man and machine offered the highest daily pay of PhP888.57. Shelling by man and machine was second at PhP553.24 per day. Off barring came third with PhP299.90 (See Tables 9.17 to 9.18.)

Farm workers for all crops in Central Luzon received the highest average daily pay of PhP170.26 in 2009. By kind of crop worker, palay farm workers from Central Luzon led in terms of wage rates, receiving an average daily pay of PhP171.27. Farm workers for palay in Central Visayas, on the other hand, were paid the lowest at an average daily pay of PhP98.85 (See Tables 9.19 and 9.20.)

For corn farm workers, Central Luzon and Calabarzon posted the highest daily wage rates of PhP145.72 and PhP135.67, respectively in 2009, while those in Eastern Visayas were paid least at an average rate of PhP87.71 per day. (Refer to Table 9.21.)

## **9.4 The National Food Authority**

The NFA was created through PD 4 dated September 26, 1972, under the name National Grains Authority (NGA) with the mission of promoting the integrated growth and development of the grains industry. On January 14, 1981, PD 1770 reconstituted the NGA into what is now the National Food Authority. The decree widened the agency's social responsibilities and commodity coverage to include nongrain commodities such as raw or fresh fruits and vegetables; fish and marine; and manufactured, processed, or packaged food products. On May 31, 1985, however, EO 128 provided for the deregulation of NFA's no grains marketing activities.

Today, the NFA has the primary function of ensuring the food security of the country and the stability of supply and price of the staple grain – rice.

The NFA has come up with key principles that will govern the implementation of the road map to meet its ultimate objective which is to transform the NFA into a more cost-effective government agency that will facilitate sustained national food security, through the rationalization for efficiency and sustainability in the execution of its mandate. The following are the key principles:

1. Maintain palay procurement support price while adjusting NFA selling prices for rice to approach market prices, thus, encouraging farmers to produce more towards self-sufficiency.
2. Decreasing rice importation commensurate to the increase in rice production.
3. Amount of government support to NFA shall fully cover the costs of implementing food security buffer stocks; and farm price support.
4. Private sector will be the major player in rice importation.
5. Improve NFA's organizational and operational efficiency.
6. Subject to public consultation and legislation, allow Quantitative Restrictions to end by 2012.

### 9.5 Agrarian Reform

Agrarian reform is an integrated program that aims to improve land tenure and level the humps, which slow down agricultural development. With this concept, the Philippine agrarian reform program delivers to the farmer-beneficiaries a package of services, namely, credit support, infrastructure, farm extension, legal assistance, electrification, and development of rural institutions. All government offices are enjoined to extend full cooperation and assistance to the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), the lead implementing agency of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP).

Created under Republic Act (RA) 6389, the DAR undertakes land tenure improvement and conducts land survey in resettlement areas. It likewise orchestrates the delivery of support services to farmer-beneficiaries and promotes the development of viable agrarian reform communities.

The DAR has four bureaus overseeing namely, land tenure improvement; agrarian legal assistance; agrarian reform information and education; and that it would have to take more than a system of registration, public land disposition, or a "land-for-the-landless" program in meeting needed change for the sector. Disputes over land administration and the wide economic gap of landlords and tenants had caused insurgency to spread in recent decades.

Tangible change in agrarian reform came as the CARP was instituted in June 1988 with the passage of RA 6657. The program, which still continues to this administration, promotes social justice and equity by placing the welfare and protection of small farmers' rights a priority. It pulls together all idle agricultural lands, disposable public lands, and certain private agricultural lands and awards these for farmers to till. Besides these, the CARP plugs the drain in food supply resulting from the conversion of prime agricultural lands into nonagricultural uses.

By transforming tenants and farm workers into owner-operators of family-sized farms, agrarian reform builds the capability of rural people to become efficient agricultural producers. It leads to sustained progress in the country's rural communities by promoting equity-led growth and rural empowerment. Ultimately, agrarian reform redounds to the benefit of the national economy through better labor utilization, higher farm productivity, and an upgraded rural income base.

## **DAR Programs in 2008**

### **Land Tenure Improvement (LTI)**

The LTI component seeks to secure the tenurial status of the farmers and farmworkers in the lands they till. This is operationalized either through land acquisition and distribution and leasehold operations. Land acquisition and distribution involves the redistribution of government and private agricultural lands to landless farmers and farmworkers. Leasehold operation, on the other hand, is an alternative non-land transfer scheme which seeks to improve the quality of life of the farmers.

From 1972 to December 2008, the DAR covered 4,106,528 hectares of agricultural lands or 80 percent of its total program scope of 5,163,751 hectares. This made some 2.39 million farmers owners of land titles through emancipation patents and certificates of land ownership awards.

The DAR also implements leasehold program to secure the tenure of farmer's in landowners retained areas and CARP covered properties that are not yet distributed.

Since 1964 a total of 1,686,045 hectares were placed under leasehold arrangement benefiting 1,190,913 farmers.

### **Programs Beneficiaries Development (PBD)**

PBD is the support services component of CARP. It aims to capacitate agrarian reform beneficiaries and provide them access to the necessary support services to make their lands more productive, enable them to venture in income generating livelihood projects and actively participate in community governance.

Agrarian reform does not rely on land distribution alone, but also on the delivery of support services, including farm-to-market roads, bridges, irrigation, post harvest facilities, rural electrification, potable water supply, school buildings, multi-purpose buildings, extension services, credit assistance, and trainings.

### **Agrarian Justice Delivery (AJD)**

Delivery of agrarian justice has two features: the agrarian legal assistance and adjudication of cases. Agrarian legal assistance is comprised of resolution of agrarian law implementation cases, agrarian reform beneficiary's representation before judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, and mediation and conciliation. On the other hand, adjudication of cases involves the resolution of cases by the DAR Adjudication Board and any of its salas.

Under RA 6657, the DAR is vested with the primary jurisdiction to determine and adjudicate agrarian reform matters and to extend free legal assistance to farmer-beneficiaries affected by agrarian cases.

There are three types of cases under this program namely: judicial or court cases, quasi-judicial, and cases related to agrarian law implementation. The first two types involve representation of farmers by DAR lawyers before the regular courts and

DAR Adjudication Board, respectively. The third type involves the administrative rendering of decision on exemption, conversion and retention.

At present the DAR utilizes more aggressive alternative dispute resolution techniques in mediation to reduce conflicts maturing into court cases. The objective is to persuade the contending parties to settle their disputes amicably or out of court before the DAR.

### **Foreign –Assisted Projects to Programs Beneficiaries Development**

The following are the on-going foreign assisted projects (as of March 31, 2007)

1. Agrarian Reform Communities Project
2. Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project Phase II
3. Second Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project
4. Community-Managed Agrarian Reform and Poverty Reduction Project
5. Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project
6. Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives and Natural Resource Management Project
7. Western Mindanao Community Initiatives Project
8. Support Project for the Indigenous Communities and MNLF in the Zone of Peace within Agrarian Reform Communities

### **Programang Agraryo Iskolar**

This is an innovative program designed to provide qualified dependents of the beneficiaries of the agrarian reform program an opportunity to study and complete an agriculture-related four year college degree course from state colleges and universities with financial support from the Department under a competitive screening system. The scholarship grant consists of tuition fee assistance, monthly stipend and book allowance.

### **KALAHI ARZones**

This is regarded to be the center of agro-development created to increase DAR's support services to farmer beneficiaries.

KALAHI ARZones is a cluster of adjoining land-reformed barrages; it was formulated as the focal point of the rural development program of former President Ramos administration. This concept boosted the support services through the help of the donor community.

This DAR program is getting bigger support as more local chief executives are inquiring about it, expressing their desire to enlist their localities in the revitalized government's sustainable rural development program.

A total of 91 KARZones have already been delineated covering an area of 7.36 million hectares in 402 municipalities involving 9,367 barangays. These should potentially assist 2.07 million beneficiaries.

### **Greater Medical Assistance (GMA) sa Bayan-Anihan**

This program of President Arroyo provides medical assistance to poor Filipinos. In support to this project, the DAR initiated GMA sa Bayan-Anihan, which aims to provide medical assistance to agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARB) and their household and to enhance the ability of ARBs to be more economically productive and defray cost of hospitalization expenses. This is through social health insurance and Philippine Health Insurance (Philhealth) with the collaboration of local government units (LGU), and the ARB organization. A feature of this program is a community health care delivery and self-financing system.

## **9.6 Financial Assistance to Agriculture**

Back in the early '80s, small farmers and fisher folk had limited options in availing much-needed loans and credit. Banking institutions seemed reluctant to lend to small farmers, while those that did, the rural banks, were often subject to financial distress. As legitimate credit ran scarce, farmers turned to often-exploitative informal lenders and large-scale traders.

This being the case, the government created the Agricultural Credit and Policy Council (ACPC) as policy-recommending body in agricultural financing. The ACPC was to act as the authority on the country's rural finance situation, replacing the Presidential Committee on Agricultural Credit and Technical Board for Agricultural Credit.

The ACPC stewards government's credit resources, which are collectively known as the Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund (CALF). The CALF comprises the funds of 19 government-implemented credit programs and functions mainly as a guarantee or a buffer for agricultural loans.

In 1995, the ACPC built information centers on agricultural credit throughout all regions and provinces. These local agricredit desks informed agricultural workers about the credit opportunities available and acted as centers for consultative dialogue.

### **Agricultural Credit**

The summaries of agricultural production loans granted by government and private banks from 1998 to 2007 are presented in Table 9.22. In 2007, total loans granted aggregated to PhP560.04 billion of which the bulk (PhP531.43 billion or 94.9%) came from private banks and only 5.1 percent from government banks. Total loans for the year had increased by 9.9 percent from PhP509.39 billion granted in 2006.

Private banks, which comprised of commercial banks, savings, and mortgage banks, private development banks, rural banks, and stock savings and loan



associations, awarded most of the loans while agricultural loans of specialized government banks had not been available.

The summary of agricultural loans granted by region from 2006 and 2007 is shown in Table 9.23.

### **Crop Insurance**

Agricultural insurance is an instrument that stabilizes farmer income when crop production is at risk. Areas lying in the typhoon belt and those prone to plant diseases and infestations find insurance indispensable.

Before 1981, only palay had been covered by insurance. The program had, since then, expanded to cover corn crops in the second semester the following year. Insuring livestock came late in 1988 with the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) joining the pool of livestock insurers.

Insurance covers all losses in production that were caused by typhoons, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, plant diseases, and infestations of pests and rodents.

Tables 9.24 and 9.25 show crop insurance and claims for palay and corn, respectively, for 2005.

## **9.7 Agricultural Research**

To guarantee the participation and contribution of agricultural research in advancing the life of farmers and fisher folk, the Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR) was created in 1987 through EO 116. BAR's mandate is to ensure that agricultural research are coordinated and undertaken for maximum utility to agriculture.

As one of the staff bureaus of the DA, it is necessary for the BAR to utilize farmers, farmers' organizations, and research institutions especially state colleges and universities in the management of research for use by the DA and its clientele.

Furthermore, the 1997 AFMA and EOs 127 and 338 strengthened and expanded the functions of BAR. These laws directed the BAR to organize and intensify the National Research and Development System for Agriculture and Fisheries, manage the research and development funds of the DA, and provide predominance in the formulation of the National Integrated Research, Development, and Extension Agenda and Programs for both the national and regional levels. All these assignments given to the bureau would help modernize Philippine agriculture and fisheries.

## **9.8 Fishery Resources**

An archipelago of some 7,107 islands, the Philippines has an extensive coastline of 17,460 kilometers and about 26.6 million hectares of coastal waters and 193.4 million hectares of oceanic waters. The country exercises authority over 2.2 million hectares of territorial ocean waters including its Exclusive Economic Zone.

The shelf area, or marine waters extending from the land boundary to the 200-meter depth contour of the surrounding ocean floor, is estimated to cover 18.46 million hectares or 8.0 percent of the total ocean area. For inland resources, the country maintains a total of 338,393 hectares of swamplands, 253,854 hectares of existing fresh and brackish water fishponds, and 250,000 hectares of other inland resources such as lakes, rivers, and reservoirs.

An estimated two percent of the total world catch is drawn from Philippine waters. With its 2.94 million MT of fish, the Philippines ranked eleventh among the top fish-producing countries in the world for 2000. The country was also the second biggest producer of seaweeds and other aquatic plants, contributing 6.5 percent to world production. Moreover, tuna was included in the top 15 commodities for export based on the 2003 Foreign Trade Statistics of the NSO. Tuna contributed US\$16.72 billion out of the US\$34.04 billion total fishery exports in 2008. (Refer to Table 9.38.)

### Commercial Fish Species

A total of 2,157 fish species have already been identified in the country. The 10 major species of fish caught in Philippine waters are the following: round scad (*galunggong*), sardines (*tamban*, *tunsoy*), frigate tuna (*tulingan*), anchovy (*dilis*), slipmouth (*sapsap*), yellow fish or albacora, big-eyed scad (*matambaka*), threadfin bream (*bisugo*), round herring (*tulis*), and skipjack (*gulayasan*).

Varieties of fish that abound and are caught in great quantities in marine waters are called *marine fishes*. Tuna fish is a highly valued marine fish species because of the great demand for it in the foreign market. Some of its most valued varieties are the yellowfin and big-eyed tuna, skipjack, and albacora, whose white meat makes the finest canned tuna. With the use of modern fishing techniques, sardines and round scads are now caught in great quantities. Another popular fish species is the anchovy, which is a good source of protein, calcium, phosphorus, and other minerals. Other important species include mullet (*banak*), fusilier (*dalagang-bukid*), threadfin bream, grouper or *lapulapu*, cavalla (*talakitok*), slipmouth (*hasa-hasa*), and mackerel (*alumahan*).

*Inland fishes* are those that thrive and breed in inland waters such as milkfish (*bangus* or *Chanos chanos*) and *tilapia*. *Bangus* culture in brackish water fishponds has been popular for many years, and the conversion of swamplands into fishponds and the seeding of *bangus* in fish pens, lakes, and rivers have considerably increased *bangus* production. *Tilapia* is cultured in fishponds because it matures in just four months. This fish also breeds the whole year round at two- to three-month intervals. *Tilapia* also thrives in almost all kinds of water conditions, in nearly all sizes of ditches, rivers, lakes, swamps, and others, and is inexpensive to maintain as it lives in all kinds of feeds. Other inland fishes are catfish (*hito*) and *kanduli*.

Shellfish (crustaceans and mollusks) such as shrimps, prawns, crabs, and mussels also abound in Philippine waters. Among the commercial shrimp species, the jumbo tiger-shrimp or *sugpo* is the most popular. Other varieties of shrimps are the *acetes* (*alamang*), *atya*, *hipon*, *tagunton*, and crayfish (*ulang*). *Alimango*, one of the principal crab species, is produced commercially by raising young crabs in fishponds where they grow into marketable size within six months. A very popular shellfish is the green bay mussel commonly known as *tahong*. Because of its high protein value, easy

and inexpensive breeding, and fast growth, *tahong* raising has intensified in recent years, making the Philippines one of the largest mussel producers in the world.

## 9.9 Fishery Statistics

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) compiles an extensive summary of statistical information based on the data produced by the BAS, NSO, National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), and Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI). This statistics-compiling function is part of the official task of managing the country's fishing industry.

With the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, the BFAR is reconstituted to a line bureau with a central office and regional and provincial fisheries offices. The Code plans on creating the position of Undersecretary for Fisheries and Aquatic Resources as the authority guiding BFAR in catering to the industry's needs.

### Fishing Operators

The Census of Fisheries recorded a total of 1.49 million municipal and commercial fishing operators in 2002. This showed a three-fold increase from 583,785 fishing operators recorded in 1980. Municipal fishing dominated the fishing industry with 1.48 million operators (99.5%) while 7,146 were into commercial fishing operation.

Individual operators ran most of the fishing activities in the country. In 2002, there were 1.46 million individual operators engaged in municipal fishing while those under partnership totaled to 17,040. On the other hand, those engaged in commercial fishing were composed of 6,511 individual operators and 346 operators under partnership.

Municipal and commercial fishing operators were greater in number in age group 35-39 and more female operators in age group 40-44. (See Tables 9.26 to 9.28.)

### Fish Production

Fish production has grown considerably since the 1970s. Total fish production in 2008 reached 4.97 million MT valued at PhP180.55 billion, posting an increase of 5.4 percent in quantity over the 2007 level.

The country has three major sources of fish production: commercial fisheries, municipal fisheries and sustenance fishing, and aquaculture. Of these, aquaculture accounted for the biggest fish output at 48.5 percent, followed by commercial fishing at 24.7 percent. Sustenance or municipal fishing combined made up 26.8 percent of the total produced. (Refer to Tables 9.29 and 9.30.)

**Commercial fishing.** This covers fishing operations using boats of more than three gross tons.

Commercial fishing placed only second to aquaculture in terms of total volume produced with 1.23 million MT in 2008, but recorded the biggest production value of PhP63.17 billion. See Table 9.30 for details on the regional level production. For commercial fisheries production by species, please refer to Table 9.32.

**Municipal fishing.** Municipal fishing is a fishing operation carried out without the use of boat or with the use of a raft or a boat of three gross tons or less.

In 2008, municipal fisheries and sustenance fishing had a total harvest of 1.33 million MT. The combined values of municipal fisheries and sustenance fishing logged at PhP70.97 billion. The fish production was higher than the 2007 record by 2.2 percent, and 10.5 percent in terms of value.

Among regions, Mimaropa recorded the biggest harvest with 244,585 MT, and PhP9.85 billion in terms of total value. Western Visayas, meanwhile placed second with an earning of PhP9.39 billion from its total production of 149,011 MT. (See Tables 9.33 and 9.34 for further details.)

**Aquaculture.** This refers to a fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas.

In 2008, aquaculture production aggregated to 3.13 million MT or 41.2 percent higher than 2.21 MT total produced in 2007. (See Tables 9.35 and 9.36 for more details on aquaculture production.)

## Fishery Exportation and Importation

Fishery exports in 2008 expanded in volume to 205,274 MT from 173,076 MT the previous year or an 18.6 percent increase. Its value likewise increased by 29.7 percent from PhP26.24. The volume meanwhile of imported fish and fishery products reached 208,370 MT and valued at PhP8.66 million. An increase was noted by 1.9 percent in volume while 24.0 percent increment in value. (See Table 9.37.)

Presented in Table 9.38 are the data on the exports of major fishery products. In 2008, total volume of major fishery exports reached 205,274 metric tons worth 34.04 million. The export volume increased by 18.6 percent from the previous year's volume of 173,076 metric tons, and an increase in value was likewise noted from 569,789 to 34,038,547.

## 9.10 Fish Marketing

EO 772, which was signed on February 8, 1982, renamed the Philippine Fish Marketing Authority to Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA). The PFDA is the government agency mandated to provide adequate and essential facilities for the efficient handling and distribution of fish harvest.

The PFDA provides essential facilities for the efficient handling and distribution of the production and harvest of fishery operators. It concentrates on building regional and municipal fish ports and landings, ice plants or cold storage, and other marketing support facilities such as municipal processing plants.

Under the PFDA's exclusive jurisdiction, control, and supervision is the National Fishing Port Complex, the largest fish market complex in the Philippines and the entire Southeast Asia. Commercial fishing from various fishing grounds docks their catch on this famed fish port. PFDA finds ways to enhance system and procedures for harbor and market operations so that sea produce reach consumers fresh and of high quality.

Before the port's construction, fishing boats had to anchor some 1.5 kilometers offshore and wait for three days before amphibian trucks could take the first tubs from the boats and bring them to the fish market. With its opening, fish tubs are now directly unloaded at the quayside near new market halls.

### 9.11 Fisheries Development

The *Ginintuang Masaganang Ani* for Fisheries Program was conceived to give directions and ground plan in managing the country's fisheries resources for food security. The structure likewise guarantees the socioeconomic welfare of fisher folk. Efforts in the fisheries sector continue to center on improving the productivity of the fishery resources within ecological limits and maneuvering these resources for its long-term subsistence.

### 9.12 Fishery Research

Recognizing the role of fisheries in the development, management, and conservation of fishery and aquatic resources, the BFAR conducts fisheries research and development along the lines of generation and verification, technology adaptation on aquaculture and marine fisheries development and management, and post-harvest technology.

Outside the Philippine government, the fisheries sector has allies in development. One specific organization that has yielded much to the development of local fisheries is the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). The SEAFDEC is an intergovernmental agency established in 1967, which promotes fisheries development in Southeast Asia. The Philippines joins the agency with other member-countries such as Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The SEAFDEC's ultimate goal is to assist member-countries in honing fishery potentials for the improvement of food supply in the region through training, research, and information programs and services.

What concerns SEAFDEC in the last decade is that international fisheries policies have been initiated by developed Western nations. SEAFDEC worries that if no concrete measures are taken, the concerns and interests of Southeast Asian nations in fisheries development will be washed out eventually. Hence, the organization pushes for the region's active involvement in industry affairs.

SEAFDEC influences the framing of fishery policy in the country placing emphasis on regional fishery issues and perceived external threats, promoting the efficient and sustainable use of fishery resources, facilitating an intraregional exchange of expertise and information, and strengthening mechanisms for regional collaboration.

**Sources:**

- 9.1 – 9.2 Department of Agriculture.
- 9.3 - 9.4  
and 9.8 - 9.9 Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.  
National Statistics Office.  
National Food Authority.  
Department of Agrarian Reform.  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.  
Department of Agriculture.
- 9.6 Agricultural Credit Policy Council.  
Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation.
- 9.7 Bureau of Agricultural Research.
- 9.10 Philippine Fisheries Development Authority.  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
- 9.11 Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
- 9.12 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center.

**TABLE 9.1 Agricultural Crop Area Harvested: 2002-2009**  
(Thousand Hectares)

Item	2002	2003 <sup>r</sup>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	11,865.4	11,929.8	12,231.0	12,034.2	12,389.9	12,640.4	12,894.5	13,031.5
Cereals	6,441.8	6,416.2	6,653.7	6,512.2	6,730.6	6,921.2	7,121.0	7,216.2
Palay	4,046.3	4,006.4	4,126.6	4,070.4	4,159.9	4,272.9	4,460.0	4,532.3
Corn	2,395.5	2,409.8	2,527.1	2,441.8	2,570.7	2,648.3	2,661.0	2,683.9
Major crops	4,986.2	5,061.6	5,112.8	5,087.8	5,227.7	5,295.2	5,338.3	5,384.8
Coconut	3,181.7	3,216.5	3,258.6	3,243.3	3,337.4	3,359.8	3,379.7	3,401.5
Sugarcane	359.9	383.9	388.6	368.9	392.3	383.0	398.0	404
Banana	398.0	408.0	414.5	417.8	428.8	436.8	438.6	446.4
Pineapple	45.0	47.7	48.2	49.2	49.8	54.0	58.3	58.8
Coffee	132.4	131.8	131.2	128.0	126.1	124.0	123.3	122.6
Mango	150.5	155.9	158.9	164.1	171.7	184.2	186.8	188.1
Tobacco	40.7	41.7	33.8	29.6	26.3	23.9	22.2	26.1
Abaca	122.5	121.5	127.5	136.0	135.9	136.1	137.5	135.1
Rubber	81.1	80.5	80.7	81.9	94.3	111.0	123.3	128.3
Cassava	207.6	209.2	205.8	204.8	204.6	209.6	211.7	215.9
Camote	122.5	122.2	120.5	120.6	118.8	117.6	116.5	114.4
Peanut	27.1	26.7	26.9	27.5	27.6	28.3	27.7	28.2
Mungo	36.5	35.6	36.3	36.1	35.7	39.0	27.7	28.2
Onion	10.0	9.5	9.5	8.9	8.4	15.9	14.6	14.5
Garlic	5.6	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Tomato	16.7	16.8	17.7	17.7	17.1	17.5	17.6	17.7
Eggplant	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	20.9	21.6	21.3	21.2
Cabbage	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.3	8.5	8.6	8.5
Citrus (Calamansi)	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.5	21.0	20.9
Other crops	437.4	452.0	464.4	434.1	431.4	424.3	423.2	420.7

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

**TABLE 9.2 Volume of Agricultural Production: 2002-2009**  
(Thousand Metric Tons)

Item	2002	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	74,495.9	78,383.0	82,551.7	81,394.0	85,360.8	83,841.0	91,057.6	87,174.8
Cereals	17,589.9	18,115.5	19,910.2	19,856.2	21,408.8	22,977.2	23,742.7	23,300.5
Palay	13,270.7	13,499.9	14,496.8	14,603.0	15,326.7	16,240.2	16,815.6	16,266.4
Corn	4,319.3	4,615.6	5,413.4	5,253.2	6,082.1	6,737.0	6,927.1	7,034.0
Major crops	46,786.4	49,779.5	51,808.5	50,410.0	52,543.8	52,165.4	58,308.2	54,690.3
Coconut	14,068.5	14,294.2	14,366.2	14,824.6	14,958.1	14,844.5	15,295.0	15,667.6
Sugarcane	21,417.3	23,978.4	25,579.2	22,917.7	24,345.1	22,810.2	27,266.0	22,932.8
Banana	5,274.8	5,369.0	5,631.1	6,298.2	6,801.3	7,482.5	8,686.2	9,013.2
Pineapple	1,639.2	1,698.0	1,759.8	1,788.2	1,833.9	2,016.4	2,209.3	2,198.5
Coffee	107.1	106.4	102.9	105.8	104.1	97.9	97.4	96.4
Mango	956.0	1,006.3	967.5	984.3	918.9	1,022.4	884.0	771.4
Tobacco	50.2	52.9	48.3	45.1	38.4	34.3	32.5	36.4
Abaca	63.0	69.8	74.5	74.0	69.8	66.6	68.4	65.8
Rubber	267.7	274.0	311.3	315.6	351.6	404.1	411.0	391.0
Cassava	1,625.7	1,622.2	1,640.5	1,677.6	1,756.9	1,871.1	1,941.6	2,043.7
Camote	549.4	547.0	545.1	574.6	566.9	573.5	572.7	560.5
Peanut	26.2	26.1	27.1	28.4	29.2	31.2	30.3	31.0
Mungo	27.4	26.0	26.5	26.8	26.0	29.1	29.6	27.7
Onion	96.4	93.8	86.7	82.0	76.0	146.1	128.9	127.1
Garlic	16.3	15.5	15.0	13.2	12.6	11.3	11.4	10.5
Tomato	149.3	150.1	172.3	173.8	175.6	188.8	195.8	198.9
Eggplant	179.7	177.0	182.7	187.8	191.8	210.2	119.6	200.9
Cabbage	91.4	92.0	92.8	91.4	91.2	123.7	128.9	124.7
Citrus (Calamansi)	181.0	180.9	179.0	200.8	196.6	201.6	199.7	192.2
Other crops	3,375.1	3,417.1	3,431.9	3,459.7	3,455.3	3,635.1	3,599.0	1,587.9
Livestock	2,147.0	2,209.0	2,190.0	2,241.2	2,292.4	2,348.8	2,327.1	2,354.6
Poultry	1,227.9	1,242.7	1,285.0	1,265.1	1,252.0	1,637.8	1,713.8	1,744.9
Fishery	3,369.5	3,619.2	3,926.1	4,161.8	4,408.5	4,711.8	4,965.8	5,084.5

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics. [www.bas.gov.ph](http://www.bas.gov.ph)



**TABLE 9.3 Value of Agricultural Production at Current Prices: 2002-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Item	2002 <sup>f</sup>	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	313,115.9	330,677.8	383,715.4	410,303.1	459,598.2	510,266.2	634,945.8	631,454.7
Cereals	145,015.5	150,547.2	184,190.6	195,959.8	216,744.8	247,940.0	311,972.1	314,178.3
Palay	116,516.4	117,989.0	136,994.6	155,668.1	162,309.9	182,052.6	236,258.5	238,140.4
Corn	28,499.1	32,558.2	47,196.0	40,291.7	54,434.9	65,887.4	75,713.6	76,037.9
Major crops	140,994.1	148,813.4	168,583.3	184,659.0	205,868.5	225,704.1	281,764.8	270,504.9
Coconut	35,979.3	39,036.0	51,782.7	52,775.5	50,258.6	59,972.0	80,146.0	65,020.4
Sugarcane	23,522.2	23,411.5	21,615.3	22,688.5	33,109.3	28,512.8	34,627.9	28,895.4
Banana	28,565.9	30,069.2	35,477.5	43,772.7	47,969.6	58,363.3	75,309.0	89,050.3
Pineapple	9,648.4	10,517.7	8,862.8	9,334.5	7,867.5	10,122.4	11,024.6	11,586.1
Coffee	3,263.2	3,860.3	3,944.3	4,666.5	4,957.8	5,430.9	6,205.3	5,586.8
Mango	15,300.7	14,658.7	16,135.1	16,802.7	18,720.6	17,350.8	19,863.7	18,144.5
Tobacco	2,409.2	2,404.4	2,094.4	2,254.0	1,835.5	1,944.6	2,574.4	2,446.2
Abaca	1,047.4	1,384.6	1,915.0	2,422.3	2,430.1	2,278.4	2,982.3	2,363.3
Rubber	3,023.4	4,738.7	7,365.4	8,591.7	12,297.6	15,431.4	16,034.7	13,144.4
Cassava	6,184.4	5,537.7	6,421.9	6,374.7	9,135.7	9,168.5	10,678.7	11,894.5
Camote	3,308.1	3,509.6	3,678.3	4,102.9	4,488.9	4,783.2	5,337.2	5,229.7
Peanut	484.7	510.2	582.9	663.0	682.1	766.0	769.9	844.5
Mongo	571.8	541.3	563.4	680.8	790.7	928.2	992.0	1,001.4
Onion	1,153.6	1,594.8	1,275.8	1,961.1	2,155.6	2,179.8	5,318.4	3,572.9
Garlic	955.8	784.2	603.7	674.3	1,032.6	776.9	601.3	800.0
Tomato	1,026.8	1,799.9	1,581.7	1,808.7	2,145.7	2,132.9	2,574.9	2,397.2
Eggplant	1,742.6	1,903.8	2,183.6	2,118.4	2,798.0	2,351.7	3,476.7	3,142.9
Cabbage	887.0	748.7	786.6	924.5	1,081.2	1,458.3	1,349.2	1,990.5
Citrus (Calamansi)	1,919.6	1,802.1	1,712.9	2,042.2	2,111.4	1,752.1	1,898.9	3,394.1
Other crops	27,106.3	31,317.2	30,941.5	29,684.4	36,972.0	36,622.2	41,208.9	46,771.6
Livestock	110,708.9	114,677.4	144,774.6	154,618.3	155,368.0	163,193.9	180,976.8	196,419.4
Poultry	88,823.7	96,686.2	115,989.7	106,272.7	110,232.8	117,692.1	130,911.4	145,093.5
Fishery	113,258.2	119,866.3	138,846.5	146,392.9	163,374.4	180,654.2	215,511.1	215,582.1

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

**TABLE 9.4 Palay -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	4,159,930	15,326,706	4,272,889	16,240,194	4,459,977	16,815,548	4,531,710	16,266,417
CAR	104,021	397,340	118,135	436,311	119,816	445,156	119,368	431,656
I - Ilocos Region	376,426	1,597,168	377,361	1,642,301	388,763	1,691,629	389,339	1,351,715
II - Cagayan Valley	503,593	1,953,755	501,943	2,025,245	536,916	2,080,240	533,315	2,077,036
III - Central Luzon	593,033	2,677,633	640,913	2,942,113	666,309	3,014,347	664,121	3,805,467
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	104,031	358,364	104,714	391,418	112,120	428,085	107,038	383,035
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	238,395	829,867	247,803	877,180	254,403	863,215	271,301	930,674
V - Bicol Region	281,483	888,772	286,374	991,430	290,718	997,581	313,602	1,045,501
VI - Western Visayas	611,135	1,987,224	601,595	1,992,426	646,197	2,117,598	669,306	2,205,071
VII - Central Visayas	99,484	245,131	97,507	251,802	105,154	311,801	102,927	276,818
VIII - Eastern Visayas	233,221	830,287	260,386	948,827	276,573	1,030,621	272,611	952,220
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	141,177	514,201	148,278	553,759	145,314	551,310	153,743	565,764
X - Northern Mindanao	122,492	461,289	129,249	501,892	137,276	551,246	147,270	583,297
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	108,992	476,411	97,487	427,184	95,252	418,954	96,168	423,825
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	319,878	1,146,220	328,341	1,186,688	346,403	1,234,757	349,668	1,229,040
XIII - Caraga	126,058	408,774	133,444	455,838	138,259	447,317	137,173	425,551
ARMM	196,511	554,270	199,359	615,780	200,504	631,691	204,760	579,747

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

**TABLE 9.5 Corn -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	2,570,673	6,082,109	2,648,317	6,736,940	2,661,021	6,928,225	2,683,890	7,034,033
CAR	44,838	160,109	50,087	175,582	52,698	196,421	55,212	201,773
I - Ilocos Region	68,680	320,167	72,115	335,575	74,460	363,662	73,153	351,103
II - Cagayan Valley	361,779	1,219,382	369,159	1,281,309	390,537	1,476,879	417,121	1,598,198
III - Central Luzon	41,897	182,763	43,935	198,590	48,307	225,915	45,749	217,245
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	30,583	53,412	32,618	66,249	34,451	60,319	35,204	51,949
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	38,375	107,559	38,834	114,715	38,111	110,088	31,367	103,906
V - Bicol Region	80,789	142,264	89,513	195,826	100,274	202,675	106,715	197,116
VI - Western Visayas	120,400	257,589	130,949	314,507	142,448	350,259	125,769	272,944
VII - Central Visayas	239,745	180,983	248,902	199,420	236,248	175,260	231,473	186,479
VIII - Eastern Visayas	59,175	76,162	63,145	88,252	65,756	96,594	68,463	94,821
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	160,386	204,391	154,101	219,679	129,061	181,809	135,850	177,248
X - Northern Mindanao	378,273	964,327	369,839	1,048,344	383,695	1,127,564	381,373	1,170,624
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	204,304	343,907	196,848	354,247	188,362	286,410	174,674	225,078
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	419,039	1,087,843	418,594	1,123,584	430,221	1,117,781	430,182	1,146,629
XIII - Caraga	44,869	86,434	57,514	126,037	50,470	99,916	39,520	88,591
ARMM	277,541	694,817	312,164	895,024	295,922	856,673	332,065	950,429

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

<sup>a</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 103.

<sup>b</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 36.

**TABLE 9.6 Coconut -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	3,337,378	14,957,910	3,359,777	14,852,927	3,379,741	15,319,527	3,401,500	15,667,565
CAR	272	834	280	861	281	866	281	906
I - Ilocos Region	11,296	31,568	11,406	34,551	11,458	36,144	11,540	38,023
II - Cagayan Valley	13,613	75,549	13,618	79,326	13,650	77,776	13,661	71,896
III - Central Luzon	24,098	183,655	24,105	182,403	24,086	189,103	24,088	199,730
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	342,997	1,456,735	343,541	1,247,032	343,578	1,362,852	343,568	1,430,128
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	156,258	666,398	160,405	567,161	161,858	580,603	179,321	668,361
V - Bicol Region	432,620	1,219,374	442,406	959,358	447,743	1,159,810	447,764	1,257,221
VI - Western Visayas	122,573	488,401	122,573	483,067	122,785	482,736	119,663	478,331
VII - Central Visayas	128,646	377,016	128,646	396,696	128,646	393,855	128,707	434,589
VIII - Eastern Visayas	371,670	1,760,079	372,497	1,778,045	378,968	1,805,072	383,546	1,776,916
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	363,530	1,723,659	363,624	1,766,479	368,365	1,714,907	369,013	1,744,738
X - Northern Mindanao	303,027	1,491,120	298,985	1,669,281	299,905	1,713,354	300,575	1,742,338
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	372,213	2,497,515	376,398	2,581,103	375,932	2,671,203	375,922	2,691,905
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	161,311	810,160	167,985	854,581	168,969	870,094	164,254	895,086
XIII - Caraga	218,882	995,136	218,932	1,010,275	219,102	1,011,096	219,107	985,427
ARMM	314,372	1,180,709	314,376	1,242,708	314,415	1,250,054	315,490	1,250,971

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

**TABLE 9.7 Sugarcane -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	392,280	24,345,106	382,956	22,235,297	397,991	26,601,384	404,034	22,932,819
CAR	149	9,498	151	9,564	153	9,842	171	10,215
I - Ilocos Region	438	18,784	437	19,001	432	19,022	455	20,041
II - Cagayan Valley	7,042	246,278	7,489	260,558	7,496	263,371	6,361	202,232
III - Central Luzon	16,970	1,065,434	16,361	899,692	19,352	1,321,301	17,597	1,034,084
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	31,035	2,046,536	30,941	2,197,814	33,716	2,457,833	33,911	1,791,746
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	6,640	298,460	6,640	246,222	6,880	319,989	6,042	246,343
VI - Western Visayas	196,408	13,416,415	192,352	11,494,675	192,580	13,770,505	194,398	12,469,613
VII - Central Visayas	41,067	2,544,100	41,283	2,895,476	46,283	2,905,399	46,817	2,035,675
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9,539	533,863	8,408	400,743	8,438	553,088	8,532	406,876
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	137	576	125	487	119	421	115	405
X - Northern Mindanao	59,384	3,100,493	53,230	2,559,587	57,170	3,421,408	64,028	3,493,130
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	12,477	501,087	13,616	616,195	10,097	574,492	11,197	524,686
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	10,450	537,014	10,755	576,349	14,325	926,417	13,508	653,062
XIII - Caraga	3	14	3	12	3	9	3	7
ARMM	539	26,555	1,164	58,922	949	58,285	899	44,704

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

<sup>a</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 103.

<sup>b</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 36.

**TABLE 9.8 Banana -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	428,804	6,794,564	436,762	7,484,073	438,593	8,687,624	446,371	9,013,186
CAR	4,121	25,054	5,056	26,786	4,956	26,700	1,531	26,981
I - Ilocos Region	7,874	41,950	7,889	46,393	7,863	46,114	7,818	43,270
II - Cagayan Valley	23,325	350,997	23,736	386,928	23,576	378,201	23,634	419,406
III - Central Luzon	6,279	50,821	6,290	51,634	6,305	54,796	6,291	54,714
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	30,375	105,520	28,577	101,682	28,621	105,366	29,364	109,406
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	26,311	185,542	26,562	188,588	26,753	196,096	26,522	204,745
V - Bicol Region	18,730	63,722	18,751	55,459	18,754	67,599	18,694	73,512
VI - Western Visayas	34,735	315,970	34,759	331,646	34,221	328,171	34,310	334,507
VII - Central Visayas	21,066	163,291	21,086	157,153	21,097	106,643	21,500	187,533
VIII - Eastern Visayas	30,399	229,948	30,424	246,144	30,649	269,133	30,694	275,425
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	19,618	237,693	19,568	247,271	19,620	253,667	19,614	261,081
X - Northern Mindanao	49,228	662,189	49,750	933,114	49,903	1,631,304	50,527	1,657,686
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	73,297	2,945,845	78,647	3,180,331	80,221	3,569,079	86,302	3,749,766
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	26,779	830,822	28,794	935,565	29,101	998,635	28,876	1,024,009
XIII - Caraga	25,793	213,155	25,961	222,703	25,967	219,636	25,791	209,399
ARMM	30,874	371,994	30,912	372,676	30,988	373,486	31,570	381,745

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

**TABLE 9.9 Pineapple -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	49,813	1,833,908	53,978	2,016,462	58,251	2,209,336	58,823	2,195,196
CAR	124	709	122	688	115	711	117	716
I - Ilocos Region	41	219	40	202	38	206	31	195
II - Cagayan Valley	1,328	23,983	1,366	28,630	1,394	30,815	1,424	32,574
III - Central Luzon	124	1,248	128	1,292	136	1,363	143	1,406
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	4,519	82,459	4,376	84,049	4,368	86,168	4,034	85,375
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	43	188	49	188	52	223	58	233
V - Bicol Region	3,847	112,210	3,323	116,816	3,115	111,530	3,109	109,967
VI - Western Visayas	722	15,042	727	14,776	730	15,184	733	15,424
VII - Central Visayas	451	3,978	443	4,535	443	4,887	452	4,867
VIII - Eastern Visayas	520	6,411	523	6,850	551	7,397	557	7,476
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	455	2,380	438	2,337	422	2,436	399	2,289
X - Northern Mindanao	18,734	911,160	18,924	924,505	18,994	1,007,022	20,897	1,026,905
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	2,071	19,411	2,074	22,452	2,064	22,303	2,060	22,440
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	16,232	649,301	20,826	803,761	25,202	913,280	24,218	879,536
XIII - Caraga	530	4,167	543	4,345	545	4,738	527	4,684
ARMM	71	1,040	76	1,037	81	1,072	115	1,109

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

<sup>a</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 103.

<sup>b</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 36.

**TABLE 9.10 Coffee -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	126,063	104,093	123,975	97,877	123,269	97,428	122,645	96,433
CAR	7,780	6,346	7,581	6,252	7,270	5,950	6,980	5,700
I - Ilocos Region	111	85	107	88	120	98	120	105
II - Cagayan Valley	2,861	1,040	2,863	1,062	2,863	1,080	2,873	1,099
III - Central Luzon	1,857	1,534	1,867	1,591	1,897	1,673	1,887	1,706
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	15,296	10,276	14,780	8,819	14,650	9,132	14,306	9,084
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	942	205	942	206	935	207	911	202
V - Bicol Region	859	366	867	340	867	339	838	335
VI - Western Visayas	10,085	6,004	10,087	5,835	10,133	5,734	10,106	5,902
VII - Central Visayas	1,422	364	1,412	314	1,255	295	1,396	251
VIII - Eastern Visayas	411	207	411	197	411	247	379	227
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	1,471	1,368	1,444	1,337	1,406	1,314	1,332	1,263
X - Northern Mindanao	13,216	6,292	13,218	6,287	13,137	6,203	13,083	6,016
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	27,735	28,839	26,677	24,466	26,633	24,066	26,624	23,632
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	24,057	27,047	23,930	27,123	23,919	27,022	24,038	27,554
XIII - Caraga	4,354	3,120	4,061	3,115	4,047	3,147	4,039	2,619
ARMM	13,605	11,000	13,728	10,844	13,725	10,922	13,734	10,737

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

**TABLE 9.11 Mango -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	171,711	919,030	184,174	1,023,907	186,770	884,011	188,139	771,441
CAR	760	3,459	780	3,762	790	3,705	792	3,738
I - Ilocos Region	21,683	422,533	22,196	445,049	22,099	382,569	20,824	293,993
II - Cagayan Valley	9,939	51,082	10,080	90,108	10,100	66,209	10,087	37,910
III - Central Luzon	32,936	85,930	33,427	84,131	33,320	68,314	33,563	58,453
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	15,548	41,576	14,963	45,424	14,832	40,887	14,742	42,385
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	3,876	8,081	3,880	7,896	3,895	8,022	3,854	8,333
V - Bicol Region	1,700	1,686	2,056	1,622	2,056	1,438	2,787	1,410
VI - Western Visayas	11,206	55,164	11,204	58,067	11,324	46,421	11,355	44,487
VII - Central Visayas	12,448	54,209	12,451	72,917	12,489	65,818	12,561	65,293
VIII - Eastern Visayas	712	547	744	721	848	828	875	904
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	16,091	53,932	16,365	59,603	16,521	53,113	16,648	57,809
X - Northern Mindanao	8,657	33,581	8,656	33,685	8,657	33,251	9,598	35,869
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	9,038	33,518	18,115	38,081	18,137	36,595	17,973	37,048
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	12,348	43,362	14,340	51,152	16,747	47,516	16,736	53,655
XIII - Caraga	3,325	15,955	3,405	16,845	3,382	17,230	3,382	15,404
ARMM	11,444	14,414	11,513	14,846	11,573	12,094	12,362	14,752

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

<sup>a</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 103.

<sup>b</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 36.

**TABLE 9.12 Tobacco -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	26,323	38,368	23,863	34,289	22,182	32,466	26,104	36,383
CAR	2,047	840	2,048	925	2,021	912	2,018	929
I - Ilocos Region	18,756	30,154	15,619	25,028	14,596	23,590	17,064	24,241
II - Cagayan Valley	2,689	3,855	4,874	7,048	4,389	6,328	5,758	9,239
III - Central Luzon	200	163	200	142	35	25	100	202
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	1,123	2,317	168	200	254	553	268	578
V - Bicol Region	15	10	16	11	12	9	7	7
VI - Western Visayas	166	253	178	278	172	279	185	310
VII - Central Visayas	135	61	131	23	56	19	35	18
VIII - Eastern Visayas	53	27	52	26	50	23	48	22
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	39	19	41	23	34	21	33	22
X - Northern Mindanao	940	442	400	375	450	528	480	560
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	17	25	17	25	17	24	16	23
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	50	70	50	70	40	60	40	57
XIII - Caraga	19	19	20	14	10	9	7	6
ARMM	75	113	50	100	46	85	44	70

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

**TABLE 9.13 Abaca -- Area and Quantity of Production, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons)

Region	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity	Area	Quantity
Philippines	135,883	69,802	136,049	66,437	137,520	68,386	135,081	65,325
CAR	800	14	600	14	870	13	870	13
I - Ilocos Region	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	434	48	480	53	508	80	510	100
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	109	37	199	52	294	24	250	21
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	1,134	67	1,122	69	1,127	72	1,172	74
V - Bicol Region	42,832	20,328	42,663	17,145	42,662	18,363	42,662	18,833
VI - Western Visayas	4,151	1,579	4,020	1,338	4,001	1,679	3,946	1,568
VII - Central Visayas	3,084	390	3,087	470	3,097	731	3,097	383
VIII - Eastern Visayas	44,777	25,788	45,068	24,752	44,943	23,779	42,388	21,239
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	1,874	113	1,885	221	1,869	177	1,919	198
X - Northern Mindanao	4,988	1,553	4,993	1,569	4,990	1,615	5,036	1,741
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	10,088	8,901	10,120	9,554	10,777	10,247	10,808	10,212
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	3,949	709	4,018	727	4,555	741	4,589	800
XIII - Caraga	9,735	5,674	9,891	5,835	9,912	6,084	9,920	5,861
ARMM	7,927	4,602	7,902	4,638	7,914	4,779	7,914	4,781

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics.

<sup>a</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 103.

<sup>b</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 36.

**TABLE 9.14 Number of Livestock and Poultry: 1977-2009**  
(In thousand head)

Year	Livestock				Poultry	
	Carabao	Cattle	Goat	Hog	Chicken	Duck
1977	2,897.39	1,723.36	1,104.00	5,696.43	45,289.00	4,227.67
1978	2,958.72	1,820.21	1,290.00	6,909.90	58,892.00	5,395.20
1979	2,803.26	1,833.21	1,374.00	7,444.70	49,320.00	5,337.91
1980	2,870.27	1,911.86	1,691.00	7,933.63	52,568.00	4,724.76
1981	2,849.94	1,939.95	1,696.00	7,758.12	57,724.00	4,782.74
1982	2,908.45	1,941.65	1,783.00	7,801.55	59,718.00	4,710.70
1983	2,946.15	1,937.52	1,859.39	7,983.95	62,253.00	5,267.46
1984	3,021.41	1,848.95	2,362.01	7,612.08	59,161.00	5,761.16
1985	2,982.78	1,786.39	2,190.75	7,303.98	52,399.00	5,221.16
1986	2,984.24	1,814.46	2,176.93	7,274.83	53,007.00	5,207.86
1987	2,865.26	1,746.85	2,015.51	7,038.48	53,248.00	5,252.32
1988	2,890.03	1,700.01	2,120.11	7,580.52	60,321.00	5,833.27
1989	2,841.85	1,681.65	2,212.25	7,908.50	70,016.51	6,500.51
1990	2,764.95	1,627.74	2,136.19	7,999.99	82,302.12	7,356.27
1991	2,646.84	1,676.79	2,158.66	8,079.34	78,239.95	8,267.69
1992	2,576.84	1,730.57	2,306.38	8,021.90	81,525.21	8,348.29
1993	2,575.76	1,914.86	2,562.36	7,953.67	87,157.52	8,706.78
1994	2,559.66	1,936.05	2,632.96	8,226.53	93,201.01	8,186.88
1995	2,707.83	2,021.05	2,828.09	8,941.20	96,215.72	9,072.20
1996	2,841.28	2,128.46	2,981.90	9,025.95	115,782.40	9,469.69
1997	2,987.78	2,266.28	3,024.98	9,752.18	134,962.81	8,923.50
1998	3,013.19	2,377.10	3,085.47	10,210.47	138,520.66	8,823.57
1999	3,005.99	2,425.93	3,050.96	10,397.00	113,789.04	8,613.65
2000	3,024.40	2,478.85	3,151.47	10,710.69	115,186.98	9,264.66
2001	3,065.81	2,495.58	3,214.76	11,063.14	115,606.52	9,986.80
2002	3,122.03	2,547.82	3,293.90	11,652.70	126,831.13	9,911.27
2003	3,179.54	2,557.04	3,270.44	12,364.30	128,515.45	9,807.09
2004	3,269.98	2,593.29	3,357.62	12,561.69	122,010.18	10,211.31
2005	3,326.83	2,547.96	3,535.20	12,139.69	136,003.40	10,438.74
2006	3,360.68	2,519.74	3,735.82	13,046.68	134,332.86	11,146.74
2007	3,383.62	2,565.85	4,048.55	13,459.33	135,640.20	10,161.58
2008	3,338.57	2,566.49	4,174.25	13,701.02	154,272.04	10,508.20
2009	3,321.00	2,586.00	4,222.00	13,596.00	158,663.00	10,577.00

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics. *Selected Statistics on Agriculture*.

**TABLE 9.15 Number of Farms, Area of Farms, and Average Farm Size, by Region and Province: 1975, 1980, 1991, and 2002**  
(Area in Hectares)

Region and Province	Number of Farms			
	1975	1980	1991	2002
Philippines	3,353,858	3,420,323	4,610,041	4,822,739
NCR	6,887	12,841	15,136	22,820
CAR	95,738	93,940	108,251	120,104
Abra	19,761	20,578	21,599	22,407
Apayao	-	-	-	17,893
Benguet	20,361	19,414	24,515	27,491
Ifugao	15,316	16,975	19,093	21,072
Kalinga	-	-	-	19,464
Kalinga-Apayao	23,351	25,983	28,623	-
Mt. Province	16,949	10,990	14,421	11,777
I - Ilocos Region	262,212	246,261	311,758	276,766
Ilocos Norte	40,837	41,953	49,480	49,312
Ilocos Sur	45,321	43,035	52,805	46,949
La Union	41,562	38,575	46,956	42,874
Pangasinan	134,492	122,698	162,517	137,631
II - Cagayan Valley	201,487	209,284	285,721	321,755
Batanes	2,026	1,939	2,121	1,958
Cagayan	76,738	74,602	99,666	118,691
Isabela	87,250	94,659	130,756	129,715
Nueva Vizcaya	25,141	27,653	37,174	48,160
Quirino	10,332	10,431	16,004	23,231
III - Central Luzon	233,464	245,541	350,785	341,466
Aurora	8,297	10,069	15,515	18,766
Bataan	9,475	8,873	17,537	18,350
Bulacan	34,904	39,394	48,451	46,183
Nueva Ecija	83,235	86,772	125,441	119,148
Pampanga	31,140	32,555	47,521	38,699
Tarlac	48,351	51,852	70,271	72,006
Zambales	18,062	16,026	26,049	28,314
IVA - Calabarzon	260,559	250,771	319,865	282,746
Batangas	73,692	85,357	103,308	91,254
Cavite	28,160	29,228	31,739	26,957
Laguna	29,816	32,556	45,241	38,445
Quezon	104,910	91,002	120,817	112,173
Rizal	23,981	12,628	18,760	13,917
IVB - Mimaropa	125,810	138,368	209,248	220,967
Marinduque	18,734	16,395	21,245	19,505
Occidental Mindoro	19,850	19,511	38,811	37,765
Oriental Mindoro	39,916	39,767	59,261	64,039
Palawan	37,336	38,884	59,185	69,841
Romblon	9,974	23,811	30,746	29,817
V - Bicol Region	330,518	311,214	377,791	384,801
Albay	66,780	67,700	76,675	83,274
Camarines Norte	21,115	19,779	32,007	33,198
Camarines Sur	104,671	96,166	129,646	134,127
Catanduanes	22,741	20,693	21,894	22,479
Masbate	67,917	63,159	67,952	59,353
Sorsogon	47,294	43,717	49,617	52,370

*Continued*



Table 9.15--Continued

Region and Province	Number of Farms			
	1975	1980	1991	2002
VI - Western Visayas	279,138	279,123	411,572	429,456
Aklan	33,761	31,027	40,889	42,169
Antique	37,834	40,573	43,522	41,257
Capiz	42,404	41,126	60,238	63,785
Guimaras	-	-	-	16,631
Iloilo	104,207	106,414	151,009	133,477
Negros Occidental	60,932	59,983	115,914	132,137
VII - Central Visayas	322,700	341,884	424,825	430,043
Bohol	91,655	100,462	127,812	123,487
Cebu	143,950	149,486	179,358	156,078
Negros Oriental	76,373	81,912	105,554	137,141
Siquijor	10,722	10,024	12,101	13,337
VIII - Eastern Visayas	295,600	271,283	321,455	330,750
Biliran	-	-	-	12,389
Eastern Samar	35,246	29,428	29,848	35,856
Leyte	131,545	123,733	154,805	136,209
Northern Samar	44,397	35,010	41,656	49,886
Samar (Western Samar)	50,041	46,423	53,168	57,033
Southern Leyte	34,371	36,689	41,978	39,377
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	162,557	169,898	235,674	252,659
Zamboanga del Norte	56,973	60,837	88,084	104,070
Zamboanga del Sur	105,584	109,061	147,590	103,865
Zamboanga Sibugay	-	-	-	44,724
X - Northern Mindanao	195,755	208,401	289,468	319,157
Bukidnon	67,692	74,893	111,964	120,017
Camiguin	6,846	6,811	9,434	9,027
Lanao del Norte	32,885	39,260	60,445	64,686
Misamis Occidental	37,931	35,474	42,819	44,202
Misamis Oriental	50,401	51,963	64,806	81,225
XI - Davao Region	174,387	187,711	267,224	299,966
Compostela Valley	-	-	-	62,217
Davao (Davao del Norte)	62,245	74,006	110,836	57,597
Davao Oriental	34,025	34,370	45,894	52,632
Davao del Sur	78,117	79,335	110,494	127,520
XII - Soccsksargen	140,622	169,823	264,095	330,571
Cotabato (North Cotabato)	59,447	72,906	112,992	126,731
Sarangani	-	-	-	59,513
South Cotabato	58,359	61,795	99,272	84,971
Sultan Kudarat	22,816	35,122	51,831	59,356
XIII - Caraga	123,454	131,990	189,600	210,184
Agusan del Norte	26,894	27,200	39,948	40,246
Agusan del Sur	28,040	29,169	57,511	76,001
Surigao del Norte	35,262	38,319	48,172	44,811
Surigao del Sur	33,258	37,302	43,969	49,126
ARMM	142,430	152,040	223,605	248,528
Basilan	7,894	12,006	16,137	25,344
Lanao del Sur	56,242	50,701	56,438	64,813
Maguindanao	43,319	56,317	98,223	95,089
Sulu	23,491	25,389	38,769	49,392
Tawi-tawi	11,484	7,627	14,038	13,890

Continued

Table 9.15--Continued

Region and Province	Area of Farms			
	1975	1980	1991	2002
Philippines	8,532,545	9,725,155	9,974,871	9,670,793
NCR	28,117	47,946	53,646	71,632
CAR	148,596	227,365	155,579	177,839
Apayao	-	-	-	35,321
Abra	20,831	28,292	24,565	22,738
Benguet	34,979	40,916	27,770	29,983
Ifugao	23,778	48,804	28,841	40,369
Kalinga	-	-	-	31,732
Kalinga-Apayao	51,881	81,501	55,247	-
Mt. Province	17,127	27,852	19,156	17,696
I - Ilocos Region	321,113	326,915	324,502	270,664
Ilocos Norte	40,278	48,546	41,027	37,269
Ilocos Sur	50,972	46,034	47,920	36,101
La Union	45,771	46,640	42,116	36,597
Pangasinan	184,092	185,695	193,439	160,697
II - Cagayan Valley	430,685	506,563	530,143	540,812
Bataanes	5,740	4,606	3,637	5,138
Cagayan	161,644	163,135	164,916	175,548
Isabela	198,181	240,479	261,684	240,600
Nueva Vizcaya	42,619	70,349	56,763	71,590
Quirino	22,501	27,994	43,143	47,936
III - Central Luzon	509,145	526,930	632,493	552,104
Aurora	18,129	31,229	38,227	44,018
Bataan	18,179	23,940	40,046	40,121
Bulacan	66,983	73,645	69,242	63,134
Nueva Ecija	193,829	188,168	223,853	196,390
Pampanga	75,724	79,900	91,241	64,959
Tarlac	110,644	100,821	122,034	107,505
Zambales	25,657	29,227	47,850	35,979
IVA - Calabarzon	747,464	654,217	703,256	588,516
Batangas	132,117	140,369	132,474	112,226
Cavite	61,032	51,809	51,528	40,444
Laguna	75,110	85,809	85,998	62,555
Quezon	427,295	346,430	396,790	341,364
Rizal	51,910	29,800	36,466	31,926
IVB - Mimaropa	381,506	565,757	570,264	542,218
Marinduque	46,272	44,555	43,048	38,079
Occidental Mindoro	56,282	77,713	78,988	73,275
Oriental Mindoro	110,228	141,996	147,698	150,300
Palawan	150,552	237,851	244,804	225,904
Romblon	18,172	63,642	55,726	54,659
V - Bicol Region	942,697	1,036,607	936,175	891,955
Albay	144,291	162,650	134,620	135,161
Camarines Norte	110,034	111,319	128,922	111,854
Camarines Sur	297,903	295,937	285,178	262,945
Catanduanes	46,561	50,509	49,674	47,901
Masbate	219,509	274,768	210,739	207,500
Sorsogon	124,399	141,424	127,042	126,594

Continued

Table 9.15--Continued

Region and Province	Area of Farms			
	1975	1980	1991	2002
VI - Western Visayas	621,742	765,886	754,386	666,917
Aklan	52,958	52,555	40,878	45,233
Antique	50,792	73,717	53,270	46,077
Capiz	88,344	89,498	87,552	83,688
Guimaras	-	-	-	28,530
Iloilo	215,171	254,197	252,186	186,254
Negros Occidental	214,477	295,919	320,500	277,135
VII - Central Visayas	554,406	582,862	549,895	522,433
Bohol	143,564	159,270	166,154	136,613
Cebu	205,019	177,861	161,983	146,056
Negros Oriental	190,920	236,134	212,303	228,833
Siquijor	14,903	9,597	9,455	10,932
VIII - Eastern Visayas	743,609	744,141	695,711	723,048
Biliran	-	-	-	19,483
Eastern Samar	100,254	92,886	77,001	101,255
Leyte	300,553	306,862	292,197	258,632
Northern Samar	153,480	155,345	152,445	179,503
Samar	120,379	118,877	104,913	101,954
Southern Leyte	68,943	70,171	69,155	62,220
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	582,252	613,069	675,723	785,294
Zamboanga del Norte	214,718	239,333	266,879	295,295
Zamboanga del Sur	367,534	373,736	408,844	235,400
Zamboanga Sibugay	-	-	-	254,600
X - Northern Mindanao	594,441	758,642	768,290	746,901
Bukidnon	244,253	343,784	374,345	322,804
Camiguin	10,571	12,541	14,552	11,355
Lanao del Norte	104,453	132,602	148,948	174,332
Misamis Occidental	95,780	96,384	81,928	76,811
Misamis Oriental	139,384	173,331	148,517	161,599
XI - Davao Region	651,856	746,647	795,893	758,335
Compostela Valley	-	-	-	167,273
Davao (Davao del Norte)	239,198	285,909	307,755	125,124
Davao Oriental	155,584	168,100	174,862	163,949
Davao del Sur	257,074	292,638	313,276	301,989
XII - Soccsksargen	444,872	623,648	746,702	775,309
Cotabato (North Cotabato)	170,711	255,149	305,231	275,536
Sarangani	-	-	-	150,840
South Cotabato	183,954	247,549	286,060	197,881
Sultan Kudarat	90,207	120,950	155,411	151,052
XIII - Caraga	391,211	483,936	517,446	523,407
Agusan del Norte	88,895	88,699	97,949	102,357
Agusan del Sur	98,958	143,127	178,400	200,516
Surigao del Norte	95,144	107,769	102,390	85,062
Surigao del Sur	108,214	144,341	138,707	135,473
ARMM	438,833	514,124	553,301	533,410
Basilan	42,620	60,459	75,374	82,480
Lanao del Sur	152,254	151,892	149,660	140,111
Maguindanao	134,699	174,789	230,371	221,174
Sulu	64,132	95,384	68,709	59,501
Tawi-tawi	45,128	31,600	29,187	30,144

Continued

Table 9.15--Continued

Region and Province	Average Farm Size			
	1975	1980	1991	2002
Philippines	2.54	2.84	2.16	2.01
NCR	4.08	3.73	3.54	3.14
CAR	-	-	-	1.48
Abra	1.05	1.37	1.14	1.58
Apayao	-	-	-	1.27
Benguet	1.70	2.11	1.13	1.09
Ifugao	1.55	2.88	1.51	1.92
Kalinga	-	-	-	1.63
Kalinga-Apayao	2.22	3.14	1.93	-
Mt. Province	1.01	1.93	1.33	1.50
I - Ilocos Region	1.23	1.43	1.04	0.98
Ilocos Norte	0.99	1.16	0.83	0.76
Ilocos Sur	1.12	1.07	0.91	0.77
La Union	1.10	1.21	0.90	0.85
Pangasinan	1.37	1.51	1.19	1.17
II - Cagayan Valley	2.11	2.52	1.85	1.68
Batanes	2.83	2.38	1.71	2.62
Cagayan	2.11	2.19	1.65	1.48
Isabela	2.27	2.54	2.00	1.85
Nueva Vizcaya	1.70	2.54	1.53	1.49
Quirino	2.18	2.68	2.70	2.06
III - Central Luzon	2.18	2.10	1.77	1.62
Aurora	2.19	3.10	2.46	2.35
Bataan	1.92	2.70	2.28	2.19
Bulacan	1.92	1.86	1.43	1.37
Nueva Ecija	2.33	2.17	1.78	1.65
Pampanga	2.43	2.45	1.92	1.68
Tarlac	2.29	1.94	1.74	1.49
Zambales	1.42	1.82	1.84	1.27
IVA - Calabarzon	2.91	3.13	2.41	2.08
Batangas	1.79	1.64	1.28	1.23
Cavite	2.17	1.77	1.62	1.50
Laguna	2.52	2.64	1.90	1.63
Quezon	4.07	3.81	3.28	3.04
Rizal	2.16	2.36	1.94	2.29
IVB - Mimaropa				
Marinduque	2.47	2.72	2.03	1.95
Occidental Mindoro	2.84	3.97	2.03	1.94
Oriental Mindoro	2.76	3.57	2.49	2.35
Palawan	4.03	6.12	4.14	3.23
Romblon	1.82	2.67	1.81	1.83
V - Bicol Region	2.85	3.33	2.48	2.32
Albay	2.16	2.40	1.75	1.62
Camarines Norte	5.21	5.63	4.03	3.37
Camarines Sur	2.85	3.08	2.20	1.96
Catanduanes	2.05	2.44	2.27	2.13
Masbate	3.23	4.35	3.10	3.50
Sorsogon	2.63	3.23	2.56	2.42

Continued

Table 9.15--Concluded

Region and Province	Average Farm Size			
	1975	1980	1991	2002
VI - Western Visayas	2.23	2.74	1.83	1.55
Aklan	1.57	1.69	1.00	1.07
Antique	1.34	1.82	1.22	1.12
Capiz	2.08	2.18	1.45	1.31
Guimaras	-	-	-	1.72
Iloilo	2.06	2.39	1.67	1.40
Negros Occidental	3.52	4.92	2.76	2.10
VII - Central Visayas	1.72	1.70	1.29	1.21
Bohol	1.57	1.59	1.30	1.11
Cebu	1.42	1.19	0.90	0.94
Negros Oriental	2.50	2.88	2.01	1.67
Siquijor	1.39	0.96	0.78	0.82
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2.52	2.74	2.16	2.19
Biliran	-	-	-	1.57
Eastern Samar	2.84	3.16	2.58	2.82
Leyte	2.28	2.48	1.89	1.90
Northern Samar	3.46	4.44	3.66	3.60
Samar (Western Samar)	2.41	2.56	1.97	1.79
Southern Leyte	2.01	1.91	1.65	1.58
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3.57	3.72	2.98	3.11
Zamboanga del Norte	3.77	3.93	3.03	2.84
Zamboanga del Sur	3.47	3.43	2.77	2.27
Zamboanga Sibugay				
X - Northern Mindanao	3.01	3.70	2.70	2.34
Bukidnon	3.61	4.59	3.34	2.69
Camiguin	1.54	1.84	1.54	1.26
Lanao del Norte	3.18	3.98	2.46	2.70
Misamis Occidental	2.53	2.72	1.91	1.74
Misamis Oriental	2.77	3.34	2.29	1.99
XI - Davao Region	3.59	3.98	2.95	2.53
Compostela Valley				2.69
Davao (Davao del Norte)	3.84	3.86	2.78	2.17
Davao Oriental	4.57	4.89	3.81	3.12
Davao del Sur	3.29	3.69	2.83	2.37
XII - Soccsksargen	3.04	3.28	2.71	2.35
Cotabato (North Cotabato)	2.87	3.50	2.70	2.17
Sarangani	-	-	-	2.53
South Cotabato	3.15	4.01	2.88	2.33
Sultan Kudarat	3.95	3.44	3.00	2.54
XIII - Caraga	3.17	3.67	2.73	2.49
Agusan del Norte	3.31	3.26	2.45	2.54
Agusan del Sur	3.53	4.91	3.10	2.64
Surigao del Norte	2.70	2.81	2.12	1.90
Surigao del Sur	3.25	3.87	3.15	2.76
ARMM	2.95	3.24	2.30	2.15
Basilan	5.40	5.04	4.67	3.25
Lanao del Sur	2.71	3.00	2.65	2.16
Maguindanao	3.11	3.10	2.34	2.33
Sulu	2.73	3.76	1.77	1.20
Tawi-tawi	3.93	4.14	2.08	2.17

Source: National Statistics Office. 1991 and 2002 Census of Agriculture, Special Report No. 1.





**TABLE 9.18 Daily Nominal Wage Rate of Farm Workers  
by Farm Operation: 2006-2009**  
(Pesos)

Farm Operation	2006	2007	2008	2009	Growth Rate	
					2006-2007	2008-2009
Plowing						
Man	165.44	163.90	160.02	162.02	(0.93)	1.25
Man and animal	152.35	177.44	228.88	235.79	16.47	3.02
Harrowing						
Man	193.76	212.86	167.98	172.27	9.86	2.55
Man and animal	200.04	200.44	252.77	260.30	0.20	2.98
Furrowing						
Man	160.14	160.63	160.63	160.63	0.31	0.00
Man and animal	200.64	200.47	228.90	232.50	(0.08)	1.57
Land preparation	138.80	155.60	160.76	169.68	12.10	5.55
Pulling and bundling of seedlings	132.06	160.86	177.44	179.15	21.81	0.96
Planting or transplanting	136.24	152.76	149.77	159.19	12.13	6.29
Care of crops <sup>a</sup>	135.96	170.44	160.49	164.76	25.36	2.66
Off barring	177.48	210.55	288.04	299.90	18.63	4.12
Hilling-up	168.77	200.44	204.85	255.68	18.77	24.81
Harvesting	152.54	188.79	220.69	224.59	23.76	1.77
Threshing						
Man	130.77	177.44	216.06	234.04	35.69	8.32
Man and machine	209.77	497.39	786.35	888.57	137.11	13.00
Shelling						
Man	112.86	164.88	166.48	172.30	46.09	3.50
Man and machine	460.05	590.44	550.39	553.24	28.34	0.52
Gathering and piling of nuts	140.44	149.76	160.96	177.55	6.64	10.31
Husking	133.76	155.44	166.45	178.04	16.21	6.96
Splitting and shelling	140.94	150.86	194.92	190.38	7.04	(2.33)
Removal of coconut meat	136.77	177.39	188.77	172.77	29.70	(8.48)
Drying	126.58	162.84	189.60	168.04	28.65	(11.37)
Hauling	197.88	196.77	162.77	187.80	(0.56)	15.38
Others <sup>c</sup>	152.44	165.47	152.67	166.83	8.55	9.27
Man Labor Only	136.77	180.39	188.39	143.45	31.89	(23.85)
All Types of Labor <sup>c</sup>	150.41	222.76	230.44	243.41	48.10	5.63

<sup>a</sup> Includes fertilizing and spraying.

<sup>b</sup> Includes clearing of dikes or paddies, cutting and piling of planting materials, and care of seedlings.

<sup>c</sup> Includes man and animal, man and machine, and combination of man, animal and machine labor.

**Source:** Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Agricultural Accounts and Statistical Indicators Division.



**TABLE 9.19 All Crops -- Agricultural Real Wage Rate of Farm Workers,  
by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Pesos)

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
Philippines	119.86	121.15	120.89	120.91
CAR	120.89	121.67	128.14	129.30
I - Ilocos Region	135.62	144.73	154.50	154.74
II - Cagayan Valley	127.58	134.07	139.38	134.69
III - Central Luzon	165.23	172.32	169.55	170.26
IVA - Calabarzon	149.01	164.67	159.46	157.45
IVB - Mimaropa	132.18	134.60	135.04	107.38
V - Bicol Region	109.12	111.28	110.73	106.70
VI - Western Visayas	117.31	119.89	119.42	116.69
VII - Central Visayas	95.77	101.92	95.53	95.21
VIII - Eastern Visayas	106.51	117.54	106.61	101.37
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	112.15	112.80	102.17	100.49
X - Northern Mindanao	112.16	114.24	113.13	110.60
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	107.28	107.05	102.17	99.01
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	115.25	115.50	110.96	109.60
XIII - Caraga	126.67	133.36	123.30	122.17
ARMM	115.88	111.47	106.08	103.84

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Agricultural Accounts and Statistical Indicators Division.

**TABLE 9.20 Palay -- Agricultural Real Wage Rate of Farm Workers,  
by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Pesos)

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
Philippines	124.63	129.81	132.38	133.52
CAR	121.05	121.39	128.00	128.50
I - Ilocos Region	136.23	146.30	156.46	156.89
II - Cagayan Valley	134.04	141.45	150.41	145.71
III - Central Luzon	165.02	171.97	169.37	171.27
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	150.33	161.56	167.26	167.84
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	136.75	139.81	144.85	145.98
V - Bicol Region	116.18	122.17	129.80	125.27
VI - Western Visayas	121.11	121.37	123.72	122.06
VII - Central Visayas	90.23	99.86	98.08	98.85
VIII - Eastern Visayas	105.69	113.89	106.76	101.59
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	114.18	122.07	116.06	119.14
X - Northern Mindanao	116.32	122.70	128.19	123.93
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	118.58	122.38	120.28	119.84
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	121.30	126.44	125.96	126.84
XIII - Caraga	123.04	121.68	117.68	124.36
ARMM	121.45	116.61	116.56	115.07

<sup>a</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 103.

<sup>b</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 36.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Agricultural Accounts and Statistical Indicators Division.

**TABLE 9.21 Corn -- Agricultural Real Wage Rate of Farm Workers  
by Region: 2006-2009**  
(Pesos)

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
Philippines	107.75	108.50	108.55	107.51
CAR	119.69	123.78	129.16	135.25
I - Ilocos Region	117.79	121.04	121.17	126.36
II - Cagayan Valley	114.22	118.24	124.43	119.65
III - Central Luzon	140.93	150.37	149.25	145.72
IVA - Calabarzon <sup>a</sup>	132.34	130.97	129.78	135.67
IVB - Mimaropa <sup>a</sup>	117.54	117.82	117.84	123.92
V - Bicol Region	100.77	100.33	99.51	97.98
VI - Western Visayas	108.37	112.72	109.05	106.28
VII - Central Visayas	94.35	96.12	90.15	89.84
VIII - Eastern Visayas	99.39	98.71	90.78	87.71
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula <sup>b</sup>	102.87	105.00	95.31	93.15
X - Northern Mindanao	104.61	105.45	104.96	101.59
XI - Davao Region <sup>b</sup>	99.42	98.93	96.61	92.71
XII - Soccsksargen <sup>b</sup>	104.21	101.49	96.70	95.67
XIII - Caraga	110.21	108.36	104.74	102.52
ARMM	113.27	108.75	102.80	104.48

<sup>a</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 103.

<sup>b</sup> As per DILG Executive Order No. 36.

**Source:** Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Agricultural Accounts and Statistical Indicators Division.



**TABLE 9.23 Agricultural Loans Granted, by Region: 2006 and 2007**  
(Million Pesos)

Region	2007		2006		Percent Change
	Amount	Percentage Share	Amount	Percentage Share	
Total	560,042	100.0	509,393	100.0	9.9
NCR	357,092	63.8	325,854	64.0	9.6
CAR	2,369	0.4	2,161	0.4	9.6
I - Ilocos Region	4,648	0.8	4,240	0.8	9.6
II - Cagayan Valley	14,117	2.5	12,880	2.5	9.6
III - Central Luzon	35,299	6.3	32,207	6.3	9.6
IV - Southern Tagalog	24,760	4.4	22,590	4.4	9.6
V - Bicol Region	3,610	0.6	3,293	0.6	9.6
VI - Western Visayas	20,783	3.7	18,964	3.7	9.6
VII - Central Visayas	10,336	1.8	9,431	1.9	9.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,339	1.0	4,872	1.0	9.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4,956	0.9	4,522	0.9	9.6
X - Northern Mindanao	18,753	3.3	17,111	3.4	9.6
XI - Davao Region	13,075	2.3	11,930	2.3	9.6
XII - Soccsksargen	1,866	0.3	1,702	0.3	9.6
XIII - Caraga	18,642	3.3	17,011	3.3	9.6
ARMM	2,920	0.5	2,664	0.5	9.6
No breakdown	21,476	3.8	17,960	3.5	19.6

Source: Agricultural Credit Policy Council.

**TABLE 9.24 Palay Crop Production and Claims: 2005**  
(Area in Hectares, Amount or Value in Million Pesos)

Region	Production			Claims	
	Number of Farmers	Area Policies Issued	Amount of Cover	Total Claimants	Indemnity
Philippines	36,466	60,488.32	692.02	13,788	58.72
I - Ilocos Region	2,988	5,484.44	46.86	644	2.12
II - Cagayan Valley	3,000	5,529.48	62.40	839	3.93
III - Central Luzon	7,533	13,284.38	145.11	2,863	17.02
IV - Southern Tagalog	4,797	9,876.66	120.86	610	2.85
V - Bicol Region	1,350	2,217.15	21.44	170	1.10
VI - Western Visayas	2,887	4,210.52	42.00	1,127	4.05
VII - Central Visayas	410	376.60	5.00	222	0.36
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,796	2,800.00	27.35	1,156	3.86
IX - Western Mindanao	3,010	5,349.17	68.44	1,834	5.15
X - Northern Mindanao	1,534	2,446.55	32.48	1,586	6.76
XI - Southern Mindanao	2,847	5,042.86	73.54	1,558	8.14
XII - Central Mindanao	3,314	3,870.51	46.54	1,179	3.38

Source: Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation.

**TABLE 9.25 Corn Crop Production and Claims: 2005**  
(Area in Hectares, Amount or Value in Million Pesos)

Region	Production			Claims	
	Number of Farmers	Area Policies Issued	Amount of Cover	Total Claimants	Indemnity
Philippines	12,645	21,544.48	180.58	5,080	17.85
I - Ilocos Region	1,197	1,767.48	18.30	327	0.99
II - Cagayan Valley	2,059	4,596.25	29.12	888	3.43
III - Central Luzon	486	422.88	4.97	77	0.47
IV - Southern Tagalog	570	510.77	6.47	29	0.10
V - Bicol Region	1,368	2,976.54	25.77	312	1.11
VI - Western Visayas	3,096	4,796.75	34.75	810	2.70
VII - Central Visayas	420	333.09	3.20	410	0.83
VIII - Eastern Visayas	43	7.10	0.07	13	0.03
IX - Western Mindanao	1,128	1,344.85	9.03	813	1.18
X - Northern Mindanao	1,896	4,565.44	41.68	1,342	6.73
XI - Southern Mindanao	188	130.54	1.60	26	0.22
XII - Central Mindanao	194	92.79	0.94	33	0.07

Source: Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation.

**Table 9.26 Number of Municipal and Commercial Fishing Operators by Legal Form of Organizations, Philippines: 1980 and 2002**

Type of Fishing Activity/ Legal Form of Organization	2002	1980
Municipal Fishing	1,483,445	581,670 <sup>a</sup>
Individual	1,457,709	-
Partnership	17,040	-
Corporation	893	-
Cooperative	888	-
Other Private Institution	331	-
Government Corporation/Institution	79	-
Others	557	-
Not Reported	5,948	-
Commercial Fishing	7,146	2,115
Individual	6,511	1,963
Partnership	346	56
Corporation	177	77
Other Forms	102	19
Not Reported	11	-

**Note:** <sup>a</sup> Data on legal form of organization for municipal fishing was not available in the 1980 Census of Fisheries.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. *2002 Census of Fisheries*.

**TABLE 9.27 Number of Municipal and Commercial Fishing Operators by Age Group and Sex, Philippines: 2002**

Type of Fishing Activity/ Age Group	Total Fishing Operators	Sex		
		Male	Female	Not Reported
Municipal Fishing	1,481,970	1,401,657	69,546	10,767
15 - 19	26,288	23,869	2,073	346
20 - 24	78,845	75,483	2,719	643
25 - 29	155,664	149,921	4,602	1,141
30 - 34	214,153	206,053	6,738	1,362
35 - 39	229,957	219,732	8,546	1,679
40 - 44	211,475	201,583	8,711	1,180
45 - 49	174,554	166,070	7,390	1,094
50 - 54	141,530	132,842	7,880	808
55 - 59	92,754	85,978	6,204	572
60 - 64	73,369	66,538	6,329	502
65 years and over	81,048	72,152	8,271	625
Not reported	2,334	1,436	82	816
Commercial Fishing	6,663	6,565	98	-
15 - 19	140	140	-	-
20 - 24	422	421	1	-
25 - 29	757	756	1	-
30 - 34	934	927	7	-
35 - 39	1,187	1,182	5	-
40 - 44	967	948	20	-
45 - 49	899	881	18	-
50 - 54	584	570	14	-
55 - 59	389	381	8	-
60 - 64	213	207	6	-
65 years and over	166	149	17	-
Not reported	6	6	-	-

**Source:** National Statistics Office. 2002 Census of Fisheries.

**TABLE 9.28 Number Of Household Members 10 Years Old and Over of Municipal and Commercial Fishing Operators by Whether Engaged in Fishing Operation or Not, Age Group and Sex, Philippines: 2002**

Type of Fishing Activity/ Age Group/Sex	Total 10 Years Old and Over <sup>a</sup>	Engaged			Not Engaged
		Own Fishing Operation	Other Fishing Operation	Both	
Municipal Fishing					
Both Sexes	4,287,509	758,388	69,756	50,935	3,408,430
10 - 14	1,006,146	115,677	5,652	6,069	878,748
15 - 19	776,678	164,808	11,808	9,199	590,863
20 - 24	510,377	119,223	11,613	7,318	372,224
25 - 29	347,662	73,085	6,968	3,795	263,814
30 - 34	282,661	54,387	3,911	2,374	221,989
35 - 39	253,008	46,713	2,721	2,194	201,380
40 - 44	211,044	40,231	2,284	2,015	166,515
45 - 49	176,729	34,386	1,990	1,386	138,967
50 - 54	138,806	27,474	1,731	1,263	108,337
55 - 59	88,409	17,913	1,246	805	68,446
60 - 64	71,016	13,138	1,376	571	55,931
65 years and over	99,562	12,757	1,614	530	84,662
Not reported	325,411	38,596	16,844	13,417	256,555
Male	1,573,010	456,669	40,771	22,106	1,053,463
10 - 14	514,261	88,421	4,435	4,169	417,236
15 - 19	410,382	138,784	10,271	7,242	254,085
20 - 24	246,717	96,865	10,410	5,609	133,832
25 - 29	111,398	45,124	5,657	2,130	58,487
30 - 34	53,763	22,056	2,673	882	28,153
35 - 39	29,359	12,996	1,502	467	14,395
40 - 44	22,330	10,891	1,078	271	10,090
45 - 49	19,789	9,661	1,018	272	8,837
50 - 54	18,995	9,255	1,004	177	8,560
55 - 59	14,244	6,560	587	147	6,951
60 - 64	13,622	5,232	665	153	7,571
65 years and over	26,872	6,119	732	135	19,886
Not reported	91,279	4,706	742	452	85,380
Female	2,583,380	266,570	13,541	17,067	2,286,202
10 - 14	485,780	26,660	1,179	1,875	456,067
15 - 19	362,195	25,161	1,462	1,943	333,629
20 - 24	261,339	21,962	1,131	1,668	236,578
25 - 29	234,954	27,733	1,263	1,658	204,300
30 - 34	227,655	32,046	1,229	1,487	192,894
35 - 39	222,514	33,500	1,211	1,725	186,078
40 - 44	187,668	29,101	1,194	1,741	155,632
45 - 49	156,141	24,500	968	1,114	129,559
50 - 54	119,007	18,062	724	1,084	99,137
55 - 59	73,843	11,265	652	658	61,268
60 - 64	57,070	7,855	709	418	48,089
65 years and over	72,203	6,531	880	371	64,421
Not reported	123,011	2,195	938	1,326	118,551

*Continued*



Table 9.28--Concluded

Type of Fishing Activity/ Age Group/Sex	Total 10 Years Old and Over <sup>a</sup>	Engaged			Not Engaged
		Own Fishing Operation	Other Fishing Operation	Both	
Commercial Fishing					
Both Sexes	21,642	3,754	476	216	17,195
10 - 14	4,962	364	9	10	4,579
15 - 19	4,096	658	123	28	3,288
20 - 24	2,965	718	95	68	2,084
25 - 29	2,018	496	76	26	1,420
30 - 34	1,317	277	30	15	994
35 - 39	1,292	281	21	10	980
40 - 44	1,101	210	13	9	869
45 - 49	915	254	16	5	641
50 - 54	657	149	15	3	489
55 - 59	433	113	9	1	310
60 - 64	287	68	5	-	214
65 years and over	353	45	3	-	305
Not reported	1,244	122	61	39	1,022
Male	8,390	2,386	307	144	5,553
10 - 14	2,500	251	2	10	2,236
15 - 19	2,095	573	91	28	1,404
20 - 24	1,518	634	88	65	731
25 - 29	753	355	41	19	339
30 - 34	282	150	21	6	105
35 - 39	159	73	10	5	71
40 - 44	118	66	12	4	36
45 - 49	134	94	15	3	21
50 - 54	117	62	9	2	44
55 - 59	92	53	8	1	31
60 - 64	79	36	4	-	40
65 years and over	99	23	2	-	73
Not reported	442	16	3	-	422
Female	12,829	1,266	107	35	11,421
10 - 14	2,442	112	7	-	2,323
15 - 19	1,987	85	32	-	1,871
20 - 24	1,436	83	5	3	1,345
25 - 29	1,232	141	31	7	1,053
30 - 34	1,027	126	9	9	883
35 - 39	1,127	208	10	5	903
40 - 44	980	143	1	5	830
45 - 49	781	158	1	2	619
50 - 54	538	87	6	1	444
55 - 59	340	59	1	-	279
60 - 64	208	33	1	-	174
65 years and over	254	21	1	-	232
Not reported	478	9	2	2	465

Note: <sup>a</sup> Refer to household-based operation only.

Source: National Statistics Office. 2002 Census of Fisheries.

**TABLE 9.29 Quantity and Value of Fish Produced, by Source of Production: 1990-2009**  
(Quantity in Thousand Metric Tons, Value in Million Pesos)

Year	Total		Commercial Fishing Vessels		Aquaculture		Municipal Fisheries and Sustenance Fishing			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Marine <sup>a</sup>		Inland	
							Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1990	2,503.4	52,177.0	700.6	12,410.0	671.1	20,466.0	895.0	16,736.0	236.8	2,564.0
1991	2,599.1	60,034.0	759.8	15,245.0	692.4	22,656.0	913.5	19,614.0	233.3	2,519.0
1992	2,625.6	65,443.0	804.9	16,801.0	736.4	25,986.0	854.7	19,444.0	229.7	3,212.0
1993	2,647.8	71,058.0	845.4	18,365.0	772.1	30,058.0	1,030.27 <sup>b</sup>	22,185.0 <sup>b</sup>	-	-
1994	2,686.6	81,229.0	885.5	21,130.0	791.4	35,280.0	1,009.74 <sup>b</sup>	24,819.0 <sup>b</sup>	-	-
1995	2,740.0	87,884.0	926.9	23,541.0	820.3	37,421.0	992.85 <sup>b</sup>	26,922.0 <sup>b</sup>	-	-
1996	2,769.2	83,141.0	879.1	24,555.0	980.9	33,212.0	731.3	23,331.0	177.9	2,039.8
1997	2,776.5	80,711.0	884.7	25,935.3	957.4	27,382.7	764.7	25,235.6	159.7	2,157.4
1998	2,786.3	84,878.1	940.5	29,737.1	954.7	26,174.6	744.7	26,634.6	146.5	2,331.8
1999 <sup>c</sup>	2,822.4	90,029.0	948.8	32,242.0	949.0	26,810.0	779.8	28,831.0	144.9	2,146.0
2000 <sup>f</sup>	2,993.3	98,657.6	946.5	33,879.0	1,100.9	32,183.4	945.9	32,595.6	150.1	2,539.0
2001	3,166.5	107,193.8	976.5	36,088.6	1,220.5	36,883.4	833.0	31,314.0	136.0	2,908.0
2002	3,369.5	113,258.2	1,042.2	39,681.1	1,338.4	35,418.2	857.3	34,829.8	131.6	3,329.1
2003	3,619.3	119,866.3	1,109.6	42,002.9	1,454.5	37,199.1	921.9	37,085.5	133.3	3,578.8
2004	3,926.2	138,846.5	1,128.4	48,349.3	1,717.0	44,822.3	938.8	41,166.9	142.0	4,508.0
2005	4,161.9	146,393.0	1,134.0	47,272.7	1,895.8	49,169.8	988.2	45,318.6	143.8	4,631.8
2006	4,408.5	163,374.4	1,080.7	48,556.9	2,092.3	55,671.9	1,074.1	53,939.8	161.4	5,206.8
2007	4,711.3	180,545.2	1,192.1	54,737.5	2,214.8	61,597.3	1,136.1	58,420.2	168.3	5,790.2
2008	4,966.9	215,813.5	1,226.2	63,170.1	2,407.7	81,669.5	1,151.3	63,874.2	181.7	7,099.7
2009	5,080.0	215,582.1	1,253.9	58,705.0	2,477.4	81,493.4	1,159.9	67,558.8	188.7	7,825.0

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Including inland fishing from 1965 to 1975, and 1993 to 1995.

<sup>b</sup> Totals for municipal fisheries and sustenance fishing.

<sup>c</sup> Combined value of marine and inland fishing.

**Source:** Bureau of Agricultural Statistics. *Selected Statistics on Agriculture*.  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. *Philippine Fisheries Profile*.

**TABLE 9.30 Volume and Value of Fisheries Production, by Region and Sector: 2007-2008**  
(Volume in Metric Tons, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	Commercial		Municipal		Aquaculture	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
<b>2008</b>						
Philippines	1,226,205	63,170,103.23	1,332,986	70,973,918.88	2,407,698	81,669,480.56
NCR	77,424	4,275,811.40	4,350	305,416.50	3,053	162,902.71
CAR	-	-	934	80,795.40	3,196	258,877.09
I - Ilocos Region	6,478	525,552.96	47,031	3,618,167.85	95,862	7,658,827.08
II - Cagayan Valley	16,350	1,058,587.94	29,384	2,078,798.18	15,586	1,019,179.99
III - Central Luzon	8,980	554,287.79	42,465	2,845,603.95	223,481	24,064,419.58
IVA - Calabarzon	81,862	5,346,704.82	123,810	3,817,145.54	202,478	9,495,455.58
IVB - Mimaropa	48,348	2,038,707.20	236,844	9,851,534.84	455,048	8,751,848.02
V - Bicol Region	58,882	2,420,809.14	137,169	7,183,550.58	67,050	1,972,153.73
VI - Western Visayas	111,314	6,781,137.58	147,362	9,392,466.68	142,066	6,574,092.17
VII - Central Visayas	52,557	2,745,405.92	51,336	3,403,717.85	121,528	1,500,479.79
VIII - Eastern Visayas	73,245	4,149,885.45	88,428	5,655,195.22	37,902	1,624,867.59
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	277,231	9,785,707.68	126,175	6,329,754.14	240,981	4,458,066.89
X - Northern Mindanao	46,462	2,222,681.83	42,996	2,745,236.35	60,356	5,011,031.49
XI - Davao Region	15,181	1,222,796.79	31,985	1,907,452.14	22,700	1,595,504.11
XII - Soccsksargen	255,771	16,481,064.61	46,521	2,052,437.00	24,621	1,583,813.54
XIII - Caraga	7,215	444,257.25	76,889	4,896,654.73	27,059	1,041,823.88
ARMM	88,905	3,116,704.87	99,307	4,809,991.93	664,732	4,896,137.32
<b>2007</b>						
Philippines	1,192,070	54,737,468.34	1,304,356	64,210,385.64	2,214,826	61,597,274.20
NCR	81,895	4,330,207.81	6,017	365,475.50	2,850	132,743.28
CAR	-	-	893	74,466.10	2,988	233,840.80
I - Ilocos Region	6,840	510,465.38	37,821	2,735,052.30	102,094	6,469,243.44
II - Cagayan Valley	18,745	1,187,785.09	27,284	1,804,021.43	13,130	905,722.14
III - Central Luzon	9,940	576,755.17	41,946	2,633,096.17	207,489	19,322,111.30
IVA - Calabarzon	87,028	4,951,349.97	122,203	3,821,199.33	177,918	8,450,984.94
IVB - Mimaropa	50,896	1,850,940.64	244,586	9,585,811.02	370,520	2,240,904.02
V - Bicol Region	54,750	2,101,211.18	128,277	6,500,599.48	66,751	1,599,703.00
VI - Western Visayas	113,013	6,012,257.60	149,012	8,629,887.46	146,243	4,928,747.66
VII - Central Visayas	56,174	2,415,542.51	51,819	3,169,054.26	118,140	1,248,114.01
VIII - Eastern Visayas	73,642	3,910,416.76	83,947	5,097,125.97	34,124	1,465,828.85
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	271,398	8,418,985.77	119,580	5,389,153.66	221,545	3,578,472.56
X - Northern Mindanao	45,273	1,734,168.92	40,489	2,298,222.74	57,279	4,387,226.69
XI - Davao Region	16,870	1,134,822.24	34,403	1,794,162.30	18,079	1,139,821.08
XII - Soccsksargen	214,567	12,419,152.74	47,151	2,036,227.87	25,461	1,539,810.85
XIII - Caraga	6,933	351,771.42	75,946	4,182,856.02	26,176	973,420.37
ARMM	84,107	2,831,635.14	92,982	4,093,974.03	624,039	2,980,579.21

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Philippine *Fisheries Profile, 2006-2007*.

**TABLE 9.31 Quantity and Value Indices of Fish Production: 1974-2007**  
(1978=100)  
(Production in Metric Tons, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Year	Production	Index	Value	Index	Year	Production	Index	Value	Index
1974	1,268,368	80.3	5,569,714	58.8	1991	2,598,981	164.5	60,033,289	633.4
1975	1,336,803	84.6	5,919,127	62.5	1992	2,625,607	166.1	65,443,532	690.5
1976	1,393,483	88.2	7,297,936	77.0	1993	2,631,945	166.5	70,215,748	740.8
1977	1,508,855	95.5	8,809,203	92.9	1994	2,720,989	172.1	80,192,118	846.1
1978	1,580,404	100.0	9,477,276	100.0	1995	2,785,085	176.2	83,084,128	876.6
1979	1,581,303	100.1	10,536,747	111.2	1996	2,769,150	175.2	83,134,756	877.2
1980	1,672,254	105.8	11,644,350	122.9	1997	2,766,507	175.0	80,710,968	851.6
1981	1,772,897	112.2	13,953,798	147.2	1998	2,786,335	176.3	84,878,130	895.6
1982	1,896,983	120.0	15,063,966	158.9	1999	2,822,442	178.6	90,029,033	950.0
1983	2,110,230	133.5	18,981,459	200.3	2000	2,993,332	189.4	98,622,134	1,040.6
1984	2,080,439	131.6	25,649,933	270.6	2001	3,166,530	200.4	106,944,716	1,128.4
1985	2,052,111	129.8	31,297,268	330.2	2002	3,369,306	213.2	113,244,082	1,194.9
1986	2,089,484	132.2	37,331,483	393.9	2003	3,619,282	229.0	119,866,326	1,264.8
1987	2,213,040	140.0	37,349,479	394.1	2004	3,926,173	248.4	138,846,377	1,465.0
1988	2,269,744	143.6	42,118,213	444.4	2005	4,161,870	263.3	146,392,949	1,544.7
1989	2,371,109	150.0	45,093,712	475.8	2006	4,408,472	278.2	163,374,384	1,624.4
1990	2,503,546	158.4	52,177,157	550.6	2007	4,711,252	297.6	180,545,128	1,704.1

**Source:** Bureau of Agriculture Statistics, Fishery Statistics Section.

**TABLE 9.32 Volume and Value of Commercial Fisheries Production,  
of Top 31 Species: 2006-2008**  
(Volume in Metric Tons; Value in Thousand Pesos)

Species	2006		2007		2008	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
All Species	1,080,668	48,555,920.62	1,192,070	54,737,468.34	1,226,205	63,170,103.23
Acetes (Alamang)	4,838	205,066.96	3,316	159,092.97	3,857	174,225.33
Anchovies (Dilis)	24,704	739,994.76	26,610	848,055.26	27,421	1,049,595.75
Big-eyed scad (Matang-baka)	33,661	1,605,807.44	33,466	1,716,687.78	38,573	2,194,107.58
Big-eyed tuna (Tambakol)	15,334	1,240,859.97	17,325	1,432,101.79	17,174	1,352,859.15
Blue crab (Alimasag)	1,700	132,702.59	2,031	164,853.75	2,209	205,499.90
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	5,279	347,578.33	7,433	514,373.50	5,954	415,298.64
Cavalla (Talakitok)	3,918	277,863.42	5,196	395,789.76	6,274	526,019.16
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	14,329	635,587.44	13,587	647,615.39	12,331	653,739.66
Eastern little tuna (Katchorita)	52,440	2,337,767.06	47,724	1,957,488.39	38,418	1,954,358.53
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	47,907	1,041,563.90	52,105	1,181,376.76	66,372	1,791,548.21
Flying fish (Bolador)	8,910	339,821.24	8,203	384,380.15	8,367	412,357.17
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	111,675	4,828,160.52	123,636	5,236,308.03	88,244	4,577,558.08
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	10,009	396,257.10	9,926	449,319.93	9,417	513,486.62
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	3,536	329,485.83	3,253	323,211.31	3,287	336,629.99
Hairtail (Balila)	4,883	259,756.24	5,608	332,396.01	7,955	501,304.89
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	36,800	2,396,620.37	36,155	1,922,585.77	37,417	2,138,072.58
Indian sardines (Tamban)	142,652	2,957,744.23	134,310	2,650,629.58	166,995	3,884,308.34
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	23,801	1,208,859.90	22,958	1,294,944.53	22,841	1,290,912.68
Mullet (Kapak, Banak)	2,211	88,912.64	2,231	88,295.04	2,621	118,175.25
Parrot fish (Loro)	796	31,496.25	798	33,986.94	1,042	47,919.59
Porgies (Pargo)	2,088	109,864.50	2,560	134,583.24	3,167	191,428.87
Round herring (Tulis)	5,925	241,730.65	5,665	214,097.06	5,414	226,994.65
Roundskad (Galunggong)	186,450	7,762,522.95	244,671	9,403,781.64	212,100	9,845,642.08
Siganid (Samaral)	1,287	77,345.39	1,879	111,648.72	1,962	141,742.56
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	130,930	5,068,337.24	152,098	7,680,720.19	181,563	10,857,339.22
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	32,662	1,179,019.74	28,552	1,074,820.37	25,128	1,139,746.76
Snapper (Maya-maya)	2,400	145,334.18	2,597	183,056.49	3,097	231,206.58
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	5,211	432,537.29	5,489	477,982.42	5,786	555,782.70
Squid (Pusit)	13,669	984,932.02	16,383	1,227,524.05	14,677	1,191,352.03
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	20,716	1,469,644.03	22,266	1,550,360.65	18,809	1,372,264.88
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol)	66,334	6,282,468.92	82,660	7,076,730.50	116,529	9,133,089.63
Other species	63,613	3,400,277.52	71,379	3,868,670.37	71,205	4,145,536.17

**Source:** Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, *Fisheries Statistics of the Philippines 2006-2008*.

**TABLE 9.33 Volume and Value of Municipal Fisheries Production,  
by Region: 2006-2008**  
(Volume in Metric Tons, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	2006		2007		2008	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Philippines	1,235,528.8	59,146,568.7	1,304,356.5	64,210,385.64	1,332,986.4	70,973,918.88
NCR	5,860.8	344,277.6	6,016.6	365,475.50	4,350.4	305,416.50
CAR	867.2	71,492.6	893.2	74,466.10	934.4	80,795.40
I - Ilocos Region	35,456.8	2,742,047.8	37,821.2	2,735,052.30	47,031.3	3,618,167.85
II - Cagayan Valley	23,798.0	1,495,557.5	27,284.4	1,804,021.43	29,384.2	2,078,798.18
III - Central Luzon	34,633.0	2,373,583.3	41,945.8	2,633,096.17	42,464.9	2,845,603.95
IVA - Calabarzon	119,939.5	3,563,021.8	122,202.9	3,821,199.33	123,809.9	3,817,145.54
IVB - Mimaropa	255,388.2	10,412,616.9	244,585.7	9,585,811.02	236,843.5	9,851,534.84
V - Bicol Region	112,277.1	5,585,208.9	128,277.4	6,500,599.48	137,168.5	7,183,550.58
VI - Western Visayas	140,239.1	8,391,051.0	149,011.8	8,629,887.46	147,361.6	9,392,466.68
VII - Central Visayas	52,770.2	3,335,798.0	51,818.6	3,169,054.26	51,336.2	3,403,717.85
VIII - Eastern Visayas	76,824.7	4,459,603.2	83,947.3	5,097,125.97	88,428.2	5,655,195.22
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	109,859.5	4,008,260.2	119,580.1	5,389,153.66	126,175.0	6,329,754.14
X - Northern Mindanao	36,112.2	2,083,308.3	40,489.0	2,298,222.74	42,996.5	2,745,236.35
XI - Davao Region	30,195.4	1,641,467.8	34,402.9	1,794,162.30	31,985.1	1,907,452.14
XII - Soccsksargen	46,219.8	1,801,545.8	47,151.1	2,036,227.87	46,520.9	2,052,437.00
XIII - Caraga	67,381.3	3,123,342.9	75,946.2	4,182,856.02	76,888.6	4,896,654.73
ARMM	87,706.0	3,714,385.4	92,982.4	4,093,974.03	99,307.3	4,809,991.93

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, *Fisheries Statistics of the Philippines, 2006-2008*

**TABLE 9.34 Volume and Value of Marine Municipal Fisheries, by Species: 2006-2008**  
(Volume in Metric Tons, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Species	2006		2007		2008	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total	1,074,134.4	53,939,774.5	1,136,079.2	58,420,202.04	1,151,308.7	63,874,205.98
Acetes (Alamang)	7,667.9	239,065.70	6,474.0	201,827.67	8,987.1	293,817.71
Anchovies (Dilis)	45,864.3	1,501,085.15	49,431.7	1,711,142.60	45,814.6	1,881,948.89
Big-eyed scad (Matang-baka)	60,259.9	2,811,013.36	61,562.2	3,099,956.04	58,576.5	3,341,871.44
Big-eyed tuna (Tambakol)	14,136.8	751,901.63	16,890.7	1,083,387.64	17,966.6	1,204,598.83
Blue crab (Alimasag)	29,350.9	2,308,811.41	31,505.2	2,572,568.25	31,509.1	2,813,461.91
Caesio (Dalagang-bukid)	10,178.2	527,936.95	11,796.6	628,300.39	14,879.4	856,200.87
Cavalla (Talakitok)	17,873.1	1,123,578.39	19,777.9	1,313,045.36	24,583.3	1,651,255.03
Crevalle (Salay-salay)	26,508.9	907,907.49	26,431.9	994,726.80	29,727.6	1,222,010.40
Eastern little tuna (Katchorita)	25,937.2	929,671.83	25,369.6	971,648.06	16,489.0	743,371.97
Fimbriated sardines (Tunsoy)	41,257.9	973,127.89	48,306.0	1,132,571.18	61,513.8	1,495,556.91
Flying fish (Bolador)	22,071.3	769,419.87	21,995.0	785,607.59	23,107.3	1,007,391.68
Frigate tuna (Tulingan)	63,673.1	2,842,540.86	67,835.6	3,295,189.72	68,096.9	3,819,333.26
Goatfish (Saramulyete)	15,293.3	716,248.06	18,293.9	1,046,634.13	15,370.7	936,517.98
Grouper (Lapu-lapu)	14,545.2	1,215,299.38	16,052.8	1,472,048.84	17,276.6	1,543,382.82
Hairtail (Balila)	9,525.4	447,951.54	12,363.6	684,382.98	12,181.8	640,464.57
Indian mackerel (Alumahan)	52,290.2	2,419,889.24	51,846.7	2,585,684.91	52,379.6	2,793,873.69
Indian sardines (Tamban)	66,993.0	1,510,112.21	72,601.1	1,633,181.31	68,675.2	1,961,585.82
Indo-pacific mackerel (Hasa-hasa)	27,008.5	1,231,020.54	26,535.9	1,321,873.26	28,145.4	1,466,454.45
Mullet (Kapak, Banak)	14,104.6	613,030.04	13,963.0	652,852.95	13,904.2	671,923.64
Parrot fish (Loro)	10,553.1	444,634.97	13,121.8	644,701.77	12,976.9	675,372.77
Porgies (Pargo)	6,563.3	345,076.21	7,070.5	403,165.71	8,839.2	523,630.96
Round herring (Tulis)	4,306.8	112,211.80	5,230.5	162,813.74	6,011.5	218,397.48
Roundscad (Galunggong)	73,607.6	2,863,941.82	75,544.1	2,828,041.71	82,038.7	3,993,797.99
Siganid (Samaral)	24,538.9	1,386,720.85	29,987.2	1,787,151.37	27,848.8	1,789,377.38
Skipjack (Gulyasan)	33,395.5	1,570,085.86	33,765.5	1,744,603.26	40,446.9	3,328,288.07
Slipmouth (Sapsap)	34,911.0	1,112,906.84	34,061.6	1,268,173.98	33,925.3	1,350,740.84
Snapper (Maya-maya)	12,439.9	874,525.51	13,245.7	980,787.21	15,149.4	1,111,184.50
Spanish mackerel (Tanigue)	11,794.6	984,770.44	16,425.4	1,481,900.73	13,219.4	1,204,023.32
Squid (Pusit)	43,915.3	2,505,639.90	47,755.5	2,879,022.85	42,545.3	2,925,067.37
Threadfin bream (Bisugo)	30,536.5	1,891,001.87	33,298.5	2,043,388.57	32,622.6	2,199,659.29
Yellowfin tuna (Tambakol)	47,062.7	2,849,986.91	51,832.2	3,508,350.87	51,882.3	3,856,928.78
Other species	175,969.5	13,158,659.95	175,707.3	11,501,470.59	174,617.7	11,352,715.36

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, *Fisheries Statistics of the Philippines 2006-2008*.





**TABLE 9.36 Production from Brackishwater, Freshwater, and Marine Waters  
by Region: 2007 and 2008**  
(In Metric Tons)

Region	Brackishwater			Freshwater			Marine Waters		Mari- culture <sup>a</sup>
	Fishpond	Fishcage	Fishpen	Fishpond	Fishcage	Fishpen	Fishcage	Fishpen	
<b>2008</b>									
Philippines	296,496	2,681	4,067	143,398	98,017	69,388	61,425	22,221	1,709,748
NCR	576	-	-	-	434	1,939	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	1,667	1,528	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	25,698	1,936	3,999	5,653	49	-	41,494	11,074	6,416
II - Cagayan Valley	4,035	212	-	7,381	977	-	-	-	2,881
III - Central Luzon	95,536	3	-	119,279	6	-	2,468	32	6,068
IVA - Calabarzon	12,550	-	-	1,897	83,744	51,483	5	514	52,186
IVB - Mimaropa	5,072	-	-	576	-	-	2,246	-	447,153
V - Bicol Region	5,379	-	-	1,822	9,054	-	10	-	50,783
VI - Western Visayas	72,172	11	10	859	-	-	40	1,076	67,881
VII - Central Visayas	8,994	11	-	133	10	-	764	53	111,557
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,646	19	16	204	108	33	7,513	42	24,322
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	18,081	-	-	131	-	-	34	-	222,734
X - Northern Mindanao	22,738	-	-	1,323	1	-	457	16	35,821
XI - Davao Region	4,900	60	-	1,096	3	20	4,375	9,231	2,995
XII - Soccsksargen	8,431	-	-	845	1,765	11,680	1,709	-	189
XIII - Caraga	3,788	429	41	228	108	-	289	175	21,498
ARMM	2,898	-	-	204	230	4,231	-	9	657,159
<b>2007</b>									
Philippines	285,594	3,563	5,338	135,190	95,178	63,674	62,099	18,419	1,545,691
NCR	555	-	-	-	403	1,887	-	-	5
CAR	-	-	-	1,469	1,519	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	26,906	1,981	5,250	5,603	35	2	45,282	11,602	5,430
II - Cagayan Valley	3,869	248	-	6,181	990	-	-	-	1,750
III - Central Luzon	84,174	2	-	112,972	-	-	2,888	18	7,436
IVA - Calabarzon	15,399	-	-	2,154	81,851	44,630	10	347	33,528
IVB - Mimaropa	4,992	-	-	576	-	-	4	33	364,916
V - Bicol Region	4,737	-	-	1,627	8,549	-	31	-	51,806
VI - Western Visayas	72,747	9	41	607	-	-	32	1,610	71,197
VII - Central Visayas	8,436	-	-	90	4	-	845	24	108,741
VIII - Eastern Visayas	4,940	2	7	201	46	24	6,653	15	22,237
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	19,201	-	-	130	-	-	28	6	202,180
X - Northern Mindanao	20,592	-	-	1,104	1	-	55	1	35,526
XI - Davao Region	5,166	31	3	1,065	5	13	4,592	4,560	2,944
XII - Soccsksargen	7,795	-	-	1,032	1,544	13,549	1,459	-	82
XIII - Caraga	3,473	1,290	37	194	80	2	220	202	20,549
ARMM	2,511	-	-	185	151	3,567	-	1	617,624

<sup>a</sup> Oyster, mussel, and seaweeds.

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Sources:** Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. Philippine Fisheries Statistics, 2007-2008.

**TABLE 9.37 Exports and Imports of Fish and Fishery Products: 1978-2008**  
(Quantity in Metric Tons, FOB Value in Thousand Dollars)

Year	Exports		Imports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1978	38,053.5	62,793.2	29,821.6	23,774.2
1979	50,494.6	94,421.1	22,513.9	19,718.9
1980	70,238.4	138,074.8	28,780.6	26,460.2
1981	63,687.2	143,328.6	30,351.6	29,545.7
1982	46,503.6	119,166.9	42,393.3	38,086.7
1983	53,449.7	131,694.6	8,942.5	6,803.3
1984	51,511.7	115,422.2	1,281.0	1,021.8
1985	58,815.9	148,282.8	5,631.9	1,387.6
1986	60,642.6	196,498.2	32,909.2	8,725.1
1987	77,778.6	454,832.5	67,462.4	15,646.7
1988	90,124.1	406,700.7	116,790.6	35,393.5
1989	102,743.9	408,764.4	140,738.5	36,520.8
1990	101,883.3	395,287.0	135,950.2	47,932.0
1991	111,401.6	466,208.6	149,936.5	62,193.1
1992	131,915.0	438,330.0	221,545.0	95,195.0
1993	163,744.0	517,673.0	208,895.0	82,039.0
1994	172,080.0	577,623.0	241,194.0	94,521.0
1995	169,746.0	606,028.0	270,213.0	112,144.0
1996	164,673.0	549,311.0	262,586.0	120,996.0
1997	179,887.0	549,831.0	295,016.0	138,120.0
1998	185,758.0	529,999.0	165,989.0	83,319.0
1999	172,845.0	479,871.0	255,066.0	107,272.0
2000*	138,623.2	400,252.014	154,519.6	56,737,968
2001	113,925.6	458,850.0	87,438.3	75,706.0
2002	134,619.8	505,966.0	140,738.7	96,613.0
2003	153,672.3	524,314.0	96,914.2	78,838.0
2004	196,087.0	527,588.0	170,026.0	94,496.0
2005	180,774.0	457,379.0	231,715.0	132,343.0
2006*	189,851.0	25,700,765.0	208,615.0	6,141,818.0
2007*	173,076.0	26,238,778.0	204,458.0	6,986,763.0
2008*	205,274.0	34,038,547.0	208,370.0	8,663,721.0
2009	196,521.0	31,920,900.0	291,629.0	6,745,745.0

\* Value in Pesos.

**Sources:** Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.  
National Statistics Office, Economic Indices of Indicators Division.

**TABLE 9.38 Volume and Value of Major Fishery Exports, by Kind and Form: 2007-2008**  
(Quantity in Metric Tons, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Commodity / Kind	2007		2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total fishery exports	173,076	26,238,778	205,274	34,038,547
Total major fishery exports	137,338	22,395,290	166,822	29,462,277
Percent contribution	79.35	85.35	81.27	86.56
1. Tuna	72,757	9,411,515	106,179	16,716,731
Fresh/chilled (excludes fillet)	1,535	357,422	1,328	267,015
Frozen	22,938	3,298,676	27,924	4,248,071
Smoked	22,938	65	27,924	6,237
Prepared/preserved	48,284	5,755,352	76,910	12,195,408
2. Shrimps and prawns	10,112	3,907,449	7,622	3,042,157
Fresh/chilled	2,163	624,275	477	146,178
Frozen	7,901	3,267,688	7,082	2,875,266
Dried	48	15,409	63	20,701
Prepared/preserved in airtight containers	a	77	a	12
N.e.s.	-	-	-	-
3. Seaweeds	26,181	4,220,675	26,248	5,397,407
Seaweeds and other algae, n.e.s.	5,659	782,373	-	-
Seaweeds and other algae, fresh/chilled or drier	3	685	-	-
Euचेuma chips	1,546	89,192	2,882	200,975
Other euचेuma, e.g. dried	4,741	114,113	6,897	143,755
Other seaweeds, fresh, chilled or dried	-	-	3,632	774,485
Other seaweeds, frozen	83	9,920	12	2,503
Carageenan	-	-	-	-
Carageenan, semi-refined, food-grade	144	31,297	327	152,274
Other semi-refined carrageenan	2,357	396,610	1,414	269,964
Other refined carageenan	11,648	2,796,454	11,084	3,853,451
Other carageenan, n.e.s.	a	31	-	-
Kelp powder	-	-	-	-
Agar-agar	a	148	a	-
4. Octopus	6,910	948,501	7,282	997,682
Live, fresh or chilled	117	11,099	19	2,010
Frozen	6,728	929,119	7,199	989,704
Dried, salted or in brine	65	8,283	64	5,968
5. Crab, crab fat, and crab meat	3,990	1,876,743	3,587	1,538,919
Crabs	1,810	414,201	1,689	442,560
Live	1,727	399,098	1,625	434,961
Frozen	83	15,103	64	7,599
Fresh or chilled	-	-	-	-
Crab fat, prepared/preserved	375	252,651	356	291,702
Crab meat, prepared/preserved	1,805	1,209,891	1,542	804,657

Continued

Table 9.38--Concluded

Commodity / Kind	2007		2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
6. Grouper	5,358	763,821	4,898	559,531
For breeding, live	13	1,127	1	74
Breeder	5,345	762,694	4,896	559,413
Other than for breeding	-	-	1	44
7. Squid and cuttlefish	3,237	564,171	2,769	528,131
Live	a	5	3	584
Fresh/chilled	66	17,620	49	9,974
Frozen	2,890	513,110	2,391	477,994
Dried/salted or in brine	31	5,372	85	13,053
Prepared/preserved	250	28,064	241	26,526
8. Ornamental fish, live	6,766	339,961	6,441	325,012
9. Roundscad	872	86,069	921	99,302
Frozen	819	78,012	845	88,484
Smoked	48	7,325	73	10,166
Dried	5	732	3	652
10. Sea cucumber, dried	1,155	276,385	875	257,405

<sup>a</sup> Volume less than one metric ton.

Source: Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, *Fisheries Statistics of the Philippines: 2007-2009*.



**TABLE 9.40 Summary Statistics For Fishing Establishments With Average Total Employment of 20 Workers and More, by Industry Group: 2006**  
(Value in thousand pesos. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding)

Industry Description	Number of	Total	Paid	Total
	Establishments	Employment	Employees	Compensation
Fishing	148	18,878	18,643	1,765,301
Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	98	15,764	15,641	1,463,029
Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons)	9	279	231	3,990
Seaweeds farming				
Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters	13	570	548	44,244
Prawn culture				
Fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)	18	1,162	1,127	85,196
Fishpen and fishcage operation	4	190	183	6,425
Seaweeds farming and other fishing service activities	6	913	913	162,417
				<b>Cost of</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Materials,</b>
	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>of</b>	<b>Fuels, Electri-</b>
			<b>Output</b>	<b>city Consumed</b>
				<b>and Industrial</b>
				<b>Services Done</b>
				<b>by Others</b>
Fishing	10,819,153	8,831,795	10,823,749	7,513,505
Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	8,755,260	7,097,412	8,758,553	6,072,634
Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons)	24,786	19,367	24,710	17,218
Seaweeds farming				
Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters	259,490	237,358	262,729	233,065
Prawn culture				
Fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)	1,149,816	1,070,696	1,140,335	927,658
Fishpen and fishcage operation	66,468	46,740	65,594	42,330
Seaweeds farming and other fishing service activities	56,333	360,322	571,828	220,600

*Continued*

Table 9.40--Concluded

Industry Description	Census Value Added	Value Added	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets	Change In Inventories	Subsidies
Fishing	3,310,248	2,882,859	487,319	52,639	296
Ocean fishing commercial (using vessels over 3 tons)	2,685,920	2,415,560	408,021	57,535	-
Coastal fishing municipal (using vessels of less than 3 tons)	7,493	6,323	420	(1,074)	-
Seaweeds farming					
Catching fish crabs and crustaceans in inland waters	29,665	22,594	13,457	(18,855)	14
Prawn culture					
Fishpond operation (except fish breeding farms and nurseries)	212,678	155,652	25,990	4,591	53
Fishpen and fishcage operation	23,264	21,288	1,100	112	-
Seaweeds farming and other fishing service activities	351,228	261,442	38,331	8,330	229

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 9.41 Summary Statistics for Fishing Establishments  
with Average Total Employment of 20 or More Workers, by Region: 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment		Total Compensation
		Total	Paid Employees	
Philippines	148	18,883	18,643	1,765,302
NCR	14	6,477	6,477	903,051
CAR	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region )				
II - Cagayan Valley )	8	243	227	6,700
III - Central Luzon )				
IVA - Calabarzon	3	91	82	3,345
IVB - Mimaropa	19	1,330	1,278	169,132
V - Bicol Region	5	146	141	5,255
VI - Western Visayas	21	1,450	1,402	53,475
VII - Central Visayas	24	1,246	1,225	49,356
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5	111	89	7,678
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	14	2,741	2,730	80157
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	5	337	326	11,375
XII - Soccsksargen	29	4,669	4,624	473,755
XIII - Caraga	s	s	s	s
ARMM	-	-	-	-
		<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Value of Output</b>
				<b>Intermediate Cost</b>
Philippines		10,819,154	8,831,789	10,823,749
NCR		5,023,425	4,052,643	4,989,381
CAR		-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region )				
II - Cagayan Valley )	33,159	31,877	34,325	22,581
III - Central Luzon )				
IVA - Calabarzon		20,377	7,967	18,013
IVB - Mimaropa		613,169	389,806	614,580
V - Bicol Region		49,350	45,529	37,901
VI - Western Visayas		211,844	110,293	210,020
VII - Central Visayas		320,690	262,317	316,670
VIII - Eastern Visayas		37,281	23,042	37,326
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula		573,039	503,104	576,923
X - Northern Mindanao		-	-	-
XI - Davao Region		182,077	176,964	182,043
XII - Soccsksargen		3,752,368	3,226,596	3,804,193
XIII - Caraga		s	s	s
ARMM		-	-	-

Continued

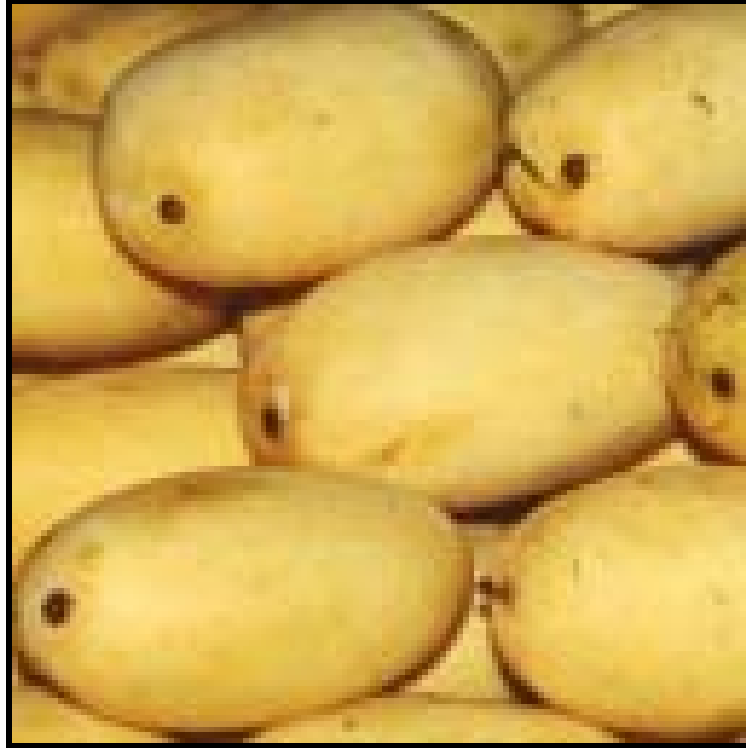


Table 9.41--Concluded

Region	Gross			Subsidies
	Value Added	Additions to Fixed Assets	Change in Inventories	
Philippines	2,882,854	487,321	52,637	296
NCR	1,289,976	212,312	(14,541)	-
CAR	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	)			
II - Cagayan Valley	)	10,944	5,775	1,393
III - Central Luzon	)			
IVA - Calabarzon	12,421	-	(1,432)	-
IVB - Mimaropa	280,164	39,551	3,924	229
V - Bicol Region	4,668	100	87	-
VI - Western Visayas	108,293	21,412	(3,825)	-
VII - Central Visayas	70,808	4,660	(3,049)	53
VIII - Eastern Visayas	15,668	1,166	46	14
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	111,135	11,808	17,005	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	8,984	5,753	2,439	-
XII - Soccsksargen	967,482	184,784	49,050	-
XIII - Caraga	s	s	s	s
ARMM	-	-	-	-

s - Data suppressed.

Source: National Statistics Office.



Total mango production for 2009 decreased by 12.7 percent, to 771,441 metric tons from 884,011 metric tons in 2008. (Source picture: Department of Agriculture)

**Introduction**

**G**ifted with plentiful natural resources, the Philippines enjoys innumerable lush forests, rich land, and abundant seas. Unfortunately, the needs of the expanding population for fuel and logs and the lure for profit continue to weigh down on the country's forest resources.

In 2008, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) sustained its efforts to fulfill its mandate of bringing to an end the abuses to environment by conserving the remaining resources and ensuring that they benefit the people. It has moved towards sustainable development through the implementation of various programs and projects in line with: a) poverty alleviation and hunger mitigation; b) socio-economic development; c) natural resources conservation; d) climate change mitigation and adaptation; e) strict enforcement of environmental laws; f) environmental advocacies; and g) good governance.

These programs, along with some relevant information pertaining to the country's natural resources, will be discussed in this chapter.

**10.1 Forestry**

The country's forests are depleting fast, primarily because of indiscriminate practices of illegal loggers, slash-and-burn farmers or the *kaingineros*, and firewood gatherers.

Denudation spreads as migrants who lack opportunities in lowlands encroach the ecologically sensitive forest areas. Compounding the situation are the slack law enforcement and inadequate tenurial security, infrastructure support, and extension services extended to upland dwellers.

Yet, the country's tropical climate, adequate rainfall, and fertile soil have favored the growth of several species of hardwood that are known for their natural beauty and durability. Considered among the finest in the world, the dipterocarp family of trees, among these is the world-famous Philippine mahogany, produced the bulk of the country's timber, and these are grown in forest cover.

Forest cover in 2003 was 7.17 million hectares or 24.3 percent of the country's total land area. This forest cover was 0.71 million hectares or 10.9 percent higher than the 1988 actual forest inventory record of 6.46 million hectares. The increase was due to the vigorous reforestation program involving the government and private sectors particularly the development of industrial forest plantations and management of natural forest areas.

A site to qualify as a *forest area*, has to be 10 hectares, at least, stocked with forest trees, seedlings, saplings, wild palm, bamboo or brush. Narrow strips of land covered of at least 60 meters wide and one hectare long covered with forest foliage also qualify as forests. Industrial tree plantations and tree farms of a hectare or more are also included in the forest category. Virgin forests remain at a hectareage of 0.8 million.

The Forest Management Bureau (FMB) of the DENR revealed that the country's forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. From 1950 to 1978, deforestation claimed 204,000 hectares yearly. For the period 1978 to 1988, deforestation slowed down to 199,000 hectares annually. From 1989 to 1995, the rate of forest destruction took a nosedive, leaving an average of 116,322 hectares per year.

In response to the need for forest renewal and rehabilitation, the DENR stepped up its greening strategy for sustainable development. The strategy involves a program series of conservation, management, development, protection, and proper use of natural resources.

## Forest Lands

Of the country's total land area of 30 million hectares in 2009, forestlands comprised 15.81 million hectares (52.7%) and the remaining 14.20 million hectares (47.3%) were alienable and disposable lands. Unclassified forestlands covered 755,000 hectares, or 4.8 percent of all forestlands. (See Table 10.1.)

*Forestlands* refer to lands of the public domain that have not been declared as alienable and disposable, and include public forests, permanent forests or forest reserves, forest reservations, timberlands, grazing lands, and game refuge and bird sanctuaries. *Alienable and disposable lands*, on the other hand, refer to lands of the public domain that have been the subject of the present system of classification and declared not needed for forest purposes by the government.

Among regions, Mimaropa had the largest forestland area in 2008, with 2.75 million hectares, a figure equivalent to 9.2 percent of the country's total forestland area. The National Capital Region (NCR), on the other hand, had the least hectareage (63,600 hectares), accounting for only 0.2 percent of the entire forestland area. (See Table 10.1a for details.)

Meanwhile, Mimaropa had the most extensive forest cover, measuring 1.20 million hectares, on 16.7 percent of the country's total forest cover of 7.17 million hectares. (See Table 10.2.)

## Types of Forest

The following discussions describe the broad types of forest in the Philippines based on the composition of stands:

***Dipterocarp species.*** Best thriving in wet valley bottoms and in hilly or mountainous regions, forests of this species account for roughly 95.0 percent of the total volume of standing trees from commercial forests. The dominant tree in this type is the internationally known Philippine mahogany, a group of commercial woods that

are light red to reddish in color. Included in this species are the *lauan*, *tanguile*, *mayapis*, *yakal*, *apitong*, and *guijo*.

**Molave forests.** Also called *mulawin* forests, these are composed primarily of molave stands and are found in regions with distinct dry limestone ridges. Important species of this type are *narra*, *tindalo*, *ipil*, *akle*, and *banuyao*. Its species are highly valued for their natural beauty and durability.

**Pine forests.** Also known as *saleng* forests, these are found in mountain regions such as Northern Luzon. In lower areas where they appear, pines mix with hardwood trees. Pine stands, usually of the Benguet species, are scattered and open. They provide turpentine for paint manufacture, as well as long fibers that are good for making strong cement bags.

**Mangrove forests.** Alternately referred to as *bakawan* forests, these are the principal sources of firewood, tanbark, cutch, dyewood, and charcoal. Among the most important species found in these forests are *bakawan*, *busain*, *pototan*, *langarai*, and *tangal*. These forests are found in tidal flats on the mouths of streams and in shores of sheltered bays.

**Beach forests.** These are the types found in dry sandy beaches, where *pandan* is also abundant. Principal species are *talisay*, *dapdap*, *agoho*, and *tawalis*.

**Mossy types.** These are important as "protection forests." These are found on the tips of rough mountain regions or in areas characterized by steep surfaces rising to peak, with sides cut into smaller ridges by deep canyons. Trees under this type are dwarfed, and their stems and branches are usually blanketed with moss. The principal species are *lokinai* and *igem*.

**Submarginal forests.** These are tropical rainforests dominated by *Leguminosae* and unknown species that grow in shallow and damp limestone soil.

In 2003, Philippine forests covered 7.17 million hectares. Open forests accounted for more than half (4.03 million hectares or 56.2 percent) of the total hectarage. The rest were closed forests (2.56 million hectares or 35.7 percent); plantation (329,578 hectares or 4.6 percent); and, mangrove natural forests (247,362 hectares or 3.5 percent). (Refer to Table 10.2.)

## Forest Resources

Forest resources are divided into four major types, as follows:

**Timber resources.** Timber or standing trees are the principal product of forests. They are supplied from dipterocarp, molave, and pine forests. Timber that comes from these types is either made into lumber or veneer, or manufactured into plywood, wallboard, pulp and paper, and furniture. Timber products from mangrove, beach, and midmountain and mossy forests are useful as light materials for building construction, furniture, firewood, and charcoal.

A *commercial forest* is a forest of commercial tree species in which the volume of trees, with 15 centimeters and over in diameter at breast height and merchantable height of at least five meters, is 40 cubic meters or more per hectare.

**Minor forest product resources.** Besides timber, there is an abundance of various kinds of minor forest products of considerable economic value. Although most of these products are used locally, many are also exported. These include rattan, resin, Manila elemi, and bamboo, among others.

**Recreation, wildlife, and water resources.** Having one of the widest collection of plants and animals on a per area basis, the Philippines is placed as one among the 17 most distinct countries in the world. In spite of that, compelled by deficient information, poor protected area planning system, exploitation of land, weak enforcement of policies and laws, overpopulation, and poverty, this biodiversity has been seriously threatened and many of its endemic species were highly endangered.

The forest habitat is rapidly perishing in the upland areas. This is because of stealing and illegal trading of rare and endangered species for food pet trade, ornaments, and sports. In the same manner, homegrown species have been damaged since the introduction of alien species into our ecosystem. Similarly, manipulation and destructive use of resources such as dynamite, cyanide, and coral mining depicted the wetlands and coastal areas. Likewise, substantial parts of the coastal and marine resources were destroyed due to the excretion of land-based pollution such as wastewater and siltation.

To address these problems, the DENR continuously maintained various programs and projects geared towards the conservation and protection of biodiversity rich areas.

In October 1990, the DENR and World Bank jointly designed the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS). This project aims to protect and develop 10 priority national parks selected for their geographic distribution, altitudinal representation, and biodiversity. Through parliamentary action, five sites have been declared and established at present, as part of the NIPAS. These are Mt. Kitanglad Natural Park, Batanes Protected Landscape and Seascape, Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park, Mt. Kanlaon Natural Park, and Sagay Marine Reserve.

There were 71 national parks which opened in 2008. National parks spread over a domain of 524,152 hectares. Calabarzon had the most number of parks (11), covering 57,379 hectares. Mimaropa, which reported to have only four national parks, had the widest park area of 134,202 hectares. As for game refuge, there were eight of them spread in Mimaropa, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, Central Visayas, and Soccsksargen. (Refer to Table 10.4 for details.)

Valuable in the reproduction of plants and trees, control of agricultural pests, and as sources of food and livelihood are the endangered wildlife species that include marine turtles, sea cows, *tamaraws*, Philippine raptors, and crocodiles. To preserve said species, the government continued to implement programs and projects such as the Philippine Raptors Conservation Project, Tamaraw Conservation Program, and Pawikan Conservation Project.

**Range resources.** *Rangelands* are open and cogonal forestlands suitable for grazing and pasturing. For development and management of these areas, leases and permits are granted to individuals and private corporations.

A *lease* is a privilege granted by the State to a person to occupy and possess, in consideration of specified rental, any forestland of the public domain in order to undertake any authorized activity therein. A *permit*, on the other hand, is a short-term privilege or authority granted by the State to a person to utilize any limited forest resources or undertake a limited activity within any forestland without any right of occupation and possession therein.

### Forest Resources Utilization

The country's vast forests provide raw materials to several large and growing forest-based industries, such as sawmills, veneer and plywood industries, and pulp and paper manufacture. These industries, in turn, supply raw materials to secondary industries that produce intensively manufactured goods, such as sash, furniture, paper products, and others. The following discussion deals with the various aspects of these forest-based industries:

**Timber licenses and allowable cut.** The government closely monitors timber utilization to ensure that companies engaged in this business comply with forestry laws, rules, and regulations. Government does this by issuing appropriate licenses. Before holders of such licenses can start on any activity in their concession areas, they have to submit first their forest management or operation plans.

In 2009, 15 Timber License Agreements (TLAs) were served. These TLAs only allowed lumber activity within 253,000 hectares and restrained cutting up to only 66,000 cubic meters during the year. Eastern Visayas had two of the total agreements served in 2009. The number of TLAs has been on a free fall since 1986 primarily because of government's tightening measures on logging. (See Tables 10.5 to 10.6.)

**Wood processing plants.** In 2009, active sawmills totaled 34. Their combined daily rated capacity was at 1,000 cubic meters. On the other hand, the country's annual log requirement was at 516,000 cubic meters. (Refer to Table 10.7.)

**The wood industry.** Wood-based activities, namely, logging, sawmilling, plywood and veneer manufacture, lumber and lumber products production, pulp and paper-making, rattan, bamboo and wooden furniture-making, woodcraft, and match-making belong to the wood industry.

In the Philippines, the industry has concentrated mainly on the production of logs, lumber, plywood, and veneer, while other activities are now under varying stages of development.

From 1960 to 1973, the wood industry was recognized as the Philippines' top foreign exchange earner. In 1974, however, a worldwide recession forced a slump in the construction sector, causing Philippine wood exports to lose its position as the country's top dollar earner. The export of wood further decreased in subsequent years with the implementation of the log export ban on January 1, 1976 through Presidential Decree (PD) 705. To offset the ban's side effects, particularly the loss in

export revenues and the reduction in employment, PD 865 were issued temporarily, allowing limited and selective exportation of logs.

One of the government's objectives in imposing the restriction on log exportation was to support the country's wood-based industries. A log importation program was initiated in 1987 to pursue this aim. This allowed primary wood processors to import logs and veneer, provided a certain percentage is reexported as finished products. So far, no application to import logs and veneer under the scheme has been received.

In 1989, the Lumber Export Ban was implemented through Administrative Order 19. This ban was issued to encourage more downstream processing of wood resources, hence, create more jobs.

Production of processed wood and other wood-based products during the period 1976-2009 is shown in Table 10.8. The bulk of the country's wood-based products came from the production of lumber (304,000 cubic meters). Plywood came second (253,000 cubic meters) while veneer ranked third (88,000 cubic meters).

## Production and Exportation of Major Forest Products

The four major forest products of the country are classified as logs, lumber, plywood, and veneer.

**Logs.** In 2008, an aggregate of 815,225 cubic meters of logs were yielded. This was 7.4 percent lower than the previous year's level of 880,674 cubic meters.

Table 10.9 presents log production, quantity and exports value for the period 1979-2008.

**Lumber.** From 1979 to 1988, production of lumber posted moderate growth. Since 1989, however, production had continued to decline. It once again sped up in 1996 and started exhibiting a swinging trend since then. In 2000, the lowest lumber production was obtained at 150,651 cubic meters, or a 47.7 percent decrease from the 1999 figure. In 2007 it declined at 361,838 cubic meters registering a 16.2 percent decrease from the 431,645 recorded in 2006. In 2008, production of lumber further decreased by 1.1 percent to 357,698 cubic meters from the previous year record. (Refer to Table 10.10 for details.)

**Plywood.** Noticeable from 1979 to 2007 is the unstable trend exhibited in plywood production. Since 2000, however, plywood production has consistently increased, except in 2005, when it decreased to 314,182 from 385,570 cubic meters the previous year or an 18.5 percent decrement. Meanwhile in 2006, it posted an increase of 0.9 percent from 314,182 to 316,922 cubic meters. However it again dropped by 11.2 percent from 316,922 to 281,457 in 2007. A decrease by 16.5 percent was further noticed in 2008. Production slumped to 234,990 cubic meters though the need for its exports increased to 38,931 cubic meters. (See Table 10.11 for details.)

**Veneer.** The quantity of veneer produced, and the quantity and value of exports from 1979 to 2008 are presented in Table 10.12. After dropping by 78.1 percent in 1984, veneer production continuously slid setting at only 89,234 cubic meters in 1999. It



suddenly picked up in 2000 with a 99.6-percent increase to 178,082. It further expanded to 254,801 cubic meters the following year but dropped again to 205,056 cubic meters in 2002. It continues to stretch in 2003 and 2004 with 336,046 and 385,258 cubic meters, respectively. In 2005, however, veneer production posted at 132,938 cubic meters, or a 65.5 percent decrease from the 385,258 registered the previous year. It further dropped to 95,427 from 132,938 the succeeding year or a 28.2 percent decline. In 2007, it increased by 29.9 percent from 95,427 the previous year to 123,942, but again experienced a down trend to 100,712 cubic meters in 2008.

Value of selected forest-based furniture exports in 2008 amounted to US\$154.57 million. Of this amount, the biggest exports valued came from chairs and other seats of rattan (US\$24.02 million). This was followed respectively by furniture, n.e.s. of wood with US\$ 21.74 and furniture n.e.s of rattan with US\$15.30 million. (See Table 10.13.)

The country also produces and exports minor forest products such as resins, gums, seed oils, essential oils, wild food plants, and natural dyes. Mangroves, palms, and bamboos likewise fall under this category. The production of selected minor forest products from 2001 to 2009 is presented in Table 10.14.

## Forest Administration

The primary government agency tasked for the protection of the environment and administration of natural resources is the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). It was reorganized in July 1987 as mandated by Executive Order (EO) 192.

Forest-related operations are performed by the Department with support from its staff agencies, namely the FMB, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Land Management Bureau (LMB), Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau (MGB), Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), Ecosystem Research and Development Bureau (ERDB), Natural Resources Development Corporation (NRDC), National Mapping and Resource Information Agency (NAMRIA), Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA), Mount Makiling Reserve Area, and Laguna de Bay Commission.

Forest protection, reforestation, watershed management, protected area management and wildlife conservation; land management; mining projects and geosciences development; water, coastal, and land surveys are the major forest activities being undertaken by the DENR.

**Forest protection.** To prevent further intrusion into the forest areas and reduce illegal logging activities nationwide, the FMB implements the sustainable Forest Management Strategy. This scheme, which has become the banner program of the bureau, focuses on the establishment of permanent forest lines. This strategy involves the production of a map delineation of the permanent forest line for the entire country and a demarcation of at least one province per region. Limiting the forest line boundaries on the country's forests, parks, protected areas, and critical watersheds will eventually help solve the problem of squatting, illegal occupancy, fake and illegal titling, land use conversion, timber poaching, among others.

In 2005, the government confiscated 18,398 cubic meters of illegally sourced forest products valued at PhP97 million, along with 183 conveyances and 79

paraphernalia's valued at PhP1billion. The FMB likewise on the same year filed 314 forestry-related cases in court.

**Reforestation.** Through the combined efforts of the government and the private sectors, they joined hands in renewing the forest cover by planting seeds or young trees, in order to meet the demands of benefits coming from the forest. A total of 27,837 hectares were reforested in 2007.

Of the 43,609 total hectares reforested, the government sector covered 27,752 hectares, while the private sector accomplished 15,857 hectares. (See Table 10.16.)

In 2008, the government established 43,609 hectares of new plantations. This is 57 percent higher than the accomplishment in 2007. It is worthy to note that the area planted this year is the highest since 1998.

**Protected area management and wildlife conservation.** In 2005, the DENR initiated the approval of the presidential proclamation of two protected areas covering 81,398 hectares, namely: Northern Negros Natural Park and Mati Protected Landscape. This gave rise to 101 the total number of sites declared as protected areas covering 3.3 million hectares. Under the wildlife conservation in 2008, the agency continued to conduct programs for endangered species, specifically pawikan, Philippine Raptors, crocodile, tamaraw, and tarsier. Under the Tamaraw Conservation Program, the number of tamaraw sightings increased to 263 heads from 239 in 2007. In line with the Tarsier Conservation Project, enrichment planting of food plants for tarsier was conducted covering 10,500 hectares of the tarsier habitat.

In 2008, the agency increased the number of critical wetlands and migratory bird sites monitored from 186 in 2007 to 192 this year to safeguard the country from the possible entry of the avian flu virus.

The Manila Bay Habitat and Ecotourism Council was created to take the lead in the preparation of the Management Plan for Las Pinas-Paranaque Mudflat and Mangrove Areas which was declared as Critical Habitat by virtue of Presidential Proclamation No. 1412 issued in 2007.

The Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor Management Plan was drafted for Batangas Province.

Also, the department Issued guidelines on Self-Regulation of the Floriculture Industry for the Sustainable Management of Philippine Wildflora.

**Land management.** In 2008, the DENR distributed a total of 109,723 hectares of A & D lands to 121,424 qualified beneficiaries. This is lower than the accomplishment in the past two years. Nevertheless, the office was able to exceed the President's target to distribute 100,000 hectares of public lands annually.

In compliance with Proclamation No. 172 dated October 17, 1987, the DENR continued to dispose lots covering certain portions of land in four barangays of Taguig, namely: Lower Bicutan, Upper Bicutan, Western Bicutan and Signal Village. A total of 1,400 Orders of Award and Deeds of Sale were prepared for issuance to qualified beneficiaries. It formulated guidelines for the acceleration of the processing of land applications in Taguig to complete the distribution of the remaining indisposed lots.

**Mining projects and geosciences development.** Advancement in the mining sector ushered in aspirations of sustained economic growth and development in the country, working out poverty alleviation through the expanded contribution and reward coming from the local and indigenous communities.

In 2008, the DENR imposed an export permit for mining projects to ensure the proper accounting and payment of duties to the government and to accurately monitor the movement of mineral wealth being exported to other countries.

The mining industry continued to contribute to economic development as it generated US\$592.25 million in new investments and created 10,186 direct jobs from the exploration, operation, construction, and development activities of priority mining projects. This brought to almost US\$2.168 billion the total amount of investment and 23,051 direct jobs created since the revitalization of the mining industry in 2004.

To ensure responsible mining and improve the investment climate in mining, the government initiated policy reforms in the mining sector that includes the following:

1. Remitting the share of the indigenous peoples from mining operations in their ancestral lands;
2. Payment of taxes by mining companies in the project area instead of the locality where their head office is located;
3. Mandatory Mineral Ore Export Permit for all mining projects to eradicate undervaluation, misdeclaration and red tape in the exportation of mineral ores and improve the collection of excise tax on minerals;
4. Adoption of the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code

The government completed the engineering plan for the rehabilitation of the Bagacay Mines located in Hinabangan, Samar as basis for the implementation of the remedial engineering and structural measures in the area. Initial works implemented in the area included the removal of old stockpiles and reforestation. It also conducted rapid assessment of identified priority abandoned or inactive mines.

The DENR in 2008 prepared for partial submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf an extended continental shelf in the Benham Rise Area east of Luzon, with approximately 134,000 sq.km. of seabed territory. Once validated, the submission will grant the Philippines sovereign rights of exploring and exploiting resources over the said continental shelf beyond the 200 nautical miles limit which will form part of the Philippine territory. This opens up huge potentials for the exploration and utilization of natural resources in the area as the Benham Rise hosts huge deposits of manganese and offshore minerals such as copper, nickel, cobalt, silver, and sedentary organisms for pharmaceutical purposes.

**Water, coastal, and land surveys.** The NAMRIA was created to take charge of the hydrographic and physical oceanographic surveys of coastal areas, rivers, reservoirs, lakes, harbors, and offshore areas including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Moreover, it is involved in the conduct of geodetic and magnetic surveys, and publication of nautical charts and oceanographic data.

The NAMRIA engaged in land, water, and coastal surveys regularly to get the latest information on the country's water and land resources. These data are an indispensable tool for the implementation of various development plans and programs of the national government. Data gathered from these surveys are also beneficial in

the agency's production, compilation, and revision of maps, nautical charts, and thematic maps. Also, data produced are needed for maritime publications, profitable in guiding information for safe navigation, engineering activities, scientific researches, and environmental monitoring.

In 2008, the DENR cleared and rehabilitated water bodies. They dismantled fish pens and other illegal structures Laguna Lake and Manila Bay. A total of 147 illegal structures consisting of fish cages, fish traps, and fish pens were dismantled in Laguna Lake. In Manila Bay, specifically along the coastal waters of Cavite Province, 241 structures were demolished comprising of fish pens/cages, fish traps, "sapra", shanties, "baklad", and mussel farms.

The DENR accelerated the Cadastral Survey Program to provide more lands for distribution. In 2008, the government has conducted cadastral survey covering 25,493 hectares. To date, it has already surveyed 811 municipalities and 102 cities covering 17.9 million hectares. In August 2008, guidelines were issued for the conduct of bidding and awarding of cadastral survey projects.

## Forestry Programs

***The Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM).*** Under the CBFM program in 2008, the government implemented 30 agroforestry and livelihood or enterprise development projects nationwide, particularly in provinces with the highest incidence of hunger. Project components are land improvement, farm productivity, and food crop production benefiting 5,238 families. In addition, it promoted capacity-building by providing the farmer-beneficiaries with trainings on seedling production and agroforestry development, alternative livelihood projects such as fish culture, chicken-raising and marketing, and financial management.

***The Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP).*** Under this program, a total of 4,408 individuals in Regions II and CAR were employed pursuant to Memorandum Circular 168 dated October 23, 2008 issued by the Office of the President. They were hired to assist the DENR in forest protection, land surveys, and watershed management. A total of 16,786 members of Peoples' Organization benefited from agroforestry livelihood projects implemented in upland and coastal areas.

***Upland Development Program.*** Memorandum Circular No. 2008-04 issued September 2008 contained the guidelines in the implementation of Upland Development Program. Anchored on reforestation and agroforestry, it primarily aims to create immediate additional income for upland households in support of the government's Hunger Mitigation Program. In preparation for its implementation in 2009, preparatory activities were undertaken including the inventory of communities residing within upland areas that will be tapped for the program.

## Forest Research

***The Ecosystem Research and Development Bureau.*** The ERDB was formerly the Forest Research Institute (FORI) until it assumed its new name through EO 192 signed in July 1987. As a staff bureau of the DENR, the ERDB is tasked to conduct

forest ecosystem research to provide a scientifically sound basis for the management of the country's environment and forest resources. It directly supervises the management and administration of reorganized FORI research offices, laboratories, and forest experiment stations located at the University of the Philippines in Los Baños, Laguna. The ERDB provides the DENR with technologies upon which to base and revise forest policies.

Some of the researches and studies done by DENR in supporting this sector have been vigorously pursued.

In support to environment and natural resources planning and management, it conducted research and development studies to provide information/technologies which focused on the following:

- Vulnerability assessment of 26 watersheds to both natural hazards such as landslides and floods and anthropogenic hazards which include forest/grass fire, pollution and deforestation or land use change. In 2008, vulnerability assessment of 13 watersheds has been completed.
- Determination of carrying capacity of 28 sites consisting of protection areas, Community-Based Forest Management Program (CBFMP) sites and Coastal Environment Program sites/small island ecosystems. The assessment reports will serve as inputs in the preparation of a national guideline for carrying-capacity assessment.
- Completion of the Tourism Carrying Capacity of Boracay Island, specifically the 4-km White Beach which is frequently visited by tourists.
- Development of Rehabilitation Technology Compendiums/Manuals for the rehabilitation and ecological restoration of marginal and degraded landscapes and seascapes, particularly: a. Mined-out areas, b. mangrove/coastal areas, c. critical watersheds, d. urban areas, e. grazing areas, and f. marginal upland farms.
- Development of appropriate practices/procedures/protocols on the propagation of 25 indigenous forest tree species.
- Determination of appropriate extension strategies to facilitate adoption of ENR technologies. Three guidelines were prepared, namely: technology assessment protocol, selection of sites and clientele, and selection of extension strategies.

## 10.2 Environmental Management

Maintaining clean air and water in the country relatively poses great concerns from environmental sectors. Air and water situation deteriorates in the passing of years. In this connection, the DENR through the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) carried out strict enforcement of environmental laws and advocacies in 2008. Enforcement of environmental laws includes the following:

1. A total of 14,884 cubic meters of illegally cut forest products valued at PhP53.21 million were confiscated while 172 units of paraphernalia and conveyances worth PhP10.67 million. The volume of forest products confiscated has decreased significantly from year 2006.

2. A total of 1,287 firms were issued notices of violation. These include 659 firms which were found to have no permits and 628 firms which were not complying with emission and effluent standards.
3. It issued nine cease and desist orders to polluting companies.
4. A total of 181 cases were filed against violators of forestry laws.
5. A total of 117 special environmental courts called "green courts" were created to fast-track the prosecution of environmental cases pending with the trial courts and assure a higher rate of conviction.
6. Disallowed the cutting of trees of small scale miners.
7. A closure order were issued to Mountain Rock Aggregates, filed administrative and criminal charges, scored victories on the legal front on several environmental issues.

Environmental Advocacies includes the following:

1. It conducted international advocacies on environmental protection and attracted foreign investments.
2. It forged agreements and partnerships with various sectors to safeguard the environment.
3. Launched the 300-day "Zero Basura Olympics", in partnership with the local governments and NGOs. The program seeks to provide technical assistance, impose a deadline for the local government units to convert their open dumpsites into sanitary landfill and provide rewards to complying institutions.
4. It enlisted the support of the governors and Metro Manila mayors to rehabilitate Manila Bay, Laguna de Bay, and Pasig River through the signing of the "Kartilya Para sa Kalikasan at Kapaligiran", outlining their pledge to save these critical water bodies.

**Air quality management.** In 2008, the government conducted emission testing of 24,637 vehicles in collaboration with LGUs and other agencies. Results showed that majority of them were still not complying with emission standards. However, the percentage of vehicles complying with standards is increasing. From 21 percent in 2006, it increased to 22 percent in 2007 and to 26 percent in 2008.

**Water quality management.** In 2008, the government continued the monitoring of 19 priority rivers. Of these, eight showed improvement but still below the water quality standard while 11 are now within the standards, in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand.

Also in the same year, the government initiated the rehabilitation of the Marilao-Meycauayan-Obando River System, identified by the New York based Blacksmith Institute as one of the world's "Dirty 30" worst polluted places.

Likewise, it started the demolition of illegal structures in Manila Bay. About 96 percent of illegal fish pens, fish cages, baklads, and other illegal structure in the Cavite area have been removed with the support of the Cavite provincial government, with the remaining structures to be dismantled on voluntary basis by their owners.

In line with the intensive efforts to clean up Laguna de Bay, the government dismantled 147 illegal fish cages and other structures. Also, it actively participated in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Environment Law Enforcement in Taal Volcano Protected Landscape which is responsible for the dismantling of fish cages and the clean-up of Taal Lake. By the end of 2008, the Tanauan side of the Taal Lake was cleared of illegal fish structures with the demolition of 30 fishcages and four fishpens.

In consonance with the Supreme Court ruling requiring various government agencies, to be led by DENR, to speed up the cleanup, restoration, and preservation of Manila Bay, the government initiated the fast tracking of the setting up of wastewater treatment facilities by Manila Water and Maynilad as part of the terms of their respective concessions.

**Solid waste management.** The government provided technical assistance to: 459 LGUs in the safe closure and rehabilitation of their open/controlled dumpsites; 104 LGUs in the establishment of categorized sanitary landfill; and 402 LGUs in the establishment and operationalization of Materials Recovery Facilities.

The government likewise operationalized the National Ecology Center and 15 Regional Ecology Centers. It also imposed a three-strike policy to local government units notifying them to comply with the law to convert their open dump sites to sanitary landfill.

**River Basin Management.** The following programs were completed in 2008:

1. Project Preparatory Documents for the development of Integrated River Basin Master Plans for Cebu and Cagayan River Basins.
2. Five Integrated River Basin/Sub-Basin Action/Strategic/Framework Plans, namely: Meycauayan-Marilao-Obando Sub-Basin Action Plan, Laguna Lake-Pasig River-Manila Bay Integrated Action Plan, Lake Lanao-Agus River Basin Strategic and Action Plan, Kagay-an River Basin Framework Plan, and the Tumauni Sub-Catchment Basin Development and Rehabilitation Action Plan.
3. Roadmap on the Management of the Philippine Rivers in consultation with various government agencies and NGOs.
4. Development of 13 River Basin Maps.

**Geohazard Assessment and Mapping.** The following programs were completed in 2008:

1. Completed the assessment and mapping of 249 municipalities to identify areas susceptible to various geologic hazards such as landslides and flooding. Assessment and mapping covered the provinces of Cagayan Valley, Isabela, Zambales, Laguna, Antique, Zamboanga del Sur, and Compostela Valley.
2. Participated in the "Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Project implemented by various agencies led by the Office of Civil Defense. The DENR through the Mines and Geo-Sciences

Bureau conducted rain-induced landslide hazards mapping in Rizal Province covering Montalban, San Mateo, and San Rafael producing maps at a scale of 1:10,000.

3. Installed early warning landslide signages in Baguio City, La Trinidad, Benguet and in Los Banos, Laguna. Conducted seminar/workshop on community-based Hazards Mapping and Disaster Preparedness in various provinces including Laguna, Bohol, Aurora, Pampanga, and Cavite.

**Sources:**

- 10.1 Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Forest Management Bureau.

Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau.

Land Management Bureau.

Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau.

National Mapping and Resource Information Agency.

Ecosystem Research and Development Bureau.

- 10.2 Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Environmental Management Bureau.



**TABLE 10.1 Status of Land Classification: 1964-2009**  
(Thousand Hectares)

Year	Total	Certified A and D*	Forest Land		
			Total	Classified	Unclassified
Fiscal year					
1964-65	30,000	12,365	17,635	7,727	9,908
1965-66	30,000	12,422	17,578	7,927	9,651
1966-67	30,000	12,446	17,554	8,065	9,489
1966-68	30,000	12,474	17,526	8,079	9,447
1968-69	30,000	12,499	17,501	8,193	9,308
1969-70	30,000	12,572	17,428	8,543	8,885
1970-71	30,000	12,651	17,349	8,795	8,554
1971-72	30,000	12,748	17,252	8,851	8,401
1972-73	30,000	12,808	17,192	8,935	8,257
1973-74	30,000	12,917	17,083	9,064	8,019
1974-75	30,000	12,970	17,030	9,136	7,894
Calendar year					
1976	30,000	12,975	17,025	9,266	7,759
1977	30,000	12,991	17,009	9,270	7,739
1978	30,000	13,071	16,929	9,301	7,628
1979	30,000	13,093	16,907	9,329	7,578
1980	30,000	13,269	16,731	9,705	7,026
1981	30,000	13,327	16,673	10,826	5,847
1982	30,000	13,371	16,629	11,076	5,553
1983	30,000	14,468	15,532	10,472	5,060
1984	30,000	14,515	15,485	13,658	1,827
1985	30,000	14,660	15,340	14,020	1,320
1986	30,000	13,852	16,148	14,961	1,187
1987	30,000	14,108	15,892	15,011	881
1988	30,000	14,118	15,882	15,001	881
1989	30,000	14,118	15,882	15,001	881
1990	30,000	14,118	15,892	15,011	881
1991	30,000	14,118	15,892	15,011	881
1992	30,000	14,117	15,883	15,002	881
1993	30,000	14,117	15,883	15,002	881
1994	30,000	14,117	15,883	15,002	881
1995	30,000	14,117	15,883	15,002	881
1996	30,000	14,117	15,883	15,002	881
1997	30,000	14,117	15,883	15,002	881
1998	30,000	14,117	15,883	15,002	881
1999	30,000	14,117	15,883	15,002	881
2000	30,000	14,145	15,855	14,766	1,089
2001	30,000	14,145	15,855	14,766	1,089
2002	30,000	14,145	15,855	14,766	1,089
2003	30,000	14,145	15,855	14,766	1,089
2004	30,000	14,208	15,792	15,037	755
2005	30,000	14,208	15,792	15,039	753
2006	30,000	14,195	15,805	15,050	755
2007	30,000	14,195	15,805	15,050	755
2008	30,000	14,195	15,805	15,050	755
2009	30,000	14,195	15,805	15,050	755

**Note:** \* A and D - Alienable and disposable.

**Source:** Forest Management Bureau.

**TABLE 10.1a Status of Land Classification, by Region: 2007 and 2008**  
(Hectares)

Region	Total Area	Certified A and D <sup>1</sup>	Forest Land		
			Total	Unclassified	Classified Established Forest Reserve
<b>2008</b>					
Philippines	30,000,000	14,194,675	15,805,325	755,009	3,270,146
NCR	63,600	48,232	15,368	14,740	-
CAR	1,829,368	342,345	1,487,023	8,548	804,795
I - Ilocos Region	1,284,019	810,922	473,097	30,271	226,846
II - Cagayan Valley	2,687,517	972,822	1,714,695	45,105	209,288
III - Central Luzon	2,147,036	1,204,649	942,387	27,268	250,902
IVA - Calabarzon	1,622,861	1,051,948	570,913	21,032	98,825
IVB - Mimaropa	2,745,601	998,563	1,747,038	55,139	268,894
V - Bicol Region	1,763,249	1,222,060	541,189	29,873	69,939
VI - Western Visayas	2,022,311	1,417,978	604,333	1,520	135,344
VII - Central Visayas	1,489,077	964,169	524,908	65,638	49,619
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,143,169	1,024,955	1,118,214	41,772	51,508
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,599,734	762,460	837,274	26,663	424,924
X - Northern Mindanao	1,714,803	817,669	897,134	52,602	85,140
XI - Davao Region	1,967,183	737,633	1,229,550	14,376	111,595
XII - Soccsksargen	1,874,946	730,546	1,144,400	218,000	129,146
XIII - Caraga	1,884,697	544,897	1,339,800	7,789	-
ARMM	1,160,829	542,827	618,002	94,673	-
<b>Forest Land</b>					
<b>Classified</b>					
	<b>Established</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>Military</b>	<b>Civil</b>	<b>Fishpond</b>
	<b>Timber</b>	<b>Parks</b>	<b>and Naval</b>	<b>Reservation</b>	<b>Development</b>
	<b>Land</b>	<b>GRBS/WA<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Reservation</b>		
Philippines	10,056,020	1,340,997	126,130	165,946	91,077
NCR	237	59	-	-	332
CAR	666,219	6,907	554	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	201,164	12,999	288	923	606
II - Cagayan Valley	1,423,482	26,388	412	8,931	1,089
III - Central Luzon	493,882	36,970	112,819	804	19,742
IVA - Calabarzon	424,751	20,832	3,688	28	1,757
IVB - Mimaropa	369,269	1,004,420	147	45,250	3,919
V - Bicol Region	412,996	25,276	-	63	3,042
VI - Western Visayas	419,171	23,505	-	235	24,558
VII - Central Visayas	390,151	15,054	4	114	4,328
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,014,151	4,108	176	862	5,637
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	370,288	2,607	46	2,611	10,135
X - Northern Mindanao	687,444	53,319	7,996	3	10,630
XI - Davao Region	1,040,220	53,643	-	8,880	836
XII - Soccsksargen	684,780	20,552	-	91,036	886
XIII - Caraga	992,131	2,415	-	6,206	2,237
ARMM	465,684	31,943	-	-	1,343

Continued

Table 10.1a--Concluded

Region	Total Area	Certified A and D <sup>1</sup>	Forest Land		
			Total	Unclassified	Classified Established Forest Reserve
<b>2007</b>					
Philippines	30,000,000	14,194,675	15,805,325	755,009	3,270,146
NCR	63,600	48,232	15,368	14,740	-
CAR	1,829,368	355,252	1,487,023	8,548	804,795
I - Ilocos Region	1,284,019	810,922	473,097	30,271	226,846
II - Cagayan Valley	2,687,517	972,822	1,714,695	45,105	209,288
III - Central Luzon	2,147,036	1,204,650	942,387	27,268	250,902
IVA - Calabarzon	1,622,861	1,051,948	570,913	21,032	98,825
IVB - Mimaropa	2,745,601	998,563	1,747,038	55,139	268,894
V - Bicol Region	1,763,249	1,222,060	541,189	29,873	69,939
VI - Western Visayas	2,022,311	1,417,978	604,333	1,520	135,344
VII - Central Visayas	1,489,077	964,169	524,908	65,638	49,619
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,143,169	1,024,955	1,118,214	41,772	51,508
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,599,734	762,460	837,274	26,663	424,924
X - Northern Mindanao	1,714,803	659,196	897,134	52,602	85,140
XI - Davao Region	1,967,183	1,079,824	1,229,550	14,376	111,595
XII - Soccsksargen	1,874,946	546,828	1,144,400	218,000	129,146
XIII - Caraga	1,884,697	544,897	1,339,800	7,789	329,022
ARMM	1,160,829	542,827	618,002	94,673	24,359
<b>Forest Land</b>					
<b>Classified</b>					
	<b>Established Timber Land</b>	<b>National Parks GRBS/WA<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Military and Naval Reservation</b>	<b>Civil Reservation</b>	<b>Fishpond Development</b>
Philippines	10,056,020	1,340,997	126,130	165,946	91,077
NCR	237	59	-	-	332
CAR	666,219	6,907	554	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	201,164	12,999	288	923	606
II - Cagayan Valley	1,423,482	26,388	412	8,931	1,089
III - Central Luzon	493,882	36,970	112,819	804	19,742
IVA - Calabarzon	424,751	20,832	3,688	28	1,757
IVB - Mimaropa	369,269	1,004,420	147	45,250	3,919
V - Bicol Region	412,996	25,276	-	63	3,042
VI - Western Visayas	419,171	23,505	-	235	24,558
VII - Central Visayas	390,151	15,054	4	114	4,328
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,014,151	4,108	176	862	5,637
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	370,288	2,607	46	2,611	10,135
X - Northern Mindanao	687,444	53,319	7,996	3	10,630
XI - Davao Region	1,040,220	53,643	-	8,880	836
XII - Soccsksargen	684,780	20,552	-	91,036	886
XIII - Caraga	992,131	2,415	-	6,206	2,237
ARMM	465,684	31,943	-	-	1,343

<sup>1</sup> A and D - Alienable and disposable.

<sup>2</sup> GRBS/WA - Game refuge and bird sanctuaries, or wilderness areas.

Source: Forest Management Bureau.

**TABLE 10.2 Forest Cover of the Philippines, by Region: 2003**  
(Hectares)

Region	Total	Closed			
	Forest	Total	Broadleaved	Mixed	Coniferous
Philippines	7,168,400	2,560,872	2,448,864	24,618	87,390
NCR	2,820	-	-	-	-
CAR	672,320	384,877	302,465	485	81,927
I - Ilocos Region	189,801	37,723	32,921	-	4,802
II - Cagayan Valley	1,149,845	503,149	501,982	1,113	54
III - Central Luzon	589,495	226,241	225,628	6	607
IVA - Calabarzon	289,673	117,162	117,162	-	-
IVB - Mimaropa	1,195,144	484,866	484,796	70	-
V - Bicol Region	158,476	50,618	50,618	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	264,514	105,873	91,968	13,905	-
VII - Central Visayas	74,869	2,231	2,231	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	519,848	36,473	36,473	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	182,195	29,652	29,652	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	337,493	107,071	107,071	-	-
XI - Davao Region	421,035	177,503	177,503	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	349,234	126,385	126,385	-	-
XIII - Caraga	523,292	64,729	55,690	9,039	-
ARMM	250,346	106,319	106,319	-	-
		<b>Open</b>			
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Broadleaved</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Coniferous</b>
Philippines		4,030,588	3,847,284	69,861	113,443
NCR		2,790	2,790	-	-
CAR		246,848	142,650	8,149	96,049
I - Ilocos Region		117,217	103,584	1,778	11,855
II - Cagayan Valley		604,473	598,901	947	4,625
III - Central Luzon		304,215	293,901	10,095	219
IVA - Calabarzon		161,165	161,165	-	-
IVB - Mimaropa		604,246	597,605	5,946	695
V - Bicol Region		90,284	90,284	-	-
VI - Western Visayas		104,686	83,109	21,577	-
VII - Central Visayas		43,026	39,673	3,353	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas		410,111	410,111	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula		126,790	126,790	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao		226,400	226,400	-	-
XI - Davao Region		240,986	240,986	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen		218,858	218,858	-	-
XIII - Caraga		431,832	413,816	18,016	-
ARMM		96,661	96,661	-	-

Continued

Table 10.2--Concluded

Region/Province	Mangrove	Plantation <sup>a</sup>			Mangrove
		Total	Broadleaved	Coniferous	
Philippines	247,362	329,578	324,554	3,479	1,545
NCR	30	-	-	-	-
CAR	-	40,595	37,116	3,479	-
I - Ilocos Region	151	34,710	34,710	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	8,602	33,621	33,621	-	-
III - Central Luzon	368	58,671	58,671	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	11,346	-	-	-	-
IVB - Mimaropa	57,567	48,465	48,000	-	465
V - Bicol Region	13,499	2,075	2,075	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	4,600	49,355	49,355	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	11,770	17,842	17,842	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	38,781	34,483	33,970	-	513
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	22,279	3,474	3,425	-	49
X - Northern Mindanao	2,492	1,530	1,530	-	-
XI - Davao Region	2,010	536	536	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	1,350	2,641	2,555	-	86
XIII - Caraga	26,731	-	-	-	-
ARMM	45,786	1,580	1,148	-	432

**Note:** <sup>a</sup> Incomplete Data.

**Source:** Forest Management Bureau.

**TABLE 10.3 Community-Based Forest Management Agreements, by Region: 2008**  
(Area in Hectare)

Region	Number Issued	Tenured Area	Number of People's Organization
Philippines	1,783	1,622,404	1,783
NCR	-	-	-
CAR	87	56,625	87
I - Ilocos Region	127	40,272	127
II - Cagayan Valley	103	269,879	103
III - Central Luzon	131	79,517	131
IVA - Calabarzon	47	18,401	47
IVB - Mimaropa	78	92,615	78
V - Bicol Region	83	47,926	83
VI - Western Visayas	104	40,715	104
VII - Central Visayas	208	57,609	208
VIII - Eastern Visayas	130	115,542	130
IX - Western Visayas	131	79,207	131
X - Northern Mindanao	296	212,677	296
XI - Southern Mindanao	93	207,264	93
XII - Central Mindanao	53	95,739	53
XIII - Caraga	112	208,416	112
ARMM	-	-	-

**Source:** Forest Management Bureau.

TABLE 10.3a Community-based Forest Management Projects, by Region: 2008

Region	Number issued	Tenured Area	Beneficiaries (Number of households)	Number of People's Organizations
Philippines	1,783	1,622,404	321,638	1,783
NCR	-	-	-	-
CAR	87	56,625	13,762	87
I - Ilocos Region	127	40,272	15,514	127
II - Cagayan Valley	103	269,879	92,391	103
III - Central Luzon	131	79,517	12,502	131
IVA - Calabarzon	47	18,401	3,098	47
IVB - Mimaropa	78	92,615	10,229	78
V - Bicol Region	83	47,926	12,328	83
VI - Western Visayas	104	40,715	17,142	104
VII - Central Visayas	208	57,609	16,056	208
VIII - Eastern Visayas	130	115,542	14,143	130
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	131	79,207	12,886	131
X - Northern Mindanao	296	212,677	33,673	296
XI - Davao Region	93	207,264	26,114	93
XII - Soccsksargen	53	95,739	10,607	53
XIII - Caraga	112	208,416	31,193	112
ARMM	-	-	-	-

Source: Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.4 Number and Area of National Parks, Wilderness, Watershed Reservations, Game Refuge and Bird Sanctuaries, and Mangrove Swamp, by Region: 2007-2008**  
(Area in Hectares)

Region	National Parks		Watershed Reservations		Wilderness Areas		Game Refuge and Bird Sanctuaries		Mangrove Swamp*
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number
<b>2008</b>									
Philippines	71	524,152	128	1,517,412	16	3,297	8	918,585	27
NCR	1	59	1	2,659	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	4	18,457	7	119,114	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	7	20,995	10	6,167	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	2	4,955	5	119,261	2	1,095	2	4,554	-
III - Central Luzon	7	31,425	25	281,191	-	-	1	12	-
IVA - Calabarzon	11	57,379	13	48,160	1	430	-	-	2
IVB - Mimaropa	4	134,202	6	8,748	-	-	3	906,799	4
V - Bicol Region	7	42,473	11	37,725	4	465	-	-	7
VI - Western Visayas	3	26,555	9	131,777	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	4	21,670	7	104,381	4	1,307	1	920	5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5	2,118	9	30,599	-	-	-	-	1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3	3,110	4	11,456	-	-	-	-	1
X - Northern Mindanao	3	84,616	4	114,970	-	-	-	-	2
XI - Davao Region	2	74,195	3	7,850	1	-	-	-	1
XII - Soccsksargen	1	94	5	272,759	-	-	1	6,300	-
XIII - Caraga	-	-	7	38,241	4	-	-	-	3
ARMM	7	1,849	2	182,354	-	-	-	-	1
<b>2007</b>									
Philippines	71	524,117	127	1,508,098	16	3,297	8	918,585	27
NCR	1	24	1	2,659	-	-	-	-	-
CAR	4	18,457	7	119,114	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	7	20,995	10	6,167	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	2	4,955	5	119,261	2	1,095	2	4,554	-
III - Central Luzon	7	31,425	24	280,891	-	-	1	12	-
IVA - Calabarzon	11	57,379	13	39,146	1	430	-	-	2
IVB - Mimaropa	4	134,202	6	8,748	-	-	3	906,799	4
V - Bicol Region	7	42,473	11	37,725	4	465	-	-	7
VI - Western Visayas	3	26,555	9	131,777	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	4	21,670	7	104,381	4	1,307	1	920	5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5	2,118	9	30,599	-	-	-	-	1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3	3,110	4	11,456	-	-	-	-	1
X - Northern Mindanao	3	84,616	4	114,970	-	-	-	-	2
XI - Davao Region	2	74,195	6	111,337	1	-	-	-	1
XII - Soccsksargen	1	94	2	169,272	-	-	1	6,300	-
XIII - Caraga	-	-	7	38,241	4	-	-	-	3
ARMM	7	1,849	2	182,354	-	-	-	-	1

**Note:** \* Undetermined area.

**Sources:** Forest Management Bureau and Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau



**TABLE 10.5 Number, Area, and Annual Allowable Cut of Timber Licenses: 1969-2009**  
(Area in Thousand Hectares, Allowable Cut in Thousand Cubic Meters)

Year	Number	Area	Annual Allowable Cut
Fiscal year			
1969-70	412	9,357	15,491
1970-71	461	10,598	16,068
1971-72	343	9,368	16,440
1972-73	338	8,453	16,810
1973-74	422	10,291	20,913
1974-75	408	9,627	20,363
1975-76	471	10,137	21,885
Calendar year			
1977	376	10,211	21,071
1978	315	8,769	18,672
1979	284	8,310	17,453
1980	261	7,939	16,817
1981	250	7,744	14,958
1982	217	7,539	14,001
1983	133	5,779	9,796
1984	157	6,347	9,765
1985	165	6,594	9,773
1986	159	5,849	8,516
1987	154	5,579	8,491
1988	120	4,737	8,118
1989	113	4,634	6,604
1990	96	3,760	5,048
1991	81	2,917	4,792
1992	71	2,311	1,936
1993	50	1,717	1,369
1994	46	1,627	1,144
1995	41	1,600	1,105
1996	36	1,564	1,032
1997	26	1,310	854
1998	21	1,036	524
1999	20	905	551
2000	20	910	798
2001	20	910	212
2002	18	787	171
2003	16	662	234
2004	15	584	212
2005	18	825	111
2006	15	691	308
2007	11	496	144
2008	13	587	448
2009	4	253	66

Source: Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.6 Number, Area, and Allowable Cut of Existing Timber License Agreements and Pulpwood Timber Licenses, by Region and by Type: 2007-2009**  
(Area in Thousand Hectares, Allowable Cut in Thousand Cubic Meters)

Region	Total			Timber License Agreements			Pulpwood Timber Licenses		
	Number	Area	Allowable Cut	Number	Area	Allowable Cut	Number	Area	Allowable Cut
<b>2007</b>									
Philippines	11	495	143	11	495	143	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	1	24	-	1	24	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	2	73	-	2	73	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVB - Mimaropa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3	184	-	3	184	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1	20	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	1	20	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	1	65	59	1	65	59	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	2	109	84	2	109	84	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2008</b>									
Philippines	13	586	448	13	586	448	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	2	47	65	-	47	65	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	2	73	-	-	73	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVB - Mimaropa	2	112	129	2	112	129	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	3	180	80	3	180	80	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1	24	-	1	24	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	2	75	108	2	75	108	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	1	75	66	1	75	66	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 10.6--Concluded

Region	Total			Timber License Agreements			Pulpwood Timber Licenses		
	Number	Area	Allowable Cut	Number	Area	Allowable Cut	Number	Area	Allowable Cut
<b>2009</b>									
Philippines	4	253	66	4	253	66	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVB - Mimaropa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2	153	1	2	153	1	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1	24	-	1	24	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	1	75	65	1	75	65	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

\* Includes suspended Timber License Agreements.

**Source:** Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.7 Number, Daily Rated Capacity, and Annual Log Requirement  
of Active Sawmills: 1969-2009**

(Rated Capacity and Log Requirement in Thousand Cubic Meters)

Year	Number	Daily Rated Capacity	Annual Log Requirement
Fiscal year			
1969-70	352	5	n.a.
1970-71	349	17	n.a.
1971-72	355	17	1,150
1972-73	370	16	7,994
1973-74	355	16	8,835
1974-75	408	7	n.a.
Calendar year			
1976	325	8	2,673
1977	341	8	8,163
1978	357	18	7,888
1979	227	11	4,674
1980	209	11	4,715
1981	182	10	4,267
1982	190	10	4,410
1983	195	10	4,493
1984	189	10	4,160
1985	174	8	3,374
1986	169	9	3,330
1987	180	9	3,186
1988	190	9	3,274
1989	171	8	2,976
1990	152	7	2,446
1991	150	7	2,408
1992	124	6	1,969
1993	95	4	1,502
1994	93	4	1,554
1995	78	4	1,531
1996	61	3	1,236
1997	85	5	1,555
1998	55	3	904
1999	51	1	955
2000	45	1	742
2001	44	1	777
2002	36	2	622
2003	31	1	539
2004	36	1	599
2005	30	1	453
2006	28	1	499
2007	20	1	499
2008	35	2	619
2009	34	1	516

Source: Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.7a Number, Daily Rated Capacity, and Annual Log Requirement of Active Sawmills by Region: 2007 and 2008**  
(Rated Capacity and Log Requirement in Cubic Meters)

Region	Total			With Timber Concession			Without Timber Concession		
	Number of Sawmills	Daily Rated Capacity	Annual Log Requirement	Number of Sawmills	Daily Rated Capacity	Annual Log Requirement	Number of Sawmills	Daily Rated Capacity	Annual Log Requirement
<b>2008</b>									
Philippines	35	1,575	618,566	10	416	170,875	25	1,159	447,691
NCR	8	353	117,637	-	-	-	8	353	117,637
CAR	1	71	23,585	1	71	23,585	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	1	35	11,793	-	-	-	1	35	11,793
III - Central Luzon	7	250	83,330	4	137	45,593	3	113	37,737
IVA - Calabarzon	4	177	58,960	-	-	-	4	177	58,960
IVB - Mimaropa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	4	270	162,736	1	70	42,453	3	200	120,283
XI - Davao Region	4	195	59,777	1	8	2,490	3	187	57,287
XII - Soccsksargen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	6	224	100,748	3	130	56,754	3	94	43,994
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>									
Philippines	30	1,553	510,439	8	460	154,604	22	1,093	330,963
NCR	9	501	125,497	-	-	-	9	501	125,497
CAR	1	71	23,585	1	71	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	1	24	7,862	-	-	-	1	24	7,862
II - Cagayan Valley	1	35	11,793	-	-	-	1	35	11,793
III - Central Luzon	4	156	51,887	2	85	28,300	2	71	23,587
IVA - Calabarzon	4	177	58,960	-	-	-	4	177	58,960
IVB - Mimaropa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	1	59	35,377	-	-	-	1	59	35,377
XI - Davao Region	5	223	61,902	1	8	2,490	4	215	59,412
XII - Soccsksargen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	5	331	141,438	4	296	125,101	1	35	16,337
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Forest Management Bureau

TABLE 10.8 Processed Wood and Other Wood-based Products: 1976-2009

Year	Processed Wood (Thousand Cubic Meters)			Other Wood-based Products (Thousand Metric Tons)			
	Lumber	Plywood	Veneer	Paper and Paperboard	Fiberboard	Particle Board	Blockboard
Calendar year							
1976	1,609	416	403	184	51	-	19
1977	1,567	489	496	212	54	-	19
1978	1,780	490	546	200	61	1	14
1979	1,626	503	634	326	69	1	12
1980	1,529	553	660	324	-	-	3
1981	1,219	457	364	247	-	-	6
1982	1,200	422	159	223	-	-	10
1983	1,222	459	146	213	-	8 <sup>a</sup>	10
1984	1,234	438	84	251	-	3 <sup>a</sup>	12 <sup>a</sup>
1985	1,062	350	77	155	-	2	7
1986	977	424	73	183	-	4	21
1987	1,233	517	75	65	-	-	15
1988	1,033	415	85	244	36	-	20
1989	975	344	61	239	n.a.	n.a.	9
1990	841	397	49	175	n.a.	n.a.	17
1991	726	321	54 <sup>b</sup>	392	n.a.	n.a.	6
1992	647	331 <sup>b</sup>	80 <sup>d</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5
1993	440	273	65	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4
1994	407	258	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	122
1995	286	290	19	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1996	313	508	82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28 <sup>a</sup>
1997	351	484	62	n.a.	n.a.	4 <sup>a</sup>	27 <sup>a</sup>
1998	222	246	59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35 <sup>a</sup>
1999	288	243	89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25 <sup>a</sup>
2000	150	286	178	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40 <sup>a</sup>
2001	197	292	135 <sup>r</sup>	n.a.	5 <sup>a</sup>	n.a.	54 <sup>a</sup>
2002	163	350	172 <sup>r</sup>	n.a.	4 <sup>a</sup>	n.a.	45 <sup>a</sup>
2003	246	351 <sup>r</sup>	152 <sup>r</sup>	n.a.	7 <sup>a</sup>	n.a.	59 <sup>a</sup>
2004	339	386	180 <sup>r</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55
2005	288	314	133	n.a.	8	n.a.	62
2006	432	317	95	n.a.	5	n.a.	62
2007	362	281	124	n.a.	6	n.a.	56
2008	358	235	101	n.a.	10	n.a.	42
2009	304	253	88	n.a.	12	n.a.	42

Notes: <sup>a</sup> In thousand cubic meters.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes data for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

Source: Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.9 Log Production, Quantity, and Value of Exports: 1979-2008**  
(Production and Volume in Cubic Meters, Value in Thousand Dollars)

Year	Production	Exports		
		Volume	Percent to Total Production	Value
Calendar year				
1979	6,577,864	1,247,973	19.0	144,407
1980	6,352,300	714,541	11.2	91,921
1981	5,399,523	706,399	13.1	76,098
1982	4,514,319	752,408	16.7	78,477
1983	4,430,194	786,037	17.7	73,680
1984	3,872,570	846,022	21.8	87,789
1985	3,567,720	454,336	15.2	39,231
1986	3,433,774	412,792	12.0	26,571
1987	4,147,460	205,905	5.0	347
1988	3,809,196	173,503	4.6	710
1989	3,168,043	109,955	3.5	324
1990	2,502,625	50,953	2.0	88
1991	1,921,595	2,359	0.1	142
1992	1,438,237	a	-	b
1993	1,021,588	1	-	91
1994	957,369	4	1.9	207
1995	758,490	-	-	-
1996	771,322	-	-	207
1997	555,917	4	-	266
1998	633,797	-	-	-
1999	730,170	a	-	4
2000	800,087	a	-	16
2001	570,890	5	-	156
2002	403,263	1	0.2	4.3
2003	505,703	-	-	-
2004	767,668	1.8	0.0	60.4
2005	840,980	a	-	3.0
2006	1,036,033	a	-	20.0
2007	880,674	78	-	12.0
2008	815,225	a	-	39.0

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup> Less than one thousand.

<sup>b</sup> Included in sawlog/veneer log.

**Sources:** National Statistics Office and Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.10 Lumber Production, Quantity, and Value of Exports: 1979-2008**  
(Production and Volume in Cubic Meters, Value in Thousand Dollars)

Year	Production	Exports		
		Volume	Percent to Total Production	Value
Calendar year				
1979	1,626,115	915,022	56.3	198,345
1980	1,529,100	741,793	48.5	181,286
1981	1,218,906	546,530	44.8	125,766
1982	1,199,974	590,674	49.2	123,696
1983	1,222,495	727,927	59.5	149,087
1984	1,234,086	539,843	43.7	106,560
1985	1,061,680	512,287	48.2	90,421
1986	976,742	494,639	50.6	103,141
1987	1,232,652	645,259	52.4	154,203
1988	1,033,313	628,942	60.9	156,473
1989	975,015	438,146	44.9	136,170
1990	840,973	76,938	9.1	19,424
1991	725,913	58,017	8.0	16,634
1992	647,186	56,432	8.7	14,542
1993	439,965	79,776	18.1	17,754
1994	406,952	37,497	9.2	6,116
1995	286,036	83,813	29.3	14,661
1996	312,652	145,216	46.4	23,916
1997	350,634	141,350	40.3	21,852
1998	221,988	40,764	18.4	5,542
1999	288,317	69,132	24.0	8,738
2000	150,651	120,484	80.0	20,457
2001	197,148	105,101	53.0	15,959
2002	163,218	90,610	55.5	10,267
2003	246,199	119,414	48.5	12,120
2004	339,272	124,847	36.8	9,737
2005	287,855	130,175	45.2	8,487
2006	431,645	184,386	42.7	13,198
2007	361,838	207,642	57.4	14,342
2008	357,698	214,534	59.9	11,602

Sources: National Statistics Office and Forest Management Bureau



**TABLE 10.11 Plywood Production, Quantity, and Value of Exports: 1979-2008**  
(Production and Volume in Cubic Meters, Value in Thousand Dollars, Free-On-Board)

Year	Production	Exports		
		Volume	Percent to Total Production	Value
Calendar year				
1979	502,674	323,860	64.4	85,203
1980	552,870	322,103	58.3	103,843
1981	457,037	370,496	81.1	110,741
1982	421,866	241,802	57.3	67,435
1983	459,105	295,325	64.3	76,678
1984	573,540	249,874	43.6	57,514
1985	350,142	241,086	68.8	51,753
1986	424,312	240,877	56.8	57,204
1987	517,042	243,461	47.1	68,062
1988	415,253	242,786	58.5	78,778
1989	343,517	116,309	33.9	38,482
1990	396,946	175,914	44.3	60,226
1991	320,528	112,235	35.0	41,761
1992	330,580	71,280	21.6	27,826
1993	260,714	24,361	9.4	11,406
1994	258,397	4,217	1.6	2,101
1995	289,999	305	0.1	101
1996	507,645	169	0.0	78
1997	484,454	38	-	17
1998	246,023	167	0.1	80
1999	243,563	726	2.9	343
2000	286,314	2,226	0.8	2,056
2001	292,294	6,834	2.0	3,162
2002	350,353	7,384	2.1	3,029
2003	350,891	9,591	2.7	3,287
2004	385,570	47,731	12.4	17,703
2005	314,182	40,015	12.7	17,778
2006	316,922	19,952	6.3	9,619
2007	281,457	36,759	13.3	14,810
2008	234,990	38,931	16.6	19,237

Sources: National Statistics Office and Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.12 Veneer Production, Quantity and Value of Exports: 1979-2008**  
(Production and Volume in Cubic Meters, Value in Thousand Dollars, Free-on-Board)

Year	Production	Volume	Percent to Total Production	Exports
				Value
Calendar year				
1979	633,940	186,086	29.4	34,590
1980	659,873	164,240	24.9	35,684
1981	552,771	138,303	25.0	31,336
1982	428,453	98,009	22.9	20,247
1983	445,036	122,505	27.5	27,820
1984	97,555	71,370	73.2	14,069
1985	76,575	68,754	89.8	11,646
1986	72,689	49,787	68.5	9,379
1987	74,925	64,277	85.8	14,806
1988	85,194	78,521	92.2	20,999
1989	61,138	64,401	105.3	17,433
1990	48,867	47,117	96.4	13,080
1991	54,433	32,875	60.4	9,457
1992	79,787	21,636	27.1	7,525
1993	64,753	7,025	10.8	2,658
1994	38,765	29,838	77.0	11,891
1995	19,059	32,517	170.6	13,487
1996	82,189	26,351	32.1	12,856
1997	61,615	31,022	50.3	14,385
1998	58,880	32,395	55.0	11,748
1999	89,234	4,601	5.2	2,890
2000	178,082	4,625	2.6	2,962
2001	254,801	2,817	1.1	1,584
2002	205,056	5,982	2.9	3,089
2003	336,046	4,449	1.3	2,389
2004	385,258	7,495	1.9	3,251
2005	132,938	6,554	4.9	3,712
2006	95,427	5,856	6.1	4,019
2007	123,942	6,714	5.4	3,833
2008	100,712	3,764	3.7	2,003

Sources: National Statistics Office and Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.13 Selected Forest-Based Furniture Exports: 2005-2008**  
(Quantity in piece, FOB Value in Thousand US Dollars)

Commodity and Country of Destination	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	3,945,673	232,490	3,293,033	199,275	155,902,886	174,700,584	42,538,608	154,574
Furniture, n.e.s. of rattan	1,256,974	54,984	1,046,245	39,112	5,052,472	18,907,329	3,864,016	15,304
United States of America	814,599	34,721	468,197	23,256	3,480,958	13,707,258	2,523,381	10,470
Japan	77,299	2,673	271,239	2,043	125,121	343,058	77,192	263
Australia	29,420	1,638	32,262	1,466	68,122	193,045	40,791	109
United Kingdom of								
Great Britain	29,271	1,414	14,750	729	128,674	721,292	114,402	597
France	24,709	1,105	23,624	842	66,093	197,646	13,070	44
Others	281,676	13,433	236,173	10,776	1,183,504	3,745,030	1,095,180	3,821
Chairs and other seats of rattan	903,454	36,785	409,027	21,766	110,240,317	28,077,316	6,311,690	24,022
United States of America	740,834	29,356	295,582	16,091	106,837,590	17,718,494	3,647,574	13,753
Japan	22,727	807	13,024	560	371,067	1,097,430	306,524	972
France	11,905	399	8,538	336	105,839	309,153	23,674	98
United Kingdom of								
Great Britain	19,479	1,119	14,422	755	199,738	523,330	102,297	531
Australia	13,535	490	5,533	206	165,813	449,258	168,012	582
Others	94,974	4,614	71,928	3,818	2,560,270	7,979,651	2,063,609	8,086
Furniture, n.e.s. of wood	1,344,584	108,268	1,336,656	105,979	991,846	3,301,216	6,616,464	21,739
United States of America	921,518	80,209	823,879	74,291	858,859	2,787,837	4,079,705	13,128
Japan	44,430	2,605	62,499	2,414	7,486	18,686	82,197	200
United Kingdom of								
Great Britain	36,923	1,868	19,692	1,541	6,435	43,811	70,353	299
Australia	33,073	1,349	32,342	2,834	12,997	60,552	93,153	270
Others	308,640	22,237	398,244	24,899	106,069	390,330	2,291,056	7,842
Chair and other seats of wood	378,221	29,669	399,723	29,838	8,193,391	25,138,311	624,241	2,851
United States of America	218,493	23,231	215,139	20,152	5,198,863	16,046,900	519,163	2,266
Japan	9,672	520	12,517	525	170,355	415,482	9,292	36
United Kingdom of								
Great Britain	5,569	252	12,886	390	98,469	338,281	13,885	176
Australia	8,662	403	18,239	646	119,771	379,247	2,985	16
Germany, Federal Republic of	20,267	630	27,870	1,297	521,156	1,466,029	796	3
Others	115,558	4,633	112,072	6,828	2,084,777	6,492,372	78,120	354

Continued

Table 10.13--Concluded

Commodity and Country of Destination	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Furniture, n.e.s. of bamboo	57,315	2,423	90,606	2,102	87,592	247,618	42,813	193
United States of America	26,481	1,154	67,457	1,110	47,424	140,308	32,800	156
Australia	1,210	57	834	49	6,606	10,256	1,002	4
France	2,398	78	498	36	8,105	14,612	887	5
Spain	1,814	114	69	8	-	-	182	8
Others	25,412	1,020	21,748	899	25,457	82,442	7,942	20
Chair and other seats of bamboo	5,125	361	10,776	478	519,898	1,676,152	211,286	740
United States of America	3,134	263	6,349	254	203,973	784,719	78,930	290
Spain	60	4	116	26	7,560	16,835	4,462	21
Italy	61	4	1,375	78	109,044	385,466	11,135	24
Australia	62	3	5	a	7,442	20,588	2,728	3
Others	1,808	87	2,931	120	288,349	818,165	114,031	402

**Notes:** Major forest products include logs, lumber, plywood, and veneer sheets and corestock.  
n.e.s. - not elsewhere specified  
a - Less than 1,000

**Sources:** National Statistics Office and Forest Management Bureau.

**TABLE 10.14 Production of Selected Nontimber Forest Products: 2001-2009**  
(In Thousands)

Product	Unit of Measure	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Almaciga resins	Kilo	520	521	292	368	51	163	255	248	525
Anahaw leaves	Piece	121	94	54	100	133	181	303	196	153
Bamboo	Piece	537	417	293	204	865	66	1,528	872	988
Buri midribs	Piece	78	48	12	-	1	-	-	10	8
Dilliman and other vines	Kilo	64	68	46	2	56	23	65	3	39
Hingiw	Kilo	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nipa shingles	Piece	12,093	11,099	11,879	10,036	10,340	10,948	17,158	13,161	15,938
Split rattan	Kilo	25	-	1	17	13	14	14	18	34
Unsplit rattan	Linear meter	8,767	6,641	9,079	16,074	12,970	15,436	4,886	5,151	3,102

Source: Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.14a Exports of Selected Nontimber Forest Products: 2001-2008**  
(Quantity in Thousand Kilos, FOB Value in Thousand US Dollars)

Product	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	497	743	497	743	615	820	413	439
Almaciga resins	204	161	204	161	199	175	230	222
Bamboo	30	36	30	36	54	113	39	24
Elemi	246	528	246	528	361	528	144	193
Rattan poles	17	18	17	18	1	4	*	-
Product	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	434	474	423	612	461	626	456	873
Almaciga resins	191	154	163	136	261	306	122	172
Bamboo	74	73	66	129	47	25	47	72
Elemi	165	237	181	298	146	279	262	616
Rattan poles	4	9	13	49	7	16	25	13

Note: \* Less than a thousand.

Source: Forest Management Bureau.

**TABLE 10.15 Forest Charges on Selected Nontimber Forest Products, by Region:  
2007 and 2008  
(Pesos)**

Region	Almaciga	Bamboo	Split	Unsplit
	Resin	Poles	Rattan	Rattan
<b>2008</b>				
Philippines	360,361	18,318	20,431	3,206,864
CAR	-	13,150	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	7,500	-	-	193,065
III - Central Luzon	-	-	-	40,732
IVA - Calabarzon	-	3,400	-	8,600
IVB - Mimaropa	321,361	-	20,431	135,049
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	2,543
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	558	-	100
VIII - Eastern Visayas	31,500	-	-	390,044
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	69,810
XI - Davao Region	-	410	-	379,085
XII - Soccsksargen	-	800	-	-
XIII - Caraga	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	1,987,836
<b>2007</b>				
Philippines	350,582	20,264	31,255	3,500,738
CAR	-	6,454	-	20,160
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	187,672
III - Central Luzon	-	6,414	-	54,544
IVA - Calabarzon	-	5,032	-	32,812
IVB - Mimaropa	310,592	-	-	77,459
V - Bicol Region	-	-	31,255	7,710
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	264	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	39,990	-	-	557,109
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	15,360
XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	347,643
XII - Soccsksargen	-	2,100	-	-
XIII - Caraga	-	-	-	2,200,269
ARMM	-	-	-	-

Source: Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.16 Area Reforested by the Government and Private Sectors: 1976-2008**  
(Hectares)

Year	Total Area	Government Sector			Private Sector		
		Total	DENR	Other Government Agencies	Total	Timber Licenses	Others
1976	31,733	23,228	20,977	2,251	8,505	8,275	230
1977	53,263	33,365	23,677	9,688	19,898	17,276	2,622
1978	78,425	44,686	34,343	10,343	33,739	22,006	11,733
1979	79,397	51,858	35,305	16,553	27,539	20,132	7,407
1980	60,516	39,881	32,956	6,925	20,635	15,579	5,056
1981	64,541	33,296	30,707	2,589	31,245	20,096	11,149
1982	63,262	35,201	31,202	3,999	28,061	21,588	6,473
1983	78,538	42,239	27,155	15,084	36,299	31,703	4,596
1984	38,935	16,088	15,520	568	22,847	14,186	8,661
1985	24,231	12,684	12,201	483	11,547	8,148	3,399
1986	32,998	24,426	22,495	1,931	8,572	6,572	2,000
1987	39,811	28,843	27,558	1,285	10,968	7,956	3,012
1988	64,183	31,226	30,890	336	32,957	23,126	9,831
1989	131,404	89,452	82,966	6,486	41,952	32,087	9,865
1990 <sup>†</sup>	191,663	153,949	146,718	7,231	37,714	*33,443	4,271
1991 <sup>†</sup>	93,039	73,602	72,238	1,364	19,437	18,089	1,348
1992 <sup>†</sup>	40,593	24,304	24,304	-	16,289	11,683	4,606
1993 <sup>†</sup>	19,211	6,347	6,347	-	12,864	12,692	172
1994 <sup>†</sup>	49,551	18,032	18,032	-	31,519	9,468	22,051
1995	65,233	21,841	7,840	14,001	43,392	30,380	13,012
1996	46,096	18,869	18,869	-	27,227	20,005	7,222
1997	66,237	49,301	48,490	811	16,936	14,357	2,579
1998	42,368	33,219	32,643	576	9,149	8,236	913
1999	42,167	31,184	30,831	353	10,983	6,904	4,079
2000	27,632	21,740	19,059	2,681	5,892	1,989	3,903
2001	24,847	19,927	19,887	40	4,920	1,410	3,510
2002	25,620	20,681	9,111	11,570	4,939	564	4,375
2003	15,088	13,195	6,565	6,630	1,893	842	1,051
2004	20,338	12,436	12,436	-	7,902	2,836	5,066
2005	16,498	7,187	7,187	-	9,311	341	8,970
2006	7,223	4,476	4,476	-	2,747	-	2,747
2007	27,837	25,024	25,024	-	2,813	-	2,813
2008	43,609	27,752	27,752	-	15,857	182	14,747

**Note:** <sup>†</sup> Includes enrichment planting of timber licenses.

**Source:** Forest Management Bureau

**TABLE 10.17 Ten Major Lakes in the Philippines**  
(Area in Hectares)

Name of Lake	Location	Area
Total		187,164
Laguna de Bay	Laguna and Rizal	90,000
Lake Lanao	Lanao del Sur	34,700
Taal Lake	Batangas	23,400
Lake Mainit	Surigao del Norte/Agusan del Norte	14,000
Naujan Lake	Oriental Mindoro	11,000
Lake Buluan	Sultan Kudarat	6,500
Lake Bato	Camarines Sur	3,800
Lake Buhi	Camarines Sur	1,800
Lake Dapao	Lanao del Sur	1,000
Lake Sebu	South Cotabato	964

*Source:* Environmental Management Bureau. *National Water Quality Status Report: 2001-2008*

**TABLE 10.18 Major River Basins in the Philippines**  
(Drainage Area in Square Kilometers)

River Basin	Region	Drainage Area
Cagayan River	Cagayan Valley	25,649
Mindanao River	Southern Mindanao	23,169
Agusan River	Northern Mindanao	10,921
Pampanga River	Central Luzon	9,759
Agno River	Central Luzon	5,952
Abra River	Ilocos	5,125
Pasig-Laguna Lake	Southern Luzon	4,678
Bicol River	Bicol Region	3,771
Abulug River	Cagayan Valley	3,372
Tagum-Libuganon River	Southeastern Mindanao	3,064
Ilog-Hilabangan	Western Visayas	1,945
Panay River	Western Visayas	1,843
Tagoloan River	Northern Mindanao	1,704
Agus River	Southern Mindanao	1,645
Davao River	Southeastern Mindanao	1,623
Cagayan River	Northern Mindanao	1,521
Jalaud River	Western Visayas	1,503
Buayan-Malungun River	Southeastern Mindanao	1,434

*Source:* Environmental Management Bureau. *National Water Quality Status Report: 2001-2008*



## Introduction

**N**otwithstanding the challenges in the midst of the global financial crisis, the government and the private sector remain steadfast to the vision of revitalizing the minerals industry as one of the means to conquer poverty. The Philippine government is confident it can assist the industry seek innovative ways to overcome this problem and continue its mission of developing the country's mineral resources for the benefit of the country and the people.

The country has come a long way since President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo announced a policy shift from lenience to dynamic promotions of the industry in 2004, with the declaration of the constitutionality of the Mining Act of 1995 by the Supreme Court of the Philippines. The Act declares state ownership of all mineral resources in the country. It also places the exploration, development, utilization, processing, and conservation of mineral resources under the state's full control and supervision. It empowers the government to directly undertake these activities, grant mining permits, or enter into mineral agreements with contractors.

To implement the Act, the Minerals Action Plan was prepared. This is a time-bound comprehensive plan of action that translates the commitment of the government to attain sustainable development through responsible mining. It seeks to address issues that may hamper the full implementation of the national mining policy. In particular, it calls for measures to ensure that past mistakes are not repeated and feasible environmental problems are immediately and adequately responded to.

The government continues developing programs and policies that affect the mining industry and has chosen to act on issues and concerns that will promote an investment climate that is more beneficial for businesses while complimenting out the interests of host communities, local governments, and other stakeholders without sacrificing the safety of the environment. The government promotes responsible mining as it is considered the key to achieving the sustainable development of the country. The evidences that support this belief are the accomplishments translated in concrete terms.

The mining sector remains strong despite the wobbling effects of the global financial crisis as well as various flooding and landslides caused by strong typhoons, due to the strength in the gold and silver sectors; and, with bountiful resources of copper, gold, silver, and nickel, the country has much mining potential. The government believes export earnings can be assured as long as the country attracts investments in the mining sector. Hence, they look for more companies interested in investing in mineral development projects to continue generating revenues from mineral exports.

## 11.1 Mineral Resources

The Philippines is one of the few countries in the world richly blessed with mineral resources. Metals, nonmetals, and energy resources abound in mountains, plains, coasts, and even in shoreline areas. Among the metallic minerals found locally are chromite, copper, gold, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, and zinc.

The mining industry in the Philippines produces wide variety of minerals from precious metals (gold and silver), iron and ferro-alloy metals, base metals, fertilizer minerals, and decorative minerals. There were 23 metallic mines and 2,359 nonmetallic mines operating in the country in 2009. Miners in the Philippines consist principally of gold, nickel, and chromite producers. Gold is mined by 11 primary producers and by an undetermined number of small-scale players.

Metals mined in the Philippines consist of gold, silver, copper, nickel, chromite and zinc. Nonmetallic minerals that are currently mined in the country are coal, marble, salt, sand and gravel, silica, clay, limestone, dolomite, feldspar, perlite, rock aggregates, stone, diorite and serpentine.

While there are still other materials found in abundance, the country is constrained by various economic and other factors to mine out selectively. For metals, the principal products consist of ores and concentrates. *Ores* are naturally occurring materials excavated from the ground and sold directly to the market, while *concentrates* are metals that have been processed in the mill before they are released in the market.

Nonmetallic minerals found in the country are bauxite, cement raw materials, clay, and coal. Also in bounty are other minerals often used as construction materials such as, diatomite, feldspar, guano, gypsum, limestone, magnesite, marble, perlite, phosphate rock, pyrite, rock asphalt, silica sand, sulfur, talc, and tuff.

***Mines and Geosciences Bureau.*** The Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) was known as *Inspeccion General de Minas* during the Spanish regime. Exploration of mining possibilities began as early as the 1570s, when Spain was on an eager quest for the country's gold. The regime, which lasted until 1898, surveyed virtually every square inch of land for valuable metals. In the mid-1800s, the Spanish government searched for copper. Thus, copper mines mushroomed, with the first one opened by the San Remigio Copper Mines in Carawisan, Antique in 1842.

During the American regime (1898-1946), mining activities focused on retrieving gold deposits in Benguet, and later in other areas. Gold mines proliferated throughout the country until the Japanese took over in 1941. The Americans also paid particular attention to track down widely needed minerals such as iron and oil. Hence, in 1914, the colonial government declared an iron reservation in Surigao, whose domain continued expanding until 1937. For oil, the government-owned National Development Company conducted an extensive geological assessment of areas that can yield oil within 1939 until 1941.

During the Japanese regime (1941-1945), many sites of mineral deposits used in steel and arms manufacture were exhausted. Some of those explored were the copper deposits in Mankayan (Benguet), Rapu-Rapu (Albay), Carawisan (Antique), Lutopan (Cebu), and Sipalay (Negros Occidental); the chromite deposits in Acoje and Coto (Zambales), Dinagat (Surigao), and Opol (Misamis Oriental); the

manganese deposits in Busuanga (Palawan), Guindulman (Bohol), and Siquijor (formerly part of Negros Oriental); and the iron deposits in Larap (Camarines Norte), Mati (Davao), and Sibugay (Zamboanga del Sur). The laterite iron deposits in Surigao were also examined for extensive metallurgical processing.

Surveys on mineral resources and their development resumed after the war. Gold mines in Benguet, Surigao, and Camarines Norte were rehabilitated in the late 1940s. Meanwhile, the Philippine Bureau of Mines, created by the Commonwealth government in 1937, carried out extensive exploration for copper in the early 1950s. The bureau's efforts resulted in the development and operation of many copper mines, catapulting copper to lord over the mineral industry for over two decades starting in the '60s.

Towards the end of the 1980s, however, gold once again overtook copper as the most sought after mineral in the country. Copper mines suffered from economic constraints, following the limited production of minerals from ore deposits with significant amounts of gold or its by-products. The government and the private sectors shifted their interest on gold exploration in the early '80s. The development of new gold metallogenesis concepts that led to the discovery of untapped gold deposits also diminished the popularity of copper.

Mineral commodities vary in importance depending on periods. Regular surveys and assessment of the government determine the values of these minerals. The DENR along with the MGB, regularly conducts special surveys for minerals used in steel manufacture and cement production, ceramic raw materials, building materials, and for other minerals useful for industrial and economic advancement.

## **The National Minerals Policy**

Integral to the revitalization thrust is the National Minerals Policy (NMP). The policy was an attempt to incorporate the concept of sustainable development into a comprehensive policy document for the minerals industry. It set the direction on the realization of a mining industry that is not only prosperous but also socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable. The NMP is anchored on policy thrusts that include specific core principles such as precautionary principle, polluters pay principle, free and prior informed consent in ancestral domain areas, role of nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and local government units (LGUs), community development, consensus building and mine rehabilitation, among others. These policy thrusts are the following:

1. Protection and rehabilitation of the environment;
2. Promotion of social and community stability;
3. Preservation of options for future generations; and
4. Establishment of competitive and prosperous minerals industry.

## **The Mineral Action Plan**

The President issued Executive Order 270 on January 16, 2004 with amendments signed on April 20, 2004 (E.O. 270-A). Containing 12 guiding principles as points of convergence among the different opposing views of industry groups, local government units, civil society, indigenous peoples, and other sectors, this order also

mandated the DENR to formulate a Mineral Action Plan (MAP) that shall resolve issues and concerns for the full revitalization of the mineral industry.

The MAP was subjected to consultations with professional groups, academe, civil society, media, and the mineral industry. It consisted of 57 strategies and 126 activities that shall address the problems of the mineral industry. On September 13, 2004, Memorandum Circular No. 67 from the Office of the President directed all heads of departments, chief of bureaus and offices or instrumentalities of the national and local governments, and other concerned agencies to operationalize the MAP for mineral resources development.

Mining investment roadshows to different countries were conducted in cooperation with the private sector. Among the places visited to attract investors into the Philippine mining sector were China, Canada, Singapore, Australia, Japan, Korea, United Kingdom, and South Africa.

With the national government's efforts to intensify the implementation of MAP, the country saw an influx of foreign businessmen showing their interest to invest on the Philippine mining sector. With this, the government reported an increased investment on its flagship projects and the employment of many Filipino workers in the mining companies.

## 11.2 Mineral Production

In 2009, the Philippine mining industry posted a 25.3 percent increase in value of production of metallic minerals at PhP79.7 billion from the previous year's PhP63.6 billion. Combined increase in production volume and value of gold, silver, chromite, copper sub-sectors, nickel sub-sectors, and zinc caused the upsurge in total production. On the other hand, the nonmetallic sector production value went up by 8.1 percent, setting at PhP25.44 billion from PhP23.52 billion of the previous year. Table 11.2 presents the value of mineral production from 2005 to 2009.

**Regional production.** In 2008, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) was the top-producing region for metallic minerals, cashing in PhP12.97 billion worth of metals. Occupying second and third rank as metallic mineral producers, Southern Tagalog and Caraga registered PhP7.68 billion and PhP7.58 billion, respectively.

On the other hand, top nonmetallic mineral-producing regions were Western Visayas (PhP8.35 billion), Ilocos (PhP3.44 billion) and Southern Tagalog (PhP2.14 billion). (See Table 11.3 for more data on the volume and value of mineral production by region and province.)

### Metallic Minerals

Production value of metallic minerals saw an increasing trend from PhP37.37 billion in 2005 to PhP81.43 in 2007. In 2009, the production value regains strength to PhP79.66 billion after it went down to PhP63.59 billion in 2008.

The volume of gold produced in 2009 totaled to 37,047 kilograms, higher by 3.7 percent than the 35,726 kilograms produced the previous year. The production value of gold increased by 22.7 percent from PhP42.99 billion in 2008 to PhP52.77 billion in 2009.

Silver production volume demonstrated a big upturn in 2009, settling at 33,808 kilograms from the 14,224 kilograms recorded in 2008. The value of the total production likewise recovered more than twofold from PhP263 million to PhP716 million.

Copper sub-sectors and zinc posted a remarkable increase by 119 percent and 505 percent in the volume produced. The value of production of copper sub-sectors increased by 79 percent from PhP6.03 billion to PhP10.82 billion while zinc posted 974 percent increase from PhP39 million to PhP424 million in 2009. Nickel sub-sectors showed signs of revival as production volume and value of nickel concentrate rose by 64 percent and 20 percent, respectively. However, price of nickel direct shipping ore suffered downturn by 8.4 percent valued at PhP7.1 billion from PhP7.7 billion in 2008. (See Table 11.1 and Table 11.2.)

### **Nonmetallic Minerals**

After registering an 8.2-percent plunge in 2005, the value of nonmetallic mineral production has continued to regain strength since 2006 when it posted a production value of PhP17.03 billion. In 2009, the value went up to PhP25.44 billion, higher by 8.1 percent than the PhP23.52 billion recorded in 2008.

### **11.3 Mineral Exports**

Philippine exports of mineral products in 2009 were valued at US\$2.3 billion. Gold was the top mineral product exported in 2009, contributing US\$1.2 billion or 52.8 percent of the total value. Other major mineral products exported were copper (9%) and nickel (7.9%), contributing US\$207.3 million and US\$180.1 million respectively.

### **11.4 Government and Mining**

#### **Mine Environmental Protection and Social Management Programs**

1. **Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP).** This serves as an operational link between the environmental protection and enhancement commitments under the revised Mining Act of 1995. Nine EPEPs were approved in 2009 with a total cost commitment of PhP2.57 billion. This brought to a total of 90 EPEPs with a total cost commitment of PhP23.91 billion.
2. **Final Mine Rehabilitation/Decommissioning Plan (FMRDP).** This ensures the smooth transition from active mining operations to eventual closure. It must be submitted five years before the expected mine closure, done in consultation with the communities and local governments, and approved by the Government. The Plan shall include a social plan and a mine rehabilitation plan. In 2009, ten FMRDPs with a total cost commitment of PhP316.96 million were approved. This

contributed to a total of 19 FMRDPs with a total cost commitment of PhP501.91 million.

3. **Mine Wastes and Tailing Fund (MWTF).** The total MWTF collection as of end of 2009 amounted to PhP1.26 million. At present, the total MWTF collection was registered to PhP25 million. There were no compensation claims for damages incurred the last five years (2005-2009), which indicates a positive result.
4. **Mining Forest Program.** In connection with the government program on forest mining, in 2009 around 1,301 hectares of mining areas were reforested. At present, some 10,319 hectares were already rehabilitated out of the 11,095.70 hectares that were disturbed by mining companies. Likewise, about 9,244,893 seedlings and trees were planted related to said rehabilitation.

### Community Development

1. **Social Development and Management Program (SDMP).** In 2009, a total of 28 SDMPs of mining companies were approved by the DENR totaling about PhP1.2 billion for a five-year program with 729 barangays as beneficiaries of community projects.
2. **Information, Education, and Communications (IEC) Campaigns.** To actively promote the revitalization program, the MGB attended and participated in various events here and abroad. Likewise, the DENR tasked the MGB to expand its IEC and advocacy activities at the local level particularly in areas of conflict.

### Application of Geosciences and Mining Technologies

One of the functions of the MGB is to conduct geological surveys and mineral explorations. Geological surveys gather data in various geological disciplines, including economic geology of metals and nonmetals, geophysics, geochemistry, engineering geology, and other related fields. Mineral explorations entail activities involving the search for potential mineral sites, including identification and evaluation of newly discovered mineral deposits for possible commercial exploitation. Past explorations consisted of on-site and off-site data gathering, mapping, sampling, laboratory testing, data interpretation, documentation, and publication of results.

**Geohazard assessment and mapping.** The country is susceptible to geological hazards like earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, flooding, liquefaction, tsunami, coastal erosions, storm surges, and several other natural disasters resulting to unnecessary loss of lives and properties. To address this concern and to generate information on the vulnerability of certain areas to various types of geologic and natural hazards, the MGB conducted geohazard assessments and mapping. The main objective of this program is to identify areas in the country that are prone to various geological hazards and make this information available to authorities responsible for physical framework and land use planning, land use classification and allocation, project development and disaster preparedness, management and mitigation.

In 2009, the MGB assessed 261 municipalities covering 5,403 barangays for the 1:50,000 scale geohazard assessment and mapping. Likewise, coastal geohazards mapping/survey was conducted in the provinces of Eastern Samar and Cavite to study the adverse impacts of coastal geohazards specifically coastal erosion.

Aside from the geohazard advisories, IEC materials, posters, geohazards maps and brochures were also provided to assess municipalities/barangays. Province-wide information and education campaigns were also conducted in Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, and Zambales in coordination with local government units.

The MGB likewise involved itself in the identification of relocation sites for the displaced communities devastated by the landslides/flashfloods brought by strong typhoons like Frank, Ondoy, Pepeng, Santi, and Urduja particularly in the provinces of Benguet, Pangasinan, Rizal, Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro, and Metro Manila.

**Groundwater resource and solid waste disposal sites assessment.** In 2009, a total of 24 municipalities were assessed to identify possible sources of groundwater to support future communities' need for domestic and agricultural uses and to support the local government units in the identification and suitability of possible solid waste disposal and landfill sites.

**Quadrangle geologic mapping.** This serves as additional geological data for identifying and assessing existing geohazards, delineating extent of identified mineral deposits, and exploring for new metallic and nonmetallic prospects. In 2009, MGB produced a 1:50,000 scale geologic maps covering an approximate surveyed area of 277,500 hectares, boosting up its existing geological database.

**Marine and coastal geological resource assessment.** Under the DENR program, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program, the MGB embarked on various activities relating to the study of the vulnerability of coastal and near shore areas to determine any changes in shoreline configuration or shoreline shift due to sea level rise resulting to coastal erosion, accretion, flooding, saltwater intrusion, and other coastal hazards. Areas targeted for this study were Eastern Leyte, Albay, and Northwest Luzon.

## Research and Development (R&D)

Numerous samples of fossils are presently displayed at the newly opened MGB Museum. These fossils were acquired through the fossil collection activities conducted as part of the research studies on Mineral Resources and Geosciences (MRGS) Programs that include: Atmospheric Leaching of Low Grade Laterite Deposit; Case Study on the Effective Community Relations/Development Approaches and Strategies in Every Stage on Mine Operation; and Mining Community Profiling and Research on the Cenozoic Stratigraphy of the Philippines.

## Resolution of Mining Issues

To pursue its goal in the revitalization, the government continues developing policies to accommodate a balance between utilization and conservation, and

ultimately achieve sustainable development for the mining industry. The approval of the Board of Investments to the government's 2009 Investment Priorities Plan assimilates mining schemes and adds to the plans to provide incentives to firms that would generate or keep jobs in spite of global economic slowdown.

To ease investments in the mining industry, the old issue of the lengthy approval of permits has to be resolved. In July 2009, the DENR started up a process of reformation of the permitting process to make it faster and more transparent. According to the DENR, the permits for mining will be carried out in a period of seven weeks from the current minimum of 17 weeks. A total of 112 mining permits were approved in 2009. The environment compliance certificate will be decided within three weeks from filing, compared with the current one year. The DENR likewise instructed the MGB to review and cancel mining applications/permits that have not been active for five to ten years, and restore to government ownership. A three-stage notification process will be adopted to implement this policy.

After many years of lobbying, the different government agencies have finally decided the rules to be implemented regarding the policy of direct payment of share of excise taxes to the LGU. The excise tax of metal revenues for 2009 will be paid to the different LGUs in March 2010. This new schedule of three months differs with the current two to three years.

On the other hand, the Chamber of Mines has expressed its concern about procedural vagueness created by the memorandum issued to the regional directors of the MGB by the DENR directing the refusal of all mining applications that have been rejected by the indigenous people.

Well into the future, policy and program shall be steered into formulating and implementing an integrated national program for small-scale mining. More mining rights shall be granted and new areas shall be awarded exclusively to small-scale miners. Greater effort shall also be devoted to determining the potential environment risks from mining and crafting suited environmental regulations.

**Sources:**

- 11.1-11.2 Mines and Geosciences Bureau.
- 11.3 National Statistics Office, Trade Statistics Division.
- 11.4 Mines and Geosciences Bureau; Mining Journal-Philippines, 2009 (internet).



**TABLE 11.1 Quantity of Mineral Production: 2005-2009**  
(Thousands)

Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Metallics</b>						
<b>Precious metals</b>		56.64	59.64	66.54	49.95	70.86
Gold	Kg	37.49	36.14	38.79	35.73	37.05
Silver	Kg	19.15	23.50	27.75	14.22	33.81
<b>Base metals</b>		1,275	3,786	7,647	5,691	8,739
Chromite:						
Metallurgical Ore and Concentrate	DMT	20.03	25.23	16.55	13.57	14.32
Refractory Ore	DMT	1.83	4.71	11.69	1.70	-
Chemical Grade	DMT	16.23	16.78	3.36	-	-
Copper Concentrate	DMT	75.28	71.84	88.10	92.81	203.41
Copper Metal Equivalent	MT	16.32	17.16	22.86	21.24	49.06
Nickel (Direct Shipping Ore)	DMT	1,106.90	3,576.67	7,380.31	5,459.13	8,283.11
Nickel Concentrate	DMT	7.21	14.41	17.19	18.46	30.33
Nickel Metal Equivalent	MT	22.56	50.64	81.29	70.08	120.32
Nickel Concentrate Metal Equivalent	MT	4.08	8.24	10.08	10.56	17.04
Manganese	MT	4.76	-	-	-	-
Zinc	DMT	-	-	15.93	3.58	21.68
<b>Nonmetallics</b>						
Bentonite Clay	MT	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.42	-
Cement	Bags	324,151.49	300,822.82	332,549.00	378,214.63	-
Cement Raw Materials:						
Limestone for Cement Manufacture	MT	19,356.57	20,518.25	25,193.22	30,072.28	31,667.64
Shale Clay	MT	1,333.15	1,366.36	1,380.82	1,704.60	1,807.52
Silica Sand for Cement	MT	173.00	179.19	221.45	269.51	283.57
Coal	MT	1,485.00	2,529.31	3,721.54	3,952.03	5,176.16
Marble (unprocessed)	Cu.M.	3.96	3.47	4.79	5.41	-
Salt (from sea water)*	MT	420.95	418.21	437.69	510.06	516.14
Sand and Gravel*	Cu.M.	36,791.49	38,455.35	40,075.66	46,602.10	46,659.11
Silica Sand	MT	224.17	145.02	140.74	172.26	185.13
White Clay	MT	8.88	7.14	7.22	8.74	-

**Notes:**

\* Preliminary estimate

- No production

**Source:** Mines and Geosciences Bureau

**TABLE 11.2 Value of Mineral Production: 2005-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Mineral or Mineral Product	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Metallics</b>	37,373	55,148	81,431	63,598	79,661
<b>Precious metals</b>	28,549	35,151	40,486	43,252	53,484
Gold	28,303	34,733	39,924	42,989	52,768
Silver	246	418	562	263	716
<b>Base metals</b>	8,824	19,996	40,945	20,346	26,177
Chromite:					
Metallurgical Ore and Concentrate	44	53	93	108	126
Refractory ore	15	41	25	-	-
Chemical grade	33	32	42	1	-
Copper Concentrate	3,288	5,911	7,479	6,029	10,818
Nickel Concentrate	2,196	6,728	12,128	6,453	7,738
Nickel (Direct Shipping Ore)	3,240	7,231	20,355	7,715	7,070
Manganese	9	-	-	-	-
Zinc	-	-	823	39	424
<b>Nonmetallics</b>	12,810	17,029	20,805	23,524	25,441
Bentonite clay	-	-	-	-	-
Cement	(25,878)	(57,793)	(35,441)	(41,668)	-
Cement raw materials:					
Limestone for cement manufacture	1,076	1,159	1,970	2,415	2,670
Shale clay	81	83	90	111	118
Silica sand for cement	34	35	39	48	50
Others	940	922	951	1,032	-
Coal	1,400	5,248	7,722	8,200	10,740
Marble (unprocessed)	11	-	13	15	-
Salt (from sea water)*	3,200	3,220	3,332	3,884	3,942
Sand and gravel*	6,047	6,345	6,672	7,800	7,902
Silica sand	19	13	13	16	18
White clay	3	2	2	2	-

**Notes:**

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

\* Preliminary estimate

- No production

**Source:** Mines and Geosciences Bureau

**TABLE 11.3 Mineral Production, by Region, Province, and Category: 2007 and 2008**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Philippines</b>			102,235,699		87,122,253
Total metallics			49,240,503		29,704,212
Total nonmetallics			20,804,505		23,524,114
Central Bank (gold panned SSM) <sup>c</sup>	Kg	31,166	32,190,692	28,198	33,893,927
<b>CAR</b>			13,353,360		13,181,798
Metallics			13,164,038		12,973,145
Nonmetallics			189,322		208,653
<b>Abra</b>			8,800		9,483
Nonmetallics			8,800		9,483
Aggregates	Cu.M.	2,728	438	2,984	482
Rivermix	Cu.M.	1,652	285	1,816	319
Sand and gravel <sup>b</sup>	Cu.M.	48,337	8,000	51,171	8,597
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	362	78	397	86
<b>Benguet</b>			13,344,560		13,172,315
Metallics			13,164,038		12,973,145
Copper (concentrate)	DMT	79,254	6,824,925	88,541	5,913,123
Copper (metal) <sup>a</sup>	MT	20,568	(6,824,925)	20,299	(5,913,123)
Gold	Kg	6,095	6,208,404	5,703	6,884,153
Silver	Kg	6,626	130,709	9,895	175,869
Nonmetallics			180,522		199,170
Aggregates	Cu.M.	22,826	5,427	25,056	5,970
Base Coarse	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Diorite	MT	21	9	24	10
Escombro	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Filling materials	Cu.M.	6,557	146	6,262	161
Limestone	MT	-	-	-	-
Limestone for construction materials	Cu.M.	184	17	201	20
Limestone for industrial use	MT	-	-	-	-
Quarry materials	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Quicklime	MT	2,394	(12,557)	2,634	(13,835)
Rivermix	Cu.M.	206	20	229	21
Sand and gravel <sup>b</sup>	Cu.M.	1,057,853	174,546	1,151,530	192,593
Slakelime (hydrated)	MT	80	(275)	87	(302)
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	1,278	358	1,407	396
<b>Mountain Province</b>			-		-
Nonmetallics			-		-
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
<b>I - Ilocos</b>			2,959,912		3,445,393
Nonmetallics			2,959,912		3,445,393
<b>Ilocos Norte</b>			524,720		550,956
Nonmetallics			524,720		550,956
Aggregates	Cu.M.	266	39	275	40
Earthfill	Cu.M.	249	25	275	26
Feldspar	MT	13,804	2,006	14,702	2,106
Limestone for industrial use	MT	162,141	17,098	167,002	17,953
Ordinary earth	Cu.M.	74	8	79	8
Rivermix	Cu.M.	23,242	4,887	25,591	5,131
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	39,588	301,677	41,540	316,760

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	1,205,744	198,948	1,248,999	208,895
Sandstone	Cu.M.	30	28	32	29
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	60	6	63	6
<b>Ilocos Sur</b>			350,597		368,127
Nonmetallics			350,597		368,127
Calcareous stone	MT	-	-	-	-
Rivermix	Cu.M.	1,281	481	1,353	506
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	28,641	218,247	30,052	229,159
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	799,204	131,869	827,875	138,462
<b>La Union</b>			529,422		582,364
Nonmetallics			529,422		582,364
Aggregates	Cu.M.	44,845	7,108	49,407	7,819
Cement <sup>d</sup>	Bag	16,893,482	(1,862,168)	17,793,479	(2,048,385)
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	1,015,711	50,989	744,360	56,088
Pebbles	Cu.M.	421	156	470	172
Rivermix	Cu.M.	8,476	981	9,614	1,079
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	30,575	232,979	33,608	256,277
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	1,430,174	235,979	1,552,027	259,577
Silica sand for cement manufacture	MT	39,371	1,191	41,922	1,310
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	227	40	256	44
<b>Pangasinan</b>			1,555,174		1,943,947
Nonmetallics			1,555,174		1,943,947
Aggregates	Cu.M.	34,440	5,187	43,007	6,483
Bentonite	MT	973	178	1,211	222
Cement <sup>d</sup>	Bag	24,813,030	(2,712,560)	29,428,055	(3,390,701)
Earthfill	Cu.M.	1,792	189	2,283	236
Limestone	MT	5,398	893	6,631	1,116
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	7,142,959	967,871	8,879,550	1,209,839
Limestone for industrial use	MT	-	-	-	-
Ordinary earth	Cu.M.	9,959	996	12,702	1,245
Rivermix	Cu.M.	9,958	1,158	12,211	1,447
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	38,423	292,787	47,995	365,983
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	1,443,018	238,098	1,779,507	297,622
Shale clay	MT	325,912	40,886	404,809	51,107
Silica sand	MT	15,754	4,887	19,812	6,109
Soil	Cu.M.	1	0	2	0
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	6,642	919	8,436	1,149
White clay	MT	1,975	989	2,465	1,236
Zeolite clay	MT	172	139	191	154
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>			1,240,891		1,551,114
Metallics			0		0
Nonmetallics			1,240,891		1,551,114
<b>Cagayan</b>			566,663		708,328
Metallics			0		0
Manganese	MT	0	0	0	0
Nonmetallics			566,663		708,328
Salt	MT	38,044	289,897	47,521	362,371
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	1,677,368	276,766	2,068,503	345,957
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Isabela</b>			392,696		490,870
Nonmetallics			392,696		490,870
Aggregates	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Salt	MT	25,622	195,238	32,004	244,047
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	1,196,713	197,458	1,475,767	246,822
<b>Nueva Vizcaya</b>			186,767		233,458
Metallics			0		0
Manganese		0	0	0	0
Nonmetallics			186,767		233,458
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	1,131,920	186,767	1,395,865	233,458
<b>Quirino</b>			94,766		118,457
Nonmetallics			94,766		118,457
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	574,339	94,766	708,265	118,457
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>			1,189,377		1,385,046
Metallics			67,449		94,829
Nonmetallics			1,121,928		1,290,217
<b>Aurora</b>			14,976		17,222
Nonmetallics			14,976		17,222
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	90,762	14,976	102,972	17,222
<b>Bataan</b>			77,155		88,729
Nonmetallics			77,155		88,729
Aggregates	Cu.M.	9,670	740	10,872	851
Cement <sup>b</sup>	Bag	-	-	-	-
Quarry materials	Cu.M.	18,137	549	19,873	631
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	459,799	75,867	521,655	87,247
<b>Bulacan</b>			599,744		689,706
Nonmetallics			599,744		689,706
Cement <sup>b</sup>	Bag	84,164,572	(6,997,872)	89,159,675	(8,047,552)
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	4,167,739	250,898	4,744,041	288,533
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	18,895	143,978	21,713	165,575
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	1,145,002	191,788	1,318,720	220,556
Shale clay	MT	199,709	13,081	242,044	15,043
<b>Nueva Ecija</b>			69,198		79,577
Nonmetallics			69,198		79,577
Aggregates	Cu.M.	13,523	1,330	16,074	1,529
Pebbles	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	411,319	67,868	466,654	78,048
<b>Pampanga</b>			154,897		178,131
Nonmetallics			154,897		178,131
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	909,819	154,897	1,065	178,131
<b>Tarlac</b>			71,867		82,647
Nonmetallics			71,867		82,647
Aggregates	Cu.M.	49,633	2,988	58,787	3,436
Quarrying materials	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	408,775	68,879	473,605	79,210
<b>Zambales</b>			201,540		249,034
Metallics			67,449		94,829
Nickel Direct Shipping Ore	DMT	76,491	42,015	221,586	94,829

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Nickel Content of Ore <sup>a</sup>	MT	981	(42,015)	3,760	(94,829)
Refractory chromite ore	DMT	3,357	25,434	0	0
Nonmetallics			134,091		154,205
Aggregates	Cu.M.	4,110	556	4,627	639
Andesite	Cu.M.	5,757	751	6,734	864
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	14,829	112,998	17,041	129,948
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	118,129	19,787	135,848	22,755
<b>IV - Southern Tagalog</b>			16,375,173		9,831,492
Metallics			14,408,984		7,685,609
Nonmetallics			1,966,189		2,145,883
<b>Batangas</b>			273,296		300,624
Nonmetallics			273,296		300,624
Aggregates	Cu.M.	28,107	3,810	30,292	4,191
Andesite	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Black sand	Cu.M.	1,713	52	1,716	55
Cement <sup>b</sup>	Bag	20,982,518	(2,626,382)	22,526,471	(2,889,020)
Gypsum	MT	-	-	-	-
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	1,102,482	49,998	1,159,059	54,997
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	1,268,281	212,247	1,395,943	233,471
Shale clay	MT	202,531	7,190	243,349	7,909
<b>Cavite</b>			80,462		88,508
Nonmetallics			80,462		88,508
Aggregates	Cu.M.	66,111	13,586	73,564	14,944
Base coarse	Cu.M.	10,512	900	11,476	990
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	399,854	65,976	433,923	72,574
<b>Laguna</b>			304,273		334,290
Nonmetallics			304,273		334,290
Aggregates	Cu.M.	190,722	24,899	207,254	27,389
Andesite	Cu.M.	195,998	19,747	211,401	21,721
Banlic (silt)	Cu.M.	8,359	380	8,930	418
Base coarse	Cu.M.	72,891	7,198	79,776	7,918
Black cinder	MT	-	-	-	-
Blasted rock	Cu.M.	185,286	18,668	199,847	20,134
Filling materials	Cu.M.	19,692	896	21,037	986
Quarry materials	Cu.M.	135	8	153	9
Red cinder	MT	10,114	560	11,528	606
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	1,399,873	230,979	1,519,144	254,077
Selected borrow	Cu.M.	138	6	149	6
Soil	Cu.M.	1,223	68	1,435	75
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	5,944	865	6,465	951
<b>Occidental Mindoro</b>			14,304		15,734
Nonmetallics			14,304		15,734
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	86,689	14,304	94,075	15,734
<b>Oriental Mindoro</b>			26,938		29,632
Nonmetallics			26,938		29,632
Aggregates	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	163,260	26,938	177,170	29,632
<b>Palawan</b>			14,478,185		7,761,729
Metallics			14,408,984		7,685,609
Nickel Direct Shipping Ore	DMT	690,053	2,281,043	922,694	1,232,954
Nickel metal <sup>a</sup>	MT	11,942	(2,281,043)	15,329	(1,232,953)

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Nickel concentrate	DMT	17,912	12,127,941	18,464	6,452,656
Nickel metal <sup>o</sup>	MT	10,079	(12,127,941)	10,562	(6,452,656)
Nonmetallics			69,200		76,120
Aggregates	Cu.M.	61	3	66	4
Pebbles	Cu.M.	370	298	411	328
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	417,568	68,899	464,248	75,789
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
<b>Quezon</b>			336,529		369,879
Nonmetallics			336,529		369,879
Aggregates	Cu.M.	151,028	22,986	163,923	25,285
Base course	Cu.M.	6,255	251	6,880	276
Cascajo	Cu.M.	150,189	5,790	157,491	6,166
Crushed stone	Cu.M.	18	4	19	5
Diatomaceous earth	MT	885	155	973	170
Feldspar	MT	1,033	149	1,136	164
Filling materials	Cu.M.	15,031	488	16,534	537
Limestone	Cu.M.	2,374	690	2,611	759
Limestone for industrial use	MT	66,129	3,019	72,742	3,321
Red clay	MT	6,742	2,890	7,181	3,079
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	1,804,597	297,758	1,985,057	327,534
Silica quartz	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Soil	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	24,011	2,299	26,412	2,529
White clay	MT	196	50	215	55
<b>Rizal</b>			861,188		931,097
Nonmetallics			861,188		931,097
Aggregates	Cu.M.	1,668,297	230,976	1,835,126	254,073
Basalt	Cu.M.	548,290	85,122	579,351	91,624
Base course	Cu.M.	166,371	20,048	183,008	22,052
Blasted rock	Cu.M.	217,303	22,980	214,852	23,258
Cement <sup>h</sup>	Bag	55,294,515	(7,205,526)	59,941,602	(7,926,078)
Crushed stones or rocks	Cu.M.	17,541	5,009	19,295	5,510
Escombro	Cu.M.	14,169	1,398	14,935	1,438
Filling materials	Cu.M.	83,806	1,299	92,186	1,429
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	157,613	9,591	173,374	10,550
Marble (processed)	Cu.M.	84,933	126,980	87,011	130,278
Marble (processed)	Sq.M.	50,841	52,907	52,930	55,158
Marble (unprocessed)	Cu.M.	4,791	12,868	5,410	14,555
Marbleized limestone	Cu.M.	16,396	2,498	18,036	2,748
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	1,687,394	286,857	1,856,133	315,543
Siliceous clay	MT	23,604	2,602	25,168	2,823
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	363	54	400	59
<b>V - Bicol</b>			1,995,543		831,627
Metallics			1,550,004		258,450
Nonmetallics			445,539		573,177
<b>Albay</b>			1,766,285		556,524
Metallics			1,534,187		239,275
Copper (Metal) <sup>o</sup>	MT	2,294	(654,455)	936	(116,061)
Copper Concentrate	DMT	8,842	654,455	4,268	116,061
Gold	Kgs	52	43,563	82	72,093
Silver	Kgs	937	13,359	1,054	11,632
Zinc	DMT	15,925	822,810	3,584	39,490

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Nonmetallics			232,098		317,248
Base coarse	Cu.M.	233	7	279	8
Bentonite	MT	175.27	35,09787	210.32	42,11744
Cement <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	6,359,426	(605,099)	7,631,311	(726,119)
Coal	MT	28,638	59,425	53,114	110,211
Earthfill	Cu.M.	1,840	65	2,208	78
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	106,618	12,885	127,941	15,462
Limestone for industrial use	MT	4,560	754	5,472	904
Pebbles	Cu.M.	142	36	170	43
Perlite	MT	4,515	950	4,593	970
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	944,840	155,899	1,133,808	187,078
Selected borrow	Cu.M.	83	20	100	24
Shale clay	MT	28,652	1,597	34,383	1,917
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	8,486	426	10,183	511
Zeolite	MT	-	-	-	-
<b>Camarines Norte</b>			149,057		178,962
Metallics			15,817		19,175
Gold	Kg	17	15,367	17	18,537
Silver	Kg	25	450	18	638
Nonmetallics			133,240		159,788
Ball clay	MT	1,897	760	2,274	912
Ball quartz	MT	-	-	-	-
Diatomaceous earth	Cu.M.	817	329	981	395
Kaolin clay	MT	2,200	893	2,391	971
Pebbles	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	772,600	129,797	927,120	155,756
Silica clay	MT	-	-	-	-
Silica quartz	MT	-	-	-	-
Silica sand	MT	1,974	807	2,369	968
White clay	MT	1,622	654	1,947	785
<b>Camarines Sur</b>			73,174		87,808
Nonmetallics			73,174		87,808
Ball clay	MT	786	232	936	278
Earthfill	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Pebbles	MT	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	432,130	72,598	518,556	87,117
White clay	Cu.M.	3,431	344	4,117	413
<b>Catanduanes</b>			4,229		5,075
Nonmetallics			4,229		5,075
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	25,629	4,229	30,755	5,075
<b>Sorsogon</b>			2,799		3,258
Nonmetallics			2,799		3,258
Base coarse	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Earthfill	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Pumice	MT	1,912	852	2,063	922
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	11,798	1,947	14,158	2,336

Continued



Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>			8,261,909		8,352,462
Nonmetallics			8,261,909		8,352,462
<b>Aklan</b>			131,888		151,671
Nonmetallics			131,888		151,671
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	799,319	131,888	919,216	151,671
Silica quartz	MT	-	-	-	-
<b>Antique</b>			7,384,755		7,350,099
Nonmetallics			7,384,755		7,350,099
Coal	MT	3,497,509	7,257,331	3,471,596	7,203,562
Salt	MT	15,585	118,836	17,923	136,661
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	52,052	8,589	59,860	9,877
<b>Capiz</b>			12,500		14,375
Nonmetallics			12,500		14,375
Crushed stones	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	75,757	12,500	87,120	14,375
<b>Guimaras</b>			144,379		166,036
Nonmetallics			144,379		166,036
Limestone	MT	-	-	-	-
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	18,276	139,356	21,018	160,259
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	30,446	5,024	35,013	5,777
<b>Iloilo</b>			277,976		319,672
Nonmetallics			277,976		319,672
Limestone	MT	2,065	424	2,375	487
Ordinary earth	Cu.M.	13,756	2,004	15,819	2,304
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	18,141	138,324	20,862	159,072
Sand and gravel	MT	831,664	137,224	956,413	157,808
<b>Negros Occidental</b>			310,411		350,609
Nonmetallics			310,411		350,609
Aral-al stone	MT	-	-	-	-
Coal	MT	9,448	19,605	7,798	16,182
Flatstone	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	19,457	148,359	22,375	170,612
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	863,320	142,448	992,819	163,815
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>			1,361,052		1,710,444
Nonmetallics			1,361,052		1,710,444
<b>Bohol</b>			368,035		448,773
Nonmetallics			368,035		448,773
Diorite	MT	3,231	212	3,942	259
Filling materials	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Limestone	MT	-	-	-	-
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	1,094,941	55,240	1,335,828	67,393
Limestone for construction materials	Cu.M.	22,444	1,922	24,588	2,145
Limestone for industrial use	MT	952,904	33,590	1,162,543	40,980
Pebbles	Cu.M.	107	9	130	12
Phosphate rock	MT	1,961	520	2,271	605
Rubbles	Cu.M.	509	38	621	47
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	17,848	136,092	21,775	166,033
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	839,539	138,524	1,024,237	168,999
Silica sand	MT	39,015	1,886	47,599	2,301

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Cebu</b>			670,240		867,894
Nonmetallics			670,240		867,894
Aggregates	Cu.M.	4,356	4,815	5,314	5,874
Banlic silt	Cu.M.	3,857	58	4,705	71
Basalt	Cu.M.	27,472	3,853	29,585	4,206
Cement <sup>b</sup>	Bag	52,474,802	(3,457,545)	62,575,359	(4,218,205)
Coal	MT	24,218	50,252	63,616	132,003
Dolomite	MT	1,092,748	126,212	1,150,035	133,979
Graywacke	MT	15,069	983	18,384	1,200
Limestone for industrial use	MT	-	-	-	-
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	3,273,966	115,898	3,994,238	141,396
Limestone for construction materials	Cu.M.	79,898	4,023	97,476	4,908
Marbleized limestone	Cu.M.	91	455	112	555
Phosphate rock	MT	-	-	-	-
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	22,403	166,232	27,332	202,803
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	1,011,484	197,239	1,234,011	240,632
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	3,947	218	4,815	267
<b>Negros Oriental</b>			319,481		389,762
Nonmetallics			319,481		389,762
Aggregates	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Base coarse	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Earthfill	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Flastone	Cu.M.	260	34	285	37
Guano	MT	173	109	211	132
Limestone	MT	17	2	21	2
Limestone for agricultural use	MT	426	60	520	73
Limestone for construction materials	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Salt <sup>d</sup>	MT	23,506	179,232	28,677	218,664
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	809,695	133,600	987,828	162,992
Silica sand	MT	83,999	5,754	102,479	7,020
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	11,851	690	14,459	842
<b>Siquijor</b>			3,296		4,015
Nonmetallics			3,296		4,015
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	-	-	-	-
Limestone for construction	Cu.M.	844	43	918	46
Limestone for industrial use	MT	-	-	-	-
Rock phosphate	MT	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	19,716	3,253	24,054	3,969
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>			151,781		129,492
Metallics			42,310		1,411
Nonmetallics			109,471		128,081
<b>Eastern Samar</b>			55,145		16,427
Metallics			42,310		1,411
Chemical grade chromite	DMT	11,686	42,310	1,700	1,411
Refractory chromite	DMT	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallics			12,835		15,016
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	77,785	12,835	91,009	15,016

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Leyte</b>			80,372		94,035
Nonmetallics			80,372		94,035
Aggregates	Cu.M.	8,314	661	9,727	773
Base coarse	Cu.M.	2,336	59	2,733	69
Filling materials	Cu.M.	425	64	497	75
Hydrated lime	MT	1,348	(3,923)	1,577	(4,590)
Limestone for industrial use	MT	8,581	987	10,040	1,155
Quarry materials	Cu.M.	2,373	185	2,777	217
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	474,151	78,235	554,757	91,535
Soil	Cu.M.	6	1	7	1
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	5,045	179	5,903	210
<b>Northern Samar</b>			12,872		15,061
Nonmetallics			12,872		15,061
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	78,014	12,872	91,277	15,061
<b>Southern Leyte</b>			3,392		3,969
Nonmetallics			3,392		3,969
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	20,560	3,392	24,056	3,969
<b><u>IX - Western Mindanao</u></b>			2,181,690		932,686
Metallics			1,459,200		238,160
Nonmetallics			722,490		694,526
<b>Zamboanga del Norte</b>			1,589,488		381,466
Metallics			1,459,200		238,160
Gold	Kg.	1,054	1,046,540	164	206,890
Silver	Kg.	19,877	412,660	1,190	31,270
Nonmetallics			130,288		143,306
Aggregates	Cu.M.	102	16	113	18
Black cinder	Cu.M.	1,264	140	1,284	144
Earthfill	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Filling materials	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Pebbles	Cu.M.	1,093	2,892	1,203	3,181
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	771,148	127,239	848,263	139,963
<b>Zamboanga del Sur</b>			541,070		494,974
Nonmetallics			541,070		494,974
Black cinders	Cu.M.	4,912	567	5,235	603
Coal	MT	150,734	312,772	117,526	243,867
Earthfill	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Filling materials	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Pebbles	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Salt	MT	15,802	120,487	17,382	132,536
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	638,358	107,244	702,193	117,968
<b>Zamboanga City</b>			51,132		56,246
Nonmetallics			51,132		56,246
Filling materials	Cu.M.	25,321	5,833	27,853	6,416
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	269,642	45,300	296,606	49,830

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>			651,022		813,667
Nonmetallics			651,022		813,667
<b>Bukidnon</b>			109,535		136,909
Nonmetallics			109,535		136,909
Basalt	Cu.M.	3,857	946	4,821	1,182
Diatomaceous earth	MT	123	15	154	19
Filling materials	Cu.M.	355	44	443	54
Limestone for agricultural use	MT	-	-	-	-
Limestone for industrial use	Cu.M.	3,127	579	3,909	724
Phyllite schist	MT	207	49	215	51
Quarry materials	Cu.M.	14,990	1,877	18,737	2,347
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	642,574	106,025	803,218	132,531
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
<b>Camiguin</b>			56,194		70,242
Nonmetallics			56,194		70,242
Aggregates	Cu.M.	91	11	114	13
Earthfill	Cu.M.	20	4	25	5
Filling materials	Cu.M.	1,081	182	1,351	227
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	338,231	55,808	422,789	69,760
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	1,046	189	1,308	236
<b>Misamis Occidental</b>			64,176		80,220
Nonmetallics			64,176		80,220
Aggregates	Cu.M.	378	64	472	79
Base coarse	Cu.M.	594	35	742	44
Crushed stone	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Filling materials	Cu.M.	4	28	5	35
Quarry materials	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	387,867	63,998	484,833	79,997
Soil	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	1,070	52	1,338	65
<b>Misamis Oriental</b>			234,125		292,657
Nonmetallics			234,125		292,657
Cement <sup>b</sup>	Bag	30,330,725	(4,560,225)	37,913,406	(5,700,281)
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	891,095	49,456	1,113,869	61,820
Salt	MT	16,622	126,823	20,777	158,529
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	269,931	45,348	337,414	56,686
Shale clay	MT	311,277	12,498	389,096	15,622
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
<b>Lanao del Norte</b>			125,356		156,595
Nonmetallics			125,356		156,595
Aggregates	Cu.M.	569	29	711	36
Cement <sup>b</sup>	Bags	12,598,900	(1,766,996)	15,748,625	(2,208,745)
Filling materials	Cu.M.	9,483	197	11,854	246
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	173,015	8,564	216,269	10,705
Limestone for construction	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Limestone for industrial use	MT	12,180	2,139	15,226	2,674
Quicklime	MT	4,781	(12,481)	5,976	(15,601)
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	586,859	98,592	733,574	123,240
Shale clay	MT	312,734	15,246	390,918	19,057
Tuff	MT	16,490	590	17,570	637

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Cagayan de Oro City</b>			61,635		77,044
Nonmetallics			61,635		77,044
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	366,875	61,635	458,594	77,044
<b>XI - Southern Mindanao</b>			916,574		1,922,722
Metallics			74,458		870,278
Nonmetallics			842,115		1,052,444
<b>Compostela Valley</b>			67,448		82,862
Metallics			1,904		932
Gold	Kg.	2	1,904	1	932
Nonmetallics			65,544		81,930
Earthfill	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Limestone for industrial use	MT	17	44	21	55
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	396,969	65,500	496,211	81,875
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
<b>Davao</b>			193,931		1,021,067
Metallics			72,554		869,346
Gold	Kg.	61	68,363	672	829,031
Silver	Kg.	249	4,191	1,921	40,315
Nonmetallics			121,377		151,722
Earthfill	Cu.M.	21,863	1,643	27,329	2,054
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	724,991	119,623	906,238	149,529
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	1,624	111	2,030	139
<b>Davao del Sur</b>			95,854		119,817
Nonmetallics			95,854		119,817
Earthfill	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	580,931	95,854	726,164	119,817
<b>Davao Oriental</b>			66,245		82,606
Nonmetallics			66,245		82,606
Magnesite	MT	3,600	1,400	3,976	1,549
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	393,003	64,846	491,254	81,057
<b>Davao City</b>			493,096		616,370
Nonmetallics			493,096		616,370
Cement <sup>b</sup>	Bag	22,644,184	(2,731,115)	28,305,229	(3,413,894)
Earthfill	Cu.M.	66,890	2,358	83,613	2,947
Limestone for cement	MT	6,064,875	398,766	7,581,093	498,457
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	323,076	54,277	403,845	67,846
Silica sand for cement manufacture	MT	182,017	37,359	227,522	46,699
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	13,065	336	16,331	421
<b>XII - Central Mindanao</b>			284,298		312,728
Nonmetallics			284,298		312,728
<b>Cotabato City</b>			3,983		4,382
Nonmetallics			3,983		4,382
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	24,142	3,983	26,556	4,382
<b>General Santos City</b>			55,236		60,759
Nonmetallics			55,236		60,759
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	394,542	55,236	433,996	60,759

Continued

Table 11.3--Continued

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Sarangani</b>			185,497		204,047
Nonmetallics			185,497		204,047
Filling materials	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Limestone	MT	212	132	233	145
Salt	MT	20,543	156,450	22,597	172,095
Sand and gravel	Cu.M.	175,247	28,916	192,772	31,807
Silica sand	MT	-	-	-	-
<b>South Cotabato</b>			26,711		29,382
Nonmetallics			26,711		29,382
Earthfill	Cu.M.	1,504	151	1,654	166
Lime	MT	-	-	-	-
Limestone for agricultural use	MT	2,091	961	2,300	1,058
Limestone	MT	132	95	145	104
Ordinary earth	Cu.M.	215	22	237	24
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	153,920	25,397	169,312	27,936
Sandstone	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Soil	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	896	85	985	94
<b>Sultan Kudarat</b>			12,871		14,158
Nonmetallics			12,871		14,158
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	77,894	12,852	85,683	14,138
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	79	18	86	20
<b>XIII - Caraga</b>			19,122,425		8,827,654
Metallics			18,474,058		7,582,329
Nonmetallics			648,367		1,245,324
<b>Agusan del Norte</b>			3,198,547		759,768
Metallics			2,902,950		405,052
Nickel Beneficiated Ore	DMT	1,116,009	2,902,950	516,447	405,052
Nickel Metal <sup>+</sup>	MT	20,920	(2,909,950)	5,314	(405,052)
Nonmetallics			295,597		354,716
Earthfill	Cu.M.	2,658	122	3,189	146
Limestone for agricultural use	MT	306	26	368	31
Marbleized limestone	Cu.M.	36	8	43	10
Pebbles	Cu.M.	232	65	278	78
Salt	MT	14,890	113,540	17,869	136,248
Soil	Cu.M.	243	12	292	15
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	1,082,281	181,823	1,298,737	218,188
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
<b>Agusan del Sur</b>			428,651		1,181,483
Metallics			349,629		1,086,656
Gold	Kg	346	348,757	891	1,083,796
Silver	Kg	39	872	146	2,860
Nonmetallics			79,022		94,827
Guano	MT	36	44	44	53
Hydrated/Slaked lime	MT	-	-	-	-
Limestone for industrial use	MT	-	-	-	-
Marbleized limestone	Cu.M.	15	34	18	41
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	469,908	78,945	563,890	94,733
<b>Surigao del Norte</b>			14,543,294		4,356,693
Metallics			14,391,456		4,174,487
Iron ore	MT	-	-	-	-
Metallurgical chromite (concentrate)	DMT	12,379	69,172	8,529	64,721

Continued

Table 11.3--Concluded

Region, Province, and Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallurgical chromite (ore)	DMT	4,171	23,458	5,039	43,240
Nickel beneficiated ore	DMT	4,736,065	14,298,826	1,723,765	4,066,526
Nickel metal <sup>a</sup>	MT	39,281	(14,298,826)	23,050	(4,066,526)
Nonmetallics			151,838		182,206
Cement <sup>b</sup>	Bags	5,992,850	(915,528)	7,191,420	(1,098,633)
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	2,211	57	2,653	68
Limestone for industrial use	MT	-	-	-	-
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	903,443	151,778	1,084,131	182,134
Silica sand for cement manufacture	MT	59	3	71	3
<b>Surigao del Sur</b>			951,934		2,529,710
Metallics			830,024		1,916,134
Nickel Beneficiated Ore	DMT	761,695	830,024	2,074,634	1,916,134
Nickel Metal <sup>a</sup>	MT	8,163	(830,024)	22,629	(1,916,134)
Nonmetallics			121,910		613,576
Coal	MT	10,990	22,804	238,385	494,648
Crushed stones	Cu.M.	397	95	476	114
Limestone for industrial use	MT	2,626	299	3,152	359
Quarry materials	Cu.M.	703	102	844	123
Sand and gravel <sup>d</sup>	Cu.M.	597,540	98,594	717,048	118,313
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	146	15	175	19

<sup>a</sup> Metallic values for Copper, Nickel Beneficiated Ore and Zinc Concentrates are the same with values in metal form therefore are not reflected in the overall production values.

<sup>b</sup> Cement in the National Accounts of the Philippines is classified under the manufacturing sector thus values for cement shall be excluded in the total mineral production values, instead values for cement raw materials shall be considered.

<sup>c</sup> Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas gold purchases from Small Scale Mines (SSM) not available by province.

<sup>d</sup> Sand and Gravel and Salts are estimates.

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding. Figures in parentheses are not included in totals.

**Source:** Mines and Geosciences Bureau.

TABLE 11.4 Leading Metallic Mineral Producers in the Philippines: 2008-2009

Producer	Project Name	Unit	Production	
			2008	2009
<b>Gold</b>			35,728	37,048
Primary producers			30,546	32,184
APEX Mining Company Inc.	APEX Maco Operation	Kg	672	645
Benguet Corporation	Acupan Contract Mining Project	Kg	57	66
Johnson Gold Mining Corporation	Paracale Gold Project	Kg	17	25
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Corporation	Victoria Gold Project	Kg	402	842
Lepanto Consolidated Mining	Teresa Gold Project	Kg	144	74
Philippine Gold Processing & Refining Corp.	Masbate Gold Project	Kg	-	2,286
Philsaga Mining Corporation	Banahaw Gold Project	Kg	1	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	Diwalwal Direct State Dev't Project	Kg	164	-
TVI Resources Development Phil. Inc.	Canatuan Gold Project	Kg	891	2,134
Various small scale mines based on purchases of BSP <sup>a</sup>		Kg	28,198	26,112
Secondary producers <sup>b</sup>			5,182	4,864
Carmen Copper Corporation	Toledo Copper Corp.	Kg	-	252
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Corporation (copper flotation)	Enargite Project	Kg	562	-
Philex Mining Corporation	Padcal Copper Project	Kg	4,538	3,689
Rapu-Rapu Processing Inc.	Rapu-Rapu Polymetallic Project	Kg	82	715
TVI Resources Development Philippines Inc.	Canatuan Mining Project	Kg	-	208
<b>Silver</b>			14,224	33,810
Primary producers			3,756	5,599
APEX Mining Company Inc.	APEX Maco Operation	Kg	1,921	2,475
Benguet Corporation	Acupan Contract Mng. Project	Kg	7	8
Johnson Gold Mining Corporation	Paracale Gold Project	Kg	18	52
Lepanto Consolidated Mining	Victoria Gold Project	Kg	373	1,264
Lepanto Consolidated Mining	Teresa Gold Project	Kg	101	109
Philippine Gold Processing & Refining Corp.	Masbate Gold Project	Kg	-	1,537
Philsaga Mining Corporation	Banahaw Gold Project	Kg	146	154
TVI Resources Development Philippines Inc.	Canatuan Gold Project	Kg	1,190	-
Secondary producers			10,468	28,211
Carmen Copper Corporation	Toledo Copper Corporation	Kg	-	1,135
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Corporation	Energite Project	Kg	5,114	-
Philex Mining Corporation	Padcal Copper Project	Kg	4,300	3,623
Rapu-Rapu Processing Inc.	Rapu-Rapu Polymetallic Project	Kg	1,054	9,527
TVI Resources Development Philippines Inc.	Canatuan Mining Project	Kg	-	13,926
<b>Copper concentrate</b>			92,809	203,414
Carmen Copper Corporation	Toledo Copper Corporation	DMT	-	63,962
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Corporation	Energite Project	DMT	9,963	-
Philex Mining Corporation	Padcal Copper Project	DMT	78,578	62,263
Rapu-Rapu Processing Inc.	Rapu-Rapu Polymetallic Project	DMT	4,268	26,617
TVI Resources Development Philippines Inc.	Canatuan Mining Project	DMT	-	50,572

Continued



Table 11.4--Concluded

Producer	Project Name	Unit	Production	
			2008	2009
<b>Copper content of concentrate</b>			21,235	49,060
Carmen Copper Corporation	Toledo Copper Corporation	MT	-	18,105
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Corporation	Energite Project	MT	1,507	-
Philex Mining Corporation	Padcal Copper Project	MT	18,792	15,313
Rapu-Rapu Processing Inc.	Rapu-Rapu Polymetallic Project	MT	936	6,219
TVI Resources Development Philippines Inc.	Canatuan Mining Project	MT	-	9,423
<b>Zinc concentrate</b>			3,584	21,676
Rapu-Rapu Processing Inc.	Rapu-Rapu Polymetallic Project	DMT	3,584	21,676
<b>Zinc content of concentrate</b>			1,619	10,035
Rapu-Rapu Processing Inc.	Rapu-Rapu Polymetallic Project	MT	1,619	10,035
<b>Nickel Direct Shipping Ore</b>			5,459,126	8,283,110
Berong Mining Corp.	Berong Nickel Project	DMT	321,098	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	Cagdianao Nickel project	DMT	500,141	361,288
CTP Construction & Mining Corporation Carrascal Nickel Corporation	Carrascal Nickel Project	DMT	977,246	728,694
CRAU Mineral Resources Corp.	Sta. Cruz - Candelaria Mng. Project	DMT	221,586	12,510
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	Tagana-an Nickel Project	DMT	489,752	1,497,155
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	Cagdianao Nickel project	DMT	341,734	1,247,609
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation <sup>a</sup>	Rio Tuba Nickel Project	DMT	601,596	204,933
SR Metals, Inc.	SR Metal Project	DMT	516,447	1,114,230
Surigao Integrated Resources Corporation - CTP	ACT Nickel Project	DMT	1,097,388	2,747,865
Taganito Mining Corporation	Claver Nickel Project	DMT	392,138	368,826
<b>Nickel content of Ore</b>			70,082	122,709
Berong Mining Corp.	Berong Nickel Project	MT	4,870	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	Cagdianao Nickel project	MT	9,069	6,725
CTP Construction & Mining Corporation Carrascal Nickel Corporation	Carrascal Nickel Project	MT	10,220	7,011
CRAU Mineral Resources Corp.	Sta. Cruz - Candelaria Mng. Project	MT	3,760	405
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	Tagana-an Nickel Project	MT	1,600	10,883
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	Cagdianao Nickel project	MT	4,585	15,077
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation <sup>a</sup>	Rio Tuba Nickel Project	MT	10,459	4,008
SR Metals, Inc.	SR Metal Project	MT	5,314	10,116
Surigao Integrated Resources Corporation - CTP	ACT Nickel Project	MT	12,409	60,971
Taganito Mining Corporation	Claver Nickel Project	MT	7,796	7,513
<b>Nickel Concentrate</b>			18,464	30,333
Coral Bay Nickel Corporation	Hydrometallurgical Processing Plant	DMT	18,464	30,333
<b>Nickel content of Concentrate</b>			10,562	17,035
Coral Bay Nickel Corporation	Hydrometallurgical Processing Plant	MT	10,562	17,035
<b>Chromite (Ore and Concentrate)</b>			15,268	14,322
Metallurgical Chromite Krominco Inc.	Dinagat Chromite Project	DMT	13,568	14,322
Chemical Grade Chromite Heritage Resources Mining Corp.	Homonhon Chromite Project	DMT	1,700	-

<sup>a</sup> Less purchases from Acupan SSM Project, Banahaw Gold Project and Diwalwal Projects

<sup>b</sup> Secondary producers have copper as primary product

<sup>c</sup> Note that the figures stated for Rio Tuba Nickel Mining do not include the nickel ore sold to Coral Bay Nickel Corporation

Source: Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau.

**TABLE 11.5 Quantity and Value of Nonmetallic Minerals: 2007-2008**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Cement and coal</b>			7,722,189		8,200,472
Cement	Bag	332,549,004	(35,441,015)	378,214,634	(41,667,613)
Coal	MT	3,721,537	7,722,189	3,952,035	8,200,472
<b>Cement raw materials</b>		26,795,489	2,099,261	32,046,390	2,573,974
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	25,193,225	1,970,211	30,072,276	2,415,307
Shale clay	MT	1,380,816	90,497	1,704,599	110,655
Silica sand	MT	221,448	38,553	269,515	48,012
<b>Clays</b>		19,997	7,024	22,948	7,024
Ball clay	MT	2,683	992	3,210	1,191
Bentonite clay	MT	1,148	213	1,422	264
Kaolin clay	MT	2,200	893	2,391	971
Red clay	MT	6,742	2,890	7,181	3,079
White clay	MT	7,224	2,037	8,745	2,488
<b>Construction materials</b>			7,431,258		8,622,752
Aggregates	Cu.M.	2,300,176	325,666	2,537,767	359,929
Andesite	Cu.M.	201,754	20,498	218,135	22,585
Banlic silt	Cu.M.	12,216	439	13,635	490
Basalt	Cu.M.	579,619	89,821	613,757	97,012
Base course	Cu.M.	259,191	28,498	284,895	31,357
Black sand	Cu.M.	1,713	52	1,716	55
Blasted rock	Cu.M.	402,589	41,647	414,699	43,392
Cascajo	Cu.M.	150,189	5,790	157,491	6,166
Crushed rock	Cu.M.	17,956	5,108	19,791	6,529
Diatomaceous earth	Cu.M.	1,825	499	2,108	584
Earthfill	Cu.M.	96,815	4,555	120,576	5,657
Escombro	Cu.M.	14,169	1,398	14,935	1,438
Filling materials	Cu.M.	161,753	9,176	178,022	10,165
Flatstone	Cu.M.	260	34	285	37
Limestone for construction materials	Cu.M.	103,370	6,005	123,183	7,119
Marble (processed)	Cu.M.	84,933	126,980	87,011	130,278
Marble (processed)	Sq.M.	50,841	52,907	52,930	55,158
Marble (unprocessed)	Cu.M.	4,791	12,868	5,410	14,555
Marbleized limestone	CU.M.	16,539	2,995	18,209	3,354
Ordinary earth	CU.M.	24,004	3,029	28,838	3,581
Pebbles	CU.M.	2,365	3,457	2,662	3,814
Quarry materials	Cu.M.	36,339	2,722	42,384	3,326
Rivermix	Cu.M.	44,815	7,811	50,815	8,503
Sand and gravel*	Cu.M.	40,075,662	6,672,117	46,659,105	7,800,357
Selected burrow	Cu.M.	221	26	248	31
Soil	Cu.M.	1,473	82	1,736	91
Stones, cobbles, and boulders	Cu.M.	86,650	6,979	102,071	8,090
<b>Fertilizer materials</b>		2,170	672	2,525	790
Guano	MT	209	152	254	185
Rock phosphate	MT	1,961	520	2,271	605
<b>Lime</b>		3,822	(16,755)	4,299	(18,728)
Quicklime	MT	2,394	(12,557)	2,634	(13,835)
Slaked or hydrated	MT	1,428	(4,198)	1,664	(4,892)

*Continued*

Table 11.5--Concluded

Mineral or Mineral Product	Unit	2007		2008	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Limestone</b>		1,215,090	59,556	1,443,294	69,286
For agricultural use	MT	2,824	1,048	3,188	1,162
For industrial use	MT	1,212,266	58,508	1,440,106	68,124
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			3,484,545		4,048,848
Ball quartz	Cu.M.	-	-	-	-
Black cinder	Cu.M.	6,177	707	6,219	747
Diorite	MT	3,252	221	3,966	269
Dolomite	MT	1,092,748	126,212	1,150,035	133,979
Feldspar	MT	14,837	2,155	15,838	2,270
Graywacke	MT	-	-	-	-
Gypsum	MT	-	-	-	-
Limestone	MT	10,199	2,235	12,017	2,614
Magnesite	MT	3,600	1,400	3,976	1,549
Perlite	MT	4,515	950	4,593	970
Phyllite schist	MT	207	49	215	51
Pumice	MT	1,912	852	2,063	922
Red cinder	MT	10,114	560	11,528	606
Salt (from sea water)*	MT	437,689	3,331,529	510,059	3,883,631
Sandstone / graywacke	MT	15,099	1,011	18,416	1,229
Silica clay	MT	-	-	-	-
Silica quartz	MT	-	-	-	-
Silica sand	MT	140,743	13,334	172,259	16,398
Siliceous clay	MT	23,604	2,602	25,168	2,823
Tuff	MT	16,490	590	17,570	637
Zeolite clay	MT	172	139	191	154

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding. Figures in parentheses are not included in totals.

\* Preliminary estimate.

**Source:** Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau.

TABLE 11.6 World Monthly Metal Prices: 2004-2008

Year and Month	Gold (\$/Tr.Oz)	Silver (\$/Tr.Oz)	Copper (Cents/LB)	Nickel (\$/LB)
<b>2004</b>	409.23	6.63	129.94	6.27
January	414.55	6.31	109.93	6.96
February	404.44	6.41	125.17	6.87
March	405.81	7.21	136.37	6.19
April	404.27	7.01	133.37	5.80
May	384.02	5.85	123.99	5.05
June	391.81	5.84	121.48	6.16
July	398.15	6.28	127.60	6.82
August	400.20	6.65	128.86	6.19
September	405.38	6.37	131.47	6.03
October	420.42	7.09	136.41	6.51
November	438.33	7.45	142.01	6.39
December	443.33	7.11	142.68	6.25
<b>2005</b>	444.75	7.29	163.78	6.60
January	424.70	6.60	143.79	6.58
February	422.54	6.99	147.61	6.98
March	435.17	7.27	153.35	7.34
April	429.38	7.10	153.94	7.32
May	422.57	7.01	147.38	7.68
June	430.24	7.29	160.54	7.32
July	424.74	6.99	163.94	6.61
August	437.63	7.02	172.26	6.76
September	455.22	7.13	175.04	6.45
October	469.84	7.64	184.15	5.63
November	475.79	7.83	193.65	5.50
December	509.16	8.57	169.68	4.99
<b>2006</b>	600.71	11.55	302.42	10.88
January	546.62	9.10	214.75	6.60
February	555.18	9.49	224.17	6.79
March	556.90	10.33	231.97	6.75
April	609.93	12.60	289.74	8.14
May	676.34	13.48	364.95	9.56
June	596.91	10.80	326.78	9.41
July	633.90	11.21	349.81	12.06
August	630.78	12.13	349.07	13.95
September	559.07	11.67	344.84	13.67
October	586.66	11.54	340.21	14.83
November	627.52	12.93	318.84	14.57
December	628.67	13.31	273.94	14.19

Continued

Table 11.6--Concluded

Year and Month	Gold (\$/Tr.Oz)	Silver (\$/Tr.Oz)	Copper (Cents/LB)	Nickel (\$/LB)
<b>2007</b>	696.37	13.38	320.56	16.85
January	630.03	12.81	257.17	16.70
February	664.48	13.89	257.65	18.72
March	654.87	13.16	279.35	21.03
April	679.65	13.73	352.28	22.80
May	667.68	13.12	348.46	23.67
June	656.21	13.14	339.10	18.93
July	664.17	12.89	361.69	15.16
August	664.82	12.37	325.89	11.98
September	709.71	12.78	347.21	13.42
October	753.22	13.64	363.41	14.08
November	809.16	14.73	315.49	13.87
December	802.38	14.29	299.03	11.79
<b>2008</b>	871.52	15.00	315.10	9.58
January	887.50	15.92	320.64	12.56
February	919.90	17.37	359.01	12.68
March	968.49	19.37	382.80	14.20
April	912.68	17.50	394.72	13.04
May	892.06	17.11	379.17	11.67
June	887.94	16.96	374.69	10.23
July	940.34	18.05	374.69	9.14
August	843.60	14.83	346.30	8.59
September	828.19	12.35	317.10	8.07
October	810.57	10.43	223.43	5.51
November	756.53	9.84	168.60	4.85
December	810.46	10.24	140.03	4.40

Sources: World Metal Statistics, 2004 to 2008.

**Table 11.7 Summary Statistics for Mining and Quarrying Establishments  
for All Employment Sizes by Industry Group: 2008**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Employment as of November 15		
		Total	Paid Employees	Total Compensation
Total	79	19,850	19,706	3,595,624
Gold ore mining	13	4,966	4,844	600,126
Copper ore mining	5	8,538	8,538	1,287,232
Chromite ore mining	s	s	s	s
Metallic ore mining, n.e.c.	9	2,127	2,127	627,490
Coal mining	s	s	s	s
Extraction and production of crude petroleum and natural gas	3	351	351	588,488
Stone quarrying clay and sand pits	29	967	956	128,510
Non-metallic mining and quarrying, n.e.c.	16	591	580	49,057
		<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Value of Output</b>
Total		83,713,951	45,010,989	81,892,572
Gold ore mining		2,241,055	2,391,043	2,269,033
Copper ore mining		11,693,145	6,343,342	13,829,253
Chromite ore mining		s	s	s
Metallic ore mining, n.e.c.		7,687,737	4,490,040	7,274,554
Coal mining		s	s	s
Extraction and production of crude petroleum and natural gas		49,089,064	21,469,278	45,635,310
Stone quarrying clay and sand pits		1,519,658	1,298,849	1,483,278
Non-metallic mining and quarrying, n.e.c.		41,211	71,407	36,553
		<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>
Total		53,495,444	17,391,314	811,370
Gold ore mining		327,684	435,181	27,894
Copper ore mining		9,025,233	3,413,773	625,148
Chromite ore mining		s	s	s
Metallic ore mining, n.e.c.		3,592,261	1,509,346	305,551
Coal mining		s	s	s
Extraction and production of crude petroleum and natural gas		37,584,160	10,941,028	215,999
Stone quarrying clay and sand pits		387,112	198,232	20,451
Non-metallic mining and quarrying, n.e.c.		(12,736)	91,511	1,621

s- Data suppressed.

Details may not add-up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

## Introduction

United Nations (UN) General Assembly recently declared access to clean drinking water supply and sanitation as basic human rights. This declaration provides impetus on the government to allot more funding to water supply and sanitation projects especially in the countryside where the bulk of the population reside and where many areas are still considered waterless.

Year 2009 was a landmark year for Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA), accomplishing a lot of notable projects, meeting its many objectives, and fulfilling its promise of providing an abundant supply of clean water for the Philippines. Some 177 new water districts were established throughout the country, making a total of 800 water districts and covering 927 cities/municipalities nationwide.

### 12.1 Energy

Total primary energy supply of the country in 2009 reached 323.47 million barrels of fuel-oil-equivalent (MMBFOE), and a self-sufficiency supply of 55.6 percent. Compared to the previous year's performance, primary energy supply, increased by 4.2 percent, while energy self-sufficiency has lowered by 0.8 percent. Of the total primary energy supply, oil and oil products comprised 37.2 percent, geothermal shared 21.6 percent, coal input 15.7 percent, biomass supplied 15.2 percent, and the rest were accounted for by natural gas, hydropower, solar wind and micro-hydro.

On the other hand, total primary energy demand for 2009 was recorded at 180.49 MMBFOE with the transport sector having the bulk of demand at 61.87 MMBFOE or 43.3 percent of the total. Residential and industrial sectors with 51.50 (28.5%) and 45.23 (25.1%) MMBFOE followed, respectively. Commercial and agriculture industry, on the other side, had the least demand of only 18.88 (10.5%) and 3.01 (1.7%) MMBFOE, respectively.

Towards attaining the 60.0 percent primary energy self-sufficiency level by 2010, intensive upstream exploration and development were promoted through the Philippine Energy Contracting Round (PECR), a more transparent system of awarding exploration contracts to qualified private contractors.

Meanwhile, the power generation mix (Table 12.18) grew by 9.2 percent from 60,821 gigawatt-hours (GWh) in 2008 to 66,419 GWh in 2009.

### Energy Resources Development

Until 2011, the energy sector will necessitate PhP1.88 trillion in investments. The private sector is expected to shoulder 85.1 percent or PhP1.60 trillion of the total

required investment based on the Philippine Energy Plan 2002-2011. The government will provide counterpart funding of PhP279.7 billion, which will be spent on rural electrification and promotion and development of indigenous energy sources.

About 70.0 percent of the required investment or PhP1.32 billion will go to capital-intensive sectors, power and energy resource development. Part of this amount will cover the expense of putting up of additional power plant capacity, implementation of transmission and substation projects, as well as exploration and development of indigenous sources of energy. The rest of the required investment totaling PhP563.5 billion will be used to finance identified programs and projects in electrification, downstream, energy efficiency, and environmental protection.

**Oil and gas.** One of the most significant strides in the local oil industry in 2008 was the entry of two foreign investors, namely, the Exxon Mobil for Sulu Sea Exploration and Blade Petroleum for Cadlao Block, Northwest Palawan. A total of six petroleum service contracts have been awarded through the Philippine Energy Contracting Round (PECR) scheme and are expected to bring in about US\$88 million in investments. Six exploration wells were likewise drilled, including two oil discoveries in Yakal-1 and Tindao-1 wells located in Palawan.

**Coal.** Total production of local coal in 2009 has reached 4.7 million metric tons with potential 2.37 million metric tons (MT) reserves. Four coal operating contracts have been awarded to help boost the development of local coal resources. These contracts are located in Calatrava, Negros Occidental; Bayawan, Negros Oriental; Danao City, Cebu; and Siay, Zamboanga Sibugay.

**Geothermal energy.** The Philippines remains to be the second largest producer of geothermal energy in the world, next only to the United States. In Asia, it is the only country with significant exploitable geothermal potential. Geothermal plants in the Philippines had an installed generating capacity of 1,953 MW in 2009. In the same year, 12 fields were opened for explorations and 18 wells were drilled.

**Hydropower.** The country had a total installed capacity of 3,291 MW of hydropower energy in 2009. Five mini-hydro operating contracts were issued by the DOE with a total capacity of 13.5 MW. The Department also monitored the operation of 21 existing mini-hydro projects as well as the construction of five mini-hydros.

**Nonconventional energy.** Solar, wind, and biomass resources are collectively known as nonconventional energy. The 1-MW grid-connected centralized solar photovoltaic power plant in Cagayan de Oro City is one of the largest in the region. Off-grid areas in the countryside were also lit up with solar photovoltaic installations which numbered to 42,531 units nationwide. Meanwhile, the 1-MW La Suerte Rice Hull Cogeneration Plant in San Manuel, Isabela was commissioned in April 2008 to provide environment-friendly energy resources.



## 12.2 Energy Supply and Consumption

**Petroleum supply.** Petroleum exploration in the country led to the discovery and development of oil fields, starting with the Nido Field in Palawan in 1976. Other fields that followed were Cadlao, Matinloc, Tara, North Matinloc, West Linapacan, and Malampaya. With activity in these oil fields, production increased by 14.0 percent to reach 474,758 barrels in 2001 from the 416,441 barrels produced in 2000. Over the five-year period from 1997 to 2001, oil production rose by 58.2 percent from 0.3 million barrels in 1997 to 0.5 million barrels in 2001. Oil production quadrupled in 2002, when production yielded over two million barrels.

Domestic oil and gas explorations led the country to lower its importation of crude oil in succeeding years to 74.2 million barrels in 2007, 69.1 million barrels in 2008, and further down to 50.1 million barrels in 2009. Middle East remained the chief source of the country's oil requirements, supplying 84 percent of imported crude oil. Saudi Arabia remained the number one supplier with 22.6 million barrels followed by United Arab Emirates (10.1 million barrels). China was the least with only 49 thousand barrels.

**Petroleum consumption.** Domestic consumption of petroleum products increased by 5 percent which resulted to consumption to 96.25 million barrels in 2009 from 91.65 million barrels in 2008. Diesel and gas oil (33.4%), gasoline (19.2%), and liquefied petroleum gas (10.3%) shared the biggest consumption. (See Table 12.11 for more details.)

**Coal.** A total of 7.4 million metric tons of coal was imported in 2009, marking a decrease of 18.9 percent from the 9.1 million metric tons of imported coal in 2008. Indonesia was the chief source of imported coal, supplying 89.8 percent of the total imported coal.

Coal consumption was registered at 11.49 million metric tons, a decrease of 4.6 percent over the previous year's level of 12.04 million metric tons. Coal was primarily used in power generation (73.2%), cement manufacture (21.3%) and industrial purposes (5.5%).

## 12.3 Electric Power

### Development of the Electric Power Sector

It was private enterprise that ushered in electric power in the country. During the Spanish regime, in the late nineteenth century, *La Electricista* constructed the first central electricity-generating station in Manila consisting of ten 60-kilowatt (KW) alternating-current steam generators. The industry grew steadily as private business firms poured in capital to install power plants in relatively progressive areas.

It was only in 1936 when the government gained entrance to the power sector with the enactment of Commonwealth Act 120, creating the state-owned National Power Corporation (NPC). The NPC was then assigned to undertake the development of the country's hydropower potentials. Forty years later, the NPC

charter was revised to expand the power generation base to include geothermal, oil, coal, nuclear, and other energy sources.

In 1972, Presidential Decree 40 was promulgated, rationalizing the disorganized power sector. This decree gave the NPC legal mandate to install additional generation and transmission facilities in the country's major islands so that it may ultimately become the sole owner and operator of a single integrated power network envisioned for the country. At that time, roughly 530 small electric utilities were operating in the country, 320 of which operated inefficient and obsolete diesel generating sets with less than 100-KW capacity. The biggest utility then was the privately owned Manila Electric Company (MERALCO) with 1,404-MW capacity. The NPC, on the other hand, had 654 MW, supplied mainly by hydropower plants.

The succeeding years saw the integration of small private and municipal power systems and their eventual takeover by electric cooperatives. The prohibitive hike in costs of power generation, especially the spiraling fuel oil costs, led to the closure of numerous small power firms. However well intentioned the government was in providing cheaper power rates in the rural areas, its steps had adversely affected small power firms and cooperatives. The NPC, in 1988 took over the operation of power plants in small islands from rural cooperatives that used to manage them.

To sustain the country's move towards economic progress, the government sought ways to improve power generation. Hence, Republic Act (RA) 6957 was passed in 1990, authorizing private firms to finance, construct, operate, and maintain infrastructure through the build-operate-transfer (BOT) scheme.

In 1994, the NPC started its privatization and restructuring thrusts. This allowed the entry of local and foreign business groups into power generation. Such move contributed significantly to the successful resolution of the power crisis that hounded the country in 1993. These independent power producers built the much-needed power plants that added more than 1,000 MW to the country's power generating capacity. Under the BOT and the rehabilitate-operate-maintain schemes, these private groups were allowed to construct, rehabilitate, and run power plants with little or no investment from the NPC. In addition to bringing in substantial capital, privatization has cleared the way for the transfer of costly but advanced technology into the energy sector.

The passing of Electric Power Industry Reform Act in 2001 revolutionized the power industry. RA 9136 restructured the country's power industry by privatizing the debt-laden NPC. With the privatization, the government was unburdened of PhP38 billion in annual subsidy to the corporation, which could be used to finance social development projects. The law also mandated a five-percent reduction in NPC's power rates.

As of December 2008, the government has successfully bid out more than 70 percent of generating capacity in Luzon and the Visayas grids. The TransCo concession was awarded to the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines. The TransCo Franchise Law (RA 9511) was enacted on December 1, 2008 and became effective on December 20, 2008.

## Electricity Generation and Consumption

Energy generations of power plants registered at 42,804 gigawatt-hours (GWh) in 2009, increased by 8.8 percent from 39,350 GWh in 2008. Power plants operated by NPC-Independent Power Producers (IPPs) contributed 28,490 gigawatt-hours (66.6%), while the remaining 33.4 percent was generated by power plants owned exclusively by NPC. (Table 12.15)

The country's power generation mix grew by 63.6 percent from 26,669 GWh in 2008 to 43,643 GWh in 2009. Most of the country's power needs were supplied by geothermal and coal-fired power plants (52%).

As of December 2008, the country's total installed capacity stood at 14,739 MW, 13,022 MW of which was dependable.

The industrial and residential sectors were the two heaviest consumers of electricity in 2009. From 17.03 and 16.64 billion kilowatt-hours consumed by these respective sectors in 2008, electric energy registered at lesser pace of 15.89 and 15.83 billion kilowatt-hours in 2009.

## Electrification

With poverty alleviation as a primary consideration, the DOE developed the *O' Ilaw* program, which integrated all electrification initiatives of the National Electrification Administration, NPC and PNOC toward 100 percent barangay electrification. The program's vision is for electricity to enhance access of basic services and economic opportunities in the countryside.

As of 2009, about 35,860 barangays out of 36,030 have been energized, bringing the barangay electrification level to 99.5 percent. Electricity access was also extended to some 1,066 *sitios* and *pureks* nationwide.

## 12.4 Household Energy Consumption Survey

Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS) is a nationwide survey of households undertaken by the National Statistics Office (NSO) in cooperation with the DOE. It gathers data on household energy consumption, application and other relevant factors affecting such consumption.

The first HECS was conducted in 1989. The latest and third series since 1989 was conducted in October 2004. Discussed here are the preliminary results of the 2004 HECS.

According to the results of the survey, electricity remains as the universal source of energy where 14.6 million households or 87.6 percent of the 16.6 million households used electricity during the period October 2003 to September 2004 (Refer to Table 12.20.). This was 3.6 percentage points higher compared to the recorded level of 10.8 million households in 1995, which comprised 83.9 percent of the total 12.8 million households.

Among the conventional types of fuel, kerosene became less popular, registering a decrease of 23.6 percentage points from 79.9 percent in 1995 to 56.3 percent in 2004. Among the types of fuel, electricity registered the greatest proportion

of household users, ranging from 90 percent to 98 percent, across the income class except in the lowest range of less than PhP5,000 average family income

Approximately 80 percent of the households whose average family monthly income was less than PhP5,000 used kerosene and/or fuelwood. Next to electricity, LPG was recorded as the next fuel used by most of the households in the higher income groups of PhP10,000 to PhP14,999 (73.1%), PhP15,000 to PhP24,999 (85.2%) and PhP25,000 and over (89.7%).

Electricity provided lighting to 92.1 percent of the 14.6 million households who reported to be users of electricity. Eighty percent of the electricity users used fluorescent lamps with an average annual consumption of 132 KWh; 53.4 percent used incandescent lamps, an average of 79 KWh; and 36.9 percent used compact fluorescent lamps, an average of 63 KWh.

Sixteen percent of the households used other lamps such as Christmas lights, tiffany and neon lights which consumed around 2.8 KWh per month or 34 KWh for the whole year.

The second major use of electricity was for household recreation as reported by 85.4 percent of the total household electricity users. Among the electric appliances for households' recreation, colored television recorded the biggest usage at 80.4 percent. The use of VHS, betamax, laser disc, and DVD or CD ranked second with 24.7 percent of household electricity users. Only a few (4.0%) used black and white TV for viewing.

In terms of average annual consumption, each household consumed about 210 KWh for colored TV; 92 KWh for black and white TV; and 55 KWh for VHS, betamax, laser disc, DVD or CD.

## 12.5 Water

The Philippines is endowed with abundant water resources. Its surface water comes from rivers and streams, natural lakes, and other water forms. Its groundwater resources, on the other hand, are plentiful and are generally clean for use, thus augmenting domestic water supply particularly in the rural areas.

### Water Service Development

Filipinos in the 18th and 19th centuries relied only on dug or drilled wells and a few springs for their water needs. It was only in 1882 when the first waterworks system of the country, the Carriedo Waterworks, began serving Manila. With the coming of the Americans at the turn of the 20th century, this service was developed.

The Carriedo Waterworks was reorganized in 1919 into the Metropolitan Water District and was made responsible for the construction of the Balara Filtration Plant, which to this day is still operating. New water systems, moreover, were provided for bigger towns and cities, while hand pumps were introduced in sparsely populated areas.

Many of these facilities, however, were destroyed during the Second World War. In an effort to speed up reconstruction, the National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) was created in 1955 to effect centralized and consolidated control and supervision of all waterworks and sewerage systems in the country.

By the '70s, in line with the intensified objective of providing sufficient water supply to every Filipino household, the NAWASA was abolished and replaced with three specialized agencies that would take responsibility for specific areas in the water supply sector: the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS), that took responsibility over Metro Manila and its contiguous areas; the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA), that handled cities and municipalities with population of 20,000 or more; and the Rural Waterworks Development Corporation (RWDC), that was concerned with the rural population and smaller provincial urban communities.

Other agencies with responsibilities in the water sector included the then Ministries of Public Works and Highways (MPWH), Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD), and Health (MOH), as well as the National Water Resources Council (NWRC).

The MPWH, now the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), was made the central coordinating office for all water supply plans, programs, and policies, and was further made the principal implementing arm for engineering and construction of rural water supply projects. The MOH, now the Department of Health (DOH), is still responsible with promoting safe water supplies, concurring the sites of water sources, and exercising surveillance of water quality. The NWRC served as the planning and policy-formulating agency for water resources development and management.

In January 1987, the government injected more institutional reforms for the sector through Executive Order 124. The major features of the EO were as follows:

1. Abolition of the RWDC, transferring its function and assets to the LWUA;
2. Reorganization of the NWRC and renaming it as the National Water Resources Board (NWRB), and transferring some of its technical functions to the DPWH;
3. Maintaining the MWSS and LWUA as attached agencies of the DPWH; and,
4. Continued implementation of water supply projects by the DPWH, particularly the basic level of water service.

## Water Supply

Developing the country's water supply is a shared responsibility of different agencies in both the government and private sectors, namely the LWUA, Maynilad Water Services Incorporated, Manila Water Company Incorporated, NWRB, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), MWSS, and DPWH.

Watering provincial cities and urban communities with a population of 20,000 and over is the concern of the LWUA. Covering the Metropolitan Manila area are two private concessionaires, namely, Maynilad Water Services Incorporated and Manila Water Company Incorporated operating and maintaining systems that used to be handled by the MWSS. Their concession agreement began in August 1997 and will be effective for 25 years.

**Basic levels of water service.** The various agencies involved in water supply provide three levels of water service, namely, Level I or *point source*, Level II or

*communal faucet system, and Level III or individual house connections or waterworks system.*

*Level I* consists primarily of a protected well or spring that has no distribution system. It is generally suitable for areas where houses are few and spread thinly. The water supply coverage is 40 to 100 households per deep well, and five to 40 households for a shallow well.

*Level II* is intended for rural areas where houses are clustered densely enough to justify a simple-piped distribution system with public standpipes. General features include water supply derived from a point source, electrically driven pump for wells or low-level springs, storage tank, distribution networks with public faucets, and supply coverage of four to five households per faucet.

*Level III* refers to a pipe system with individual house connections. Such a plan is suited for densely populated urban areas. Sources of water may also include rivers or lakes, aside from deep wells and springs. The distribution network consists of individual house connections and some public faucets. Supply coverage is 600 households.

## **Programs on Water**

Between 2004 and 2007, LWUA was able to provide water supply coverage to an estimated 2.4 million additional people in its area of jurisdiction thereby raising the total population served from 12.6 million in 2004 to 14.5 million by the end of 2007.

LWUA was able to complete a total of 238 water infrastructure projects with a total project disbursement of PhP6 billion. LWUA completed 53 projects in 2004 with a project disbursement of PhP2.397 billion; another 53 projects in 2005 with project disbursement of PhP1.666 billion; 81 projects in 2006 with a project disbursement of PhP1.138 billion; and 51 projects in 2007 with a project disbursement of PhP765 million.

In terms of financial assistance, LWUA was able to provide a total of PhP3.695 billion in additional loans to water districts between 2004 and 2007 with a record-high PhP2.230 billion loans granted in 2004. Additional loans availment by water districts however far outstripped loan grants during this period reaching a total of PhP7.150 billion with a record-high of PhP2.884 billion also in 2004.

During the same four-year period, LWUA was able to collect a total of PhP5.909 billion in loan principal and interest payments by borrower water districts with a record high of PhP1.779 billion collection in 2007. Average collection ratio was 86 percent. In 2007, LWUA attained the highest collection ratio at 98 percent which was the result of the recognition of accounts that were difficult to collect.

In terms of institutional development assistance to water districts, LWUA was also able to effect the installation/follow up of the uniform commercial practices system to a total of 170 water districts. It likewise conducted a total of 107 training courses for water district officials and employees and reviewed for approval, 848 requests for water rates adjustments by water districts.

**Sources:**

- 12.1-12.2 Department of Energy, Supply Planning and Monitoring Division.
- 12.3 National Power Corporation.  
Department of Energy.  
National Electrification Administration.  
National Statistics Office.  
National Economic and Development Authority. *The Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan 1999-2004*. Philippines: September 1999.
- 12.4 National Statistics Office and Department of Energy. *2004 Household and Energy Consumption Survey*.
- 12.5 Department of Public Works and Highways. *Water Supply Sewerage Master Plan of the Philippines, 1988-2000*.  
National Statistics Office.  
Local Water Utilities Administration.

**TABLE 12.1 Overall Energy Balance: 2008-2009**  
(MMBFOE<sup>a</sup>)

	Total Energy	Oil			Geo- thermal	Hydro- power	Solar		CME		Electricity
		and Oil Products	Natural Gas	Coal			Wind and Micro-hydro	Biomass	and Ethanol		
<b>2008</b>											
Total primary supply	301.40	116.03	14.52	48.24	66.98	14.95	0.62	48.69	0.38	-	
Share, in percent	100.00	37.38	4.68	15.54	21.58	4.82	0.20	15.69	0.12	-	
Production	173.96	14.06	14.52	13.71	66.98	14.95	0.62	48.69	0.34	-	
Net Imports	136.54	101.97	-	34.53	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	
Total transformation	(119.77)	(17.66)	(13.14)	(40.94)	(66.98)	(14.95)	(0.50)	-	-	34.4	
Oil refining	(5.69)	(5.69)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transmission and distribution	(3.86)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.86)	
Electricity generation	(110.22)	(11.97)	(13.14)	(40.94)	(66.98)	(14.95)	(0.50)	-	-	34.40	
Final energy demand	174.80	87.42	0.44	8.51	-	-	-	43.66	0.38	34.40	
Industrial	43.44	14.08	0.44	8.51	-	-	-	9.76	0.01	10.63	
Commercial	17.81	4.79	-	-	-	-	-	2.24	0.04	10.74	
Transport	59.92	59.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.04	
Residential	50.70	6.07	-	-	-	-	-	31.66	-	12.98	
Agriculture	2.93	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Self-sufficiency (percent)	56.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Savings from energy efficiency and conservation	6.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final energy demand with savings	168.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>2009</b>											
Total primary supply	323.47	120.2	15.37	50.63	69.79	15.72	0.62	49.22	1.91	-	
Share, in percent	100.00	37.16	4.75	15.65	21.58	4.86	0.19	15.22	0.59	-	
Production	179.72	11.96	15.37	15.12	69.79	15.72	0.62	49.22	1.91	-	
Net Imports	143.75	108.24	-	35.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total transformation	(125.07)	(18.25)	(13.92)	(43.24)	(68.79)	(15.72)	(0.50)	-	-	36.34	
Oil refining	(5.69)	(5.69)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transmission and distribution	(4.08)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.08)	
Electricity generation	(115.30)	(12.56)	(13.92)	(43.24)	(69.79)	(15.72)	(0.50)	-	-	40.42	
Final energy demand	180.49	88.99	0.50	8.61	-	-	-	44.12	1.91	36.34	
Industrial	45.23	14.65	0.50	8.61	-	-	-	10.33	0.02	11.12	
Commercial	18.88	5.09	-	-	-	-	-	2.32	0.08	11.39	
Transport	61.87	60.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.81	0.05	
Residential	51.50	6.24	-	-	-	-	-	31.47	-	13.79	
Agriculture	3.01	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Self-sufficiency (percent)	55.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Savings from energy efficiency and conservation	7.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final energy demand with savings	173.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>a</sup> MMBFOE - Million barrels of fuel-oil-equivalent.

Source: Department of Energy.



**TABLE 12.2 Projected Energy Demand: 2003-2012**  
(MMBFOE<sup>a</sup>)

Sector Program or Activities	2003		2004		2005	
	Volume	Percent Share	Volume	Percent Share	Volume	Percent Share
I. Energy demand for power use	109.82	40.95	116.13	41.44	123.94	42.27
Oil	4.31	1.61	5.11	1.82	4.82	1.64
Gas	16.86	6.29	19.39	6.92	20.47	6.98
Coal	25.00	9.32	23.88	8.52	25.58	8.72
Renewable energy						
Hydro	10.57	3.94	11.52	4.11	13.24	4.52
Geothermal	23.53	8.78	24.96	8.91	25.09	8.56
Other renewable energy	29.56	11.02	31.27	11.16	33.37	11.38
Others	-	-	-	-	1.38	0.47
II. Energy demand for nonpower applications	158.34	59.05	164.14	58.56	169.30	57.73
Oil	103.06	38.43	107.61	38.40	112.17	38.25
Gas	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.06
Coal	3.34	1.25	3.48	1.24	3.62	1.23
Other renewable energy	51.94	19.37	53.04	18.93	53.34	18.19
Total Energy	268.16	100.00	280.27	100.00	293.24	100.00
	2006		2007		2012	
	Volume	Percent Share	Volume	Percent Share	Volume	Percent Share
I. Energy demand for power use	133.10	42.99	140.95	43.16	198.13	45.72
Oil	4.32	1.40	6.69	2.05	6.31	1.46
Gas	21.49	6.94	22.66	6.94	23.31	5.38
Coal	31.92	10.31	34.06	10.43	35.70	8.24
Renewable energy						
Hydro	13.27	4.29	13.31	4.08	13.44	3.10
Geothermal	25.15	8.12	25.16	7.71	25.17	5.81
Other renewable energy	35.69	11.53	36.74	11.25	47.72	11.01
Others	1.24	0.40	2.33	0.71	46.48	10.73
II. Energy demand for nonpower applications	175.63	57.01	185.61	56.84	235.18	54.28
Oil	119.25	38.51	127.13	38.93	171.37	39.55
Gas	0.18	0.06	0.18	0.06	2.88	0.66
Coal	3.75	1.21	3.89	3.89	4.58	1.06
Other renewable energy	53.34	17.23	54.41	54.41	56.35	13.01
Total energy	309.63	100.00	326.56	326.56	433.31	100.00

<sup>a</sup> Million barrels of fuel-oil equivalent.

Source: Department of Energy, *The Philippine Energy Plan 2003-2012*.

**TABLE 12.3 Historical Performance in Oil and Gas Exploration and Development: 1981-2009**

Year	Cumulative Number of Wells Drilled		Seismic Lines (Km.)	Contracts			Discovery Wells	Production	
	Onshore	Offshore		GP <sup>a</sup>	GSEC <sup>b</sup>	SC <sup>c</sup>		Oil (MMBLS)	Gas (MMCF)
1981	30	82	22,893	5	7	-	3	1.86	-
1982	32	93	5,663	5	2	-	3	3.57	-
1983	35	95	22,887	-	3	-	-	4.87	-
1984	36	96	3,343	-	-	-	1	3.89	-
1985	36	96	540	-	1	-	-	2.89	-
1986	36	96	2,524	-	1	-	-	2.52	-
1987	37	99	2,794	-	2	2	-	2.04	-
1988	39	104	2,918	-	3	1	2	2.18	-
1989	42	109	504	-	7	2	2	1.88	-
1990	44	111	2,734	4	1	2	3	1.73	-
1991	46	119	2,917	4	2	-	4	1.09	-
1992	46	124	10,238	10	9	-	-	3.26	-
1993	46	128	10,637	10	4	-	1	3.32	-
1994	49	136	3,727	15	7	-	1	1.67	233.68
1995	55	139	9,995	5	4	1	-	0.95	225.51
1996	56	141	45,978	3	8	-	-	0.33	310.79
1997	56	143	106,320	-	2	-	-	0.30	203.21
1998	56	146	130,114	1	6	2	-	0.29	341.70
1999	58	147	-	5	-	-	-	0.31	253.20
2000	61	155	210	6	-	-	7	0.42	375.90
2001	63	156	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	4,951.20
2002	63	156	10,896	-	-	-	-	1.27	62,204.97
2003	67	156	2,200	-	-	-	-	0.15	94,803.00
2004	63	156	-	5	8	-	-	0.15	87,556.60
2005	63	155	-	4	9	-	-	10.29	115,966.00
2006	68	158	11,297	-	-	7	-	0.18	108,106.00
2007	63	158	11,297	2	4	5	-	0.29	106,754.00
2008	68	158	11,297	5	8	29	3	10.29	114,286.40
2009	69	158	11,297	4	7	25	5	10.27	118,315.00

<sup>a</sup> Geophysical Permit.

<sup>b</sup> Geophysical Survey and Exploration Contract.

<sup>c</sup> Service Contract.

<sup>d</sup> Includes 2D and 3D seismic lines acquisition.

**Source:** Department of Energy.

TABLE 12.4 Performance in the Coal Development Program: 1979-2009

Year	Cumulative Number of Service Contracts	Annual Production (MT <sup>a</sup> , R.O.M. <sup>b</sup> )	Reserves (Million MT)	
			Proven	Potential
1979	37	263,135	125	1,010
1980	45	328,786	186	1,690
1981	50	330,720	220	1,753
1982	59	557,983	263	1,538
1983	63	1,019,594	312	1,506
1984	68	1,216,388	337	1,535
1985	71	1,261,564	354	1,558
1986	71	1,235,503	354	1,558
1987	78	1,208,072	371	1,558
1988	88	1,358,241	370	1,558
1989	92	1,360,416	315	1,558
1990	100	1,243,013	315	1,558
1991	104	1,325,591	314	1,558
1992	108	1,660,660	370	1,558
1993	112	1,581,873	370	2,367
1994	115	1,449,160	384	2,367
1995	115	1,333,185	384	2,367
1996	118	1,108,381	383	2,367
1997	122	1,076,611	382	2,367
1998	123	1,157,204	381	2,367
1999	124	1,176,658	399	2,367
2000	124	1,353,453	423	2,367
2001	125	1,229,822	421	2,367
2002	126	1,664,762	420	2,367
2003	128	2,030,289	420	2,367
2004	125	2,030,000	343	2,367
2005	125	2,550,000	349	2,367
2006	140	2,529,308	440	2,367
2007	138	2,726,658	420	2,367
2008	140	3,180,810	450	2,367
2009	144	4,781,000	470	2,367

<sup>a</sup> Metric Tons<sup>b</sup> Run-of-mine**Source:** Department of Energy.

TABLE 12.5 Historical Performance of Geothermal Resources Development: 1988-2009

Year	Number of Fields (Cum.)	Number of Wells Drilled (Cum.)	Proven Steam Capacity (MW)	Installed Generating Capacity (Cum. MW)	Electricity Generated (GWH)	Oil Displacement (MMBFOE)
1988	7	373	1,367	894	4,844	8.35
1989	7	394	1,309	888	5,316	9.17
1990	7	413	1,316	888	5,466	9.42
1991	7	433	1,402	888	5,758	9.93
1992	8	456	1,470	888	5,700	9.83
1993	9	486	1,589	963	5,667	9.77
1994	9	534	1,788	1,073	6,320	10.90
1995	9	572	1,767	1,154	6,135	10.58
1996	9	595	1,900	1,446	6,534	11.27
1997	9	607	2,043	1,819	7,237	12.48
1998	9	608	2,017	1,856	8,914	15.37
1999	9	610	2,017	1,931	10,954	18.27
2000	9	614	2,017	1,931	11,626	20.04
2001	9	619	2,017	1,931	10,381	17.90
2002	9	627	2,017	1,931	10,243	17.66
2003	9	619	2,017	1,931	10,594	16.81
2004	12	619	1,912	2,146	11,483	19.14
2005	24	619	1,963	2,146	10,384	17.31
2006	9	661	1,797	1,978	10,465	18.04
2007	9	658	2,017	1,978	10,381	18.27
2008	12	661	2,017	2,027	10,954	19.18
2009	24	679	2,017	1,953	11,485	20.77

Cum. - Cumulative

Source: Department of Energy.

TABLE 12.6 Historical Performance of the Hydropower Resources Development: 1993-2009

Year	Installed Generating Capacity (MW)	Energy Generation (GWh)	Equivalent Fuel Oil Displacement (MMBFOE)	Foreign Exchange Savings (US\$M)
1993	2,259	5,030	8.67	138.33
1994	2,254	5,862	10.11	154.84
1995	2,301	6,232	10.74	178.58
1996	2,301	7,030	12.12	234.17
1997	2,301	6,069	10.46	197.35
1998	2,301	5,066	8.73	105.95
1999	2,301	7,840	13.52	236.55
2000	2,301	7,799	13.45	366.82
2001	2,518	7,034	12.13	284.76
2002	2,518	7,275	12.54	307.43
2003	2,867	7,869	13.12	363.54
2004	3,217	7,495	12.49	339.44
2005	3,217	7,617	12.70	746.13
2006	3,257	9,939	17.14	1,083.40
2007	3,223	8,467	15.62	978.72
2008	3,291	9,843	18.03	1,140.46
2009	3,291	9,788	19.73	1,234.76

Source: Department of Energy.

TABLE 12.7 Historical Performance in the Nonconventional Resources Development:  
1978-2009  
(MMBFOE<sup>a</sup>)

Year	Total	Bagasse	Agriwaste <sup>b</sup>	Others	Year	Total	Bagasse	Agriwaste <sup>b</sup>	Others
1978	13.21	6.41	6.37	0.43	1994	14.04	5.21	8.28	0.55
1979	13.06	6.35	6.27	0.44	1995	64.83	4.15	60.58	0.10
1980	13.51	5.90	7.60	0.01	1996	68.14	7.89	60.00	0.25
1981	12.89	6.22	6.34	0.33	1997	69.94	9.69	59.94	0.31
1982	13.24	7.35	5.82	0.07	1998	68.65	10.17	58.42	0.06
1983	14.59	5.47	9.05	0.07	1999	70.22	10.40	59.70	0.12
1984	15.00	6.57	8.23	0.21	2000	75.08	10.68	64.22	0.18
1985	16.54	4.36	12.00	0.18	2001	77.06	10.96	66.01	0.16
1986	16.21	4.09	11.65	0.47	2002	79.04	11.24	67.60	0.21
1987	15.33	3.54	11.23	0.56	2003	80.29	11.44	68.65	0.20
1988	14.43	4.59	9.33	0.52	2004	76.93	10.77	66.00	0.16
1989	15.53	6.14	9.12	0.27	2005	78.76	11.36	67.20	0.20
1990	16.09	5.42	10.35	0.32	2006	75.83	11.09	64.18	0.56
1991	15.54	6.15	9.03	0.36	2007	77.80	11.08	66.24	0.28
1992	14.97	5.06	9.46	0.45	2008	79.83	11.10	67.94	0.31
1993	14.51	5.13	8.92	0.46	2009	80.36	11.36	68.58	0.33

<sup>a</sup> Million barrels of fuel-oil equivalent.

<sup>b</sup> Agricultural waste includes coconut husks, wood, charcoal, other biomass, animal wastes, and the like.

Source: Department of Energy.

**TABLE 12.8 Importation of Crude Oil, by Country of Origin: 2004-2009**  
(Volume in Thousand Barrels, Value in Thousand US Dollars)

Country	2004		2005		2006	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total	73,066	2,743,204	77,637	4,078,104	78,097	5,071,815
Middle East	68,792	2,562,032	72,295	3,763,489	74,266	4,798,449
Saudi Arabia	37,165	1,388,975	43,841	2,296,548	45,074	2,884,642
Iran	25,144	928,051	20,004	1,033,142	18,700	1,206,182
Iraq	396	13,886	-	-	-	-
Qatar	5,563	211,778	5,536	283,006	2,568	186,297
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	525	19,342	2,914	150,793	7,924	521,328
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other regions	4,274	181,172	5,342	314,615	3,831	273,366
Indonesia	278	11,479	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,397	144,793	5,052	296,357	2,544	261,171
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	289	18,259	187	12,195
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	599	24,901	-	-	-	-
<hr/>						
Country	2007		2008		2009	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total	74,185	5,373,492	69,067	7,155,372	50,061	3,325,834
Middle East	67,356	4,818,213	61,572	6,385,528	42,243	2,766,965
Saudi Arabia	46,872	3,304,762	46,603	4,772,049	22,578	1,477,678
Iran	1,455	128,097	1,915	131,082	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	4,374	312,085	-	-	8,372	524,062
Oman	-	-	-	-	1,050	83,345
United Arab Emirates	14,655	1,073,270	13,054	1,482,397	10,144	674,501
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other regions	6,829	555,280	7,496	769,844	7,818	558,869
Indonesia	-	-	22	1,521	230	15,083
Malaysia	3,577	302,164	4,222	435,051	4,090	289,580
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	1,414	158,825	299	22,298
China	102	8,315	30	3,159	49	2,637
Australia	3,150	244,801	1,628	146,328	367	28,954
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** Department of Energy.

**TABLE 12.9 Importation of Petroleum Products: 2002-2009**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Product	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	34,396	37,046	52,951	41,079	41,046	45,712	48,313	57,829
Alkylate	-	328	647	101	78	30	126	224
Asphalts	397	413	452	282	442	498	541	544
Aviation gasoline	39	17	31	25	25	32	39	39
Aviation turbo/Jet A-1	1,336	1,783	2,867	2,041	2,292	3,096	3,278	3,959
Condensate	-	-	-	-	-	259	-	477
Diesel	14,049	13,919	20,446	16,248	16,208	16,325	17,892	23,836
Feedstock	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IFO/fuel oil	3,922	2,729	6,780	4,128	4,668	4,775	7,107	5,534
Kerosene	476	787	1,164	743	619	409	474	483
Liquefied petroleum gas	7,288	7,995	8,657	7,582	7,214	8,890	8,064	9,621
Naptha/reformate	228	233	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regular gasoline	-	43	60	90	305	385	560	906
Solvents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unleaded premium	6,418	8,799	11,848	9,841	9,195	11,033	10,234	12,205

**Notes:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

IFO - Industrial fuel oil.

<sup>a</sup> Data included in Aviation turbo/Jet A-1.

**Source:** Department of Energy.

**TABLE 12.10 Refinery Production: 2002-2009**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Product	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	94,439	92,532	73,367	79,256	77,160	75,079	67,175	53,708
Aviation turbo	5,050	5,024	4,584	5,576	5,867	5,990	5,566	5,248
Premium unleaded	11,213	9,967	6,939	9,021	8,896	8,061	8,710	6,590
Regular gasoline	5,523	5,760	5,821	5,037	4,595	4,431	3,278	2,563
Kerosene	3,227	2,802	1,776	1,674	1,319	1,287	1,030	1,002
Diesel oil	29,758	28,731	21,719	24,843	26,942	26,458	23,871	17,541
Fuel oil	26,104	25,970	23,419	23,170	20,981	21,226	15,975	10,776
Liquefied petroleum gas	5,019	4,604	3,064	3,817	3,864	2,951	3,556	3,286
Asphalts	199	(1)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro/solvents	115	157	102	99	78	74	38	30
Naptha	4,158	4,496	1,800	1,032	1,124	528	1,085	2,409
Mixed xylene	541	731	852	979	1,085	1,061	1,112	816
Basestocks	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary products	(110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waxes	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulphur	-	-	-	20	57	62	57	135
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	589	1,245
In-process and intermediates	84	466	(3)	621	(97)	-	-	-
Refinery fuel and losses	3,414	3,825	3,292	3,366	2,449	2,951	2,307	2,068

**Note:** Data may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** Department of Energy.

**TABLE 12.11 Petroleum Products Consumption, by Type of Product: 2002-2009**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Product	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	108,736	107,687	105,978	99,574	92,672	94,554	91,582	96,253
Energy products								
Aviation gasoline	24	25	26	26	27	31	33	31
Aviation turbo/jet A-1	6,535	6,725	7,349	7,879	8,237	8,855	8,850	9,456
Gasoline <sup>a</sup>	24,102	24,573	26,093	25,151	22,544	22,999	22,017	23,293
Premium gasoline/ Unleaded (93RON and above)	16,996	17,420	19,074	18,980	17,835	18,184	17,834	19,003
Unleaded premium/ Unleaded (over 95RON)	1,168	1,178	1,264	1,012	-	-	-	-
Regular gasoline/ Unleaded (81RON and above)	5,938	5,975	5,755	5,159	4,708	4,815	4,183	4,290
Kerosene	3,669	3,331	2,980	2,246	1,747	1,573	1,265	1,252
Diesel fuel oil/gas oil	41,787	41,492	42,199	39,955	37,730	38,582	38,762	40,587
Industrial fuel oil	15,559	13,624	13,978	12,373	10,947	10,236	8,554	8,300
Liquefied petroleum gas	12,730	13,183	12,754	11,534	10,931	11,634	11,510	12,557
Nonenergy products								
Solvents	86	143	103	86	101	66	40	222
Asphalt	602	467	494	324	409	578	553	554
Naphtha/Reformate	228	299	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refinery fuel and losses	3,414	3,825	3,292	3,366	2,449	2,951	2,307	2,068

**Notes:** Data include consumption by households and industries.

RON - Research Octane Numbers.

2005 and 2006 data for others includes aviation gas, solvents, naphtha, and asphalt.

<sup>a</sup> 1998 to 2000 data were based on DOE-Energy Industry Administration Bureau's (EIAB) data on petroleum products sales.

<sup>b</sup> Effective December 23, 2000 total unleaded nationwide.

<sup>c</sup> Data included in aviation turbo/Jet A-1.

**Source:** Department of Energy.



**TABLE 12.12 Coal Importation, by Country: 2002-2009**  
(In Metric Tons)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	5,930,278	5,935,292	6,410,101	6,656,371	7,203,268	7,728,635	9,077,828	7,366,650
Australia	549,152	-	325,000	520,000	715,000	650,000	330,000	-
China	2,955,485	3,180,221	3,033,534	1,724,191	880,000	1,040,000	1,170,000	570,960
Indonesia	2,185,953	2,356,716	2,621,671	4,047,630	5,151,187	5,565,602	7,124,813	6,616,582
Vietnam	239,688	398,355	364,896	364,550	457,081	473,032	393,015	179,108
South Africa	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-

Source: Department of Energy.

**TABLE 12.13 Coal Consumption, by Major User: 1998-2009**  
(Metric Tons)

Year	Total	Power Generation	Cement	Industrial/ Direct Processes
1998	5,189,421	3,275,721	1,553,741	359,959
1999	6,416,256	4,882,889	1,266,257	267,110
2000	8,761,721	7,170,194	1,299,118	292,409
2001	8,138,818	6,995,997	888,484	254,337
2002	8,007,819	6,525,469	1,245,138	237,212
2003	8,153,066	6,307,223	1,560,492	285,351
2004	8,585,739	6,586,695	1,667,000	332,044
2005	10,074,531	7,832,044	1,924,519	317,968
2006	9,546,718	7,037,396	2,148,249	361,073
2007	10,214,860	7,525,523	2,239,637	449,701
2008	12,042,750	8,636,641	3,012,217	583,440
2009	11,493,959	8,416,496	2,449,894	627,569

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Department of Energy.

**TABLE 12.14 Energy Sales, by Grid and by Customer Type: 2007-2009**  
(In Megawatt-hours)

	2007	2008	2009
Philippines	37,582,614	37,314,675	49,612,487
Utilities	22,426,716	22,308,053	17,503,744
Cooperatives	1,156,689	11,505,048	14,756,204
Industries	3,327,372	3,235,604	17,084,427
Government	259,621	264,120	286,976
Others	2,015	1,850	1,523
Luzon	24,683,062	23,952,956	37,314,962
Utilities	18,091,896	17,727,978	12,801,337
Cooperatives	4,840,685	4,504,157	12,519,046
Industries	1,508,661	1,474,025	11,745,017
Government	241,266	246,412	248,768
Others	554	384	794
Visayas	5,212,422	5,582,445	6,005,529
Utilities	1,911,211	2,141,365	2,340,752
Cooperatives	2,719,065	2,796,374	1,094,152
Industries	572,697	635,482	2,561,555
Government	9,439	9,128	8,758
Others	10	6	312
Mindanao	7,187,791	7,244,961	6,291,996
Utilities	2,423,609	2,438,710	2,361,655
Cooperatives	3,503,801	3,670,204	1,143,006
Industries	1,246,014	1,126,097	2,777,855
Government	8,916	8,490	9,064
Others	1,451	1,460	416
Small islands (cooperatives)	503,339	534,313	-

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Power Corporation.

**TABLE 12.15 Gross Energy Generation of Power Plants, by Energy Source and by Grid: 2008-2009**  
(Gigawatt-hours)

Energy Source	2009			2008		
	Total	NPC-Owned	NPC-IPPs <sup>a</sup>	Total	NPC-Owned	NPC-IPPs <sup>a</sup>
Total	42,804	14,314	28,490	39,350	12,681	26,669
Oil-based	3,520	516	3,004	3,080	451	2,629
Hydropower	8,682	5,989	2,693	7,385	5,051	2,334
Geothermal	11,187	6,025	5,162	10,435	5,646	4,789
Coal	11,162	1,784	9,378	10,469	1,533	8,936
Natural gas	8,216	-	8,216	7,944	-	7,944
Gas turbine	37	-	37	37	-	37

By Grid	2009			2008		
	Total	NPC-Owned	NPC-IPPs <sup>a</sup>	Total	NPC-Owned	NPC-IPPs <sup>a</sup>
Total	43,643	14,720	28,923	39,910	13,241	26,669
Luzon	27,534	6,285	21,249	25,630	5,974	19,656
Visayas	6,948	2,970	3,978	5,898	2,307	3,591
Mindanao	8,592	4,896	3,696	7,822	4,400	3,422
Small Islands Grid	569	569	-	560	560	-

<sup>a</sup> Includes all plants operated by independent power producers.

**Source:** National Power Corporation.

**TABLE 12.16 Installed Generating Capacity: 1993-2009**  
(Megawatts)

Year	Total	Hydro	Coal	Geothermal	Diesel or Oil	Non-conventional	Natural Gas
1993	7,959	2,259	441	963	4,296	-	-
1994	9,212	2,254	550	1,073	5,335	-	-
1995	9,730	2,301	850	1,154	5,425	-	-
1996	11,193	2,303	1,600	1,446	5,844	-	-
1997	11,722	2,303	1,600	1,886	5,933	-	-
1998	12,067	2,304	2,200	1,856	5,704	-	3
1999	12,608	2,304	3,355	1,931	5,016	-	3
2000	13,264	2,304	3,825	1,931	5,201	-	3
2001	13,380	2,518	3,963	1,931	3,905	-	1,063
2002	14,702	2,518	3,963	1,931	3,527	-	2,763
2003	15,124	2,867	3,958	1,932	3,604	-	2,763
2004	15,548	3,217	3,967	1,932	3,669	-	2,763
2005	15,619	3,222	3,967	1,978	3,663	26	2,763
2006	15,803	3,257	4,177	1,978	3,602	26	2,763
2007	15,936	3,289	4,213	1,958	3,616	26	2,834
2008	15,681	3,291	4,213	1,958	3,353	34	2,831
2009	15,609	3,291	4,277	1,953	3,193	64	2,831

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** Department of Energy

**TABLE 12.17 Electric Energy Consumption, by Sector: 1991-2009**  
(Million kilowatt-hours)

Year	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Utilities Own Use	Power Losses
1991	25,649	6,249	4,847	9,339	952	1,086	3,176
1992	25,870	6,053	4,910	8,859	823	1,154	4,071
1993	26,579	6,368	4,725	9,395	721	1,132	4,238
1994	30,459	7,282	5,865	10,684	762	1,132	4,734
1995	33,554	8,223	6,353	10,950	1,067	1,226	5,735
1996	36,708	9,150	7,072	11,851	1,167	1,340	6,128
1997	39,796	10,477	7,984	12,531	1,296	1,471	6,037
1998	41,577	11,936	8,725	12,543	934	1,590	5,849
1999	41,431	11,875	8,901	12,444	921	1,536	5,754
2000	45,289	12,894	9,512	13,191	957	2,390	6,345
2001	47,048	13,547	10,098	14,452	1,042	2,196	5,713
2002	50,413	13,715	10,109	13,628	1,173	3,873	7,915
2003	52,940	15,357	11,106	15,188	1,069	3,410	6,810
2004	55,956	15,920	11,785	15,012	1,359	4,653	7,227
2005	56,568	16,031	12,245	15,705	1,177	4,591	6,817
2006	56,784	15,830	12,679	15,888	1,275	4,227	6,885
2007	59,611	16,376	13,470	16,522	1,641	3,994	7,608
2008	60,821	16,644	14,136	17,031	1,395	3,935	7,680
2009	56,784	15,830	12,679	15,888	1,275	4,227	6,885

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** Department of Energy.

**TABLE 12.18 Status of Household Electrification: 1991-2009**  
(Million kilowatt hours)

Year	Total	National Power Corporation	Independent Power Producers				Self- Generating Industries	Non- NPC*
			National Power Corporations	Rural Electric Companies	Private Utilities	Manila Electric Company		
1991	25,649	25,451	-	35	163	-	-	-
1992	25,870	25,538	-	43	289	-	-	-
1993	26,579	26,421	-	40	118	-	-	-
1994	30,459	25,092	5,265	32	70	-	-	-
1995	33,554	22,138	11,197	73	53	93	-	-
1996	36,707	23,816	11,788	93	138	872	-	-
1997	39,797	23,202	15,500	82	97	916	-	-
1998	41,578	24,541	15,143	273	766	857	-	-
1999	41,432	39,257	-	123	1,220	832	-	-
2000	45,290	40,978	-	73	1,026	3,213	-	-
2001	47,049	42,302	-	67	967	3,712	-	-
2002	48,467	38,269	-	78	1,075	9,046	-	-
2003	52,941	39,385	-	55	2,146	11,354	-	-
2004	55,957	41,958	-	58	2,276	11,664	-	-
2005	56,568	40,497	-	36	2,048	13,986	-	-
2006	56,784	17,299	23,173	-	2,004	14,309	-	-
2007	59,612	15,588	26,156	-	3,454	14,413	-	-
2008	60,821	13,191	27,972	-	-	-	-	19,658
2009	66,419	15,956	28,788	-	-	-	-	21,675

*Note:* Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

\* Non-NPC include Meralco and REC embedded generator.

*Source:* Department of Energy.

TABLE 12.19 Status of Energization, by Region: 2008-2009

Region	Municipalities/Cities			Barangays			Connections		
	Coverage	Energized	Percent	Coverage	Energized	Percent	Potential*	Actual	Percent
<b>2009</b>	1,475	1,475	100.0	36,030	35,860	99.5	11,663,500	8,462,605	72.6
CAR	73	73	100.0	1,112	1,112	100.0	315,200	248,098	78.7
I - Ilocos Region	116	116	100.0	3,027	3,027	100.0	844,300	750,870	88.9
II - Cagayan Valley	96	96	100.0	2,369	2,369	100.0	660,700	547,856	82.9
III - Central Luzon	100	100	100.0	2,236	2,236	99.9	1,128,600	1,026,706	91.0
IVA - Calabarzon	71	71	100.0	1,946	1,946	99.9	641,900	565,744	88.1
IVB - Mimaropa	69	69	100.0	1,415	1,415	99.3	546,500	360,028	65.9
V - Bicol Region	112	112	100.0	3,410	3,410	99.9	1,006,100	740,543	73.6
VI - Western Visayas	132	132	100.0	3,870	3,870	99.9	1,277,900	907,313	71.0
VII - Central Visayas	121	121	100.0	2,713	2,713	100.0	951,600	682,738	71.7
VIII - Eastern Visayas	142	142	100.0	4,372	4,372	98.8	789,200	570,039	72.2
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	72	72	100.0	1,865	1,865	99.8	614,500	365,855	59.5
X - Northern Mindanao	85	85	100.0	1,843	1,843	96.5	598,500	464,093	77.5
XI - Davao Region	44	44	100.0	894	894	100.0	527,900	314,802	59.6
XII - Soccsksargen	55	55	100.0	1,226	1,226	99.6	749,900	386,818	51.6
XIII - Caraga	73	73	100.0	1,310	1,310	99.8	460,400	387,804	84.2
ARMM	114	114	100.0	2,422	2,422	99.0	550,300	143,298	26.0
<b>2008</b>	1,472	1,472	100.0	36,030	35,158	97.6	11,582,000	8,113,587	70.1
CAR	73	73	100.0	1,112	1,084	97.5	313,400	239,591	76.4
I - Ilocos Region	116	116	100.0	3,027	3,026	100.0	837,900	726,211	86.7
II - Cagayan Valley	96	96	100.0	2,369	2,282	96.3	656,500	530,141	80.8
III - Central Luzon	100	100	100.0	2,236	2,231	99.8	1,116,900	986,041	88.3
IVA - Calabarzon	71	71	100.0	1,946	1,943	99.8	634,300	544,530	85.8
IVB - Mimaropa	69	69	100.0	1,415	1,368	96.7	542,800	341,127	62.8
V - Bicol Region	112	112	100.0	3,410	3,359	98.5	1,003,300	709,673	70.7
VI - Western Visayas	132	132	100.0	3,870	3,850	99.5	1,272,500	865,781	68.0
VII - Central Visayas	121	121	100.0	2,713	2,713	100.0	941,200	646,697	68.7
VIII - Eastern Visayas	142	142	100.0	4,372	4,233	96.8	782,500	545,707	69.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	72	72	100.0	1,865	1,818	97.5	613,700	350,225	57.1
X - Northern Mindanao	85	85	100.0	1,843	1,769	96.0	593,500	443,695	74.8
XI - Davao Region	44	44	100.0	894	891	99.7	523,900	303,679	58.0
XII - Soccsksargen	49	49	100.0	1,031	997	96.7	672,300	343,736	51.1
XIII - Caraga	73	73	100.0	1,310	1,291	98.5	451,300	372,862	82.6
ARMM	117	117	100.0	2,617	2,303	88.0	626,000	163,891	26.2

\* Based on the NSCB Resolution No. 1 Series of 2005 on the "Adoption of Methodology Used in Generating the 2005 Census of Population and Housing-Based National Population Projections."

Source: National Electrification Administration.

**TABLE 12.20 Number and Percentage of Households, by Type of Fuel Used:  
2004 and 1995**  
(Number in Thousands)

Type of Fuel	2004		1995		Percent Difference
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Any Fuel	16,640	100.0	12,821	100.0	
Electricity	14,571	87.6	10,760	83.9	3.6
Liquefied petroleum gas	8,617	51.8	4,236	33.0	18.7
Gasoline	1,921	11.5	55	0.4	11.1
Diesel	551	3.3	55	0.4	2.9
Kerosene	9,372	56.3	10,245	79.9	(23.6)
Fuelwood	9,196	55.3	8,142	63.5	(8.2)
Charcoal	5,685	34.2	4,941	38.5	(4.4)
Biomass residue	3,151	18.9	3,744	29.2	(10.3)

**Notes:**

- (1) Estimates are preliminary results and are subject to change.
- (2) In 1995, the reported use for gasoline and diesel was for power generation and other uses. In the current survey transportation use was also included.
- (3) The households may report more than one type of fuel used.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 12.21 Number and Percentage of Households, by Type of Fuel Used  
and Income Class: 2004**  
(Number in Thousands)

Income Class	Type of fuel								Biomass Residue
	Any fuel	Electricity	LPG	Gasoline	Diesel	Kerosene	Fuelwood	Charcoal	
All income class	16,640	14,571	8,617	1,921	551	9,372	9,196	5,685	3,151
Less than P5,000	100.0	74.2	20.1	3.5	0.9	79.3	79.5	26.8	32.4
P5,000 - P9,999	100.0	89.9	49.2	9.0	1.5	59.0	57.5	34.3	17.8
P10,000 - P14,999	100.0	95.5	73.1	14.3	3.2	42.9	40.6	37.6	10.9
P15,000 - P24,999	100.0	98.2	85.2	21.5	6.2	32.0	28.9	42.3	6.8
P25,000 and over	100.0	98.1	89.7	30.1	14.0	22.8	23.8	42.5	6.2
Not reported	100.0	100.0	77.9	19.4	-	30.7	32.0	40.5	-

**Notes:**

- (1) Estimates are preliminary results and are subject to change.
- (2) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.
- (3) The households may report more than one type of fuel used.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 12.22 Number and Percentage of Households Reporting Usage of Electricity, Total Annual Consumption, and Average Annual Household Consumption, by End-Use and Type of Appliance Used: 2004**

End-use/ Type of Appliance Used	Total	Total Annual	Average Annual
	Households (In thousands)	Consumption	Household Consumption
Total households using electricity	14,571	22,332,037	22,524
Lighting	13,425	2,365,320	308
Incandescent lamps	53.4	563,511	79
Fluorescent lamps	80.0	1,415,965	132
Compact fluorescent lamps	36.9	312,645	63
Others	15.9	73,199	34
Cooking/food preparation	2,305	700,455	2,595
Electric stove	5.9	113,373	827
Electric oven	2.7	15,900	254
Rice cooker	76.8	394,987	223
Turbo broiler	5.4	30,052	241
Bread toaster	12.6	26,745	92
Oven toaster	15.7	23,597	65
Microwave oven	11.4	41,288	158
Blender	16.9	6,774	17
Mixer	1.7	1,438	37
Others	2.9	46,301	680
Water heating	338	327,196	3,354
Portable heater	7.5	10,073	399
Electric thermos/airpot	70.4	248,199	1,042
Water heater	22.0	51,830	697
Others	4.2	17,094	1,216
Recreation	12,442	4,155,612	2,268
Radio	19.4	192,361	80
Cassette	19.7	192,982	79
Stereo	22.1	666,758	243
Black and white television	4.0	45,854	92
Colored television	80.4	2,106,061	210
VHS/Betamax/Laser Disc/DVD/VCD	24.7	170,119	55
Karaoke/musicmate	12.8	633,528	399
Video games	1.2	7,893	52
Others	1.1	140,055	1,058
Refrigeration	5,877	6,345,484	6,642
Refrigerator (ordinary)	89.7	5,281,887	1,002
Refrigerator (frost-free)	9.8	839,157	1,460
Freezer	1.6	220,152	2,390
Others	0.0	4,289	1,790
Space cooling/air conditioning	9,702	6,284,940	5,104
Air conditioner	8.8	3,355,719	3,914
Electric fan	99.4	2,855,377	296
Exhaust fan	0.9	71,540	819
Others	0.3	2,303	75

*Continued*



Table 12.22--Concluded

End-use/ Type of Appliance Used	Total Households	Total Annual Consumption	Average Annual Household Consumption
	(In thousands)		
Ironing	7,469	710,704	95
Flat Iron	100.0	710,704	95
Other uses	5,796	1,442,328	2,159
Washing machine	67.1	390,712	100
Water pump	7.6	543,528	1,237
Electric sewing machine	1.1	8,583	139
Shaver	0.1	335	62
Hair dryer	0.9	2,532	46
Computer	10.2	89,855	151
Computer printer	4.4	15,137	59
Rechargeable lamp	1.7	764	8
Other appliances/equipment	18.9	390,883	358

**Notes:**

- (1) Estimates are preliminary results and are subject to change.  
(2) The total and average annual household consumption are reported in kilowatt-hour.  
(3) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  
(4) The households may report more than one type of appliance used.

**Source:** National Statistics Office-Department of Energy, 2004 Household Energy Consumption Survey.

TABLE 12.23 Water Supply Targets: 1991-2003

Category	1991	1992	1993-2000	2001	2002	2003
Rural areas						
Point sources (Level I)	30,202	24,820	44,340	-	-	-
Construction	24,433	19,518	13,340	1,131	1,295	1,311
Shallow well	11,825	9,520	5,070	496	500	500
Deep well	10,820	8,550	7,200	466	400	450
Spring (developed)	1,788	1,448	1,070	169	395	287
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair and rehabilitation	5,769	5,320	21,500	311	350	338
Replacement	-	-	9,500	-	-	-
Piped systems (Level II or III)	262	226	794	-	-	-
Other urban areas						
Piped systems (Level II or III)	162	162	1,004	-	-	-
Construction	112	112	654	-	-	-
Repair and rehabilitation	50	50	350	-	-	-

**Source:** Department of Public Works and Highways. *Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Master Plan of the Philippines: 1990-2003.*

**TABLE 12.24** Number of Duly Organized Water Districts, Filed and Issued Conditional Certificate of Conformance, by Region: 1998-2008

Region	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Philippines	4	7	4	4	5	4
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	2	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	1	-	-	1	-	-
III - Central Luzon	-	-	-	-	2	-
IV - Southern Tagalog	1	1	2	-	-	2
V - Bicol Region	-	2	-	1	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	1
VII - Central Visayas	-	1	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	1	1	1	1	1
IX - Western Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	1	1	-	-	-
XI - Southern Mindanao	-	1	-	1	-	-
XII - Central Mindanao	-	-	-	-	2	-
XIII - Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Philippines		6	0	0	4	6
CAR		-	-	-	1	-
I - Ilocos Region		-	-	-	1	-
II - Cagayan Valley		-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon		1	-	-	-	1
IV - Southern Tagalog		2	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region		1	-	-	1	-
VI - Western Visayas		-	-	-	1	-
VII - Central Visayas		1	-	-	-	1
VIII - Eastern Visayas		-	-	-	-	3
IX - Western Mindanao		1	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao		-	-	-	-	1
XI - Southern Mindanao		-	-	-	-	-
XII - Central Mindanao		-	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga		-	-	-	-	-
ARMM		-	-	-	-	-

**Source:** Local Water Utilities Administration.

## Introduction

**A** midst the global financial meltdown and the devastating effects of super typhoons “Ondoy” and “Pepeng”, the Philippine economy managed to cope with the business difficulties and rise above the challenges in 2009.

The national government, on its part, centered its efforts on the implementation of various programs and projects that turned crises into opportunities more particularly on the industry sector. Among the implemented programs were Price Monitoring, Philippine Food Caravan, and Comprehensive Livelihood Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP). With the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) at the helm, the establishment of the DTI Command Center, implementation of Price Control, and the provision of Infra Fund for victims were realized. Measures were also undertaken to alleviate the effects of the global financial crisis, particularly on exporters and importers.

The manufacturing sector was among the top performing industries that gave a boost to the Philippine economy. It was the top revenue producer in 2008 and ranked first in job generation. In 2009, its Gross Value Added (GVA) amounting to PhP1.57 trillion accounted for 20.4 percent of the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

This chapter presents an overview of the country’s manufacturing sector and its performance in the recent years. Also discussed are the accomplishments of the government in sustaining developments in this sector.

### 13.1 Sources of Manufacturing Statistics

The National Statistics Office (NSO) gathers data on the manufacturing activities and business operations nationwide, through a census done every five years, and through annual and monthly surveys conducted every non-census years. However daunting the data gathering may seem, these are done to meet the demands for adequate and reliable statistics of the country’s manufacturing operations.

The first year survey on manufactures was the *1956 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, a joint project of the National Economic Council (now the National Economic and Development Authority or NEDA) and the former International Cooperation Administration (today’s United States Agency for International Development). Two years after, in July 1958, the survey was integrated into other statistical surveys of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics (BCS). In 1970, it was made a part of the Bureau’s Annual Survey of Establishments (ASE), which also covered other sectors on business, utilities, and services.

The ASE-Manufacturing has become a regular nationwide sample survey and has been collecting major data on manufacturing industries. The survey was once limited to establishments with five or more workers, but from 1976 to 1982 and then from 1989 to 1995, it was expanded to cover all known manufacturing establishments regardless of their workforce size. Until 1995 ASE, manufacturing firms were classified according to 1977 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC). Starting 1996, however, these establishments followed the classification scheme based on the Revised 1994 PSIC. ASE has been known as the Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) since 2001.

The NSO also conducts the Census of Establishments (CE) every five years. CE is a nationwide collection of statistical information relevant to the business operations of establishments covering a reference period. Like in the ASPBI, manufacturing is one of the sectors dealt on by the CE. CE was first taken in 1903, then in 1918, 1939, 1948, 1961, 1967, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1994, 2000, and in 2006. It likewise adopted the 1994 PSIC starting in year 2000 (with 1999 as base year) and was renamed to Census of Philippines Business and Industry (CPBI).

Yet another source of manufacturing statistics is the Survey of Key Enterprises in Manufacturing (SKEM). The SKEM was launched in 1981 to meet the growing demands for flash indicators on the movement of production, employment, and compensation of large manufacturing enterprises. The survey includes a sample of manufacturing establishments listed among the top 500 corporations. It was formerly administered by the NEDA through its Statistical Coordination Office, now the Economic and Social Statistics Office of the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB). Subsequently, in May 1986, administering of the SKEM was transferred to the NSO.

In July 1998, to heed the call for an integrated industry statistics, the Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI) replaced the SKEM and Monthly Industrial Statistics of the Department of Trade. The MISSI, among others, provides flash indicators on the performance of industrial enterprises such as production, sales, employment and compensation, inventory of raw materials and finished products, and capacity utilization.

The MISSI resulted from a memorandum of understanding forged between the DTI and the NSO, along with the NSCB, Federation of Philippine Industries, and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

## 13.2 Concepts and Definitions

Following are the concepts and terms used in the censuses and surveys on manufacturing establishments. These conform to international recommendations on industrial censuses and surveys:

*Manufacturing* - mechanical or chemical transformation of organic or inorganic substances into new products, either by power-driven machines or by hand, in a factory or in the workers' home. Manufactured products can be sold either in wholesale or retail. The assembly of component parts into manufactured products and major repair work are also considered as manufacturing activities.

*Establishment* - an economic or business unit under single ownership or control, or under a legal entity engaged in one or predominantly one kind of activity at a fixed location and has permanency of assets, such as goods for resale, products, materials, equipment, and others in its premises during operation.

*Manufacturing establishment* – a plant, mill, factory, or shop at a location where any manufacturing, processing, or assembling operation is performed.

*Average total employment (ATE)* - the average of the total number of persons who work in or for the establishment, including working owners, active business partners, unpaid family workers, managers, production workers, and other employees in specified payroll periods (nearest the 15th day of February, May, August, and November). Also included in the average are persons on paid holiday vacations during the payroll period for which the employment data are required. The ATE of an establishment is computed by getting the number of persons employed during the pay period nearest the middle of each quarter, dividing it by four, regardless of the number of quarters the establishment has been operating.

*Total compensation* - payments to employees or workers in cash or in kind, including salaries and wages, overtime pay, commission, dismissal pay, vacation and sick leave pay, and other remuneration paid to employees for an entire year, prior to all deductions such as social security contribution, withholding tax, group insurance, union dues, and the like.

*Total receipt (revenue or sale)* - includes the value of cash received and receivables for products sold, goods resold, and for industrial and nonindustrial services rendered to others.

*Value of output* – the total value of products sold, of goods resold and adjusted for change in inventories (ending less beginning) of finished products; work in process and merchandise for resale; value of contract work and industrial services done for others; and cost of fixed assets produced on own account. The value of products sold also includes the value of goods from the plant to wholesale branches, central warehouses, retail stores, and other establishments of the same enterprise. The value of products made by the establishment from materials owned by others is not included and is reported as receipt for contractual work. Valuation is at producer's price, which is the previous establishment price excluding discounts, returns, and allowances.

*Cost of materials consumed and industrial services* - includes the cost of materials, supplies, fuels consumed and adjusted for change in inventory (beginning less ending), electricity purchased, contract work and industrial services done by others, and cost of goods sold.

*Total cost* - the cost of all purchased materials, supplies, and fuel; industrial and nonindustrial services done by others; cost of goods resold; electricity purchased; indirect taxes; and interests and other costs incurred during the year, whether settled or payable. Valuation should be at market price, including taxes and other charges, net of discounts, rebates, returns, and allowances. Excluded are

depreciation in value and amortization, donations and contributions, bad debts, income taxes, salaries and wages, and losses.

*Census value added* - the difference between the value of output and the total cost of materials, supplies, and consumed fuel, purchased electricity, contract work and industrial services done by others, and cost of resold goods.

*Capital expenditures for fixed assets for the year* - include acquisition cost of new and used fixed assets; fixed assets produced by the establishment for its own use; and major alterations, additions, and improvements to fixed assets, whether done by others or initiated on own account.

*Gross addition to fixed assets* - equals capital expenditures for the year less the value of sales of fixed assets during the year.

*Inventory* - an accounting of all materials and supplies, fuels, goods for resale, products being processed and finished products owned, held or under the establishment's control. Valuation should be at current replacement cost based on market prices at indicated dates. *Replacement cost* is the present price of an item and not its original cost.

### 13.3 Manufacturing Statistics

Highlights of the 2008 ASPBI in the sector of manufacturing are presented in this chapter.

#### ***Manufacturing establishments with ATE of 20 and over***

The 2008 ASPBI covered a total of 4,725 establishments in the manufacturing sector with average total employment (ATE) of 20 and over. Of this total, 1,876 or 39.7 percent were found in the National Capital Region (NCR). CALABARZON and Central Visayas followed with 1,197 and 521 establishments, respectively. Mimaropa and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao recorded the least number, with six establishments each.

#### ***Employment in manufacturing establishments with ATE of 20 and over***

In 2008, manufacturing establishments with ATE of 20 and over generated a total employment of 889,738. Of this number, 99.7 percent or 886,973 were paid employees, while working owners and unpaid workers accounted for only 0.3 percent of the total.

CALABARZON employed the most number of workers (375,456), representing 42.2 percent of the total. NCR ranked second with 190,843 workers or 21.4 percent. Central Visayas came third with 117,480 workers (13.2%).

***Compensation paid by manufacturing establishments with ATE of 20 and over***

Total compensation paid by manufacturing establishments with ATE of 20 and over to its employees in 2008 amounted to PhP176.31 million.

Recording the highest compensation paid to employees were manufacturing establishments in CALABARZON (PhP78.78 million), NCR (PhP43.05 million), and Central Visayas (PhP17.88 million).

***Total revenue earned and costs spent by manufacturing establishments with ATE of 20 and over***

Total revenues reported by manufacturing establishments with ATE of 20 and over in 2008, grossed PhP3.20 trillion. Establishments in CALABARZON earned the highest revenue amounting to PhP1.39 billion (43.6%). It was followed by the NCR with PhP570.03 million (17.8%). Central Luzon ranked third with earnings of PhP474.07 million representing 14.8 percent of the total.

***Value of output of manufacturing establishments with ATE of 20 and over***

Manufacturing establishments with ATE 20 and over had a gross output of PhP3.13 billion in 2008. Region wise, top grosser in value of output were CALABARZON (PhP1.34 billion), NCR (PhP568.30 million), Central Luzon (PhP472.99 million), Central Visayas (PhP197.11 million) and CAR (PhP161.26 million). Recording least values of output during the year were ARMM (PhP1.47 million), Cagayan Valley (PhP3.12 million), and Caraga (PhP7.60 million).

***Value added on manufacturing establishments with ATE 20 and over***

Value added to the manufacturing sector with ATE 20 and over in 2008 amounted to PhP826.58 million. At the regional level, CALABARZON received the highest value added of PhP473.65 million, followed by the NCR (PhP138.44 million) and Central Luzon (PhP53.57 million). On the other hand, least value added was taken by ARMM (PhP211,176) and Cagayan Valley (PhP911,209).

***Gross addition to fixed assets of manufacturing establishments with ATE 20 and over***

In 2008, gross additions to fixed assets summed up to PhP105.91 million. Values amounting to PhP52.50 million for CALABARZON, PhP12.80 million for Central Visayas, and PhP9.13 for Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) comprised a total of 70.28 percent of the total gross additions to fixed assets of the manufacturing establishments.

### **13.4 Monthly Industry Statistics**

An increasing trend in the VaPI had manifested in the manufacturing industry in 2009. From 97.9 in January, monthly index increased to 102.7 in February. It further rose to 116.2 in March but eventually dropped to 114.7 in April. In May, the index went up to a high 126.3 and continued to mark increase in the succeeding months, settling at 156.0 in December. Average VaPI of manufacturing industry during the year was 129.1.

Volume of Production Index (VoPI) in 2009, on the other hand, had a fluctuating trend. From 56.9 in January, VoPI rose to 60.3 in February. It continued to go up to 68.1 in March. In April, index dropped to 66.8 but eventually stepped up to 73.3 in May. Index further increased in the months of June and July, registering at 74.0 and 76.4, respectively. It dipped to 75.9 in August but managed to advance in the succeeding months, finally settling at 90.1 in December. Average VoPI during the year was recorded at 74.7.

Monthly value of production index and monthly volume of production index for the years 2008 and 2009 are indicated in Tables 13.3 and 13.3a.

### **13.5 Approved Investments by Promotion Agency**

Four promotion agencies, namely, the Board of Investments (BOI), Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA) and the Clark Development Corporation (CDC) invested in 2009 a total amount of PhP314.11 billion, of which the biggest chunk aggregating PhP175.37 billion was contributed by SBMA representing 55.8 percent of the total. BOI came second, sharing investments of PhP124.17 billion or 39.53 percent. It was followed by CDC and PEZA with PhP8.71 billion and PhP5.87 billion, respectively. (See Table 13.4)

By industry, the biggest chunk of investment of 33.84 percent went to the manufacturing sector (PhP106.30 billion) and 28.37 percent to the finance and real estate (PhP89.11 billion). Water took PhP45.97 billion while electricity sector had PhP32.30 billion. (Refer to Table 13.5.)

### **13.6 Government Assistance in Manufacturing**

#### **The Department of Trade and Industry**

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is the agency of the Philippine government tasked with creating a business-friendly environment ready for the promotions and growth of enterprises. It acts as a coordinating agency for all government activities relating to trade and investments and performs as a regulatory body for fair, competitive, robust and continuing trade and industry. It likewise serves as consumer welfare protector, monitoring agent and implementer at the same time. Under EO 133, DTI serves as the primary coordinator, promoter, and facilitative arm for trade, industry and investment activities.



At present, the DTI has 20 line bureaus or support offices and 14 attached agencies manned by over 5,000 employees to accomplish its mandate. It has 16 regional and 78 provincial offices nationwide, 7 city/area offices, 10 service offices, and 27 foreign services posts.

Helping DTI to carry out its mandate are the following five major functional groups composed of bureaus directly delivering services to stakeholders and clients.

**A. Industry and Investments Group** - Industry development and investment promotions are critical activities of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). The following agencies attached to DTI support and implement this mandate.

1. Board of Investments (BOI) - The direct investment promotion agency of the country is the BOI. It helps raise investment in industries and in the regions of the country, focusing on fair economic development.
2. Bonded Export Marketing Board (BEMB) – This agency promotes the establishment of bonded manufacturing and trading facilities for the re-export of those products where a clear net value added may be generated based on the emerging comparative advantage of the Philippine export industry.
3. Center for International Competitiveness (CIC) – CIC implements quality and productivity programs for industrial competitiveness.
4. Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) – This office was formerly known as Export Processing Zone Authority. To attract, invite and encourage foreign investors to develop or put up export warehouses in world-class, environment-friendly economic zones are the tasks assigned to PEZA. PEZA also administers and monitors the incentives of all economic zones in various parts of the country. The approval of PEZA Resolution Nos. 06-512 and 06-513 in November 2006 set the registration guidelines for medical tourism parks/centers and locator-enterprises, and registration guidelines for retirement parks/centers and facilities/enterprises.
5. National Development Company (NDC) – NDC is in charge of investing in businesses where private sector is not willing to venture.
6. Cagayan Export Zone Authority (CEZA) – CEZA administers investments at the Cagayan Export Zone.
7. Philippine National Construction Company (PNCC) – Investing in infrastructure to encourage economic growth is the concern of PNCC.
8. Build-Operate-and-Transfer Center (BOT Center) – The center backs up private investments in public sector projects under BOT law and other applicable legal framework. It assists agencies and LGUs in project development and structuring for BOT implementation. This center is also responsible in monitoring the implementation of BOT projects.

**B. International Trade Group**

1. Bureau of Export Trade Promotion (BETP) – Provides and delivers timely and relevant information and assistance to exporters and prospective exporters in order to elevate and enhance capabilities for global competitiveness as suppliers of quality goods and services to international markets.
2. International Coffee Organization Certification Agency (ICO-CA) - Arranges and implements the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) between the Philippines and other countries. It also acts as the export marketing and promotional arm of the Philippine coffee industry.
3. Bureau of International Trade Relations (BITR) – Engages and represents the country in bilateral and multilateral trade and investment negotiations.
4. Foreign Trade Service Corps (FTSC) - This branch of DTI advertises Philippine exports and investments overseas through various marketing activities and commercial intelligence work.
5. Manila Economic and Cultural Office (MECO) – MECO takes charge of promoting Philippine trade, investments, tourism, labor and scientific and cultural cooperation with Taiwan in coordination with Philippine government agencies and the private sector.
6. Garments and Textile Export Board (GTEB) – GTEB operates, manages and supervises the garment quota system stipulated and set up under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) which governs world trade in textiles and garments.

**C. Consumer Welfare and Trade Regulation Group**

1. Bureau of Import Services (BIS) – Facilitates imports, administers import regulations on selected items and oversees the importation of liberalized and sensitive items. It initiates the conducts of preliminary investigations on dumping, countervailing and safeguard protests.
2. Bureau of Product Standards (BPS) – BPS is considered the country's National Standards Body specifically involved in standards development and promotion. Member of the International Organization for Standards (ISO), the International Electro-technical Commission (IEC), the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality.
3. Bureau of Trade Regulation and Consumer Protection (BTRCP) – BTRCP acts as policy making body and keeps an eye on the overall implementation of trade regulation and consumer protection laws.
4. Construction Industry Authority of the Philippines (CIAP) – Tasked to promote, accelerate, boost, and likewise regulate the construction industry is the CIAP. The agencies under this office carrying out the mandates are the Philippine Contractors Accreditation Board (PCAB), Philippine Overseas

Construction Board (POC0B) and the Construction Industry Arbitration Commission (CIAC).

5. Philippine Shippers Bureau (PSB) – This bureau is responsible in facilitating the development and growth of foreign trade and the national economy by helping exporters identify the most economical and fastest shipping modes.
6. Intellectual Property Office (IPO) – Oversees and enforces the overall implementation of intellectual property rights, trademarks, and patents.
7. Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) – Provides legal support to the DTI's line bureaus and agencies.

#### ***D. Regional Operations Group***

1. Regional and provincial offices – Sixteen regional and 79 provincial offices of DTI provide services in the countryside.
2. CARP National Program Office – DTI's contribution to the CARP was the establishment of the Small and Medium Industrial Technology Transfer Development Program in 1989. CARP office supports the agrarian reform program through enterprise development of beneficiaries among which are farmers and landowners.

#### ***E. Small and Medium Enterprise Development Group***

1. Bureau of Domestic Trade (BDT) – This agency advocates and promotes efficient marketing distribution of local products and services in the domestic market. It seeks to expand and strengthen linkages among and between small, medium and large enterprises from all over the country through information exchange and market matching.
2. Center for International Trade Expositions and Missions (CITEM) – This office helps exporters to develop their core competencies in areas of marketing and promotion.
3. Product Development and Design Center of the Philippines (PDDCP) – PDDCP is the technical agency of the DTI directed to promote industrial design as a tool for improving the quality and competitiveness of Philippine products. It services the design needs of entrepreneurial groups and associations from every level of industry.
4. Cottage Industry Technology Center (CITC) – CITC takes care in providing production-related training and technical assistance to furniture, gifts and house wares, fine jewelry and leather footwear industries all over the country.

5. Construction Manpower Development Foundation (CMDF) – Oversees the human resources development of the construction industry on all levels – skilled craftsmen, engineers, supervisors, managers and contractors. It draws up an overall construction development plan and relevant strategies, and enables manpower training and certification programs.
6. Philippine Trade Training Center (PTTC) – Training programs on export marketing and management, entrepreneurial management, quality management and productivity, and trade exhibition management and participation are conceived and implemented by PTTC.
7. Small Business Guarantee and Finance Corporation (SB Corp) – SB Corp provides for the development of small enterprises by upgrading various modes of financing and credit delivery system.
8. Bureau of Small and Medium Enterprises Development (BSMED) - The BSMED launches and expedites programs and projects towards specific needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in technology development and transfer, financing, marketing and training and market promotion through trade fairs.

### **Growing Businesses in the Countryside**

The DTI zeroed in on nurturing, enhancing and strengthening MSMEs through financial grants and loans under the SULONG and micro-financing programs. It sought ways to promote indigenous raw materials, design services, Product Depot, NTF, IFEX-Partner in Region Program and recognized talents by awarding outstanding MSMEs. To assist in the government's CARP, the Department also promoted Agribusiness Enterprises in Agrarian Communities. The DTI likewise forged linkages with finance and business development services to develop rural micro enterprises.

### **Intensifying Consumer Protection**

The DTI increased its vigilance in monitoring prices and was stricter in implementing Mandatory Certifications to curb the proliferation of substandard products such as motorcycles, helmets, visors, Christmas lights and school supplies. It initiated programs such as the *Pandesal ng Bayan* and Maximum Retail Drug Prices. The DTI Accreditation Office was also proclaimed as the National Accreditation Body. It maximized the utilization of media in radio programs like KATBP and *Ikaw at Ang DTI sa Batas ng Barangay* as part of its consumer advocacy program. Similarly, programs on business registration, complaint handling and resolution, contractors' licensing, and standards and conformity assessment paved the way to further encourage the growth of local firms.

### Recovering Exports

The Department sought and grew a niche for the Creative industry while intensifying BPO and KPO through locally-held fairs (e-Services, Manila F.A.M.E.) and overseas fairs (Gulfood, Hong Kong Filmart, Thaifex). It also explored emerging markets for service and commodity exports to the Middle East, Vietnam, Guam, Russia and China. The DTI provided traditional products a market in the modern era through events like the Philippine Bag Exhibition and Organic Summit and the continuous presence of One Town, One Product (OTOP) goods in major market centers.

### Bringing in Investments

The DTI helped revitalize the garments industry with constant dialogue with the US for the approval of House Bill 3039. It also covered provisions in the 2009 Investments Priority Plan to provide more incentives to MSMEs and institutionalize NERBACs in all regions, resulting in reduced processing time for business name registration and licensing. It undertook programs involving information and communications technology (ICT), green and energy projects to boost the development of infrastructure in the country.

### Instituting Best Practices

Understanding the basis for “service with integrity,” DTI intensified its Anti-Red Tape initiatives like the Citizen’s Charter, DTI Direct, DTI Code of Conduct and MRAP. Its E-initiatives like the PBR, Public Key Infrastructure, and PEZA’s eIP system continued to help create and foster an environment conducive to businesses. The Department also assisted the women and PWD sectors to instill excellence and values in doing business.

DTI initiated activities in the regions to showcase its world-class products under its OTOP Program, thus, products like the *bayong*, bamboo, water lily and pangasius became DTI’s new “rising stars.” On the other hand, DTI’s success stories from its 34 posts in 24 countries are testaments to the Department’s desire to promote and intervene to attract investors to do business with the Philippines.

### Creating Opportunities amidst the Crisis

Beginning March 2009, DTI Regional and Provincial Offices carried out activities focused on massive trainings and seminars on business opportunities, starting a business, skills demonstrations, business counseling and Referral Information Service Consultancy (RISC). In response to the President’s directive to draw up livelihood and emergency employment opportunities to protect the most vulnerable sectors—the poor—all provincial offices provided seminars on business opportunities, starting a business, and skills demo every Tuesday on the first and third weeks of the month. CLEEP Stations were established in all regions nationwide in order to provide the necessary assistance, i.e. business consultancy services, to displaced workers who were interested to put up a business.

A total of 161,810 participants attended the free seminars conducted nationwide. Some 2,798 massive training programs were implemented ranging from skills training to business management courses.

*Bantay Presyo Project* was implemented to ensure safe, better quality, reasonably priced products, and provide emergency employment to displaced workers or their dependents. In NCR alone, a total of 500 price monitors were hired and another 500 in CALABARZON to monitor the prices of basic and prime commodities in supermarkets. A total of 1,791 price monitors were hired by DTI nationwide.

DTI brought the Northern Philippines Food Caravan to several venues, such as the University of the Philippines Sunken Garden in Quezon City in May and Luneta Park in Manila in June 2009 as part of its aim to provide lower-priced food products to consumers, extend marketing assistance to MSMEs, and promote awareness of government initiatives to mitigate the effects of the global financial crisis.

With the *Diskwento Plus Project*, the DTI partnered with the private sector by mobilizing manufacturers to sell food products at manufacturer's price. The Project generated a total of Php16.9 million in sales, which was participated in by 569 manufacturers and 124,531 buyers.

### **Safeguarding the Consumers in the Face of Nature's Wrath**

To mitigate the impact of rising prices of basic and prime commodities, the DTI set up a Command Center to serve as a focal point for information on prices and supply of basic necessities, particularly on areas declared under a state of calamity. The Center received calls from consumers with concerns either on price adjustments or on the delayed deliveries of basic goods critically needed in the affected areas. The Center facilitated the smooth distribution and availability of goods by coordinating with the different suppliers and manufacturers of basic and prime necessities. A total of 197 price and supply related concerns were received through 93 calls made directly to the Command Center, 21 calls to DTI Direct, 21 SMS, and 12 e-mail messages.

At the height of typhoons "Ondoy" and "Pepeng", manufacturers of basic necessities and prime commodities were enjoined to make their products available to the affected areas to avoid shortage of goods as well as prevent unscrupulous businessmen from taking advantage of the situation.

On October 22, 2009, the President signed Executive Order 824-A, which authorized the National Development Company (NDC) to issue bonds for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of government facilities damaged and destroyed by typhoons. Proceeds from the P50 billion worth of bonds issued by NDC were aligned to infrastructure projects carefully selected by the NDC, National Disaster Coordinating Council, Department of Public Works and Highways, and the National Economic and Development Authority.

### **Laying Down Safety Nets for Industries**

To help exporters move their excess inventories, the DTI, through the International Trade Group, conceived the Exporters' Expo 2009. From March 2009, six expos were organized — four in Metro Manila, one in Cebu, and another in Davao. Cumulatively, the expos generated PHP27.12 million in sales.

To soften the impact of the global crisis, firms registered under the Board of Investments (BOI) were provided with suspension or deferment of the Income Tax Holiday requirement and suspension from Export Requirement Compliance. Meanwhile, the Philippine Economic Zone Authority's (PEZA) implemented VAT-Zero on Fuel Purchase of PEZA enterprises; retaining of annual rental fees and lot lease rates; suspension of Income Tax Holiday and launching of the PEZA One-Stop Worker's Assistance Center (POSWAC).

### **MSME Development and Promotion Services**

With practically 80 percent of the Filipinos living in the countryside, the Department took the responsibility of creating a thriving enterprise environment to strengthen commerce in the rural areas.

Financing releases under the SME Unified Lending Opportunities for National Growth (SULONG) Program amounted to PHP31.81 billion. The Program benefited 36,995 SMEs and supported 420,668 jobs. The DTI, through the Small Business Corporation, released PHP141.4 million loans to rural microenterprises in 13 of the country's poorest provinces under the Rural Microenterprise Promotion Program (RuMEPP). Loan beneficiaries were enterprises engaged in trading, handicraft, food processing, transportation, and services.

### **Consumer Welfare and Protection Services**

DTI required manufacturers of basic necessities and prime commodities to submit the SRPs of their products and the reasons for impending price changes. Every Wednesday, the prevailing prices are posted in the DTI website and in the Business Mirror. DTI also assisted the Department of Energy in checking the supply and prices of LPG by mobilizing DTI field offices to include the 11kg cylinder in their monitoring.

Meanwhile, 196,542 establishments were monitored nationwide, of which 1,535 establishments were found not complying with the FTLs. A total of 319 firms were penalized and imposed a total of PHP 3,404,100 in fines.

On July 27, 2009, EO 821 or the Executive Order on the Maximum Drug Retail Prices (MDRP) was signed. EO 821 listed five medicines for compulsory compliance and 16 other essential medicines for voluntary compliance. Prices took effect on 15 August 2009 for retailers with automated systems and one month later for those using manual systems.

Manufacturers of fireworks as well as importers of helmets and visors were required to secure a Philippine Standard (PS) License or Import Commodity Clearance (ICC) certificate before the sale and distribution of said products starting 01 April 2009 and 01 July 2009 (for fireworks). Likewise, posters of consumer

products under mandatory certification were printed and disseminated to the hardware stores, appliance centers, and LPG retailers through the DTI Regional and Provincial Offices, municipality and city offices nationwide.

Meanwhile, to assure the public of safe and quality snap switches, Christmas lights, home appliances and pneumatic tires, the Department monitored and enforced activities in the Regional as well as Provincial Offices to ensure that products being sold conform to the requirements of the standard.

School supply manufacturers, distributors and traders were ensured reasonable prices. They submitted the suggested retail prices (SRPs) of their products before the opening of classes which DTI published in the newspapers.

With the issuance of Executive Order 802, the Philippine Accreditation Office (PAO) was strengthened and recognized as the national accrediting body. PAO is now a centralized accrediting office authorized to issue attestations related to conformity assessment bodies. Accreditation boosts Conformity Assessment Bodies' (CABs) service reputation through gained credibility, added value and recognition, and provides the general public assurance of quality, health, safety, and protection in obtaining products and services of certified organizations. In 2009, a total of 21 testing and calibration laboratories were accredited.

The DTI Secretary signed Administrative Order No. 09-05, series of 2009, citing the extension of Temporary Reduction of Business Name Registration Fees. In this regard, business name registration and automatic renewal fees remained at Php150. In 2009, a total of 272,471 business names were registered. Of the total, 233,403 are new registrants while 39,068 were renewals.

In the same year, consumer complaints received by the Consumer Welfare Desks both in DTI field offices and in business establishments reached 76,963; 98% or 75,618 of which were resolved.

### **Industry Development and Investment Promotion, Generation and Facilitation Services**

On May 5, 2009, the President approved the 2009 Investment Priorities Plan (IPP) through Memorandum Order No. 299. With the theme "Transcending Global Economic Challenges," the IPP was especially formulated to support the government's thrusts to save and create jobs and to sustain investments. To cushion the adverse impact of the global economic crisis and encourage investments, the BOI relaxed certain provisions of the IPP General Policies pertaining to Income Tax Holidays and included a contingency list under the preferred activities.

The NDC successfully issued five-year Agri-Agra Bonds, generating Php3.5 Billion for agricultural infrastructure and support services. The bonds fetched a coupon rate of 5.125%. The issuance represents NDC's 4th tranche of bond issuances. The bonds' proceeds were loaned to the National Irrigation Authority (NIA) to fund the agency's nationwide irrigation program. The program's repair and rehabilitation of irrigation systems component would restore productivity of some 33,000 hectares of rice lands.

The Department, through the Garments and Textile Industry Development Office (GTIDO), pushed for the "Save Our Industries Act of 2009" at the US Congress. House Bill 3039 was the result of a series of both government-to-



government and industry-to-industry consultations between the Philippines and the US—a process that led to the development of the 809 Apparel/Pilot Program. Specifically, the Program will allow for duty-free entry of Philippine garments made of US fabrics of US yarns, duty reduction for Philippine garments made of US yarns, and a cut-and-sew rule allowing for duty free entry to the US of Philippine garments regardless of the source of fabric.

The Philippines was recognized anew by the UK's National Outsourcing Association when it bagged the 2009 Offshoring Destination of the Year, the same award it received in 2007. The country's market share for global offshoring and outsourcing (O&O) grew to 15%, making the country the third largest O&O destination in the world behind India and Canada.

### 13. 7 Economic Reforms

The government passed several economic reforms and investment-enhancing measures. These measures are presented, as follows:

**Transaction Value Act (RA 9135)** – This Act supersedes Transaction Value Act (RA 8181) and amends provisions of Presidential Decree 1464, otherwise known as the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines. Transaction Value Act (RA 9135) changes the basis of dutiable value of imported articles subject to an *ad valorem* rate of duty from home consumption (HCV) to transaction value (TV). Transaction value is the price actually paid or payable for goods that are exported to the Philippines. It is the price that appears on the accomplished commercial or sales invoice issued in the country of origin.

**Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001** - Through Republic Act (RA) 9160, a three-member Anti-Money Laundering Council was formed and authorized to look into suspicious bank accounts amounting to at least PhP4 million and launch forfeiture of such deposits.

**Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001 (RA 9136)** RA 9136 was passed to provide the legal framework for restructuring the electric power industry, working to speed up the total electrification of the country.

**Foreign Investments List (EO) 286.** This EO defines the areas of restrictions on foreign ownership as specified by the Constitution and certain laws. This list also identifies the areas or industries which are closed to foreigners. Under 1998 Foreign Investment List, no foreign equity is allowed in mass media; services involving the practice of professions such as engineering, medical and allied profession, accountancy, criminology, architecture, law, etc.; retail trade; cooperatives, small-scale mining, utilization of marine resources; ownership and operation of cockpits; manufacture, repair of nuclear weapons and other biological, chemical weapons, etc; and other areas. Up to 25 percent foreign ownership is allowed in private recruitment, whether for local or overseas employment. Up to thirty percent foreign equity is allowed in advertising while a maximum 40 percent is granted for exploration, development and utilization of natural resources; ownership of private lands;

operation and management of public utilities. The law also allows 60 percent ownership in financing companies regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and investment houses.

**Safeguards Measures Act (RA 8800)** Measures to protect local manufacturers from unfair trade practices are embodied under RA 8800. This Act also provides relief to domestic industries and producers in times when the country suddenly increases its imports.

**The Securities Regulation Code. (RA 8979)** RA 8979 empowers the judiciary to impose a punitive fine of up to triple the value of insider-trading transactions. The Law also orders prison terms of between seven and 21 years for securities fraud. It also raises the civil damages from PhP50 thousand to PhP5 million that can be collected against violators.

**The Electronic Commerce Act. (RA 8792)** Otherwise known as Electronic Act of 2000, RA 8792 was signed into law on June 14, 2000. This Act accords legal recognition and admissibility of electronic data messages, documents and signatures. Other highlights of this Act include a directive to all government offices to accept electronic data messages and documents in their transactions. Persons found to be guilty of computer hacking, introduction of viruses and piracy of copyrighted works are compelled to pay at least PhP100,000 to a maximum commensurate to the damage incurred, and be imprisoned of six months to three years, among others.

**The General Banking Act of 2000. (RA 8791)** This Act provides for the regulation of the organization and operations of the banks, quasi-banks and trust entities. This Act is seen to improve the supervisory capability and enforcement powers of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, as it lifts prudential standards to international norms, thus promoting greater competition in the banking system. This Act also liberalizes the banking industry by allowing foreign banks to have 100-percent ownership of a distressed bank.

**Creation of the Office of the Investment Ombudsman (EO 189)** EO 189 created the Office of the Investment Ombudsman, which has the mandate of helping businesses with investment complaints in the course of dealing with any national or local government agency.

**Omnibus Investment Code (EO226)** Enacted in 1987, this Executive Order established a competitive investment environment and discouraged monopolies among the country's industries. It provides incentives to registered investments and sets systematic procedures by which local or foreign businesses or companies can easily register. The important aspect of the law is the provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to areas of investments, pioneer or non-pioneer, export production and rehabilitation or expansion of existing enterprises. Pioneer enterprises are registered enterprises engaged in the manufacture and processing of products or raw materials that are not yet produces in the country in large volume. Non-pioneer enterprises refer to all registered producer enterprises not included in the pioneer enterprise list. Under this code qualified projects are granted host of incentives,

including income tax holidays, tax credits, tax and duty exemption for imported raw materials and equipment, hiring of foreign labor, exemption from contractors tax simplified customs procedures and other tax incentives. Investors are assured of the right to repatriate of profits and earnings, payment of foreign loans and interests, and freedom from expropriation.

**The Anti-Dumping Act of 1999 (RA 8752)** This Act strengthens government's competence to provide remedies for and counteract the practice of dumping products in the country.

**Countervailing Act of 1999 (RA 8751).** To protect domestic industries against unfair competition, RA 8751 was passed to strengthen the mechanism for imposing duties on subsidized imported products, commodities, and articles of commerce. This Act imposes additional duties on imports that have been proven subsidized by the country of origin.

**Amendments to the Special Economic Zone Act of 1995 (RA 8748)** amends certain provisions of RA 7916, which include the composition of the Philippine Economic Zone Authority Board, the administration of each ecozone, and their exemption from national and local taxes, among others.

**Retail Trade Liberalization Act (RA 8762)** This Act signed on March 7, 2000 repeals RA No. 1180 as amended Retail Trade Nationalization Law which limits retail trade to Filipinos and Corporations wholly owned by Filipinos. It opens Philippine retail industry to foreign players, full ownership, and encourages forging of an efficient and competitive retail trade sector between Filipino and foreign investors. This act sets four categories of foreign equity participation namely:

Category A – Enterprises with paid-up capital of equivalent in Philippine pesos of less than US\$2.5 million shall be reserved exclusively for Filipino citizens and corporations wholly owned by Filipino citizens.

Category B – Enterprises with minimum paid-up capital of the equivalent in Philippine pesos of US\$2.5 million but less than US\$7.5 million. 100 percent foreign ownership is allowed if for the first 2 years foreign equity is limited to 60% (and investments for establishing a store not less than \$830k)

Category C – Enterprises whose paid-up capital amounts to US\$7.5 million or more. 100 percent foreign ownership is allowed if meets the qualification of foreign nationals (Investment for establishing a store not less than \$830k)

Category D – Enterprises with minimum paid-up capital of \$250,000 per store. 100 percent foreign ownership is allowed.

However, foreign retailers must meet four major requirements before they are allowed to set up shop in Philippine retail:

1. A minimum of US\$200 million net worth for its parent corporation for categories B and C, and US\$50 million net worth for its parent corporation for Category D.

2. Five retailing branches or franchises in operation anywhere around the world unless such retailer has at least one store capitalized at a minimum of US\$25 million.
3. Five-year track record in retailing.
4. Only nationals from, or juridical entities formed or incorporated in countries that allow the entry of Filipino retailers shall be allowed to engage in retail in the Philippines. Foreign retailers under Categories B and C whose foreign equity exceeds 80 percent will be required to offer their shares to the public within eight years from start of commercial operation.

**Financing Act of 1998 (RA 8556)** This Act was approved to increase foreign equity participation in financing company from 40 to 80 percent.

**Oil Industry Deregulation (RA 8479)** RA 8479 was enacted to liberalize and deregulate the country's oil industry. It was conceived to guarantee a truly competitive market under a system of fair prices, adequate and continuous supply of environmentally-clean and high-quality petroleum products.

**Investment Houses Law (RA 8366)** RA 8366 was passed to increase foreign equity participation in investment houses from 40 to 60 percent.

**Intellectual Property Rights Code of 1997.** RA 8293 was ratified to guarantee that intellectual property rights of the public and private sectors are secured from piracy.

**The Agricultural Tariffication Law.** RA 8178 replaces quantitative restrictions on agricultural products, except rice with tariffs.

**Further Liberalization of the Foreign Investments Act.** In order to attract foreign investments, RA 8179 amended certain provisions of RA 7042. The outstanding features of this amendatory law include:

1. Deletion of the three-year requirement before a domestic market enterprise may change its status to an export enterprise.
2. Lowering the minimum paid-in equity requirement for foreign-owned domestic market firms from US\$500,000 to US\$200,000.
3. Deletion of the provision prescribing a Negative List C, which restricts foreign ownership in certain industries.
4. Granting of certain investment rights to former natural-born citizens whereby these former Filipinos may now engage in activities related to cooperatives, rural banks, thrift banks, private development banks and financing companies.
5. Entitling former natural-born citizens to be transferees of private lands up to maximum areas of 5,000 square meters in urban lands and three hectares in rural lands.

**Liberalization of Key Industries.** EO 109 allowed the entry of new players to the telecommunication facilities all over the country. To improve the provision of the local

exchange service in unserved and underserved areas is the main objective of this policy so that universal access to basic telecommunication services is promoted.

EO 185 liberalized the shipping industry by opening up major routes to other operators and deregulated the entry of newly acquired vessels into routes already served by franchised operators.

EO 219 created the domestic and international civil aviation liberalization policy of the government, encouraging the entry of more competitors for domestic and international flight services in the country.

Finally, RA 7942 allowed more foreign investment entry by instituting a new system of mineral resources exploration, development, utilization, and conservation.

**Liberalization of the Banking Sector.** RA 7721 was legislated to widen the scope of foreign bank operations by establishing branches in the Philippines. Ten foreign banks were permitted to establish branches in the country and an unlimited number of new entrants to set up subsidiaries or buy into existing banks.

**Infrastructure Development through Build-Operate-and-Transfer Scheme.** Under RA 7718, the government approved the participation of private companies wishing to engage in infrastructure development through the BOT scheme. Under the BOT law, the private sector may finance, construct, operate, and maintain necessary infrastructure projects that support economic development.

**Privatization of Government-Owned and/or-Controlled Corporations.** Presidential Proclamation 50 tries to rid government of nonperforming assets of government financial institutions and certain government-owned and/or-controlled corporations.

**Foreign Exchange Liberalization.** Central Bank Circular No. 1389 authorized the following:

1. Lifting of foreign exchange controls for foreign exchange to be freely sold and purchased outside the banking system.
2. Foreign exchange receipts, acquisitions, or earnings of residents from nontrade sources may also be deposited in foreign currency accounts whether in the Philippines or abroad.

**Restructuring of the Motor Vehicle Development Program (EO 156)** EO 156 bans the importation of all types of used motor vehicles and parts and components, except those that may be allowed under certain conditions. This EO restructures the Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff rates for motor vehicles and their raw materials and parts and components at such rates that will encourage development of Philippine motor vehicle industry. Likewise, this EO restructures the excise tax system for motor vehicles and advocated

**Price Act (RA 7581)** Signed into law on May 27, 1992 and took effect on June 7, 1992, Price Act aims to ensure availability of prime commodities at reasonable prices at all times. This act also aims to protect consumers against hoarding, profiteering and cartels with respect to supply, distribution, marketing and pricing of goods

especially in times of calamity, emergency, widespread illegal price manipulation and other situations.

**Tobacco Regulation Act (RA 9211)** - RA 9211 or Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003 effected to protect the populace from hazardous products, instill health consciousness among them, and promote healthful environment. It also safeguards the interests of workers and other stakeholders in the tobacco industry.

**Consumer Act (RA 7394)** – RA 7394 was enacted to protect the interests of the consumer from trade malpractices and from substandard or hazardous practices. It promotes in general the welfare of consumers and to establish standards of conduct for business and industry. This act also mandated the creation of a National consumer Affairs council to improve the management, coordination and effectiveness of consumer programs.

**Credit Card (DAO 10 s2006)** – This law reiterates the rules on price tags/label. It also provides prohibition against the imposition of a surcharge, extra charge or additional charge in using of credit card/automated teller machine (ATM)/debit cards for payment of purchases of consumer goods and services.

**Export Development Act (RA 7844)** – RA 7844 or Export Development Act enjoins government and private sectors to come together and integrate efforts to promote exports and expand the country's share in the international markets. The Export Development Council is created to come up with measures to support the export sector and to oversee the implementation of export plan.

**Sources:**

- 13.1 National Statistical Coordination Board.
- 13.2-13.4 National Statistics Office.
- 13.4.13.6 Department of Trade and Industry.  
Securities and Exchange Commission.  
Board of Investments.  
Philippine Economic Zone Authority.
- 13.7 Department of Trade and Industry.  
Board of Investments.

**TABLE 13.1 Gross Domestic Product, Gross Value Added (GVA), Growth Rate, and Percent Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Manufacturing Sector: 1980-2010**  
(Current Prices)

Year	Gross Domestic Product* (Million Pesos)	Gross Value Added (Million Pesos)	Annual GVA Growth Rate (Percent)	Percent Contribution of GVA to GDP
1980	243,749	62,654	-	25.70
1981	281,596	71,829	14.64	25.51
1982	317,177	79,608	10.83	25.10
1983	369,077	89,472	12.39	24.24
1984	524,481	129,171	44.37	24.63
1985	571,883	143,851	11.36	25.15
1986	608,887	149,958	4.24	24.63
1987	682,764	169,627	13.12	24.84
1988	799,182	204,784	20.73	25.62
1989	925,444	230,163	12.39	24.87
1990	1,077,237	267,485	16.21	24.83
1991	1,248,011	315,938	18.11	25.32
1992	1,351,559	326,839	3.45	24.18
1993	1,474,457	349,595	6.96	23.71
1994	1,692,932	393,810	12.65	23.26
1995	1,905,951	438,247	11.28	22.99
1996	2,171,922	495,389	13.04	22.81
1997	2,426,743	540,305	9.07	22.26
1998	2,665,060	582,894	7.88	21.87
1999	2,976,905	644,009	10.48	21.63
2000	3,354,727	745,857	15.81	22.23
2001	3,631,474	831,596	11.49	22.89
2002	3,963,873	915,185	10.05	23.09
2003	4,293,026	1,004,004	9.71	23.38
2004	4,826,343	1,115,034	11.06	23.10
2005	5,437,905	1,264,651	13.42	23.26
2006	6,032,624	1,381,171	9.21	22.90
2007	6,647,338	1,459,125	5.64	21.95
2008	7,409,371	1,654,594	13.40	22.33
2009	7,678,917	1,566,738	(5.31)	20.40
2010	8,513,037	1,765,198	12.67	20.74

\* All sectors.

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 13.2 Summary Statistics for Manufacturing Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Region: 2008**

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)		Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employees		
Philippines	4,725	889,738	886,973	176,314,923	3,198,940,887
NCR	1,876	190,843	190,250	43,048,159	570,030,514
CAR	21	5,309	5,256	2,084,600	164,433,460
I - Ilocos Region	53	6,719	6,684	1,075,327	18,955,912
II - Cagayan Valley	17	1,588	1,580	169,902	3,451,081
III - Central Luzon	485	91,894	91,441	16,853,357	474,074,882
IVA - Calabarzon )	1,197	375,456	374,912	78,783,577	1,394,580,256
IVB - Mimaropa )	6	769	768	246,995	7,930,498
V - Bicol Region	41	3,623	3,454	491,517	8,446,621
VI - Western Visayas	108	12,514	12,461	2,234,635	41,387,737
VII - Central Visayas	521	117,480	117,037	17,876,748	197,481,350
VIII - Eastern Visayas	22	3,135	3,117	1,104,411	93,598,466
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	38	6,072	6,059	613,085	9,294,584
X - Northern Mindanao	98	15,281	15,209	4,202,607	103,259,986
XI - Davao Region	143	15,075	14,832	1,885,877	39,567,579
XII - Soccsksargen	62	35,213	35,164	4,835,319	63,939,757
XIII - Caraga	31	6,858	6,840	660,778	7,041,381
ARMM	6	1,909	1,909	148,029	1,466,822

	Total Cost	Value of Output	Intermediate Cost	Value Added	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets	Change in Inventories
Philippines	2,560,422,846	3,133,216,991	2,052,987,538	826,582,334	105,914,393	69,427,728
NCR	482,462,913	568,302,024	364,203,142	138,443,815	8,845,619	18,282,202
CAR	152,768,924	161,257,345	144,628,277	13,312,448	9,128,313	(2,487,682)
I - Ilocos Region	13,528,514	19,033,077	10,138,645	7,365,717	209,075	692,922
II - Cagayan Valley	2,562,384	3,120,202	1,675,412	911,209	271	(53,838)
III - Central Luzon	441,741,660	472,994,487	406,459,737	53,574,066	6,982,983	6,624,401
IVA - Calabarzon	991,567,359	1,340,851,406	741,046,148	473,647,979	52,503,745	24,582,151
IVB - Mimaropa	5,548,455	8,745,778	1,573,707	5,669,365	523,398	2,328,379
V - Bicol Region	7,018,328	7,961,248	5,892,590	1,306,899	91,911	(430,758)
VI - Western Visayas	31,021,085	41,422,149	20,050,259	16,632,558	2,762,931	2,783,639
VII - Central Visayas	160,664,476	197,109,340	133,871,875	49,142,911	12,804,191	7,803,719
VIII - Eastern Visayas	81,449,957	89,838,636	80,131,996	8,427,860	1,076,251	(4,572,074)
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6,909,374	9,667,743	5,730,304	3,420,275	244,815	713,351
X - Northern Mindanao	86,630,613	100,050,112	59,145,367	29,146,498	7,391,968	6,949,558
XI - Davao Region	32,745,277	39,057,265	26,706,274	9,822,222	482,185	1,548,086
XII - Soccsksargen	56,397,191	64,740,662	45,160,483	13,681,816	2,829,257	3,984,972
XIII - Caraga	6,091,097	7,595,537	5,502,180	1,865,517	32,291	649,226
ARMM	1,315,240	1,469,981	1,071,141	211,176	5,190	29,472

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.





Table 13.3--Concluded

Industry	September		October		November		December	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Manufacturing	163.1	141.8	165.2	148.2	147.4	150.8	142.2	156.0
Food	245.3	236.2	274.2	252.6	289.8	261.9	302.5	292.8
Beverages	177.1	125.8	176.8	117.4	198.4	128.5	195.4	141.7
Tobacco	30.3	24.7	29.7	33.5	25.8	33.0	23.0	25.6
Textile	79.0	74.7	81.4	73.1	72.8	73.4	63.4	69.6
Footwear and wearing apparel	104.2	79.6	109.8	83.5	109.9	79.5	101.7	81.9
Leather products	6.4	3.9	7.3	4.1	6.9	4.5	4.6	3.8
Wood and wood products	63.2	67.8	75.2	79.1	70.6	72.5	66.7	81.9
Paper and paper products	120.6	90.2	106.0	80.0	94.8	91.5	96.0	88.1
Publishing and printing	123.5	120.5	113.4	122.9	127.1	152.8	119.7	127.9
Petroleum products	244.3	130.7	205.3	141.3	99.1	141.5	101.0	134.9
Chemical products	172.5	173.4	149.7	156.2	157.6	162.6	153.6	163.7
Rubber and plastic products	122.4	115.6	118.5	126.6	114.8	124.2	101.2	124.4
Nonmetallic mineral products	157.4	183.2	156.5	182.2	150.5	185.3	144.4	199.9
Basic metals	227.7	225.5	237.0	251.6	188.2	224.2	178.0	238.3
Fabricated metal products	351.1	302.2	387.0	319.2	353.5	307.5	285.8	284.3
Machinery except electrical	43.5	40.8	46.0	40.5	42.0	42.5	33.9	41.3
Electrical machinery	133.3	116.3	140.2	123.4	109.8	127.5	99.8	132.3
Transport equipment	121.1	128.7	132.3	148.1	124.4	149.8	98.8	127.8
Furniture and fixtures	128.7	85.3	125.8	80.7	115.1	77.3	114.4	83.2
Miscellaneous	109.5	121.1	113.8	122.6	84.0	113.2	46.6	96.8

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 13.3a Monthly Volume of Production of Index of Key Manufacturing Enterprises, by Industry: 2008 and 2009**  
(2000 = 100)

Industry	January		February		March		April	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Manufacturing	79.8	56.9	79.5	60.3	80.4	68.1	85.2	66.8
Food	109.3	98.0	118.6	106.9	126.1	116.9	127.4	113.7
Beverages	111.1	78.3	106.5	66.2	116.0	75.8	114.5	70.8
Tobacco	15.7	14.0	14.1	11.5	10.5	12.6	14.3	14.2
Textile	62.4	47.6	60.2	46.1	57.6	48.7	60.6	44.8
Footwear and wearing apparel	41.6	27.9	47.6	26.9	45.5	29.4	44.4	26.3
Leather products	5.0	2.8	4.6	1.8	5.1	2.2	4.4	2.0
Wood and wood products	62.1	48.6	62.5	53.2	65.4	56.1	69.5	52.1
Paper and paper products	87.8	72.3	74.0	59.9	75.5	70.3	74.3	54.8
Publishing and printing	53.4	45.0	55.3	53.5	50.1	42.2	46.6	47.5
Petroleum products	56.0	17.7	53.1	21.1	43.3	32.3	57.4	47.5
Chemical products	89.6	74.2	94.1	82.0	98.1	95.9	106.1	88.0
Rubber and plastic products	67.5	68.3	70.5	64.7	71.6	70.0	73.5	65.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	92.1	93.2	89.8	101.4	100.2	119.5	113.9	100.2
Basic metals	93.1	59.6	97.5	74.0	106.5	68.6	102.0	71.5
Fabricated metal products	204.1	140.3	181.3	159.3	178.5	161.2	191.9	172.1
Machinery except electrical	29.0	19.7	25.2	15.9	26.4	21.9	27.8	21.4
Electrical machinery	62.4	32.4	56.0	35.0	54.3	46.1	57.1	45.1
Transport equipment	91.0	78.1	94.6	76.8	93.1	76.1	92.4	65.9
Furniture and fixtures	150.8	120.1	142.1	137.4	132.2	103.9	143.9	83.3
Miscellaneous	109.2	82.3	102.5	76.7	108.2	90.0	108.4	94.0

Industry	May		June		July		August	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Manufacturing	86.3	73.3	87.0	74.0	89.4	76.4	85.8	75.9
Food	123.7	120.3	122.7	122.1	131.4	126.9	128.8	137.0
Beverages	124.3	80.4	117.2	81.0	98.3	67.2	89.9	65.1
Tobacco	17.7	16.5	16.7	17.5	15.9	18.9	16.2	16.8
Textile	58.4	47.2	49.1	44.6	45.9	44.6	47.0	46.9
Footwear and wearing apparel	43.5	31.2	42.6	28.6	46.3	26.9	39.1	27.4
Leather products	4.8	2.8	5.0	2.7	5.6	2.8	4.6	2.9
Wood and wood products	78.7	55.6	77.1	60.5	71.2	63.5	77.8	57.2
Paper and paper products	78.9	57.9	75.5	64	74.4	71.1	72.4	61.8
Publishing and printing	57.4	55.0	62.7	56.5	57.9	52.7	50.1	43.8
Petroleum products	53.4	44.0	56.8	40.5	60.2	48.1	67.3	42.4
Chemical products	108.9	100.9	135.5	102.2	101.5	90.5	95.5	97.3
Rubber and plastic products	75.6	72.0	75.6	73.2	79.1	74.1	72.9	72.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	107.5	110.6	106.9	103.8	114.3	103.8	98.2	116.3
Basic metals	119.8	90.5	100.6	89.3	119.7	90.3	87.3	82.9
Fabricated metal products	196.9	190.2	195.5	203.0	208.8	205.1	204.3	205.9
Machinery except electrical	29.4	22.0	25.2	22.6	25.0	24.6	25.9	22.8
Electrical machinery	60.3	50.3	60.2	53.1	63.1	59.1	61.1	54.2
Transport equipment	77.4	83.1	89.5	80.9	102.2	89.0	91.1	87.9
Furniture and fixtures	132.2	96.9	118.6	97.0	141.7	99.9	140.2	118.8
Miscellaneous	105.5	98.9	107.6	118.9	111.9	117.2	111.0	121.9

Continued

Table 13.3a--Concluded

Industry	September		October		November		December	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Manufacturing	90.2	81.5	91.5	86.0	82.1	87.0	80.3	90.1
Food	135.5	136.9	153.1	145.5	161.1	151.6	169.5	170.0
Beverages	108.4	76.0	107.9	70.9	121.1	77.6	119.3	85.6
Tobacco	17.0	14.2	16.7	19.1	14.5	18.9	13.0	14.6
Textile	50.8	44.1	52.1	43.1	46.5	43.1	40.7	40.9
Footwear and wearing apparel	39.1	25.9	40.0	27.1	39.0	25.8	34.4	26.1
Leather products	5.0	3.0	5.7	3.1	5.2	3.4	3.5	2.9
Wood and wood products	64.1	56.9	75.4	66.4	70.9	60.9	68.9	68.7
Paper and paper products	82.8	70.4	71.0	62.4	64.3	71.2	66.1	69.2
Publishing and printing	49.4	45.6	45.4	46.5	50.9	57.7	47.9	48.3
Petroleum products	79.5	51.8	72.9	56.6	42.9	52.6	48.9	51.3
Chemical products	110.8	101.3	96.7	90.6	95.4	94.7	93.4	95.6
Rubber and plastic products	71.6	73.5	68.1	79.1	68.0	77.6	61.0	75.8
Nonmetallic mineral products	103.3	117.3	100.5	116.0	96.6	117.4	92.0	128.6
Basic metals	73.0	90.3	80.0	101.0	66.6	90.6	66.3	95.7
Fabricated metal products	217.5	201.7	240.1	215.9	213.3	208.0	172.5	194.1
Machinery except electrical	27.3	25.0	28.2	25.9	25.3	27.9	20.8	26.8
Electrical machinery	65.1	63.4	68.6	69.0	52.5	69.6	47.4	72.2
Transport equipment	95.4	101.7	101.2	118.9	94.2	120.1	74.6	103.0
Furniture and fixtures	128.2	130.6	121.3	116.7	115.9	118.1	113.0	126.9
Miscellaneous	107.3	135.1	109.3	136.0	81.4	125.7	45.2	108.7

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 13.4 Total Approved Investments of Filipino and Foreign Nationals  
by Agency: 2004-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Agency	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	221,815.3	231,234.4	357,003.3	385,803.7	464,221.0	314,113.6
Board of Investments	164,524.3	163,878.7	187,616.4	215,342.7	289,334.0	124,171.8
Philippine Economic Zone Authority	3,002.1	3,110.1	12,692.5	1,983.2	9,643.7	5,866.4
Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority	50,561.1	62,761.2	83,761.1	133,732.5	154,783.6	175,365.6
Clark Development Corporation	3,727.8	1,484.4	72,933.3	34,745.3	10,459.7	8,709.8

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 13.5 Total Approved Investments, by Industry: 2004-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	221,815.4	231,234.5	357,003.4	385,803.7	464,220.8	314,113.8
Agriculture	212.2	770.5	4,734.1	1,856.1	2,498.0	2,873.5
Communications	-	2,079.5	47,042.1	14,221.8	2,186.0	5.7
Construction	1,139.9	83.3	3,857.5	14,089.7	215.9	179.5
Electricity	8,564.3	21,659.4	45,402.6	139,078.3	131,922.6	32,296.1
Finance and Real Estate <sup>a</sup>	7,158.1	10,019.5	28,833.4	54,927.0	114,088.2	89,111.1
Gas	106,521.0	268.6	-	561.0	-	16.8
Manufacturing	54,330.4	150,160.6	151,983.6	94,676.7	75,517.6	106,299.6
Mining	1,511.7	8,293.8	16,146.7	13,775.6	48,269.1	2,018.9
Services	41,005.6	15,343.9	29,105.3	37,631.3	71,416.9	29,352.7
Storage	388.4	26.2	35.3	1340.5	1059.4	-
Trade	516.9	357.0	26,332.3	779.9	531.3	2,155.4
Water	-	-	-	2,537.0	-	45,974.8
Transportation	466.9	22,172.2	3,530.5	10,328.8	16,515.8	3,829.7

<sup>a</sup> Includes Economic Zone Development and Industrial Park.

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 13.6 Capital Increases and Withdrawals of Corporations  
and Partnerships: 1971-2006**  
(In Million Pesos)

Year	Increases		Withdrawals		Net Effect
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
1971	393	525.1	102	26.0	499.1
1972	395	544.2	78	86.2	458.0
1973	619	744.8	192	64.7	680.1
1974	831	1,622.6	199	65.5	1,557.1
1975	768	1,696.0	389	57.3	1,638.7
1976	717	1,448.0	654	137.2	1,310.8
1977	540	1,028.7	391	48.2	980.5
1978	650	1,942.7	330	179.4	1,763.3
1979	736	2,375.9	261	141.0	2,234.9
1980	763	3,776.4	230	44.5	3,731.9
1981	706	5,966.8	249	332.5	5,634.3
1982	663	4,087.3	213	98.4	3,988.9
1983	644	3,789.1	207	747.5	3,041.6
1984	573	2,428.8	187	389.8	2,039.0
1985	604	4,461.5	170	2,354.2	2,107.3
1986	582	3,024.8	174	598.8	2,426.0
1987	744	4,938.5	199	1,603.8	3,334.7
1988	873	8,252.1	137	1,559.9	6,692.2
1989	969	13,890.4	104	983.4	6,692.3
1990	1,020	19,267.4	106	2,365.3	16,902.1
1991	1,019	25,169.9	183	3,527.8	21,792.1
1992	1,058	31,717.0	110	2,583.2	29,119.1
1993	1,050	26,316.4	145	6,452.0	19,111.5
1994	1,219	61,592.3	180	2,896.6	58,695.7
1995	1,259	150,017.3	140	4,918.8	145,098.5
1996	636	45,686.6	2,988	(3,062.3)	48,748.9
1997	1,114	75,953.7	160	(5,970.3)	81,923.9
1998	1,127	61,600.6	172	(2,655.5)	64,256.0
1999	1,359	91,798.8	220	(13,898.2)	105,697.0
2000	1,107	60,596.4	172	10,027.8	50,568.6
2001	1,274	60,214.0	259	7,673.0	52,541.0
2002	829	95,581.0	263	11,100.0	88,481.0
2003 <sup>P</sup>	1,249	78,416.0	289	9,405.0	69,011.0
2004 <sup>P</sup>	1,094	68,018.0	132	27,098.0	40,920.0
2005 <sup>P</sup>	1,217	101,928.0	4	542.0	101,386.0
2006 <sup>P</sup>	128	3,215.0	70	64.0	3,151.0

**Notes:** Data from 1996 onwards reflect the updated investments generated from SEC-registered entities. Withdrawals consist of decrease in capital in existing firms and amount of paid-up capital in dissolved items.

**Source:** Securities and Exchange Commission.

**TABLE 13.7 Number and Amount of Foreign Investments  
In Newly Registered Domestic Stock Corporations and Partnerships  
by Major Industry Group: 2003-2006**  
(Amount in thousand pesos)

Industry Group	2003 <sup>P</sup>			2004 <sup>P</sup>		
	Number	Paid-Up Capital	Percent Share	Number	Paid-Up Capital	Percent Share
All Industries	1,343	1,232,705	100.0	1,764	1,924,567	100.0
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry	37	60,493	4.9	34	18,264	0.9
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	24	51,175	4.2	27	17,808	0.9
Fishery	13	9,318	0.8	7	456	0.0
Industry Sector	232	314,022	25.5	250	317,437	16.5
Mining and Quarrying	5	6,875	0.6	12	6,409	0.3
Manufacturing	159	265,579	21.5	183	270,913	14.1
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	8	15,969	1.3	10	16,904	0.9
Construction	60	25,999	2.1	45	23,211	1.2
Service Sector	1,070	858,089	69.6	1,479	1,588,849	82.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal Household Goods	547	336,215	27.3	664	382,037	19.9
Hotels and Restaurants	28	10,676	0.9	45	151,832	7.9
Transportation, Storage, and Communications	66	37,371	3.0	95	97,418	5.1
Financial Intermediation	43	49,463	4.0	88	168,912	8.8
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	230	372,007	30.2	364	525,084	27.3
Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	30	4,431	0.4	53	4,919	0.3
Health and Social Work	14	6,780	0.6	14	11,949	0.6
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	112	41,146	3.3	156	246,698	12.8
Not Elsewhere Classified	4	101	0.0	1	17	0.0
	2005 <sup>P</sup>		Percent Share	2006 <sup>P</sup>		Percent Share
	Number	Contribution		Number	Contribution	
All Industries	2,207	2,229,723	100.0	1,892	1,802,107	100.0
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry	37	25,779	1.2	34	53,566	3.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	24	21,995	1.0	21	51,542	2.9
Fishery	13	3,784	0.2	13	2,024	0.1
Industry Sector	232	510,920	22.9	237	296,458	16.5
Mining and Quarrying	5	88,476	4.0	31	84,732	4.7
Manufacturing	159	312,409	14.0	153	177,498	9.8
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	8	26,949	1.2	4	9,106	0.5
Construction	60	83,086	3.7	49	25,122	1.4

Continued

Table 13.7--Concluded

Industry Group	2003 <sup>P</sup>			2004 <sup>P</sup>		
	Number	Paid-Up Capital	Percent Share	Number	Paid-Up Capital	Percent Share
Service Sector	1,070	1,676,777	75.2	1,599	1,435,702	79.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal Household Goods	547	438,020	19.6	478	183,890	10.2
Hotels and Restaurants	28	232,107	10.4	36	72,139	4.0
Transportation, Storage, and Communications	66	68,259	3.1	124	98,556	5.5
Financial Intermediation	43	198,899	8.9	114	226,463	12.6
Real Estate, Renting, and Business Activities	230	564,786	25.3	570	543,995	30.2
Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	30	21,297	1.0	57	26,798	1.5
Health and Social Work	14	1,258	0.1	12	1,394	0.1
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	112	152,151	6.8	208	282,467	15.7
Not Elsewhere Classified	4	16,247	0.7	22	16,381	0.9

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission.



**Introduction**

Construction can spur economic growth and housing construction contributes to the economic activity of the country while at the same time eases the need of poor families for shelter.

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and the Medium-Term Development Plan of the government are so crafted in pursuit of improving the lives of every poor and the under privileged Filipino family and the construction sector, on the other hand, is committed to provide security for housing of Filipino households through the development of innovative housing solutions, and affordable and sustainable shelter. These endeavors and efforts are now put in place.

Presented in this chapter are developments in the construction and housing sector of the country and other related data pertaining to housing programs.

**14.1 Construction**

The emphasis of the government programs for 2009 are still focused on the basic requirements of the economically disadvantaged and depressed areas by providing the poor affordable socialized housing, constructing and developing farm-to-market feeder roads, feeder ports, irrigation, rural water supply and electrification.

To further its commitment, the government deregulates and privatizes major facilities and installations, and by so doing, mobilizes the private sector to accelerate the financing, construction, and operation of major infrastructure in power, water, transportation, and telecommunications.

In 2009, a total of 29,899 kilometers of surface national roads were reported constructed. Of this number 14,187 kilometers were made of concrete material; 8,282 kilometers, asphalt; 7,343 kilometers, gravel; while 87 kilometers made of earth. More paved roads (concrete and asphalt) were constructed in Region VI and Region IV-A with a total 2,263 kilometers and 2,136 kilometers, respectively. CAR and Region IV-B had the longest unpaved roads (gravel and earth) lain.

On bridges of national category, there were a total of 7,758 bridges extending a length of 327,721 linear meters put up as of 2009. Region VIII had the most number of bridges built with 910, followed by Region VI with 713, and Region III with 626. Of the total bridges, some 6,946 were permanent and 812 were temporary bridges. Concrete made bridges numbered 6,367 while bridges made of steel were a total of 579. Bridges made of bailey and timber, on the other hand, were some 635 and 177, respectively.

## Construction Statistics

Based on approved building permits, private building construction in 2009 totaled 112,102, nationwide. This number represented an increase of 6,026 units or 5.7 percent from 106,076 constructions recorded in 2008. Of the total number registered, 84,626 units or 75.5 percent were residential buildings, 13,280 or 11.8 percent were nonresidential buildings, 4,319 or 3.9 percent were additions, and some 9,877 or 8.8 percent were alterations and repairs. Residential buildings, nonresidential buildings and additions to the buildings increased in number, respectively, by 7.0 percent, 12.1 percent and 3.0 percent. On the other hand, a decrease by 10.0 percent for alterations and repair was noted. (Refer to Table 14.1 and 14.1a.)

Total area covered by private building construction in 2009 reached 16,611,190 square meters. This is a decrease by 4.3 percent from 17,365,358 square meters registered the previous year. Residential construction extended to an area of 10,059,645 square meters (60.6% of the total) or an increase by 2.2 percent from 9,844,829 square meters reported the previous year. On the other hand, nonresidential constructions stretched to an area of 5,918,411 square meters (35.6%) from 6,654,866 square meters or a decrease by 13.6 percent. Additions made on the buildings which covered an area of 633,134 square meters, likewise, decreased by 28.8 percent to 633,134 square meters.

Private building construction in 2009 was valued at a total of PhP143.53 billion. This amount was 0.2 percent lower than PhP143.76 billion recorded in 2008. Residential buildings showed 7.0 percent cost increase from PhP74.89 billion in 2008 to PhP80.11 billion in 2009. Cost of nonresidential construction, meanwhile, decreased to PhP51.30 billion from PhP55.93 billion, or less by 13.6 percent. Additions with an aggregate value of PhP4.24 billion posted a decrease by 2.2 percent and alterations, and repairs with an aggregate value of PhP7.88 billion posted an 8.4 percent decrease.

On the average, cost per square meter of private building construction in 2009 was priced at PhP8,641 per square meter, 4.4 percent higher than PhP8,279 per square meter in 2008. Residential buildings had an estimated average value of PhP7,963 per square meter while nonresidential buildings was peg at PhP8,667 per square meter.

Moreover, value of residential buildings made up 55.8 percent of the total value of private building construction in 2009. Nonresidential formed 35.7 percent. Additions took 3.0 percent of the total, and alterations and repairs shared 5.5 percent. For the regional data on the number, floor area and value of private building construction please refer to Table 14.1.

Table 14.2 shows single-type units (67,699) comprised almost 80.0 percent of the total residential buildings constructed in 2009. Apartment and accessoria type (15,200) made up for 18.0 percent, while duplex type (1,536) accounted for 1.8 percent. Residential condominiums and other types combined (191), represented 0.2 percent of the total.

Of the residential buildings constructed in 2009, the single-type units covered the largest floor area of 6.58 million square meters (65.4% of the total). This was followed by apartment/accessoria, and residential condominiums, respectively, with 2.04 million square meters (20.3%) and 1.21 million square meters (12.0%).

About PhP47.66 billion or 59.5 percent of the total value of residential building construction (PhP80.11 billion) were spent for the construction of single-type units; PhP17.70 billion (22.1%) for residential condominiums; PhP13.08 billion (16.3%) for apartments/accessoria, PhP1.58 billion (2.0%) for duplex units, and only PhP85.58 million (0.1%) spent for other types.

Table 14.3 shows there were 13,280 nonresidential building constructions in 2009, of which 8,458 units or 63.7 percent were commercial type, and 1,174 units or 8.8 percent were industrial buildings. Institutional units numbered 1,968 (14.8%) and agricultural type comprised 451 units (3.4%).

Nonresidential buildings constructed in 2009 covered a total floor area of 5.9 million square meters valued at PhP51.30 billion. Of the nonresidential buildings constructed, commercial type covered an area of 3.6 million square meters that cost PhP30.44 billion while industrial buildings covered 885.2 thousand square meters worth PhP5.86 billion. The institutional type of nonresidential buildings, meanwhile, with a total area of 1.2 million square meters was valued at PhP12.29 billion. Agricultural constructions with an area of only 237.3 thousand square meters cost PhP664.32 million. (See Tables 14.3 to 14.5 for other details.)

## 14.2 Housing

The provision of shelter to low and middle income families had become part and parcel of the social policy of every administration. The current administration's development stance in housing continues and programs that would eventually enable these families to own their homes were in focus.

The housing construction sector continued its multistakeholder efforts to attain the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan for 2004 to 2010 and the Millennium Development Goal (MDG). Along these lines, accomplishments were made in shelter security through innovative approaches, job creation in construction, and improvement in the lives of slum settlers. These approaches worked to help decongest Metro Manila and develop housing communities outside the metropolis.

In doing this, the government had to deal with roadblocks to housing, such as escalating land prices, housing finance, guarantees, and high transaction and production costs in the housing market.

Also, the government, in following its policy direction in housing pursued the following strategies: meeting the rapidly growing housing need, expanding private sector participation in socialized housing financing and construction, strengthening the capacity of housing institutions, making the housing market more efficient, creating a sustainable housing finance system, accelerating assistance and provision of security of tenure for informal sector, making housing loans available and affordable to low-salaried members of the formal sector, strengthening the shelter delivery system, and accelerating the localization of housing and development efforts.

## Government's Role in Housing

A number of agencies work together to deliver the government's promise of better housing for the population. Working under the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) are the Home Guaranty Corporation (HGC), National Housing Authority (NHA), Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF) or the Pag-ibig Fund, the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), and National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation (NHMFC).

The Home Guaranty Corporation (HGC), formerly Home Insurance and Guaranty Corporation, a government financial institution created in 1950, operates a credit guaranty program in support of government's efforts to promote home ownership. HGC had institutionalized a viable system of credit guarantees forming an integral component of the government's shelter program.

The major government home mortgage institution, the NHMFC has the main function of operating a viable home mortgage market. NHMFC utilizes long-term funds provided principally by the Social Security System (SSS), the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and the HDMF to purchase mortgages from both public and private sectors. To perform its mandate, NHMFC is developing a system that will attract private institutional funds into long-term housing mortgages.

The sole government agency engaged in direct shelter production, the NHA targets its housing assistance to benefit the lowest 30 percent of urban income-earners through slum upgrading, squatter relocation, development of sites and services, and construction of core housing units. In addition, NHA implements programs that will improve blighted urban areas and provides technical assistance to private developers engaged in low-cost housing development projects. In 2009, the NHA accomplishments include resettlement, core housing, sites and services, upgrading medium rise housing for a total of 29,413 shelter security units. Total value amounted to PhP2,279.0 million.

As the planning, regulatory, and quasi-judicial body for land use development and real estate and housing regulation, the HLURB ensures rational land use for equitable distribution. It is also in charged of encouraging greater private sector participation in low-cost housing through liberalization of development standards, simplification of regulations, and decentralization of approvals for permits and licenses. It extends comprehensive and productive planning assistance to the provinces, cities, and municipalities towards the formulation of Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs).

More popularly known as the Pag-ibig Fund, the HDMF administers a nationwide provident fund for the government's housing program, and formulates other investment strategies relative to housing. It also seeks to improve its collection efficiency. In 2009, a total of 74,973 housing units were financed under the Pag-ibig expanded housing loan program, an increase of 12,466 units or 19.9 percent from 62,507 units in 2008. More households in the NCR were the beneficiaries of the program with a total of 35,135 units granted, Central Luzon received 11,918 units while the least 429 units were given to CAR. (See Tables 14.6 to 14.8 for other housing-related details.)

## Direct Housing

As the population continues to grow, housing needs also continue to grow.

Addressing to the growing housing needs, the government in 2009 administered and financed the construction of a total of 126,808 shelter security units, through various government entities. This number was lower by 6.3 percent compared to 135,393 units administered in 2008. Total value of these shelter aggregated PhP65,486.1 million, 15.2 percent higher than what was provisioned the previous year.

Socialized housing was provided to households that belonged to the bottom 30 percent. This was made through the various programs of the NHA, Social Housing Finance Corporation (SHFC), HDMF, and the Home Guaranty Corporation. In 2009, HDMF offered 74,973 shelter security unit amounting to PHP45,702.0 million while HGC provided 12,400 units valued at PhP16,944.0 million.

Lower cost housing, on the other hand, was made available to low-salaried government and private sector employees through the home lending programs of HDMF and the SSS.

Under the land tenure for the urban poor, from 2001 to 2006, security tenure was provided to 195,475 informal settler families while 26,367 hectares of public lands spread out across various regions were declared through Presidential Proclamations as alienable and disposable for socialized housing purposes and relocation projects.

Under the Community Mortgage Program (CMP) administered by NHMFC, housing targets for 2009 were some 16,750 security tenure.

The HUDCC and DBP implemented the Asian Development Bank (ADB)-assisted Development of the Poor Urban Sector Community Projects (DPUSCPs). In 2006, subprojects in Angeles City in Pampanga and Victorias City in Negros Occidental were approved under its site development and secure tenure component. Sub-loans to various microfinance institutions were likewise approved.

The government also fast tracked the implementation of the Metro Manila Urban Services for the Poor (MMUSP) Project, a re-lending facility or window for local government units (LGUs) in Metro Manila to undertake the same interventions as DPUSCPs. Proposed project sites include the National Government Center (NGC) in Quezon City, National Bilibid Prisons in Muntinlupa City and Food Terminal, Incorporated (FTI) in Taguig City.

As augmentation efforts in providing security tenure to informal settlers, the Habitat for Humanity and *Gawad Kalinga* (GK) projects are scaled up for expansion. *Gawad Kalinga* was able to complete 20,800 housing units and established 920 GK Villages nationwide in 2006.

## Indirect Housing

The HLURB has targeted for 2009, licenses to sell 141,705 housing units and 2,160 subdivision/condominium projects and to provide technical assistance to 110 LGUs on the program of Comprehensive Land Use Planning (CLUP).

The HGC, through its Retail and Developmental Guaranty Programs for 2009 will guaranty a total of 36,342 housing units.

In 2006, HGC floated PhP12 billion seven-year HGC zero-coupon bonds to refinance HGC corporate requirements in the provision of housing guaranty. This move is geared to expand private sector participation in housing.

## Policy Reforms

The HUDCC approved Memorandum Circular No. 04 in September 2006 which provided for the new ceiling definition of low-cost housing packages, including medium-cost housing. Adjustment was due to increases in housing construction costs and the generation of additional tax through the application of restructured value-added tax (RVAT) for low-cost housing.

To make housing more affordable to the lowest 30 percent of the income decile, the HDMF further lowered its interest rates from nine to six percent for its socialized housing. This also aimed to widen housing access to the segment of the formal sector not catered by the banks.

To accelerate distribution of security tenure, HUDCC crafted a policy paper and housing microfinance product manual allowing the use of rights-based instruments such as interim land titles as collateral in banking loan transactions

Under the Urban Development Act of 1992, the HUDCC approved an alternative compliance to balance housing through participation of developers in implementing government resettlement programs for the relocates of the North and South Rail Projects in the form of financing, design, planning, development, and upgrading or improvement of the sites and/or housing units.

## Housing Targets by Program for 2005- 2010

Total direct housing provision targets for 2009 by the different agencies involved in shelter and housing, totaled 207,805. Of this number, 136,262 were positioned for socialized housing, 71,506 for low- cost housing and 37 for medium-cost housing . NHA expects to accomplish 50,600 socialized housing or 24.3 percent of the total direct housing program, and 7.4 percent (15,400) medium rise buildings.

## Creating Jobs through Housing Construction

The housing sector was able to generate 533,751 jobs in 2006 through the construction of 70,897 housing units. This output translated to 50.2 percent of the total target of 1.06 million jobs from housing sector per year, although lower compared to 630,925 jobs generated in 2005.

## The 2000 Census of Population and Housing, and the 2007 Census of Population

The NSO conducted the *2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH)* to collect information on the demographic and socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the population vital in the formulation and implementation of national development plans.

The housing items covered in the 2000 CPH included the type of building, structural characteristics, state of repair, year built, floor area, tenure status of the house and lot, mode of acquisition, source of financing, and monthly rental of the housing unit. Land ownership was also covered in the census.

In the 2007 Census of Population conducted by the NSO,

**Definition of terms.** For a clearer understanding of the subject matter, the following terms are defined:

*Building* - any structure built, designed or intended for the enclosure, shelter, or protection of any person, animal, or property, consisting of one or more rooms and other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or with common dividing walls with adjacent buildings, and which usually extend from the foundation to the roof.

*Housing unit* - a structurally separate and independent abode that, by the way it has been constructed, converted, or arranged, is intended for habitation by one household. Structures or parts of structures—those not intended for habitation, such as commercial, industrial, and cultural buildings, or natural and man-made shelters, such as caves, boats, abandoned trucks, culverts, and others, but are used as living quarters by households, are also considered as housing units.

*Residential buildings* - buildings that, by the way they have been designed or constructed, are intended for abode, such as single houses, multiunit residential buildings, and others.

*Nonresidential buildings* - buildings that have been designed or constructed for purposes other than as abode. These include commercial, industrial, and agricultural buildings, such as offices, rice mills, barns, and the like.

*Single house* - an independent structure intended for one household, separated by open space or walls from all other structures. It includes the so-called *nipa* hut, a small thatch-roofed house that is built as a more or less permanent housing unit, or the *barong-barong*, a dwelling of salvaged makeshift or improvised materials.

*Duplex* - a structure intended for two households, with complete living facilities for each one. It is divided into two separate housing units, which are usually identical in architecture.

*Multiunit residential building* - a building intended as a residence, consisting of three or more housing units. These houses may have one or more storeys in a row of three or more housing units, separated from each other by floor-to-ceiling walls, or a building having floors to accommodate three or more housing units.

*Commercial building* - a building constructed for transacting business or for rendering professional services, such as an office, warehouse, a store, rice mill, and the like.

*Industrial building* - a building erected for processing, assembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, or packaging operations, such as a factory or a plant.

*Agricultural building* - any structure built for agricultural purposes, such as a barn, stable, poultry house, or granary.

*Institutional living quarters* - buildings housing persons confined to receive medical, charitable, or other care and treatment, such as hospitals, orphanages, jails, and penal colonies. These also include such other buildings as convents, school dormitories, and the like.

**2007 Housing Statistics.** Between census years a census of population is being held. Data gathered on housing in the 2007 Census of Population are classified and presented as follows:

1. **Number of occupied housing units, by type of building.** The number of occupied housing units in 2007 totaled 18.16 million, an increase of 22.0 percent from 14.89 million in 2000. NCR had the highest share with 2.49 million housing units (13.7% of the total). Region IV-A or Southern Tagalog and Region III or Central Luzon followed with 2.47 million and 2.00 million housing units, respectively, comprising 13.6 percent and 11.0 percent of the total. Three other regions likewise reached the millionth mark, namely, Western Visayas, Central Visayas and Southern Mindanao. (See Table 14.9.)

A ratio of 102 households per 100 occupied housing units was recorded in 2007. This is slightly lower than 103 households per 100 occupied housing units posted in 2000. The number of persons per occupied housing unit, on the other hand, was posted at 4.9 (2007) slightly lower than 5.1 persons in 2000.

In 2000, nearly nine in every ten (13.06 million units or 87.7 percent) occupied housing units were of single type. Multiunit residential units comprised 6.9 percent (1.03 million units), concentrating mainly in the NCR (608,284 units). Duplex-type buildings, meanwhile, numbered 527,699 units, or only 3.5 percent. (Refer to Table 14.10.) For 2007, results on the foregoing types of occupied housing units are not yet available.

2. **Number of households, by tenure status of the lot and by type of building.** This pertains to the number of households living in a housing unit on a lot owned or amortized, rented or occupied for free with or without consent of the owner.

Of the 18.54 million households counted in the 2007 Census of Population, 12.16 million (65.6%) owned or amortized the lot in which their housing units stand. About 3.60 million (19.4%) occupied the unit for free with consent of the owner while 2.18 million (11.7%) lived in rented dwellings. Those occupying lots for free without consent of the owner numbered 337,801 or 1.8 percent. Most households in Region IV-A owned or amortized the lot they occupy (1,721,109). Region III followed with 1,580,688. Meanwhile, the least households (937) in CAR occupied the lot either for free without the consent of the owner. (Table 14.13)

In 2000, approximately 87.0 percent (13.4 million) of households lived in single-type housing units; 3.6 percent (555.5 thousand), duplex-type; and 7.2 percent (1.1 million), multiunit residential housing. Those living in commercial, institutional, and other housing units had a combined number of 59,365 or 0.4 percent. (Refer also to Tables 14.12 and 14.13 for other details.)

3. **Number of occupied housing units, by type of construction materials of the outer walls and roof.** Data on the construction materials used in walling or roofing provide information on the construction, replacement, and improvement of housing units.

This information can be used as an indicator to evaluate housing needs and estimate investments required in the housing sector. It also determines how many households live in structurally acceptable housing units. *Structural acceptability of*



*housing units* means that these units are made of durable construction materials that provide household occupants with adequate privacy and protection from adverse weather conditions.

A total of 18.16 million occupied housing units were reported in 2007. Of this number, 6.69 million had concrete, brick or stone outer walls representing 36.8 percent of the total. Approximately 3.78 million units (20.8%) had walls made of half concrete/brick/stone and half wood. About 3.60 million units (19.8%) had walls made of bamboo, *sawali*, *cogon* or *nipa* and about 3.59 million (19.8%) were dwellings with outer walls constructed of wood. Some 1,221 housing units were reported to have no walls at all. Further, a total of 159,681 housing units had no report of the kind of construction materials used for the outer walls. (See Table 14.14.)

Housing units in 2007 with roofs made of galvanized iron or aluminum; and those made of *cogon*, *nipa* and *anahaw* were dominant in number, with the former counting 13.63 million or 75.0 percent of the total occupied housing units, and the latter, 2.96 million or 16.3 percent. Housing units with roofs made of tiles, or concrete clay tiles made up for only 1.1 percent.

Table 14.15 shows regional data distribution of owner-households who had purchased or constructed their housing units by source of financing.

See also Chapter 5 for other related data on the 2007 Census of Population and Housing.

## Family Housing Expenditures

Based on the results of the 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), approximately 13.4 percent of Filipino families' total expenditure was spent for their housing needs, more specifically 12.8 percent for rent or rental value of the dwelling unit they occupied and only 0.6 percent for house maintenance and repairs. These figures were slightly higher than those posted in 2006 FIES at 13.2 percent, 12.7 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively. Compared with 2003 FIES, figures were lower (13.8 percent, 13.1 percent, and 0.7 percent, respectively).

In 2009, total family expenditure reached PhP3.24 trillion, up by 26.5 percent from PhP2.56 trillion in 2006. Expenditure for housing, however, inched up by 28.4 percent in three years from PhP338.05 billion in 2006 to PhP434.02 billion in 2009. Of the total housing expenditures, PhP414.59 billion was spent for housing rental and PhP19.43 billion for house maintenance.

Among regions in 2009, NCR spent the highest on housing with nearly 34 percent allocated to house rental and 12 percent for payments of house maintenance and minor repairs. Calabarzon followed with expenditures of 15.3 percent. Caraga and ARMM, on the other hand, spent least on housing, each with recorded 1.2 percent.

### Sources:

- 14.1 National Statistics Office  
National Economic and Development Authority

- 14.2 National Statistical Coordination Board
  - National Economic and Development Authority
  - National Statistics Office
  - Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
  - Home Guaranty Corporation
  - National Housing Authority
  - Home Development Mutual Fund (Pag-ibig Fund)
  - Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
  - National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
  - Social Housing and Finance Corporation

**TABLE 14.1 Number, Floor Area, and Value of Private Building Construction  
by Type of Building and by Region and Province: 2009**  
(Floor Area in Square Meters, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	Total			Residential		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	112,102	16,611,190	143,529,498	84,626	10,059,645	80,108,885
NCR	13,866	4,762,521	53,761,333	7,455	2,825,223	30,662,827
First District	1,308	441,614	4,704,950	467	245,956	1,879,082
Second District	2,816	1,025,084	9,756,029	1,523	544,870	4,836,804
Third District	2,023	574,584	6,399,664	1,054	416,400	4,606,905
Fourth District	2,307	420,666	3,340,792	1,558	178,304	1,255,735
Fifth District	2,388	1,028,947	15,592,354	897	651,653	9,721,171
Sixth District	3,024	1,271,626	13,967,542	1,956	788,040	8,363,127
CAR	881	263,834	2,188,112	666	141,538	1,168,525
Abra	27	7,043	56,020	17	3,194	20,788
Benguet	768	226,160	1,888,086	596	131,084	1,093,996
Ifugao	9	1,553	4,019	3	1,020	1,928
Kalinga	48	26,140	200,293	33	4,695	39,925
Mountain Province	11	1,506	27,834	1	121	639
Apayao	18	1,432	11,856	16	1,424	11,246
I - Ilocos Region	6,567	789,169	5,793,859	5,371	497,312	3,476,474
Ilocos Norte	1,760	209,810	1,458,890	1,414	128,393	960,674
Ilocos Sur	1,292	122,056	775,920	1,112	93,273	558,991
La Union	863	125,370	976,395	689	85,673	623,533
Pangasinan	2,652	331,933	2,582,651	2,156	189,973	1,333,274
II - Cagayan Valley	2,468	273,854	1,912,168	1,781	154,234	998,264
Batanes	10	1,058	10,579	8	743	8,190
Cagayan	1,794	156,212	1,066,703	1,301	104,883	605,832
Isabela	538	92,512	622,655	388	37,826	312,283
Nueva Vizcaya	73	16,960	162,954	46	6,376	45,929
Quirino	53	7,112	49,275	38	4,406	26,029
III - Central Luzon	14,535	2,017,447	14,221,631	11,268	1,393,774	8,758,422
Aurora	440	26,816	188,167	291	19,062	112,153
Bataan	670	119,556	873,620	537	65,833	546,615
Bulacan	4,237	522,656	2,971,243	3,386	357,049	1,881,649
Nueva Ecija	1,543	166,173	1,374,871	854	102,658	813,320
Pampanga	6,424	961,037	7,218,241	5,308	730,532	4,501,612
Tarlac	885	156,444	953,371	656	81,191	573,240
Zambales	336	64,765	642,115	236	37,449	329,830
IVA - Calabarzon	29,946	2,834,944	21,793,151	23,995	1,947,097	14,546,944
Batangas	5,074	571,581	4,250,799	4,084	373,966	2,603,610
Cavite	11,185	799,411	6,000,023	9,676	613,364	4,518,066
Laguna	8,283	715,821	5,226,057	5,791	448,516	3,155,116
Quezon	1,835	197,440	1,721,070	1,570	129,511	1,158,578
Rizal	3,569	550,691	4,595,200	2,874	381,740	3,111,573

Continued

Table 14.1--Continued

Region	Total			Residential		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
IVB - Mimaropa	1,482	215,842	1,509,225	1,081	116,356	735,891
Marinduque	291	21,996	137,297	259	19,161	111,486
Occidental Mindoro	63	12,061	82,338	32	4,545	31,939
Oriental Mindoro	333	73,932	584,818	210	36,703	245,015
Palawan	594	82,053	553,998	419	36,999	236,785
Romblon	201	25,800	150,772	161	18,948	110,665
V - Bicol Region	2,105	360,342	2,274,949	1,538	226,234	1,221,241
Albay	467	184,149	825,645	290	103,911	362,370
Camarines Norte	127	12,220	93,754	104	9,387	72,609
Camarines Sur	1,181	117,542	858,165	938	86,524	542,630
Catanduanes	103	12,746	126,244	73	9,629	79,388
Masbate	47	9,968	80,475	32	4,248	27,923
Sorsogon	180	23,717	290,664	101	12,535	136,318
VI - Western Visayas	4,437	760,789	7,050,275	3,257	398,110	3,118,083
Aklan	309	111,101	1,169,822	175	35,423	291,883
Antique	202	30,247	245,642	124	15,637	116,394
Capiz	340	71,996	566,268	255	37,574	284,460
Guimaras	40	7,524	51,209	34	5,697	41,716
Iloilo	1,481	275,511	2,825,904	1,134	144,568	1,118,693
Negros Occidental	2,065	264,410	2,191,428	1,535	159,211	1,264,934
VII - Central Visayas	13,666	1,801,327	14,478,931	11,364	1,098,302	7,359,783
Bohol	3,499	372,007	2,590,273	2,981	2,038,516	2,038,158
Cebu	8,504	1,290,951	11,008,869	7,258	714,882	4,881,276
Negros Oriental	1,328	122,541	759,175	1,044	75,906	363,589
Siquijor	135	15,828	120,613	81	10,998	76,759
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,233	287,930	1,943,501	1,564	160,106	1,093,186
Biliran	129	30,039	131,121	102	14,614	67,207
Eastern Samar	151	14,726	146,549	76	9,318	75,833
Leyte	1,451	181,937	1,301,391	1,099	103,132	748,012
Northern Samar	212	26,256	111,445	118	12,414	65,133
Samar	137	16,568	130,644	68	9,359	67,751
Southern Leyte	153	18,404	122,349	101	11,269	69,248
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,846	154,646	985,881	1,313	85,599	476,767
Zamboanga del Norte	1,011	94,621	547,213	734	48,937	212,485
Zamboanga del Sur	824	58,146	424,972	577	36,342	260,327
Isabela City	11	1,879	13,695	2	320	3,953
X - Northern Mindanao	5,054	478,253	2,890,183	4,048	297,021	1,734,177
Bukidnon	476	100,132	455,517	332	46,978	189,842
Camiguin	483	24,076	93,737	364	18,062	62,289
Lanao del Norte	1,085	85,964	398,648	920	65,765	272,959
Misamis Occidental	646	49,481	290,617	420	37,513	221,198
Misamis Oriental	2,364	218,600	21,651,662	2,012	128,703	987,887

Continued

**Table 14.1--Continued**

Region	Total			Residential		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
XI - Davao Region	8,755	1,023,026	8,802,526	6,685	455,672	3,266,737
Davao del Norte	2,840	202,815	1,296,947	2,267	102,282	392,507
Davao del Sur	4,635	734,609	7,060,297	3,521	308,582	2,719,521
Davao Oriental	161	23,378	215,176	126	11,650	66,295
Compostela Valley	1,119	62,224	230,104	771	33,158	88,412
XII - Soccsksargen	1,977	345,101	2,491,657	1,231	107,615	727,780
Cotabato	151	21,545	202,157	83	8,068	51,392
Sarangani	91	9,285	49,515	70	5,274	24,298
South Cotabato	1,260	248,153	1,724,893	722	67,814	507,462
Sultan Kudarat	183	33,875	315,283	133	13,290	74,026
Cotabato City	292	32,243	199,807	223	13,169	70,600
XIII - Caraga	2,250	220,190	1,329,933	1,805	140,864	711,978
Agusan del Norte	1,569	139,045	787,629	1,344	96,180	459,200
Agusan del Sur	297	27,844	197,780	216	12,996	67,154
Surigao del Norte	307	45,038	271,626	189	25,847	149,622
Surigao del Sur	77	8,263	72,896	56	5,841	36,000
ARMM	234	21,975	102,175	204	14,588	51,797
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	4	1,590	17,029	1	150	559
Lanao del Sur	64	11,061	46,352	48	9,571	35,433
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	164	7,498	30,297	155	4,867	15,804
Tawi-Tawi	2	1,826	8,496	-	-	-
	Nonresidential			Additions, Alterations, and Repairs		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	13,280	5,918,411	51,918,411	14,196	633,134	12,125,587
NCR	1,820	1,723,653	17,147,366	4,591	213,645	5,951,139
First District	218	169,538	2,040,738	623	26,120	785,128
Second District	417	442,908	4,070,366	876	37,306	848,857
Third District	272	117,107	887,988	697	41,077	904,769
Fourth District	244	208,556	1,428,612	505	33,806	656,444
Fifth District	274	349,912	4,193,762	1,217	27,382	1,677,419
Sixth District	395	435,632	4,525,896	673	47,954	1,078,516
CAR	136	111,768	906,673	79	10,528	112,912
Abra	9	3,689	28,261	1	160	6,970
Benguet	104	86,186	704,078	68	8,890	90,011
Ifugao	6	533	2,090	-	-	-
Kalinga	11	19,967	147,337	4	1,478	13,031
Mountain Province	5	1,385	24,829	5	-	2,365
Apayao	1	8	77	1	-	532

*Continued*

Table 14.1--Continued

Region	Nonresidential			Additions, Alterations, and Repairs		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
I - Ilocos Region	805	247,666	1,712,698	391	44,191	604,685
Ilocos Norte	164	73,292	389,181	182	8,125	109,034
Ilocos Sur	106	24,859	167,814	74	3,924	49,114
La Union	125	36,440	302,602	49	3,257	50,258
Pangasinan	410	113,075	853,099	86	28,885	396,276
II - Cagayan Valley	311	108,911	776,613	376	10,709	137,289
Batanes	1	216	1,683	1	99	705
Cagayan	149	42,879	352,490	344	8,450	108,379
Isabela	124	52,989	286,806	26	1,697	23,564
Nueva Vizcaya	24	10,299	113,722	3	285	3,302
Quirino	13	2,528	21,909	2	178	1,335
III - Central Luzon	1,356	571,398	4,277,444	1,911	52,275	1,185,764
Aurora	37	7,324	71,824	112	430	4,188
Bataan	94	48,595	282,649	39	5,128	44,355
Bulacan	327	148,349	906,987	524	17,258	182,606
Nueva Ecija	267	52,505	378,738	422	11,010	182,812
Pampanga	392	215,937	2,032,666	724	14,568	683,961
Tarlac	185	74,245	353,103	44	1,008	27,027
Zambales	54	24,443	251,474	46	2,873	60,809
IVA - Calabarzon	3,234	761,844	5,858,700	2,717	126,003	1,387,505
Batangas	421	178,647	1,366,641	569	18,968	280,547
Cavite	482	143,159	1,079,322	1,027	42,888	402,634
Laguna	1,883	234,692	1,727,899	609	32,613	343,040
Quezon	152	66,299	517,032	113	1,630	45,458
Rizal	296	139,047	1,167,804	399	29,904	315,822
IVB - Mimaropa	312	94,343	704,639	89	5,143	68,694
Marinduque	27	2,692	25,149	5	143	660
Occidental Mindoro	27	6,958	47,909	4	558	2,488
Oriental Mindoro	91	33,994	318,012	32	3,235	21,790
Palawan	139	44,086	288,461	36	968	28,751
Romblon	28	6,613	25,106	12	239	15,000
V - Bicol Region	351	130,341	783,585	216	3,767	270,122
Albay	131	80,186	361,517	46	52	101,756
Camarines Norte	12	2,198	13,864	11	635	7,279
Camarines Sur	125	29,237	226,419	118	1,781	89,114
Catanduanes	23	2,995	38,992	7	122	7,863
Masbate	13	5,720	52,117	2	-	433
Sorsogon	47	10,005	90,673	32	1,177	63,671
VI - Western Visayas	654	338,870	3,326,494	526	23,809	605,696
Aklan	103	74,943	813,436	31	735	64,501
Antique	57	14,113	115,438	21	497	13,809
Capiz	59	29,498	216,077	26	4,924	65,729

Continued

Table 14.1--Concluded

Region	Nonresidential			Additions, Alterations, and Repairs		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Guimaras	6	1,827	9,493	-	-	-
Iloilo	182	124,962	1,565,477	165	5,981	141,733
Negros Occidental	247	93,527	606,571	283	11,672	319,921
VII - Central Visayas	1,293	669,618	6,674,094	809	33,407	445,053
Bohol	299	72,873	509,152	219	2,618	42,961
Cebu	830	546,907	5,763,419	416	29,162	364,173
Negros Oriental	118	45,227	364,553	166	1,408	31,032
Siquijor	46	4,611	36,968	8	219	6,885
VIII - Eastern Visayas	353	118,340	678,859	316	9,484	171,454
Biliran	16	12,416	49,472	11	3,009	14,442
Eastern Samar	27	4,497	52,173	48	911	18,541
Leyte	195	74,047	434,679	157	4,758	39,874
Northern Samar	45	13,382	38,584	49	460	118,698
Samar (Western Samar)	40	7,046	56,097	29	163	6,794
Southern Leyte	30	6,952	47,852	22	183	5,247
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	306	58,025	430,207	227	11,022	78,906
Zamboanga del Norte	148	36,816	305,609	129	8,868	29,117
Zamboanga del Sur	151	19,650	117,791	96	2,154	46,853
Isabela City	7	1,559	6,806	2	-	2,934
X - Northern Mindanao	442	170,330	997,327	564	10,902	158,678
Bukidnon	112	48,982	228,240	32	4,172	37,434
Camiguin	36	4,961	20,700	83	1,053	10,746
Lanao del Norte	77	17,214	101,794	88	2,985	23,894
Misamis Occidental	43	10,859	48,928	183	1,109	20,490
Misamis Oriental	174	88,314	597,663	178	1,583	66,111
XI - Davao Region	1,114	510,533	4,915,326	956	56,821	620,463
Compostela Valley	191	25,332	134,076	157	3,734	7,615
Davao del Norte	340	93,184	856,168	233	7,349	48,271
Davao del Sur	555	380,803	3,797,572	559	45,224	543,202
Davao Oriental	28	11,214	127,509	7	514	21,371
XII - Soccsksargen	477	223,335	1,506,756	269	14,151	257,119
Cotabato	61	13,092	98,900	7	385	51,863
Sarangani	21	4,011	25,217	-	-	-
South Cotabato	324	169,285	1,039,757	214	11,054	177,672
Sultan Kudarat	38	18,494	228,797	12	2,091	12,460
Cotabato City	33	18,453	114,085	36	621	15,120
XIII - Caraga	296	72,129	549,787	149	7,197	68,167
Agusan del Norte	145	40,113	293,947	80	2,752	34,480
Agusan del Sur	63	14,641	123,808	18	207	6,817
Surigao del Norte	77	15,373	99,497	41	3,818	22,505
Surigao del Sur	11	2,002	32,533	10	420	4,361
ARMM	20	7,307	48,449	10	80	1,927
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	3	1,440	16,470	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	12	1,471	9,229	4	19	1,689
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	3	2,570	14,253	6	61	238
Tawi-Tawi	2	1,826	8,496	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Isabela City.<sup>b</sup> Excluding Cotabato City.

Source: National Statistics Office

**TABLE 14.1a Number, Floor Area, and Value of Private Building Construction  
by Type of Building and by Region: 2008**  
(Floor Area in Square Meters, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	Total			Residential		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	106,076	17,365,358	143,762,740	79,064	9,844,829	74,892,765
NCR	14,925	5,662,948	63,368,999	7,825	3,203,960	30,526,004
First District	1,338	553,140	5,327,974	520	301,064	2,703,009
Second District	2,127	951,196	10,043,055	1,297	571,816	4,838,251
Third District	2,953	909,062	8,161,194	1,564	469,066	3,892,330
Fourth District	2,345	349,133	2,504,686	1,532	173,251	1,208,581
Fifth District	2,934	1,669,698	25,475,537	946	926,258	10,974,830
Sixth District	3,228	1,230,719	11,856,552	1,966	762,505	6,909,000
CAR	981	231,364	1,698,480	725	138,836	1,063,930
Abra	45	13,652	86,572	22	6,490	38,158
Benguet	866	208,670	1,521,146	654	127,626	993,989
Ifugao	7	1,192	9,381	4	535	2,617
Kalinga	31	5,695	60,135	18	2,522	19,665
Mountain Province	2	288	10,642	-	-	-
Apayao	30	1,867	10,602	27	1,663	9,500
I - Ilocos Region	6,500	699,201	4,937,429	5,207	510,749	3,410,263
Ilocos Norte	1,649	151,382	1,136,099	1,271	127,684	904,782
Ilocos Sur	1,316	107,305	749,019	997	83,296	496,105
La Union	920	138,560	1,042,687	753	92,253	642,473
Pangasinan	2,615	301,954	2,009,622	2,186	207,516	1,366,902
II - Cagayan Valley	2,052	301,771	2,121,381	1,576	161,926	1,047,883
Batanes	12	1,326	13,935	7	680	4,620
Cagayan	1,292	180,437	1,284,451	1,036	99,370	612,401
Isabela	552	81,769	536,372	403	43,218	297,995
Nueva Vizcaya	120	29,775	234,671	78	12,108	96,547
Quirino	76	8,464	51,950	52	6,550	36,318
III - Central Luzon	12,834	1,899,793	13,363,911	9,541	6,643,672	1,735
Aurora	368	19,151	109,167	163	11,888	65,229
Bataan	717	113,905	659,594	600	83,065	612,971
Bulacan	5,317	658,080	3,767,809	4,190	398,122	2,083,626
Nueva Ecija	1,282	170,917	1,397,212	767	87,557	731,365
Pampanga	3,323	645,952	5,059,834	2,469	302,100	2,406,865
Tarlac	1,469	225,143	1,666,726	1,091	73,006	436,832
Zambales	358	66,645	503,567	261	41,919	306,780
IVA - Calabarzon	28,046	2,514,999	19,846,266	24,976	1,867,831	13,576,151
Batangas	3,495	475,608	3,733,026	2,769	358,600	2,226,125
Cavite	11,624	714,113	5,985,075	10,817	585,825	4,735,804
Laguna	6,337	629,410	4,684,574	5,543	373,092	2,511,249
Quezon	1,607	150,889	1,124,234	1,432	109,871	904,327
Rizal	4,983	544,979	4,319,355	4,415	440,443	3,198,644

Continued



Table 14.1a--Continued

Region	Total			Residential		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
IVB - Mimaropa	1,617	229,347	1,765,943	1,036	117,832	763,477
Marinduque	255	22,251	139,479	207	16,298	97,905
Occidental Mindoro	77	17,979	166,898	40	4,643	37,324
Oriental Mindoro	345	65,423	474,079	238	42,741	285,573
Palawan	774	100,028	808,366	426	39,090	251,171
Romblon	166	23,666	177,120	125	15,060	91,502
V - Bicol Region	1,934	308,300	1,857,950	1,423	210,494	1,102,277
Albay	454	162,329	671,585	296	106,596	363,481
Camarines Norte	168	14,212	92,856	142	10,890	65,610
Camarines Sur	1,033	90,522	708,166	817	73,278	512,488
Catanduanes	86	10,608	84,170	64	7,659	65,092
Masbate	73	15,689	139,290	27	3,849	29,410
Sorsogon	120	14,940	161,341	77	8,222	66,193
VI - Western Visayas	4,470	750,613	5,449,538	3,146	415,333	3,030,750
Aklan	201	66,611	472,006	128	27,400	201,237
Antique	100	22,030	159,998	63	7,426	55,648
Capiz	316	58,635	392,994	224	36,301	255,390
Guimaras	43	5,083	27,470	33	4,352	22,796
Iloilo	1,360	257,361	1,883,993	1,036	168,471	1,173,286
Negros Occidental	2,450	340,893	2,513,074	1,662	171,383	1,322,391
VII - Central Visayas	11,293	2,090,700	12,516,539	9,121	985,262	5,939,490
Bohol	2,864	238,788	1,588,283	2,476	184,351	1,056,588
Cebu	7,150	1,742,160	10,302,099	5,617	721,964	4,499,069
Negros Oriental	1,180	95,111	498,077	969	70,165	301,180
Siquijor	99	14,641	128,079	59	8,782	82,652
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,045	323,324	2,068,191	1,374	143,926	939,552
Biliran	114	11,969	65,591	81	9,504	45,693
Eastern Samar	164	20,887	177,656	91	11,928	103,032
Leyte	1,101	221,566	1,281,403	814	83,841	564,840
Northern Samar	297	22,708	111,613	179	15,516	71,829
Samar	144	22,573	257,566	67	9,411	63,498
Southern Leyte	225	23,621	174,360	142	13,726	90,658
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,031	179,095	879,581	1,487	92,548	475,203
Zamboanga del Norte	1,329	114,598	463,121	1,018	61,950	271,055
Zamboanga del Sur	685	62,566	400,769	463	30,026	200,888
Isabela City	17	1,931	15,690	6	572	3,258
X - Northern Mindanao	5,085	661,588	4,283,425	3,211	355,854	2,444,102
Bukidnon	498	244,367	930,799	286	57,833	182,097
Camiguin	425	17,051	88,503	198	13,643	51,226
Lanao del Norte	1,026	68,855	531,815	526	51,558	255,109
Misamis Occidental	702	50,890	300,174	343	39,554	198,790
Misamis Oriental	2,433	280,425	2,432,133	1,858	193,266	1,756,878

Continued

Table 14.1a--Continued

Region	Total			Residential		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
XI - Davao Region	8,133	955,020	6,180,786	5,705	412,164	2,640,439
Davao del Norte	2,405	186,879	875,368	1,648	78,991	318,555
Davao del Sur	4,336	686,989	4,948,916	3,186	288,148	2,154,241
Davao Oriental	241	28,604	161,840	197	14,229	73,110
Compostela Valley	1,151	52,548	194,659	674	30,796	94,532
XII - Soccsksargen	1,799	297,808	2,098,819	1,021	96,428	620,417
Cotabato	278	35,052	235,252	123	10,876	65,442
Sarangani	48	4,113	23,771	36	3,068	14,190
South Cotabato	987	208,042	1,502,201	515	58,275	418,042
Sultan Kudarat	176	24,530	145,071	123	10,831	62,575
Cotabato City	310	26,071	192,521	224	13,378	60,165
XIII - Caraga	2,252	246,646	1,275,449	1,635	129,872	652,899
Agusan del Norte	1,338	106,815	642,913	1,022	73,725	367,891
Agusan del Sur	355	36,270	190,584	222	10,329	45,460
Surigao del Norte	463	78,707	369,222	318	35,070	190,699
Surigao del Sur	96	24,854	72,729	73	10,748	48,846
ARMM	79	12,841	50,045	55	4,157	16,249
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	43	5,004	22,658	37	3,533	15,010
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	32	3,526	4,635	18	624	1,238
Tawi-Tawi	4	4,311	22,750	-	-	-
	Nonresidential			Additions, Alterations, and Repairs		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	11,850	6,851,270	55,930,704	15,162	669,259	12,939,306
NCR	2,340	2,201,263	25,965,320	4,760	257,725	6,877,673
First District	183	227,335	1,669,478	635	24,741	955,485
Second District	440	346,981	4,460,919	390	32,399	743,883
Third District	441	375,772	3,208,170	948	64,224	1,060,691
Fourth District	287	158,799	933,268	526	17,083	362,835
Fifth District	449	660,972	11,958,980	1,539	82,468	2,541,725
Sixth District	540	431,404	3,734,501	722	36,810	1,213,049
CAR	209	83,479	557,824	47	9,049	76,725
Abra	17	7,162	42,227	6	-	6,186
Benguet	173	71,995	458,373	39	9,049	68,783
Ifugao	2	657	6,581	1	-	183
Kalinga	12	3,173	38,897	1	-	1,572
Mountain Province	2	288	10,642	-	-	-
Apayao	3	204	1,101	-	-	-

Continued

Table 14.1a--Continued

Region	Nonresidential			Additions, Alterations, and Repairs		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
I - Ilocos Region	681	169,645	1,263,540	612	18,807	263,624
Ilocos Norte	124	15,373	134,854	254	8,325	96,462
Ilocos Sur	87	19,455	155,367	232	4,554	97,545
La Union	124	44,157	365,606	43	2,150	34,606
Pangasinan	346	90,660	607,711	83	3,778	35,009
II - Cagayan Valley	249	136,138	1,019,462	227	3,707	54,035
Batanes	3	439	7,295	2	207	2,019
Cagayan	88	80,038	663,405	179	1,029	8,644
Isabela	111	36,687	203,365	38	1,864	35,010
Nueva Vizcaya	39	17,339	133,024	3	328	5,098
Quirino	19	1,635	12,365	5	279	3,262
III - Central Luzon	1,735	826,997	5,975,574	1,558	75,139	744,663
Aurora	38	6,681	40,268	167	582	3,668
Bataan	81	29,170	202,799	36	1,670	43,822
Bulacan	388	226,964	1,480,669	739	32,994	203,512
Nueva Ecija	280	75,185	583,098	235	8,175	82,748
Pampanga	553	315,090	2,291,887	298	28,762	361,079
Tarlac	332	151,450	1,208,211	46	687	21,682
Zambales	60	22,457	168,639	37	2,269	28,147
IVA - Calabarzon	1,271	557,214	4,325,023	1,799	89,954	1,945,090
Batangas	278	96,108	838,697	448	20,900	668,203
Cavite	296	113,229	1,013,899	511	15,059	235,371
Laguna	396	224,092	1,670,434	398	32,226	502,889
Quezon	89	38,684	190,039	86	2,334	29,867
Rizal	212	85,101	611,952	356	19,435	508,758
IVB - Mimaropa	425	106,419	801,779	156	5,096	200,686
Marinduque	34	5,743	35,039	14	210	6,532
Occidental Mindoro	30	13,302	46,066	7	34	83,507
Oriental Mindoro	98	22,526	184,605	9	156	3,899
Palawan	227	56,545	451,794	121	4,393	105,400
Romblon	36	8,303	84,273	5	303	1,344
V - Bicol Region	246	93,969	592,539	265	3,837	163,134
Albay	89	55,644	257,162	69	89	50,941
Camarines Norte	12	2,679	15,722	14	643	11,522
Camarines Sur	67	17,152	138,861	149	92	56,814
Catanduanes	11	1,856	14,891	11	1,093	4,726
Masbate	42	11,695	105,113	4	145	4,765
Sorsogon	25	4,943	60,787	18	1,775	34,360
VI - Western Visayas	622	299,071	1,669,856	702	36,209	748,930
Aklan	43	31,002	197,847	30	8,209	72,921
Antique	24	12,932	93,678	13	1,672	10,671
Capiz	72	20,855	119,946	20	1,479	17,656

Continued

Table 14.1a--Concluded

Region	Nonresidential			Additions, Alterations, and Repairs		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Guimaras	8	615	3,828	2	116	845
Iloilo	161	85,530	493,456	163	3,360	217,249
Negros Occidental	314	148,137	761,099	474	21,373	429,583
VII - Central Visayas	1,210	1,075,828	6,107,090	962	29,610	470,588
Bohol	219	52,767	505,699	169	1,670	25,995
Cebu	851	994,504	5,398,567	682	25,692	404,462
Negros Oriental	109	24,791	175,438	102	155	21,458
Siquijor	31	3,766	27,385	9	2,093	18,041
VIII - Eastern Visayas	386	168,337	1,002,173	285	11,061	126,465
Biliran	19	2,146	16,905	14	319	2,992
Eastern Samar	54	8,005	64,749	19	954	9,874
Leyte	170	130,396	628,578	117	7,329	87,984
Northern Samar	39	5,519	28,043	79	1,673	11,739
Samar (Western Samar)	66	13,090	191,533	11	72	2,534
Southern Leyte	38	2,146	16,905	45	714	11,337
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	253	83,271	356,749	291	3,276	47,627
Zamboanga del Norte	105	51,782	182,234	206	866	9,831
Zamboanga del Sur	140	30,315	164,725	82	2,225	35,155
Isabela City	8	1,174	9,789	3	185	2,641
X - Northern Mindanao	384	294,482	1,695,378	1,490	11,252	143,943
Bukidnon	125	180,078	712,392	88	6,456	36,308
Camiguin	12	3,227	27,431	215	181	9,844
Lanao del Norte	46	16,799	260,290	454	498	16,415
Misamis Occidental	51	8,681	51,537	308	2,655	49,845
Misamis Oriental	150	85,697	643,725	425	1,462	31,528
XI - Davao Region	1,072	445,532	2,781,301	1,356	97,324	759,044
Compostela Valley	188	16,506	62,726	289	5,246	37,399
Davao del Norte	305	98,452	494,966	452	9,436	61,846
Davao del Sur	541	316,676	2,136,818	609	82,165	657,856
Davao Oriental	38	13,898	86,789	6	477	1,940
XII - Soccsksargen	486	191,235	1,222,519	292	10,145	255,882
Cotabato	128	23,490	153,071	27	686	16,738
Sarangani	12	1,045	9,580	-	-	-
South Cotabato	267	142,156	861,644	205	7,611	222,514
Sultan Kudarat	46	13,060	80,826	7	639	1,669
Cotabato City	33	11,484	117,396	53	1,209	14,958
XIII - Caraga	271	109,888	562,037	346	6,886	60,513
Agusan del Norte	98	31,495	266,736	218	1,595	8,284
Agusan del Sur	83	25,572	141,859	50	369	3,263
Surigao del Norte	80	38,966	134,995	65	4,671	43,526
Surigao del Sur	10	13,855	18,445	13	251	5,436
ARMM	10	8,502	32,533	14	182	1,262
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	4	1,454	7,033	2	17	612
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	2	2,737	2,748	12	165	649
Tawi-Tawi	4	4,311	22,750	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Isabela City.<sup>b</sup> Excluding Cotabato City.

Source: National Statistics Office

**TABLE 14.2 Number of New Residential Building Construction Started, Floor Area and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2009**  
(Floor Area in Square Meters, Value in Thousands)

Region and Province	Total			Single			Duplex or Quadruplex		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	84,626	10,059,645	80,108,885	67,699	6,582,655	47,663,362	1,536	215,864	1,581,306
NCR	7,455	2,825,223	30,662,826	5,438	1,058,607	8,971,349	248	66,529	527,491
First District	467	245,956	1,879,082	269	81,150	719,381	7	1,948	20,978
Second District	1,523	544,870	4,836,804	1,078	267,509	2,182,654	54	18,926	141,832
Third District	1,054	416,400	4,606,905	697	133,953	1,225,471	44	10,532	87,120
Fourth District	1,558	178,304	1,255,735	1,364	121,404	866,094	9	1,571	6,968
Fifth District	897	651,653	9,721,171	655	130,554	1,100,836	39	10,109	100,007
Sixth District	1,956	788,040	8,363,127	1,375	324,037	2,876,911	95	23,443	170,583
CAR	666	141,538	1,168,525	543	89,220	734,815	19	3,074	24,626
Abra	17	3,194	20,788	16	3,026	19,021	-	-	-
Benguet	596	131,084	1,093,966	476	79,190	664,270	19	3,074	24,626
Ifugao	3	1,020	1,928	3	1,020	1,928	-	-	-
Kalinga - Apayao	33	4,695	39,925	31	4,439	37,708	-	-	-
Mountain Province	1	121	639	1	639	844	-	-	-
Apayao	16	1,424	11,246	16	1,424	11,246	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	5,371	497,312	3,476,474	5,240	470,180	3,271,791	39	4,945	39,807
Ilocos Norte	1,414	128,393	960,674	1,395	124,304	935,407	5	748	5,033
Ilocos Sur	1,112	93,273	558,991	1,101	88,115	513,851	5	564	5,330
La Union	689	85,673	623,533	673	79,830	578,291	2	252	2,104
Pangasinan	2,156	189,973	1,333,274	2,071	177,931	1,244,241	27	3,381	27,338
II - Cagayan Valley	1,781	154,234	998,264	1,730	145,646	937,912	5	520	3,486
Batanes	8	743	8,190	8	743	8,190	-	-	-
Cagayan	1,301	104,883	605,832	1,273	98,422	564,081	4	400	2,500
Isabela	388	37,826	312,283	366	35,952	294,879	1	120	985
Nueva Vizcaya	46	6,376	45,929	45	6,123	44,731	-	-	-
Quirino	38	4,406	26,029	38	4,406	26,029	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	11,268	1,393,774	8,758,422	7,371	775,604	5,536,218	413	30,964	184,422
Aurora	291	19,062	112,153	290	19,005	111,953	-	-	-
Bataan	537	65,833	546,615	495	58,183	485,033	8	884	7,686
Bulacan	3,386	357,049	1,881,649	2,448	206,260	1,173,255	323	20,340	95,119
Nueva Ecija	854	102,658	813,320	779	83,359	649,711	10	1,255	9,102
Pampanga	5,308	730,532	4,501,612	2,570	303,825	2,319,380	46	6,861	58,543
Tarlac	656	81,191	573,240	564	72,265	508,431	22	1,098	8,055
Zambales	236	37,449	329,830	225	32,707	288,452	4	526	5,915
IVA - Calabarzon	23,995	1,947,097	14,546,944	16,104	1,469,803	11,572,423	472	52,415	381,582
Batangas	4,084	373,966	2,603,610	2,461	273,200	1,986,556	150	11,264	64,824
Cavite	9,676	613,364	4,518,066	6,442	483,501	3,691,460	100	7,817	53,619
Laguna	5,791	448,516	3,155,116	3,201	294,551	2,311,905	65	7,153	56,167
Quezon	1,570	129,511	1,158,578	1,552	128,483	1,153,064	-	-	-
Rizal	2,874	381,740	3,111,573	2,448	290,068	2,429,435	157	26,181	206,970

Continued

Table 14.2--Continued

Region and Province	Total			Single			Duplex or Quadruplex		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
IVB - Mimaropa	1,081	116,356	735,891	1,031	103,308	650,007	7	817	4,928
Marinduque	259	19,161	111,486	258	18,993	110,929	1	168	556
Occidental Mindoro	32	4,545	31,939	30	4,118	28,338	-	-	-
Oriental Mindoro	210	36,703	245,015	198	32,002	225,418	3	459	3,337
Palawan	419	36,999	236,785	386	30,7444	188,801	3	190	1,034
Romblon	161	18,948	110,665	159	17,451	96,519	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	1,538	226,234	1,221,241	1,490	194,098	1,071,303	21	2735	26620
Albay	290	103,911	362,370	278	82,956	297,488	1	686	2,372
Camarines Norte	104	9,387	72,609	94	8,238	62,088	7	511	6,637
Camarines Sur	938	86,524	542,630	917	79,398	507,658	13	1,538	17,610
Catanduanes	73	9,629	79,388	73	9,629	79,388	-	-	-
Masbate	32	4,248	27,923	29	3,229	21,323	-	-	-
Sorsogon	101	12,535	136,318	99	10,648	103,356	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	3,257	398,110	3,118,083	3,180	380,666	2,995,377	32	6,716	48,134
Aklan	175	35,423	291,883	174	35,044	288,082	-	-	-
Antique	124	15,637	116,394	110	14,427	104,164	1	98	800
Capiz	255	37,574	284,460	247	35,380	269,969	4	932	5,672
Guimaras	34	5,697	41,716	33	5,591	41,155	-	-	-
Iloilo	1,134	144,568	1,118,693	1,099	135,509	1,053,899	21	4,969	36,228
Negros Occidental	1,535	159,211	1,264,934	1,517	154,715	1,238,105	6	717	5,433
VII - Central Visayas	11,364	1,098,302	7,359,783	9,032	768,764	4,975,176	234	39,233	294,971
Bohol	2,981	296,516	2,038,158	2,444	199,934	1,126,200	27	5,661	31,930
Cebu	7,258	714,882	4,881,276	5,484	487,410	3,437,885	204	32,782	257,241
Negros Oriental	1,044	75,906	363,589	1,026	71,212	340,129	-	-	-
Siquijor	81	10,998	76,759	78	10,208	70,959	3	790	5,800
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,564	160,106	1,093,186	1,518	145,932	1,017,411	14	2,823	15,530
Biliran	102	14,614	67,207	97	12,528	59,188	3	1,256	4,827
Eastern Samar	76	9,318	75,833	75	9,204	74,633	-	-	-
Leyte	1,099	103,132	748,012	1,069	95,021	701,204	8	1,059	8,415
Northern Samar	118	12,414	65,133	116	11,946	63,033	2	468	2,100
Samar	68	9,359	67,751	62	7,404	55,998	1	40	188
Southern Leyte	101	11,269	69,248	99	9,829	63,352	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,313	85,599	476,767	1,296	83,272	464,800	6	647	2,334
Zamboanga del Norte	734	48,937	212,485	720	47,002	204,249	6	647	2,334
Zamboanga del Sur	577	36,342	260,327	575	36,171	259,475	-	-	-
Isabela City	2	320	3,953	1	99	1,074	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	4,048	297,021	1,734,177	4,001	274,257	1,602,538	8	2,294	10,895
Bukidnon	332	46,978	189,842	324	44,737	178,041	3	824	2,201
Camiguin	364	18,062	62,289	362	17,447	59,650	2	615	2,639
Lanao del Norte	920	65,765	272,959	905	55,288	220,451	-	-	-
Misamis Occidental	420	37,513	221,198	413	32,859	196,491	-	-	-
Misamis Oriental	2,012	128,703	987,887	1,997	123,926	947,903	3	855	6,055

Continued

Table 14.2--Continued

Region and Province	Total			Single			Duplex or Quadruplex		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
XI - Davao Region	6,685	455,672	3,266,737	6,564	382,262	2,482,077	2	140	754
Compostela Valley	771	33,158	88,412	765	32,371	85,007	1	68	557
Davao del Norte	2,267	102,282	392,507	2,242	97,571	363,694	1	72	196
Davao del Sur	3,521	308,582	2,719,521	3,431	240,670	1,967,080	-	-	-
Davao Oriental	126	11,650	66,295	126	11,650	66,295	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	1,231	107,615	727,780	1,184	98,878	675,260	13	1,616	14,623
North Cotabato	83	8,068	51,392	82	8,043	51,185	-	-	-
South Cotabato	722	67,814	507,462	682	60,112	459,359	12	1,568	14,472
Sultan Kudarat	133	13,290	74,026	128	12,328	69,965	-	-	-
Sarangani	70	5,274	24,298	70	5,274	24,298	-	-	-
Cotabato City	223	13,169	70,600	222	13,121	70,450	1	48	150
XIII - Caraga	1,805	140,864	711,978	1,776	128,665	656,860	3	396	1,094
Agusan del Norte	1,344	96,180	459,200	1,324	88,189	426,442	3	396	1,094
Agusan del Sur	216	12,996	67,154	213	11,486	58,304	-	-	-
Surigao del Norte	189	25,847	149,622	183	23,149	136,112	-	-	-
Surigao del Sur	56	5,841	36,000	56	5,841	36,000	-	-	-
ARMM	204	14,588	51,797	201	13,493	48,037	-	-	-
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	1	150	559	1	150	559	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	48	9,571	35,433	46	8,533	31,757	-	-	-
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	155	4,867	15,804	154	4,810	15,720	-	-	-
Region and Province	Apartment/Accessory			Residential Condominium			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	15,200	2,039,027	13,076,325	75	1,205,925	17,702,314	116	16,194	85,575
NCR	1,687	536,445	4,074,166	67	1,161,173	17,074,519	15	2,469	15,300
First District	184	82,038	711,011	7	80,820	427,710	-	-	-
Second District	382	159,334	1,099,888	4	98,274	1,407,866	5	827	4,563
Third District	297	82,289	673,688	15	189,479	2,620,146	1	147	478
Fourth District	181	44,447	299,649	1	10,515	80,378	3	367	2,644
Fifth District	179	63,731	490,219	20	446,241	8,023,049	4	1,018	7,057
Sixth District	464	104,606	799,709	20	335,844	4,515,367	2	110	556
CAR	100	42,881	345,429	2	6,250	62,650	2	113	1,004
Abra	1	168	1,767	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet	97	42,457	341,446	2	6,250	62,650	2	113	1,004
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	2	256	2,216	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apayao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	84	20,717	157,681	-	-	-	8	1,470	7,193
Ilocos Norte	11	2,992	19,667	-	-	-	3	349	565
Ilocos Sur	5	4,579	39,794	-	-	-	1	15	15
La Union	12	4,565	36,939	-	-	-	2	1,026	6,198
Pangasinan	56	8,581	61,280	-	-	-	2	80	414

Continued

Table 14.2--Continued

Region and Province	Apartment/Accessoria			Residential Condominium			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
II - Cagayan Valley	45	8,008	56,785	-	-	-	1	60	80
Batanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan	23	6,001	39,169	-	-	-	1	60	80
Isabela	21	1,754	16,418	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nueva Vizcaya	1	253	1,197	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quirino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	3,468	584,347	3,026,538	-	-	-	16	2,859	11,242
Aurora	1	57	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bataan	32	6,661	53,500	-	-	-	2	105	395
Bulacan	613	130,212	611,872	-	-	-	2	237	1,400
Nueva Ecija	57	16,160	149,559	-	-	-	8	1,884	4,947
Pampanga	2,691	419,600	2,122,188	-	-	-	1	246	1,500
Tarlac	67	7,441	53,755	-	-	-	3	387	2,999
Zambales	7	4,216	35,462	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	7,383	420,756	2,568,088	-	-	-	36	4,123	24,850
Batangas	1,464	87,991	545,259	-	-	-	9	1,511	6,969
Cavite	3,124	121,082	763,308	-	-	-	10	964	9,677
Laguna	2,522	146,529	785,391	-	-	-	3	283	1,652
Quezon	18	1,028	5,514	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rizal	255	64,126	468,615	-	-	-	14	1,365	6,551
IVB - Mimaropa	34	10,365	71,799	-	-	-	9	1,866	9,156
Marinduque	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occidental Mindoro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	427	3,601
Oriental Mindoro	7	3,976	15,119	-	-	-	2	266	1,138
Palawan	25	4,892	42,533	-	-	-	5	1,173	4,415
Romblon	2	1,497	14,146	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	23	26,833	89,631	1	1,476	32,064	3	1,092	1,620
Albay	11	20,269	62,508	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camarines Norte	3	638	3,883	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camarines Sur	6	4,532	16,238	-	-	-	2	1,056	1,123
Catanduanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masbate	2	983	6,102	-	-	-	1	36	497
Sorsogon	1	411	897	1	1,476	32,064	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	42	10,487	72,963	-	-	-	3	241	1,607
Aklan	1	379	3,801	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antique	13	1,112	11,429	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capiz	4	1,262	8,819	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guimaras	1	106	560	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iloilo	13	3,991	28,221	-	-	-	1	99	344
Negros Occidental	10	3,637	20,132	-	-	-	2	142	1,262
VII - Central Visayas	2,095	287,217	2,040,504	1	2,944	48,011	2	144	1,119
Bohol	509	90,879	879,929	-	-	-	1	42	97
Cebu	1,569	191,746	1,138,137	1	2,944	48,011	-	-	-
Negros Oriental	17	4,592	22,438	-	-	-	1	102	1,021
Siquijor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued



Table 14.2--Concluded

Region and Province	Apartment/Accessoria			Residential Condominium			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
VIII - Eastern Visayas	8	11,207	59,957	-	-	-	1	144	287
Biliran	2	830	3,190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	1	114	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyte	21	6,908	38,105	-	-	-	1	114	287
Northern Samar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samar	5	1,915	11,564	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Leyte	2	1,440	5,896	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9	1,596	9,260	-	-	-	2	84	371
Zamboanga del Norte	7	1,280	5,881	-	-	-	1	8	19
Zamboanga del Sur	1	95	500	-	-	-	1	76	352
Isabela City	1	221	2,879	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	34	20,106	120,016	-	-	-	5	364	726
Bukidnon	4	1,192	9,369	-	-	-	1	225	230
Cagayan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Norte	13	10,424	52,399	-	-	-	2	53	108
Misamis Occidental	6	4,574	24,326	-	-	-	1	80	380
Misamis Oriental	11	3,916	33,921	-	-	-	1	6	8
XI - Davao Region	107	38,615	291,929	4	34,062	485,068	8	593	6,907
Compostela Valley	4	695	2,727	-	-	-	1	24	120
Davao del Norte	23	4,627	28,576	-	-	-	1	12	40
Davao del Sur	80	33,293	260,624	4	34,062	485,068	6	557	6,747
Davao Oriental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	31	6,706	34,023	-	-	-	3	415	3,873
Cotabato	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	206
Sarangani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Cotabato	26	5,744	29,963	-	-	-	2	390	3,667
Sultan Kudarat	5	962	4,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotabato City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	25	11,703	53,872	-	-	-	1	100	150
Agusan del Norte	17	7,595	31,662	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agusan del Sur	3	1,510	8,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surigao del Norte	5	2,598	13,359	-	-	-	1	100	150
Surigao del Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	2	1,038	3,675	-	-	-	1	57	83
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	2	1,038	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	57	83

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Isabela City.<sup>b</sup> Excluding Cotabato City.

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 14.2a Number of New Residential Building Construction Started, Floor Area and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2008**  
(Floor Area in Square Meters, Value in Thousands)

Region and Province	Total			Single			Duplex or Quadruplex		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	79,064	9,844,829	74,892,865	66,286	6,835,495	47,267,151	1,589	190,567	1,240,935
NCR	7,825	3,203,960	30,526,004	5,833	1,206,951	9,909,135	245	51,535	408,643
First District	520	301,064	2,703,009	337	87,170	766,623	9	1,676	14,678
Second District	1,297	571,816	4,838,251	1,085	298,424	2,121,377	46	11,376	75,513
Third District	1,564	469,066	3,892,330	1,113	208,598	1,914,882	51	8,721	70,585
Fourth District	1,532	173,251	1,208,581	966	98,863	647,502	11	1,853	10,829
Fifth District	946	926,258	10,974,830	776	169,481	1,415,731	27	6,967	71,898
Sixth District	1,966	762,505	6,909,000	1,556	344,415	3,043,017	101	20,942	165,137
CAR	725	138,836	1,063,930	553	79,286	573,820	11	1,785	19,270
Abra	22	6,490	38,158	20	6,204	35,635	-	-	-
Benguet	654	127,626	993,989	486	68,734	509,460	11	1,785	19,270
Ifugao	4	535	2,617	4	535	2,617	-	-	-
Kalinga	18	2,522	19,665	16	2,150	16,606	-	-	-
Mountain Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apayao	27	1,663	9,500	27	1,663	9,500	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	5,207	510,749	3,410,263	5,086	486,756	3,257,350	46	5,402	33,666
Ilocos Norte	1,271	127,684	904,782	1,255	122,470	869,280	3	418	1,744
Ilocos Sur	997	83,296	496,105	984	79,580	474,709	7	931	6,449
La Union	753	92,253	642,473	727	88,596	623,665	17	1,792	9,329
Pangasinan	2,186	207,516	1,366,902	2,120	196,110	1,289,695	19	2,261	16,141
II - Cagayan Valley	1,576	161,926	1,047,883	1,520	157,143	1,019,609	2	186	1,184
Batanes	7	680	4,620	7	680	4,620	-	-	-
Cagayan	1,036	99,370	612,401	1,034	98,772	609,316	1	57	308
Isabela	403	43,218	297,995	352	39,439	276,030	1	127	876
Nueva Vizcaya	78	12,108	96,547	76	11,766	90,709	-	-	-
Quirino	52	6,550	16,318	51	6,486	35,932	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	9,541	997,657	6,643,672	7,431	765,456	5,388,493	535	30,564	183,655
Aurora	163	11,888	65,229	158	11,165	58,821	1	145	779
Bataan	600	83,065	612,971	573	73,288	567,751	6	986	5,384
Bulacan	4,190	398,122	2,083,626	2,983	248,413	1,429,899	158	11,069	61,868
Nueva Ecija	767	87,557	731,165	709	81,298	671,310	4	383	4,095
Pampanga	2,469	302,100	2,406,865	1,991	250,400	2,000,474	51	7,419	53,392
Tarlac	1,091	73,006	436,832	769	62,545	383,177	308	9,072	44,280
Zambales	261	41,919	106,780	248	38,347	277,058	7	1,490	13,855
IVA - Calabarzon	24,976	1,867,831	13,576,151	17,780	1,505,569	11,218,623	453	42,695	282,739
Batangas	2,769	358,600	2,226,125	2,575	289,516	1,656,747	100	4,479	24,663
Cavite	10,817	585,825	4,735,804	5,657	433,938	3,830,511	127	12,213	70,944
Laguna	5,543	373,092	2,511,249	4,035	301,024	2,079,175	118	8,796	60,141
Quezon	1,432	109,871	904,327	1,421	108,915	895,461	2	340	5,988
Rizal	4,415	440,443	3,198,644	4,092	372,176	2,756,727	106	16,867	121,001

Continued

Table 14.2a--Continued

Region and Province	Total			Single			Duplex or Quadruplex		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
IVB - Mimaropa	1,036	117,832	763,477	973	109,169	703,636	10	1,194	9,895
Marinduque	207	16,298	97,905	201	15,716	93,901	2	291	2,308
Occidental Mindoro	40	4,643	37,324	38	4,019	34,479	-	-	-
Oriental Mindoro	238	42,741	285,573	210	37,876	250,028	2	77	1,157
Palawan	426	39,090	251,171	399	36,498	233,724	6	826	6,429
Romblon	125	15,060	91,502	125	15,060	91,502	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	1,423	210,494	1,102,277	1,339	196,251	1,016,122	19	1761	15,359
Albay	296	106,596	363,481	294	101,320	345,244	-	-	-
Camarines Norte	142	10,890	65,610	135	9,808	59,031	2	263	1,017
Camarines Sur	817	73,278	512,488	756	67,445	467,878	16	1,411	13,693
Catanduanes	64	7,659	65,092	64	7,659	65,092	-	-	-
Masbate	27	3,849	29,410	27	3,849	29,410	-	-	-
Sorsogon	77	8,222	66,193	63	6,170	49,464	1	87	649
VI - Western Visayas	3,146	415,333	1,030,750	3,049	373,961	2,738,430	39	8,709	53,925
Aklan	128	27,400	201,237	127	27,021	199,548	-	-	-
Antique	63	7,426	55,648	63	7,426	55,648	-	-	-
Capiz	224	36,301	255,390	217	33,246	231,089	3	599	2,894
Guimaras	33	4,352	22,796	32	3,988	22,562	-	-	-
Iloilo	1,036	168,471	1,173,286	978	146,615	1,031,903	27	7,265	41,861
Negros Occidental	1,662	171,383	1,322,391	1,632	155,665	1,197,678	9	845	9,170
VII - Central Visayas	9,121	985,262	5,939,490	8,571	806,300	4,281,714	113	32,755	162,281
Bohol	2,476	184,151	1,056,588	2,438	177,866	1,004,290	5	842	7,488
Cebu	5,617	721,964	4,499,069	5,119	553,793	2,914,835	105	31,795	153,993
Negros Oriental	969	70,165	301,180	957	66,344	284,410	-	-	-
Siquijor	59	8,782	82,652	57	8,297	78,177	1	118	800
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,374	143,926	939,552	1,254	131,419	848,339	68	6,354	32,720
Biliran	81	9,504	45,693	78	8,016	35,195	2	1,316	9,161
Eastern Samar	91	11,928	103,032	89	11,393	97,618	1	300	1,884
Leyte	814	83,841	564,840	718	76,232	509,190	63	4,567	20,175
Northern Samar	179	15,516	71,829	178	15,098	69,838	-	-	-
Samar	67	9,411	63,498	56	7,784	52,299	2	171	1,499
Southern Leyte	142	13,726	90,658	135	12,896	84,197	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,487	92,548	475,203	1,473	90,669	465,435	3	415	2,606
Zamboanga del Norte	1,018	61,950	271,055	1,004	60,071	261,288	3	415	2,606
Zamboanga del Sur	463	30,026	200,888	463	30,026	200,888	-	-	-
Isabela City	6	572	3,258	6	572	3,258	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	3,211	355,854	2,444,102	3,148	332,731	2,322,855	17	1,004	3,083
Bukidnon	286	57,833	182,097	280	55,465	173,342	2	396	1,057
Camiaguin	198	13,643	51,226	195	12,850	49,928	1	70	150
Lanao del Norte	526	51,558	255,109	516	49,177	234,446	-	-	-
Misamis Occidental	343	39,554	198,790	328	33,049	168,813	-	-	-
Misamis Oriental	1,858	193,266	1,756,878	1,829	182,190	1,696,324	14	538	1,875

Continued

Table 14.2a--Continued

Region and Province	Total			Single			Duplex or Quadruplex		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
XI - Davao Region	5,705	412,164	2,640,439	5,622	376,244	2,322,591	21	4,833	26,012
Compostela Valley	674	30,796	94,532	671	30,525	93,050	-	-	-
Davao del Norte	1,648	78,991	318,555	1,634	76,412	308,457	2	321	443
Davao del Sur	3,186	288,148	2,154,241	3,121	255,158	1,848,661	19	4,512	25,568
Davao Oriental	197	14,229	73,110	196	14,149	72,421	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	1,021	96,428	620,417	984	88,030	560,229	7	912	5,429
North Cotabato	123	10,876	65,442	122	10,577	61,357	-	-	-
South Cotabato	515	58,275	418,042	485	51,170	366,527	6	595	4,629
Sultan Kudarat	123	10,831	62,575	119	10,230	58,897	-	-	-
Sarangani	36	3,068	14,190	36	3,068	14,190	-	-	-
Cotabato City	224	13,378	60,165	222	12,985	59,257	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	1,635	129,872	652,899	1,616	125,538	625,054	2	463	460
Agusan del Norte	1,022	73,725	367,891	1,011	71,839	356,265	1	115	112
Agusan del Sur	222	10,329	45,460	222	10,329	45,460	-	-	-
Surigao del Norte	318	35,070	190,699	310	32,622	174,480	1	348	348
Surigao del Sur	71	10,748	48,846	73	10,748	48,846	-	-	-
ARMM	55	4,157	16,249	54	4,022	15,708	-	-	-
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	37	3,533	15,010	36	3,398	14,470	-	-	-
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	18	624	1,238	18	624	1,238	-	-	-
Region and Province	Apartment/Accessoria			Residential Condominium			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	10,982	1,169,151	7,597,604	65	1,618,017	17,988,796	142	31,599	798,276
NCR	1,687	425,520	3,110,304	56	1,519,508	17,095,010	4	446	2,911
First District	167	74,421	666,616	6	137,497	1,253,062	1	300	2,028
Second District	160	62,962	320,972	6	199,054	2,320,388	-	-	-
Third District	391	61,552	542,516	9	190,195	1,364,345	-	-	-
Fourth District	550	58,989	371,822	4	13,486	178,268	1	60	158
Fifth District	119	79,353	508,515	24	670,457	8,978,685	-	-	-
Sixth District	300	88,243	699,860	7	308,819	1,000,260	2	86	724
CAR	154	48,267	389,246	2	8,137	72,840	5	1,361	8,751
Abra	2	286	2,522	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet	152	47,981	386,723	2	8,137	72,840	3	989	5,693
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	372	3,058
Mountain Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apayao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	65	16,833	109,332	-	-	-	10	1,758	9,914
Ilocos Norte	13	4,796	33,757	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilocos Sur	5	2,740	14,654	-	-	-	1	45	292
La Union	8	1,852	9,435	-	-	-	1	13	42
Pangasinan	39	7,445	51,484	-	-	-	8	1,700	9,579

Continued

Table 14.2a--Continued

Region and Province	Apartment/Accessoria			Residential Condominium			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
II - Cagayan Valley	53	4,533	26,703	-	-	-	1	64	385
Batanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan	1	541	2,775	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isabela	50	3,650	18,089	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nueva Vizcaya	2	342	5,838	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quirino	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	64	385
III - Central Luzon	1,572	201,469	1,070,172	-	-	-	3	168	1,351
Aurora	4	578	5,629	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bataan	21	8,791	39,836	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulacan	1,049	138,640	591,858	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nueva Ecija	54	5,876	55,959	-	-	-	1	56	814
Pampanga	426	44,325	352,183	-	-	-	2	112	536
Tarlac	12	1,277	8,837	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales	4	578	5,629	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	6,692	267,361	1,606,070	4	45,148	419,290	47	7,058	49,427
Batangas	79	16,935	103,686	4	45,148	419,290	11	2,522	21,738
Cavite	5,023	137,883	820,080	-	-	-	10	1,791	14,267
Laguna	1,368	60,973	360,603	-	-	-	22	2,299	11,329
Quezon	7	528	1,859	-	-	-	2	88	1,017
Rizal	215	51,042	319,840	-	-	-	2	358	1,074
IVB - Mimaropa	31	4,553	34,562	-	-	-	22	2,916	15,382
Marinduque	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	291	1,694
Occidental Mindoro	1	252	1,653	-	-	-	1	372	1,191
Oriental Mindoro	15	3,079	24,145	-	-	-	11	1,709	10,242
Palawan	15	1,222	8,762	-	-	-	6	544	2,254
Romblon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	53	10,398	53,966	-	-	-	12	2,084	16,828
Albay	2	5,276	18,237	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camarines Norte	5	819	5,561	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camarines Sur	42	3,501	23,823	-	-	-	3	921	7,094
Catanduanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masbate	4	802	6,344	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorsogon	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,163	9,734
VI - Western Visayas	50	31,098	224,702	-	-	-	8	1,565	13,691
Aklan	1	379	1,689	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capiz	4	2,456	21,406	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guimaras	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	364	234
Iloilo	24	13,390	86,063	-	-	-	7	1,201	13,457
Negros Occidental	21	14,871	115,543	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	431	104,154	602,284	2	32,396	249,107	6	9,657	644,103
Bohol	33	5,643	44,809	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cebu	385	94,323	537,030	2	32,396	249,107	6	9,657	644,103
Negros Oriental	12	3,821	16,770	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siquijor	1	367	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 14.2a--Concluded

Region and Province	Apartment/Accessoria			Residential Condominium			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
VIII - Eastern Visayas	50	5,851	55,585	-	-	-	2	302	2,907
Biliran	1	172	1,337	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	1	235	3,529	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyte	32	2,982	35,304	-	-	-	1	60	170
Northern Samar	1	418	1,991	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samar	9	1,456	9,698	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Leyte	6	588	3,723	-	-	-	1	242	2,737
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	10	1,399	7,101	-	-	-	1	65	59
Zamboanga del Norte	10	1,399	7,101	-	-	-	1	65	59
Zamboanga del Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isabela City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	43	21,038	115,196	-	-	-	3	1,081	2,967
Bukidnon	4	1,972	7,697	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camiaguin	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	723	1,147
Lanao del Norte	10	2,381	20,662	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misamis Occidental	14	6,147	28,157	-	-	-	1	358	1,820
Misamis Oriental	15	10,538	58,678	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	48	16,334	122,216	1	12,828	152,548	13	1,925	17,070
Compostela Valley	3	271	1,481	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davao del Norte	11	2,234	9,615	-	-	-	1	24	39
Davao del Sur	11	13,749	110,430	1	12,828	152,548	12	1,901	17,031
Davao Oriental	1	80	688	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	28	7,172	52,537	-	-	-	2	314	2,230
Cotabato	1	299	4,085	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarangani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Cotabato	22	6,196	44,665	-	-	-	2	314	2,220
Sultan Kudarat	4	601	3,677	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotabato City	1	78	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	14	3,036	17,080	-	-	-	3	835	10,304
Agusan del Norte	10	1,771	11,513	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agusan del Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surigao del Norte	4	1,265	5,567	-	-	-	3	835	10,304
Surigao del Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	1	135	540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	1	135	540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Isabela City.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Cotabato City.

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 14.3 Number of New Nonresidential Building Construction Started, Floor Area and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2009**  
(Floor Area in Square Meter, Value in Thousands)

Region and Province	Total			Commercial			Industrial		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	13,280	5,918,411	51,295,024	8,458	3,626,595	30,441,510	1,174	885,224	5,863,092
NCR	1,820	1,723,653	17,147,366	1,129	1,251,793	12,042,287	155	206,660	1,153,969
First District	218	169,538	2,040,738	140	129,047	1,658,283	16	10,174	64,063
Second District	417	442,908	4,070,366	266	324,444	2,384,305	22	30,493	189,802
Third District	272	117,107	887,988	190	70,920	507,392	25	17,846	97,919
Fourth District	244	208,556	1,428,612	116	63,720	348,886	56	110,692	511,387
Fifth District	274	349,912	4,193,762	161	301,116	3,399,024	8	5,811	30,201
Sixth District	395	435,632	4,525,896	256	362,546	3,744,393	28	31,644	260,594
CAR	136	111,768	906,673	94	82,944	637,727	5	566	1,935
Abra	9	3,689	28,261	9	3,689	28,261	-	-	-
Benguet	104	86,186	704,078	73	74,219	573,927	4	384	1,367
Ifugao	6	533	2,090	3	150	326	1	182	567
Kalinga	11	19,967	147,337	7	4,120	17,376	-	-	-
Mountain Province	5	1,385	24,829	1	758	17,759	-	-	-
Apayao	1	8	77	1	8	77	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	805	247,666	1,712,698	475	143,656	992,196	57	16,876	93,420
Ilocos Norte	164	73,292	389,181	115	60,105	300,421	9	1,709	8,791
Ilocos Sur	106	24,859	167,814	52	13,341	91,602	8	2,411	16,984
La Union	125	36,440	302,602	73	16,696	172,910	9	3,803	12,602
Pangasinan	410	113,075	853,099	235	53,514	427,262	31	8,953	55,041
II - Cagayan Valley	311	108,911	776,613	173	52,070	404,227	40	23,159	116,459
Batanes	1	216	1,683	1	216	1,683	-	-	-
Cagayan	149	42,879	352,490	86	27,678	245,317	15	3,878	11,116
Isabela	124	52,989	286,806	70	20,036	121,615	21	16,909	93,750
Nueva Vizcaya	24	10,299	113,722	15	3,960	30,568	1	896	3,675
Quirino	13	2,528	21,909	1	180	5,042	3	1,476	7,917
III - Central Luzon	1,356	571,398	4,277,444	736	253,274	1,750,794	167	145,047	838,534
Aurora	37	7,324	71,824	21	4,134	34,227	1	100	300
Bataan	94	48,595	282,649	61	25,579	160,739	5	4,466	13,166
Bulacan	327	148,349	906,987	157	52,971	275,821	56	71,664	465,661
Nueva Ecija	267	52,505	378,738	109	19,611	174,014	42	7,796	38,778
Pampanga	392	215,937	2,032,666	264	110,416	828,623	36	34,457	191,031
Tarlac	185	74,245	353,103	93	24,480	148,738	23	24,949	116,803
Zambales	54	24,443	251,474	31	16,082	128,629	4	1,615	12,791
IVA - Calabarzon	3,234	761,844	5,858,700	2,470	334,776	2,228,577	193	158,739	1,247,042
Batangas	421	178,647	1,366,641	220	65,091	510,880	63	53,693	472,725
Cavite	482	143,159	1,079,322	358	75,847	512,516	24	15,817	101,170
Laguna	1,883	234,692	1,727,899	1,681	126,095	849,661	57	55,891	460,501
Quezon	152	66,299	517,032	65	15,608	98,609	19	6,641	47,787
Rizal	296	139,047	1,167,804	146	52,135	256,909	30	26,697	164,858

Continued

Table 14.3 -- Continued

Region and Province	Total			Commercial			Industrial		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
IVB - Mimaropa	312	94,343	704,639	188	59,349	465,941	29	12,086	61,520
Marinduque	27	2,692	25,149	17	1,990	15,091	3	276	2,609
Occidental Mindoro	27	6,958	47,909	13	3,042	18,575	5	2,181	7,856
Oriental Mindoro	91	33,994	318,012	57	26,316	259,281	6	1,362	5,914
Palawan	139	44,086	288,461	84	24,746	157,934	15	8,267	45,139
Romblon	28	6,613	25,106	17	3,255	15,057	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	351	130,341	783,585	262	85,750	554,415	26	6,664	32,458
Albay	131	80,186	361,517	109	49,925	228,706	10	2,253	10,219
Camarines Norte	12	2,198	13,864	7	1,831	8,781	-	-	-
Camarines Sur	125	29,237	226,419	92	20,459	176,358	10	1,708	7,841
Catanduanes	23	2,995	38,992	16	2,665	31,934	1	63	984
Masbate	13	5,720	52,117	8	3,998	40,624	2	1,398	8,388
Sorsogon	47	10,005	90,673	33	6,872	68,010	3	1,242	5,024
VI - Western Visayas	654	338,870	3,326,494	403	207,250	1,885,845	53	62,099	869,765
Aklan	103	74,943	813,436	82	69,267	772,634	8	1,585	9,949
Antique	57	14,113	115,438	36	10,244	87,090	-	-	-
Capiz	59	29,498	216,077	38	15,213	82,724	6	3,621	16,279
Guimaras	6	1,827	9,493	3	864	3,884	1	35	300
Iloilo	182	124,962	1,565,477	108	57,596	567,070	16	39,670	757,046
Negros Occidental	247	93,527	606,571	136	54,066	372,439	22	17,188	86,190
VII - Central Visayas	1,293	669,618	6,674,094	760	484,686	4,540,504	134	89,066	702,490
Bohol	299	72,873	509,152	197	50,746	338,685	19	2,315	12,174
Cebu	830	546,907	5,763,419	481	400,929	3,946,366	101	84,179	676,208
Negros Oriental	118	45,227	364,553	66	31,222	245,318	8	2,054	12,116
Siquijor	46	4,611	36,968	16	1,789	10,135	6	518	1,990
VIII - Eastern Visayas	353	118,340	678,859	184	55,185	299,773	39	16,717	54,108
Biliran	16	12,416	49,472	8	5,929	21,438	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	27	4,497	52,173	19	2,444	19,635	3	820	5,200
Leyte	195	74,047	434,679	99	32,399	160,735	25	7,428	30,686
Northern Samar	45	13,382	38,584	16	3,421	15,033	7	7,561	10,967
Samar	40	7,046	56,097	18	4,958	41,359	3	842	6,872
Southern Leyte	30	6,952	47,852	24	6,034	41,570	1	66	381
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	306	58,025	430,207	217	39,242	195,731	31	4,863	21,606
Zamboanga del Norte	148	36,816	305,609	102	23,743	106,738	13	2,067	4,884
Zamboanga del Sur	151	19,650	117,791	110	14,585	83,798	17	2,181	15,209
Isabela City	7	1,559	6,806	5	914	5,194	1	615	1,511
X - Northern Mindanao	442	170,330	997,327	271	95,820	546,252	42	32,810	188,792
Bukidnon	112	48,982	228,240	67	21,961	96,478	15	7,086	48,270
Camiguin	36	4,961	20,700	25	1,493	4,691	2	1,156	2,421
Lanao del Norte	77	17,214	101,794	51	10,710	44,995	1	9	160
Misamis Occidental	43	10,859	48,928	24	3,788	17,927	4	3,614	16,279
Misamis Oriental	174	88,314	597,663	104	57,868	382,159	20	20,945	121,661

Continued



Table 14.3 -- Continued

Region and Province	Total			Commercial			Industrial		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
XI - Davao Region	1,114	510,533	4,915,326	621	312,457	2,914,011	132	74,977	321,033
Compostela Valley	191	25,332	134,076	61	8,856	46,825	27	7,054	32,220
Davao del Norte	340	93,184	856,168	201	58,890	227,760	47	10,716	37,020
Davao del Sur	555	380,803	3,797,572	344	241,000	2,627,857	54	55,495	244,458
Davao Oriental	28	11,214	127,509	15	3,711	11,567	4	1,712	7,333
XII - Soccsksargen	477	223,335	1,506,756	301	126,227	767,540	44	25,616	109,328
Cotabato	61	13,092	98,900	40	7,123	39,764	1	243	408
Sarangani	21	4,011	25,217	12	2,604	10,967	2	697	7,641
South Cotabato	324	169,285	1,039,757	206	108,547	665,070	33	22,599	95,379
Sultan Kudarat	38	18,494	228,797	26	4,540	20,563	2	1,080	2,936
Cotabato City	33	18,453	114,085	17	3,413	31,174	6	997	2,963
XIII - Caraga	296	72,129	549,787	165	37,755	190,987	25	8,733	49,745
Agusan del Norte	145	140,113	293,947	74	18,475	90,162	15	3,898	12,411
Agusan del Sur	63	14,641	123,808	41	8,367	40,358	6	2,767	33,058
Surigao del Norte	77	15,373	99,497	46	9,843	55,426	3	1,755	3,076
Surigao del Sur	11	2,002	32,533	4	1,070	5,040	1	313	1,200
ARMM	20	7,307	48,449	6	4,361	24,696	2	546	880
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	3	1,440	16,470	1	99	1,220	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	12	1,471	9,229	1	326	1,304	1	86	302
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	3	2,570	14,253	2	2,110	13,675	1	460	578
Tawi-Tawi	2	1,826	8,496	2	1,826	8,496	-	-	-
Region and Province	Institutional			Agricultural			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Floor Area	Value	
Philippines	1,968	1,169,324	12,290,416	451	237,268	664,317	1,229	2,035,687	
NCR	172	265,200	3,304,061	-	-	-	364	647,047	
First District	16	30,317	277,301	-	-	-	46	41,089	
Second District	58	87,971	1,211,183	-	-	-	71	285,074	
Third District	24	28,341	256,885	-	-	-	33	25,790	
Fourth District	19	34,144	522,356	-	-	-	53	45,982	
Fifth District	20	42,985	606,655	-	-	-	85	157,880	
Sixth District	35	41,442	429,678	-	-	-	76	91,230	
CAR	30	28,192	264,665	1	66	151	6	2,194	
Abra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Benguet	22	11,583	126,923	-	-	-	5	1,860	
Ifugao	1	135	1,045	1	66	151	-	-	
Kalinga	4	15,847	129,960	-	-	-	-	-	
Mountain Province	3	627	6,735	-	-	-	1	333	
Apayao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Continued

Table 14.3 -- Continued

Region and Province	Institutional			Agricultural			Others	
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Floor Area	Value
I - Ilocos Region	109	48,904	409,380	84	38,230	151,898	80	65,802
Ilocos Norte	25	10,339	73,208	8	1,139	4,202	7	2,557
Ilocos Sur	14	6,113	42,199	23	2,994	3,850	9	13,177
La Union	14	10,518	94,126	15	5,423	10,540	14	12,422
Pangasinan	56	21,934	199,846	38	28,674	133,304	50	37,645
II - Cagayan Valley	51	17,038	187,923	22	16,644	41,153	25	26,848
Batanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan	23	8,053	74,567	8	3,270	10,143	17	11,345
Isabela	13	2,670	26,119	14	13,374	31,010	6	14,311
Nueva Vizcaya	8	5,443	79,479	-	-	-	-	-
Quirino	7	872	7,757	-	-	-	2	1,192
III - Central Luzon	216	120,425	1,359,956	100	52,652	115,481	137	212,677
Aurora	13	3,030	36,916	2	59	380	-	-
Bataan	14	7,363	55,385	7	11,187	20,864	7	32,493
Bulacan	42	16,066	105,820	26	7,648	23,983	46	35,699
Nueva Ecija	57	11,945	103,742	29	13,153	29,464	30	32,737
Pampanga	54	66,908	923,931	7	4,156	15,067	31	74,012
Tarlac	25	8,533	51,126	27	16,283	24,822	17	11,611
Zambales	11	6,580	83,032	2	166	897	6	26,122
IVA - Calabarzon	310	210,191	2,002,565	84	58,138	161,412	177	219,103
Batangas	65	36,761	258,084	23	23,102	69,107	50	55,844
Cavite	62	45,886	400,520	6	5,609	12,643	32	52,472
Laguna	70	41,699	341,721	30	11,007	49,117	45	26,897
Quezon	46	26,617	342,431	22	17,433	28,204	-	-
Rizal	67	59,228	659,807	3	987	2,340	50	83,888
IVB - Mimaropa	62	20,840	146,081	11	2,068	10,899	22	20,197
Marinduque	2	413	5,351	1	13	90	4	2,007
Occidental Mindoro	9	1,735	21,477	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Mindoro	18	5,711	46,070	2	605	1,945	8	4,800
Palawan	25	9,623	67,489	8	1,450	8,863	7	9,034
Romblon	8	1,891	16,315	-	-	-	3	4,355
V - Bicol Region	48	35,651	187,104	5	2,276	4,618	7	4,988
Albay	12	28,008	122,591	-	-	-	-	-
Camarines Norte	4	367	3,970	-	-	-	1	1,112
Camarines Sur	19	4,907	38,273	4	2,163	3,946	-	-
Catanduanes	2	154	2,847	1	113	672	3	2,552
Masbate	3	324	3,105	-	-	-	-	-
Sorsogon	8	1,891	16,315	-	-	-	3	1,323

Continued

Table 14.3 -- *Continued*

Region and Province	Institutional			Agricultural			Others	
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Floor Area	Value
VI - Western Visayas	122	65,051	522,199	8	4,470	14,082	68	34,602
Aklan	8	4,091	27,560	-	-	-	5	3,292
Antique	19	3,869	26,635	-	-	-	2	1,711
Capiz	7	10,514	115,145	1	150	150	7	1,777
Guimaras	2	928	5,309	-	-	-	-	-
Iloilo	31	27,150	222,919	1	546	4,069	26	14,370
Negros Occidental	55	18,499	124,628	6	3,774	9,861	28	13,450
VII - Central Visayas	244	85,233	753,505	47	10,633	48,455	108	629,138
Bohol	49	14,578	111,969	23	5,234	30,593	11	15,729
Cebu	148	58,759	546,204	15	3,040	10,413	85	584,227
Negros Oriental	29	9,970	75,294	3	1,981	2,643	12	29,181
Siquijor	18	1,926	20,037	6	378	4,805	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	85	31,344	255,693	20	14,094	21,109	25	48,175
Biliran	6	5,283	25,564	2	1,204	2,469	-	-
Eastern Samar	2	1,233	24,985	-	-	-	3	2,351
Leyte	39	20,633	180,069	14	13,587	17,605	18	45,582
Northern Samar	18	2,097	11,548	4	303	1,034	-	-
Samar	15	1,246	7,624	-	-	-	4	241
Southern Leyte	5	852	5,900	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	48	13,550	206,428	2	370	1,670	8	4,770
Zamboanga del Norte	27	11,006	190,866	-	-	-	6	3,120
Zamboanga del Sur	20	2,514	15,462	2	370	1,670	2	1,650
Isabela City	1	30	100	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	80	29,867	200,469	18	11,833	33,008	31	28,803
Bukidnon	17	12,204	63,948	12	7,731	19,340	1	203
Camiguin	8	2,312	13,548	-	-	-	1	39
Lanao del Norte	17	6,185	52,012	2	310	270	6	4,355
Misamis Occidental	8	808	6,341	2	2,649	4,725	5	3,653
Misamis Oriental	30	8,358	64,618	2	1,143	8,672	18	20,551
XI - Davao Region	200	111,976	1,625,883	25	11,123	24,422	136	29,975
Davao del Norte	65	21,982	580,555	10	1,596	6,225	17	4,605
Davao del Sur	100	76,771	888,310	12	7,537	16,524	45	20,420
Davao Oriental	6	5,791	107,739	-	-	-	3	868
Compostela Valley	29	7,432	49,277	3	1,990	1,672	71	4,080
XII - Soccsksargen	98	59,241	570,340	15	12,251	29,780	19	29,766
Cotabato	16	5,193	44,047	1	533	5,915	3	8,764
South Cotabato	58	26,541	236,356	13	11,598	23,603	14	19,347
Sultan Kudarat	9	12,874	204,183	-	-	-	1	1,114
Sarangani	5	590	5,805	1	120	261	1	540
Cotabato City	10	14,043	79,947	-	-	-	-	-

*Continued*

Table 14.3 -- Concluded

Region and Province	Institutional			Agricultural			Others	
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Floor Area	Value
XIII - Caraga	84	24,355	274,294	7	1,286	3,213	15	31,545
Agusan del Norte	50	17,640	188,216	1	100	329	5	2,828
Agusan del Sur	9	2,520	42,686	2	987	1,169	5	6,536
Surigao del Norte	21	3,674	38,186	3	101	619	4	2,187
Surigao del Sur	4	521	5,205	1	98	1,095	1	19,992
ARMM	9	2,266	19,862	2	134	2,959	1	50
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	2	1,341	15,249	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	7	925	4,613	2	134	2,959	1	50
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Isabela City.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Cotabato City.

Source: National Statistics Office

**TABLE 14.3a Number of New Nonresidential Building Construction Started, Floor Area and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2008**  
(Floor Area in Square Meter, Value in Thousands)

Region and Province	Total			Commercial			Industrial		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	11,850	6,851,270	55,930,704	6,943	4,291,887	36,843,573	1,255	1,148,209	6,301,024
NCR	2,340	2,201,263	25,965,320	1,692	1,829,377	20,727,448	173	175,862	1,108,070
First District	183	227,335	1,669,478	134	207,341	1,459,850	8	2,959	22,988
Second District	440	346,981	4,460,919	329	304,605	2,160,137	14	7,488	50,750
Third District	441	375,772	3,207,170	344	317,035	2,610,013	12	19,369	105,730
Fourth District	287	158,799	933,268	106	31,881	209,291	80	101,039	516,176
Fifth District	449	660,972	11,958,980	378	601,073	11,093,871	17	15,838	212,921
Sixth District	540	431,404	3,734,501	401	367,442	3,194,284	22	29,169	199,503
CAR	209	83,479	557,824	142	54,363	332,382	5	2,566	7,572
Abra	17	7,162	42,227	9	4,773	29,777	2	1,155	975
Benguet	173	71,995	458,373	125	47,321	281,727	2	1,411	6,597
Ifugao	2	657	6,581	2	657	6,581	-	-	-
Kalinga	12	3,173	38,897	4	1,260	10,058	-	-	-
Mountain Province	2	288	10,642	1	288	4,142	-	-	-
Apayao	3	204	1,101	1	64	95	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	681	169,645	1,263,540	374	85,135	604,546	56	19,134	85,662
Ilocos Norte	124	15,373	134,854	59	8,540	70,453	15	1,882	6,737
Ilocos Sur	87	19,455	155,367	48	11,450	92,043	6	2,281	14,523
La Union	124	44,157	365,606	61	17,853	146,029	10	5,630	24,529
Pangasinan	346	90,660	607,711	206	47,292	296,020	25	9,341	39,871
II - Cagayan Valley	249	136,138	1,019,462	140	67,806	687,384	20	11,258	40,547
Bataanes	3	439	7,295	-	-	-	1	364	923
Cagayan	77	80,038	663,405	44	20,826	499,465	3	1,840	2,404
Isabela	111	36,687	203,365	61	16,451	94,236	16	9,054	37,219
Nueva Vizcaya	39	17,339	133,024	25	9,355	87,423	-	-	-
Quirino	19	1,635	12,369	10	1,174	6,259	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	1,735	826,997	5,975,574	888	482,240	3,931,362	169	143,731	633,459
Aurora	38	6,681	40,268	16	1,592	4,672	1	41	410
Bataan	81	29,170	202,799	41	12,974	809,598	9	6,929	40,527
Bulacan	188	226,964	1,480,669	181	102,530	213,809	85	91,799	350,784
Nueva Ecija	280	75,185	583,098	114	29,022	1,591,178	29	7,597	31,559
Pampanga	556	315,090	2,291,887	394	197,779	1,102,760	36	34,502	198,408
Tarlac	332	151,450	1,208,211	100	121,174	136,174	7	2,170	8,739
Zambales	60	6,681	168,639	42	17,169	4,672	2	693	3,029
IVA - Calabarzon	1,271	557,214	4,325,023	585	197,466	1,490,460	249	165,366	1,282,682
Batangas	278	96,108	838,697	131	35,835	220,448	57	28,115	297,903
Cavite	296	113,229	1,013,899	153	18,352	300,198	33	20,398	172,727
Laguna	396	224,092	1,670,434	165	91,853	810,765	128	96,988	637,585
Quezon	89	38,684	190,039	14	10,830	51,120	5	347	1,288
Rizal	212	85,101	611,952	102	20,596	107,926	26	19,518	173,178

Continued

Table 14.3a -- Continued

Region and Province	Total			Commercial			Industrial		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
IVB - Mimaropa	425	106,419	801,779	259	77,006	568,655	26	6,068	30,882
Marinduque	34	5,743	35,039	15	3,143	16,519	1	166	1,685
Occidental Mindoro	30	13,302	46,066	15	10,852	29,347	3	1,409	6,098
Oriental Mindoro	98	22,526	184,605	58	15,595	117,537	5	785	4,412
Palawan	227	56,545	451,794	157	41,709	347,090	17	3,708	18,685
Romblon	36	8,303	84,273	14	5,707	58,159	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	246	93,869	592,539	159	69,260	395,176	8	7,300	50,270
Albay	89	55,644	257,162	69	50,144	236,919	2	1,119	5,131
Camarines Norte	12	2,679	15,722	8	2,382	12,763	-	-	-
Camarines Sur	67	17,152	138,861	42	9,622	77,919	2	618	2,908
Catanduanes	11	1,856	14,891	4	1,032	7,857	-	-	-
Masbate	42	11,695	105,113	28	4,966	51,425	2	5,031	35,933
Sorsogon	25	4,943	60,787	8	1,114	8,291	2	532	6,298
VI - Western Visayas	622	299,071	1,669,856	379	164,611	962,372	56	55,051	166,935
Aklan	43	31,002	197,847	29	15,052	127,394	6	985	5,468
Antique	24	12,932	93,678	14	10,791	70,948	1	20	129
Capiz	72	20,855	119,946	60	17,377	93,537	6	2,502	14,107
Guimaras	8	615	3,828	4	566	2,075	1	49	70
Iloilo	161	85,530	493,456	95	42,956	271,244	11	15,502	51,168
Negros Occidental	314	148,137	761,099	177	77,869	197,171	31	35,993	95,591
VII - Central Visayas	1,210	1,075,828	6,107,090	722	645,749	3,362,321	158	245,679	1,343,467
Bohol	219	52,767	505,699	150	32,813	328,780	16	2,440	12,128
Cebu	815	994,504	5,398,567	463	588,693	2,863,798	136	242,537	1,327,406
Negros Oriental	109	24,791	175,438	82	21,349	150,856	4	592	2,858
Siquijor	31	3,766	27,385	27	2,894	18,886	2	110	875
VIII - Eastern Visayas	386	168,337	1,002,173	198	93,019	454,168	38	14,012	69,600
Biliran	19	2,146	16,905	4	933	6,753	1	7	57
Eastern Samar	54	8,005	64,749	21	3,422	23,458	-	-	-
Leyte	170	130,396	628,578	91	74,533	320,556	28	11,523	59,992
Northern Samar	39	5,519	28,041	21	2,796	13,371	2	1,853	3,442
Samar	66	13,090	191,533	39	5,926	48,918	3	648	4,619
Southern Leyte	38	9,181	72,364	22	5,409	41,111	4	251	1,488
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	253	83,271	356,749	182	56,375	210,559	18	5,581	33,642
Zamboanga del Norte	105	51,782	182,234	65	41,994	126,981	9	1,323	5,973
Zamboanga del Sur	140	30,315	164,725	112	13,546	78,286	9	4,258	27,669
Isabela City	8	1,174	9,789	5	835	5,291	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	384	294,482	1,695,378	189	75,321	543,408	61	146,041	750,806
Bukidnon	125	180,078	712,392	51	15,593	72,400	21	125,546	489,729
Cagayan	12	3,227	27,431	9	2,521	8,591	-	-	-
Lanao del Norte	46	16,799	260,290	32	11,341	44,075	2	782	171,844
Misamis Occidental	51	8,681	51,537	30	6,069	36,558	2	547	1,538
Misamis Oriental	150	85,697	643,725	67	39,797	381,782	36	19,166	87,694

Continued

Table 14.3a -- Continued

Region and Province	Total			Commercial			Industrial		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
XI - Davao Region	1,072	445,532	2,781,301	586	247,753	1,653,796	142	110,866	466,372
Compostela Valley	188	16,506	62,726	50	8,870	43,419	27	6,118	11,051
Davao del Norte	305	98,452	494,966	203	72,531	368,459	43	17,421	51,374
Davao del Sur	541	316,676	2,136,818	305	153,549	1,159,261	71	87,297	403,878
Davao Oriental	38	13,898	86,789	28	12,803	82,654	1	30	68
XII - Soccsksargen	486	191,235	1,222,519	295	112,832	676,989	44	27,687	201,816
Cotabato	128	23,490	153,071	82	10,838	72,600	12	6,220	28,800
Sarangani	12	1,045	9,580	7	914	8,751	1	65	479
South Cotabato	267	142,156	861,644	154	86,749	510,044	25	20,098	166,778
Sultan Kudarat	46	13,060	80,826	33	8,302	30,145	3	1,257	5,294
Cotabato City	33	11,484	117,396	19	6,029	55,448	1	47	465
XIII - Caraga	271	109,888	562,037	149	49,476	222,108	31	11,902	28,813
Agusan del Norte	98	21,495	266,736	57	11,010	68,133	14	7,830	10,387
Agusan del Sur	83	25,572	141,859	45	16,126	75,680	11	2,694	14,269
Surigao del Norte	61	38,966	134,985	41	8,742	41,628	5	1,338	4,056
Surigao del Sur	10	13,855	18,445	6	13,598	16,667	1	40	100
ARMM	10	8,502	32,553	4	4,098	20,433	1	105	419
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	4	1,454	7,033	2	375	1,498	1	105	419
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	2	2,737	2,748	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tawi-Tawi	4	4,311	22,750	2	3,723	18,934	-	-	-

Region and Province	Institutional			Agricultural			Others	
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	1,888	1,155,005	9,203,468	512	256,169	597,903	1,252	2,984,734
NCR	183	188,112	2,002,736	1	7,912	15,825	291	2,111,238
First District	24	17,035	172,683	-	-	-	17	13,956
Second District	39	14,888	304,297	-	-	-	58	1,945,733
Third District	37	19,368	454,182	-	-	-	28	18,244
Fourth District	20	17,967	161,450	1	7,912	15,825	80	30,525
Fifth District	21	44,061	611,304	-	-	-	33	40,882
Sixth District	42	34,793	298,818	-	-	-	75	41,895
CAR	58	26,550	208,923	-	-	-	4	8,946
Abra	5	1,234	10,461	-	-	-	1	1,013
Benguet	45	23,263	170,048	-	-	-	-	-
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	6	1,913	27,407	-	-	-	2	1,432
Mountain Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6,500
Apayao	2	140	1,006	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 14.3a -- Continued

Region and Province	Institutional			Agricultural			Others	
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Floor Area	Value
I - Ilocos Region	115	48,471	443,247	54	16,905	48,043	82	82,040
Ilocos Norte	21	3,766	30,548	11	1,185	5,522	18	21,592
Ilocos Sur	11	3,531	31,798	10	2,193	6,947	12	10,053
La Union	27	17,012	170,613	14	3,662	13,452	12	10,782
Pangasinan	56	24,162	210,286	19	9,865	21,920	40	39,612
II - Cagayan Valley	55	26,122	220,598	12	50,952	39,470	22	31,461
Batanes	1	75	630	-	-	-	1	5,741
Cagayan		17,347	141,756	2	40,025	16,773	7	3,006
Isabela	20	5,911	51,522	7	5,271	10,994	7	9,293
Nueva Vizcaya	8	2,388	23,070	2	5,596	11,452	4	13,078
Quirino	5	401	3,618	1	60	250	3	2,241
III - Central Luzon	280	155,412	1,151,208	237	45,614	100,386	161	159,157
Aurora	17	5,015	28,548	1	33	33	3	6,604
Bataan	15	9,107	74,078	1	160	293	15	14,730
Bulacan	47	23,531	215,726	26	9,104	27,062	55	77,497
Nueva Ecija	90	33,535	289,860	8	5,031	12,007	39	35,861
Pampanga	61	72,217	459,273	46	10,592	31,368	19	11,658
Tarlac	27	7,738	60,118	159	20,368	24,590	29	12,001
Zambales	13	4,268	22,601	2	326	5,036	1	803
IVA - Calabarzon	259	157,366	1,286,401	50	37,016	76,567	28	188,911
Batangas	46	24,766	228,675	9	7,392	9,911	35	81,759
Cavite	74	53,070	494,057	9	1,409	8,475	27	18,440
Laguna	57	22,134	147,896	10	13,117	26,468	36	47,718
Quezon	31	12,878	109,214	39	14,629	28,416	-	-
Rizal	51	44,518	306,558	3	469	1,295	30	20,992
IVB - Mimaropa	87	21,732	150,512	7	1,613	2,730	46	48,999
Marinduque	10	2,421	13,677	1	13	170	7	2,987
Occidental Mindoro	5	1,041	6,044	-	-	-	7	4,575
Oriental Mindoro	25	6,146	50,840	-	-	-	16	118,914
Palawan	21	9,528	60,970	6	1,600	2,560	16	22,486
Romblon	16	2,596	18,978	-	-	-	6	7,134
V - Bicol Region	60	17,359	130,967	1	50	377	18	15,747
Albay	18	4,381	15,111	-	-	-	-	-
Camarines Norte	2	247	2,257	1	50	377	1	325
Camarines Sur	20	6,912	55,666	-	-	-	3	2,368
Catanduanes	6	824	5,925	-	-	-	1	1,108
Masbate	9	1,698	14,439	-	-	-	3	3,315
Sorsogon	5	3,297	37,566	-	-	-	10	8,631

Continued



Table 14.3a -- Continued

Region and Province	Institutional			Agricultural			Others	
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Floor Area	Value
VI - Western Visayas	101	69,183	421,764	9	10,226	27,371	77	91,412
Aklan	8	14,965	64,984	-	-	-	-	-
Antique	5	2,121	20,698	-	-	-	4	1,901
Capiz	3	976	8,951	-	-	-	3	3,150
Guimaras	34	26,877	146,513	1	195	800	20	23,528
Iloilo	51	24,244	180,615	8	10,031	26,570	47	61,149
Negros Occidental	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	1,682
VII - Central Visayas	171	172,904	1,294,653	40	11,496	57,289	119	49,358
Bohol	26	16,083	156,000	17	1,431	5,421	10	3,167
Cebu	131	153,280	1,110,110	20	9,994	51,757	101	45,495
Negros Oriental	12	2,779	20,918	3	71	110	8	695
Siquijor	2	762	7,624	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	119	57,622	451,283	7	3,684	9,264	24	17,856
Biliran	12	1,179	9,116	1	27	28	1	949
Eastern Samar	32	4,583	17,291	-	-	-	1	4,000
Leyte	34	40,760	230,895	4	3,580	9,000	13	8,133
Northern Samar	16	1,140	11,230	-	-	-	-	-
Samar	16	6,484	133,875	1	32	150	7	3,969
Southern Leyte	9	3,476	28,874	1	45	85	2	804
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	34	12,079	73,082	5	9,236	30,097	14	9,367
Zamboanga del Norte	19	8,335	41,639	2	130	477	10	7,162
Zamboanga del Sur	14	3,405	27,850	3	9,106	29,620	2	1,300
Isabela City	1	339	3,593	-	-	-	2	905
X - Northern Mindanao	61	32,840	253,555	35	40,280	114,220	38	33,388
Bukidnon	16	11,540	50,003	28	27,399	96,291	9	3,967
Camiguin	2	554	18,602	1	152	237	-	-
Lanao del Norte	6	4,676	41,083	-	-	-	6	3,287
Misamis Occidental	9	1,765	6,894	1	300	500	9	6,045
Misamis Oriental	28	14,305	136,970	5	12,429	17,190	14	20,087
XI - Davao Region	158	81,745	573,334	27	5,168	34,308	159	53,489
Davao del Norte	35	6,775	59,303	9	1,725	9,007	15	6,821
Davao del Sur	105	73,242	506,273	9	2,588	23,191	51	44,213
Davao Oriental	6	739	3,645	2	326	405	1	15
Compostela Valley	12	989	4,112	7	529	1,704	92	2,437
XII - Soccsksargen	97	35,915	250,118	17	14,801	32,049	33	61,543
Cotabato	29	6,240	46,400	1	192	1,500	4	3,770
South Cotabato	48	20,895	103,895	15	14,414	25,551	25	55,375
Sultan Kudarat	6	3,306	38,199	1	195	4,998	3	2,188
Sarangani	2	66	350	-	-	-	-	-
Cotabato City	12	5,408	61,272	-	-	-	1	209

Continued

Table 14.3a -- Concluded

Region and Province	Institutional			Agricultural			Others	
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Floor Area	Value
XIII - Caraga	46	47,294	279,604	10	1,216	9,901	35	21,608
Agusan del Norte	17	12,394	179,988	4	261	889	6	7,337
Agusan del Sur	16	5,939	39,031	4	813	7,632	7	5,246
Surigao del Norte	12	28,886	60,286	-	-	-	22	9,023
Surigao del Sur	1	75	298	2	142	1,380	-	-
ARMM	4	4,299	11,474	-	-	-	1	206
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	1	974	5,116	-	-	-	-	-
Maguindanao <sup>b</sup>	2	2,737	2,748	-	-	-	1	206
Tawi-Tawi	1	588	3,610	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Isabela City.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Cotabato City.

Source: National Statistics Office

**TABLE 14.4 Number of New Commercial Building Construction Started, Floor Area and Value and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2009**  
(Floor Area in Square Meter, Value in Thousands)

Region and Province	Total			Banks			Hotel / Motel, etc.		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	8,458	3,626,595	30,441,510	177	60,491	480,808	673	620,703	5,168,945
NCR	1,129	1,251,793	20,873,963	31	8,492	62,743	63	228,267	1,942,135
First District	140	129,047	1,658,283	4	1,032	8,807	9	14,623	147,022
Second District	266	324,444	2,384,305	4	1,252	6,459	32	58,322	383,499
Third District	190	70,920	507,392	5	1,637	18,117	3	2,079	20,098
Fourth District	116	63,720	348,886	3	607	3,155	3	440	3,017
Fifth District	161	301,116	3,399,024	5	844	10,271	2	3,203	25,758
Sixth District	256	362,546	3,744,393	10	3,120	15,930	14	1,362,738	39,034
CAR	94	82,944	637,727	5	1,518	22,090	18	41,568	339,586
Abra	9	3,689	28,261	-	-	-	1	265	2,675
Benguet	73	74,219	573,927	4	760	4,331	16	40,961	335,598
Ifugao	3	150	326	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	7	4,120	17,376	-	-	-	1	342	1,313
Mountain Province	1	758	17,759	1	758	17,759	-	-	-
Apayao	1	8	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	475	143,656	992,196	12	1,338	9,977	27	5,454	45,323
Ilocos Norte	115	60,105	300,421	-	-	-	5	1,324	5,697
Ilocos Sur	52	13,341	91,602	-	-	-	4	1,119	9,827
La Union	73	16,696	172,910	1	56	258	2	409	3,053
Pangasinan	235	53,514	427,262	11	1,282	9,718	16	2,602	26,744
II - Cagayan Valley	173	52,070	404,227	7	1,926	28,699	11	4,545	26,131
Batanes	1	216	1,683	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan	86	27,678	245,317	4	1,544	27,029	6	3,278	18,251
Isabela	70	20,036	121,615	3	382	1,669	3	474	2,758
Nueva Vizcaya	15	3,960	30,568	-	-	-	2	793	5,121
Quirino	1	180	5,042	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	736	253,274	1,750,794	22	12,321	81,762	47	50,589	454,818
Aurora	21	4,135	34,227	-	-	-	1	350	350
Bataan	61	25,579	160,739	1	145	2,651	3	7,275	38,376
Bulacan	157	52,971	275,821	4	923	5,038	14	4,583	40,663
Nueva Ecija	109	19,611	174,014	3	310	3,964	7	2,755	40,049
Pampanga	264	110,416	828,623	7	6,870	40,732	15	28,473	283,130
Tarlac	93	24,480	148,738	1	300	3,450	4	2,758	11,523
Zambales	31	16,082	128,629	6	3,773	25,925	3	4,395	40,725
IVA - Calabarzon	2,470	334,776	2,228,577	27	8,721	53,535	85	43,723	412,380
Batangas	220	65,091	510,880	9	3,337	25,337	23	21,607	238,343
Cavite	358	75,847	512,516	4	1,458	11,888	22	11,495	78,566
Laguna	1,681	126,095	849,661	7	3,026	10,616	33	9,026	81,767
Quezon	65	15,608	98,609	4	401	2,267	1	291	2,000
Rizal	146	52,135	256,909	3	499	3,425	6	1,304	11,703

Continued

Table 14.4 – Continued

Region and Province	Total			Banks			Hotel / Motel, etc.		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
IVB - Mimaropa	188	59,349	465,941	2	723	4,482	34	9,395	67,097
Marinduque	17	1,990	15,091	-	-	-	1	60	389
Occidental Mindoro	13	3,042	18,575	-	-	-	2	470	2,111
Oriental Mindoro	57	26,316	259,281	2	723	4,482	6	3,086	12,346
Palawan	84	24,746	157,934	-	-	-	23	5,491	49,779
Romblon	17	3,255	15,057	-	-	-	2	288	2,469
V - Bicol Region	265	85,750	554,415	9	3,426	29,827	16	4,606	26,022
Albay	109	49,925	228,706	3	1,200	5,519	4	1,645	7,153
Camarines Norte	7	1,831	8,781	-	-	-	2	253	2,153
Camarines Sur	92	20,459	176,358	5	1,346	10,206	4	1,161	4,512
Catanduanes	16	2,665	31,934	-	-	-	5	807	7,413
Masbate	8	3,998	40,624	1	880	14,101	-	-	-
Sorsogon	33	6,872	68,010	-	-	-	1	740	4,789
VI - Western Visayas	403	207,250	1,885,845	8	1,403	10,370	71	84,413	905,819
Aklan	82	69,267	772,634	2	84	515	32	57,360	697,628
Antique	36	10,244	87,090	1	54	765	3	618	5,804
Capiz	38	15,213	82,724	1	110	1,223	6	3,160	20,707
Guimaras	3	864	3,884	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iloilo	108	57,596	547,070	2	726	6,437	10	7,713	61,653
Negros Occidental	136	54,066	372,439	2	429	1,429	20	15,562	120,028
VII - Central Visayas	740	484,686	4,540,504	29	13,206	97,166	113	84,140	495,318
Bohol	197	50,746	338,685	2	210	2,851	42	9,985	86,035
Cebu	481	400,929	3,946,366	24	12,249	81,860	65	71,466	389,433
Negros Oriental	66	31,222	245,318	3	747	12,454	5	2,634	19,750
Siquijor	16	1,789	10,135	-	-	-	1	55	100
VIII - Eastern Visayas	184	55,185	299,773	2	623	4,209	7	2,988	15,867
Biliran	8	5,929	21,438	-	-	-	2	1,206	4,532
Eastern Samar	19	2,444	19,635	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyte	99	32,399	160,735	-	-	-	2	1,476	8,604
Northern Samar	16	3,421	15,033	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samar	18	4,958	41,359	-	-	-	1	80	400
Southern Leyte	24	6,034	41,570	2	623	4,209	2	226	2,330
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	217	39,242	195,731	4	1,689	10,787	21	9,330	36,143
Zamboanga del Norte	102	23,743	106,738	4	1,689	10,787	13	6,362	23,054
Zamboanga del Sur	110	14,585	83,798	-	-	-	7	2,673	12,704
Isabela City	5	914	5,194	-	-	-	1	295	385
X - Northern Mindanao	271	95,820	546,252	6	1,692	21,382	44	10,820	82,408
Bukidnon	67	21,961	96,478	2	180	1,364	22	3,891	18,320
Camiguin	25	1,493	4,691	-	-	-	8	645	1,765
Lanao del Norte	51	10,710	44,995	-	-	-	6	1,441	7,443
Misamis Occidental	24	3,788	17,927	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misamis Oriental	104	57,868	382,159	4	1,512	20,017	8	4,843	54,879

Continued

Table 14.4 -- Continued

Region and Province	Total			Banks			Hotel / Motel, etc.		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
XI - Davao Region	621	312,457	2,914,011	5	2,028	25,708	62	27,730	225,375
Compostela Valley	61	8,856	46,825	-	-	-	4	145	200
Davao del Norte	201	58,890	227,760	3	1,677	22,725	20	5,068	18,656
Davao del Sur	344	241,000	2,627,857	2	351	2,983	37	22,302	206,036
Davao Oriental	15	3,711	11,567	-	-	-	1	215	483
XII - Soccsksargen	301	126,227	767,540	5	806	9,164	35	9,663	71,174
Cotabato	40	7,123	39,764	1	202	4,553	6	524	4,655
Sarangani	12	2,604	10,967	-	-	-	3	1,012	3,369
South Cotabato	206	108,547	665,070	3	584	4,591	19	7,184	59,214
Sultan Kudarat	26	4,540	20,563	-	-	-	5	660	3,590
Cotabato City	17	3,413	31,174	1	20	19	2	283	344
XIII - Caraga	165	37,755	190,987	2	480	7,679	19	3,472	23,342
Agusan del Norte	74	18,475	90,162	1	280	5,343	2	444	884
Agusan del Sur	41	8,367	40,358	1	200	2,336	-	-	-
Surigao del Norte	46	9,843	55,426	-	-	-	17	3028	22,458
Surigao del Sur	4	1,070	5,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	6	4,361	24,696	1	99	1,220	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	1	326	1,304	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basilan	1	99	1,220	1	99	-	-	-	-
Maguindanao	2	2,110	13,675	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tawi-Tawi	2	1,826	8,496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region and Province	Condominium / Office Building			Store			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	3,143	1,492,890	14,707,910	3,132	1,032,976	7,175,511	1,333	419,535	2,908,334
NCR	541	682,637	7,642,257	285	173,874	1,139,800	209	158,523	1,255,350
First District	101	105,010	1,447,849	16	5,694	38,264	10	2,688	16,339
Second District	93	146,526	1,355,281	91	93,825	478,192	46	24,519	160,873
Third District	76	43,973	302,488	66	8,573	55,619	40	14,658	111,068
Fourth District	82	82,511	311,594	17	1,886	11,137	11	3,276	19,981
Fifth District	89	207,819	2,535,322	26	17,506	56,601	39	71,744	771,070
Sixth District	100	121,798	1,689,720	69	46,390	499,985	63	41,638	176,018
CAR	22	24,759	175,618	31	8,748	56,152	18	6,351	44,278
Abra	2	721	4,436	3	1,514	8,164	3	1,189	12,984
Benguet	20	24,038	171,182	22	5,721	40,482	11	2,739	22,333
Ifugao	-	-	-	2	78	98	1	72	227
Kalinga	-	-	-	3	1,427	7,330	3	2,351	8,733
Mountain Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apayao	-	-	-	1	8	77	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	78	30,859	243,950	242	87,023	500,401	116	18,982	192,543
Ilocos Norte	15	14,750	117,192	76	40,908	160,415	19	3,123	17,115
Ilocos Sur	19	8,970	62,936	17	1,225	5,664	12	2,027	13,173
La Union	15	2,105	20,688	32	8,823	51,718	23	5,303	97,190
Pangasinan	29	5,034	43,132	117	36,067	282,602	62	8,529	65,063

Continued

Table 14.4 -- Continued

Region and Province	Condominium / Office Building			Store			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
II - Cagayan Valley	29	13,572	137,291	98	26,598	179,032	28	5,429	33,073
Batanes	-	-	-	1	216	1,683	-	-	-
Cagayan	23	10,114	121,223	35	9,573	64,926	18	3,169	13,887
Isabela	6	3,458	16,068	51	14,307	90,421	7	1,415	10,697
Nueva Vizcaya	-	-	-	10	2,322	16,958	3	845	8,488
Quirino	-	-	-	1	180	5,042	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	191	64,224	490,737	297	68,548	396,348	179	57,592	327,127
Aurora	1	106	864	17	3,576	32,902	2	103	110
Bataan	36	9,442	74,790	9	1,988	9,083	12	6,729	35,838
Bulacan	31	7,300	35,600	66	28,251	124,576	42	11,914	69,941
Nueva Ecija	42	8,375	79,153	42	4,432	28,038	15	3,739	22,808
Pampanga	53	28,902	220,655	108	20,501	146,907	81	25,670	137,198
Tarlac	19	5,038	34,988	49	9,091	48,611	20	7,293	50,164
Zambales	9	5,061	44,683	6	709	6,227	7	2,144	11,066
IVA - Calabarzon	1,591	137,586	874,477	547	91,751	562,417	220	52,995	325,765
Batangas	71	15,264	105,340	68	16,331	97,731	49	8,552	44,127
Cavite	28	13,388	95,021	248	28,529	199,652	56	20,977	127,387
Laguna	1,461	87,054	575,432	128	16,969	104,158	52	10,020	77,686
Quezon	1	120	174	35	8,032	58,264	24	6,764	35,903
Rizal	30	21,760	98,509	68	21,890	102,610	39	6,682	40,661
IVB - Mimaropa	31	7,332	43,353	78	35,222	306,586	43	6,677	44,422
Marinduque	-	-	-	13	1,846	13,937	3	84	763
Occidental Mindoro	1	42	409	9	2,518	15,041	1	12	1,014
Oriental Mindoro	10	2,213	13,517	23	16,226	203,083	16	4,068	25,851
Palawan	13	3,216	20,886	26	13,736	71,992	22	2,303	15,276
Romblon	7	1,861	8,540	7	896	2,530	1	210	1,516
V - Bicol Region	96	49,995	317,699	95	18,446	118,505	49	9,277	62,361
Albay	76	40,871	187,959	18	4,189	18,831	8	2,020	9,242
Camarines Norte	-	-	-	3	1,108	5,601	2	470	1,026
Camarines Sur	12	7,135	100,871	42	5,574	27,483	29	5,243	33,283
Catanduanes	-	-	-	7	1,177	11,208	4	681	13312
Masbate	2	481	3,406	4	2,609	23,004	1	28	111
Sorsogon	6	1,508	25,461	21	3,789	32,375	5	835	5,384
VI - Western Visayas	53	46,906	517,190	194	59,372	306,582	77	15,156	145,882
Aklan	1	480	2,883	33	8,579	54,161	14	2,764	17,447
Antique	5	3,455	32,359	21	5,915	46,791	6	202	1,371
Capiz	3	1,172	8,342	23	9,975	49,273	5	796	3,177
Guimaras	-	-	-	3	864	3,884	-	-	-
Iloilo	22	27,304	341,637	40	14,360	67,054	34	7,493	90,287
Negros Occidental	22	14,495	131,966	74	19,679	85,417	18	3,901	33,598
VII - Central Visayas	152	276,932	3,194,923	361	89,251	640,659	105	21,157	112,436
Bohol	34	10,974	88,663	87	21,543	122,829	32	8,034	38,305
Cebu	111	261,634	3,083,847	223	45,033	328,871	58	10,547	62,352
Negros Oriental	7	4,324	22,412	42	21,789	184,077	9	1,728	6,624
Siquijor	-	-	-	9	886	4,880	6	848	5,155

Continued

Table 14.4 -- Concluded

Region and Province	Condominium / Office Building			Store			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
VIII - Eastern Visayas	24	11,476	76,354	131	36,909	177,475	20	3,189	25,867
Biliran	3	2,337	7,514	3	2,386	9,390	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	2	798	6,103	15	1,256	9,501	2	390	4,030
Leyte	7	3,462	24,485	80	25,412	110,815	10	2,049	16,829
Northern Samar	1	208	978	12	2,816	12,134	3	397	1,920
Samar	7	1,707	15,238	9	3,133	25,272	1	38	448
Southern Leyte	4	2,964	22,033	12	1,906	10,359	4	315	2,638
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	48	10,757	61,308	108	12,127	56,405	36	5,339	31,087
Zamboanga del Norte	32	9,115	47,891	42	5,841	23,900	11	736	1,105
Zamboanga del Sur	13	1,213	9,545	65	6,096	31,567	25	4,603	29,982
Isabela City	3	429	3,871	1	190	937	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	54	36,386	150,446	132	40,961	268,595	35	5,961	23,420
Bukidnon	12	4,949	19,284	23	11,807	54,234	8	1,135	3,274
Camariguin	1	25	195	11	354	864	5	469	1,866
Lanao del Norte	10	3,683	16,945	26	5,020	19,109	9	566	1,497
Misamis Occidental	3	139	974	18	1,716	12,738	3	1,933	4,215
Misamis Oriental	28	27,591	113,047	54	22,064	181,648	10	1,858	12,566
XI - Davao Region	159	60,898	468,034	292	191,668	2,030,595	103	30,133	164,296
Compostela Valley	18	3,238	20,403	26	3,138	14,751	13	2,335	11,470
Davao del Norte	53	9,987	63,151	98	29,911	91,888	27	12,247	31,339
Davao del Sur	85	47,126	381,576	162	156,496	1,920,251	58	14,725	117,009
Davao Oriental	3	547	2,903	6	2,123	3,704	5	826	4,477
XII - Soccsksargen	56	27,196	256,124	131	69,699	239,739	74	18,863	101,337
Cotabato	6	3,575	17,209	22	2,303	11,283	5	519	2,062
Sarangani	1	175	2,582	6	1,138	3,900	2	279	1,115
South Cotabato	47	23,161	233,988	80	60,936	279,049	57	16,682	88,227
Sultan Kudarat	-	-	-	15	3,443	13,093	6	437	3,879
Cotabato City	2	285	2,344	8	1,879	22,412	4	946	6,053
XIII - Caraga	16	9,159	43,662	108	20,953	97,719	20	3,691	18,583
Agusan del Norte	9	6,772	33,139	55	9,486	44,499	7	1,493	6,296
Agusan del Sur	3	452	3,776	29	6,124	26,298	8	1,591	7,946
Surigao del Norte	4	1,935	6,746	20	4,273	21,881	5	607	4,341
Surigao del Sur	-	-	-	4	1,070	5,040	-	-	-
ARMM	2	2,216	14,479	2	1,826	8,496	1	220	500
Lanao del Sur	1	326	1,304	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maguindanao	1	1,890	13,175	-	-	-	1	220	500
Tawi-Tawi	-	-	-	2	1,826	8,496	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 14.4a Number of New Commercial Building Construction Started, Floor Area and Value and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2008**  
(Floor Area in Square Meter, Value in Thousands)

Region and Province	Total			Banks			Hotel / Motel, etc.		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	6,943	4,291,887	36,843,573	284	87,150	596,674	761	545,045	8,837,595
NCR	1,692	1,829,377	20,727,448	54	16,542	93,742	57	240,002	6,764,338
First District	134	207,341	1,459,850	-	-	-	17	17,818	168,262
Second District	329	304,605	2,160,137	20	5,247	28,686	9	11,160	56,196
Third District	344	317,035	2,610,013	12	2,115	16,768	18	5,624	409,063
Fourth District	106	31,881	209,291	7	1,190	9,411	2	1,443	8,966
Fifth District	378	601,073	11,093,871	3	506	2,710	4	147,097	5,610,639
Sixth District	401	367,442	3,194,284	12	7,484	16,166	7	56,860	879,371
CAR	142	54,363	332,382	5	2,400	15,815	69	24,440	98,218
Abra	9	4,773	29,777	-	-	-	2	1,216	8,002
Benguet	125	47,321	281,727	5	2,400	15,815	67	23,224	90,216
Ifugao	2	697	6,581	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	4	1,260	10,058	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Province	1	288	4,142	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apayao	1	64	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	374	85,135	604,546	35	9,199	75,596	45	10,226	88,775
Ilocos Norte	59	8,540	70,453	-	-	-	14	1,487	12,523
Ilocos Sur	48	11,450	92,043	2	302	1,203	6	1,986	17,158
La Union	61	17,853	146,029	5	1,508	15,507	5	851	10,546
Pangasinan	206	47,292	296,020	28	7,389	58,885	20	5,902	48,546
II - Cagayan Valley	140	47,806	687,384	7	3,405	25,521	10	3,006	19,454
Batanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan	44	20,826	499,465	6	3,121	22,171	3	404	3,489
Isabela	51	16,451	94,236	-	-	-	3	1,888	5,457
Nueva Vizcaya	25	9,355	87,423	1	284	3,350	4	714	10,507
Quirino	10	1,174	6,259	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	888	482,240	3,931,362	41	10,119	55,572	56	33,863	297,656
Aurora	16	1,592	4,672	1	200	250	-	-	-
Bataan	41	12,974	73,168	1	115	1,647	4	2,997	10,551
Bulacan	181	102,530	809,598	8	1,583	9,223	1	1,207	5,442
Nueva Ecija	114	29,022	213,809	5	902	7,091	5	2,262	21,910
Pampanga	394	197,779	1,591,178	21	4,079	29,731	36	19,782	185,125
Tarlac	100	121,174	1,102,760	5	1,240	7,428	1	93	1,300
Zambales	42	17,169	136,174	-	-	-	9	7,522	64,325
IVA - Calabarzon	585	197,466	1,490,460	44	7,690	50,770	52	38,229	278,661
Batangas	131	35,835	220,448	14	2,207	12,028	13	15,018	93,772
Cavite	153	38,352	100,198	9	1,161	13,059	18	4,595	41,749
Laguna	165	91,853	810,765	9	1,924	12,826	15	12,152	117,389
Quezon	34	10,830	51,120	2	460	2,813	3	2,908	16,658
Rizal	102	20,596	107,926	10	1,938	10,043	3	3,556	9,092

Continued



Table 14.4a -- Continued

Region and Province	Total			Banks			Hotel / Motel, etc.		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
IVB - Mimaropa	259	77,006	568,655	9	1,411	9,216	95	27,029	231,443
Marinduque	15	3,143	16,519	-	-	-	2	602	2,050
Occidental Mindoro	15	10,852	29,347	1	278	1,151	-	-	-
Oriental Mindoro	58	15,595	117,537	6	795	5,595	11	3,979	35,003
Palawan	157	41,709	347,090	1	268	2,393	81	22,330	192,989
Romblon	14	5,707	58,159	1	70	76	1	118	1,400
V - Bicol Region	159	69,260	395,176	9	5,127	27,530	12	8,502	51,516
Albay	69	50,144	236,919	4	4,143	18,748	3	2,046	9,336
Camarines Norte	8	2,382	12,763	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camarines Sur	42	9,622	77,919	2	595	4,452	3	3,692	17,087
Catanduanes	4	1,032	7,857	-	-	-	2	296	1,934
Masbate	28	4,966	51,425	3	389	4,329	3	2,307	21,858
Sorsogon	8	1,114	8,291	-	-	-	1	161	1,300
VI - Western Visayas	379	164,611	962,372	6	1,410	15,177	63	31,049	203,090
Aklan	29	15,052	127,394	1	350	3,815	14	11,364	103,251
Antique	14	10,791	70,948	1	208	2,165	1	113	485
Capiz	60	17,377	93,537	3	599	4,449	4	1,105	4,855
Guimaras	4	566	2,075	1	253	4,747	14	8,402	43,588
Iloilo	95	42,956	42,956	-	-	-	30	10,065	50,909
Negros Occidental	177	77,869	77,869	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	722	645,749	3,362,321	26	18,322	115,606	144	78,187	499,175
Bohol	150	32,813	328,780	4	497	1,732	26	9,973	126,149
Cebu	463	588,693	2,863,798	22	17,825	113,874	83	63,854	354,522
Negros Oriental	82	21,349	150,856	-	-	-	25	1,799	16,289
Siquijor	27	2,894	18,886	-	-	-	10	561	2,213
VIII - Eastern Visayas	198	93,019	177,961	6	1,631	14,776	22	8,865	63,262
Biliran	4	933	6,753	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	21	3,422	23,458	1	177	2,970	3	741	2,893
Leyte	91	74,533	320,556	2	318	4,537	9	4,865	30,357
Northern Samar	21	2,796	13,371	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samar	39	5,926	48,918	1	100	1,145	4	2,056	16,746
Southern Leyte	22	5,409	41,111	2	1,036	6,124	6	1,203	13,264
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	182	56,375	210,559	5	834	11,615	15	8,036	37,800
Zamboanga del Norte	65	41,994	126,981	2	633	9,785	10	6,164	22,139
Zamboanga del Sur	112	13,546	78,286	3	201	1,830	5	1,872	15,661
Isabela City	5	835	5,291	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	189	75,321	541,408	7	2,875	22,138	24	5,963	31,973
Bukidnon	51	15,593	72,400	3	1,445	8,481	4	1,309	4,324
Camiguin	9	2,521	8,591	-	-	-	4	848	3,070
Lanao del Norte	32	11,341	44,075	-	-	-	6	1,339	4,332
Misamis Occidental	30	6,069	36,558	1	-	807	3	1,248	8,524
Misamis Oriental	67	39,797	381,782	3	1,430	12,849	7	1,219	11,722

Continued

Table 14.4a -- Continued

Region and Province	Total			Banks			Hotel / Motel, etc.		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
XI - Davao Region	586	247,753	1,653,796	13	3,201	30,797	55	16,230	98,504
Compostela Valley	50	8,870	43,419	1	900	5,000	23	2,010	9,384
Davao del Norte	203	72,531	368,459	1	38	937	26	12,659	41,884
Davao del Sur	305	153,549	1,159,261	9	1,802	18,323	4	1,340	26,836
Davao Oriental	28	12,803	82,654	2	461	6,536	2	221	398
XII - Soccsksargen	295	112,832	676,989	12	2,140	17,056	27	7,093	42,305
Cotabato	82	10,838	72,600	1	160	1,500	6	2,573	16,679
Sarangani	7	914	8,751	3	1,037	12,695	14	2,933	19,936
South Cotabato	154	86,749	510,044	2	106	459	5	1,431	4,608
Sultan Kudarat	33	8,302	30,145	1	48	126	-	-	-
Cotabato City	19	6,029	55,448	5	789	2,274	2	156	1,080
XIII - Caraga	149	49,476	222,108	5	844	15,737	15	4,325	31,418
Agusan del Norte	57	11,010	68,133	1	315	6,650	2	150	302
Agusan del Sur	45	16,126	75,680	4	529	9,087	2	2,102	17,866
Surigao del Norte	41	8,742	61,628	-	-	-	10	1,975	12,258
Surigao del Sur	6	13,598	16,667	-	-	-	1	98	990
ARMM	4	4,098	20,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basilan <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	2	375	1,498	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tawi-Tawi	2	3,723	18,934	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region and Province	Condominium / Office Building			Store			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	1,910	2,076,969	17,665,807	2,640	1,254,070	7,575,155	1,348	328,653	2,168,340
NCR	830	1,280,701	11,975,121	480	214,472	1,280,925	271	77,660	613,320
First District	63	120,436	1,060,878	36	64,529	190,319	18	4,558	40,390
Second District	83	211,582	1,595,877	143	48,947	277,361	74	27,669	202,915
Third District	111	258,852	2,200,220	133	34,176	237,337	70	16,268	114,783
Fourth District	48	19,368	130,910	37	4,982	21,686	12	4,898	38,317
Fifth District	280	420,699	5,077,665	51	21,956	280,046	40	10,815	122,810
Sixth District	245	249,764	1,909,568	80	39,882	274,174	57	13,452	95,003
CAR	27	19,130	164,308	25	5,815	34,958	16	2,578	19,080
Abra	-	-	-	5	3,422	20,865	2	135	909
Benguet	26	18,568	157,820	15	1,654	7,602	12	1,475	10,273
Ifugao	1	562	6,488	1	95	92	-	-	-
Kalinga -Apayao	-	-	-	2	292	2,159	2	968	7,898
Mountain Province	-	-	-	1	288	4,142	-	-	-
Apayao	-	-	-	1	64	95	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	41	12,606	119,478	154	35,718	212,371	99	17,386	108,325
Ilocos Norte	6	2,516	22,886	26	2,692	25,655	13	1,845	9,387
Ilocos Sur	5	824	6,448	26	6,414	55,280	9	1,924	11,953
La Union	12	6,559	64,671	19	6,446	30,013	20	2,489	25,290
Pangasinan	18	2,707	25,472	83	20,166	101,421	57	11,128	61,693

Continued

Table 14.4a -- Continued

Region and Province	Condominium / Office Building			Store			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
II - Cagayan Valley	24	14,018	484,443	86	25,500	146,105	13	1,877	11,859
Batanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan	9	5,934	413,380	22	10,447	58,594	4	920	1,829
Isabela	4	1,014	11,910	51	13,212	72,604	3	337	4,263
Nueva Vizcaya	8	6,453	56,355	7	1,329	11,523	5	575	5,686
Quirino	3	617	2,796	6	512	3,382	1	45	80
III - Central Luzon	190	97,876	832,749	380	290,683	2,350,315	221	49,699	395,065
Aurora	1	60	400	12	1,105	3,663	2	227	358
Bataan	17	2,433	8,868	10	4,212	23,427	44	3,217	19,673
Bulacan	22	8,766	94,225	106	81,344	632,498	22	9,630	68,208
Nueva Ecija	37	13,407	92,612	45	7,001	48,377	101	5,450	43,817
Pampanga	72	60,461	552,191	164	92,547	651,117	35	18,910	173,011
Tarlac	32	9,050	53,737	27	101,624	970,317	8	9,167	69,777
Zambales	9	3,699	30,714	16	2,850	20,916	2	3,098	20,217
IVA - Calabarzon	125	67,403	547,671	204	47,565	366,032	160	36,579	247,322
Batangas	36	6,446	48,983	35	3,579	19,048	33	8,585	46,615
Cavite	33	18,183	120,270	64	7,896	68,745	29	6,517	56,373
Laguna	38	36,862	348,153	51	25,411	237,148	52	15,504	95,248
Quezon	2	410	2,664	18	5,902	22,483	9	1,150	6,521
Rizal	16	5,502	27,619	36	4,777	18,607	37	4,823	42,563
IVB - Mimaropa	32	12,939	100,168	70	18,487	146,475	53	17,140	81,350
Marinduque	-	-	-	8	1,648	11,104	5	893	1,364
Occidental Mindoro	2	310	5,233	6	1,872	11,184	6	8,392	11,778
Oriental Mindoro	8	3,104	22,054	20	4,794	36,959	13	2,923	17,923
Palawan	17	7,714	64,866	31	7,085	40,758	27	4,312	46,082
Romblon	5	1,811	8,014	5	3,088	46,469	2	420	2,200
V - Bicol Region	57	31,546	175,566	49	19,874	100,328	32	4,211	40,234
Albay	40	28,197	139,705	18	14,752	64,500	4	1,006	4,619
Camarines Norte	2	413	2,181	4	1,478	9,281	2	491	1,300
Camarines Sur	9	1,997	27,223	9	1,167	7,296	19	2,171	21,860
Catanduanes	-	-	-	2	736	5,923	-	-	-
Masbate	2	362	2,085	14	1,545	11,694	6	363	11,457
Sorsogon	4	577	4,370	2	196	1,623	1	180	996
VI - Western Visayas	58	31,363	203,314	164	87,758	476,377	88	13,031	64,411
Aklan	3	730	4,900	8	2,138	13,626	3	470	1,801
Antique	5	1,448	9,832	5	8,761	56,604	2	261	1,859
Capiz	10	3,551	19,894	29	10,258	57,758	14	1,864	6,569
Guimaras	-	-	-	1	342	1,404	3	224	670
Iloilo	23	15,055	99,016	25	15,181	97,805	32	4,065	26,086
Negros Occidental	17	10,579	69,670	96	51,078	249,168	34	6,147	27,423
VII - Central Visayas	148	299,176	1,493,981	288	216,873	1,023,795	116	33,191	229,761
Bohol	18	11,050	112,295	68	6,594	54,857	34	4,699	13,745
Cebu	117	283,092	1,351,555	171	198,466	905,090	70	25,456	138,755
Negros Oriental	12	4,992	30,030	38	10,060	48,655	7	2,498	55,880
Siquijor	1	42	100	11	1,753	15,192	5	538	1,380

Continued

Table 14.4a -- Concluded

Region and Province	Condominium / Office Building			Store			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
VIII - Eastern Visayas	72	62,203	272,908	80	17,660	88,591	18	2,660	14,629
Biliran	1	27	137	3	906	6,615	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	3	517	3,650	12	1,477	11,288	2	510	2,655
Leyte	32	57,168	226,835	36	10,474	51,454	12	1,708	7,371
Northern Samar	9	1,187	7,381	11	1,476	4,621	1	133	1,367
Samar	24	2,391	25,139	9	1,300	5,696	1	79	190
Southern Leyte	3	913	9,763	9	2,027	8,914	2	230	3,044
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	28	8,080	44,590	104	34,165	90,186	30	5,260	26,365
Zamboanga del Norte	9	2,604	10,676	27	29,693	70,005	17	2,900	14,373
Zamboanga del Sur	19	5,476	32,914	72	3,637	14,889	13	2,360	11,991
Isabela City	-	-	-	5	835	8,291	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	62	43,012	372,295	69	18,794	90,605	27	4,677	26,394
Bukidnon	14	4,891	30,040	21	6,027	22,060	9	1,921	7,493
Camiguin	2	915	3,745	2	749	1,717	1	9	58
Lanao del Norte	12	8,166	31,238	11	1,451	6,907	3	385	1,596
Misamis Occidental	4	1,151	5,818	16	1,519	20,628	6	151	779
Misamis Oriental	30	27,889	301,452	19	7,048	39,291	8	2,211	16,466
XI - Davao Region	148	79,904	761,341	262	109,884	598,226	108	38,534	164,926
Compostela Valley	20	4,321	20,803	20	2,595	13,005	7	833	4,212
Davao del Norte	69	17,407	69,856	82	43,502	259,614	28	9,574	28,666
Davao del Sur	53	56,496	658,037	147	56,126	297,854	70	26,466	123,161
Davao Oriental	6	1,680	12,644	13	7,661	27,751	3	1,661	8,885
XII - Soccsksargen	47	10,571	70,044	130	72,050	441,280	79	20,978	106,302
Cotabato	16	1,536	27,522	43	2,225	11,255	16	2,344	15,643
Sarangani	2	240	2,622	7	3,965	48,855	3	415	615
South Cotabato	16	3,536	27,522	43	2,225	11,255	16	2,344	15,643
Sultan Kudarat	4	503	1,657	11	4,642	17,238	11	1,620	6,181
Cotabato City	2	704	2,622	7	3,965	48,855	3	415	615
XIII - Caraga	20	6,063	43,886	92	35,052	112,075	17	3,192	18,991
Agusan del Norte	13	3,623	22,349	36	5,873	34,424	5	3,049	4,406
Agusan del Sur	2	406	1,447	31	12,006	40,442	6	1,083	6,835
Surigao del Norte	5	2,034	20,089	24	4,573	28,608	2	160	671
Surigao del Sur	-	-	-	1	12,600	8,599	4	900	7,076
ARMM	1	378	3,934	3	3,720	16,499	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	-	-	-	2	375	1,498	-	-	-
Tawi-Tawi	1	378	3,934	1	3,345	15,000	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 14.5 Number of New Industrial Building Construction Started, Floor Area, and Value of Construction, by Type of Building, by Region and Province: 2009**  
(Floor Area in Square Meter, Value in Thousands)

Region and Province	Total			Factory			Repair Shop / Machine Shop		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	1,174	885,224	5,863,092	247	176,340	1,320,910	69	13,924	77,669
NCR	155	206,660	1,153,969	11	14,213	66,128	9	2,635	20,209
First District	16	10,174	64,063	1	280	2,460	-	-	-
Second District	22	30,493	189,802	2	759	3,604	1	640	1,653
Third District	25	17,846	97,919	3	3,663	25,719	5	959	7,450
Fourth District	56	110,692	511	3	7,040	20,866	-	-	-
Fifth District	8	5,811	30,201	1	1,224	6,565	-	-	-
Sixth District	28	31,644	260,594	1	1,247	6,912	3	1,036	11,105
CAR	5	566	1,935	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet	4	384	1,367	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ifugao	1	182	567	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	57	16,876	93,420	2	635	7,644	3	288	1,433
Ilocos Norte	9	1,709	8,791	-	-	-	1	121	500
Ilocos Sur	8	2,411	16,984	1	500	6,644	-	-	-
La Union	9	3,803	12,602	-	-	-	1	90	361
Pangasinan	31	8,953	55,041	1	135	1,000	1	77	572
II - Cagayan Valley	40	23,159	116,459	2	209	25,572	3	137	582
Cagayan	15	3,878	11,116	-	-	-	2	67	72
Isabela	21	16,909	93,750	2	209	25,572	1	70	510
Nueva Vizcaya	1	896	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quirino	3	1,476	7,917	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	167	145,047	838,534	32	45,343	341,473	8	1,841	9,727
Aurora	1	100	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bataan	5	4,466	13,166	2	3,625	11,748	1	85	175
Bulacan	56	71,664	465,661	7	22,766	230,932	-	-	-
Nueva Ecija	42	7,796	38,778	3	1,170	800	2	276	1,491
Pampanga	36	34,457	191,031	15	9,283	80,425	3	969	4,812
Tarlac	23	24,949	116,803	5	8,499	17,566	2	511	3,247
Zambales	4	1,615	12,791	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	193	158,739	1,247,042	53	34,717	422,346	6	1,070	8,075
Batangas	63	53,693	472,725	23	12,771	161,467	1	360	2,043
Cavite	24	15,817	101,170	6	2,954	32,929	2	405	4,578
Laguna	57	55,891	460,501	17	15,556	202,316	1	220	900
Quezon	19	6,641	47,787	3	782	9,466	-	-	-
Rizal	30	26,697	164,858	4	2,654	16,166	2	85	553
IVB - Mimaropa	29	12,086	61,520	2	248	2,511	2	2,320	14,940
Marinduque	3	276	2,609	2	248	2,511	-	-	-
Occidental Mindoro	5	2,181	7,856	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Mindoro	6	1,362	5,914	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palawan	15	8,267	45,139	-	-	-	2	2,320	14,940

Continued

Table 14.5 -- Continued

Region and Province	Total			Factory			Repair Shop / Machine Shop		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
V - Bicol Region	26	6,664	32,458	1	44	203	-	-	-
Albay	10	2,253	10,219	1	44	203	-	-	-
Camarines Sur	10	1,708	7,841	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catanduanes	1	63	984	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masbate	2	1,398	8,388	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorsogon	3	1,242	5,024	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	53	62,099	869,765	11	16,268	86,952	5	857	6,838
Aklan	8	1,585	9,949	2	268	1,400	1	60	600
Capiz	6	3,621	16,279	1	1,426	7,815	2	599	4,197
Iloilo	16	39,670	757,046	2	13,190	54,200	-	-	-
Guimaras	1	35	300	-	-	-	1	35	300
Negros Occidental	22	17,188	86,190	6	1,384	23,536	1	163	1,741
VII - Central Visayas	134	89,066	702,490	40	14,107	151,441	11	1,337	9,403
Bohol	19	2,315	12,174	3	230	1,007	2	431	4,499
Cebu	101	84,179	676,208	30	12,816	142,092	8	852	4,766
Negros Oriental	8	2,054	12,116	4	833	7,451	1	54	137
Siquijor	6	518	1,990	3	228	890	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	39	16,717	54,108	7	7,921	13,303	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	3	820	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyte	25	7,428	30,686	5	1,521	5,445	-	-	-
Northern Samar	7	7,561	10,967	2	6,400	7,858	-	-	-
Samar	3	842	6,872	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Leyte	1	66	381	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	31	4,863	21,606	1	53	130	3	86	56
Zamboanga del Norte	13	2,067	4,884	1	53	130	3	86	56
Zamboanga del Sur	17	2,181	15,209	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isabela City	1	615	1,511	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	42	32,810	188,792	10	8,366	33,425	3	1,431	2,588
Bukidnon	15	7,086	48,270	5	1,898	22,644	1	53	142
Comiguin	2	1,156	2,421	-	-	-	1	10	45
Lanao del Norte	1	9	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misamis Occidental	4	3,614	16,279	1	1,350	1,351	-	-	-
Misamis Oriental	20	20,945	121,661	4	5,118	9,430	1	1,368	2,400
XI - Davao Region	132	74,977	321,033	56	21,355	117,658	11	1,618	3,531
Compostela Valley	27	7,054	32,220	20	5,113	21,227	1	240	345
Davao del Norte	47	10,716	37,020	23	5,198	21,253	7	936	1,216
Davao del Sur	54	55,495	244,458	13	11,044	75,178	3	442	1,969
Davao Oriental	4	1,712	7,333	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 14.5 -- Continued

Region and Province	Total			Factory			Repair Shop / Machine Shop		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
XII - Soccsksargen	44	25,616	109,328	15	12,159	49,477	2	122	116
Cotabato	1	243	408	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarangani	2	697	7,641	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Cotabato	33	22,599	95,379	13	11,472	48,105	-	-	-
Sultan Kudarat	2	1,080	2,936	1	600	1,250	-	-	-
Cotabato City	6	997	2,963	1	87	121	2	122	116
XIII - Caraga	25	8,733	49,745	3	242	2,062	3	182	164
Agusan del Norte	15	3,898	12,411	2	179	2,000	3	182	164
Agusan del Sur	6	2,767	33,058	1	63	62	-	-	-
Surigao del Norte	3	1,755	3,076	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surigao del Sur	1	313	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	2	546	880	1	460	578	-	-	-
Lanao del Sur	1	86	302	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maguindanao	1	460	578	1	460	578	-	-	-

Region and Province	Refinery			Printing Press			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
Philippines	7	7,469	104,148	8	3,361	19,191	843	4,341,173	3,268,274
NCR	-	-	-	1	964	3,789	134	188,848	1,063,841
First District	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9,894	61,603
Second District	-	-	-	1	964	3,789	18	28,130	180,754
Third District	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13,224	64,749
Fourth District	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	103,652	490,521
Fifth District	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4,587	23,636
Sixth District	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	29,361	242,577
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	566	1,935
Benguet	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	384	1,367
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	182	567
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	2	649	4,675	50	15,304	79,667
Ilocos Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,588	8,291
Ilocos Sur	-	-	-	1	349	2,100	6	1,562	8,240
La Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3,713	12,240
Pangasinan	-	-	-	-	300	2,575	28	8,441	50,894
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	22,813	90,304
Cagayan	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3,811	11,044
Isabela	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	16,630	67,666
Nueva Vizcaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	896	3,675
Quirino	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,476	7,917

Continued

Table 14.5 -- Continued

Region and Province	Refinery			Printing Press			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
III - Central Luzon	-	-	-	2	1,668	10,211	125	96,195	477,122
Aurora	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	300
Bataan	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	756	1,243
Bulacan	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	48,898	234,729
Nueva Ecija	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	6,350	36,486
Pampanga	-	-	-	2	1,668	10,211	16	22,537	95,581
Tarlac	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15,939	95,990
Zambales	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,615	12,791
IVA - Calabarzon	7	7,469	104,148	-	-	-	127	115,483	712,472
Batangas	7	7,469	104,148	-	-	-	32	33,093	205,066
Cavite	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12,458	63,662
Laguna	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	40,115	257,284
Quezon	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5,859	38,320
Rizal	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	23,958	148,138
IVB - Mimaropa	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	9,518	44,067
Marinduque	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	98
Occidental Mindoro	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2,181	7,856
Oriental Mindoro	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,362	5,914
Palawan	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5,947	30,198
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	6,620	32,254
Albay	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2,209	10,015
Camarines Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1,708	7,841
Catanduanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	63	984
Masbate	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,398	8,388
Sorsogon	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,242	5,024
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	1	40	310	36	44,934	775,666
Aklan	-	-	-	1	40	310	4	1,217	7,639
Antique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capiz	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,596	4,266
Guimaras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iloilo	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	26,480	702,846
Negros Occidental	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15,641	60,912
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	73,622	541,645
Bohol	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1,654	6,667
Cebu	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	70,511	529,350
Negros Oriental	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,167	4,528
Siquijor	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	290	1,100
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	8,796	40,805
Eastern Samar	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	820	5,200
Leyte	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5,907	25,241
Northern Samar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,161	3,108
Samar	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	842	6,872
Southern Leyte	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	66	381

Continued



Table 14.5 -- Concluded

Region and Province	Refinery			Printing Press			Others		
	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value	Number	Floor Area	Value
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4,724	21,420
Zamboanga del Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,928	4,698
Zamboanga del Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2,181	15,209
Isabela City	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	615	1,511
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	23,013	152,778
Bukidnon	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5,135	25,483
Carmiguin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,146	2,375
Lanao del Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	160
Misamis Occidental	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,264	14,928
Misamis Oriental	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14,459	109,830
XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	2	40	204	63	51,964	199,639
Compostela Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,701	10,647
Davao del Norte	-	-	-	2	40	204	15	4,542	14,346
Davao del Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	44,009	167,311
Davao Oriental	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,712	7,333
XII - Soccsksargen	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	13,335	59,734
Cotabato	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	243	408
Sarangani	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	697	7,641
South Cotabato	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	11,127	47,273
Sultan Kudarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	480	1,686
Cotabato City	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	788	2,725
XIII - Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	8,309	47,518
Agusan del Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3,537	10,246
Agusan del Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2,704	32,995
Surigao del Norte	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,755	3,076
Surigao del Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	313	1,200
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	86	302
Lanao del Sur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	86	302

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 14.6 Number of Shelter Security Units Constructed, Financed, and/or Administered by the Government: 1990-2009**

Year	Total		NHA <sup>a</sup>		NHMFC <sup>b</sup>		HDMF <sup>c</sup>		HIGC <sup>d</sup>	
	SSU <sup>e</sup>	Amount	SSU	Amount	SSU	Amount	SSU	Amount	SSU	Amount
1990	108,041	7,107.47	47,454	867.41	33,238	3,210.04	13,415	1,093.02	13,934	1,937.00
1991	88,010	8,879.60	27,958	788.97	32,549	4,488.75	18,260	1,702.88	9,243	1,899.00
1992	84,778	9,413.83	27,492	352.76	29,097	4,961.15	14,222	1,607.92	13,967	2,492.00
1993	82,675	15,607.78	17,508	311.41	19,091	9,026.84	26,310	2,339.42	19,766	3,930.11
1994	110,841	21,138.02	22,454	790.65	25,845	9,379.87	27,170	4,372.43	35,372	6,595.07
1995	190,399	31,398.85	26,227	564.32	66,227	11,801.17	38,182	9,065.25	59,763	9,968.11
1996	183,679	31,506.30	27,828	1,194.50	14,688	1,227.04	69,265	13,035.40	71,898	16,049.36
1997	232,666	33,190.46	45,793	1,973.42	14,591	495.32	88,148	16,326.06	84,134	14,395.66
1998	145,609	25,416.69	32,875	2,277.32	11,102	397.31	52,670	11,099.77	48,962	11,642.29
1999	90,760	19,521.42	40,201	2,173.04	6,286	201.91	33,273	7,115.80	11,000	10,030.67
2000	148,121	15,325.24	42,807	2,297.41	6,088	199.29	23,944	4,339.65	75,282	8,488.89
2001	95,995	22,806.70	27,350	1,526.00	9,457	329.70	25,947	5,530.30	33,241	15,420.70
2002	82,790	18,101.00	22,683	402.90	12,331	484.60	19,125	5,402.00	28,651	11,811.50
2003	113,806	44,601.20	16,132	450.50	14,026	615.50	4,881	12,469.20	35,012	31,063.10
2004	76,987	19,358.90	20,180	1,522.60	14,129	695.50	39,562	14,786.80	3,116	2,354.10
2005	96,810	23,147.10	39,786	2,193.20	14,199	722.20	37,175	15,291.20	5,650	4,940.50
2006	96,838	28,606.00	37,601	3,055.40	13,783	740.50	33,066	16,194.80	12,388	8,615.30
2007	122,216	41,847.40	41,528	3,517.70	11,822	626.00	47,367	23,665.20	21,499	14,038.50
2008	135,393	56,825.50	47,112	5,345.00	9,169	513.00	62,507	34,028.50	16,605	16,939.00
2009	126,808	65,486.10	29,413	2,279.00	10,022	561.10	74,973	45,702.00	12,400	16,944.00

**Notes:**

<sup>a</sup> Includes resettlement, core housing units, slum upgrading, sites and services, emergency housing assistance program, medium-rise housing, and apartment/dormitory. [National Housing Authority]

<sup>b</sup> Community Mortgage Program and Unified Home Lending Program (1990-1996). [National Mortgage Finance Corporation]

<sup>c</sup> Number of constructed residential units financed under the Paq-ibig Mortgage Financing Program. [Home Development Mutual Fund]

<sup>d</sup> Guaranty programs, special projects, and managed relocation projects and medium-rise buildings, and self-aided housing. [Home Insurance and Guaranty Corporation]

<sup>e</sup> Shelter Security Units refer to the number of lots, house and lot packages, and house only constructed, financed or administered by the government.

**Source:** Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council

**TABLE 14.7 Housing Loans Granted Under the Pag-ibig Expanded Housing Loan Program, by Region: 2003-2009**  
(Thousand Pesos)

Region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Philippines	9,324,269	14,786,787	15,291,246	16,194,800	23,665,156	34,028,495	45,701,976
NCR	5,291,064	8,809,659	8,531,129	9,192,000	12,835,729	17,568,628	22,195,089
CAR	-	166,317	150,133	98,771	133,795	255,341	288,702
I - Ilocos Region	264,281	112,059	187,006	236,552	339,334	593,400	710,640
II - Cagayan Valley	182,219	416,136	512,435	382,947	439,061	520,012	532,581
III - Central Luzon	901,642	1,823,353	1,811,869	1,573,631	1,901,828	4,134,111	8,176,648
IV - Southern Tagalog	316,621	596,387	727,157	631,320	1,178,989	2,292,516	2,978,286
V - Bicol Region	257,163	336,205	295,158	261,399	489,580	637,251	906,871
VI - Western Visayas	479,440	536,059	614,865	752,203	1,125,999	1,253,104	1,523,858
VII - Central Visayas	481,630	606,571	843,701	1,027,238	1,614,608	2,081,262	2,677,722
VIII - Eastern Visayas	144,784	166,530	152,797	229,472	424,321	459,285	447,126
IX - Western Mindanao	85,717	155,801	198,982	324,633	535,707	822,856	996,318
X - Northern Mindanao	362,638	352,191	299,744	459,502	743,097	980,839	1,464,882
XI - Southern Mindanao	527,439	552,423	716,091	645,327	1,431,550	1,821,359	1,745,943
XII - Central Mindanao	29,631	60,597	126,766	109,569	170,732	205,308	615,421
XIII - Caraga	-	96,499	123,413	270,236	300,826	403,223	441,889
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes :**

1. Housing loans granted in NCR are inclusive of the provinces of Rizal, Cavite, and Laguna.
2. Housing loans granted in Region I are inclusive of the Cordillera Administrative Region.
3. Housing loans granted in Region X are inclusive of Caraga Region.
4. Housing loans granted in Region IX and XII are inclusive of ARMM.

**Source:** Home Development Mutual Fund (Pag-ibig Fund).

**TABLE 14.7a Number of Housing Units Financed Under the Pag-Ibig Expanded Housing Loan Program, by Region: 2003-2009**

Region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Philippines	29,035	39,562	37,175	33,066	47,367	62,507	74,973
NCR	15,853	23,213	20,720	17,833	24,030	30,959	35,135
CAR	-	222	206	156	188	450	429
I - Ilocos Region	486	258	355	427	712	1,039	1,279
II - Cagayan Valley	552	1,184	1,325	1,012	1,119	1,130	1,085
III - Central Luzon	2,438	4,091	3,669	2,674	3,204	6,250	11,918
IV - Southern Tagalog	1,011	1,513	1,627	1,354	2,533	4,346	5,079
V - Bicol Region	871	1,008	848	697	1,351	1,980	1,951
VI - Western Visayas	1,536	1,677	1,525	1,596	2,403	2,431	2,691
VII - Central Visayas	1,565	1,583	1,945	1,862	2,804	3,140	3,732
VIII - Eastern Visayas	538	568	422	603	925	942	783
IX - Western Mindanao	339	580	662	916	1,296	1,752	1,792
X - Northern Mindanao	1,361	1,029	774	1,055	1,855	2,240	3,066
XI - Southern Mindanao	2,313	2,077	2,287	1,910	3,674	4,510	3,799
XII - Central Mindanao	172	240	443	346	520	550	1,468
XIII - Caraga	-	319	367	625	753	788	766
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes :**

1. Housing loans granted in NCR are inclusive of the provinces of Rizal, Cavite, and Laguna.
2. Housing loans granted in Region I are inclusive of the Cordillera Administrative Region.
3. Housing loans granted in Region X are inclusive of Caraga Region.
4. Housing loans granted in Region IX and XII are inclusive of ARMM.

**Source:** Home Development Mutual Fund (Pag-ibig Fund).

TABLE 14.8 Programs of the National Housing Authority: 2005 and 2006

Program	Units of Assistance	
	2005	2006
Total	43,299	40,808
National programs	16,784	14,513
NHA-administered resettlement		
Northrail-Southrail Linkage Project	15,788	14,513
Slum upgrading (Presidential Proclamations)	996	-
Regular programs	7,533	5,308
Resettlement	1,172	877
NHA-administered	292	-
Assistance to local government units	880	877
Slum upgrading	4,136	1,338
Sites and services	1,192	2,061
Core housing	1,033	927
Medium-rise housing		105
Other housing assistance	18,982	20,987
Tenurial assistance	267	466
Technical assistance	3,809	3,647
Housing financial assistance (Northrail)	3,570	-
Provision of housing facilities	2,041	600
Housing materials assistance loans	-	6,987
Other local housing projects	9,295	9,287

Source: National Housing Authority.

**TABLE 14.9 Housing Units, by Occupancy and by Region:  
1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2007**

Region	1970			1980		
	Total Housing Units	Occupied	Vacant	Total Housing Units	Occupied	Vacant
Philippines	6,099,844	6,010,837	89,007	8,758,015	8,500,826	257,189
NCR	618,434	601,767	16,667	1,082,231	1,062,174	20,057
CAR	135,175	132,441	2,734	184,185	172,527	11,658
I - Ilocos Region	424,527	420,106	4,421	538,327	522,992	15,335
II - Cagayan Valley	254,875	252,661	2,214	353,854	344,081	9,773
III - Central Luzon	583,648	575,229	8,419	850,894	829,699	21,195
IV - Southern Tagalog	754,205	745,309	8,896	1,133,844	1,099,172	34,672
V - Bicol Region	483,982	476,694	7,288	620,841	601,871	18,970
VI - Western Visayas	596,293	591,144	5,149	800,378	781,474	18,904
VII - Central Visayas	532,767	526,619	6,148	718,110	696,533	21,577
VIII - Eastern Visayas	417,845	413,300	4,545	529,832	509,720	20,112
IX - Western Mindanao	304,508	300,108	4,400	444,385	433,928	10,457
X - Northern Mindanao	319,424	313,261	6,163	498,302	476,819	21,483
XI - Southern Mindanao	363,704	356,953	6,751	612,572	588,525	24,047
XII - Central Mindanao	310,457	305,245	5,212	390,260	381,311	8,949

	1990		
	Total Housing Units	Occupied	Vacant
Philippines	11,395,304	11,018,208	377,096
NCR	1,482,874	1,435,365	47,509
CAR	226,582	212,803	13,779
I - Ilocos Region	659,139	637,348	21,791
II - Cagayan Valley	446,782	434,812	11,970
III - Central Luzon	1,160,752	1,130,544	30,208
IV - Southern Tagalog	1,597,715	1,544,986	52,729
V - Bicol Region	724,930	700,449	24,481
VI - Western Visayas	987,273	962,725	24,548
VII - Central Visayas	891,313	861,222	30,091
VIII - Eastern Visayas	599,624	578,266	21,358
IX - Western Mindanao	576,762	558,778	17,984
X - Northern Mindanao	655,118	624,941	30,177
XI - Southern Mindanao	840,991	805,623	35,368
XII - Central Mindanao	545,449	530,346	15,103
XIII - Caraga	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-
Disputed areas	-	-	-

*Continued*

Table 14.9-- *Concluded*

Region	2000	2007
	Total Occupied Housing Units	Total Occupied Housing Units
Philippines	14,891,127	18,162,497
NCR	2,001,681	2,485,637
CAR	259,890	317,184
I - Ilocos Region	808,126	940,819
II - Cagayan Valley	544,524	653,594
III - Central Luzon	1,601,018	2,008,012
IV - Southern Tagalog	2,369,426	3,015,505
V - Bicol Region	883,175	1,016,058
VI - Western Visayas	1,192,185	1,382,697
VII - Central Visayas	1,117,462	1,323,959
VIII - Eastern Visayas	707,560	799,640
IX - Western Mindanao	587,329	633,555
X - Northern Mindanao	532,849	793,177
XI - Southern Mindanao	1,044,610	879,929
XII - Central Mindanao	485,313	794,898
XIII - Caraga	366,300	450,405
ARMM	386,283	667,428
Disputed areas	3,396	-

Source: National Statistics Office, *Census Reports 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000*

TABLE 14.10 Occupied Housing Units, by Type of Building, and by Region: 2000

Type of Building	Total	Region							
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Philippines	14,891,127	2,001,681	259,890	808,126	544,524	1,601,018	2,369,426	883,175	1,192,185
Single house	13,064,683	1,165,697	224,090	779,894	527,680	1,398,862	2,030,354	848,170	1,151,162
Duplex	527,699	174,763	10,574	12,859	8,021	73,579	121,816	13,952	12,510
Multiunit residential	1,029,801	608,284	20,635	5,530	4,163	103,657	176,556	8,904	5,958
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	41,336	12,572	802	1,436	1,163	3,976	5,419	1,775	1,766
Institutional living quarters	5,363	1,318	125	155	146	402	744	328	309
Other housing units	9,899	6,661	84	159	163	510	959	179	109
Not reported	212,346	32,386	3,580	8,093	3,188	20,032	33,578	9,867	20,371
		Region							
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM
	1,117,462	707,560	587,329	532,849	1,044,610	485,313	386,283	366,300	
Single house	1,055,313	680,266	559,942	500,720	973,765	459,900	368,587	337,406	
Duplex	18,945	10,016	9,251	12,413	24,402	8,989	7,434	8,000	
Multiunit residential	24,311	5,028	7,949	11,679	29,846	8,224	5,023	3,787	
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	1,600	1,080	1,423	1,544	3,332	1,837	1,156	445	
Institutional living quarters	332	151	311	182	343	201	77	236	
Other housing units	307	119	90	142	176	103	78	58	
Not reported	16,654	10,900	8,363	6,169	12,746	6,059	3,928	16,368	

Source: National Statistics Office, 2000 Census of Population and Housing



TABLE 14.11 Households, by Type of Building and by Tenure Status of the Lot: 2000

Tenure Status of the Lot	Total Households	Type of Building		
		Single House	Duplex	Multunit Residential (3 units or more)
Philippines	15,278,808	13,354,587	555,462	1,093,780
Owned/being amortized	8,043,517	7,428,723	251,809	333,986
Rented	1,747,917	1,129,838	136,565	456,160
Rent-free with consent of owner	4,077,485	3,797,951	103,848	152,370
Rent-free without consent of owner	474,386	398,559	24,431	44,316
Not reported	504,198	281,969	15,587	40,540
Not applicable	431,305	317,547	23,222	66,408

	Commercial/ Industrial/ Agricultural	Institutional Living Quarter	Other Housing Units	Type of Building
				Not Reported
Philippines	43,306	5,619	10,440	215,614
Owned/being amortized	12,918	1,715	1,882	12,484
Rented	15,815	1,160	1,604	6,775
Rent-free with consent of owner	9,329	1,879	3,138	8,970
Rent-free without consent of owner	1,142	211	2,562	3,165
Not reported	1,172	235	556	164,139
Not applicable	2,930	419	698	20,081

Source: National Statistics Office, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Report No. 2 Volume 1

**TABLE 14.12 Occupied Housing Units, by Number of Households in Each Housing Unit and by Region: 2000**

Number of Households in Each Housing Unit	Total	Region									
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
Philippines	14,891,127	2,001,681	259,890	808,126	544,524	1,601,018	2,369,426	883,175	1,192,185		
One household	14,585,761	1,907,045	256,583	788,230	535,890	1,575,221	2,332,513	873,705	1,175,024		
Two households	252,698	73,760	2,846	17,048	7,611	21,903	31,980	8,549	15,319		
Three households	36,679	12,996	343	2,330	814	3,026	3,785	735	1,451		
Four households	9,781	4,350	81	408	154	655	814	138	273		
Five households	3,397	1,851	20	77	34	124	216	30	69		
Six households	2,811	1,679	17	33	21	89	118	18	49		
								Region			
				VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM
				1,117,462	707,560	587,329	532,849	1,044,610	485,313	386,283	366,300
One household	1,104,246	700,947	580,136	525,222	1,026,807	473,299	380,254	347,506			
Two households	11,248	5,974	6,231	6,511	15,196	9,257	5,255	13,801			
Three households	1,377	527	732	818	1,904	1,802	604	3,404			
Four households	370	70	160	207	452	527	99	1,012			
Five households	105	15	43	54	136	244	48	326			
Six households	116	27	27	37	115	184	23	251			

Source: National Statistics Office, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

TABLE 14.13 Households, by Tenure Status of the Lot, and by Region: 2007

Tenure Status of the Lot	Total Households	Region								
		NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IV-A	IV-B	V	VI
Philippines	18,539,769	2,601,094	324,008	960,523	661,667	2,040,558	2,523,411	546,574	1,024,215	1,396,505
Owned, being amortized	12,156,628	1,272,310	249,456	800,640	569,687	1,580,688	1,721,109	380,957	651,989	749,521
Rented	2,176,840	860,516	40,669	33,555	19,710	183,276	362,820	27,297	55,895	72,561
Being occupied for free with consent of owner	3,601,483	280,320	30,050	112,956	65,248	220,185	379,779	120,499	293,344	531,222
Being occupied for free without consent of owner	337,801	127,913	937	4,482	2,994	20,597	34,283	9,278	12,069	29,654
Not reported	78,031	7,502	817	1,985	1,410	6,392	6,955	2,830	5,081	7,317
Not applicable	188,986	52,533	2,079	6,905	2,618	29,420	18,465	5,713	5,837	6,230

	Total Households	Region								
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Caraga	ARMM	
Philippines	1,339,878	804,991	642,568	805,530	895,605	803,694		455,641	713,307	
Owned, being amortized	894,717	469,127	382,747	520,728	573,762	527,725		282,675	528,790	
Rented	145,905	62,187	49,345	64,130	94,216	55,709		38,908	10,141	
Being occupied for free with consent of owner	270,048	251,480	189,072	197,636	201,650	195,337		118,253	144,404	
Being occupied for free without consent of owner	14,717	11,462	8,221	8,628	14,576	15,946		9,300	12,744	
Not reported	4,881	3,291	8,786	6,266	3,659	4,675		3,338	2,846	
Not applicable	9,610	7,444	4,397	8,142	7,742	4,302		3,167	14,382	

Source: National Statistics Office, 2007 Census of Population and Housing

**TABLE 14.14 Occupied Housing Units, by Construction Material of Outer Walls and of the Roof, and by Region: 2007**

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Material of the Roof			
		Galvanized Iron, Aluminum	Tile, Concrete Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood
Philippines	18,162,497	13,626,566	191,692	885,608	278,163
Concrete, brick, stone	6,687,348	6,340,206	145,779	101,633	17,565
Wood	3,592,454	2,595,477	13,740	104,644	144,028
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	3,778,334	3,778,334	25,256	569,998	44,244
Galvanized iron, aluminum	222,833	169,935	3,783	13,389	11,557
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	3,604,808	1,412,278	-	74,081	57,533
Asbestos	6,027	4,591	170	232	291
Glass	4,273	2,702	483	487	231
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	105,518	46,738	-	2,328	1,121
Others, not reported	159,681	51,969	2,460	3,406	1,544
No walls	1,221	568	21	44	49
NCR	2,485,637	2,084,715	85,520	208,505	59,757
Concrete, brick, stone	1,244,843	1,133,949	68,223	30,648	5,200
Wood	393,184	321,155	6,057	23,474	37,699
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	765,239	590,908	9,947	147,202	13,861
Galvanized iron, aluminum	28,259	20,444	706	4,903	1,920
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	3,140	1,612	-	205	337
Asbestos	1,042	633	73	30	70
Glass	901	496	165	110	34
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	24,634	10,136	-	560	395
Others, not reported	24,142	5,312	333	1,366	237
No walls	251	70	16	7	4
CAR	317,184	287,105	7,619	5,398	1,440
Concrete, brick, stone	107,814	99,189	6,850	934	131
Wood	58,352	51,840	85	480	513
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	62,461	58,121	582	3,162	215
Galvanized iron, aluminum	57,957	57,208	65	349	114
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	25,401	16,736	-	443	438
Asbestos	31	18	2	-	-
Glass	122	100	5	-	14
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	691	510	-	3	7
Others, not reported	4,347	3,378	30	27	8
No walls	8	5	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	940,819	807,496	4,759	50,664	14,825
Concrete, brick, stone	471,714	458,704	3,217	5,341	2,739
Wood	62,092	51,600	253	2,645	3,412
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	210,472	169,099	874	33,680	4,340
Galvanized iron, aluminum	15,088	11,721	269	2,224	526
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	170,130	110,326	-	6,370	3,685
Asbestos	299	209	3	16	16

*Continued*

Table 14.14--Continued

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Material of the Roof			
		Galvanized Iron, Aluminum	Tile, Concrete Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood
Glass	337	162	27	107	12
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	4,044	2,321	-	133	21
Others, not reported	6,617	3,338	116	148	74
No walls	26	16	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	653,594	544,412	4,059	28,581	4,160
Concrete, brick, stone	294,927	287,259	3,184	2,193	159
Wood	95,664	75,334	112	2,941	1,380
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	122,140	101,370	550	17,089	488
Galvanized iron, aluminum	11,143	8,784	96	1,566	326
Bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa	123,288	67,874	-	4,623	1,770
Asbestos	557	519	4	14	4
Glass	90	66	4	17	-
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	1,786	1,032	-	53	12
Others, not reported	3,993	2,171	109	85	21
No walls	6	3	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	2,008,012	1,703,211	14,902	136,862	24,233
Concrete, brick, stone	1,181,252	1,145,613	9,398	14,872	2,527
Wood	147,339	116,117	1,109	8,513	10,901
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	452,149	335,593	3,476	100,560	5,014
Galvanized iron, aluminum	19,368	12,920	431	4,172	1,288
Bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa	169,128	78,507	-	7,819	4,189
Asbestos	306	178	13	10	24
Glass	747	527	63	65	34
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	11,295	5,908	-	348	135
Others, not reported	26,400	7,833	411	503	120
No walls	28	15	1	-	1
IV - A Calabarzon	2,472,568	2,135,790	26,547	141,122	35,147
Concrete, brick, stone	1,328,348	1,279,674	19,252	20,912	2,657
Wood	329,633	263,195	1,695	13,663	20,315
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	580,732	466,694	4,409	96,890	6,501
Galvanized iron, aluminum	28,750	22,333	850	3,783	1,196
Bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa	166,972	86,917	-	4,865	4,010
Asbestos	910	732	25	49	23
Glass	654	502	50	25	47
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	18,511	9,105	-	552	191
Others, not reported	17,999	6,608	266	382	207
No walls	59	30	-	1	-

Continued

Table 14.14--Continued

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Material of the Roof			
		Galvanized Iron, Aluminum	Tile, Concrete Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood
IV - B Mimaropa	542,937	281,725	2,566	27,137	6,480
Concrete, brick, stone	136,164	128,825	1,679	2,037	202
Wood	48,891	31,611	157	1,766	1,868
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	91,746	66,172	451	16,267	784
Galvanized iron, aluminum	4,097	1,954	196	1,128	359
Bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa	253,177	50,919	-	5,794	3,193
Asbestos	166	136	-	6	7
Glass	88	34	7	10	35
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	2,699	533	-	46	10
Others, not reported	5,821	1,524	75	79	22
No walls	88	17	1	4	-
V - Bicol Region	1,016,058	541,378	19,095	42,821	6,794
Concrete, brick, stone	351,552	301,748	17,388	7,603	304
Wood	185,998	83,366	425	4,031	2,589
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	165,167	100,796	820	23,870	919
Galvanized iron, aluminum	9,230	4,755	292	2,098	445
Bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa	283,544	45,300	-	4,940	2,468
Asbestos	168	93	21	4	17
Glass	122	52	15	5	1
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	12,890	3,440	-	155	30
Others, not reported	7,368	1,824	134	114	20
No walls	19	4	-	1	1
VI - Western Visayas	1,382,697	978,680	4,193	59,256	16,483
Concrete, brick, stone	332,036	316,302	3,098	4,099	500
Wood	145,294	118,424	153	4,639	5,466
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	269,744	219,494	559	32,487	2,363
Galvanized iron, aluminum	11,254	7,295	141	2,104	792
Bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa	609,560	309,329	-	15,678	7,258
Asbestos	393	339	3	23	12
Glass	207	160	5	7	4
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	6,845	4,137	-	139	44
Others, not reported	7,310	3,184	234	76	30
No walls	54	16	-	4	14
VII - Central Visayas	1,323,959	1,033,491	5,701	48,709	17,626
Concrete, brick, stone	304,164	291,934	3,644	3,674	1,208
Wood	325,602	271,618	746	8,808	8,861
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	337,502	294,723	925	28,828	2,556
Galvanized iron, aluminum	9,630	6,534	170	1,630	855

Continued

Table 14.14--Continued

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Material of the Roof			
		Galvanized Iron, Aluminum	Tile, Concrete Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	328,560	160,399	-	5,332	3,989
Asbestos	316	240	7	28	15
Glass	450	267	65	92	13
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	6,485	3,643	-	67	42
Others, not reported	10,841	3,821	143	227	75
No walls	409	312	1	23	12
VIII - Eastern Visayas	799,640	446,767	2,521	31,432	12,114
Concrete, brick, stone	190,735	179,925	1,817	2,226	346
Wood	209,975	117,758	161	5,161	5,227
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	125,419	87,798	400	19,009	1,470
Galvanized iron, aluminum	5,201	2,669	72	919	431
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	256,919	55,518	-	3,955	4,556
Asbestos	148	108	3	10	4
Glass	84	54	6	6	12
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	3,326	855	-	57	17
Others, not reported	7,746	2,042	62	86	49
No walls	87	40	-	3	2
IX - Western Mindanao	633,555	362,205	1,859	14,257	8,490
Concrete, brick, stone	85,955	82,663	987	738	184
Wood	259,170	171,862	338	4,309	4,257
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	74,993	63,192	378	6,636	849
Galvanized iron, aluminum	3,125	1,661	51	594	476
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	204,726	41,169	-	1,908	2,636
Asbestos	304	271	3	8	10
Glass	57	34	12	5	2
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	1,477	404	-	9	31
Others, not reported	3,721	938	90	50	45
No walls	27	11	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	793,177	639,610	2,122	21,974	10,081
Concrete, brick, stone	177,284	172,201	1,304	1,690	476
Wood	356,897	288,694	379	7,084	5,858
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	135,744	119,486	333	11,001	822
Galvanized iron, aluminum	3,698	2,078	67	694	672
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	113,027	53,816	-	1,427	2,164
Asbestos	264	236	2	3	1
Glass	116	74	9	6	3
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	2,706	1,469	-	41	49
Others, not reported	3,423	1,547	27	28	36
No walls	18	9	1	-	-

Continued

Table 14.14--Continued

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Material of the Roof			
		Galvanized Iron, Aluminum	Tile, Concrete Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood
XI - Southern Mindanao	879,929	678,834	2,317	15,075	17,060
Concrete, brick, stone	198,116	194,164	1,512	912	290
Wood	257,230	214,259	338	3,044	11,277
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	138,297	125,774	322	7,697	704
Galvanized iron, aluminum	4,087	2,800	49	424	592
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	269,151	135,117	-	2,880	4,034
Asbestos	470	404	2	6	21
Glass	82	64	7	2	4
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	3,058	1,631	-	46	15
Others, not reported	9,437	4,620	87	64	93
No walls	1	1	-	-	-
XII - Central Mindanao	794,898	530,455	1,938	21,106	13,892
Concrete, brick, stone	167,045	163,665	1,045	1,332	220
Wood	140,278	100,727	340	3,177	6,270
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	122,493	108,010	279	10,155	1,066
Galvanized iron, aluminum	4,677	3,060	73	730	518
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	352,062	151,812	-	5,550	5,724
Asbestos	224	165	2	9	37
Glass	58	32	6	15	1
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	2,339	864	-	67	8
Others, not reported	5,718	2,117	193	71	48
No walls	4	3	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	450,405	227,972	1,082	11,798	10,788
Concrete, brick, stone	70,141	65,018	614	830	131
Wood	273,447	114,559	165	3,984	8,029
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	55,210	41,561	223	6,126	547
Galvanized iron, aluminum	1,788	941	62	428	133
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	44,999	4,687	-	400	1,897
Asbestos	217	175	-	2	9
Glass	31	23	3	-	-
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	1,197	371	-	11	11
Others, not reported	3,352	635	15	17	29
No walls	23	2	-	-	2
ARMM	667,428	342,720	4,892	20,911	18,823
Concrete, brick, stone	45,258	39,373	2,567	1,592	291
Wood	303,408	203,358	1,227	6,925	10,106
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	68,826	53,311	728	9,339	1,745

Continued



Table 14.14--Continued

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Material of the Roof			
		Galvanized Iron, Aluminum	Tile, Concrete Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood
Galvanized iron, aluminum	5,481	2,778	193	1,009	914
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	231,022	42,240	-	1,892	5,185
Asbestos	212	135	7	14	21
Glass	127	55	34	15	15
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	1,535	379	-	41	103
Others, not reported	11,446	1,077	135	83	430
No walls	113	14	1	1	13

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Construction Material of the Roof			
	<i>Cogon, Nipa, Anahaw</i>	Makeshift, Salvaged, Improvised	Asbestos and Others	Not Reported
Philippines	2,955,226	62,230	49,402	113,520
Concrete, brick, stone	54,839	2,265	13,500	11,561
Wood	708,263	9,679	10,395	6,228
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	120,401	3,761	5,215	7,357
Galvanized iron, aluminum	7,510	426	418	449
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	2,032,506	7,221	12,911	8,278
Asbestos	-	-	593	150
Glass	-	-	105	265
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	15,707	38,540	552	532
Others, not reported	15,695	336	5,605	78,666
No walls	305	92	108	34
NCR	1,399	17,424	8,694	19,623
Concrete, brick, stone	38	232	4,389	2,164
Wood	192	2,885	850	872
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	237	826	783	1,475
Galvanized iron, aluminum	31	68	134	53
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	839	110	10	29
Asbestos	-	-	171	65
Glass	-	-	34	62
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	34	13,150	196	163
Others, not reported	28	94	2,053	14,719
No walls	-	59	74	21
CAR	12,788	204	1,395	1,235
Concrete, brick, stone	74	41	420	175
Wood	5,076	8	301	49
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	196	20	96	69

Continued

Table 14.14--Continued

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Construction Material of the Roof			
	<i>Cogon, Nipa, Anahaw</i>	Makeshift, Salvaged, Improvised	Asbestos and Others	Not Reported
Galvanized iron, aluminum	162	1	7	51
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	7,190	20	534	40
Asbestos	-	-	11	-
Glass	-	-	1	2
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	53	111	5	2
Others, not reported	36	3	19	846
No walls	1	-	1	1
I - Ilocos Region	56,061	2,100	1,001	3,913
Concrete, brick, stone	918	87	218	490
Wood	3,926	121	47	88
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	1,793	232	143	311
Galvanized iron, aluminum	286	18	11	33
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	48,514	491	374	370
Asbestos	-	-	40	15
Glass	-	-	19	10
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	393	1,143	15	18
Others, not reported	227	7	129	2,578
No walls	4	1	5	-
II - Cagayan Valley	69,083	606	1,274	1,419
Concrete, brick, stone	1,780	40	174	138
Wood	15,538	58	237	64
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	2,444	42	75	82
Galvanized iron, aluminum	352	2	11	6
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	48,170	130	579	142
Asbestos	-	-	15	1
Glass	-	-	1	2
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	357	326	5	1
Others, not reported	440	7	177	983
No walls	2	1	-	-
III - Central Luzon	94,201	6,643	3,318	24,642
Concrete, brick, stone	2,612	717	1,290	4,223
Wood	8,811	717	388	783
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	4,957	351	352	1,846
Galvanized iron, aluminum	405	34	21	97
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	76,149	678	801	985
Asbestos	-	-	72	9
Glass	-	-	11	47
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	676	4,092	40	96
Others, not reported	585	52	340	16,556
No walls	6	2	3	-

Continued

Table 14.14--Continued

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Construction Material of the Roof			
	Cogon, Nipa, Anahaw	Makeshift, Salvaged, Improvised	Asbestos and Others	Not Reported
IV - A Calabarzon	105,112	11,106	4,406	13,338
Concrete, brick, stone	1,445	219	2,392	1,797
Wood	28,122	1,576	456	611
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	4,298	592	301	1,047
Galvanized iron, aluminum	338	174	21	55
Bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa	69,224	922	685	349
Asbestos	-	-	73	8
Glass	-	-	16	14
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	1,006	7,566	20	71
Others, not reported	662	52	442	9,380
No walls	17	5	-	6
IV - B Mimaropa	218,814	1,254	1,667	3,294
Concrete, brick, stone	2,804	13	416	188
Wood	13,143	52	181	113
Half Concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	7,619	38	212	203
Galvanized iron, aluminum	443	2	1	14
Bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa	191,916	179	585	591
Asbestos	-	-	14	3
Glass	-	-	-	2
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	1,130	958	11	11
Others, not reported	1,702	7	243	2,169
No walls	57	5	4	-
V - Bicol Region	389,763	7,522	4,423	4,262
Concrete, brick, stone	22,291	471	1,195	552
Wood	93,544	980	747	316
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	37,310	473	679	300
Galvanized iron, aluminum	1,539	63	20	18
Bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa	228,314	1,159	864	499
Asbestos	-	-	29	4
Glass	-	-	-	49
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	4,763	4,329	145	28
Others, not reported	1,991	47	742	2,496
No walls	11	-	2	-
VI - Western Visayas	312,699	2,465	4,247	4,674
Concrete, brick, stone	6,789	60	896	292
Wood	15,957	126	248	281
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	13,644	224	699	274

Continued

Table 14.14--Continued

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Construction Material of the Roof			
	Cogon, Nipa, Anahaw	Makeshift, Salvaged, Improvised	Asbestos and Others	Not Reported
Galvanized iron, aluminum	788	14	98	22
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	273,590	696	1,962	1,047
Asbestos	-	-	15	1
Glass	-	-	6	25
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	1,139	1,335	32	19
Others, not reported	777	10	287	2,712
No walls	15	-	4	1
VII - Central Visayas	204,382	2,722	3,806	7,522
Concrete, brick, stone	2,737	45	540	382
Wood	34,180	319	541	529
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	9,399	161	371	539
Galvanized iron, aluminum	362	11	38	30
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	155,677	408	1,975	780
Asbestos	-	-	22	4
Glass	-	-	4	9
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	927	1,749	24	33
Others, not reported	1,072	14	278	5,211
No walls	28	15	13	5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	298,625	1,355	1,686	5,140
Concrete, brick, stone	5,955	46	205	215
Wood	80,733	181	363	391
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	16,177	56	252	257
Galvanized iron, aluminum	1,082	9	10	9
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	191,556	278	577	479
Asbestos	-	-	20	3
Glass	-	-	1	5
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	1,597	776	12	12
Others, not reported	1,484	9	245	3,769
No walls	41	-	1	-
IX - Western Mindanao	242,312	1,005	979	2,448
Concrete, brick, stone	1,119	78	104	82
Wood	77,486	258	431	229
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	3,741	63	51	83
Galvanized iron, aluminum	312	2	25	4
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	158,242	210	282	279
Asbestos	-	-	12	-
Glass	-	-	2	2
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	633	388	7	5
Others, not reported	767	2	65	1,764
No walls	12	4	-	-

Continued

Table 14.14--Continued

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Construction Material of the Roof			
	<i>Cogon, Nipa, Anahaw</i>	Makeshift, Salvaged, Improvised	Asbestos and Others	Not Reported
X - Northern Mindanao	112,359	2,612	1,945	2,474
Concrete, brick, stone	1,192	108	119	194
Wood	52,850	953	553	526
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	3,375	395	119	213
Galvanized iron, aluminum	176	5	2	4
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	53,762	542	1,051	265
Asbestos	-	-	-	22
Glass	-	-	1	23
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	519	600	16	12
Others, not reported	477	9	84	1,215
No walls	8	-	-	-
XI - Southern Mindanao	158,142	1,893	1,976	4,662
Concrete, brick, stone	830	46	146	219
Wood	27,180	501	300	331
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	3,492	82	79	147
Galvanized iron, aluminum	209	5	2	6
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	124,914	461	1,290	455
Asbestos	-	-	32	5
Glass	-	-	1	4
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	558	787	11	10
Others, not reported	959	11	118	3,485
No walls	-	-	-	-
XII - Central Mindanao	220,172	1,717	1,744	3,874
Concrete, brick, stone	374	27	160	222
Wood	29,108	167	217	272
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	2,517	66	190	210
Galvanized iron, aluminum	260	8	5	23
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	186,186	704	1,070	1,016
Asbestos	-	-	9	2
Glass	-	-	-	4
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	647	741	3	9
Others, not reported	1,079	4	90	2,116
No walls	1	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	194,362	804	1,537	2,062
Concrete, brick, stone	3,214	20	253	61
Wood	145,141	442	920	207
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	6,521	29	166	37

Continued

Table 14.14--Concluded

Construction Material of Outer Walls and Region	Construction Material of the Roof			
	<i>Cogon, Nipa, Anahaw</i>	Makeshift, Salvaged, Improvised	Asbestos and Others	Not Reported
Galvanized iron, aluminum	216	3	2	3
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	37,858	47	44	66
Asbestos	-	-	29	2
Glass	-	-	4	1
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	533	261	6	4
Others, not reported	861	2	112	1,681
No walls	18	-	1	-
ARMM	264,952	888	5,304	8,938
Concrete, brick, stone	667	15	586	167
Wood	77,276	335	3,615	566
Half concrete, brick, stone, and half wood	2,681	111	647	264
Galvanized iron, aluminum	549	7	10	21
Bamboo, <i>sawali, cogon, nipa</i>	180,405	186	228	886
Asbestos	-	-	29	6
Glass	-	-	4	4
Makeshift, salvaged, improvised	742	228	4	38
Others, not reported	2,548	6	181	6,986
No walls	84	-	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office, 2007 Census of Population and Housing

**TABLE 14.15 Owner-Households Who Had Purchased or Constructed Their Housing Units, by Reported Source of Financing, and by Region: 2000**  
(Figures are estimates based on a 10% sample)

Region	Total Owner-Households Who Had Purchased Their Housing Units	Reported Sources of Financing		
		Own Resources, Interest-Free Loans from Relatives or Friends	Government Assistance: PAG-IBIG, GSIS, SSS, DBP, Others	Private Banks, Foundations, Cooperatives
Philippines	9,459,669	2,771,435	323,705	65,683
NCR	791,647	275,709	57,249	18,765
CAR	173,635	34,000	2,571	1,367
I - Ilocos Region	609,062	174,821	7,073	2,731
II - Cagayan Valley	431,778	85,340	3,096	1,301
III - Central Luzon	1,056,173	342,096	32,640	6,741
IV - Southern Tagalog	1,490,265	438,782	65,693	12,979
V - Bicol Region	621,527	122,506	8,657	1,913
VI - Western Visayas	786,537	178,108	12,374	3,119
VII - Central Visayas	753,650	151,638	8,530	3,831
VIII - Eastern Visayas	485,270	107,738	7,219	2,141
IX - Western Mindanao	390,024	90,635	5,476	1,264
X - Northern Mindanao	362,456	111,439	8,345	1,610
XI - Southern Mindanao	685,292	198,502	25,445	3,995
XII - Central Mindanao	325,535	77,727	6,025	1,302
XIII - Caraga	217,011	62,173	4,467	1,633
ARMM	279,807	62,199	3,162	991

Region	Employer Assistance	Reported Sources of Financing		
		Private Persons	Other Sources	Not Reported
Philippines	84,558	239,660	6,610,216	6,534,912
NCR	19,807	29,280	11,559	427,705
CAR	1,248	3,080	1,546	136,554
I - Ilocos Region	3,590	7,439	3,003	424,034
II - Cagayan Valley	1,170	3,715	2,056	341,130
III - Central Luzon	11,570	24,317	8,154	662,003
IV - Southern Tagalog	18,373	31,738	14,416	954,228
V - Bicol Region	2,479	6,484	2,390	485,571
VI - Western Visayas	5,148	8,075	2,545	591,175
VII - Central Visayas	4,345	7,945	4,692	584,163
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,232	6,771	3,123	365,760
IX - Western Mindanao	2,158	6,335	3,284	286,154
X - Northern Mindanao	2,148	4,199	3,111	237,239
XI - Southern Mindanao	5,410	10,560	6,219	449,797
XII - Central Mindanao	2,091	4,746	3,297	236,590
XIII - Caraga	1,542	3,228	2,020	210,347
ARMM	1,247	6,444	3,889	142,462

**Notes:**

GSIS - Government Service Insurance System

SSS - Social Security System

DBP - Development Bank of the Philippines

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2000 Census of Population and Housing

**TABLE 14.16 Number of Families and Total Housing Expenditures, by Region: 2009**  
(Families in thousands, Amount in Millions)

Region	Total Number of Families	Total Family Expenditures	Total Housing Expenditures																																																																																																				
			Amount	Percent																																																																																																			
<b>2009</b>																																																																																																							
Philippines	18,452	3,239,186	431,477	100.0																																																																																																			
NCR	2,461	760,363	143,122	33.2																																																																																																			
CAR	322	56,182	9,865	2.3																																																																																																			
I - Ilocos Region	1,005	152,646	16,597	3.8																																																																																																			
II - Cagayan Valley	653	92,306	8,929	2.1																																																																																																			
III - Central Luzon	2,028	382,492	44,591	10.3																																																																																																			
IVA - Calabarzon	2,406	511,515	65,895	15.3																																																																																																			
IVB - Mimaropa	590	71,121	7,655	1.8																																																																																																			
V - Bicol Region	1,070	146,595	16,892	3.9																																																																																																			
VI - Western Visayas	1,452	207,669	24,129	5.6																																																																																																			
VII - Central Visayas	1,374	208,641	27,794	6.4																																																																																																			
VIII - Eastern Visayas	865	110,885	11,680	2.7																																																																																																			
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	662	76,598	8,327	1.9																																																																																																			
X - Northern Mindanao	839	116,690	12,326	2.9																																																																																																			
XI - Davao Region	884	125,043	14,694	3.4																																																																																																			
XII - Soccsksargen	801	105,539	8,568	2.0																																																																																																			
XIII - Caraga	470	58,951	5,364	1.2																																																																																																			
ARMM	572	55,950	5,052	1.2																																																																																																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Rent or Rental Value of House and Lot</th> <th colspan="2">House Maintenance and Minor Repairs</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Amount</th> <th>Percent</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Philippines</td> <td>413,642</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>17,835</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NCR</td> <td>140,967</td> <td>34.1</td> <td>2,155</td> <td>12.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAR</td> <td>9,666</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>199</td> <td>1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I - Ilocos Region</td> <td>15,212</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>1,385</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II - Cagayan Valley</td> <td>8,278</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>651</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III - Central Luzon</td> <td>42,495</td> <td>10.3</td> <td>2,096</td> <td>11.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IVA - Calabarzon</td> <td>63,617</td> <td>15.4</td> <td>2,278</td> <td>12.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IVB - Mimaropa</td> <td>7,155</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>500</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V - Bicol Region</td> <td>15,621</td> <td>3.8</td> <td>1,271</td> <td>7.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VI - Western Visayas</td> <td>22,684</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>1,445</td> <td>8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VII - Central Visayas</td> <td>26,193</td> <td>6.3</td> <td>1,601</td> <td>9.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VIII - Eastern Visayas</td> <td>10,647</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>1,033</td> <td>5.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</td> <td>7,851</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>476</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X - Northern Mindanao</td> <td>11,357</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>969</td> <td>5.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XI - Davao Region</td> <td>14,010</td> <td>3.4</td> <td>684</td> <td>3.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XII - Soccsksargen</td> <td>8,026</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>542</td> <td>3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XIII - Caraga</td> <td>5,008</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>356</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARMM</td> <td>4,857</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>195</td> <td>1.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Rent or Rental Value of House and Lot		House Maintenance and Minor Repairs		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Philippines	413,642	100.0	17,835	100.0	NCR	140,967	34.1	2,155	12.1	CAR	9,666	2.3	199	1.1	I - Ilocos Region	15,212	3.7	1,385	7.8	II - Cagayan Valley	8,278	2.0	651	3.7	III - Central Luzon	42,495	10.3	2,096	11.8	IVA - Calabarzon	63,617	15.4	2,278	12.8	IVB - Mimaropa	7,155	1.7	500	2.8	V - Bicol Region	15,621	3.8	1,271	7.1	VI - Western Visayas	22,684	5.5	1,445	8.1	VII - Central Visayas	26,193	6.3	1,601	9.0	VIII - Eastern Visayas	10,647	2.6	1,033	5.8	IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7,851	1.9	476	2.7	X - Northern Mindanao	11,357	2.7	969	5.4	XI - Davao Region	14,010	3.4	684	3.8	XII - Soccsksargen	8,026	1.9	542	3.0	XIII - Caraga	5,008	1.2	356	2.0	ARMM	4,857	1.2	195	1.1
	Rent or Rental Value of House and Lot		House Maintenance and Minor Repairs																																																																																																				
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent																																																																																																			
Philippines	413,642	100.0	17,835	100.0																																																																																																			
NCR	140,967	34.1	2,155	12.1																																																																																																			
CAR	9,666	2.3	199	1.1																																																																																																			
I - Ilocos Region	15,212	3.7	1,385	7.8																																																																																																			
II - Cagayan Valley	8,278	2.0	651	3.7																																																																																																			
III - Central Luzon	42,495	10.3	2,096	11.8																																																																																																			
IVA - Calabarzon	63,617	15.4	2,278	12.8																																																																																																			
IVB - Mimaropa	7,155	1.7	500	2.8																																																																																																			
V - Bicol Region	15,621	3.8	1,271	7.1																																																																																																			
VI - Western Visayas	22,684	5.5	1,445	8.1																																																																																																			
VII - Central Visayas	26,193	6.3	1,601	9.0																																																																																																			
VIII - Eastern Visayas	10,647	2.6	1,033	5.8																																																																																																			
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	7,851	1.9	476	2.7																																																																																																			
X - Northern Mindanao	11,357	2.7	969	5.4																																																																																																			
XI - Davao Region	14,010	3.4	684	3.8																																																																																																			
XII - Soccsksargen	8,026	1.9	542	3.0																																																																																																			
XIII - Caraga	5,008	1.2	356	2.0																																																																																																			
ARMM	4,857	1.2	195	1.1																																																																																																			

Source: National Statistics Office, 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey.



## Introduction

**L**abor is described as the human activity that provides the goods or services for both domestic and international use contributing to a better condition of the country's labor force. Labor represents production and so an improved and quality labor force is responsive to growth necessary for the development of the economy.

The labor market remained resilient in 2009, notwithstanding the steep increase in world prices of oil products that resulted in higher inflation rate, and the series of typhoons that hit the country in the second half of the year.

On the average, the annual employment growth for the year was placed at 2.7 percent – a little change from the average growth rate of 2.0 percent in 2008. On the other hand, the rate of underemployment continued to rise though at slower pace than the preceding year. From 17.5 percent in 2008, it rose sharply to 19.4 percent in 2009.

Meanwhile, the industrial peace of the country demonstrated a considerable progress as the incidence of actual strikes registered at its lowest in 56 years.

### 15.1 Labor Administration

The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) leads in the formulation and administration of labor policies and programs. Constituted as a department on December 8, 1933 by virtue of Act 4121, DOLE is mandated to formulate policies implement programs, and serve as the policy-coordinating arm of the executive arm of the Philippine government in the field of labor and employment.

In 2006, the Department introduced a framework built on four strategic goals: a gainfully employed workforce, a globally competitive workforce, a secure workforce, and a safe workforce.

#### Labor Policies

The framework for the pursuit of government policies and programs on labor is provided for in the 1987 Constitution, which recognizes the significant role of labor in national development. Article II, Section 9 declares as a policy that “the State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and an improved quality of life for all.”

In addition, Article II, Section 18 provides that “the State affirms labor as a primary social and economic force. It shall protect the rights of workers and promote

their welfare.” Recognizing that the labor sector is a critical component of society, Article XIII, Section 3, likewise mandates that “the State shall afford full protection to labor, local and overseas, organized and unorganized, and promote full employment and quality of employment opportunities.”

The Labor Code of the Philippines, specifically Article 211, reads that the policy of the State is to promote full collective bargaining, including voluntary arbitration as a mode of settling labor or industrial disputes; promote free trade unionism as an agent of democracy, social justice, and development; nationalize and restructure the labor movement in order to eradicate inter-union conflicts; promote the enlightenment of workers concerning their rights and obligations as union members and as employers; provide adequate administrative machinery for the expeditious settlement of labor or industrial disputes; and to ensure a stable but dynamic and just industrial peace.

## 15.2 Labor Programs

Assisting every Filipino worker to become gainfully employed, globally competitive, secured, and safe in their workplace has been the paramount concern of the DOLE. It carry through its leadership role in designing and delivering services, programs and strategies to facilitate the access of workers to employment opportunities, and of employers to qualified workers. These programs and projects were categorized according to its four strategic goals.

### A Gainfully Employed Workforce

The DOLE enhanced its job search assistance to help the jobseekers find immediate employment and the employers to immediately fill in their manpower requirements.

***Job Search Assistance Services for Wage Employment.*** A total of 797,929 jobseekers were placed in various local employment opportunities in 2009. The 1,188 operational public employment service offices (PESOs) that are located in key municipalities and provinces continue to provide various job search assistance to jobseekers such as career information, referral, placement and matching or screening services as well as web-based access to the Phil-JOBNET. The Phil-JOBNET enables jobseekers to look for work in listed job openings and to post their resume in the online database free of charge. In 2009, a total of 721,647 job applicants found local work out of the 1.20 million applicants referred by the PESOs nationwide to companies in need of skills, registering a placement rate of 60.2 percent.

A total of 1,162 job fairs were conducted in 2009, an increased by 6.5 percent from 1,091 a year ago. Likewise, persons provided with various forms of employment services and skills building opportunities increased by 23.1 percentage points from previous year’s 589,934 to 726,319 in 2009.

Meanwhile, the active participation of accredited private recruitment and placement agencies (PRPAs) and their support to the provision of placement and referral services accounted for the placement of a total of 76,282 local jobseekers.

To support the activities of the employment exchange facilities, the DOLE launched the Discover the World-of-Work (D-WOW) Project which hopes to prepare high school students in making career decisions through workplace visits and educational tours in companies identified as key employment generating industries in the next five to seven years.

**Capacity-Building Services for Livelihood and Self-Employment of Workers in the Informal Sector.** Assistance was provided to more than 200,000 marginalized, vulnerable, disadvantaged and other workers who had difficulty in accessing formal employment. In 2006, the DOLE provided more than 90,000 informal sector workers and returning overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) with skills and entrepreneurial trainings and other capability-building interventions, and access to livelihood opportunities.

To support the activities of the employment exchange facilities, the DOLE launched the Discover the World-of-Work (D-WOW) Project which hopes to prepare high school students in making career decisions through workplace visits and educational tours in companies identified as key employment generating industries in the next five to seven years. The project initially benefited 79 junior and senior high school students in 2006.

With the successful implementation of Poverty-Free Zone (PFZ) Project Sites 1 and 2 as strategic convergence of assistance for livelihood development, the DOLE established new PFZ sites in every region in 2006. Under the project, sites are provided with a package of organizational, entrepreneurship and training interventions toward the development of core community enterprises (CCEs) that take advantage of local resources. The PFZ site 1 generated employment for an average of 323 workers per month in 2006 through its 12 CCEs. On the other hand, the 17 CCEs of PFZ site 2 generated an average of 324 workers per month.

Since 2005, the DOLE continued to adopt the *Kasanayan at Hanapbuhay* (KasH) Program as an avenue to enrich the skills of young workers, thus, ensuring the availability of qualified skilled workers based on industry needs and requirements. In 2006, the program provided 61,772 new entrants to labor force with the opportunity to acquire basic skills and work experience.

**Social Partnership Promotion and Dispute Resolution Services to Preserve Employment.** The industrial peace in the country in 2009 made considerable progress as the incidence of actual strikes registered at its lowest (4) in 56 years (See Table 15.6). This could be attributed to the growing labor relations maturity among the workplace parties and the DOLE's continued exploration for more innovative approaches in pursuing its mandate than mere settling of disputes to prevent strikes and lockouts.

Administrative Intervention for Dispute Avoidance (AIDA) was introduced as a mechanism geared toward the settlement of potential or ongoing dispute from escalating into a strike or lockout. The mechanism entails the voluntary settlement of plant level disputes in which either or both the employer and the workers may voluntarily seek the intervention of DOLE in the settlement of any potential or ongoing dispute.

## A Globally Competitive Workforce

The DOLE remained steadfast in the pursuit of harnessing the competitiveness of the Filipino workers. It explored ways and means to further enhance their skills and knowledge, and secure their niche in the global market. It likewise continued its endeavor in raising the awareness of the public particularly the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) on the importance of productivity improvement and in appraising labor and management on various productivity technologies and practices.

### ***Skills and Productivity Trainings and Technical-Vocational Education Services.***

Through the network of accredited training institutions, the DOLE continued to equip the unemployed and underemployed, especially the out-of-school youth, with vocational and technical skills through short-term training programs.

The Technical-Vocational Education Training (TVET) Program under the supervision of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) trained and retrained more than 1.9 million employed and underemployed workers in various trades to enhance their competencies and employability particularly in in-demand and emerging skills in the labor market. In 2009, the skills of a total of 836,131 workers were assessed, out of which 690,836 or 82.6 percent were certified as competent and job-ready.

Under the Maritime Training Program, the National Maritime Polytechnic (NMP) issued a total of 19,159 training certificates to merchant marine officers, ratings, maritime cadets, and maritime faculty and trainers who graduated from basic, upgrading, refresher, and other specialized maritime training courses.

In line with the government's goal of enhancing the employability of potential workers in hard-to-fill and in-demand skills in emerging industries such as business-process-outsourcing (BPO) and call centers, PhP500 million scholarship fund assistance was allocated for 100,000 beneficiaries under the PGMA Training for Work Scholarship Project. As of end of 2008, a total of 30,000 trainees graduated, wherein 67 percent have already been employed.

The Ladderized Education System was likewise launched by the DOLE in partnership with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). The system addresses the compartmentalization of technical-vocational and college degree programs that hinder the recognition and accreditation of tech-voc competencies in college degree programs and vice-versa. Under the system, the tech-voc and college components are harmonized, allowing an individual to progress between and among tech-voc courses, college programs, and progressively gainful employment.

## A Secure Workplace

The DOLE mounted efforts in implementing less coercive measures and strategies to encourage and increase labor standards compliance, and to improve the effectiveness of enforcement mechanisms. The Department also continued to support the government's efforts in addressing the needs of marginalized and vulnerable sectors particularly on security at the workplace; provision of adequate labor, social

and legal protection; access to programs and services normally provided for workers in the formal sector; and participation in decision-making processes.

**Services to Safeguard Fair and Just Terms and Conditions of Employment.** The DOLE provided greater protection and welfare services to safeguard 2.3 million workers both in-country and overseas, through the conscientious implementation of labor inspectorate functions, efficient wage issuances and overseas employment contract verification.

The National Wages and Productivity Commission (NWPC) and its Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Boards (RTWPBs) held consultations and dialogues with the tripartite sectors on important socio-economic issues to map out strategic responses to the wage issue in view of rapid developments in the country and to provide necessary inputs on wage issuance and policy review and development.

Labor inspectorate vigorously implemented the Labor Standards Enforcement Framework (LSEF) that promotes self-regulation among large and organized firms, inspection for SMEs, and advisory services for micro-enterprises.

In 2006, the DOLE-Philippine Overseas Labor Offices (POLO) worldwide processed a total of 234,263 employment contracts and other related documents to ensure that the contracts entered into by more than 200,000 OFWs are in compliance with the labor and immigration laws of the host countries.

**Social Protection and Welfare Services for Workers in the Informal and Other Special Sectors.** Some 484,000 workers were provided protection and welfare services and benefits in the informal and other special sectors. Among the programs and projects implemented were the Social Protection Program for Workers in the Informal Sector, National Program against Child Labor (NPACL), Social Amelioration Program (SAP), and DOLE Project on Domestic Workers (DOMWORK) Orientation.

Under the Social Protection Program, 18,863 informal sector (IS) workers were enrolled with the Social Security System (SSS) through the Automatic Debit Account (ADA) system that facilitates the payment of SSS contributions, bringing to 134,097 the total number of IS workers covered by social security benefits. In addition, 62,297 IS workers were enrolled with PhilHealth.

Meanwhile, new programs and projects were developed under the National Program against Child Labor. Some 216 child laborers and 137 adult workers were rescued from extremely abject conditions and hazardous occupations under the *Sagip Batang Manggagawa* program. The two-year project "Eliminating Child Labor in the Tobacco Industry" in Region 1 culminated, benefitting 100 child laborers who were removed from tobacco farming and extended educational assistance amounting to P1hP10,000 per school year for two years. Project Angel Tree was also launched to eliminate and alleviate the plight of child laborers and their families.

Under the Social Amelioration Program, 365,508 sugar workers received a total of PhP232.3 million cash bonuses for crop year 2004-2005. In 2008, some 1,151 women sugar workers were paid for their maternity benefits while 616 sugar workers' heirs and beneficiaries were paid for death benefits.

On the other hand, instructional materials were developed and distributed to various stakeholders under the Domestic Workers Project. The project hopes to educate domestic workers on the issues and vulnerabilities they face in the world of work, and help them understand the policy and legal instruments protecting their rights

while making them aware of existing services and facilities which they may wish to avail.

## **A Safe Workplace**

The DOLE continued to develop and implement services and programs, particularly on prevention of workplace accidents and illnesses, compliance with occupational safety and health standards (OSHS), workers' compensation and rehabilitation, and continuous updating of OSHS and related policies.

***Work Accident/Illnesses Prevention, Compensation and Rehabilitation Services.*** The DOLE continued to provide workers in the private sector with knowledge and skills on occupational safety and health at the workplace through advocacy, enforcement and capability-building.

The Zero Accident Program was expanded in 2006, focusing its outreach to the regions by enlisting the social partners for preventive and developmental occupational safety and health (OSH) program. The 1<sup>st</sup> Mindanao Summit was spearheaded by the DOLE wherein the OSH framework of action for the whole region was developed.

For 2009, the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) provided various benefits and services to 1.2 million Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) members worldwide. From its Insurance and Health Care Program, the OWWA released 223.9 million pesos to 2,696 claimants

## **Workers' Protection and Welfare**

The protection of Filipino workers in all occupational areas is a policy embodied in the Labor Code and in the Constitution of the Philippines. Setting the law to motion, programs and projects are being undertaken in the areas of labor standard formulation; wage legislation, complaints and technical safety inspection; assistance to working women, minors, and rural workers; and of employees' compensation.

***Wage setting and enforcement.*** Reviewing and formulating wage policies balance the provision of adequate family income and decent living for workers on one end of the scale and on the other, the maintenance of viability in business and industry. Holding the scales as its task is the National Wages and Productivity Commission.

Legislated wage rates in the private sector were on the upturn for both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors. The increases were PhP8.00 in 1970 to PhP31.82 in 1982 for nonagricultural workers in the NCR, and PhP30.74 outside the NCR; PhP4.75 to PhP26.18 for plantation workers; and PhP19.65 for non-plantation groups of the agricultural sector.

On May 1, 1987, EO 178 mandated the two-step integration of the cost-of-living allowance (COLA) into the basic pay. The first integration of the COLA under Wage Order Nos. 1 and 2 took effect on May 1, integrating PhP9.00 of the PhP17.00 COLA into the minimum wage. The remaining PhP8.00 was integrated in October 1 under Wage Order Nos. 5 and 6. With full integration, the effective minimum wage rates increased to PhP69.33 for nonagricultural workers in and outside the NCR, and

to PhP58.50 and PhP42.12 for agricultural plantation and non-plantation workers, respectively.

RA 6640 was signed into law in November 1987. In effect, the minimum wage of workers and employees receiving not more than PhP100.00 daily in the public and private sectors, including agricultural workers, was increased by PhP10.00 across the board. Meanwhile, non-agricultural workers outside the NCR received a PhP11.00 increase in the daily wage rate.

In 1989, RA 6727, also known as the Wage Rationalization Act, was made into law to rationalize minimum wage fixing; promote improvement and gain-sharing measures to guarantee the rights of labor to a just share in the fruits of production; enhance employment generation in the countryside through industry dispersal; and to afford business and industry with reasonable investment, expansion, and growth.

The following year the minimum wages in the nonagricultural sector within and outside the NCR were placed at PhP105.13 and PhP96.42, respectively. On the other hand, the minimum wage for agricultural plantation workers was PhP85.88 and for agricultural non-plantation, PhP63.38.

Wages had since been increasing so much so that effective February 2, 1996, the minimum wage of nonagricultural workers in the NCR was pegged at PhP161.00, while agricultural workers in plantation and non-plantation received PhP151.00 and PhP140.50, respectively.

The NWPC continues monitoring the wage situation in the country as mandated by RA 6727, and through its Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board (RTWPB), issues wage orders granting wage adjustments in the minimum wage of workers.

In 2008, the NWPC continued its affirmative and proactive stance on wages to provide positive impact on the quality of life of the Filipino workforce. The Wage Orders were issued in all regions of the country, granting increases in basic pay or cost-of-living-allowance (COLA) of some 10.4 million private sector workers, ranging from PhP10 to PhP25 per day.

In NCR alone, minimum wages increased by PhP20 per day, increasing to PhP382 per day the minimum wage levels of non-agricultural workers, and PhP345 per day for all other private sector workers in the region.

**Enforcement of labor standards.** Responsible for developing policies and programs relative to the terms and conditions of work, the Bureau of Working Conditions formulated the national program improving working conditions and the work environment, through the strengthening of the labor inspectorate.

To achieve this objective, amendments to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHS) were introduced, amplifying the capabilities of labor inspectors in occupational health and safety.

**Employees' Compensation.** In the event of employment-related sickness, disability or death of employees and their dependents, the Employees Compensation Commission (ECC) provides a tax-exempt compensation program. Under the Employees Compensation Program, the affected workers receive significant and adequate income benefits, medical or related rehabilitation services. The Government Service Insurance System manages the welfare benefits of public sector employees while benefits for the private sector were awarded by the Social Security System.

**Workers' welfare.** The government maintains and firms up various welfare programs available to special groups of workers considered vulnerable to exploitation by unscrupulous groups and to adverse conditions attendant to poverty, illiteracy, and other social problems.

Now and into the future, community-based mechanisms that will detect and respond to hazardous forms of child labor are also being established by government. These mechanisms are intended for search, rescue and appropriate interventions relieving endangered child laborers.

Enhancing awareness also comes by way of a zero-accident campaign by government. In this campaign, the government recognizes companies with the best record in accident prevention through a safety award system. To raise safety consciousness up a notch, employers and workers are required to observe a health and safety week and to undergo training on safety consciousness. Information materials on accident prevention are commonly distributed at the workplace.

Following are the agencies involved in promoting workers' welfare program:

1. THE BUREAU OF RURAL WORKERS (BRW). The Bureau turns out policies and programs relative to the administration and enforcement of laws relating to rural workers.

Its rural workers program involves rural research and development communication, amelioration and welfare, rural employment and human resources development, organizational and cadre development, and fund management.

2. THE BUREAU OF WORKING WOMEN AND YOUNG WORKERS. This specially tasked Bureau aims to enlighten women and young workers on legislation, policies, standards, and issues affecting them, with the goal of improving their clientele's socioeconomic conditions and well-being.

3. WELFARE PROGRAM FOR OFWs. The DOLE through Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) continued to provide welfare services to overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) and their families.

Through the Overseas Workers Welfare Fund, the OWWA provides pre-departure, on-site and reentry programs for OFWs. The insurance coverage, pre-departure loan and medicare program comprises the program services granted to OFWs while on-site services include repatriation assistance, family assistance loan, the setting up of Filipino Workers Resource Development Center and public assistance. Taking into consideration returning OFWs, the OWWA launched a program to reintegrate them in the mainstream of society such as airport assistance, and disability assistance for those who meet accident or an injury.

## **Labor Relations**

Plan setting the various programs and projects supports, the promotion of industrial peace through education, expeditious and fair resolution of labor disputes, betterment of labor-management cooperation and promotion of tripartism in policy and decision-making in order to preserve jobs and improve the quality of employment in the country.



The operating agencies for this plan are the Bureau of Labor Relations (BLR), National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB), National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC), the Tripartite Industrial Peace Council Secretariat, the Industrial Relations Division and the med-arbitration units of the DOLE's Regional Offices.

Among programs geared to improve labor relations include the following:

**LABOR EDUCATION PROGRAM.** Intended to inform workers and employers of their rights and responsibilities under the labor relations system, this program gives formal and non-formal education to help warrant both workers and employers authority and to encourage labor management.

**PROMOTION OF UNIONISM AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.** The Department boosts respect for freedom of association and collective bargaining through resolution of inter and intra-union disputes; the operationalization of the tripartite industrial peace councils at the regional and industry levels; and the registration of workers organizations and collective bargaining agreements.

**LABOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT AND PREVENTION PROGRAM.** Speedy and fair disposition of labor justice is what this program assures of using voluntary and non-adversary approaches to labor conflict resolution. It also recommends long-term preventive measures such as the conduct of massive education and information campaign and the encouragement of tripartite and multi-sectoral consultations and the setting up of labor management cooperation councils and other bipartite cooperation mechanisms.

**Beginning of trade unionism.** Trade unionism in the country blossomed at the turn of the 20th century. Isabelo de los Reyes founded the country's first labor union, *the Union Obrera Democratica Filipina*, on February 2, 1902 with 200,000 members. On May 1, 1903, the Union marched from Plaza Moriones in Tondo to Malacañang, marking the first Labor Day celebration in the country. From then on, the trade union movement has become one of the government's key partners in its economic recovery program.

**Growth of unionism in the public and private sectors.** The imposition of martial law in the 1970s slowed down trade union movements, but the ascendancy of Corazon Aquino to the presidency in 1986 brought about by the People Power Revolution paved the way for the flourishing of labor unions both in the public and private sectors.

The DOLE registered 384 new labor organizations in 2009 with 34,283 worker-members, bringing the total number of existing registered unions to 17,665 with total membership of 1.99 million workers.

**Labor dispute settlement.** The National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB), created in 1987, banners three vital programs, namely, conciliation-mediation, voluntary arbitration, and labor-management cooperation.

The NCMB reported that strike notices filed as of 2009 totaled 286, falling off from the 2008 record of 362. On a positive note, the number of actual strikes was down to only 4, the lowest in 56 years. Some 2,000 workers were involved in these strikes. (See Tables 15.6 and 15.6a for details.)

### 15.3 Labor Force Surveys

Labor force surveys indicate government performance in developing the labor sector and of the future improvements necessary. Labor force statistics in the Philippines are derived from the Integrated Survey of Households (ISH) conducted by the National Statistics Office on a nationwide sample basis. This survey evolved from a series of labor force surveys, in this order: Philippine Statistical Survey of Households (May 1956 - May 1964), Bureau of the Census and Statistics Survey of Households (May 1965 - November 1973), and National Sample Survey of Households (February 1974 - August 1976).

The current household survey (ISH) started as a joint project between the Philippine government and the government of the United States (US) through the latter's International Cooperation Agency (now the United States Agency for International Development or USAID). Principal government agencies involved were the Office of the Statistical Coordination and Standards of the National Economic Council as the coordinating agency, the Bureau of the Census and Statistics (BCS) as the primary operating agency, and other related offices as cooperating agencies. Local and foreign experts provided technical assistance to the project. Local expertise was provided by the faculty of the University of the Philippines Statistical Center and a team of experts from the US Bureau of the Census and Bureau of the Budget.

The first Philippine Statistical Survey of Households (PSSH) was conducted in May 1956. The survey covered employment, labor force participation of the population 10 years old and over, demographic information, and other socioeconomic activities of the population based on "past week" reference period. Adopting a multistage sampling design, all estimates were published at national level only.

Succeeding surveys were conducted semiannually until 1969. Only one survey, however, was undertaken for the years 1959, 1964, and 1969.

In May 1965, the PSSH series was renamed the Bureau of the Census and Statistics Survey of Households (BCSSH). It adopted a stratified two-stage sampling design that resulted in the publication of estimates at the national level with urban and rural classification.

No survey was conducted in 1970 because it was a censal year. Based on a study done on the results of the 1970 Census, the sampling design was again revised starting with the March 1971 survey round. That time, estimates started to be published at the regional level. The survey was undertaken on a quarterly basis, with contents remaining unchanged as far as labor force characteristics were concerned.

In 1974, the BCS was restructured to become the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) under the administrative supervision of the National Economic and Development Authority. As a consequence, the BCSSH series was renamed National Sample Survey of Households (NSSH). The August 1976 survey round published in the NSSH Bulletin Series was the last survey conducted using the 1971 design.

In November 1976, regular quarterly labor force surveys (LFS) of the NCSO and the semiannual agricultural survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were integrated into one survey called the ISH. Starting with the 1976 fourth quarter survey, the labor force was modified to cover only the population 15 years old and over instead of 10 years old and over, in conformity with the Labor Code of the Philippines.

Using a two-stage sampling method, the new survey design considered the *barangays* (smallest political subdivisions) and households as primary and secondary sampling units, respectively. The basic frame from which the sample *barangays* were drawn was the 1975 Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities-Phase I. Moreover, the “past week” reference period was changed to “past quarter.” Starting with the 1981 fourth quarter survey, the projected population 15 years old and over was based on the 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

With the adoption of modified objectives of the ISH, which are to gather, process, and analyze data on the labor force, the employed and unemployed, including their attributes and other socioeconomic characteristics of households, a modular approach to household survey was implemented in 1984, with the labor force section as the core module of the ISH questionnaire. During selected survey rounds, special topics, such as overseas employment and family income and expenditures, were included in a rider questionnaire. Moreover, in line with the modular approach in conducting the ISH, a new sampling design was prepared and implemented in the same year.

The ISH developed and adopted concepts more applicable to Philippine situations. Although previous labor force surveys were basically the same in terms of purpose and scope, their reference periods were revised. In the second quarter of 1987, the reference period was reverted to the “past week” from the “past quarter” to present a more realistic view of the country’s economic status. Employment status based on the “past quarter” reference period, however, was also asked of all persons 10 years old and over to link the old series with the present one.

In July 1996, the LFS adopted a new master sampling design that was constructed from the listing derived from the 1995 Census of Population. A new set of sample *barangays* and sample households was drawn from said listing. The development of the master sample not only for the LFS but for all other household surveys in the Philippines was envisioned to meet the demand for more expanded scope and coverage of the household surveys, address the need for more reliable estimates at more detailed levels of disaggregation, and maximize the use of the limited resources that are available for the conduct of surveys.

The number of sample households was expanded from 26,000 coming from 2,100 sample *barangays* in the previous LFS rounds to 41,000 households coming from 3,421 sample *barangays* in the July 1996 round. About 12 percent of the “old” *barangay* samples were again selected as part of the new and increased set of sample *barangays*. The increase in the sample size is intended to increase the level of precision of estimates and to provide more reliable estimates at the provincial and key city or municipality level.

Starting July 2003, the LFS used the 2003 Master Sample (MS) constructed from the Enumeration Area Reference File (EARF) of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). The number of sample households increased from 41,000 to about 51,000 households nationwide which was deemed sufficient to provide more precise and reliable estimates at the regional level.

The survey involved the collection of data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in general. The reporting unit was the household which implied that the statistics emanating from this survey referred to the characteristics of the population residing in private households. Persons belonging to the institutional population were not within the scope of the survey.

## 15.4 Labor Force Concepts

This section presents the important concepts used in the LFS, as follows:

*Household* - an aggregate of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by kinship, who live together under the same roof, and eat together or share in common the household food. A person who lives alone is considered as one household.

*Population* - estimate referring to the non-institutional population and excluding the population found in diplomatic and consular residences, ships, asylums, penitentiaries, army barracks, hotels, and similar institutions.

*In the labor force or economically active population* - population 15 years old and over who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country.

*Employed persons* - all those who, during the reference period, are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and are reported either at work, even for an hour, or with a job but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike, or other reasons. Persons who are supposed to report for work or start the operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the interview are also classified as with a job but not at work.

*Unemployed persons* - all those who, during the reference period, are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and are reported to be looking for work. Also included are those who are not looking for work because of the belief that no work is available or because of temporary illness or disability, bad weather, and other valid reasons.

*Underemployed persons* - employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or in an additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours.

*Persons not in the labor force* - those who are not at work or without job and are not looking for work for reasons other than those previously mentioned. These include housewives, students, disabled or retired persons, and seasonal workers who are not working and not looking for work during the survey period.

*Work* - something that a person does during the reference period, for pay in cash and in kind; for any establishment, office, farm, or private home; or for profit or without pay on a family farm or enterprise. It also includes what a farm operator or a member of the family, to which the farm operator belongs, does on the farm operated by another household on exchange labor arrangement. In addition, any activity that a person does during the reference period in relation to minor activities is also considered work, such as home gardening; raising crops, fruits, and others; raising hogs or poultry; and fishing for home consumption and manufacturing for own use. For these activities to be considered as work, there must be some harvest in gardening (such as raised crops, fruits, and nuts and gathered wild vegetables); some catch in fishing; and some animals disposed of (sold, consumed, bartered, or given away) in animal raising during the reference

period. These activities are considered work inasmuch as earnings are derived from them.

*Occupation and industry* - relates to the job held by employed persons during the reference period. Persons employed in two or more jobs are reported in the job that is permanent, whether on a full-time or part-time basis. If there are two permanent jobs held, the one in which they work the greater number of hours during the quarter is reported.

*Labor force participation rate* - the ratio of total persons in the labor force to total population 15 years old and over.

*Employment rate* - the proportion of the total employed to the total labor force.

*Unemployment rate* - the proportion of persons who are totally unemployed to the total labor force.

*Underemployment rate* - the proportion of the fully and partially employed wanting additional hours of work to the total employed persons.

## 15.5 Philippine Labor Force Statistics

The country's household population 15 years old and over in October 2009 was reported at 59.71 million, showing an increase of 2.6 percent from the previous year's figure of 58.18 million. (See Table 15.1 for details.)

Of the total household population 15 years old and over, 38.20 million (64.0%) were in the labor force while the remaining 21.51 million (36%) were not in the labor force. Employed persons reached 35.48 million, while those unemployed totaled 2.72 million. (See Table 15.1 for details.)

The October 2009 Labor Force Survey results recorded a labor force participation rate (LFPR) of 64.0 percent. The national employment rate was recorded at 92.9 percent. On the same month a year ago, employment rate was estimated at 93.2 percent. (See Tables 15.2a for details.)

Employed persons in the Services sector reached 18.27 million, while those in the Agriculture and Industry sectors numbered 12.06 million and 5.14 million, respectively. (See Table 15.3a for details.)

The unemployment rate was estimated at 7.1 percent in October 2009, higher than the previous year's 6.8 percent or by 0.3 percentage points. Almost half of the total unemployed (1,338 persons) were between ages of 15-24 years old. In October 2008, unemployed 15-24 years old were some 1,145 persons. (Refer to Tables 15.1a and 15.2b.)

**Employed persons by sex.** Of the employed persons, about 21.71 million (61.2%) were males and 13.77 million (38.8%) were females. (See Table 15.3 for details.)

**Employed persons by area.** The number of persons in the labor force, or those who are either employed or unemployed, was registered at 38.20 million, resulting to a labor force participation rate (LFPR) of 64.0 percent in October 2009. The highest

LFPR was recorded in Northern Mindanao at 71.2 percent and lowest in Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao at 57.4 percent. (See Table 15.2a for details.)

**Employed persons by major industry group.** The proportion of employed persons in the Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry sectors to the total employed was estimated at 34.0 percent accounting for about 10.57 million. (Refer to Table 15.3a)

**Employment in the Community, Social, and Personal Services** sectors registered a share of 2.4 percent in October 2009 survey, accounting for about 851 thousand from a total of 796 thousand in the previous year survey. (See Table 15.3a for details.)

**Employed persons by major occupation group.** Occupation-wise, laborers and unskilled workers registered a percentage of 32.5 percent, followed by the farmers, forestry workers and fishermen at 16.4 percent. On third spot were officials of the government, executives, managers, proprietors, and supervisors at 13.5 percent. (See Table 15.3b for details.)

**Unemployed persons by sex and by age group.** Of the 2.72 million unemployed persons, 63.8 percent were males while 36.2 percent were females. Less than half (49.2%) were young unemployed, that is, those within the ages of 15 to 24 years old. There were 27.6 percent who were 25 to 34 years old. The rest of the unemployed (18.6%) were aged 35 years and older. (See Table 15.1a for details.)

**Unemployed persons by area.** Across regions, the National Capital Region exhibited a double digit unemployment rate at 11.8 percent. Calabarzon and Ilocos Region followed with unemployment rates of 9.8 and 9.3 percent, respectively. (See Table 15.2a for details.)

## Working Children

Based on the final results of the Survey of Children (SOC) in 2001, a joint undertaking of the National Statistics Office and the International Labor Organization (ILO), more than 10 million households reported to have children ranging from ages 5 to 17 years old during the period October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001. This signified an increase of 9.3 percent from the 9.6 million households reported during the period July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995.

A total of 2.7 million (26.3%) out of the 10.4 million households have working children, either in their own-household operated and/or in other household's business/enterprise, according to the 2001 SOC. About 7.7 million households (73.7%), on the other hand, have no working children.

The SOC reported 24.9 million Filipino children 5-17 years old, as of October 2001, an increase of 11.2 percent compared to the 22.4 million children in 1995. Filipino children, who comprised about 31 percent of the total population, were mainly rural-based (55.0%). Four in every ten children (41.1%) belonged to the age group 10-14 years old.

Across all age groups and for both urban and rural areas, the number of economically active males exceeded the females. The sex ratio of rural-based working

children was higher (191 males per 100 females) compared to the sex ratio of their urban counterparts (139 males per 100 females).

More than two-thirds (69.8%) of working children were found in rural areas. About 1.8 million children 15-17 years old worked during the past 12 months. This number represents more than one-third (36.9%) of total children 15-17 years old and about 46 percent of the total working children 5-17 years old. Almost one in every five children 10-14 years old (18.9%) and 2.5 percent of those younger than ten years old were working.

Urban-based working children were older than rural-based working children. Working children in urban areas had a median age of 15 years compared to 14 years for children in rural areas.

Two in every three working children attended school. Of the 4.0 million working children, 2.6 million (65.9%) attended school during the school year 2001-2002, while 1.3 million (31.3%) were engaged in gainful and other activities but not school. This translates to a ratio of two school enrollees for every working child who was not able to attend school.

In general, households with working children came from the rural areas with an average size of six members. Households with working children earned and spent less than those with non-working children. More than half of the households with working children earned (54.6%) and spent (58.8%) an amount less than PhP5,000 a month while more households with nonworking children reported an average income (60.5%) and expenditure (54.6%) of PhP5,000 or more.

Almost seven in every ten households with working children had their own business enterprise, mainly engaged in agriculture (69.6%) and services (26.6%). Likewise, 61.6 percent of households with nonworking children had their own business/enterprise, of which 47.7 percent and 45.5 percent were engaged in the agriculture and services sector, respectively.

Of the 2.6 million working children who attended school, 1.2 million or 44.8 percent admitted that they had difficulty working and studying at the same time while only 590,000 or 22.3 percent reported that their work had a negative effect on their schooling.

More than 97 percent of the working children reached at least elementary level. About 3.9 million or 97.1 percent of working children completed a grade level. The number of working children with no grade completed comprising 2.9 percent or 116,000 is 0.1 percentage point higher compared to the result of the 1995 SOC.

Of those who had formal schooling, 40 percent (1.6 million) finished elementary grade levels I-V while more than half (2.3 million) were at least elementary graduates. Less than one percent (31,000) reached the college level. Most of the elementary undergraduates were male working students while females had at least some high school education. Working children in urban areas were more highly educated than rural-based children.

## 15.6 Occupational Wages

Based on the July 2008 Occupational Wages Survey, the average monthly wage rate across occupations covered by the survey in the country was recorded at PhP12,525. For survey purposes, wage rate is defined as including basic pay and

regular/guaranteed cash allowances. These wage rates refer to the average wage rates and not to the prevailing wage rates (most commonly paid rate) nor to the entry or hiring rates.

The survey included gathering the wage rates of emerging occupations in July 2008. Among emerging occupations, customer service associates and representatives received an average estimate of PhP15,901, but for selected industries, wages ranged from PhP9,443 in nonbank financial intermediation to PhP14,346 in insurance and pension funding. Telemarketers, on the other hand, received an average monthly wage rate of PhP10,923 in wholesale trade and commission trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles). Wage rates were, however, lower for telemarketers in retail trade, standing at PhP10,370.

Across 61 non-agricultural industries, average monthly wage varied for two benchmark occupations such as accounting and bookkeeping clerks and unskilled workers--except janitors, freight handlers and messengers. Average monthly wage rate of accounting and bookkeeping clerks stood at PhP19,121 for those employed in computer related activities, while those employed in private medical, dental and other health services were paid lower at PhP9,218.

The highest-paid unskilled workers across all industries registered an average monthly wage rate of PhP11,823. The lowest paid unskilled workers were in collection, purification and distribution of water with an average monthly wage rate of PhP5,587.

Production supervisors and foremen grossed an average monthly wage rate of PhP13,242. Highest paid supervisors were in manufacture of coke, refined petroleum and other fuel products at PhP33,651. Supervisors in the manufacture of wood and wood products except furniture the least at only PhP10,152. On the other hand, the average monthly wage rate of supervisors and general foremen in the construction industry stood at PhP14,020. Paid least in the scale were sales supervisors in retail trade establishments, who received an average monthly wage rate of PhP13, 595. Supervisors engaged in the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles were paid the higher at PhP14,273, whereas supervisors reached the highest at PhP20,287 in wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

In transport, storage and communications, supervisors received an average monthly wage rate of PhP19,324. Wage rates varied from a low of PhP10, 303 for supervisors in the bus line operation to a high of PhP27,003 in postal and telecommunications services, except national postal activities.

Among professional workers, accountants and auditors were paid average monthly wage rates amounting to PhP17,113. Hotels and restaurants offered accountants and auditors the least rates of PhP16,091 while the highest stood at PhP31, 368 in accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy.

Some engineers covered by the survey such as civil, electrical, mechanical, electronics and telecommunications engineers recorded an average monthly wage rate of PhP19,595. Chemical engineers in the manufacture of plastic products received the least pay of PhP12, 432. Mechanical engineers in manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products recorded the maximum average monthly wage rate over their counterparts, receiving as high as PhP31,618.

Resident medical doctors in private medical, dental and other health services and social work were paid an average monthly wage rate of PhP20,135. Meanwhile,



professional nurses in the industry received an average monthly wage rate of PhP9,867. College, university and higher education teaching professionals received an average monthly wage rate of PhP28,865. Vocational education teaching professionals were the highest paid with an average monthly wage rate of PhP35,728. The average wage rate for this occupational group was PhP18,255.

Computer programmers were paid higher in call center activities with an average monthly wage rate of PhP23,783, relative to those in insurance and pension funding at PhP20,977.

Among selected technicians and associates professionals, quality inspectors in the manufacture of wearing apparel were paid the least among selected technicians and associate professionals with an average wage rate at PhP8,023. The highest paid workers in the occupational group of technicians and associate professionals were aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers in air transport whose monthly wage rates averaged PhP79,187.

Among selected clerical workers, ticket clerks in air transport received monthly wage rates averaging PhP17,765. Production clerks in building and repairing of ships and boats received the lowest pay of PhP8,497.

Wage rates of selected service workers varied across selected non-agricultural industries. For the occupation group of service workers excluding telemarketers and customer service representatives, travel attendants and travel stewards in water transport were the lowest paid workers, whose average monthly wage rate was PhP8,339. Bus inspectors in bus line operation were the paid workers receiving an average monthly wage rate of PhP19,751.

Workers in selected trade skills took home a monthly average wage rate of PhP8,521. In manufacturing, electrical mechanics and fitters in the manufacture of basic metals not elsewhere classified received an averaged monthly wage rate of PhP10,370, while its lowest stood at PhP8,472 for electrical mechanics and fitters in the manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus, not elsewhere classified. In utilities, the average monthly rate of electrical mechanics and fitters in electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply was PhP17,406. Plumbers, pipefitters and related workers, on the other hand, grossed an average monthly wage rate of PhP11,496.

By receiving an average monthly wage rate of PhP8,918, heavy equipment mechanics were the lowest paid trade skill workers in the construction industry. In contrast, masons and related concrete finishers earned a monthly average wage rate of PhP9,758. Motor vehicle mechanics and related trade workers in sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles except retail sale of automotive fuel, got an average wage rate of PhP9,736.

In transport, storage and communications, the least paid were motor vehicle mechanics and related trade workers in bus line operation, receiving the lowest average monthly wage rate at PhP9,177. Aircraft engine mechanics and fitters in air transport were highest paid in this occupation subgroup at PhP17,088.

Machine operators brought home an average monthly wage of PhP9,172. The highest paid in this occupational grouping averaged PhP10,808 for rubber products machine operators. Its least stood at PhP7,361 for cement and other mineral product's machine operators.

In utilities, water treatment and related plant operators in the collection, purification and distribution of water received an average monthly wage of PhP12,645,

lower than the average monthly wage received by power production plant operators in electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply at PhP19,840.

In June 2002 survey, it shows that industry differences in basic pay and allowance across establishment characteristics, average basic pay was consistently higher in unionized establishments relative to non-unionized establishments. All-industry median basic pay of unionized establishments was PhP9,787, higher by 29.5 percent than the PhP7,556 pay in trade-unionized establishments. Average monthly cash allowances were higher in unionized establishments at PhP925 compared to only PhP895 in non-unionized establishments.

Workers in unionized establishments with collective bargaining agreements have higher basic pay and allowance. Average monthly pay of workers was pegged at PhP9,849. Elsewhere, it was lower by 27.9 percent at only PhP7,099. Average monthly cash allowance in unionized establishments without collective bargaining agreement was also lower by 2.8 percent or by PhP900 relative to those with collective bargaining agreement at PhP926.

Wholly Filipino-owned establishments offered lower basic pay for workers (PhP7,798) than establishments with foreign equity (PhP10,568). Cash allowances were likewise higher in establishments with foreign equity at PhP925 than in wholly Filipino-owned establishments whose monthly basic pay averaged PhP902 only.

Average monthly basic pay in multinational establishments was estimated at PhP12,094, which was 54.7 percent higher than PhP8,178 paid by non-multinational establishments. Similarly, monthly cash allowances paid by multinational establishments were at PhP1,029 compared to non-multinational establishments estimated at PhP895.

Average monthly basic pay in export-oriented manufacturing establishments (PhP7,870) was slightly higher than those paid in domestic market-oriented establishments (PhP7,568). Workers in domestic market-oriented manufacturing establishments also received higher monthly cash allowances at PhP928 than workers in export-oriented establishments whose monthly cash allowances averaged only PhP851.

## 15.7 Overseas Employment

On overseas employment, two mainstreams of worker outflow have been identified. The first is *permanent migration*, in which workers settle abroad for an indefinite length of time and the second, *contract* or *temporary migration*, a case of contractual employment for a definite period of time, with the workers intending to return to their home country when their contracts expire.

### Historical Background

Movements toward permanent migration can be traced in the early 1900s when Hawaii experienced a severe shortage in plantation workforce. The Philippines, then an American colony, was a source of cheap labor. The US was the primary market for overseas Filipino workers. By the late 1930s, Filipinos comprised about 70

percent of Hawaii's plantation labor and a significant percentage of California's grape, apple, and orange-picking population.

The next wave of contract migration came after the Second World War when Filipino contractors and laborers participated in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of American strongholds in Guam, Okinawa, and Wake Island. The outbreak of the Korean and Vietnam Wars later institutionalized Filipino participation in many US defense and war-related civilian projects.

At the same time, workforce markets started opening up in Borneo, Thailand, Malaysia, and in Indonesia. Canada also provided an alternative destination for professionals—mainly medical personnel who sought permanent migration to the North American continent.

In the 1970s, contract migration to the Middle East began. Fueled by the development boom resulting from increased oil prices, oil-producing Arab countries began requiring skilled workers more than their indigenous population could supply.

Newly industrialized countries (NICs) from Asia emerged in the 1980s. Contract migration among the Filipinos eased unemployment temporarily. Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and other NICs offered trainership programs to fill in shortages in their labor markets. Only 3,694 workers deployed in 1969, the number of Filipino workers processed for overseas jobs reached 661,977 in 1990, most of them bound for the Middle East. In 1991, it rose to 764,433, or an increase of 15.5 percent. The next three years showed a moderate rise at an average rate of 2.3 percent. A decline in succeeding years was noted in the number of processed overseas contract workers particularly in 1995 (12.9%) and 1998 (2.0%). Deployment of overseas Filipino workers improved from 1999 to 2009. In 2009, the POEA managed to deploy 1.4 million Filipino workers all over the world. An increase of 15.1 percent from previous year's 1.2 million. (Refer to Table 15.4a.)

Since the exodus of Filipinos was closely monitored only in 1975, an attempt had been made to ascertain the total number of Filipinos overseas in years prior. Materials gathered on the estimated total of overseas workers were based on the reports from labor attachés, labor missions overseas, Central Bank (now *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*), embassies and consulates of different host countries of Filipino migrants, and government agencies monitoring Filipinos overseas.

## Recent Statistics on Overseas Employment

An estimated 1.4 million overseas Filipino workers were deployed as land-based and sea-based workers in various countries in 2009. Three out of four OFWs were land-based workers. (See Table 15.4a.)

Middle East accounted for 63.7 percent of the total deployed land-based OFWs. Saudi Arabia remained as the major employer of land-based OFWs, having a total of 291,419 or 27 percent of the 1,050,982 land-based Filipino workers in 2009. Meanwhile, growing demand for workers propelled United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman to absorb more Filipino workers in the Middle East. (See Table 15.4b)

Top three destinations in Asia were Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan. Total deployment to Hong Kong and Singapore increased by 27.8 and 30.6 percent, respectively, while deployment to Taiwan decreased by 12.4 percent.

Deployment of OFWs to Europe decline by 8.5 percent. Italy accounted for 23,159 workers or 48.8 percent of the total number of deployed OFWs in Europe. United Kingdom and Ireland followed with 14.9 and 9.5 percent, respectively.

Total deployment to the Americas dropped to 31,146 in 2009 from a total of 31,916 in 2008. Deployment to Canada and USA was down by 0.3 and 22.4 percent, respectively.

The ten leading destinations of land-based OFWs are the following: Saudi Arabia (291,419), United Arab Emirates (196,815), Hong Kong (100,142), Qatar (89,290), Singapore (54,421), Kuwait (45,900), Taiwan (33,751), Italy (23,159), Canada (17,344), and Bahrain (15,001). (See Table 15.4b.)

Total remittances of OFWs, on the other hand, rose to US\$17.35 billion dollars in 2009. This was 5.6 percent higher than the US\$16.43 billion dollar remittances recorded in 2008.

Land-based workers brought in the bulk of remittances during the period. About 80.4 percent or US\$13.95 billion of the US\$17.35 billion total remittances originated from this group. (See Table 15.4f.)

## **Government Regulation and Supervision**

Government began regulating recruitment of Filipino workers for overseas employment in February 1915 with the passage of RA 2486. For decades, overseas recruitment of Filipinos was characterized, however, by minimal government supervision and exclusive private sector participation. It remained as the only reference legislation for overseas employment until the Philippine Labor Code was promulgated in 1974.

Presidential Decree (PD) 442, also known as the Labor Code of the Philippines which was signed into law on May 1, 1974, created the Overseas Employment Development Board (OEDB) and the National Seamen Board (NSB) to undertake the systematic overseas employment of land-based workers and seamen, respectively, in excess of domestic needs. It provided for government control of the overseas employment industry and the eventual phase-out of private sector's participation.

In 1978, PD 1412 amended the Labor Code and reinstated private sector participation in overseas employment since the demand of the booming overseas market was more than the government machinery could handle.

In 1980, PD 1691 further amended the Labor Code and limited the OEDB to recruit and place workers for overseas employment on a government-to-government arrangement and in such other sectors as policy may dictate.

Two years later, Executive Order (EO) 797 consolidated the OEDB, NSB, and the overseas functions of the Bureau of Employment Services into the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA). The Administration supervises and regulates the private sector's participation in the overseas employment program.

To ensure the protection of overseas Filipinos from the recruitment process, the POEA rationalized and regulated the industry through its licensing system, the enforcement of established rules and regulations, and through an improved system of private agency performance appraisal.

**Sources:**

15.1-15.4 National Statistics Office.

15.5 Department of Labor and Employment.

National Wages and Productivity Commission.

Bureau of Working Condition.

Bureau of Rural Workers.

Bureau of Working Women and Young Workers.

Overseas Workers Welfare Administration.

Bureau of Labor Relations.

National Conciliation and Mediation Board.

15.6-15.7 Philippine Overseas Employment Administration.

Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

**TABLE 15.1 Household Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Employment Status, Urban and Rural: October 1993 - October 2009**  
(Thousands)

Year	Household Population	Total in the Labor Force	In the Labor Force				Not in the Labor Force
			Employed			Unemployed	
			Total (Fully and Partially Employed)	In Agricultural Industries	In Nonagricultural Industries		
Philippines							
1993	41,453	26,822	24,443	11,194	13,250	2,379	14,631
1994	42,670	27,483	25,166	11,249	13,917	2,317	15,188
1995	42,770	28,040	25,698	11,323	14,375	2,342	14,730
1996	45,034	29,637	27,442	11,451	15,991	2,195	15,396
1997	46,214	30,265	27,888	11,260	16,628	2,377	15,949
1998	47,415	31,278	28,262	11,272	16,989	3,016	16,138
1999	48,637	30,693	27,762	10,503	17,259	2,931	16,637
2000	48,076	32,000	29,003	11,342	17,661	2,997	16,637
2001	49,424	33,354	30,085	10,102	19,984	3,269	16,069
2002	50,841	33,675	30,252	10,175	20,076	3,423	17,166
2003	52,305	35,120	31,553	10,341	21,212	3,567	17,185
2004	53,569	35,629	31,741	11,785	19,956	3,888	17,940
2005	54,797	35,496	32,876	12,175	20,701	2,620	19,301
2006	55,638	35,511	32,886	-	-	2,625	20,128
2007	56,845	35,918	33,672	-	-	2,246	20,928
2008	58,182	37,058	34,533	-	-	2,525	21,123
2009	59,705	38,197	35,478	-	-	2,719	21,508
Urban							
1993	21,031	12,973	11,443	2,583	8,861	1,530	8,058
1994	21,600	13,297	11,751	2,547	9,205	1,546	8,303
1995	21,636	13,542	12,045	2,574	9,471	1,497	8,094
1996	21,951	13,826	12,505	1,867	10,638	1,321	8,124
1997	22,471	14,180	12,688	1,801	10,887	1,492	8,290
1998	23,068	14,733	12,947	1,845	11,102	1,786	8,334
1999	23,632	13,236	13,236	1,963	11,324	2,316	7,725
2000	24,301	15,116	13,099	1,709	11,389	2,017	9,185
2001	24,986	16,304	14,215	1,527	12,688	2,089	8,682
2002	25,655	16,448	14,285	1,510	12,771	2,163	9,208

*Continued*

Table 15.1--Concluded

Year	Household Population	Total in the Labor Force	In the Labor Force				Not in the Labor Force
			Total (Fully and Partially Employed)	In Agricul- tural Industries	In Nonagri- cultural Industries	Unem- ployed	
Rural							
1993	20,422	13,849	13,000	8,611	4,389	849	6,573
1994	21,070	14,185	13,414	8,702	4,713	771	6,885
1995	21,134	14,497	13,652	8,750	4,902	845	6,636
1996	23,083	15,811	14,937	9,585	5,352	874	7,273
1997	23,743	16,084	15,200	9,459	5,741	884	7,659
1998	24,348	16,545	15,315	9,427	5,888	1,230	7,803
1999	25,006	22,065	15,768	9,471	6,297	1,177	8,061
2000	23,775	15,792	14,676	8,692	5,986	1,116	7,982
2001	24,438	17,051	15,871	8,575	7,297	1,180	7,387
2002	25,186	17,228	15,967	8,665	7,305	1,261	7,958

**Notes:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Starting year 2003 generation of statistics on population 15 years old and over by urban and rural classification was stopped, hence no available data.

**Sources:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 15.1a Household Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Age Group, Sex and Employment Status: October 2008-October 2009**

Age Group and Area	Both Sexes				Male			
	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>2009</b>								
Philippines	59,705	35,478	2,719	21,508	29,733	21,698	1,736	6,300
15 - 24 years	17,571	6,699	1,338	9,590	17,920	6,941	1,151	13,434
25 - 34 years	13,382	9,048	750	3,528	13,382	9,358	785	1,394
35 - 44 years	10,473	7,977	247	2,260	10,531	7,908	280	697
45 - 54 years	7,971	6,112	164	1,690	7,971	5,836	199	908
55 - 64 years	4,945	3,281	76	1,626	4,887	3,108	93	1,669
65 years and over	3,840	1,416	18	2,450	3,433	1,347	15	3,021
Age not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Female			
	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force
Philippines	29,972	13,780	984	15,208				
15 - 24 years	17,164	6,285	1,482	7,984				
25 - 34 years	13,324	8,530	687	4,415				
35 - 44 years	10,415	8,046	189	2,894				
45 - 54 years	7,913	6,527	101	2,007				
55 - 64 years	5,062	3,591	45	1,605				
65 years and over	4,305	1,519	18	2,197				
Age not reported	-	-	-	-				
	Both Sexes				Male			
Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force	
<b>2008</b>								
Philippines	56,845	33,672	2,246	20,928	28,330	20,754	1,424	6,151
15 - 24 years	17,366	6,535	1,145	9,686	8,807	4,103	663	4,041
25 - 34 years	13,074	8,946	651	3,477	6,549	5,721	427	401
35 - 44 years	10,384	7,871	219	2,294	5,216	4,856	156	204
45 - 54 years	7,634	5,848	141	1,646	3,814	3,464	108	241
55 - 64 years	4,648	3,062	75	1,512	2,281	1,787	60	434
65 years and over	3,733	1,409	14	2,310	1,661	822	10	829
Age not reported	5	1	-	4	1	*	-	1

*Continued*



**TABLE 15.1a Household Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Age Group, Sex and Employment Status: October 2008-October 2009**

Age Group and Area	Both Sexes				Male			
	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force
<b>2009</b>								
Philippines	59,705	35,478	2,719	21,508	29,733	21,698	1,736	6,300
15 - 24 years	17,571	6,699	1,338	9,590	17,920	6,941	1,151	13,434
25 - 34 years	13,382	9,048	750	3,528	13,382	9,358	785	1,394
35 - 44 years	10,473	7,977	247	2,260	10,531	7,908	280	697
45 - 54 years	7,971	6,112	164	1,690	7,971	5,836	199	908
55 - 64 years	4,945	3,281	76	1,626	4,887	3,108	93	1,669
65 years and over	3,840	1,416	18	2,450	3,433	1,347	15	3,021
Age not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Female			
	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force
Philippines	29,972	13,780	984	15,208				
15 - 24 years	17,164	6,285	1,482	7,984				
25 - 34 years	13,324	8,530	687	4,415				
35 - 44 years	10,415	8,046	189	2,894				
45 - 54 years	7,913	6,527	101	2,007				
55 - 64 years	5,062	3,591	45	1,605				
65 years and over	4,305	1,519	18	2,197				
Age not reported	-	-	-	-				
	Both Sexes				Male			
Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force	Total	In the Labor Force Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in the Labor Force	
<b>2008</b>								
Philippines	56,845	33,672	2,246	20,928	28,330	20,754	1,424	6,151
15 - 24 years	17,366	6,535	1,145	9,686	8,807	4,103	663	4,041
25 - 34 years	13,074	8,946	651	3,477	6,549	5,721	427	401
35 - 44 years	10,384	7,871	219	2,294	5,216	4,856	156	204
45 - 54 years	7,634	5,848	141	1,646	3,814	3,464	108	241
55 - 64 years	4,648	3,062	75	1,512	2,281	1,787	60	434
65 years and over	3,733	1,409	14	2,310	1,661	822	10	829
Age not reported	5	1	-	4	1	*	-	1

*Continued*

**TABLE 15.1b Household Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Employment Status, Sex, Industry, and by Region: October 2008-October 2009**  
(Thousands)

Employment Status, Sex, and Industry	Total	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IV-A	IV-B	V	
<b>2009</b>										
Total 15 years old and over	59,705	7,837	1,083	3,331	2,174	6,538	7,721	1,806	3,373	
Male	28,975	3,746	563	1,682	1,133	3,230	3,722	919	1,693	
Female	29,207	4,091	521	1,649	1,044	3,308	3,999	887	1,680	
In the labor force	38,197	4,851	696	2,032	1,447	3,983	4,886	1,263	2,165	
Male	23,415	2,765	421	1,323	928	2,521	2,868	777	1,368	
Female	14,782	2,086	275	709	519	1,462	2,018	486	799	
Employed	35,478	4,279	660	1,843	1,407	3,638	4,408	1,209	2,050	
Male	21,713	2,413	398	1,194	905	2,292	2,548	746	1,298	
Female	13,765	1,866	263	649	502	1,346	1,860	463	750	
Unemployed	2,719	572	36	189	40	345	478	54	116	
Male	1,735	353	23	128	23	229	321	31	70	
Female	984	218	13	61	16	116	157	23	47	
Not in the labor force	21,508	2,986	387	1,299	728	2,555	2,835	543	1,208	
Male	6,302	982	142	361	204	705	856	144	325	
Female	15,206	2,004	245	938	523	1,847	1,979	400	883	
		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	ARMM	XIII Caraga
Total 15 years old and over	4,801	4,526	2,691	2,102	2,808	2,797	2,534	1,998	1,585	
Male	2,415	2,236	1,386	1,066	1,421	1,429	1,295	987	808	
Female	2,386	2,290	1,305	1,036	1,387	1,368	1,237	1,011	777	
In the labor force	3,052	2,941	1,793	1,378	2,000	1,851	1,686	1,148	1,026	
Male	1,889	1,700	1,117	861	1,196	1,177	1,060	819	643	
Female	1,163	1,241	676	515	806	674	626	329	384	
Employed	2,851	2,715	1,694	1,340	1,915	1,741	1,625	1,126	977	
Male	1,756	1,553	1,060	838	1,145	1,104	1,029	808	615	
Female	1,095	1,162	634	503	772	637	596	318	362	
Unemployed	201	226	99	38	84	110	60	21	49	
Male	133	149	58	24	50	73	32	11	27	
Female	68	77	41	14	35	37	29	10	22	
Not in the labor force	1,749	1,585	898	725	809	946	848	851	558	
Male	525	534	269	205	226	253	236	169	166	
Female	1,224	1,051	630	520	583	693	612	681	392	

Continued

Table 15.1b--Concluded

Employment Status, Sex, and Industry	Total	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IV-A	IV-B	V	
<b>2008</b>										
Total 15 years old and over	58,182	7,688	1,059	3,219	2,106	6,313	7,449	1,735	3,267	
Male	28,975	3,675	545	1,616	1,097	3,100	3,590	888	1,660	
Female	29,207	4,013	514	1,603	1,009	3,213	3,859	847	1,607	
In the labor force	37,058	4,675	702	1,968	1,394	3,786	4,710	1,189	2,113	
Male	22,865	2,702	419	1,269	896	2,438	2,774	735	1,333	
Female	14,193	1,973	283	699	498	1,348	1,936	454	780	
Employed	34,533	4,078	675	1,812	1,342	3,478	4,240	1,149	2,004	
Male	21,272	2,333	405	1,161	862	2,236	2,476	717	1,265	
Female	13,261	1,745	270	651	480	1,242	1,764	432	739	
Unemployed	2,525	597	27	156	51	308	469	40	109	
Male	1,596	367	14	109	35	201	295	18	70	
Female	929	230	13	47	16	107	174	22	39	
Not in the labor force	21,123	3,013	357	1,252	712	2,527	2,739	546	1,154	
Male	6,126	973	125	344	201	662	816	280	325	
Female	14,997	2,040	232	908	511	1,865	1,923	266	829	
		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	ARMM	XIII Caraga
Total 15 years old and over	4,758	4,413	2,643	2,109	2,726	2,766	2,446	1,954	1,529	
Male	2,408	2,171	1,366	1,065	1,385	1,411	1,277	961	781	
Female	2,350	2,242	1,277	1,044	1,341	1,355	1,169	993	748	
In the labor force	3,037	2,865	1,686	1,430	1,953	1,819	1,601	1,135	996	
Male	1,880	1,665	1,084	877	1,152	1,159	1,061	802	628	
Female	1,157	1,200	602	553	801	660	540	333	368	
Employed	2,850	2,699	1,621	1,381	1,871	1,740	1,540	1,109	943	
Male	1,750	1,557	1,044	847	1,104	1,110	1,023	791	594	
Female	1,100	1,142	577	534	767	630	517	318	349	
Unemployed	187	166	65	49	82	78	61	25	53	
Male	130	107	40	30	48	48	38	11	34	
Female	57	59	25	19	34	30	23	14	19	
Not in the labor force	1,721	1,548	957	680	773	948	845	819	533	
Male	527	505	283	189	234	254	216	159	154	
Female	1,194	1,043	674	491	539	694	629	660	379	

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. *Integrated Survey of Household Bulletin*.

**TABLE 15.2 Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex and Age Group:  
October 2000 - October 2009**

Age Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Both sexes										
15 years and over	64.3	67.5	66.2	67.1	63.8	64.8	63.8	63.2	63.7	64.0
15 - 24 years	47.6	52.4	49.1	50.8	46.6	47.4	46.0	44.2	44.9	45.8
25 - 34 years	75.5	76.8	77.1	76.2	73.1	74.1	73.5	73.4	73.6	73.8
35 - 44 years	77.5	80.3	79.9	80.0	77.4	79.0	78.4	77.9	78.5	78.6
45 - 54 years	77.6	80.6	80.3	81.4	77.7	79.0	78.5	78.4	78.9	79.0
55 - 64 years	68.7	71.6	71.1	71.6	69.1	68.3	67.1	67.5	67.5	67.6
65 years and over	40.8	42.4	42.1	41.6	38.5	39.6	38.4	38.1	38.2	37.1
Not reported	28.6	-	-	57.1	25.0	60.0	60.0	20.0	-	-
Male										
15 years and over	80.3	82.3	80.8	83.4	79.7	79.8	79.2	78.3	78.9	78.8
15 - 24 years	57.1	62.3	58.7	62.0	57.7	57.6	56.0	54.1	55.3	56.3
25 - 34 years	96.8	96.7	96.6	97.3	94.6	94.6	94.7	93.9	94.5	93.9
35 - 44 years	97.9	98.6	98.2	98.7	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.1	95.9	96.1
45 - 54 years	96.4	96.8	96.5	97.5	93.1	94.3	93.8	93.7	94.1	93.3
55 - 64 years	85.4	86.2	86.6	88.0	83.5	81.7	80.7	81.0	81.0	80.2
65 years and over	55.7	56.0	55.2	55.2	50.8	51.6	50.6	50.1	51.8	48.7
Not reported	50.0	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	-	-	-
Female										
15 years and over	48.4	52.8	51.7	51.1	48.0	49.8	48.5	48.2	48.6	49.3
15 - 24 years	36.3	41.4	38.2	38.9	35.1	36.8	35.7	34.0	33.8	34.9
25 - 34 years	54.1	57.2	57.7	54.6	51.5	53.4	52.3	52.9	52.8	53.6
35 - 44 years	58.2	62.6	62.1	61.6	58.6	61.5	60.0	59.6	60.8	61.2
45 - 54 years	59.3	65.1	65.0	65.7	62.5	64.0	63.1	63.2	63.8	64.7
55 - 64 years	53.6	58.3	56.8	56.4	55.2	55.3	54.0	54.5	54.6	11.2
65 years and over	28.9	31.6	31.5	31.1	28.1	29.4	28.6	28.5	27.5	27.9
Not reported	20.0	-	-	33.3	16.7	-	-	25.0	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office. Income and Employment Statistics Division.

**TABLE 15.2a Labor Force Participation, Employment, and Unemployment Rates, by Region: October 2006 - October 2009**  
(Population 15 Years and Over in Thousands)

Region	2006				2007			
	Total 15 Years Old and Over	LFPR	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Total 15 Years Old and Over	LFPR	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Philippines	55,638	63.8	92.6	7.4	56,845	63.2	93.7	6.3
NCR	7,469	62.0	85.2	14.8	7,539	61.3	89.4	10.6
CAR	1,005	65.7	95.3	4.7	1,034	65.7	96.9	3.1
I - Ilocos Region	3,105	59.4	92.9	7.1	3,183	60.5	93.2	6.8
II - Cagayan Valley	2,029	68.3	97.1	2.9	2,058	67.3	97.7	2.3
III - Central Luzon	6,112	60.2	90.9	9.1	6,212	59.8	91.4	8.6
IV - Southern Igalog	7,104	63.4	90.7	9.3	7,282	62.7	92.0	8.0
IVA - Calabarzon	1,637	68.1	96.7	3.3	1,672	66.3	96.3	3.7
IVB - Mimaropa	3,127	64.6	94.8	5.2	3,182	64.2	95.8	4.2
V - Bicol Region	4,498	63.3	93.8	6.2	4,649	63.5	94.0	6.0
VI - Western Visayas	4,269	64.2	92.4	7.6	4,355	63.1	94.2	5.8
VII - Central Visayas	2,429	66.0	95.2	4.8	2,534	64.6	96.8	3.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,992	64.8	97.2	2.8	2,043	62.7	97.2	2.8
IX - Western Mindanao	2,570	72.9	94.8	5.2	2,622	71.2	94.9	5.1
X - Northern Mindanao	2,608	65.8	94.5	5.5	2,702	65.6	95.1	4.9
XI - Southern Mindanao	2,337	66.0	95.2	4.8	2,382	65.1	95.2	4.8
XII - Central Mindanao	1,466	68.4	96.3	3.7	1,504	65.8	95.9	4.1
XIII - Caraga	1,881	56.4	95.9	4.1	1,891	56.7	96.9	3.1
ARMM	1,722	57.0	94.6	5.4	1,722	57.0	94.6	5.4

Region	2008				2009			
	Total 15 Years Old and Over	LFPR	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Total 15 Years Old and Over	LFPR	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate
Philippines	58,182	63.7	93.2	6.8	59,705	64.0	92.9	7.1
NCR	7,688	60.8	87.2	12.8	7,837	61.9	88.2	11.8
CAR	1,059	66.3	96.1	3.9	1,083	64.3	94.8	5.2
I - Ilocos Region	3,219	61.1	92.1	7.9	3,331	61.0	90.7	9.3
II - Cagayan Valley	2,106	66.2	96.3	3.7	2,174	66.5	97.2	2.8
III - Central Luzon	6,313	60.0	91.9	8.1	6,538	60.9	91.3	8.7
IVA - Calabarzon	7,449	63.2	90.0	10.0	7,721	63.3	90.2	9.8
IVB - Mimaropa	1,735	68.5	96.6	3.4	1,806	69.9	95.7	4.3
V - Bicol Region	3,267	64.7	94.8	5.2	3,373	64.2	94.6	5.4
VI - Western Visayas	4,758	63.8	93.8	6.2	4,801	63.6	93.4	6.6
VII - Central Visayas	4,413	64.9	94.2	5.8	4,526	65.0	92.3	7.7
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,643	63.8	96.1	3.9	2,691	66.6	94.5	5.5
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,109	67.8	96.6	3.4	2,102	65.5	97.2	2.8
X - Northern Mindanao	2,726	71.6	95.8	4.2	2,808	71.2	95.8	4.2
XI - Davao	2,766	65.7	95.7	4.3	2,797	66.2	94.0	6.0
XII - Soccsksargen	2,446	65.5	96.2	3.8	2,534	66.6	96.4	3.6
XIII - Caraga	1,529	65.2	94.7	5.3	1,585	64.8	95.2	4.8
ARMM	1,954	58.1	97.8	2.2	1,998	57.4	98.2	1.8

Source: National Statistics Office. Income and Employment Statistics Division.

**TABLE 15.3 Number of Employed Persons, by Sex, Urban - Rural: 1980-2009**  
(Thousands)

Year	Philippines			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1980	16,434	10,827	5,606	4,820	2,889	1,930	11,614	7,938	3,676
1981	17,452	11,249	6,203	5,112	3,103	2,100	12,340	8,236	4,103
1982	17,371	11,270	6,101	5,160	2,981	2,179	12,211	8,289	3,922
1983	19,212	11,926	7,286	5,502	3,127	2,375	13,710	8,799	4,910
1984	19,632	12,319	7,313	6,879	4,006	2,873	12,753	8,313	4,440
1985	19,801	12,519	7,282	6,960	4,088	2,871	12,841	8,431	4,411
1986	20,595	12,905	7,690	7,115	4,143	2,971	13,480	8,761	4,719
1987	20,795	13,254	7,542	7,463	4,414	3,048	13,333	8,839	4,494
1988	21,497	13,654	7,843	7,732	4,561	3,171	13,766	9,093	4,673
1989	21,849	13,922	7,927	7,998	4,746	3,252	13,851	9,176	4,675
1990	22,532	14,347	8,185	8,258	4,878	3,381	14,273	9,470	4,804
1991	22,979	14,642	8,337	10,864	6,548	4,316	12,116	8,094	4,022
1992	23,917	15,147	8,770	11,248	6,810	4,438	12,669	8,337	4,332
1993	24,443	15,468	8,975	11,443	6,977	4,467	13,000	8,492	4,508
1994	25,166	15,985	9,181	11,751	7,104	4,647	13,414	8,880	4,534
1995	25,698	16,193	9,505	12,045	7,265	4,780	13,652	8,928	4,724
1996	27,442	17,308	10,134	12,505	7,463	5,042	14,937	9,845	5,092
1997	27,888	17,437	10,451	12,688	7,491	5,197	15,200	9,946	5,254
1998	28,262	17,653	10,608	12,947	7,595	5,352	15,315	10,058	5,256
1999	29,003	17,924	11,079	13,236	7,653	5,582	15,768	10,271	5,497
2000	27,775	17,258	10,516	13,099	7,653	5,446	14,676	9,606	5,071
2001	30,085	18,334	11,751	14,215	8,166	6,049	15,871	10,168	5,702
2002	30,251	18,440	11,811	14,281	8,176	6,105	15,970	10,264	5,706
2003	31,553	19,498	12,055	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2004	31,741	19,836	11,905	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2005	32,876	20,203	12,673	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2006	35,511	21,975	13,536	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2007	35,918	22,178	13,739	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2008	34,533	21,272	13,261	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2009	35,478	21,713	13,765	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  
Urban and Rural data for the October 2003-2009 are not available.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. Income and Employment Statistics Division.

**TABLE 15.3a Number of Employed Persons, by Major Industry Group:  
October 2007 - October 2009**  
(Thousands)

Major Industry Group	October 2007		October 2008		October 2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Philippines	33,672	100.0	34,533	100.0	35,477	100.0
Agriculture	12,160	36.1	12,320	35.7	12,062	34.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	10,768	32.0	10,860	31.4	10,572	29.8
Fishing	1,393	4.1	1,460	4.2	1,526	4.3
Industry	5,076	15.1	5,078	14.7	5,144	14.5
Mining and quarrying	135	0.4	176	0.5	177	0.5
Manufacturing	3,060	9.1	2,897	8.4	2,945	8.3
Electricity, gas and water	141	0.4	123	0.4	177	0.5
Construction	1,740	5.2	1,882	5.4	1,880	5.3
Services	16,436	48.8	17,135	49.6	18,271	51.5
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	6,176	18.3	6,528	18.9	6,883	19.4
Hotels and restaurants	907	2.7	941	2.7	1,029	2.9
Transport, storage, and communication	2,600	7.7	2,587	7.5	2,732	7.7
Financial intermediation	384	1.1	373	1.1	390	1.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	881	2.6	985	2.9	1,100	3.1
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	1,569	4.7	1,690	4.9	1,774	5.0
Education	1,043	3.1	1,096	3.2	1,171	3.3
Health and social work	396	1.2	406	1.2	426	1.2
Other community, social and personal service activities	779	2.3	796	2.3	851	2.4
Private households with employed persons	1,699	5.0	1,733	5.0	1,916	5.4
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	3	-	*	-	*	-

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

\* Less than 500.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. Income and Employment Statistics Division.

**TABLE 15.3b Number of Employed Persons, by Major Occupation Group:  
October 2004 - October 2009**  
(Thousands)

Occupation Group	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	31,741	32,875	32,886	33,672	34,533	35,478
Officials of the government and special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors, and supervisors	3,551	3,767	3,797	3,817	4,300	4,790
Professionals	1,378	1,391	1,416	1,503	1,585	1,632
Technician and associate professionals	874	871	899	887	882	993
Clerks	1,360	1,465	1,544	1,691	1,743	1,951
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	2,847	3,042	3,167	3,141	3,445	3,725
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	6,140	6,268	6,191	6,314	6,127	5,818
Trades and related workers	2,836	2,767	2,682	2,812	2,721	2,625
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,492	2,553	2,538	2,603	2,345	2,271
Laborers and unskilled workers	10,128	10,612	10,507	10,768	11,239	11,530
Special occupations	135	139	144	134	148	177

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. Income and Employment Statistics Division.



**TABLE 15.3c Number of Employed Persons, by Sex and by Class of Worker:  
October 1994 - October 2009  
(Thousands)**

Sex and year	Wage and Salary Workers					
	Grand Total	Total	Worked for Private Household, Establishment, or Family- Operated Activity	Worked for Government or Government Corporation	Own-Account Workers (Self Employed Workers and Employers)	Unpaid Family Workers
Both Sexes						
1994	25,166	11,468	9,536	1,932	9,941	3,757
1995	25,698	11,720	9,636	2,084	10,064	3,913
1996	27,442	13,096	11,010	2,086	10,297	4,049
1997	27,888	13,565	11,416	2,149	10,647	3,675
1998	28,262	13,858	11,636	2,222	10,613	3,790
1999	29,003	14,394	12,084	2,310	10,813	3,796
2000	27,775	13,827	11,534	2,293	10,483	3,465
2001	30,085	14,751	12,385	2,366	11,257	4,077
2002	30,251	14,620	12,248	2,372	11,646	3,984
2003	31,553	16,066	13,756	2,310	11,797	3,690
2004	31,741	16,407	14,028	2,379	11,642	3,692
2005	32,876	16,553	14,088	2,465	12,158	4,165
2006	32,886	16,656	14,158	2,498	11,923	4,306
2007	33,672	17,206	14,546	2,626	12,290	4,175
2008	34,533	17,937	15,173	2,764	12,266	4,331
2009	35,478	18,981	16,107	2,874	12,240	4,222
Male						
1994	15,985	7,322	6,322	1,011	6,855	1,796
1995	16,193	7,477	6,399	1,078	6,883	1,833
1996	17,308	8,405	7,329	1,076	7,083	1,820
1997	17,437	8,629	7,556	1,073	7,192	1,617
1998	17,653	8,738	7,646	1,092	7,133	1,783
1999	17,924	8,968	7,833	1,135	7,167	1,789
2000	17,258	8,624	7,474	1,150	6,983	1,651
2001	18,334	9,122	7,965	1,157	7,337	1,873
2002	18,440	9,014	7,856	1,158	7,627	1,799
2003	19,498	10,026	8,901	1,125	7,829	1,642
2004	19,386	10,398	9,215	1,183	7,820	1,618
2005	20,205	10,255	9,031	1,224	8,153	1,797
2006	20,289	10,359	9,090	1,269	8,034	1,897
2007	20,754	10,605	9,298	1,308	8,281	1,868
2008	21,276	11,149	9,808	1,362	8,213	1,915
2009	21,698	11,804	10,372	1,432	8,028	1,866

Continued

Table 15.3c--Concluded

Sex and year	Wage and Salary Workers					
	Grand Total	Total	Worked for Private Household, Establishment, or Family- Operated Activity	Worked for Government or Government Corporation	Own-Account Workers (Self Employed Workers and Employers)	Unpaid Family Workers
Female						
1994	9,181	4,135	3,214	925	2,912	1,961
1995	9,505	4,243	3,237	1,006	3,181	2,081
1996	10,134	4,692	3,681	1,011	3,214	2,229
1997	10,451	4,938	3,861	1,077	3,455	2,058
1998	10,608	5,121	3,991	1,130	3,479	2,007
1999	11,079	5,427	4,252	1,175	3,645	2,008
2000	10,516	5,202	4,059	1,143	3,500	1,813
2001	11,751	5,629	4,420	1,209	3,918	2,203
2002	11,811	5,606	4,392	1,214	4,020	2,185
2003	12,055	6,039	4,854	1,185	3,968	2,048
2004	11,905	6,008	4,813	1,195	3,823	2,074
2005	12,670	6,298	5,057	1,241	4,005	3,367
2006	12,596	6,297	5,068	1,229	3,890	2,410
2007	12,918	6,588	5,258	1,331	4,005	2,325
2008	13,257	6,788	5,369	1,405	4,057	2,413
2009	13,780	7,179	5,732	1,447	4,230	2,370

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. Income and Employment Statistics Division.

**TABLE 15.3d Number of Employed Persons, by Highest Grade Completed  
by Sex and Age Group: October 2007 - October 2008**  
(Thousands)

Sex and Age Group	Total	Highest Grade Completed				
		No Grade Completed	Elementary		High School	
			Under- graduate	Graduate	Under- graduate	Graduate
<b>2008</b>						
Both Sexes	34,533	642	5,491	5,699	4,605	8,775
15 - 24	6,630	58	895	843	1,358	2,045
25 - 34	9,117	109	994	1,020	1,183	2,633
35 - 44	8,012	128	1,065	1,356	976	2,176
45 - 54	6,078	132	1,126	1,277	663	1,307
55 - 64	3,212	110	835	826	304	483
65 and over	1,450	105	582	370	120	132
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>						
Both Sexes	33,672	658	5,411	5,654	4,424	8,445
15 - 24	6,532	72	877	825	1,305	2,018
24 - 34	8,957	116	974	1,108	1,133	2,517
35 - 44	7,879	122	1,098	1,334	973	2,111
45 - 54	5,859	124	1,082	1,238	624	1,216
55 - 64	3,064	114	822	780	283	448
65 and over	1,414	112	568	368	111	127
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

TABLE 15.4 Processed Overseas Contract Workers and Emigrants: 1975-2009

Year	Total	Contract Workers		Emigrants
		Land-based	Sea-based	
1975	50,527	12,501	23,534	14,492
1976	85,525	19,221	28,614	37,690
1977	109,826	36,676	33,699	39,451
1978	126,586	50,961	37,280	38,345
1979	177,787	92,519	44,818	40,450
1980	260,090	157,394	57,196	45,500
1981	315,110	210,936	55,307	48,867
1982	368,237	250,115	64,169	53,953
1983	476,688	380,263	53,944	42,481
1984	466,632	371,065	54,016	41,551
1985	434,469	337,754	51,446	45,269
1986	463,799	357,687	56,774	49,338
1987	553,204	425,881	70,973	56,350
1988	535,830	381,892	95,872	58,066
1989	578,687	407,974	115,010	55,703
1990	661,977	468,591	130,178	63,208
1991	764,433	554,476	147,286	62,671
1992	787,766	564,947	158,647	64,172
1993	805,371	572,096	166,862	66,413
1994	824,628	587,871	172,220	64,537
1995	718,553	481,349	180,945	56,259
1996	667,669	475,337	192,332	60,926
1997	755,350	552,440	202,910	54,078
1998	740,157	535,171	204,986	39,010
1999	791,989	586,200	205,789	40,508
2000	733,995	524,413	209,582	51,031
2001	685,228	462,499	222,729	52,054
2002	867,559	682,315	209,593	57,720
2003	949,628	651,938	216,031	55,137
2004	1,144,728	849,842	294,886	64,924
2005	1,204,862	898,565	306,297	69,028
2006	1,232,390	877,061	355,329	82,967
2007	1,306,078	916,471	389,607	80,599
2008	1,464,295	1,005,538	458,757	70,800
2009	1,479,070	1,043,555	435,515	79,718

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration and Commission on Filipinos Overseas.

TABLE 15.4a Deployment of Overseas Filipino Workers: 1999-2009

Year	Total	Land-based	New Hires	Rehires	Seabased
1999	837,020	640,331	237,714	402,617	196,689
2000	841,628	643,304	253,418	389,886	198,324
2001	866,590	661,639	271,085	390,554	204,951
2002	891,908	682,315	289,288	393,027	209,593
2003	867,969	651,938	279,565	372,373	216,031
2004	933,588	704,586	284,912	419,674	229,002
2005	988,615	740,632	289,709	450,651	247,983
2006	1,062,567	788,070	317,680	470,390	274,497
2007	1,077,623	811,070	313,260	497,810	266,553
2008	1,236,013	974,399	376,973	597,426	261,614
2009	1,422,586	1,092,162	349,715	742,447	330,424

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration.

**TABLE 15.4b Deployed Landbased Overseas Filipino Workers  
by Destination: 2004-2009**  
(New hires and Rehires)<sup>a</sup>

Country/Destination	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	704,586	740,360	788,070	811,070	975,657	1,050,982
Middle East	352,314	394,419	462,545	487,878	631,828	669,042
Bahrain	8,257	10,025	11,736	9,898	13,079	15,001
Egypt	385	257	302	470	599	483
Iran	576	687	619	851	695	219
Iraq	3,252	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	5,639	5,114	5,053	5,336	3,787	4,466
Jordan	1,166	3,832	5,720	3,635	1,243	1,621
Kuwait	36,591	40,248	47,917	37,080	38,903	45,900
Lebanon	7,795	14,936	9,596	468	12	1,326
Libya	5,728	5,326	5,165	5,941	7,731	10,383
Oman	4,279	5,293	7,071	7,463	10,222	10,502
Qatar	21,360	31,418	45,795	56,277	84,342	89,290
Saudi Arabia	188,107	193,991	223,459	238,419	275,933	291,419
Syria	142	139	108	131	129	200
United Arab Emirates	68,386	81,707	99,212	120,657	193,810	196,815
Yemen	651	681	792	1,252	1,382	1,417
Asia	266,609	259,209	222,940	218,983	219,598	260,995
Afghanistan	148	498	887	1,097	6	4
Bangladesh	286	350	413	546	534	445
Bhutan	3	3	2	-	-	9
Brunei	10,313	8,666	9,461	14,667	6,930	7,413
Cambodia	605	689	571	954	1,015	1,526
China	2,942	4,606	5,654	5,901	7,029	8,771
East Timor	553	730	283	471	472	816
Hong Kong	87,254	94,553	96,929	59,169	78,345	100,142
India	316	392	332	884	989	1,010
Indonesia	1,744	2,138	2,102	3,285	2,798	3,705
Japan	74,480	42,586	10,615	8,867	6,555	6,418
Kazakhstan	314	558	787	1,661	1,351	2,023
Kirgiztan	2	-	2	3	51	38
Korea	8,392	9,970	13,984	14,265	12,367	14,851
Laos	54	164	153	434	647	615
Macau	2,361	2,546	2,802	3,578	6,067	6,729
Malaysia	6,319	6,058	5,749	9,725	6,034	7,256
Maldives	142	174	365	910	774	874
Mongolia	32	48	45	68	86	87
Myanmar	139	151	92	94	126	186
Nepal	6	6	3	9	8	5
Pakistan	84	170	206	281	317	407
Singapore	22,198	27,599	28,369	49,431	41,678	54,421
Sri Lanka	293	361	231	365	276	265
Tadzhikistan	3	-	3	8	8	11
Taiwan	45,059	46,714	39,025	37,136	38,546	33,751
Thailand	1,750	2,400	2,497	3,144	3,750	5,009
Turkmenistan	29	41	26	53	49	75
Uzbekistan	5	3	4	5	5	7
Vietnam	783	1,102	1,348	1,972	2,785	4,126

Continued

Table 15.4b--Continued

Country/Destination	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Europe	55,116	52,146	59,313	45,613	51,795	47,409
Albania	5	2	2	5	3	11
Andorra	83	83	28	30	52	29
Austria	132	93	64	79	69	66
Azerbaijan	696	790	627	621	572	392
Belgium	119	121	98	141	129	228
Belorussia	1	1	11	-	-	-
Bosnia and Hercegovina	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bulgaria	27	2	2	12	8	16
Croatia	2	1	18	10	-	-
Cyprus	2,134	1,890	2,055	2,812	2,385	30
Czech Republic	11	11	7	20	127	210
Denmark	30	31	39	90	76	88
Finland	20	13	23	75	155	190
France	143	121	94	148	190	221
Georgia	106	74	21	16	16	19
Germany	69	78	52	73	95	90
Gibraltar	-	13	6	10	22	18
Greece	991	1,655	2,977	1,770	2,372	2,102
Hungary	2	2	5	9	23	5
Iceland	59	56	25	48	58	27
Ireland	5,439	5,679	5,439	4,740	4,916	4,527
Isle of Man	187	4	5	7	70	15
Italy	23,329	21,261	25,413	17,855	22,623	23,159
Luxembourg	4	5	5	13	14	22
Macedonia	-	-	-	49	14	4
Malta	96	34	133	118	191	154
Moldova	2	-	1	2	-	-
Monaco	13	8	8	8	10	12
Netherlands	355	327	217	566	792	584
Norway	422	168	246	500	524	744
Poland	27	17	108	19	88	219
Portugal	84	67	55	83	80	92
Romania	12	12	11	47	255	117
Russia	317	1,274	2,571	3,129	1,911	960
Slovenia Republic	2	2	3	3	7	13
Spain	1,452	907	1,720	2,619	4,114	2,826
Sweden	23	16	16	23	26	48
Switzerland	307	287	205	262	216	232
Turkey	66	63	60	70	82	126
United Kingdom	18,347	16,799	16,926	9,525	9,308	7,071
England	18,200	16,752	16,900	9,506	-	-
Northern Ireland	94	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	53	47	26	19	-	-
Yugoslavia	1	3	17	6	-	-

Continued

Table 15.4b--Continued

Country/Destination	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Americas	11,692	14,886	21,976	28,019	31,916	31,146
Antigua	2	4	8	17	18	14
Argentina	16	13	12	11	25	51
Armenia	8	4	4	6	9	9
Aruba	132	134	51	69	111	88
Bahamas	240	242	216	425	567	926
Barbados	86	16	30	28	32	17
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	319	367	552	535	798	807
Brazil	82	49	48	184	161	281
Canada	4,453	3,629	6,468	12,380	17,399	17,344
Caribbean (unsp.)	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cayman Is.	532	637	728	1,003	1,129	1,056
Chile	2	8	13	22	36	60
Colombia	6	4	6	39	15	20
Costa Rica	4	6	2	1	21	21
Cuba	427	428	291	681	385	471
Diego Garcia	643	505	371	947	578	902
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	7	5	17	5	2	4
Ecuador	1	-	7	8	7	3
El Salvador	5	6	2	13	15	1
Grenada	12	1	9	6	24	28
Guam	322	351	512	725	664	1,184
Guatemala	4	2	6	4	1	1
Guyana	8	6	46	19	18	18
Haiti	23	64	64	122	54	91
Hawaii	-	-	1	1	-	-
Honduras	2	3	-	10	84	60
Jamaica	20	21	47	56	79	57
Mexico	245	168	185	127	90	137
Midway Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	8	1	10	15	24	15
Nicaragua	4	4	4	1	9	2
Panama	2	32	1	6	22	38
Peru	3	-	3	6	332	230
St. Nevis - Anguilla	-	20	28	64	66	33
St. Kitts Nevis	-	2	3	3	3	11
St. Vincent	1	4	34	27	30	26
South America (unsp.)	187	190	517	674	518	457
Surinam	2	4	7	5	11	19
Trinidad and Tobago	18	181	182	268	281	178
United States of America	3,831	4,124	11,443	9,401	8,050	6,248
Uruguay	3	-	1	3	5	2
Venezuela	11	6	15	5	64	65
Virgin Is.	17	14	21	87	137	119
West Indies (unsp.)	4	2	11	9	27	26

Continued



Table 15.4b--Continued

Country/Destination	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Africa	8,485	9,103	9,450	13,126	16,434	18,967
Afars and Issas	3	-	-	4	7	13
Algeria	763	768	608	909	1,848	3,215
Angola	1,369	1,718	1,818	2,935	4,289	5,222
Botswana	27	50	32	28	41	100
Burundi	-	1	-	2	-	3
Cameroon	126	75	91	173	245	141
Cape Verde	1	1	-	-	1	3
Central African Republic	34	3	4	3	4	5
Chad	835	450	234	946	674	817
Congo	138	125	146	770	1,614	907
Djibouti	18	20	216	309	345	298
East Africa (unsp.)	10	6	6	8	9	34
Equatorial Guinea	1,240	1,031	1,244	1,780	1,654	1,692
Eritrea	33	20	10	27	11	71
Ethiopia	14	64	40	58	71	123
Gabon	212	200	217	390	274	257
Ghana	39	91	93	245	351	357
Guinea	6	3	26	16	139	168
Ivory Coast	7	27	17	34	19	58
Kenya	158	69	51	47	70	125
Lesotho	28	53	30	49	22	39
Liberia	5	7	10	35	92	79
Madagascar	31	42	23	165	632	1,013
Malawi	6	23	17	16	188	60
Mali	8	29	40	69	64	112
Mauritania	3	-	14	31	52	50
Mauritius	13	30	2	46	14	8
Morocco	84	156	102	138	184	249
Mozambique	18	47	29	73	98	84
Namibia	67	25	137	21	19	53
Nigeria	2,075	1,960	2,324	1,601	12	252
Rwanda	1	-	-	10	13	25
Sao Tome & Principe	6	6	2	12	144	45
Senegal	2	1	13	44	48	21
Seychelles	155	195	197	180	288	241
Somalia				2	-	1
South Africa	109	98	43	229	655	627
Sudan	430	1,156	923	1,061	1,354	1,540
Swaziland	12	44	31	63	59	36
Tanzania	70	120	87	155	327	306
Togo	-	-	1	-	4	3
Transkei	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	23	35	7	85	201	83
Upper Volta	2	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	22	24	43	89	74	110
West Africa ( unsp. )	84	55	23	83	59	98
Zambia	21	17	116	104	96	118
Zimbabwe	4	2	5	4	9	18
Africa (unsp.)	173	251	378	76	60	79

Continued

Table 15.4b--Concluded

Country/Destination	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Trust Territories	7,177	7,596	6,481	6,674	5,461	5,134
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)						
Rota	79	90	60	56	37	36
Saipan	2,219	1,965	1,364	3,698	3,514	1,656
Tinian	56	49	57	41	25	26
Marianas	2,802	3,517	3,205	135	50	1,506
Federated States of Micronesia	439	393	356	437	484	554
Chuuk ( Truk )	9	3	1	-	3	11
Pohnpei ( Ponape )	30	45	29	32	39	41
Yap	6	6	8	10	35	19
Micronesia ( unsp. )	394	339	318	395	407	483
Republic of Marshall Islands	94	118	99	215	203	108
Majuro	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Is. ( unsp. )	94	118	99	215	203	108
Republic of Belau	1,337	1,291	1,129	1,706	846	940
Melanesia	134	143	169	307	219	254
Cook Islands	16	14	31	48	47	52
Fiji Is.	45	45	56	105	64	71
Solomon Is.	67	76	77	146	100	117
Vanuatu	6	8	5	8	8	14
Polynesia	16	29	40	70	63	54
Samoa	9	14	18	55	41	37
Tonga	7	15	22	15	22	17
Trust Territories ( unsp. )	1	-	2	9	20	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	3,023	2,866	5,126	10,691	15,030	13,297
Australia	250	584	2,318	4,537	7,625	7,104
Nauru	2	10	7	11	15	13
New Caledonia	3	2	429	2,177	2,135	1,369
New Zealand	152	192	420	1,048	1,976	1,515
Papua New Guinea	2,616	2,071	1,952	2,918	3,279	3,296
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	1	135	8	7	2,265	4,992
Zamboanga based OFW to Malaysia <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers with Special Exit Clearance <sup>c</sup>	169	4,125	231	79	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Based on the report of POEA's Labor Assistance Center on the actual departures of OFWs at the international airports.

<sup>b</sup> Number of deportees from Malaysia based on the report of POEA Zamboanga.

<sup>c</sup> Number of workers with Special Exit Clearance issued by Employment Regulation Branch, POEA.

**Source:** Philippine Overseas Employment Administration.

**TABLE 15.4c Deployment of Newly Hired Overseas Filipino Workers  
by Skill Category and Sex: 2002-2009**

Skill Category	2002			2003			2004		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	288,155	88,732	199,423	241,511	66,408	175,103	280,458	72,064	208,394
Agricultural Workers	617	601	16	413	384	29	665	645	20
Clerical Workers	4,039	1,508	2,531	3,965	1,761	2,204	5,221	2,167	3,054
Administrative and Managerial Workers	376	247	129	387	284	103	490	339	151
Production Workers	69,883	49,476	20,407	61,352	42,586	18,766	62,691	41,978	20,713
Professional and Technical Workers	100,585	14,968	85,617	78,956	11,620	67,336	93,006	13,144	79,862
Sales Workers	3,069	1,605	1,464	2,490	1,096	1,394	3,903	1,162	2,741
Service Workers	98,007	9,338	88,669	84,021	7,725	76,296	112,856	11,261	101,595
For reclassification	11,579	10,989	590	9,927	952	8,975	1,626	1,368	258
	2005			2006			2007		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	280,617	79,079	201,538	308,084	123,668	184,416	306,383	160,046	146,337
Agricultural Workers	350	311	39	807	716	91	952	873	79
Clerical Workers	5,538	1,985	3,553	7,911	3,271	4,640	13,662	4,782	8,880
Administrative and Managerial Workers	490	381	109	817	528	289	1,139	715	424
Production Workers	74,790	51,694	23,096	103,578	80,240	23,338	121,715	101,699	20,016
Professional and Technical Workers	60,309	11,953	48,356	41,254	17,212	24,042	43,225	21,464	21,761
Sales Workers	4,260	1,288	2,972	5,516	2,405	3,111	7,942	2,553	5,389
Service Workers	133,885	10,666	123,219	144,295	16,135	128,160	107,135	20,894	86,241
For reclassification	995	801	194	3,906	3,161	745	10,613	7,066	3,547
	2008			2009					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
Total				338,266	-	-	331,752	-	-
Agricultural Workers				1,354	-	-	1,349	-	-
Clerical Workers				18,101	-	-	15,403	-	-
Administrative and Managerial Workers				1,516	-	-	1,290	-	-
Production Workers				132,295	-	-	117,609	-	-
Professional and Technical Workers				49,649	-	-	47,886	-	-
Sales Workers				11,525	-	-	8,348	-	-
Service Workers				123,332	-	-	138,222	-	-
For reclassification				494	-	-	1,645	-	-

**Source:** Philippine Overseas Employment Administration.

**TABLE 15.4d Number of Deployed Overseas Filipino Workers by Top Ten Destinations, New Hires and Rehires: 2003-2009**

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Land-Based							
Bahrain	6,406	8,257	9,968.00	11736	9,898	13,079	15,001
Canada	4,006	4,453	3,629.00	6468	12,380	17,399	17,344
Hongkong	84,633	87,254	98,693.00	96929	59,169	78,345	100,142
Italy	12,175	23,329	21,267.00	25413	17,855	22,623	23,159
Kuwait	26,225	36,591	40,306.00	47917	37,080	38,903	45,900
Qatar	14,344	21,360	31,421.00	45795	56,277	84,343	89,290
Singapore	24,737	22,198	28,152.00	28369	49,431	41,678	54,421
Saudi Arabia	169,011	188,107	194,350.00	223459	238,419	275,933	291,419
Taiwan	45,186	45,059	46,737.00	39025	37,136	38,546	33,751
United Arab Emirates	49,164	68,386	82,039.00	99212	120,657	193,810	196,815

\* Includes workers who exited thru Employment-based Immigration scheme.

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration.

**TABLE 15.4e Deployed Land-based Contract Workers by Area of Destination: 2000-2009**

Area of Destination	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All countries	643,304	661,639	682,315	651,938	704,586	733,970	788,070	811,070	974,399	1,092,162
Africa	4,298	4,943	6,919	8,750	8,485	9,098	9,450	13,126	16,434	18,967
Asia	292,067	285,051	288,481	254,520	266,609	253,276	222,940	218,983	219,598	260,995
Europe	39,296	43,019	45,363	37,981	55,116	51,970	59,313	45,613	51,795	47,409
Middle East	283,291	297,533	306,939	285,564	352,314	393,654	462,545	487,878	631,828	669,042
Oceania	2,386	2,061	1,917	1,698	3,023	2,859	5,126	10,691	15,030	13,297
Americas	7,624	10,679	11,532	11,049	11,692	11,258	21,976	28,019	31,916	31,146
Trust Territories	7,421	6,823	6,075	5,023	7,177	7,595	6,481	6,674	5,461	5,134
Other countries	6,921	11,530	15,089	47,353	170	4,260	8	7	72	41,180
Workers with special exit clearance	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	79	72	253

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration.

**TABLE 15.4f Remittances of Overseas Filipino Workers: 1986-2009**  
(Million US Dollars)

Year	Total	Land-based	Sea-based	Year	Total	Land-based	Sea-based
1986	680.44	571.75	108.69	1998	4,925.31	4,650.76	274.55
1987	791.91	671.43	120.48	1999	6,794.55	5,948.34	846.21
1988	856.81	683.31	173.5	2000	6,050.45	5,123.77	926.68
1989	973.02	755.19	217.83	2001	6,031.27	4,937.92	1,093.35
1990	1,181.07	893.4	287.67	2002	6,886.16	5,686.97	1,199.18
1991	1,500.29	1,125.06	375.23	2003	7,578.46	6,280.24	1,298.22
1992	2,202.38	1,757.36	445.02	2004	8,550.37	7,085.44	1,464.93
1993	2,229.59	1,840.30	389.29	2005	10,689.01	9,019.65	1,669.36
1994	2,940.27	2,560.92	379.35	2006	12,761.31	10,812.02	1,949.29
1995	4,877.51	4,667.00	210.51	2007	14,449.93	12,213.57	2,236.36
1996	4,306.64	4,055.40	251.24	2008	16,426.85	13,392.30	3,034.55
1997	5,741.83	5,484.22	257.61	2009	17,348.10	13,947.60	3,400.40

**Source:** Philippine Overseas Employment Administration.

TABLE 15.5 Preventive Mediation Cases and Voluntary Arbitration Cases: 2005-2009

Indicator	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>P</sup>
Preventive Mediation Cases					
Cases Pending, Beginning	52	51	41	33	50
Original Preventive Mediation Cases Filed	696	566	505	536	359
Strike Notices Treated as Preventive Mediation Cases	3	3	2	4	1
Cases Handled	751	620	548	573	410
Cases Disposed	700	579	515	523	350
Settled	653	544	495	492	326
Assumed Jurisdiction by Secretary	-	-	-	1	-
Certified for Compulsory Arbitration	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Compulsory Arbitration	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Voluntary Arbitration	-	-	-	-	-
Materialized into Notices of Strikes/Lockouts and Actual Strikes and Lockouts	45	27	13	25	22
Other Modes of Disposition	2	8	7	5	2
Workers Involved in Preventive Mediation					
Cases Filed (In Thousands)	142	129	127	120	99
Disposition Rate (Percent)	93.2	93.4	94.0	91.3	85.4
Settlement Rate (Percent)	87.0	87.7	90.3	85.9	79.5
Voluntary Arbitration Cases					
Cases Pending, Beginning	93	101 <sup>r</sup>	82 <sup>r</sup>	83	94
New Cases Facilitated/Monitored	150	156	149	143	101
Total Cases Facilitated/Monitored	243	257 <sup>r</sup>	231	226	195
Cases Disposed	137	147 <sup>r</sup>	148	132	97
Decided	125	134 <sup>r</sup>	134	109	87
Settled Amicably	4	6	4	11	6
Withdrawn/Dropped	8	7 <sup>r</sup>	10	12	4
Disposition Rate (Percent)	56.4	57.2 <sup>r</sup>	64.1	58.4	49.7

**Notes:**

Settlement Rate (%) = Cases Settled / Cases Handled x 100.

Voluntary Arbitration - mode of settling labor-management disputes by which the parties select a competent, trained and impartial person who shall decide on the merits of the cases and whose decision is final, executory and

<sup>P</sup> - Preliminary as of September 2009.

**Source:** Department of Labor and Employment.

**TABLE 15.6 Number of Strike Notices Filed and Actual Strikes: 1986-2009**

Year	Strikes Notices Filed	Number of Actual Strikes	Year	Strikes Notices Filed	Number of Actual Strikes
1986	1613	436	1998	811	92
1987	1,715	436	1999	849	58
1988	1,428	267	2000	734	60
1989	1,518	197	2001	623	43
1990	1,562	183	2002	752	36
1991	1,345	182	2003	606	38
1992	1,209	136	2004	558	25
1993	1,146	122	2005	465	26
1994	1,089	93	2006	353	12
1995	906	94	2007	340	6
1996	833	89	2008	362	5
1997	932	92	2009	286	4

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, National Conciliation and Mediation Board.

**TABLE 15.6a Number of Actual Strikes Declared and Disposed,  
Workers Involved, and Man-Days Lost: 1990-2009**  
(Workers Involved and Man-Days Lost in in Thousands)

Year	Actual Strikes Declared	Disposed	Workers Involved	Man-Days Lost	Year	Actual Strikes Declared	Disposed	Workers Involved	Man-Days Lost
1990	183	190	70	1,345	2000	60	60	21	319
1991	182	182	55	1,140	2001	43	45	8	-
1992	136	138	48	724	2002	36	36	18	-
1993	122	119	35	710	2003	38	41	10	150
1994	93	96	49	568	2004	25	24	11	53
1995	94	97	54	584	2005	26	-	8	123
1996	89	82	32	518	2006	12	-	1	26
1997	93	99	52	673	2007	6	7	1	12
1998	92	92	34	557	2008	5	5	1	39
1999	58	54	16	229	2009	4	4	2	7

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, National Conciliation and Mediation Board.

**TABLE 15.7 Number of Actual Strikes and Workers Involved  
by Major Industry Group: 2002-2007**  
(Workers Involved in Thousands)

Industry	2002		2003		2004	
	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved
All Industries	36	18	38	10	25	11
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	-	-	3	a	1	a
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	1	2	-	-
Manufacturing	21	8	22	5	16	9
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	1	a	2	a	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal and Household Goods	1	a	2	1	1	a
Hotels and Restaurants	2	1	-	-	1	a
Transport, Storage and Communications	7	8	4	1	4	2
Financial Intermediation	-	-	1	a	-	-
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1	1	-	-	-	-
Education	2	a	1	a	2	a
Health and Social Work	-	-	1	a	-	-
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	1	a	1	a	-	-
Industry	2005		2006		2007	
	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved
All Industries	26	8	12	1	6	1
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	1	a	1	a	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	1	2	-	-	1	a
Manufacturing	20	6	7	1	3	a
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal and Household Goods	1	a	-	-	-	-
Hotels and Restaurants	1	a	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage and Communications	2	1	4	a	1	a
Financial Intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Social Work	-	-	-	-	1	a
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**a** Less than 500.

**Source:** National Conciliation and Mediation Board.



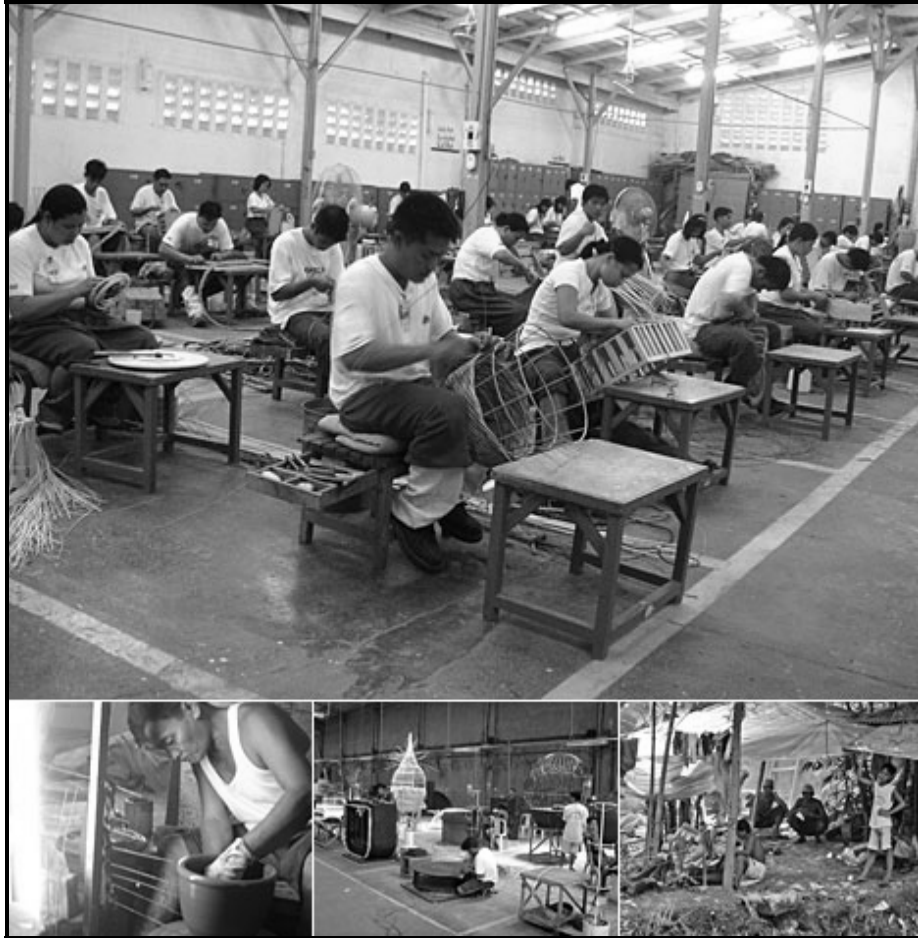
**TABLE 15.7a Number of Actual Strikes and Workers Involved, by Region: 2004-2009**  
(Workers Involved in Thousands)

Region	2004		2005		2006	
	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved
Total	25	11	26	9	12	2
NCR	9	2	7	3	6	1
CAR	-	-	1	2	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	7	8	6	2	1	a
IVA - Calabarzon	5	1	7	1	5	1
IVB - Mimaropa	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	1	a	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	2	a	2	a	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1	a	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	1	a	-	-
XI - Davao Region	1	a	-	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraga	-	-	1	1	-	-
Region	2007		2008		2009	
	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved
Total	7	0.92	5	1.12	4	1.23
NCR	2	a	2	a	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	3	a	1	a	1	0.70
IVB - Mimaropa	-	-	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	1	a	1	a	2	0.53
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	-	-	1	0.50	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	1	a	-	-	-	-
Caraga	-	-	-	-	1	a

**Notes:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**a** Less than 500.

**Source:** National Conciliation and Mediation Board, Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics.



The DOLE continued to adopt the *Kasanayan at Hanapbuhay* (Kash) Program as an avenue to enrich the skills of young workers, thus, ensuring the availability of qualified skilled workers based on industry needs and requirements. (Picture Source: CITEM)

## Introduction

**C**omprehensive data on the level and distribution of family income and expenditures are crucial inputs in the formulation and implementation of development programs for families and communities with the most need. The National Statistics Office (NSO) keeps data users abreast on these “family economics” through its conduct of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) every three years.

The 2009 FIES is the most recent survey of NSO that provides information on the levels of living and disparities in income of Filipino families, as well as their spending patterns. During the years when FIES is not taken, the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), a non-income quality of life survey, is conducted in its place. The APIS is designed to provide access and impact indicators that can be used as inputs to the development of an integrated poverty indicator and monitoring system for the assessment of the government programs on poverty alleviation.

Data derived from FIES and APIS provide benchmark information to update weights in the estimation of the consumer price index (CPI) and the country’s poverty threshold and poverty incidence.

This chapter presents the results of the 2009 FIES and 2007 APIS. Data on consumer, wholesale, and retail prices are also presented in the latter part of this chapter.

### 16.1 The Family Income and Expenditure Survey

The first FIES was conducted in March 1957 to determine the income distribution and spending patterns of Filipino families. Subsequent surveys were conducted in 1961, 1965, 1971, 1985, and every three years thereafter, until 2003. In 1975, when FIES was merged with the Integrated Census of the Population and Its Economic Activities (ICPEA), the primary objective had been to measure the productivity of the household as well as the income and employment generated by the household activities.

***The 1957 and 1961 FIES.*** The March 1957 survey, which covered all income levels in the urban and rural areas of the country, collected data on cash and noncash income received, and on expenditure incurred by families in 1956. Five years later, a survey of the same nature was conducted with 1961 as the reference period. As samples, this survey considered 3,541 and 3,436 families from urban and rural areas of the country, respectively.

**The 1965 and 1971 FIES.** In the 1965 FIES, a total of 4,747 families located in 37 cities and 489 municipalities were interviewed. The 1971 FIES, on the other hand, had 11,659 samples, 4,199 of which were systematically selected from urban areas and 7,460, from rural areas. Unlike the 1957 and 1966 surveys, whose reference periods were the respective calendar years 1956 and 1965, the 1971 survey covered the period May 1970 to April 1971. Estimates for food, beverage, and tobacco expenditures, however, were based on the week prior to the interview. For the first time since 1956, estimates of family savings and deficits were made.

**The 1975 FIES.** Unlike the data gathered through the aforementioned surveys, the 1975 income-expenditure data were obtained from two separate activities. Family living expenditure was taken from the 1975 FIES, while family income was from Phase II of the 1975 ICPEA. The total number of households covered in FIES, however, was only a portion of ICPEA, that is, of the 454,844 households covered in ICPEA, only 15,832 were taken as subsamples for FIES. Similar to the 1971 survey, the reference period considered by the 1975 FIES on food, beverage, and tobacco expenditures was also the calendar week before the visit of census field workers.

**The 1985 FIES.** In 1985, a new series of FIES in terms of content and methodology had begun and the gap of conducting this survey was reduced to three years from five years. The FIES also became a regular module of the Integrated Survey of Households (ISH) of the NSO. For the 1985 FIES, 17,000 sample households were interviewed, a number considered sufficient to provide reliable estimates of income and expenditures. The survey was conducted in two separate operations using the same questionnaire. The first visit was in July 1985 with the first six months of the year as the reference period, and the second visit, in January 1986, with July to December 1985 as the reference period. For purposes of estimating annual data, the results of the first-visit survey were combined with those of the second visit.

**The 1988 FIES.** Adopting the same questionnaire design, procedures, and processing system used in 1985, the 1988 FIES was also a two-round sample survey conducted nationwide in July 1988 and January 1989. The sample size was increased to 20,000 households. The 1988 estimates as presented in this chapter, however, do not include the data for the province of Rizal. Fire gutted the accomplished questionnaires for the province after the second-visit operation and due to cost and time constraints, no reinter views were made. The results of the 1988 FIES, moreover, served as benchmark information in updating the weights used in the estimation of the 1988-based CPI.

**The 1994 FIES.** Like the three preceding FIES, the 1994 FIES adopted the “shuttle type” of data collection, in which sample households were interviewed in two separate operations. The scheme aimed at improving the quality of data gathered since it minimized memory bias of respondents and at the same time captured the seasonality of income and expenditure patterns. The first-visit operation of the 1994 survey was carried out nationwide in July 1994 and covered about 25,516 sample households. The second operation took place in January 1995.

**The 1997 FIES.** The ninth FIES, which was conducted in 1997, covered a total of 40,992 sample households in 3,416 barangays throughout the archipelago. The 1997 FIES adopted the master sample (MS) design of the ISH. This design was similar to that of the previous ISH design used in past surveys, but was expanded to include more samples and newly created domains. The “shuttle type” data collection was again adopted. Thus, two major operations were conducted: the first visit in July 1997 (with reference period January to June 1997), followed by the February 1998 visit (covering the second semester of 1997).

**The 2000 FIES.** This survey interviewed 41,000 sample households. This sample size was deemed sufficient to provide estimates of income and expenditure levels of provinces, key cities, and municipalities. Twenty-three newly created domains were included in this survey. The 2000 FIES was patterned after the ISH’s multistage sampling design that used the list of barangays, enumeration areas, and households as sampling frames. The resulting MS was expanded to include 3,416 sample barangays (2,045 urban and 1,371 rural) to improve provincial level estimates. A subsample of 2,247 sample barangays with about 27,000 households comprised the core MS to provide reliable estimates for regions and some large provinces. The survey continued to adopt a “shuttle type” of data collection wherein sample households were interviewed in two separate operations, each time using the half-year period preceding the interview as reference period.

**The 2003 FIES.** The sampling design of the 2003 FIES used the 2003 MS constructed from the Enumeration Area Reference File (EARF) of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The number of sample households reached about 51,000 households nationwide, which was deemed sufficient to provide precise and reliable estimates at the regional level. In this design, the country’s 17 administrative regions were defined based on Executive Order Nos. 36 and 131. For comparability of results, the 2000 FIES data in this release were generated using the new regional grouping. Further, to compare the 2003 FIES estimates with the 2000 FIES results in real terms, the effects of inflation were removed by using the CPI to deflate the 2003 FIES estimates.

**The 2006 FIES.** The 2006 FIES used four replicates of the 2003 MS created for household surveys on the basis of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Enumeration was conducted twice – the first visit was done in July 2006 with the first semester as the reference period; the second visit was made in January 2007 with the second semester of 2006 as reference period. The same set of questions was asked for both visits. A stratified, three-stage sampling design was employed: the selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for the first stage, sample enumeration areas (EAs) for the second stage, and sampling units for the third stage. The domains were the regions which were stratified by province, highly urbanized city (HUC), independent component city (ICC), and other factors within the geographical strata. The overall sampling fractions varied across regions to generate adequate sample size for each region. Survey weights were used in order to produce valid estimates of the population parameter. Base weights were computed to compensate for the unequal selection probabilities in the sample design. These were adjusted to account for unit

nonresponsive and to conform to known population distributions like the projected population counts.

**The 2009 FIES.** The 2009 FIES used four replicates of the 2003 Master Sample (MS) created for household surveys on the basis of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Enumeration was conducted twice - the first visit was done in July 2009 with the first semester January to June as the reference period; the second visit was made in January 2010 with the second semester of 2009, that is, July to December 2009 as reference period. The same set of questions was asked for both visits. A stratified, three-stage sampling design was employed: the selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for the first stage, sample enumeration areas (EAs) for the second stage, and sampling units for the third stage. The domains were the regions which were stratified by province, highly urbanized city (HUC), independent component city (ICC), and other factors within the geographical strata. The overall sampling fractions vary across regions to generate adequate sample size for each region. Survey weights are used in order to produce valid estimates of the population parameter. Base weights were computed to compensate for the unequal selection probabilities in the sample design. These were adjusted to account for unit nonresponsive and to conform to known population distributions like projected population counts.

## 16.2 Family Income

### Definition of Terms

To understand better the concepts presented here, the following are defined:

*Family* - a group of persons usually living together and composed of the head and other persons related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. An individual living alone is also considered a separate family. Throughout the survey, the concept of extended family was followed.

*Household* - includes nonrelatives of the head who live in the same dwelling unit and share the same food.

*Family income* - includes primary income and receipts from other sources received by all family members during the calendar year as participants in any economic activity or as recipients of transfers, pensions, grants, and the like.

*Sources of primary income* - salaries and wages, commissions, tips, bonuses, family and clothing allowances, transportation and representation allowances, honoraria and other forms of compensation, and income from other entrepreneurial activities, such as net receipts of profits derived from the operation of family enterprise and from the practice of a profession or trade.

*Income* - money received from all sources before tax and other deductions for retirement, social security, union dues, insurance premiums, and all other contributions

reflected in the payroll. It also includes gifts of food and nonfood items received in kind in the form of support, assistance, or relief. Food items include only those received and consumed by the family during the reference period. These may be from other households, charitable institutions, the government, or from persons abroad, free of charge.

*Income decile* - a grouping of income. Two levels of income deciles are utilized in the FIES: national and regional. The national income decile is obtained by ranking the weighted total family income of all sample families in the country from lowest to highest. Then, these are grouped into tens. The first tenth, referring to those with the lowest income, is called the *first decile*; the second tenth, *second decile*; and so on. A similar procedure is implemented for the regional decile, except that, what is arrayed is the weighted total family income of sample families in a given region.

*Per capita income* - income obtained by dividing the total family income by the total number of family members.

*Expenditure* - expense or disbursement made by the family for personal consumption. It excludes all expenses in relation to farms or business operations, investment ventures, purchase of real property, and other disbursement that do not involve personal consumption, gifts, support, assistance or relief in goods and services rendered by the family from friends, relatives, and others. Value consumed from net share of crops, fruits, and vegetables produced or livestock raised by other households, family sustenance, and entrepreneurial activities are also considered as family expenditure.

## Total Income

The 2009 FIES registered a total of 18.45 million families. This reflected an increase of 6.0 percent from the 17.40 million families recorded in 2006. In 2009, Filipino families acquired a total income of Php3.80 trillion, reflecting an increase of 26.2 percent compared to the Php3.01 trillion earned in 2006. Adjusting for inflation, total family income in 2009 was worth Php2.38 trillion at 2000 prices. (Refer to Table 16.1.)

National Capital Region (NCR) contributed approximately one fourth (Php877 billion) of the total income in 2009. Combining NCR's share with the income share of its adjoining regions (Calabarzon and Central Luzon), these three regions cornered more than half (50.6%) of the country's aggregate income for the year. All regions in Luzon accounted for 66.9 percent of the total income; Mindanao regions shared 16.7 percent, while the three regions in the Visayas contributed 16.4 percent. Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) had the least share among the regions with only 1.7 percent or Php64 billion.

All regions exhibited increases in income in 2009. Growths ranged from 18.8 percent in Central Luzon to 44.7 percent in Soccsksargen. (See Table 16.4 for details.)

## Average Income

Average income was estimated at PhP206,000 in 2009, representing a 19.1 percent increase compared to the 2006 level of PhP173,000. Removing the effect of inflation, the average income in 2009 was valued at PhP129,000 at 2000 prices. The inflation-adjusted estimate showed an increase of 3.2 percent in average income. (See Table 16.6 for details)

All regions exhibited increases in average income between 2006 and 2009 at current prices. NCR (PhP356,000), Calabarzon (PhP249,000), Central Luzon (PhP221,000), and the Cordillera Administrative Region or CAR (PhP219,000) posted estimates higher than the national average. The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) registered the lowest average income among the regions with only PhP113,000. This was, however, higher by 27 percent compared to its average income of PhP89,000 in 2006. (See Table 16.6 for details)

## Income Distribution Trend

There seemed to have less unequal income distribution in 2009. The 2009 Gini coefficient was recorded at 0.4484, slightly lower by -2.1 percent from 0.4580 in 2006.

Six regions registered increases in the Gini coefficient indicating a movement towards a widening income disparity among families. Cagayan Valley showed the biggest increment from 0.4216 in 2006 to 0.4425 in 2009. ARMM had the least income disparity with a Gini coefficient of 0.2948, which is even lower than its 2006 figure of 0.3113.

Over decades since 1961, there had been slight but encouraging changes in the structure of the country's income distribution. Data in Table 16.8 show, however, that the bulk of the nation's wealth still remains in the hands of few families in higher income groups.

**1970s.** The FIES generally showed encouraging results during this period. During the 1975 ICPEA, the lower 50 percent posted an all-time high-income share level in over three decades from 1965 to 1994. From 17.6 percent in 1971 FIES, it rose to 20.5 percent in 1975. Complementarily, the top 50 percent registered the lowest income share level at 79.5 percent over the same period.

**1980s.** Results of the 1985 FIES reflected a slight worsening in the economic situation. In 1985, the 0.2 percentage point lost by the lower 50 percent in the last 1975 ICPEA was absorbed by the upper half of income recipients. As can be gleaned from the 1985 and 1988 FIES data, the share of all income earners, except for the top 20 and top 10 percent of families, remained the same.

**1990s.** The mid-nineties saw slight reductions in income gaps among families in the country. Between 1991 and 1994, the share of families in the top 10, 20, and 50 percent showed an average reduction of 1.7 percentage points. The lower half, on the other hand, increased by an average of 0.4 percentage point. In 1997, this trend was completely reversed as the top 50 percent bounced back with an average increase of



1.96 percentage points, while the lower half's share slumped by 0.9 percentage point on the average.

**2000s.** During the first half of the decade, all deciles, except the tenth decile, posted increases in percentage share to total income. In 2006, however, only two deciles – first and ninth deciles registered higher share in total income as compared to the 2003 figures. The share of the highest decile declined by 0.3 percentage points from 36.3 percent to 36.0 percent. (See Table 16.8.)

### 16.3 Family Expenditures

*Family expenditure* refers to expenses or disbursements made by the family mainly for personal consumption in a given calendar year. These include gifts; support, assistance or relief in goods and services received by the family from friends, relatives, and others; as well as value consumed from net share of crops, fruits, and vegetables produced, or livestock raised by other households; family sustenance; and other entrepreneurial activities.

Excluded are all expenses in relation to farm or business operations, investment ventures, purchase of real property, and other disbursements that do not involve personal consumption.

#### Total Expenditure

Total family expenditure reached PhP3.24 trillion in 2009. This was 26.5 percent higher than the PhP2.56 trillion spent in 2006. Adjusting for inflation, the total family expenditure for 2009 was valued at PhP2.02 trillion at 2000 prices. By region, the NCR had the biggest share to the total family expenditure (PhP485 billion or 24.0 percent), while ARMM posted the least (PhP31 billion or 1.5 percent). (See Tables 16.2 and 16.3 for details.)

#### Average Expenditure

Average expenditure increased by 19.7 percent from PhP147,000 in 2006 to PhP176,000 in 2009. The average expenditure in 2009 was worth only PhP110,000 at 2000 prices when inflationary effect was removed. The inflation adjusted estimates showed a 2.80 percent decline in average expenditure.

#### Family Expenditure Pattern

Results of the 2009 FIES revealed that the share of family expenditure on food items goes up, indicating a change in the spending pattern of families. In 2009, the share of food expenditure to total expenditure was 42.6 percent or 1.2 percentage points higher than its 41.4 percentage share in 2006.

Decreases in expenditure were also noted in tobacco, fuel, light and water, transportation and communication, household operations, clothing, footwear and other wear, recreation, special family occasions and other expenditures.

Meanwhile, families spent more on food as this expenditure moved up from 41.4 percent in 2006 to 42.6 percent in 2009. Increases in expenditure were likewise noted in personal care products, taxes, house rental and rent value, house maintenance and house repairs. (Refer to Table 16.10.)

## 16.4 Family Saving

Saving is derived by getting the difference between income and expenditure. Average saving was measured in 2009 at PhP31,000, up by 19.2 percent from PhP26,000 in 2006. In real terms, this average saving was equivalent to PhP19,000 at 2000 prices. In 2009, families in all regions, on the average, earned more than they spent. Families in NCR recorded the biggest average saving of PhP47,000 while those in Bicol Region and ARMM saved the least with PhP15,000 each. (See Table 16.6.)

By income decile, the last three deciles registered increases in savings with the tenth decile recording the biggest leap of 26.2 percent from a total savings of PhP282 billion in 2006 to PhP356 billion in 2009. On the other hand, dissaving was observed in the first three deciles.

## 16.5 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey

In years when the Family Income and Expenditure Survey is not taken, the National Statistics Office undertakes the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), a survey designed to provide access and impact indicators that can be used as inputs to the development of an integrated poverty indicator and monitoring system for the assessment of government programs on poverty alleviation and for the use of policymakers and planners. The 2007 APIS is already the fifth in a series. A total of 40,239 sample households were interviewed.

The Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) is the minimum criteria for attaining a decent quality of life, which are the basic needs of a Filipino family for survival, security and empowerment (enabling). Survival needs are the biophysical requirements of the family and the individual to assure life sustenance such as health, food and nutrition, clothing and safe water and sanitation. Security needs are the requirements to protect the family from physical harm such as shelter, peace and order/public safety, and income/livelihood. Empowerment or enabling needs refer to the requirements that facilitate the attainment of survival and protection needs namely basic education and functional literacy, participation in community development, and family and psychosocial care.

For purposes of reporting, families were grouped into two income strata: the lowest 30 percent and the higher 70 percent. The lowest 30 percent refers to the bottom 30 percent of the total families in the per capita income distribution arranged in descending order. These families represent those considered as poor. On the other

hand, the higher 70 percent refers to the upper 70 percent of the total families in the per capita income distribution. These families are considered as non-poor.

### Highlights of 2007 APIS Preliminary Results

**Access to safe drinking water.** The percentage of families with access to safe drinking water slightly improved from 80.2 percent of total families in 2004 to 83.0 percent in 2007. The proportion is, as expected, lower for those belonging to the lowest 30 percent income group with seven out of 10 families using clean and safe water, compared to families belonging to highest 70 percent income group. (Refer to Table 16.11.)

**Access to toilet facilities.** Families with sanitary toilet increased by 2.0 percent to 88.0 percent in 2007 from 86.2 percent in 2004. The proportion of families with sanitary toilets was higher in the highest 70 percent income families (5%) than in the lowest 30 percent income group (26%). Regions with over 20 percent of families without sanitary toilets are Central Visayas (20%), Zamboanga Peninsula (21%), Eastern Visayas (22%) and ARMM (50%). (Refer to Table 16.12.)

**Access to electricity.** Of the 17.5 million families, 84 percent families had electricity in their homes. About 94 percent of families in the upper 70% income stratum had electricity in their homes compared to 62 percent in the bottom 30 percent income stratum. Except for NCR and ARMM, proportions of families with electricity in their homes remarkably differ between the two income strata. (Refer to Table 16.11.)

**Housing.** Majority of Filipino houses had strong roofs and outer walls. Approximately 72 percent of families had strong roofs and about 64 percent had strong outer walls. As expected, a larger proportion of families in the highest 70 percent income stratum were living in houses with strong roofs (80.0%) and outer walls (74%) compared to families in the lowest 30 percent income stratum (53 percent and 41 percent, respectively). Among the regions, CAR recorded the highest percentage of families living in houses with strong roofs and outer walls (92% and 89%, respectively). On the other hand, Zamboanga Peninsula had the lowest percentage (51%) of families living in houses that used strong materials for their roofs and Western Visayas had the least percentage (37%) of families living in houses with strong outer walls. More than 30 percent of families in the bottom 30% income stratum were living in house with roofs and walls made of light materials (33% and 34%, respectively). (Refer to Tables 16.13 and 16.14.)

In terms of tenure status, 69 percent of families in the country owned the house and lot they occupied. The remaining 31 percent occupied houses and lots under the following tenure; own house, rent free lot with consent of the owner (13%), rent house/room including lot (8%), rent-free house and lot with consent of owner (5%), own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner (3%), own house, rent lot (3%), or rent-free house and lot without consent of owner (less than one percent). (See Table 16.15.)

**Employment.** Four out of five (82%) family heads were gainfully employed. Male heads had a higher rate of employment (88.0%) than female heads (57%). Family heads in the bottom 30% income stratum had a higher rate of employment (90%) compared to their counterpart in the upper 70% income stratum (78%). (Refer to Table 16.16.)

**Education.** A large percentage of family heads did not reach college. Three fourth of family heads were either elementary undergraduates (21%), elementary graduates (20%), high school graduates (12%), or high school graduates (22%). Only 3 percent had no grade completed. Heads of the families belonging to the bottom 30% income stratum tend to be less educated compared to heads of families in the upper 70% income stratum. About three out of ten (28 percent) family heads in the upper 70% income stratum had attended college or higher level of education, while only 5 percent of the family heads in the bottom 30% income stratum had attained that level of education. (Refer to Table 16.16.)

**Empowerment.** The percentage of families with at least one member involved in legitimate people's organization logged at 27.0 percent. Those families in the highest 70 percent income group exhibited a higher participation rate (27.4%) than the lowest 30 percent income group (26.2%).

Davao and Caraga recorded participation rates above 40.0 percent at 53.4 and 46.4 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, NCR had had the lowest participation rate of 12.5. (Refer to Table 16.17.)

## 16.6 Prices

Prices, as stated in monetary terms, link all kinds of economic activities in a system of free private enterprise. Analyzing the price mechanism, hence, is essential in studying most economic problems.

Assuming that the value of money remains constant, the prices of individual commodities are analyzed on the basis of demand and supply. Changes in price levels, meanwhile, as directed by changes in the value of money or the purchasing power of the peso, are measured by price indices.

Price level changes are closely monitored because they are used to measure inflation. *Inflation* is an increase in the currency in circulation or a marked expansion of credit, resulting in a fall in currency value or diminished purchasing power of a nation's money, and a sharp rise in the prices of goods and services. Price level changes alter the income and wealth distributions. They also affect the levels of income, output, and employment.

### Price Indices

Statistics on prices play an important role not only in the study and analysis of economic activities but also in the formulation of economic policies. The movements of prices, for example, are used as bases for redirecting fiscal and monetary policies, and trade and exchange rate policies. Price statistics are also used as bases to adjust

contracts, wage rates, pensions, taxes, and a variety of other transaction flows. As mentioned, these changes are indicated by price indices.

*Price indices* are measures designed to show the relative changes in prices of a single commodity or group of commodities in relation to prices of a similar commodity or group of commodities in a designated base period and geographical area.

The available price statistics in the country include indices on consumer price, producer price, import and export prices, wholesale price, retail price, and stock price. The following discussion, however, focuses only on the following measures of price changes: consumer price index (CPI), retail price index (RPI), wholesale price index (WPI), and producer's price index (PPI).

Said indices are generated by the NSO and are computed in accordance with the estimation procedures, methodologies, and concepts recommended by the Interagency Committee on Price Statistics as approved by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB).

**Terms and concepts.** For clear interpretation of price indices, the following terms and concepts are herein defined:

*Retail price* - the actual price at which retailers sell a commodity on the spot or at earliest delivery, usually in small quantities for consumption, and not for resale. It is confined to transactions on cash basis in the free market and excludes prices in the black market and prices of commodities that are marked down. Retail prices of commodities used in the construction of the RPI and CPI are taken from retail stores and not from buyers or consumers.

*Wholesale price* - the actual transaction price imposed by wholesalers or distributors on the spot. It is the sum of the producer's price, wholesale trade margin, tax markups, and distribution costs of the wholesaler.

With regard to imports, wholesale price is the sum of cost in freight, custom duties, arrester and wharf age fees, trade margins, costs of transporting the commodity from the port to the place of the importer or wholesaler, and distribution costs of the wholesaler. The wholesale price of export commodities is its *freight-on-board price*, which is the price received by the exporter.

*Producer's price* - the price of the commodity that flows from producers to wholesalers or other producers (usually called farm gate or ex-plant price).

*Market basket* - a sample of goods and services used to represent all goods and services produced (in the case of PPI), sold (WPI or RPI), or bought (CPI).

*Base period* - the period, usually a year, at which the index number is set to zero. It is the reference point of the index number series.

*Weights* - values attached to a commodity or group of commodities to indicate the relative importance of that commodity or group of commodities in the market basket.

**Index calculation.** In computing the CPI, RPI and WPI, the *Laspeyres* formula, with fixed base and weight, is used. That is,

$$I_L = \frac{\sum P_t Q_o}{\sum P_o Q_o} \times 100$$

where:

- $I_L$  = Laspeyre's index number for period t
- $P_t$  = price of commodity in period t
- $P_o$  = price of commodity in base period
- $Q_o$  = quantity of commodity in base period

The PPI, however, uses the *Paasche* method; the weights are continuously revised upon availability of the latest data from the Census/Annual Survey of Establishments (CE/ASE). The revision of the weights should, however, be instituted only at the beginning of each year. The weights used are for the entire year.

$$PR_{ijm} = PR_{ijm-1} \times \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N P_{hm} / P_{hm-1}}{N}$$

Where:

- $PR_{ijm}$  = current month PPI
- $PR_{ijm-1}$  = previous month PPI

$$\frac{\sum_{n=1}^N P_{hm} / P_{hm-1}}{N} = \text{average price relative of commodities}$$

Where:

- $P_{hm}$  = current month producer's price of commodity h
- $P_{hm-1}$  = previous month producer price of commodity h

### The Consumer Price Index

The *consumer price index* is a general measure of the changes in the average retail prices of a market basket or collection of goods and services commonly purchased by the average Filipino household.

**Historical background of the NSO's consumer price index series.** The Bureau of the Census and Statistics (now NSO) was authorized by Commonwealth Act 591 to gather, among others, information on prices. On January 1, 1941, the responsibility of calculating the Cost of Living Index was transferred from the Labor Statistics Division of the Department of Labor to the Bureau.

In 1945, the Bureau constructed the Cost-of-Living Index for Manila with 1941 as the base year. Its market basket contained only 66 commodities representing goods and services commonly purchased by low-income families, or the families living within the minimum level of subsistence. This series lasted for 18 years until 1963.

1. THE 1964 REBASING. The first revision of the Cost-of-Living Index in Manila was made in 1964, with the average of prices from 1960 to 1962 as the base price. The weights were based on the results of the 1961 Survey of Incomes and Expenditures. It was then known as the CPI for Low-Income Families in Manila, or for families with annual income of not more than PhP2, 400. This time, 244 items were included in the market basket.
2. THE 1965 REBASING. The base year was changed to 1961 and the series covered Metro Manila only.
3. THE 1970 REBASING. More alterations were done in the CPI in 1970. The base year, for instance, was shifted from 1961 to 1966. The 1966-based CPI was computed for various income groups: low-, middle-, high- and all-income groups. Coverage was extended to all provinces. For Manila and the suburbs, the CPI for high-income group was computed. The market basket diversified with 249 items for low-income, 368 for middle-income, 242 for high-income, and 479 for all-income groups.
4. THE 1976 REBASING. The next rebasing was done in 1976 when the 1966-based CPI became less meaningful and less relevant to the existing conditions. Unlike the previous index series, the 1972-based CPI was constructed solely for all-income households and covered all provinces and regions, including the NCR.
5. THE 1982 REBASING. The reference period of the index was shifted anew to the recent base year of 1978. The series, which covered all-income households, was computed for the Philippines, by region and by province. A separate CPI was produced for the NCR or the Metro Manila Area. A technical committee (the Interagency Committee on Prices) determined the market basket that contained a total of 407 items. The weights were based on the 1975 FIES adjusted to 1978 prices.
6. THE 1992 REBASING. The CPI was rebased again from 1978 to 1988. The new series featured the use of 13 separate regional market baskets and a new set of weights at the provincial level. The composition of the market basket was determined through the 1985 Commodity and Outlet Survey (COS), which aimed to identify the commodities that a household consumed with regularity and the outlets where these commodities were commonly purchased. The weights attached to these commodities were likewise updated to reflect the household expenditure patterns in 1988.

7. THE 1996 REBASING. In accordance with NSCB Resolution 6 Series of 1994, which requires all indices to have a synchronized base period, the CPI was rebased to 1994. The year 1994 was chosen by the Technical Committee on Price Statistics (TCPS), since, relative to other years, it was perceived as more stable politically, economically, and socially. This was also the year when the FIES, the usual source of weights and basis of drawing up sample households for the COS, was conducted.

Each province or special city of the country was considered a domain so that weights were computed up to the provincial or special city level.

The market basket used in the construction of the 1994-based CPI was drawn from the results of the updating activity done in 1995 where the 1988-based commodities were validated according to their availability and saleability in the area, and the results of the 1994 COS in which the specific items consumed or availed of by the households were ranked and the top items on the list or modal items were selected for inclusion in the market basket. A province or special city was also considered a domain so that market baskets were constructed in a provincial or special city level. Table 16.20 shows the number of commodities in the CPI market basket, by province and special city.

In the process of gathering price data for the CPI computations, the NSO is assisted by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS). The BAS is responsible for collecting price data for agricultural commodities in Metro Manila and in provincial capitals where they have offices. The NSO, on the other hand, collects price data for nonagricultural commodities throughout the country and all commodities in areas not covered by BAS.

8. THE 2000 REBASING. Updating of the market basket from 1994 to 2000 was done by interviewing key informants in various outlets as to the availability and salability of items they sell. Like in the previous rebasing, the year 2000 was chosen as the base year, since relative to other years, it was perceived as more stable politically, economically, and socially. It was also a year when FIES, the usual basis for computation of weights, was conducted. The CPI series with 2000 as base year features the use of separate provincial and city market baskets. A new set of weights was likewise computed at the provincial and city levels using the expenditure data from the 2000 FIES as basis.

### Important Indicators Derived from the CPI

**Inflation rate** - the rate of change in the average price level between two periods (year-on-year or month-on-month) as measured by the CPI. The usual measure of inflation rate is year-on-year, that is

$$\text{Inflation Rate} = \frac{CPI_n - CPI_o}{CPI_o} \times 100$$

Where:

$CPI_n$  = current month's CPI

$CPI_o$  = same month of last year's CPI



**Purchasing power of the peso** - shows how much the peso in the base period is worth in another period. It gives an indication of the real value of the peso in a given period, relative to the peso value in the base period. That is,

$$\text{Purchasing power of the peso} = \frac{1}{CPI} \times 100$$

**Inflation rate and the consumer price index for all income households.**

What follows is a discussion on the CPI in the Philippines, the National Capital Region and Areas Outside Metro Manila (AOMM). Refer to Tables 16.21 to 16.25 for more details.

**National summary.** The national average inflation in 2009 decreased to 3.2 percent from 9.3 percent as all the commodity groups recorded decrease in average annual growth rates. The lowest inflation rate during the year was in August at 0.1 percent. (Refer to Table 16.20 and Table 16.21.)

Annual average CPI was computed at 160.0 for the Philippines, 156.9 for the NCR and 161.3 for areas outside NCR (AONCR). (See Table 16.21 to 16.24 for details)

**Regional inflation.** Annual price changes in all the regions in 2009 were generally lower than their rates in 2008. Excluding NCR, Region VII-Central Visayas registered the lowest annual average inflation rate at 2.7 percent followed by Region IV-B Mimaropa at 3.1 percent. On the other hand, Region VIII-Eastern Visayas marked the highest annual average inflation rate at 5.5 percent followed by ARMM at 5.4 percent. (See Table 16.21 for details)

**Inflation rates of commodity groups.** Inflation rate for all the commodity groups in 2009 was generally lower than records in previous year. The food, beverages and tobacco (FBT) index went down to 5.8 percent in 2009 from 12.9 percent in 2008. All other commodity groups, which exhibited decreased rates, were clothing (2.5 % from 4.2 %), housing and repairs (2.9 % from 4.3 %), fuel, light and water (-2.6 % from 6.5 %), services (-0.2 % from 8.6 %), and miscellaneous items (3.0 % from 2.6 %). (See Table 16.19 for details)

## The Retail Price Index (RPI)

The retail price index (RPI) is a measure of the changes in the retail prices at which retailers dispose their goods to the consumers or end users. There are two categories of the RPI: the General Retail Price Index (GRPI) and the Construction Materials Retail Price Index (CMRPI).

**Background.** The RPI was developed by the Statistical Coordination Office (now NSCB) of the National Economic and Development Authority, and was computed by the Economic Research Department of the then Central Bank of the Philippines (ERDCBP), now Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, with 1972 as the base year. In January

1981, however, the task of computing was handed over to the NSO using 1978 as base year.

The current RPI still uses 1978 as base year and covers only the National Capital Region or Metro Manila. While the 1972-based RPI was computed using the geometric mean without any weighting pattern, the present series is constructed using the weights based on the 1974 Input-Output Tables of the NSO. These tables show the values of expenditures of goods and services of consumers from the retail sector, estimated at 1978 prices. The weighted average of relatives method, basically the Laspeyre's formula, is used in the computation of the index.

The GRPI market basket has 479 commodities while the CMRPI basket contains 117 commodities. The Philippine Standard Community Classification (PSCC) serves as basis in grouping the commodities in both baskets.

***The retail price index (RPI) in 2009.*** The average retail price index for NCR in 2009 was 142.8 reflecting an increase of 2.0 percent relative to its previous year's average of 140.0. In 2009, the average retail price index of construction materials in NCR decreased by 2.6 percent, from 1,288.8 in 2008, to 1,254.3. All commodity groups had shown decreased indexes, except miscellaneous construction materials which showed increased index from 1,537.2 (2008) to 1,163.8 (2009). The lowest index (1,108.0), on the other hand was observed in painting materials and related compounds. (Refer to Table 16.25 and 16.26.)

### **The Wholesale Price Index**

The wholesale price index (WPI) measures the monthly changes in the general price level of commodities that flow into the wholesale trade intermediaries. There are two categories of the WPI: the General Wholesale Price Index (GWPI) and the Construction Materials Wholesale Price Index (CMWPI).

The current CMWPI series has 1985 as the base year and covers Metro Manila only. There are a total of 115 commodities in the market basket grouped into 25 major categories.

***The wholesale price index in 2009.*** Average WPI in the Philippines went down to 191.6 percent in 2009 from 199.9 percent in 2008. Food, beverages and tobacco, chemicals, manufactured goods and miscellaneous noticed an increase in the wholesale price index while crude materials, minerals fuels and machinery shows decreased in wholesale price index (See Table 16.27.)

Table 16.28 shows the WPI of selected construction materials in Metro Manila with 1985 as the base year. Wholesale price indexes of selected construction materials such as sand, stone and gravel; cement; lumber; glass and glass products; galvanized iron sheets; and tile works demonstrated an ascending trend while plywood shows decreased of -0.3 percent. (See Table 16.28 for details)

### **The Producer's Price Index**

The Producer's Price Index (PPI) is a composite measure of producer prices of key commodities in the manufacturing sector. It aims to measure monthly or yearly

changes in producer's prices (ex-plant) of key commodities. It is used as deflator of production indicators such as the Value of Production Index (VaPI) used to estimate the Volume of Production Index (VoPI), and national accounts estimates of production in the manufacturing sector.

**Background.** Studies on the generation of the Producer's Price Index (PPI) started in 1980 when the Central Bank stopped preparing the Index of Physical Volume of Production Series. The Central Bank had to transfer the operation and processing of the Monthly Survey of Establishments (MSE).

Work on the original PPI started with 1978 as the base year that was later revised to 1985. Since it was felt that the components of the PPI were no longer reflective of the prevailing production structure of the manufacturing sector, the PPI operations were halted.

From 1992 to 1993, the NSO and the NSCB made studies for improvements in the PPI system to make it more adaptable to the actual situation of the industry. The weights used for the computation of the 1996 PPI were based on data from the 1993 Annual Survey of Establishments (ASE) on Value of Products Sold for all manufacturing establishments. The year 1992 was selected as the base year for which the average monthly producer's prices of commodities were based.

The PPI market basket then and now consists of 300 commodities produced by local manufacturers. Rebasement of the base year to 1994 is ongoing and was instituted in 1999.

**The producer's price index in 2009.** The average annual Producer's Price Index (PPI) for total manufacturing stood at 172.9 percent in 2009, posting an annual decrease of -1.4 percent from the previous year's record.

**Sources:**

16.1-16.29 National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 16.1 Selected Family Income and Expenditure Indicators: 2006 and 2009**  
(Number of families in thousands)

Philippines	2009	2006	Percent Increase (Decrease)
Total income ( in billion pesos )	3,804	3,006	26.5
Total expenditure ( in billion pesos )	3,239	2,561	26.5
Total savings ( in billion pesos )	565	445	27.0
Average income ( in thousand pesos )	206	173	19.1
Average expenditure ( in thousand pesos )	176	147	19.7
Average savings ( in thousand pesos )	31	26	19.2
Gini Coefficient	0.4484	0.4580	-2.1
Number of families (in thousands)	18,452	17,403	6.0

*Source:* National Statistics Office, 2006 and 2009 *Family Income and Expenditure Survey Results*

**TABLE 16.2 Total Income, Expenditure and Savings of Families  
by Region: 2006 and 2009**  
(In Billion Pesos, At Current Prices)

Region	2009			2006		
	Income	Expenditure	Savings	Income	Expenditure	Savings
Philippines	3,804	3,239	565	3,006	2,561	445
NCR	877	760	116	734	609	125
CAR	70	56	14	58	46	13
I - Ilocos Region	187	153	35	135	117	18
II - Cagayan Valley	118	92	26	88	73	15
III - Central Luzon	448	382	66	377	325	52
IVA - Calabarzon	598	512	87	472	419	53
IVB - Mimaropa	83	71	12	59	51	9
V - Bicol Region	163	147	16	126	112	15
VI - Western Visayas	231	208	24	178	159	19
VII - Central Visayas	252	209	44	187	160	27
VIII - Eastern Visayas	139	111	28	102	85	18
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	95	77	19	78	62	17
X - Northern Mindanao	138	117	22	112	92	20
XI - Davao Region	146	125	21	113	97	16
XII - Soccsksargen	123	106	18	85	72	14
XIII - Caraga	70	59	11	52	44	8
ARMM	64	56	8	47	40	7

*Note:* Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

*Source:* National Statistics Office, 2006 and 2009 *Family and Income Expenditure Survey Final Results*

**TABLE 16.3 Total Income, Expenditure and Savings of Families  
by Region: 2006 and 2009**  
(In Billion Pesos, At 2000 Prices)

Region	2009			2006		
	Income	Expenditure	Savings	Income	Expenditure	Savings
Philippines	2,378	2,024	353	2,180	1,857	323
NCR	559	485	74	522	433	89
CAR	44	35	9	42	33	9
I - Ilocos Region	116	95	22	97	84	13
II - Cagayan Valley	75	58	16	67	55	12
III - Central Luzon	282	241	41	281	243	39
IVA - Calabarzon	381	326	55	344	305	38
IVB - Mimaropa	53	46	8	45	38	7
V - Bicol Region	101	91	10	93	82	11
VI - Western Visayas	144	129	15	133	118	14
VII - Central Visayas	152	126	26	131	112	19
VIII - Eastern Visayas	84	67	17	77	64	13
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	58	47	12	58	46	12
X - Northern Mindanao	82	69	13	80	66	14
XI - Davao Region	88	75	13	80	69	12
XII - Soccsksargen	77	66	11	64	54	10
XIII - Caraga	41	35	6	38	32	6
ARMM	36	31	5	33	28	5

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2006 and 2009 Family and Income Expenditure Survey Final Results.

**TABLE 16.4 Total Family Income and Growth Rate  
by Region: 2006 and 2009**  
(Value in Billion Pesos)

Region	Income		Growth Rate
	2006	2009	2006-2009
<b>At current prices</b>			
Philippines	3006	3804	26.5
NCR	734	877	19.5
CAR	58	70	20.7
I - Ilocos Region	135	187	38.5
II - Cagayan Valley	88	118	34.1
III - Central Luzon	377	448	18.8
IVA - Calabarzon	472	598	26.7
IVB - Mimaropa	59	83	40.7
V - Bicol Region	126	163	29.4
VI - Western Visayas	178	231	29.8
VII - Central Visayas	187	252	34.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	102	139	36.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	78	95	21.8
X - Northern Mindanao	112	138	23.2
XI - Davao Region	113	146	29.2
XII - Soccsksargen	85	123	44.7
XIII - Caraga	52	70	34.6
ARMM	47	64	36.2
<b>At 2000 prices</b>			
Philippines	2,180	2,378	9.1
NCR	522	559	7.1
CAR	42	44	4.8
I - Ilocos Region	97	116	19.6
II - Cagayan Valley	67	75	11.9
III - Central Luzon	281	282	0.4
IVA - Calabarzon	344	381	10.8
IVB - Mimaropa	45	53	17.8
V - Bicol Region	93	101	8.6
VI - Western Visayas	133	144	8.3
VII - Central Visayas	131	152	16.0
VIII - Eastern Visayas	77	84	9.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	58	58	0.0
X - Northern Mindanao	80	82	2.5
XI - Davao Region	80	88	10.0
XII - Soccsksargen	64	77	20.3
XIII - Caraga	38	41	7.9
ARMM	33	36	9.1

Source: National Statistics Office. 2006 and 2009 Family and Income Expenditure Survey.

**TABLE 16.5 Total Family Expenditure and Growth Rate, by Region: 2006 and 2009**  
(Value in Billion Pesos)

Region	Expenditure		Growth Rate 2006-2009
	2006	2009	
<b><u>At current prices</u></b>			
Philippines	2,561	3,239	26.5
NCR	609	760	24.8
CAR	46	56	21.7
I - Ilocos Region	117	153	30.8
II - Cagayan Valley	73	92	26.0
III - Central Luzon	325	382	17.5
IVA - Calabarzon	419	512	22.2
IVB - Mimaropa	51	71	39.2
V - Bicol Region	112	147	31.3
VI - Western Visayas	159	208	30.8
VII - Central Visayas	160	209	30.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	85	111	30.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	62	77	24.2
X - Northern Mindanao	92	117	27.2
XI - Davao Region	97	125	28.9
XII - Soccsksargen	72	106	47.2
XIII - Caraga	44	59	34.1
ARMM <sup>1</sup>	40	56	40.0
<b><u>At 2000 prices</u></b>			
Philippines	1,857	2,024	9.0
NCR	433	485	12.0
CAR	33	35	6.1
I - Ilocos Region	84	95	13.1
II - Cagayan Valley	55	58	5.5
III - Central Luzon	243	241	-0.8
IVA - Calabarzon	305	326	6.9
IVB - Mimaropa	38	46	21.1
V - Bicol Region	82	91	11.0
VI - Western Visayas	118	129	9.3
VII - Central Visayas	112	126	12.5
VIII - Eastern Visayas	64	67	4.7
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	46	47	2.2
X - Northern Mindanao	66	69	4.5
XI - Davao Region	69	75	8.7
XII - Soccsksargen	54	66	22.2
XIII - Caraga	32	35	9.4
ARMM <sup>1</sup>	28	31	10.7

**Source:** National Statistics Office. 2006 and 2009 *Family and Income Expenditure Survey*.

**TABLE 16.6 Average Income, Expenditure, and Saving of Families, by Region: 2006 and 2009**  
(At Current and At 2000 Prices, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	2009			2006		
	Average Income	Average Expenditure	Average Saving	Average Income	Average Expenditure	Average Saving
<b><u>At Current Prices</u></b>						
Philippines	206	176	31	173	147	26
NCR	356	309	47	311	258	53
CAR	219	174	44	192	151	42
I - Ilocos Region	186	152	35	142	124	19
II - Cagayan Valley	181	141	40	143	118	25
III - Central Luzon	221	189	32	198	170	27
IVA - Calabarzon	249	213	36	210	186	23
IVB - Mimaropa	141	121	21	109	93	16
V - Bicol Region	152	137	15	125	110	15
VI - Western Visayas	159	143	16	130	116	14
VII - Central Visayas	184	152	32	144	124	21
VIII - Eastern Visayas	160	128	32	126	104	22
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	144	116	28	125	99	27
X - Northern Mindanao	165	139	26	142	117	25
XI - Davao Region	166	142	24	135	115	19
XII - Soccsksargen	154	132	22	114	96	18
XIII - Caraga	149	125	23	118	100	18
ARMM	113	98	15	89	75	14
<b><u>At 2000 Prices</u></b>						
Philippines	129	110	19	125	107	19
NCR	227	197	30	221	183	38
CAR	136	108	28	137	108	30
I - Ilocos Region	116	94	21	102	89	14
II - Cagayan Valley	115	90	25	108	89	19
III - Central Luzon	139	119	20	147	127	20
IVA - Calabarzon	158	135	23	153	136	17
IVB - Mimaropa	90	77	13	82	70	12
V - Bicol Region	95	85	9	92	81	11
VI - Western Visayas	99	89	10	97	86	10
VII - Central Visayas	111	92	19	101	87	14
VIII - Eastern Visayas	98	78	20	94	78	16
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	88	71	17	93	73	20
X - Northern Mindanao	98	83	15	102	84	18
XI - Davao Region	99	85	14	96	82	14
XII - Soccsksargen	96	82	14	85	72	14
XIII - Caraga	88	74	14	86	73	13
ARMM	62	54	8	61	52	10

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2006 and 2009 Family and Income Expenditure Survey.



**TABLE 16.7 Average Family Income and Growth Rate, by Region: 2006 and 2009**  
(At Current and At 2000 Prices)

Region	Average Family Income (In Thousand Pesos)		Growth Rate (2006-2009)
	2006	2009	
<b>At Current Prices</b>			
Philippines	173	206	19.1
NCR	311	356	14.5
CAR	192	219	14.1
I - Ilocos Region	142	186	31.0
II - Cagayan Valley	143	181	26.6
III - Central Luzon	198	221	11.6
IVA - Calabarzon	210	249	18.6
IVB - Mimaropa	109	141	29.4
V - Bicol Region	125	152	21.6
VI - Western Visayas	130	159	22.3
VII - Central Visayas	144	184	27.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	126	160	27.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	125	144	15.2
X - Northern Mindanao	142	165	16.2
XI - Davao Region	135	166	23.0
XII - Soccsksargen	114	154	35.1
XIII - Caraga	118	149	26.3
ARMM	89	113	27.0
<b>At 2000 Prices</b>			
Philippines	125	129	3.2
NCR	221	227	2.7
CAR	137	136	(0.7)
I - Ilocos Region	102	116	13.7
II - Cagayan Valley	108	115	6.5
III - Central Luzon	147	139	(5.4)
IVA - Calabarzon	153	158	3.3
IVB - Mimaropa	82	90	9.8
V - Bicol Region	92	95	3.3
VI - Western Visayas	97	99	2.1
VII - Central Visayas	101	111	9.9
VIII - Eastern Visayas	94	98	4.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	93	88	(5.4)
X - Northern Mindanao	102	98	(3.9)
XI - Davao Region	96	99	3.1
XII - Soccsksargen	85	96	12.9
XIII - Caraga	86	88	2.3
ARMM	61	62	1.6

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. 2003 *Family and Income Expenditure Survey*.

**TABLE 16.8 Total Income, Total Expenditures, and Total Saving of Families  
by Income Decile: 2006 and 2009**  
(In Billion Pesos)

Income Decile/ Income Group	2009			2006		
	Income	Expenditure	Savings	Income	Expenditure	Savings
<b><u>At Current Prices</u></b>						
Philippines	3,804	3,239	565	3,006	2,561	445
First Decile	75	80	(5)	56	61	(5)
Second Decile	118	122	(4)	88	91	(3)
Third Decile	150	150	(*)	113	114	(1)
Fourth Decile	184	180	5	140	137	3
Fifth Decile	225	215	10	174	166	8
Sixth Decile	277	257	20	215	202	13
Seventh Decile	349	316	32	272	249	23
Eighth Decile	451	399	52	357	316	41
Ninth Decile	631	532	99	507	425	82
Tenth Decile	1,344	988	356	1,082	800	282
Bottom 30%	343	352	(9)	258	266	(9)
Upper 70%	3,461	2,887	574	2,748	2,295	453
<b><u>At 2000 Prices</u></b>						
Philippines	2,378	2,024	353	2,180	1,857	323
First Decile	47	50	(3)	41	44	(4)
Second Decile	74	76	(2)	64	66	(2)
Third Decile	94	94	(*)	82	83	(*)
Fourth Decile	115	112	3	102	99	2
Fifth Decile	141	134	7	126	120	6
Sixth Decile	173	161	13	156	146	10
Seventh Decile	218	198	20	197	181	16
Eighth Decile	282	250	32	259	229	30
Ninth Decile	394	333	62	368	308	60
Tenth Decile	840	617	223	785	580	205
Bottom 30%	214	220	(6)	187	193	(6)
Upper 70%	2,163	1,804	359	1,993	1,664	329

**Note:** \*less than P500

Details may not add up due to rounding

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2006 and 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey - Final Results.

**TABLE 16.9 Average Income, Expenditure, and Savings of Families  
by National Income Decile: 2006 and 2009**  
(At Current and at 2000 Prices, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Decile	2009			2006		
	Average Income	Average Expenditure	Average Saving	Average Income	Average Expenditure	Average Saving
<b>At current prices</b>						
Philippines	206	176	31	173	147	26
First decile	41	43	(3)	32	35	(3)
Second decile	64	66	(2)	51	52	(2)
Third decile	81	81	(*)	65	66	(*)
Fourth decile	100	97	3	81	79	2
Fifth decile	122	116	6	100	95	5
Sixth decile	150	139	11	124	116	8
Seventh decile	189	171	18	156	143	13
Eighth decile	244	216	28	205	181	24
Ninth decile	342	288	53	292	244	47
Tenth decile	728	535	193	622	460	162
Bottom 30%	62	64	(2)	49	51	(2)
Upper 70%	268	224	44	226	188	38
<b>At 2000 prices</b>						
Philippines	129	110	19	125	107	19
First decile	25	27	(2)	23	26	(2)
Second decile	40	41	(1)	37	38	(1)
Third decile	51	51	(*)	47	48	(*)
Fourth decile	63	61	2	58	57	1
Fifth decile	76	73	4	72	69	3
Sixth decile	94	87	7	90	84	6
Seventh decile	118	107	11	113	104	9
Eighth decile	153	135	17	149	132	17
Ninth decile	214	180	33	211	177	34
Tenth decile	455	334	121	451	333	118
Bottom 30%	39	40	(1)	36	37	(1)
Upper 70%	167	140	28	164	136	27

**Note:** \*less than P500

Details may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2006 and 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey - Final Results.

**TABLE 16.10 Percentage Distribution of Total Family Expenditure Item for the Bottom 30 Percent and Upper 70 Percent Income Group : 2006 and 2009**

Expenditure Items	2009			2006		
	All Income Groups	Bottom 30%	Upper 70%	All Income Groups	Bottom 30%	Upper 70%
Philippines						
Total Expenditure (billion pesos)	3,239	352	2,887	2,561	267	2,297
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food Expenditures	42.6	59.9	40.5	41.4	59.1	39.3
Alcoholic beverages	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.6
Tobacco	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.8
Fuel, light, and water	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.7
Transportation and communication	7.7	3.9	8.2	8.2	3.8	8.7
Household operation	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.4
Personal care and effects	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Clothing, footwear, and other wear	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.5
Education	4.3	1.2	4.6	4.4	1.3	4.7
Recreation	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5
Medical care	2.9	1.7	3.0	2.9	1.7	3.0
Non-durable furnishings	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Durable furniture and equipment	2.7	0.8	2.9	2.7	0.8	2.9
Taxes	2.0	0.2	2.3	1.6	0.2	1.8
House rent/rental value	12.8	9.4	13.2	12.7	9.0	13.2
House maintenance and minor repairs	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Special family occasions	2.7	1.6	2.9	2.8	1.7	2.9
Gifts and contributions to others	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.4
Other expenditure (including value consumed, losses)	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.0

**Note :** Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2006 and 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey Final Results.

**TABLE 16.11 Number of Families With Electricity and Source of Water Supply Used, by Region and Income Stratum: 2007**

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families (Thousands)	Families with Electricity (Percent)	Source of Water Supply (Percent)				
			Total	Community Water System			Protected Well
				Dwelling	Yard/Plot	Public Tap	
Philippines	17,502	84.0	100	41.2	5.7	9.8	26.2
Lowest 30%	5,251	62.0	100	16.2	6.7	14.1	33.0
Highest 70%	12,251	93.5	100	52.0	5.3	7.9	23.3
NCR	2,403	99.0	100	75.6	5.2	8.5	1.6
Lowest 30%	90	93.4	100	53.8	7.8	20.8	2.3
Highest 70%	2,312	99.2	100	76.4	5.1	8.1	1.6
CAR	309	84.7	100	49.1	14.8	6.8	9.8
Lowest 30%	95	62.7	100	29.3	25.8	13.9	12.6
Highest 70%	214	94.5	100	57.8	10.0	3.6	8.6
I - Ilocos	965	92.4	100	25.1	6.3	3.4	56.4
Lowest 30%	254	83.7	100	15.7	7.9	3.2	58.7
Highest 70%	712	95.5	100	28.5	5.8	3.5	55.6
II - Cagayan Valley	630	82.4	100	19.3	5.9	3.8	63.6
Lowest 30%	205	64.0	100	11.1	5.8	5.8	65.9
Highest 70%	425	91.3	100	23.3	6.0	2.9	62.4
III - Central Luzon	1,951	96.1	100	50.2	4.3	4.3	35.0
Lowest 30%	308	85.9	100	27.8	5.0	7.3	48.8
Highest 70%	1,643	98.0	100	4.2	3.8	32.4	
IVA - Calabarzon	2,300	92.8	100	54.3	2.0	8.2	24.5
Lowest 30%	345	69.5	100	22.7	2.2	7.6	40.1
Highest 70%	1,954	96.9	100	59.9	1.9	8.3	21.8
IVB - Mimaropa	560	64.6	100	27.0	6.7	6.4	36.5
Lowest 30%	269	45.9	100	16.0	7.7	6.2	40.9
Highest 70%	291	81.9	100	37.2	5.9	6.5	32.4
V - Bicol	1,029	72.9	100	26.2	5.7	12.3	28.8
Lowest 30%	476	56.2	100	11.7	5.6	15.2	29.8
Highest 70%	554	87.2	100	38.7	5.7	9.8	28.0

*Continued*

Table 16.11--Continued

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families (Thousands)	Families with Electricity (Percent)	Source of Water Supply (Percent)				
			Total	Community Water System			Protected Well
				Dwelling	Yard/Plot	Public Tap	
VI - Western Visayas	1,396	79.3	100	21.8	8.5	9.9	37.3
Lowest 30%	532	63.2	100	9.3	8.1	12.1	39.5
Highest 70%	865	89.2	100	29.5	8.8	8.5	36.0
VII - Central Visayas	1,098	78.9	100	39.9	8.0	10.6	17.5
Lowest 30%	399	58.8	100	18.7	9.9	12.8	19.8
Highest 70%	698	90.4	100	52.0	6.9	9.3	16.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	831	76.6	100	32.5	7.4	24.3	19.2
Lowest 30%	407	63.5	100	18.9	7.6	29.8	22.2
Highest 70%	424	89.2	100	45.6	7.2	19.0	16.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	634	64.6	100	28.2	7.2	20.4	18.5
Lowest 30%	337	45.1	100	9.1	6.7	25.1	22.6
Highest 70%	297	86.6	100	49.7	7.7	15.1	13.9
X - Northern Mindanao	808	78.6	100	44.0	6.7	17.7	14.4
Lowest 30%	350	61.0	100	21.8	9.0	22.8	19.5
Highest 70%	458	92.1	100	60.9	4.9	13.8	10.5
XI - Davao	855	75.2	100	36.4	9.3	7.3	19.0
Lowest 30%	297	48.8	100	12.5	10.1	8.0	21.1
Highest 70%	558	89.2	100	49.0	8.9	7.0	17.9
XII - Soccsksargen	740	71.7	100	22.2	4.4	12.2	42.6
Lowest 30%	336	54.7	100	10.8	3.5	12.5	44.9
Highest 70%	403	85.8	100	31.7	5.2	12.0	40.7
XIII - Caraga	453	79.4	100	33.4	2.6	12.9	23.8
Lowest 30%	218	65.5	100	17.3	2.8	19.2	27.5
Highest 70%	235	92.3	100	48.3	2.5	7.1	20.4
ARMM	542	63.5	100	12.1	2.2	9.4	24.4
Lowest 30%	334	61.7	100	8.4	0.6	12.2	29.4
Highest 70%	208	66.5	100	17.9	4.8	4.7	16.4

Continued

Table 16.11--Continued

Region and Income Stratum	Source of Water Supply (Percent)						
	Unprotected Well	Developed Spring	Undeveloped Spring	Rivers/ Stream/Pond/ Lake/Dam	Rain Water	Tanker Truck/ Peddler	Other Sources
Philippines	5.7	4.8	1.9	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.8
Lowest 30 percent	10.9	8.9	4.5	2.5	0.7	1.9	0.6
Highest 70 percent	3.5	3.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.5	0.9
NCR	0.3	-	-	-	-	6.5	2.2
Lowest 30 percent	1.2	-	-	-	-	12.3	1.7
Highest 70 percent	0.3	-	-	-	-	6.3	2.2
CAR	2.2	10.0	1.6	0.5	0.3	4.8	0.1
Lowest 30 percent	5.7	9.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	-
Highest 70 percent	0.7	10.1	1.7	0.3	0.3	6.8	0.2
I - Ilocos	3.5	4.7	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1
Lowest 30 percent	5.1	8.2	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.3
Highest 70 percent	2.9	3.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-
II - Cagayan Valley	3.2	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Lowest 30 percent	4.8	4.6	1.1	0.9	-	-	0.1
Highest 70 percent	2.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
III - Central Luzon	2.4	1.7	0.3	0.4	-	0.8	0.4
Lowest 30 percent	3.6	3.5	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.5
Highest 70 percent	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.8	0.4
IVA - Calabarzon	2.3	3.2	0.8	0.5	-	3.1	0.9
Lowest 30 percent	7.6	8.0	2.7	3.1	0.3	4.5	1.3
Highest 70 percent	1.4	2.3	0.5	0.1	-	2.9	0.9
IVB - Mimaropa	8.0	9.9	2.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
Lowest 30 percent	11.8	9.6	3.6	3.0	0.1	0.6	0.4
Highest 70 percent	4.5	10.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
V - Bicol	16.5	3.5	3.9	1.2	-	1.3	0.6
Lowest 30 percent	23.3	4.3	6.0	2.2	-	0.8	1.0
Highest 70 percent	10.6	2.8	2.1	0.3	-	1.7	0.2

Continued

Table 16.11--Concluded

Region and Income Stratum	Source of Water Supply (Percent)						
	Unprotected Well	Developed Spring	Undeveloped Spring	Rivers/ Stream/Pond/ Lake/Dam	Rain Water	Tanker Truck/ Peddler	Other Sources
VI - Western Visayas	12.0	4.9	1.8	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.2
Lowest 30 percent	17.5	6.7	3.2	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.8
Highest 70 percent	8.7	3.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.4
VII - Central Visayas	6.3	7.6	3.8	0.9	1.1	3.6	0.9
Lowest 30 percent	9.2	13.8	7.0	1.7	1.9	4.8	0.5
Highest 70 percent	4.7	4.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	2.9	1.1
VIII - Eastern Visayas	7.1	5.0	0.4	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.5
Lowest 30 percent	9.2	6.3	0.8	3.0	0.1	1.3	0.6
Highest 70 percent	5.0	3.7	-	1.0	0.2	1.7	0.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	8.8	7.0	6.2	1.0	0.1	2.2	0.4
Lowest 30 percent	13.2	8.4	10.2	1.5	-	2.9	0.3
Highest 70 percent	3.9	5.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.4
X - Northern Mindanao	2.0	9.4	4.0	0.8	-	0.4	0.6
Lowest 30 percent	3.1	14.2	7.4	0.9	-	0.6	0.6
Highest 70 percent	1.2	5.8	1.3	0.8	-	0.2	0.6
XI - Davao	4.5	11.7	6.3	2.4	1.8	0.8	0.5
Lowest 30 percent	7.0	20.0	13.7	4.5	1.8	1.0	0.2
Highest 70 percent	3.1	7.3	2.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.7
XII - Soccsksargen	5.4	6.8	2.9	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.6
Lowest 30 percent	7.8	10.4	5.2	2.3	0.3	1.8	0.6
Highest 70 percent	3.4	3.8	1.0	0.4	-	1.2	0.6
XIII - Caraga	6.9	11.0	2.1	3.5	0.9	2.2	0.6
Lowest 30 percent	7.7	13.0	3.2	5.4	0.7	2.2	0.9
Highest 70 percent	6.3	9.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	2.2	0.4
ARMM	25.7	6.8	3.4	8.5	4.7	2.2	0.7
Lowest 30 percent	22.9	8.2	2.4	9.0	4.3	1.8	0.7
Highest 70 percent	30.0	4.7	5.0	7.8	5.4	2.7	0.6

**Note:** Considered as safe sources of water supply are community water system and protected well  
 "-" denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2007 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey.



**TABLE 16.12 Number of Families and Type of Toilet Facility Used by Region and Income Stratum: 2007**  
(Number of Families in Thousands and Type of Facilities in Percent)

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families	Type of Toilet Facility							
		Flush Toilet (Owned)	Flush Toilet (Shared)	Closed Pit	Open Pit	Drop/Overhang	Pail System	No Toilet/Field/Bush	Other
Philippines	17,502	72.8	8.6	7.0	3.5	1.4	0.7	5.7	0.3
Lowest 30%	5,251	51.2	11.0	11.7	7.8	2.5	1.2	14.2	0.5
Highest 70%	12,251	82.1	7.6	5.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.2
NCR	2,403	86.1	10.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2
Lowest 30%	90	72.7	20.8	0.6	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.7	-
Highest 70%	2,312	86.6	9.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2
CAR	309	69.7	8.8	8.2	8.0	1.4	0.6	2.8	0.4
Lowest 30%	95	46.8	10.0	13.3	17.9	2.6	0.8	7.7	0.9
Highest 70%	214	79.8	8.3	6.0	3.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.2
I - Ilocos	965	81.6	10.6	5.7	1.8	-	-	0.3	-
Lowest 30%	254	69.8	16.1	10.0	3.5	-	0.2	0.5	-
Highest 70%	712	85.9	8.6	4.1	1.2	-	-	0.2	-
II - Cagayan Valley	630	70.8	10.0	13.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	-
Lowest 30%	205	55.2	12.4	20.4	8.6	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.1
Highest 70%	425	78.3	8.9	9.6	2.5	-	0.1	0.7	-
III - Central Luzon	1,951	76.0	8.4	12.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.2
Lowest 30%	308	57.1	16.2	17.0	3.4	1.7	0.4	3.4	1.0
Highest 70%	1,643	79.5	7.0	11.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1
IVA - Calabarzon	2,300	86.1	5.6	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.4	0.2
Lowest 30%	345	60.6	11.4	5.2	5.2	2.9	2.3	12.3	0.3
Highest 70%	1,954	90.6	4.6	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2
IVB - Mimaropa	560	57.1	6.6	16.2	2.8	2.7	2.2	12.2	0.1
Lowest 30%	269	44.6	8.4	15.3	4.9	3.4	2.9	20.5	0.1
Highest 70%	291	68.7	4.9	17.0	0.9	2.2	1.5	4.6	0.1
V - Bicol	1,029	69.0	9.4	5.2	2.9	0.3	0.4	12.4	0.4
Lowest 30%	476	53.0	11.9	7.9	4.1	0.5	0.7	21.3	0.6
Highest 70%	554	82.7	7.2	2.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	4.8	0.2
VI - Western Visayas	1,396	68.4	6.6	8.2	5.3	0.8	0.9	9.1	0.7
Lowest 30%	532	49.0	8.9	12.2	9.1	1.1	1.3	17.4	1.1
Highest 70%	865	80.4	5.2	5.7	3.0	0.6	0.7	4.1	0.4

Continued

Table 16.12--Concluded

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families	Type of Toilet Facility							
		Flush Toilet (Owned)	Flush Toilet (Shared)	Closed Pit	Open Pit	Drop/ Overhang	Pail System	No Toilet/ Field/Bush	Other
VII - Central Visayas	1,098	66.8	9.3	3.8	2.6	0.9	1.3	14.9	0.5
Lowest 30%	399	47.3	9.9	7.4	4.8	1.8	0.8	27.3	0.7
Highest 70%	698	78.0	8.9	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.6	7.8	0.3
VIII - Eastern Visayas	831	68.5	6.6	2.6	1.9	0.8	0.7	18.3	0.6
Lowest 30%	407	55.0	7.8	3.0	2.7	0.5	1.0	29.0	0.9
Highest 70%	424	81.4	5.5	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.4	8.0	0.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	634	58.1	6.0	14.5	6.4	2.0	1.6	11.0	0.3
Lowest 30%	337	42.5	6.0	19.2	8.8	3.3	2.3	17.4	0.5
Highest 70%	297	75.8	6.0	9.1	3.7	0.5	0.9	3.8	0.1
X - Northern Mindanao	808	72.9	10.6	6.6	3.5	1.4	1.1	3.8	0.1
Lowest 30%	350	58.0	12.9	11.1	6.6	2.1	1.7	7.5	0.1
Highest 70%	458	84.2	8.8	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.1
XI - Davao	855	67.6	13.0	5.1	8.8	1.1	0.4	3.7	0.2
Lowest 30%	297	48.4	11.2	10.9	19.8	1.4	0.5	7.5	0.4
Highest 70%	558	77.9	13.9	2.1	3.0	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.1
XII - Soccsargen	740	63.6	11.7	12.7	4.9	1.5	0.3	5.1	0.1
Lowest 30%	336	49.6	13.6	16.7	7.3	2.8	0.7	9.1	0.2
Highest 70%	403	75.3	10.1	9.4	3.0	0.5	-	1.7	-
XIII - Caraga	453	78.8	6.0	3.5	2.2	0.9	1.8	6.3	0.6
Lowest 30%	218	67.9	9.0	3.8	3.8	1.3	2.8	10.3	1.1
Highest 70%	235	88.9	3.2	3.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.7	0.1
ARMM	542	20.2	8.2	21.6	21.6	18.5	-	9.8	0.2
Lowest 30%	334	15.3	9.7	22.8	24.5	15.4	-	12.2	0.1
Highest 70%	208	27.9	5.8	19.6	16.9	23.5	-	6.0	0.3

**Note:** Considered as sanitary toilets are flush toilet (either owned or shared) and closed pit.  
 \*." denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2007 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey.

**TABLE 16.13 Number of Families and Type of Construction Materials of the Roof of the Building they Occupy, by Region and Income Stratum: 2007**  
(Number of Families in Thousands and Construction Materials of the Roof In Percent)

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families	Construction Materials of the Roof						
		Strong <sup>a</sup> materials	Light <sup>b</sup> materials	Salvaged/ makeshift materials	Mixed but predominantly strong	Mixed but predominantly light	Mixed but predominantly salvaged	Not applicable
Philippines	17,502	72.1	15.4	0.9	7.6	3.8	0.3	-
Lowest 30%	5,251	52.7	32.6	1.1	7.6	5.6	0.4	-
Highest 70%	12,251	80.4	8.0	0.7	7.7	3.0	0.2	-
NCR	2,403	79.4	1.8	0.9	13.1	4.3	0.4	0.1
Lowest 30%	90	59.4	7.8	4.1	17.2	9.1	2.3	-
Highest 70%	2,312	80.2	1.5	0.8	12.9	4.1	0.3	0.1
CAR	309	92.2	5.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	-	-
Lowest 30%	95	84.9	10.7	0.8	3.4	0.2	-	-
Highest 70%	214	95.5	2.8	0.2	1.5	0.1	-	-
I - Ilocos	965	82.7	9.3	0.2	5.1	2.7	-	-
Lowest 30%	254	72.9	16.4	0.3	7.1	3.3	-	-
Highest 70%	712	86.2	6.8	0.2	4.4	2.4	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	630	78.7	11.5	0.6	6.3	2.6	0.4	-
Lowest 30%	205	66.5	21.7	1.1	6.2	3.9	0.6	-
Highest 70%	425	84.5	6.5	0.3	6.4	2.0	0.3	-
III - Central Luzon	1,951	85.5	6.5	0.8	4.4	2.5	0.3	-
Lowest 30%	308	69.9	15.7	2.3	7.3	4.4	0.4	-
Highest 70%	1,643	88.4	4.8	0.5	3.9	2.1	0.3	-
IVA - Calabarzon	2,300	84.3	5.6	1.1	6.4	2.4	0.2	-
Lowest 30%	345	60.4	17.5	2.5	11.3	7.6	0.7	-
Highest 70%	1,954	88.6	3.5	0.8	5.5	1.4	0.1	-
IVB - Mimaropa	560	52.7	31.9	0.6	9.0	5.4	0.3	-
Lowest 30%	269	36.8	46.4	1.0	9.1	6	0.7	-
Highest 70%	291	67.5	18.6	0.2	8.9	4.8	-	-
V - Bicol	1,029	55.7	31.2	2.0	6.7	3.9	0.3	-
Lowest 30%	476	38.3	47.0	1.6	7.1	5.4	0.6	-
Highest 70%	554	70.8	17.7	2.3	6.4	2.7	0.1	-
VI - Western Visayas	1,396	57.7	19.9	0.3	14.7	7.2	0.3	-
Lowest 30%	532	39.5	32.7	0.4	15.0	11.9	0.5	-
Highest 70%	865	68.8	12.0	0.3	14.5	4.3	0.1	-

Continued

Table 16.13--Concluded

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families	Construction Materials of the Roof						
		Strong <sup>a</sup> materials	Light <sup>b</sup> materials	Salvaged/makeshift materials	Mixed but predominantly strong	Mixed but predominantly light	Mixed but predominantly salvaged	Not applicable
VII - Central Visayas	1,098	69.9	15.6	0.6	7.6	5.8	0.5	-
Lowest 30%	399	62.2	24.7	0.8	4.9	6.9	0.5	-
Highest 70%	698	74.4	10.4	0.5	9.2	5.2	0.4	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	831	58.3	30.6	0.6	6.8	3.6	0.1	-
Lowest 30%	407	43.4	41.4	0.4	8.9	5.9	0.1	-
Highest 70%	424	72.7	20.2	0.7	4.9	1.4	0.1	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	634	51.1	37.4	0.2	7.0	4.2	0.1	-
Lowest 30%	337	38.9	51.4	0.2	5.3	3.9	0.2	-
Highest 70%	297	64.8	21.5	0.2	8.9	4.5	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	808	69.2	14.3	1.1	8.3	6.7	0.5	-
Lowest 30%	350	62.3	22.2	1.2	7.0	6.8	0.5	-
Highest 70%	458	74.4	8.2	1.0	9.3	6.6	0.5	-
XI - Davao	855	76.6	16.4	0.3	3.2	3.1	0.2	-
Lowest 30%	297	58.2	33.7	0.4	3.0	4.1	0.5	0.1
Highest 70%	558	86.4	7.2	0.3	3.3	2.6	0.1	-
XII - Soccsksargen	740	63.7	23.1	2.1	7.0	4.1	-	-
Lowest 30%	336	51.1	34.7	2.4	6.6	5.2	-	-
Highest 70%	403	74.2	13.4	1.8	7.3	3.2	0.1	-
XIII - Caraga	453	59.2	34.6	0.4	3.5	2.4	-	-
Lowest 30%	218	45.0	49.0	0.3	3.4	2.2	-	-
Highest 70%	235	72.3	21.2	0.4	3.6	2.5	-	-
ARMM	542	58.2	35.1	1.9	4.1	0.7	-	-
Lowest 30%	334	53.5	41.3	0.9	3.4	0.9	-	-
Highest 70%	208	65.7	25.3	3.5	5.2	0.3	-	-

**Notes:** "-" denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.

a - Includes galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick stone and asbestos.

b - Includes cogon, nipa, anahaw and sawali

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2007 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey.

**TABLE 16.14 Number of Families and Type of Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Building they Occupy, by Region and Income Stratum: 2007**  
(Number of Families in Thousands and Construction Materials of the Outer Walls in Percent)

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families	Construction Materials of the Outer Walls (Percent)						
		Strong <sup>a</sup>	Light <sup>b</sup>	Salvaged/makeshift	Mixed but predominantly strong	Mixed but predominantly light	Mixed but predominantly salvaged	Not applicable
Philippines	17,502	63.6	16.9	1.4	11.2	6.4	0.4	-
Lowest 30%	5,251	40.6	34.4	2.3	12.1	10.0	0.7	-
Highest 70%	12,251	73.5	9.4	1.1	10.8	4.9	0.2	-
NCR	2,403	76.9	1.7	1.2	14.5	5.1	0.4	0.1
Lowest 30%	90	51.9	7.9	6.7	21.2	10.0	2.3	-
Highest 70%	2,312	77.9	1.5	1.0	14.3	4.9	0.4	0.1
CAR	309	89.3	6.9	0.5	3.0	0.2	-	-
Lowest 30%	95	80.0	13.9	0.6	5.2	0.2	-	-
Highest 70%	214	93.4	3.9	0.4	2.0	0.3	-	-
I - Ilocos	965	72.9	13.6	0.4	9.3	3.7	-	-
Lowest 30%	254	56.9	24.7	0.8	12.6	4.9	0.2	-
Highest 70%	712	78.6	9.7	0.2	8.2	3.3	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	630	68.4	16.0	0.8	10.6	3.6	0.6	-
Lowest 30%	205	50.0	29.3	1.7	12.4	5.8	0.8	-
Highest 70%	425	77.3	9.6	0.3	9.7	2.6	0.4	-
III - Central Luzon	1,951	80.0	9.4	1.1	6.1	3.1	0.3	-
Lowest 30%	308	57.7	23.2	3.6	9.8	5.1	0.6	-
Highest 70%	1,643	84.2	6.8	0.7	5.4	2.7	0.2	-
IVA - Calabarzon	2,300	77.7	6.1	1.7	10.1	4.1	0.3	-
Lowest 30%	345	46.8	16.3	4.3	18.2	13.2	1.1	-
Highest 70%	1,954	83.2	4.3	1.2	8.7	2.5	0.1	-
IVB - Mimaropa	560	41.6	36.6	1.6	13.4	6.4	0.4	-
Lowest 30%	269	25.1	50.3	2.6	14.3	6.8	0.8	-
Highest 70%	291	56.8	23.9	0.7	12.6	6.0	-	-
V - Bicol	1,029	53.7	24.9	3.0	10.3	7.5	0.6	-
Lowest 30%	476	35.6	39.0	2.7	11.5	10.0	1.1	-
Highest 70%	554	69.3	12.7	3.2	9.2	5.4	0.2	-
VI - Western Visayas	1,396	36.8	30.1	1.4	18.8	12.4	0.4	-
Lowest 30%	532	17.8	46.4	1.9	17.2	16.1	0.7	-
Highest 70%	865	48.6	20.1	1.0	19.9	10.2	0.2	-

Continued

Table 16.14--Concluded

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families	Construction Materials of the Outer Walls (Percent)						
		Strong <sup>a</sup>	Light <sup>b</sup>	Salvaged/ makeshift	Mixed but predomi- nantly strong	Mixed but predomi- nantly light	Mixed but predomi- nantly salvaged	Not appli- cable
VII - Central Visayas	1,098	53.9	19.7	1.6	13.5	10.7	0.6	-
Lowest 30%	399	39.5	31.3	2.1	12.3	14.1	0.7	-
Highest 70%	698	62.2	13.0	1.3	14.2	8.8	0.5	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	831	54.4	29.2	1.5	9.4	5.3	0.2	-
Lowest 30%	407	37.9	41.6	1.6	10.0	8.7	0.2	-
Highest 70%	424	70.3	17.3	1.3	8.9	2.0	0.2	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsu	634	46.9	32.3	1.9	9.0	9.7	0.2	-
Lowest 30%	337	32.6	45.4	2.7	8.0	11.0	0.3	-
Highest 70%	297	63.2	17.5	0.9	10.2	8.1	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	808	59.6	12.0	1.5	13.6	12.6	0.7	-
Lowest 30%	350	52.2	16.7	1.9	13.9	14.6	0.7	-
Highest 70%	458	65.3	8.3	1.2	13.4	11.1	0.6	-
XI - Davao	855	54.9	25.4	2.3	9.2	7.8	0.4	-
Lowest 30%	297	31.5	47.4	2.6	6.6	10.6	1.3	0.1
Highest 70%	558	67.3	13.8	2.1	10.5	6.3	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	740	43.1	30.5	2.2	13.4	10.3	0.5	-
Lowest 30%	336	27.8	42.8	2.7	12.2	13.9	0.7	-
Highest 70%	403	55.9	20.2	1.8	14.4	7.4	0.3	-
XIII - Caraga	453	70.3	14.1	0.5	8.7	6.3	0.2	-
Lowest 30%	218	63.2	17.8	0.6	10.7	7.4	0.2	-
Highest 70%	235	76.8	10.5	0.4	6.9	5.2	0.1	-
ARMM	542	55.1	35.7	0.7	7.3	1.1	-	-
Lowest 30%	334	49.2	41.0	0.5	7.8	1.6	-	-
Highest 70%	208	64.6	27.4	0.9	6.6	0.5	-	-

**Notes:** "-" denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.

a - Includes galvanized iron, aluminum, tile, concrete, brick stone and asbestos.

b - Includes cogon, nipa, anahaw and sawali

**Source:** National Statistics Office, 2007 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey.

**TABLE 16.15 Number of Families and Tenure Status of the Housing Unit or Lot they Occupy, by Region and Income Stratum: 2007**  
(Number of Families in Thousands and Tenure of the Housing Unit in Percent)

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families	Tenure Status of the Housing Unit or Lot						
		Own or Ownerlike Possession	Rent House/ Room including Lot	Own House Rent Lot	Own House Rent-free Lot with Consent	Own House Rent-free Lot without Consent	Rent-free House and Lot with Consent	Rent-free House and Lot without Consent
Philippines	17,502	68.5	7.5	2.7	12.8	3.4	4.8	0.3
Lowest 30%	5,251	64.1	2.2	3.2	21.3	3.9	4.9	0.3
Highest 70%	12,251	70.4	9.7	2.4	9.1	3.1	4.8	0.4
NCR	2,403	54.8	26.0	2.7	3.6	5.9	6.2	0.8
Lowest 30%	90	39.4	30.1	2.6	7.3	9.4	10.6	0.6
Highest 70%	2,312	55.4	25.8	2.7	3.4	5.7	6.1	0.9
CAR	309	87.2	7.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	4.1	0.1
Lowest 30%	95	92.5	2.5	0.6	1.3	-	2.9	0.2
Highest 70%	214	84.8	9.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.1
I - Ilocos	965	88.0	1.3	0.9	5.6	0.8	3.2	0.1
Lowest 30%	254	85.8	1.1	1.5	7.1	1.3	3.1	-
Highest 70%	712	88.8	1.4	0.6	5.1	0.7	3.3	0.1
II - Cagayan Valley	630	88.6	1.1	1.8	4.0	1.9	2.4	0.2
Lowest 30%	205	86.5	1.2	2.3	5.6	2.5	1.9	-
Highest 70%	425	89.5	1.1	1.6	3.3	1.6	2.6	0.2
III - Central Luzon	1,951	79.8	6.1	1.2	6.1	1.4	4.9	0.6
Lowest 30%	308	75.6	3.1	2.4	10.6	1.5	6.5	0.2
Highest 70%	1,643	80.6	6.6	1.0	5.2	1.4	4.6	0.6
IVA - CALABARZON	2,300	69.4	10.8	2.1	9.9	2.4	5.3	0.2
Lowest 30%	345	55.9	3.9	5.2	22.0	4.7	8.2	-
Highest 70%	1,954	71.7	12.0	1.6	7.8	2.0	4.7	0.2
IVB - MIMAROPA	560	73.9	2.7	1.0	16.3	1.4	4.4	0.2
Lowest 30%	269	70.9	1.9	1.1	19.9	1.6	4.4	0.3
Highest 70%	291	76.7	3.5	1.0	13.0	1.3	4.3	0.1
V - Bicol	1,029	62.3	2.0	3.5	23.7	3.1	5.0	0.4
Lowest 30%	476	53.2	1.2	4.1	30.9	4.2	5.4	0.9
Highest 70%	554	70.1	2.7	3.0	17.5	2.0	4.6	-
VI - Western Visayas	1,396	51.6	1.9	3.0	30.8	8.1	4.5	-
Lowest 30%	532	47.5	1.2	3.3	36.3	7.5	4.3	-
Highest 70%	865	54.1	2.4	2.9	27.5	8.5	4.5	0.1

Continued

Table 16.15--Concluded

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families	Tenure Status of the Housing Unit or Lot						
		Own or Ownerlike Possession	Rent House/ Room including Lot	Own House Rent Lot	Own House Rent-free Lot with Consent	Own House Rent-free Lot without Consent	Rent-free House and Lot with Consent	Rent-free House and Lot without Consent
VII - Central Visayas	1,098	66.8	4.5	5.0	17.3	2.8	3.4	0.3
Lowest 30%	399	62.6	1.5	3.2	25.5	2.9	3.7	0.6
Highest 70%	698	69.1	6.2	6.0	12.6	2.8	3.3	0.2
VIII - Eastern Visayas	831	66.4	1.8	4.9	20.1	2.3	4.4	-
Lowest 30%	407	61.1	1.0	4.7	25.8	2.6	4.8	-
Highest 70%	424	71.5	2.6	5.0	14.7	2.0	4.0	0.1
IX - Zamboanga Peninsu	634	71.5	2.0	2.4	18.3	2.3	3.3	0.2
Lowest 30%	337	67.8	1.0	1.5	23.5	2.8	3.3	0.2
Highest 70%	297	75.7	3.2	3.4	12.3	1.9	3.4	0.1
X - Northern Mindanao	808	64.4	4.7	2.6	17.7	3.4	6.7	0.5
Lowest 30%	350	56.4	2.1	3.5	25.6	4.1	7.9	0.3
Highest 70%	458	70.5	6.6	2.0	11.7	2.9	5.8	0.6
XI - Davao	855	70.0	6.8	3.2	10.3	2.1	7.4	0.3
Lowest 30 percent	297	66.6	3.3	2.9	15.2	4.1	7.7	0.2
Highest 70 percent	558	71.9	8.6	3.3	7.6	1.0	7.3	0.3
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	740	70.0	3.6	3.3	13.4	3.8	5.5	0.4
Lowest 30%	336	68.0	2.4	3.7	16.1	4.2	5.0	0.6
Highest 70%	403	71.7	4.7	2.9	11.2	3.4	6.0	0.2
XIII - Caraga	453	52.3	2.1	8.2	24.3	7.6	5.1	0.4
Lowest 30%	218	45.1	1.5	8.3	31.0	9.1	4.5	0.5
Highest 70%	235	59.0	2.7	8.1	18.1	6.3	5.6	0.4
ARMM	542	85.8	0.4	0.8	8.5	3.6	0.8	0.1
Lowest 30%	334	83.6	0.3	0.7	10.9	4.0	0.4	0.1
Highest 70%	208	89.5	0.5	0.8	4.7	2.9	1.4	0.1

Notes: "-" denotes zero count or less than 0.05 percent.

Source: National Statistics Office, 2007 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey.



**TABLE 16.16 Number of Families and Selected Background Characteristics of the Family Head, by Income Stratum: 2007**  
(Sexes in Thousands and Income Stratum in Percent)

Selected Background Characteristics	Income Stratum (Percent)		
	Both Income Strata	Lowest 30%	Highest 70%
<b>Both sexes (Thousands)</b>	17,502	5,251	12,251
Age group			
Total	100	100.0	100
15 - 24	1.6	1.3	1.8
25 - 34	14.9	17.1	14.0
35 - 44	26.2	30.9	24.2
45 - 54	24.8	23.6	25.3
55 - 64	17.2	14.3	18.4
65 and over	15.3	12.8	16.3
Highest grade completed			
Total	100	100	100
No grade completed	3.0	6.0	1.7
Preschool (Nursery/Kinder/Prep)	0.2	0.3	0.2
Elementary undergraduate	20.6	34.9	14.4
Elementary graduate	19.8	25.6	17.3
High school undergraduate	11.5	13.0	10.9
High school graduate	21.7	14.4	24.8
Post Secondary	1.8	0.8	2.2
College undergraduate	10.2	3.6	13.0
College graduate or higher	11.2	1.2	15.4
Employment status			
Total	100	100	100
Employed	81.8	90.1	78.3
Unemployed	18.2	9.9	21.7
<b>Male (Thousands)</b>	14,195	4,647	9,548
Age Group			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	1.7	1.4	1.8
25 - 34	16.6	18.7	15.5
35 - 44	28.5	33.1	26.3
45 - 54	25.5	23.9	26.3
55 - 64	16.1	13.1	17.6
65 and over	11.6	9.9	12.5

Continued

Table 16.16--Concluded

Selected Background Characteristics	Income Stratum (Percent)		
	Both Income Strata	Lowest 30%	Highest 70%
Highest grade completed			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No grade completed	2.7	5.5	1.4
Preschool (Nursery/Kinder/Prep)	0.2	0.3	0.2
Elementary undergraduate	20.5	34.5	13.7
Elementary graduate	19.8	25.7	16.9
High school undergraduate	12.1	13.5	11.5
High school graduate	22.6	14.9	26.4
Post Secondary	1.8	0.8	2.3
College undergraduate	10.3	3.8	13.5
College graduate or higher	9.9	1.2	14.2
Employment status			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	87.7	93.4	85.0
Unemployed	12.3	6.6	15.0
<b>Female (Thousands)</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>2,703</b>
Age Group			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	1.4	0.8	1.5
25 - 34	8.0	4.9	8.7
35 - 44	16.2	13.8	16.7
45 - 54	22.0	21.7	22.0
55 - 64	21.6	23.1	21.3
65 and over	30.9	35.7	29.8
Highest grade completed			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No grade completed	4.3	10.4	2.9
Preschool (Nursery/Kinder/Prep)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Elementary undergraduate	20.8	38.6	16.9
Elementary graduate	19.9	25.2	18.7
High school undergraduate	8.9	9.9	8.7
High school graduate	17.5	10.9	19.0
Post Secondary	1.8	0.6	2.1
College undergraduate	9.9	2.7	11.5
College graduate or higher	16.5	1.5	19.8
Employment status			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	56.5	64.5	54.8
Unemployed	43.5	35.5	45.2

Source: National Statistics Office, 2007 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey.

**TABLE 16.17 Number of Families with at Least One Member in Any People's Organization and/or Nongovernment Organization, by Region and Income Stratum: 2004**  
(Number of Families in Thousands)

Region and Income Stratum	Number of Families	Families with Member of Any People's Organization/NGO	
		Number	Percent
Philippines	16,873	4,562	27.0
Lowest 30 percent	5,062	1,328	26.2
Highest 70 percent	11,811	3,234	27.4
NCR	2,347	294	12.5
CAR	284	73	25.6
I - Ilocos	890	258	29.0
II - Cagayan Valley	598	191	32.0
III - Central Luzon	1,858	481	25.4
IVA - Calabarzon	2,275	492	21.6
IVB - Mimaropa	513	176	34.4
V - Bicol	962	236	24.5
VI - Western Visayas	1,283	412	32.1
VII - Central Visayas	1,242	367	29.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	766	145	19.0
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	599	220	36.7
X - Northern Mindanao	755	294	38.9
XI - Davao Region	829	443	53.4
XII - Soccsksargen	729	209	28.7
XIII - Caraga	423	196	46.4
ARMM	519	73	14.1

Source: National Statistics Office, 2004 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey.

**TABLE 16.18 Number of Items Comprising the Market Basket for All-Income Group  
by Province and Special City  
(2000=100)**

Region and Province	Number of Items	Region and Province	Number of Items
NCR	716	V - Bicol Region	
CAR		Albay	624
Abra	424	Camarines Norte	508
Apayao	436	Camarines Sur	566
Benguet	443	Catanduanes	432
Baguio City	455	Masbate	512
Ifugao	370	Sorsogon	485
Kalinga	453	VI - Western Visayas	
Mountain Province	414	Aklan	569
I - Ilocos Region		Antique	586
Ilocos Norte	566	Capiz	572
Ilocos Sur	519	Guimaras	348
La Union	571	Iloilo	628
Pangasinan	624	Iloilo City	500
II - Cagayan Valley		Negros Occidental	753
Batanes	286	Bacolod City	588
Cagayan	587	VII - Central Visayas	
Isabela	689	Bohol	508
Nueva Vizcaya	545	Cebu	552
Quirino	410	Cebu City	533
III - Central Luzon		Negros Oriental	614
Aurora	464	Siquijor	387
Bataan	569	VIII - Eastern Visayas	
Bulacan	593	Biliran	520
Nueva Ecija	686	Eastern Samar	558
Pampanga	580	Leyte	639
Tarlac	641	Northern Samar	524
Zambales	570	Samar	510
Olongapo City	539	Southern Leyte	552
IVA - Calabarzon		IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	
Batangas	554	Zamboanga del Norte	470
Cavite	625	Zamboanga del Sur	610
Laguna	639	Zamboanga City	568
Quezon	584	X - Northern Mindanao	
Rizal	666	Bukidnon	644
IVB - Mimaropa		Camiguin	365
Marinduque	536	Lanao del Norte	610
Occidental Mindoro	583	Misamis Occidental	528
Oriental Mindoro	591	Misamis Oriental	675
Palawan	537	Cagayan de Oro City	660
Romblon	499		

*Continued*

Table 16.18--*Concluded*

Region and Province	Number of Items	Region/Province	Number of Items
XI - Davao Region		XIII - Caraga	
Davao del Norte	525	Agusan del Norte	558
Davao del Sur	523	Agusan del Sur	491
Davao City	561	Surigao del Norte	555
Davao Oriental	491	Surigao del Sur	511
XII - Soccsksargen		ARMM	
Cotabato	527	Basilan	485
Cotabato City	480	Lanao del Sur	470
Sarangani	383	Marawi City	389
South Cotabato	640	Maguindanao	620
General Santos City	503	Sulu	468
Sultan Kudarat	517	Tawi-Tawi	523

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 16.19 Inflation Rates in the Philippines, by Commodity Group  
and by Month: 2007-2009**  
(2000=100)

Commodity Group and Month	All Items	Food Beverage and Tobacco	Clothing	Housing and Repairs	Fuel Light and Water	Services	Miscel- laneous
<b>2007</b>	2.8	3.3	2.3	1.5	3.2	2.8	1.6
January	3.9	4.3	3.0	2.9	4.6	3.7	2.4
February	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.0
March	2.2	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.8
April	2.3	2.8	2.6	1.4	2.2	2.3	1.7
May	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.4	4.0	1.9	1.6
June	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.5	3.8	2.0	1.6
July	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.5	5.3	2.1	1.5
August	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.2	5.1	1.8	1.4
September	2.7	3.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.4	1.4
October	2.7	3.5	1.9	1.2	1.0	3.5	1.4
November	3.2	3.9	1.9	1.1	2.3	4.4	1.3
December	3.9	4.8	1.6	1.1	5.3	4.9	1.3
<b>2008</b>	9.3	12.9	4.2	4.3	6.5	8.6	3.0
January	4.9	5.9	2.3	2.3	5.5	5.4	1.6
February	5.4	6.8	3.4	2.8	4.6	5.9	2.1
March	6.4	8.2	3.6	3.1	6.2	6.4	2.4
April	8.3	11.4	3.9	3.8	8.0	6.9	2.6
May	9.5	13.6	4.0	4.0	8.2	7.8	2.7
June	11.4	16.5	4.2	4.3	7.6	9.9	2.9
July	12.3	17.8	4.5	4.6	5.5	12.5	3.0
August	12.4	17.2	4.6	5.0	7.4	13.5	3.3
September	11.8	16.1	4.8	5.2	8.5	12.1	3.5
October	11.2	15.0	4.9	5.3	10.7	10.2	3.7
November	9.9	13.8	4.9	5.3	7.5	7.5	3.8
December	8.0	12.7	5.0	5.3	(1.7)	4.6	3.9
<b>2009</b>	3.2	5.8	2.5	2.9	(2.6)	(0.2)	2.6
January	7.1	12.2	4.3	4.3	(3.8)	3.2	3.6
February	7.3	12.3	3.2	4.0	(0.7)	2.7	3.3
March	6.4	11.4	2.9	3.9	(2.8)	1.6	3.1
April	4.8	8.0	2.8	3.2	(2.4)	1.7	3.0
May	3.3	5.9	2.6	3.1	(4.9)	0.4	2.9
June	1.5	3.1	2.5	2.8	(5.4)	(1.1)	2.8
July	0.2	1.6	2.3	2.4	(4.8)	(3.9)	2.6
August	0.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	(5.4)	(4.2)	2.2
September	0.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	(3.4)	(3.1)	2.1
October	1.6	3.7	2.0	2.1	(3.6)	(2.2)	2.0
November	2.8	4.8	2.1	2.1	(1.1)	0.2	1.9
December	4.4	5.2	2.0	2.1	7.7	3.5	1.8

Source: National Statistics Office, Economic Indices and Indicators Division.

**TABLE 16.20 Consumer Price Index, Inflation Rate, Monthly Percent Change, and Purchasing Power of the Peso in the Philippines, by Month: 2007-2009**  
(2000 = 100)

Year and Month	Consumer Price Index	Inflation Rate (Percent)	Monthly Percent Change	Purchasing Power of the Peso
<b>2007</b>	141.8	2.8		0.71
January	140.0	3.9	0.3	0.71
February	139.8	2.6	-0.1	0.72
March	139.7	2.2	-0.1	0.72
April	140.0	2.3	0.2	0.71
May	140.4	2.4	0.3	0.71
June	141.3	2.3	0.6	0.71
July	142.4	2.6	0.8	0.71
August	142.6	2.4	0.1	0.70
September	142.8	2.7	0.1	0.70
October	143.1	2.7	0.2	0.70
November	144.0	3.2	0.6	0.69
December	145.1	3.9	0.8	0.69
<b>2008</b>	155.0	9.3		0.65
January	146.8	4.9	1.2	0.68
February	147.3	5.4	0.3	0.68
March	148.6	6.4	0.9	0.67
April	151.6	8.3	2.0	0.66
May	153.8	9.5 <sup>f</sup>	1.5	0.65
June	157.4	11.4	2.3	0.63
July	159.9	12.3 <sup>f</sup>	1.6	0.63
August	160.3	12.4 <sup>f</sup>	0.3	0.62
September	159.7	11.8 <sup>f</sup>	-0.4	0.63
October	159.1	11.2	-0.4	0.63
November	158.2	9.9	-0.6	0.63
December	156.7	8.0	-0.9	0.64
<b>2009</b>	160.0	3.2		0.63
January	157.2	7.1	0.3	0.64
February	158.0	7.3	0.5	0.62
March	158.1	6.4	0.1	0.63
April	158.9	4.8	0.5	0.63
May	158.8	3.3	-0.1	0.63
June	159.7	1.5	0.6	0.63
July	160.2	0.2	0.3	0.62
August	160.5	0.1	0.2	0.62
September	160.8	0.7	0.2	0.62
October	161.7	1.6	0.6	0.62
November	162.7	2.8	0.6	0.62
December	163.6	4.4	0.6	0.61

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 16.21 Consumer Price Index, Inflation Rate, and Purchasing Power of the Peso in the Philippines, by Region: 2006-2009**  
(2000=100)

Region	2006 <sup>a</sup>			2007		
	Consumer Price Index	Inflation Rate (Percent)	Purchasing Power of the Peso	Consumer Price Index <sup>a</sup>	Inflation Rate (Percent)	Purchasing Power of the Peso
Philippines	137.9	6.2	0.73	141.8	2.8	0.71
NCR	121.1	7.0	0.83	144.4	2.6	0.69
CAR	123.9	5.5	0.81	142.6	1.9	0.70
I - Ilocos Region	120.0	6.3	0.83	142.9	2.5	0.70
II - Cagayan Valley	117.0	6.2	0.85	135.9	2.3	0.74
III - Central Luzon	118.6	5.8	0.84	137.6	2.6	0.73
IVA - Calabarzon	121.2	6.1	0.83	140.9	2.5	0.71
IVB - Mimaropa	117.0	6.0	0.85	137.4	3.3	0.73
V - Bicol Region	120.5	5.6	0.83	140.3	3.4	0.71
VI - Western Visayas	119.3	4.6	0.84	138.0	2.9	0.72
VII - Central Visayas	126.4	5.9	0.79	145.7	2.2	0.69
VIII - Eastern Visayas	117.9	6.1	0.85	137.1	3.0	0.73
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	117.2	6.3	0.85	138.9	3.4	0.72
X - Northern Mindanao	121.6	6.4	0.82	144.6	3.8	0.69
XI - Davao Region	122.2	5.9	0.82	144.7	2.8	0.69
XII - Soccsksargen	118.7	5.3	0.84	137.9	3.4	0.73
XIII - Caraga	119.5	6.0	0.84	140.5	2.6	0.71
ARMM	121.8	8.8	0.82	151.8	5.0	0.66
	2008			2009		
	Consumer Price Index	Inflation Rate (Percent)	Purchasing Power of the Peso	Consumer Price Index	Inflation Rate (Percent)	Purchasing Power of the Peso
Philippines	155.0	9.3	0.65	160.0	3.2	0.63
NCR	154.4	6.9	0.65	156.9	1.6	0.64
CAR	155.3	8.9	0.64	160.9	3.6	0.62
I - Ilocos Region	155.8	9.0	0.64	161.3	3.5	0.62
II - Cagayan Valley	149.8	10.2	0.67	157.8	5.3	0.63
III - Central Luzon	152.9	11.1	0.65	158.8	3.9	0.63
IVA - Calabarzon	152.2	8.0	0.66	157.1	3.2	0.64
IVB - Mimaropa	151.6	10.3	0.66	156.3	3.1	0.64
V - Bicol Region	153.6	9.5	0.65	160.6	4.6	0.62
VI - Western Visayas	153.1	10.9	0.65	160.4	4.8	0.62
VII - Central Visayas	161.6	10.9	0.62	166.0	2.7	0.60
VIII - Eastern Visayas	155.8	13.6	0.64	164.3	5.5	0.61
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	157.7	13.5	0.63	163.4	3.6	0.61
X - Northern Mindanao	160.9	11.3	0.62	168.0	4.4	0.60
XI - Davao Region	159.6	10.3	0.63	167.0	4.6	0.60
XII - Soccsksargen	153.9	11.6	0.65	160.2	4.1	0.62
XIII - Caraga	161.3	14.8	0.62	168.7	4.6	0.59
ARMM	171.0	12.6	0.58	180.3	5.4	0.55

Source: National Statistics Office.



**TABLE 16.22 Consumer Price Index for All Income Households  
by Month and by Major Commodity Group: 2007-2009**  
(2000 = 100)

Year and Month	All Items	Food,	Clothing	Housing	Fuel,	Services	Miscel- laneous
		Beverages, and Tobacco		and Repairs	Light, and Water		
<b>2007</b>	141.8	134.9	124.8	133.9	182.1	180.5	126.1
January	140.0	133.2	123.9	133.2	179.3	171.4	123.8
February	139.8	132.9	124.1	133.4	179.1	171.6	124.4
March	139.7	132.7	124.4	133.4	179.2	172.5	125.0
April	140.0	133.0	124.5	133.5	179.4	174.1	125.4
May	140.4	133.3	124.7	133.6	180.4	176.4	125.6
June	141.3	133.8	124.8	133.9	181.9	183.4	126.0
July	142.4	134.5	124.9 <sup>r</sup>	134.2	188.4	189.1 <sup>r</sup>	126.3
August	142.6	135.1	125.1	134.2	186.3 <sup>r</sup>	191.0	126.8
September	142.8	136.1	125.2	134.2	181.9	188.8	127.1
October	143.1	136.8	125.3	134.3	179.0	186.5	127.4
November	144.0	137.8	125.5	134.4	182.4	182.7	127.7
December	145.1	139.1	125.6	134.5	187.5	178.4	128.0
<b>2008</b>	155.0	152.3	130.1	139.6	193.9	180.5	126.1
January	146.8	141.1	126.7	136.3	189.2	171.4	123.8
February	147.3	141.9	128.3	137.1	187.3	171.6	124.4
March	148.6	143.6	128.9	137.6	190.3	172.5	125.0
April	151.6	148.2	129.4	138.6	193.8	174.1	125.4
May	153.8	151.4	129.7	139.0	195.2	176.4	125.6
June	157.4	155.9	130.1	139.7	195.8	183.4	126.0
July	159.9	158.4	130.5	140.4	198.7	189.1	126.3
August	160.3	158.3	130.8	140.9	200.0	191.0	126.8
September	159.7	158.0	131.2	141.2	197.3	188.8	127.1
October	159.1	157.3	131.5	141.4	198.2	186.5	127.4
November	158.2	156.8	131.7	141.5	196.0	182.7	127.7
December	156.7	156.8	131.9	141.6	184.4	178.4	128.0
<b>2009</b>	160.0	161.2	133.4	143.5	188.8	180.1	129.4
January	157.2	158.3	132.1	142.2	182.1	176.8	128.2
February	158.0	159.3	132.4	142.6	185.9	176.2	128.5
March	158.1	159.9	132.7	142.9	185.0	175.2	128.9
April	158.9	160.1	133.0	143.0	189.1	177.1	129.1
May	158.8	160.3	133.1	143.3	185.6	177.1	129.2
June	159.8	160.8	133.4	143.6	185.3	181.4	129.5
July	160.2	161.0	133.5	143.7	189.1	181.8	129.6
August	160.5	161.1	133.7	144.0	189.2	182.9	129.6
September	160.8	161.4	133.9	144.1	190.6	182.9	129.8
October	161.7	163.1	134.1	144.0	191.0	182.4	130.0
November	162.7	164.4	134.4	144.5	193.9	183.1	130.1
December	163.6	165.0	134.6	144.6	198.6	184.7	130.3

<sup>r</sup> - Revised

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 16.23 Monthly Consumer Price Index for All Income Households  
in National Capital Region, by Major Commodity Group: 2007-2009**  
(2000 = 100)

Year and Month	All Items	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	Clothing	Housing and Repairs	Fuel, Light, and Water	Services	Miscel- laneous
<b>2007</b>	144.4	131.8	130.1	133.3	212.2	169.4	121.6
January	142.8	130.8	129.4	132.9	210.3	164.7	121.3
February	142.2	129.6	129.7	133.0	210.0	164.0	121.4
March	142.1	129.2	130.0	133.0	210.3	164.2	121.5
April	142.3	129.2	130.0	133.1	210.0	165.2	121.5
May	142.7	129.5	130.0	133.3	210.6	166.2	121.6
June	143.8	130.1	130.1	133.5	211.6	169.6	121.6
July	146.0	131.4	130.2	133.5	230.0	171.7	121.6
August	146.0	132.5	130.2	133.5	223.5	172.1	121.7
September	145.7	133.4	130.2	133.5	212.5	172.2	121.8
October	145.5	134.2	130.3	133.5	202.8	173.3	121.8
November	146.1	134.8	130.3	133.6	204.7	174.3	121.8
December	147.5	136.9	130.4	133.7	209.9	175.1	121.9
<b>2008</b>	154.4	145.1	136.7	136.6	218.2	185.5	123.9
January	148.4	137.8	132.5	133.9	212.3	176.2	122.2
February	148.0	137.3	135.9	134.2	208.8	175.7	122.5
March	149.8	140.0	136.5	134.4	213.2	177.1	122.8
April	152.9	143.5	136.7	136.4	223.8	179.2	123.5
May	154.6	145.9	136.8	136.4	224.5	182.7	123.7
June	157.0	148.4	136.9	137.0	218.9	191.3	123.9
July	158.6	148.6	137.1	137.4	219.6	198.4	123.9
August	158.7	148.3	137.3	137.7	219.6	198.7	124.6
September	157.7	148.4	137.4	137.8	217.8	194.2	124.6
October	157.2	147.7	137.6	138.0	223.0	190.6	124.9
November	156.1	147.4	137.6	138.0	226.1	184.1	125.2
December	154.1	148.1	137.6	138.1	211.1	177.9	125.4
<b>2009</b>	156.9	152.5	138.7	140.4	215.1	178.1	126.6
January	154.8	150.4	137.7	139.2	209.5	175.8	125.5
February	154.9	150.3	137.7	139.8	214.2	174.0	125.6
March	154.6	150.5	138.3	140.1	211.6	172.1	126.4
April	156.3	150.9	138.6	140.3	224.5	175.1	126.6
May	155.8	151.3	138.7	140.3	216.2	174.9	126.7
June	156.8	151.9	138.7	140.4	212.5	179.7	126.8
July	157.0	151.8	138.8	140.4	215.9	179.7	126.8
August	157.0	151.6	138.9	140.5	213.2	181.2	126.8
September	157.3	152.7	138.9	140.4	212.5	180.5	126.9
October	158.9	156.7	139.1	140.9	212.3	179.9	127.0
November	159.2	156.0	139.2	140.9	217.8	181.1	127.2
December	160.2	156.4	139.2	141.0	221.1	183.7	127.2

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 16.24 Monthly Consumer Price Index for All Income Households in Areas Outside National Capital Region, by Major Commodity Group: 2007-2009**  
(2000 = 100)

Year and Month	All Items	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	Clothing	Housing and Repairs	Fuel, Light, and Water	Services	Miscellaneous
<b>2007</b>	140.6	135.8	123.0	134.4	168.9	164.4	122.8
January	138.7	133.9	122.0	133.4	165.8 <sup>f</sup>	161.4	122.0
February	138.7	133.9	122.2	133.7	165.6	161.0	122.1
March	138.7	133.8	122.5	133.7	165.6	161.1	122.3
April	139.0	134.2	122.6	133.8	166.1 <sup>f</sup>	161.6	122.4
May	139.4	134.5	122.8	133.9	167.3	162.1	122.6
June	140.3	135.0	123.0	134.3	168.9	165.3	122.7
July	140.8 <sup>f</sup>	135.5	123.1 <sup>f</sup>	134.7	170.3 <sup>f</sup>	166.0	122.9
August	141.1	135.9	123.3	134.8	170.1	166.2	123.0
September	141.5 <sup>f</sup>	136.9	123.4	134.8	168.6 <sup>f</sup>	166.2	123.1
October	142.0 <sup>f</sup>	137.6	123.5	135.0	168.6 <sup>f</sup>	166.8	123.3
November	143.1 <sup>f</sup>	138.7	123.8	135.1	172.7 <sup>f</sup>	167.5	123.4
December	144.1	139.8	123.9	135.2	177.7	168.1	123.7
<b>2008</b>	155.2	154.6	127.8	142.0	183.2	177.6	126.9
January	146.1	142.2	124.7	138.2	179.2 <sup>f</sup>	168.7	124.3
February	147.0	143.4	125.7	139.4	177.9	169.3	125.1
March	148.1	144.7	126.2	140.2	180.3	169.9	125.7
April	151.1	149.7	126.8	140.4	180.7	171.1	126.0
May	153.5 <sup>f</sup>	153.2 <sup>f</sup>	127.2	141.0	182.4 <sup>f</sup>	172.8	126.3
June	157.5	158.3	127.7	141.9	185.7	178.8 <sup>f</sup>	126.7
July	160.4	161.5	128.2 <sup>f</sup>	142.8	189.6	183.7 <sup>f</sup>	127.1
August	161.1	161.5 <sup>f</sup>	128.6	143.4	191.5 <sup>f</sup>	186.6	127.5
September	160.6 <sup>f</sup>	161.1 <sup>f</sup>	129.1	143.8	188.4	185.7	127.9
October	159.9	160.3	129.4	144.1	187.4	184.1	128.2
November	159.1	159.8 <sup>f</sup>	129.7	144.2	182.9	181.9	128.6
December	157.9	159.6	129.9	144.3	172.7	178.7	128.9
<b>2009</b>	161.3	164.0	131.6	146.1	177.3	181.2	130.3
January	158.2	160.8	130.2	144.5	170.1	177.3	129.1
February	159.3	162.2	130.5	144.8	173.6	177.4	129.5
March	159.6	162.9	130.8	145.1	173.4	176.9	129.7
April	159.9	163.0	131.0	145.1	173.6	178.3	129.9
May	160.0	163.2	131.1	145.7	172.2	178.3	130.1
June	161.0	163.6	131.5	146.1	173.4	182.3	130.4
July	161.6	163.9	131.7	146.3	177.4	183.0	130.5
August	162.0	164.1	131.9	146.8	178.7	183.8	130.6
September	162.3	164.2	132.2	147.0	181.0	184.2	130.8
October	162.9	165.2	132.4	147.1	181.7	183.9	131.0
November	164.1	167.1	132.7	147.3	183.5	184.2	131.1
December	165.0	167.7	133.0	147.4	188.8	185.3	131.3

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 16.25 Retail Price Index in National Capital Region, by Commodity Group:  
2008-2009  
(2000 = 100)**

<b>Year and Month</b>	<b>All Items</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>Beverages and Tobacco</b>	<b>Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels</b>	<b>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials</b>
<b>2008</b>	140.0	141.5	144.7	137.6	264.5
January	135.5	137.4	140.6	133.5	240.5
February	135.6	136.4	141.8	134.8	237.8
March	136.6	137.0	143.1	135.6	241.6
April	137.4	137.8	144.1	136.4	250.2
May	139.2	140.3	144.1	136.8	261.9
June	141.2	142.0	144.3	137.5	284.7
July	142.3	142.6	145.2	136.6	308.2
August	142.8	144.2	146.1	138.3	308.5
September	143.4	145.1	146.6	140.2	289.0
October	142.6	144.3	146.5	140.2	274.6
November	141.9	144.5	146.7	140.3	250.8
December	141.7	146.1	146.7	140.4	255.8
<b>2009</b>	142.8	148.9	150.1	143.3	224.9
January	140.8	146.6	147.0	140.4	215.9
February	140.5	145.8	148.0	140.4	212.8
March	140.8	146.3	149.2	140.5	207.3
April	141.1	145.9	150.2	140.7	212.8
May	140.9	146.3	146.8	144.6	213.3
June	141.8	146.8	150.6	144.7	225.9
July	142.3	147.6	150.9	144.7	227.8
August	143.4	148.8	151.3	144.7	233.9
September	144.0	149.9	151.4	144.7	234.2
October	146.0	154.8	151.7	144.7	232.7
November	145.9	154.7	152.0	144.8	235.0
December	146.2	153.7	152.2	144.8	246.7

*Continued*

Table 16.25--Concluded

Year and Month	Chemicals, including Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	Manufactured Materials Classified Chiefly by Material	Machinery and Transport Equipment	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
<b>2008</b>	143.2	135.7	126.8	129.8
January	140.2	129.1	124.2	127.6
February	140.7	129.7	124.7	128.6
March	141.3	131.4	124.9	130.0
April	142.4	132.6	126.3	129.4
May	142.5	135.0	126.5	130.2
June	142.9	140.4	126.8	129.8
July	143.5	141.3	127.5	130.0
August	143.5	142.0	126.3	129.6
September	144.5	139.8	128.6	130.0
October	145.5	136.4	128.8	130.4
November	145.5	135.2	128.5	130.7
December	145.7	135.4	128.2	131.2
<b>2009</b>	147.3	134.6	126.3	135.0
January	146.7	134.8	124.2	132.9
February	146.6	134.5	124.4	132.8
March	147.3	134.3	124.8	133.5
April	148.1	134.2	126.2	133.8
May	144.8	133.8	125.4	134.2
June	144.8	133.6	125.6	135.3
July	145.3	134.3	125.8	135.3
August	147.6	134.8	127.3	135.4
September	148.5	135.3	126.5	136.2
October	149.0	135.3	128.5	136.6
November	149.2	134.9	128.6	136.4
December	149.3	134.9	128.6	137.1

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 16.26 Retail Price Index of Selected Construction Materials  
in National Capital Region: 2007-2009**  
(1978 = 100)

Year and Month	All Items	Carpentry Materials	Elec- trical Materials	Masonry Materials	Painting Materials and Related Compounds	Plumbing Materials	Tins- mithry Materials	Miscel- laneous Constru- tion Materials
<b>2007</b>	1,170.8	1,462.4	1,003.0	1,059.6	918.4	1,056.8	780.9	1,152.2
January	1,152.8	1,457.2	987.9	1,039.4	906.0	1,049.5	781.6	1,096.5
February	1,157.4	1,458.9	987.5	1,044.1	907.6	1,052.1	778.0	1,113.5
March	1,162.1	1,463.4	995.7	1,050.1	911.3	1,052.6	777.4	1,121.5
April	1,162.0	1,457.0	999.2	1,052.7	914.4	1,051.1	778.0	1,128.1
May	1,165.6	1,459.4	1,004.7	1,057.6	913.4	1,054.6	782.6	1,133.4
June	1,168.9	1,460.5	1,000.4	1,061.4	917.2	1,054.1	780.1	1,145.2
July	1,175.1	1,461.9	1,005.4	1,066.1	924.9	1,056.8	787.2	1,162.6
August	1,173.9	1,460.5	1,004.8 <sup>r</sup>	1,065.7	927.4	1,058.9	787.3	1,157.1
September	1,179.3	1,459.2	1,008.3 <sup>r</sup>	1,069.6	926.9	1,062.6	777.9	1,187.4
October	1,184.5	1,470.3	1,011.0	1,070.1	922.9	1,062.5	780.1	1,195.1
November	1,184.3	1,469.8	1,016.2	1,068.8	926.0	1,062.5	779.7	1,194.8
December	1,184.0	1,470.5	1,015.2	1,069.9	922.6	1,064.5	780.6	1,190.7
<b>2008</b>	1,288.8	1,519.7	1,092.5	1,127.4	971.8	1,087.6	834.3	1,537.2
January	1,190.3	1,473.3	1,036.3	1,071.6	943.9	1,060.4	784.3	1,205.7
February	1,195.8	1,476.5	1,055.6	1,081.6	941.6	1,066.6	785.9	1,214.8
March	1,225.9	1,481.4	1,056.6	1,090.5	943.5	1,068.8	785.8	1,357.0
April	1,244.0	1,498.2	1,072.8	1,113.7	953.9	1,073.4	788.3	1,388.7
May	1,283.0	1,504.5	1,085.7	1,117.6	957.3	1,081.7	823.6	1,559.1
June	1,376.4	1,526.0	1,095.6	1,122.6	969.1	1,089.9	852.2	1,996.8
July	1,391.7	1,534.4	1,109.3	1,130.6	975.4	1,094.8	859.4	2,045.4
August	1,388.6	1,548.5	1,111.9	1,142.5	974.9	1,096.9	865.5	1,985.4
September	1,357.3	1,543.7	1,119.8	1,163.3	990.6	1,105.4	867.2	1,787.9
October	1,292.6	1,547.7	1,124.6	1,164.3	1,000.4	1,104.4	867.3	1,424.6
November	1,263.8	1,550.0	1,117.4	1,164.4	1,005.6	1,106.8	866.2	1,262.7
December	1,256.6	1,552.3	1,124.6	1,166.3	1,005.5	1,101.8	865.9	1,218.5
<b>2009</b>	1,254.3	1,559.1	1,140.2	1,179.9	1,009.2	1,108.0	881.0	1,163.8
January	1,260.0	1,555.9	1,121.5	1,168.9	1,006.1	1,099.9	865.9	1,228.7
February	1,256.3	1,549.5	1,118.4	1,173.8	1,004.3	1,104.5	879.3	1,206.0
March	1,263.8	1,580.6	1,129.4	1,176.1	1,006.1	1,100.5	880.8	1,187.2
April	1,259.6	1,580.1	1,118.7	1,176.3	1,003.6	1,102.9	881.2	1,165.6
May	1,251.2	1,564.6	1,120.7	1,177.5	1,009.0	1,099.8	880.2	1,146.5
June	1,254.1	1,577.6	1,120.2	1,179.9	1,005.9	1,099.4	876.9	1,139.2
July	1,246.6	1,556.2	1,123.7	1,179.8	1,003.0	1,101.2	879.9	1,135.3
August	1,251.8	1,561.2	1,146.6	1,183.3	1,012.3	1,118.1	880.0	1,137.0
September	1,255.3	1,551.0	1,156.8	1,185.8	1,012.1	1,116.4	883.4	1,168.9
October	1,256.7	1,557.3	1,170.0	1,184.9	1,013.6	1,117.1	879.8	1,165.6
November	1,247.9	1,539.1	1,177.5	1,183.5	1,017.6	1,116.7	892.1	1,143.3
December	1,247.9	1,535.8	1,179.1	1,189.0	1,016.5	1,119.0	892.1	1,141.9

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 16.27 General Wholesale Price Index in the Philippines, by Commodity Group:  
2008-2009  
(1998 = 100)**

Year and Month	All Items	Food	Beve- rages and Tobacco	Crude Mate- rials, except Fuel	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials	Chemicals, including Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	Manu- factured Goods Classi- fied Chiefly by Material	Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	Miscel- laneous Manufac- tured Articles
<b>2008</b>	199.9	166.4	156.5	207.1	580.1	176.1	155.0	147.1	179.0
January	187.1	156.8	150.3	190.1	505.3	168.8	149.1	143.8	177.5
February	187.8	156.5	150.4	202.8	503.9	173.6	149.8	144.1	177.9
March	193.0	161.9	150.9	212.2	528.4	176.2	150.6	147.7	178.1
April	196.7	164.4	156.1	219.9	555.9	176.0	151.1	147.7	178.1
May	203.1	164.9	156.8	228.0	620.5	178.8	152.3	147.7	178.2
June	212.3	170.7	156.9	235.2	692.6	181.2	155.2	147.6	178.3
July	216.6	169.7	157.2	233.0	743.4	180.7	157.6	147.5	178.4
August	212.3	170.7	157.6	205.1	699.6	175.8	158.2	147.6	178.7
September	207.6	169.7	160.6	208.2	641.4	177.9	159.2	147.7	179.8
October	199.5	169.8	160.5	183.7	554.9	176.6	158.7	147.5	181.1
November	193.6	169.7	160.5	184.5	487.2	175.4	158.8	148.1	181.2
December	189.3	172.4	160.5	182.8	428.2	171.9	159.4	148.1	181.2
<b>2009</b>	191.6 <sup>P</sup>	174.1	160.7	161.0	447.7 <sup>P</sup>	179.2	160.0	146.7	182.3
January	185.9	173.8	160.8	169.5	380.7	179.8	160.3	146.2	181.5
February	185.1	173.4	161.5	169.0	369.9	179.6	161.0	146.8	182.0
March	184.4	173.2	160.8	161.7	370.1	177.3	159.8	146.6	182.2
April	186.1	171.5	161.0	161.5	395.1	178.2	159.7	146.9	182.2
May	188.2	170.9	160.8	167.9	417.7	180.3	159.5	147.0	182.5
June	193.7	173.0	160.6	162.2	474.8	180.0	159.6	146.8	182.6
July	192.4	171.0	160.4	157.2	471.3	178.6	159.8	146.8	182.5
August	194.5	171.1	160.0	161.5	493.6	180.0	159.7	146.7	182.5
September	194.3	172.8	159.8	156.6	485.4	179.5	160.0	146.7	182.4
October	196.3	177.3	159.6	155.0	491.6	178.2	160.0	146.7	182.4
November	198.7	179.4	161.3	155.2	508.8 <sup>P</sup>	179.1	160.2	146.6	182.4
December	200.0 <sup>P</sup>	181.7	161.3	155.2	513.9 <sup>P</sup>	179.4	160.1	146.6	182.4

**Source:** National Statistics Office, Economic Indices and Indicators Division.

**TABLE 16.28 Wholesale Price Index of Selected Construction Materials  
in National Capital Region, by Commodity Group: 2007-2009**  
(1985=100)

Year and Month	Sand, Stone, and Gravel	Cement	Lumber	Plywood	Glass and Glass Products	Galvanized Iron (G.I.) Sheets	Tileworks
<b>2007</b>	620.2 <sup>p</sup>	306.7	407.2	250.1	259.6	240.2	241.2
January	619.5	303.3	407.5	250.8	259.3	240.4 <sup>r</sup>	241.6
February	619.5	304.8	407.5	250.6	259.3	240.4	241.6
March	619.5	306.1	407.5	250.6	259.3	240.4	241.6
April	619.7	306.9	407.5	250.6	259.3	240.4	241.6
May	619.7	306.2	407.5	250.6	259.3	240.4	239.5
June	619.7	306.6	407.5	250.2	258.8	240.4	239.5
July	619.7	307.3	407.5	250.2	258.8	240.4	239.5
August	619.7	307.1	407.5	249.5	258.8	240.4	241.9
September	619.7	308.1	406.7	249.8	260.7	239.1 <sup>r</sup>	241.9
October	619.7	307.9	406.7	249.8	260.7	239.1	241.9
November	622.9	308.0	406.7	249.2	260.7	239.1	241.9
December	622.9 <sup>p</sup>	308.1	406.7	249.6	260.7	241.3	241.9
<b>2008</b>	662.7	322.4	424.6	257.1	261.0	251.6	245.3
January	632.1	308.3	411.9	250.8	260.7	241.0	244.0
February	634.0	309.7	416.0	250.8	260.7	241.0	244.0
March	636.0	311.6	416.0	250.8	260.7	241.0	244.0
April	643.0	319.2	419.5	250.5	260.7	241.0	244.0
May	643.0	319.2	419.5	250.5	260.7	241.0	244.0
June	665.5	320.4	419.5	253.8	260.7	242.7	244.0
July	683.1	322.7	419.5	263.7	260.7	256.3	244.0
August	682.9	323.8	427.0	265.0	261.4	257.2	244.0
September	682.9	333.4	438.2	264.5	261.4	263.2	248.0
October	683.2	332.6	436.0	261.7	261.4	265.1	248.0
November	683.2	333.5	436.0	261.7	261.4	265.1	248.0
December	683.2	333.8	436.0	261.7	261.4	265.1	248.0
<b>2009</b>	680.7 <sup>p</sup>	338.4	450.8	256.3	267.3	274.2	258.7
January	678.1	334.9	446.6	264.9	261.4	273.4	248.7
February	681.2	336.4	450.9	259.4	267.8	273.4	259.5
March	681.2	336.6	452.1	258.1	267.8	279.5 <sup>r</sup>	259.5
April	680.7	337.5	452.1	256.4	267.8	280.2 <sup>r</sup>	259.5
May	680.7	338.6	453.3	256.5	267.8	273.5	259.5
June	680.7	339.3	450.3	256.5	267.8	272.8	259.5
July	681.8	339.9	450.5	256.5	267.8	272.9	259.5
August	681.8	339.8	450.5	253.3	267.8	272.9	259.5
September	681.8	339.7	450.5	253.3	267.8	272.9	259.5
October	681.8	339.2	450.5	253.3	267.8	272.9	259.5
November	679.2	338.4	450.4	253.8	267.8	272.9	259.5
December	679.2	340.8	451.4	253.8	267.8	272.9	261.2

Source: National Statistics Office.



**TABLE 16.29 Producer Price Index, Year-on-Year and Month-on-Month  
Growth Rates for Manufacturing Sector: 2008-2009**  
(2000=100)

Year and Month	Total Manufacturing		
	Index	Year-on-Year Growth Rates	Month-on-Month Growth Rates
<b>2008</b>	175.3	4.1	
January	167.3	-0.7	1.3
February	168.2	0.5	0.5
March	169.9	0.6	1.1
April	170.0	0.4	0.0
May	173.2	2.6	1.9
June	176.8	4.6	2.1
July	179.7	5.8	1.6
August	179.8	6.1	0.1
September	181.2	6.8	0.8
October	180.6	6.8	-0.3
November	179.8	8.4	-0.4
December	177.5	7.5	-1.3
<b>2009</b>	172.9	-1.5	
January	172.1	2.9	-2.8
February	170.5	1.4	-0.9
March	170.6	0.4	0.0
April	171.8	1.0	0.7
May	172.3	-0.5	0.3
June	174.5	-1.3	1.3
July	173.6	-3.2	-0.5
August	175.8	-2.3	1.2
September	174.1	-3.7	-0.9
October	172.3	-5.2	-1.0
November	173.4	-4.1	0.6
December	173.2	-2.9	-0.1

Source: National Statistics Office.



To come up with accurate measure of inflation, the government continuously monitors price changes of every commodity. (Picture Source: NEDA)

# 17 Domestic Trade, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Services, and Tourism

---

## Introduction

**T**he Philippines, today, is well recognized as world's top destinations for relaxation, wellness and diving. In educational travel, corporate events, conventions and shopping, the country is also being sought of as ideal destination. In the arena of competitive scuba diving, a kind of water sports, the country also continued to shine and attract divers. Several European chain of spa in Asia also have shared that their therapist are from the Philippines. The *hilot* therapy in 2007 gained an international award as Holistic Treatment of the Year in an Asia Spa Awards held in Hong Kong. These and other promising segments gave international acknowledgment for the country and spurred initiative for the Department of Tourism (DOT), the lead agency in tourism, to look forward and further refine and strengthen the strategy to exceed goals despite limited resources, and build the Philippines as the priority preferences and travel destination of countries around the world.

Tourism, domestic trade and services sectors are considered potential boosters of the socioeconomic development of the country. To further boost tourism industry, domestic and international, Republic Act No. 9593 or "The Tourism Act of 2009" was passed. It is a declaration of policy stating "tourism as an indispensable element of the national economy and an industry of national interest and importance, which must be harnessed as an engine of socio-economic growth and cultural affirmation to generate investment, foreign exchange and employment, and to continue to mold an enhanced sense of national pride for all Filipinos."

This chapter gives an overview performance of the tourism industry in 2009, and the preliminary results of the 2008 Annual Survey of Philippines Business Industry on Wholesale and Retail Trade and Other Social Services Industry.

### 17.1 Domestic Trade

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the National Census and Statistics Office, now called the National Statistics Office (NSO) initiated in 1976 the Regional Commodity Flow Project, primarily to construct an interregional and inter industry relations table that traces the inflow and outflow of goods in all the regions of the country. Since then, NSO took the lead in gathering information on the movement of commodities within the country to help policymakers monitor domestic trade and at the same time meet the statistics demand of various development programs.

In coming up with regional commodity flow statistics, the NSO tracks down commodity movement by water, rail, and air transport. Coastwise trade statistics are generated from the coasting manifests submitted by masters of vessels plying inter-island ports to the Philippine Ports Authority, and from Philippine Coastwise Passenger Manifests. These coasting cargo manifests contain information on the port of origin, port of destination, description of commodities, quantity and declared value of commodities.

Airway bills issued by various airline companies are the sources of data for domestic air trade statistics. These airway bills given to consignees draw up information on the stations of origin and destination, description of commodities, actual gross weight, equivalent volume weight and declared value of commodities moved or transported via air lanes.

Railway trade statistics, meanwhile, are based on the Daily Report of Outgoing Shipment of the Philippine National Railways (PNR). This report summarizes the daily cargo of the PNR, including information on the stations of origin and destination, description of commodity, volume of shipments, declared value of commodities, and freight or express charges.

The commodity classification used in the compilation of the data is the 1993 Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC) which is aligned with the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev.2.

## Regional Commodity Flow

Value of domestic trade increased by 12.5 percent to PhP467.66 billion in 2009 from PhP415.63 billion recorded in 2008. Quantity traded also went up by 5.5 percent to 19.4 million tons (2009) from 18.38 million tons the previous year. Of the commodities traded, food and live animals contributed the bulk (PhP141.95 billion or 30.4%) to the total value, followed by machinery and transport equipment with total trade worth PhP95.76 billion or 20.3 percent, and by manufactured goods classified chiefly by material at PhP67.09 billion or 14.3 percent. The least value of trade were shared by animal and vegetable oils and fats and waxes with PhP4.70 billion (1.0%), and commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the PSCC with PhP14.55 billion (3.1%).

Shipment of goods and services through water transport system was still the chief means of moving and transporting goods in 2009, though there was a noted increase in value over that of the previous year. Traders preferred and chose this type of transport system mostly because of low freight charges, wider inter-island service available, and large carrying capacity of the vessel. From PhP413.99 billion in 2008, the value of goods shipped went up to PhP464.23 billion in 2009 or higher by 12.14 percent. Quantity of goods ferried also went up from 18.35 million tons to 19.36 million tons or by 5.5 percent.

Via air transport system, goods traded in 2009 amounted to PhP3.43 billion, 108.3 percent more than PhP1.64 billion reported in 2008. Machinery and transport equipment cornered the highest value with PhP1.14 billion, followed by miscellaneous manufactured articles (PhP586.13 million) and food and animals commodities (PhP396.16 million), respectively. Most of these commodities had passed through

NCR ports at a total value of PhP2.84 billion. Davao Region ports, meanwhile, shared the next highest domestic trade of PhP232.11 million.

Rail transport services in 2008 and 2009, on the other hand, reported no domestic transactions. The operation of the PNR was suspended during these periods. (Refer to Table 17.1)

Commodity flow on the regional level, meanwhile, showed Central Luzon traded the biggest bulk of commodities with 4.89 million tons in 2009. Northern Mindanao with 3.49 million tons traded, and Western Visayas with 2.90 million tons, followed respectively. Results in 2008, on the other hand showed NCR notched the third place, with 2.70 million tons of commodities traded. (Refer to Table 17.2.)

NCR still stand out to have the highest value of domestic flow in 2009 and there was a noted increase for the region during this year. From PhP113.05 billion in 2008, value of goods traded went up or increased by 18.0 percent to PhP133.37 billion in 2009. This amount represented 28.5 percent of the total domestic trade for the year. Value of commodities traded in 2008 (PhP113.05 billion), on the other hand, represented 27.2 percent of the country's total domestic trade for that year. Refer to Table 17.2 for details.

Domestic trade inflow in 2009, meanwhile, was highest at PhP101.96 billion (21.8%) registered by NCR. Regions trailing behind NCR were Central Visayas with PhP101.48 billion (21.7%), Western Visayas with PhP73.98 billion (15.8%) and Northern Mindanao with PhP40.0 billion (8.5%). CAR with only PhP7 thousand trade inflow, posted the least. (Refer to Table 17.3)

Five out of the 17 regions of the country posted positive domestic trade balances in 2009. These regions were Central Luzon with PhP45.99 billion surplus, followed by National Capital Region with PhP31.42 billion, Northern Mindanao with PhP18.24 billion, Eastern Visayas with PhP13.41 billion, and Bicol with PhP2.09 billions. The rest of the regions, meanwhile, registered negative receipts. In 2008, also five regions posted positive domestic trade balances enumerated as: Central Luzon (PhP47.15 billion), NCR (PhP19.17 billion), Northern Mindanao (PhP11.77 billion), Eastern Visayas (PhP9.48 billion) and CAR (PhP359 thousands). (Refer to Table 17.3 for details.)

## Coastwise Trade

*Coastwise trade* refers to the transport of consigned goods from one port to another within the country.

Value of goods that passed through all ports in the country in 2009 registered a total of PhP464.23 billion for a recorded volume of 19.36 billion kilograms. The value of goods decreased by 5.5 percent from PhP413.99 billion, while the quantity of goods decreased by 11.14 percent from 18.35 million tons in 2008.

Manila North Harbor accommodated and discharged the biggest amount of PhP130.53 billion worth of goods in 2009. Compared with 2008 transactions worth PhP111.80 billion, there was a noted 16.75 percent increase. Total quantity of goods ferried, meanwhile, was placed at 2.63 billion kilograms or a 1.87 percent decrease over the previous year's volume traded at 2.68 billion kilograms.

Next to Manila North Harbor, the Port of Cebu City traded PhP39.02 billion worth of commodities at a volume of 970.54 million kilograms. The Bacolod City,

Negros Occidental port accessed the third biggest trade amounting to PhP39.10 billion weighing 1.20 billion kilograms. (Refer to Table 17.4.)

By specific commodity, road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles) with PhP83.08 billion; petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials with PhP60.71 billion; and cereals and cereal preparations with PhP36.91 billion recorded the heaviest and biggest value of shipments in 2009. For other details on other commodity shipments (volume and value traded), please refer to Table 17.5.

### **Airway Trade**

Movement of consigned goods from one airport to another within the country is known as *airway trade*.

Total quantity and value of goods moved via air transport system in 2009 aggregated 41,690 tons and worth PhP3.43 billion, respectively. Almost one third of the total volume traded or 12,009 tons (28.81%) were made up of food and live animals, and about 10,884 tons (26.11%) constituted miscellaneous articles, while machinery and transport equipment pulled in 7,162 tons (17.18%). Animals and vegetable oils, fats and waxes shared the least, one ton.

Value of commodities that passed through airway transport system decreased by 19.1 percent in 2009 as it slid to PhP3.43 billion from PhP1.65 billion in 2008. Most of the items that passed through the ports were machinery and transport equipment worth PhP1.14 billion (33.23%). Miscellaneous manufactured articles came next highest with PhP586.12 million (17.09%) followed by food and live animals amounting to PhP396.16 million (11.55%). The least amount of PhP77 thousand was accounted for by animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes. In 2008, miscellaneous manufactured articles was top grosser at PhP505.66 million, followed respectively by machinery and transport equipment valued at PhP461.84 million, and food and live animals worth PhP282.12 million. Refer to Table 17.1 for other details.

NCR, Central Visayas and Western Visayas airports registered the heaviest commodity flow via airway in 2009. In these regions the largest and busiest airports in the country can be found. NCR registered an outflow of PhP2.84 billion and inflow of PhP557.23 million that brought about a positive balance of trade for the region at PhP2.28 billion. Davao posted PhP232.11 million outflow. Because of heavy inflow worth PhP847.64 million, the region obtained a negative balance of trade of PhP615.54 million. Western Visayas which followed had an outflow of PhP118.59 million and registered an inflow of PhP443.34 million bringing about a trade deficit worth PhP324.75 million. Table 17.3 can be referred to for the trade performance of the country's other regions.

### **Rail Trade**

There were no reports of rail trade for 2008 and 2009.

## Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI)

The ASPBI is a comprehensive collection and compilation of statistical information pertaining to business operations of establishments designed to bring forward adequate statistics on the structure and level of economic activity in the whole country. The collected data from industrial and nonindustrial sectors constitute reliable basis upon which to formulate policies and economic development plans by the government and private concerns.

The formal sectors covered by ASPBI are establishments engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; construction; wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communications; financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities; private education; health and social work; and, other community, social and personal service activities as defined in the amended 1994 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification. The latest coverage of ASPBI is year 2008.

## The Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI)

The CPBI is also a comprehensive collection and compilation of statistical information pertaining to business operations of establishments designed to bring forward adequate statistics on the structure and level of economic activity in the whole country. This census is taken every three years whenever there is no annual survey being undertaken. The sectors covered by CPBI are practically the same sectors covered by ASPBI and the same category treated by ASPBI.

**Definition of terms.** For a better understanding of the statistics on wholesale and retail trade; and repair services, the following concepts and terms should be properly understood

*Establishment* – an economic unit, which engages under a single ownership or control, i.e. under a single legal entity, in one, or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single fixed location.

*Economic activity or business* – is the activity of the establishment as classified under the 1994 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC). Generally, the main activity of the establishment is the establishment's principal source of income. If the establishment is engaged in several activities, its main activity is that which earns the biggest income or revenue.

*Employment* – the number of persons who worked in or for this establishment as of November 15 of the reference year. The concept of employment as of the payroll period November 15 was adopted for the first time in the 2002 ASPBI.

*Wholesale trade and commission trade establishment* – A store, shop, office, bazaar, arcade or emporium engaged in the resale of new and used goods to retailers,

industrial/commercial/institutional/professional users, or to other wholesalers and trading in behalf and on the account of others.

*Retail trade establishment* – a store, shop, mart, bazaar, sari-sari store, pharmacy, supermarket, grocery, arcade or emporium engaged in the resale of new and used goods to the general public.

*Repair service establishment* – a shop specializing in the repair of consumer goods like footwear, luggage, handbags and gloves and other leather goods, electrical appliances, and equipment as television and radio receivers, refrigerators, washing machines, ironers, vacuum cleaners, toasters, motor vehicles including motorcycles; watch, clock and jewelry; bicycles; typewriters, cameras, binoculars, musical instruments, umbrellas, etc.

*Total employment* – is the number of persons who worked in or for the establishment as of November 15.

*Paid employees* – all persons working in the establishment and receiving pay, as well as those working away from the establishment paid by and under the control of the establishment. Included are persons working as full-time or part-time and those employees on sick leave and paid vacation or holiday. Excluded are consultants, home workers, workers receiving pure commissions only, and workers on indefinite leave.

*Working owners* – owners who are actively engaged in the management but do not receive regular pay, that is, not included in the payroll. Managers and directors of corporations working for pay are reported as managers.

*Unpaid workers* – persons working for at least one third of the working time normal to the establishment and do not receive regular pay.

*Salaries and wages* – payments in cash or in kind to all employees, prior to deductions for employee's contributions to SSS/GSIS, withholding tax, and the like. Included are total basic pay, overtime pay, and other benefits.

*Overtime pay* – payment given for extra hours worked.

*Other benefits* – include bonuses, cost-of-living allowances, commutable transportation and representation allowances, food, housing, commissions paid to salaried employees, separation, retirement, terminal pay, gratuities, and others. Excluded are cost of uniform or working clothes and reimbursable transportation and representation allowances.

*Employer's contribution* – payments made by the employer to SSS/GSIS and the like on behalf of his employees. Examples are employer's contribution to SSS/GSIS, Employees Compensation Commission (ECC), PhilHealth, PAGIBIG, and others.

*Number of hours actually worked by production workers* – the number of hours actually spent by production workers at work, including waiting time and overtime.



It excludes time paid for but not spent in work for the establishment such as sick leave and paid vacation leave.

*Revenue* – includes cash received and receivables for goods sold and services rendered. Valuation is at producer's prices (ex-establishment), net of discounts and allowances, including duties and taxes but excluding subsidies.

*Value of output* – the total value of products sold, receipts from contract work and industrial services done for others, receipts from goods sold in the same condition as purchased, fixed assets produced on own account and change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-process, and goods for resale.

*Cost* – all expenses incurred during the year, whether paid or payable. Valuation is at market prices, including taxes and other charges, net of rebates, returns, and allowances. Goods and services received by the establishment from other establishments of the same enterprise are valued as though purchased. Beginning the 2002 ASPBI, valuation of total cost includes depreciation.

*Gross Margin* – is the difference between the value of goods on own account (including commission received on sale on account of others) during the inquiry period and the gross cost of these goods. The gross cost of goods is the value of purchased of goods intended for sale adjusted for stock change of these goods during the inquiry period.

*Indirect taxes* – all taxes, other than income tax, incidental to the production or sale of goods and services, which are chargeable as expenses, including business license, BIR stamps, real estate tax, and other local taxes.

*Subsidies* – all special grants in the form of financial assistance or tax exemption or tax privilege given by the government to aid and develop an industry or production and to protect it against competition.

*Fixed assets* – physical assets expected to have productive lives of more than one year and intended for use and/or being used by the establishment. Included are land, buildings, other structures and land improvements, transport equipment, machinery and equipment, furniture, fixtures, and other fixed assets.

*Book value of fixed assets* – the initial value or acquisition cost of fixed assets, less the accumulated depreciation.

*Depreciation* – the total amount set aside for the year to cover the decrease in value of fixed assets owned by the establishment because of foreseen obsolescence, wear and tear as a result of operation, and normal amount of accidental damage.

*New fixed assets* – brand new fixed assets acquired during the year, including directly or newly imported fixed assets.

*Used fixed assets* – assets that have been used previously within the country.

*Fixed assets produced on own account* – the physical assets produced by the establishment for its own use. It is valued at the cost of all work put in place, including overhead.

*Capital expenditures for fixed assets* – include cost of acquisition of new and used fixed assets; fixed assets produced by the establishment for its own use; major alterations, additions and improvements to fixed assets, whether done by others or on own account. Fixed assets received from other establishments belonging to the same enterprise are valued as though purchased.

*Gross addition to fixed assets* – equal to capital expenditures less sale of fixed assets, including land.

*Inventories* – the stock of goods owned by and under the control of the establishment as of a fixed date, regardless of where the stocks are located. Valuation should be at current replacement cost in purchaser's prices. Replacement cost is the cost of an item in terms of its present price rather than its original cost.

*Finished products inventory* – the goods made by the establishment, which are ready for sale or shipment as of a reference date. Valuation is at producer's price.

*Work-in-process inventory* – the value of all materials which have been partially processed by the establishment but which are not usually sold or turned over to other establishment without further processing. Valuation is at producer's price.

*Change in inventories* – computed as the total value of ending inventory less the total beginning inventory.

*Census value added* – the difference between the value of output and total costs of materials and supplies consumed, fuels purchased, electricity purchased, industrial services done by others, and goods purchased for resale.

*Value added* – the sum of census value added and value of non-industrial services done for others, less the cost of non-industrial services done by others and other costs.

*Capacity utilization* – the ratio of total output to the maximum rated capacity.

*Rated capacity* – the largest volume of output possible at which the factory can operate with an acceptable degree of efficiency taking into consideration unavoidable losses of productive time and availability of raw materials.

## 17.2 2008 Preliminary ASPBI Results

### Establishments with Average Total Employment (ATE) of 20 and Over for Wholesale and Retail Trade

A total of 4,012 wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods establishments with employment of 20 and over were covered in 2008. The following industries recorded the highest number of establishments:

- Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores (excluding computers and non-customized softwares) with 1,236 (30.8%) establishments.

- Non-specialized retail trade in stores with 727 (18.1%).
- Wholesale of household goods with 347 (8.7%) establishments.

### Employment

Wholesale and retail trade; repair services establishments with employment of 20 and over provided jobs for some 253,448 workers. The industries that employed the most number of employees were as follows:

- Non-specialized retail trade in stores employed 92,041 (36.3%) workers.
- Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores (excluding computers and non-customized softwares) hired 46,353 (18.3%) workers.
- Wholesale of household goods generated jobs for 26,576 (10.5%) workers. Paid employees comprised of 251,931 workers of the total workforce.

### Revenue

Total revenue earned by the trade sector in 2008 was estimated at PhP1.1 trillion. The top revenue generators were:

- Non-specialized retail trade in stores earned PhP248.6 billion (22.8%).
- Wholesale of household goods recorded PhP213.2 billion (19.5%) revenue.
- Wholesale of agricultural raw material, live animals, food, beverages and tobacco grossed PhP151.3 billion (13.9%).

### Gross Margin

Gross margin generated by wholesale and retail trade; repair services establishments with employment of 20 and over amounted to PhP197.9 billion. The top grossers were:

- Wholesale of household goods generated PhP47.3 billion (23.9%).
- Non-specialized retail trade in stores recorded PhP46.8 billion (23.6%).
- Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores (excluding computers and non-customized softwares) posted PhP28.2 billion.

## 17.3 Industry and Services

### Small and Medium Enterprises

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) constitute about 99.6 percent of all registered firms in the country and employ almost 70 percent of the workforce, according to the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan. In spite of having the majority number of firms and in employment generation, SMEs only shared up a third (32%) of total economic output.

With this position and because SMEs disperse economic activities in the countryside, which make them helpful in contributing to a wider dispersion of income, SMEs have been tagged as a potent force in the war against poverty. However, their

limited access to credit and to modernizing technology, underdeveloped sources of raw materials, and lack of market information have hampered SME potential as a money-earner with a wide market base.

Government addresses this situation by helping out in tearing down financing problems that stand as major roadblocks to SME growth and commits to improve banks' capability to service special needs of small borrowers. Alternative sources to ensure microfinancing were also tapped, beginning with the launching of an SME Board by the Philippine Stock Exchange to help meet small business financing requirements.

To ease the lack of market information, provincial SME Development Boards will be tapped as coordination points where SMEs can gain access to information, training, and advisory services. Government will set in place a National Business Registry to track all business firms from start to closure and get up-to-minute reports on the status and location of business establishments.

The Arroyo administration formulated a micro, small, and medium enterprises plan to create a seamless and one-stop system with uniform application forms, criteria, and loan amount modules under a single-branded program. This plan is being guided by key strategic concepts: comprehensive and integrated approach to SMEs, seamless access to government services, virtual organization integrated by a strong brand, supply side push through national government directive projects, and plan localization.

Through Republic Act No. 9178 (BMBE) Act of 2002, otherwise known as the Barangay Micro Business Enterprise (BMBE), the Philippine government has set policy to promote the establishment of BMBEs by providing various incentives and benefits to entrepreneurs.

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) was tasked to be the lead agency to carryout P/GMA-made SME Development and to form Core Group to include relevant bureau to form comprehensive and integrated approach.

To comply with President Arroyo's directive, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), convened all the key players in SME development including pertinent government departments and agencies and formulated the National SME Development Agenda.

The plan to institutionalize SME development has the following enterprise strategies: to provide comprehensive and focused support to enhance managerial and technological capability; provide business opportunities for development of new ideas that shall promote diversification of industrial structure; promote sustained operations thru directed sector services; develop and promote services that will support industrial linkages between local SMEs and leading industries; improve access of SME to financing; promote an enabling business environment; improve implementation of SME policies and regulations; and improve access to programs and capacity-building for institutions

***Development of Philippine Cooperatives.*** Cooperatives have gone a long way in the Philippines. Throughout the years, cooperatives have devoted their existence to marshaling economic and human resources to improve the financial standing of the less fortunate. Through cooperatives, people are given a chance to participate fully in society's affairs and to take part in nation's decisionmaking.

The contribution of cooperatives into the national coffers cannot be quantified as their presence is felt in every area of economic development, such as poverty alleviation, employment generation, savings mobilization and capital build-up, and people empowerment. All these have made cooperatives a prime mover in raising the Filipinos' quality of life.

**Historical background of cooperatives.** Government began promoting cooperatives way back in 1915 with the signing into law of Republic Act 2508. The Act also known as Rural Credit Cooperative Association Act, created and regulated credit associations involved in the farming sector. Later, the Cooperative Marketing Law encouraged farmers to organize themselves into marketing cooperatives, maximizing the farmers' efficiency in marketing and distributing their products to consumers. This law also organized the Farmers Cooperative Marketing Association.

Though cooperatives have taken roots in the country early in time, their growth has remained stunted until the 1960s. During the 1970s, cooperatives began to perk up and showed signs of promise. On April 14, 1973, PD 175, also called "Strengthening the Cooperative Movement", was enacted to fan the flames of cooperative movement in support of agrarian reform.

Under this decree, the cooperative structure had a number of *Samahang Nayons* (SNs), Area Marketing Cooperatives (AMCs), and Cooperative Rural Banks (CRBs). A *samahang nayon* was a pre-cooperative of 25 to 200 small farmers concerned with the promotion of discipline, education, and savings mobilization but was not allowed to engage in any business-related activity. Meanwhile, AMCs engaged primarily in getting production inputs at better prices for its members' produce. CRBs were set up as financial links of SNs.

On November 1, 1972, PD 175 for greater organization placed all agricultural and nonagricultural cooperatives under one roof, the Bureau of Cooperatives Development (BOCD), under the then Department of Local Government and Community Development.

The underlying agricultural thrust and productivity orientation of cooperatives led to the transfer of the BOCD to the former Department of Agriculture and Food in May 1980. Among the first steps taken by the BOCD under the new setup was to involve itself in creating the Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP), a private umbrella organization that pooled cooperative activities. The CUP developed networks and also drew up the Cooperative Development Plan, which to this day still exists.

On January 30, 1987, when the DA was reorganized under EO 116, the BOCD was renamed Bureau of Agricultural Cooperatives Development (BACOD), tasked to formulate an integrated system of development and evaluation of agricultural cooperatives. It provided assistance in establishing agricultural cooperatives in rural communities and came up with a program sealing economic viability for agricultural cooperatives.

Recognizing how cooperatives can alleviate poverty and promote self-sufficiency among Filipinos, the Aquino administration signed into law RA 6938 initiating the Cooperative Code of the Philippines, and RA 6939 that renamed BACOD into Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) on March 10, 1990. Consequently, CDA was transferred from the auspices of the DA to the Office of the President. CDA

continued its primary tasks of administering, developing, and advocating cooperatives as instruments of equity, social justice, and economic empowerment nationwide.

## **17.4 Community, Social, and Personal Services**

Data on the community, social and personal services sector were obtained from the preliminary results of the Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI) conducted by the NSO. Industries covered by the survey are sectors on hotels and restaurants; private education; health and social work; and other community, social and personal services establishments. For the year 2008, the results of the survey on the said sectors are presented below.

### ***Hotel and Restaurants***

In 2008, most establishments in hotel and restaurant industry with average total employment (ATE) of 20 and over (2,390 or 51.1%) were restaurant, bars, canteens, and other drinking places. Hotels, camping sites and other provisions of short stay accommodation made up the remaining 18.9 percent (557 establishments).

Total revenue for hotel and restaurant establishments with ATE of 20 and over, on the other hand, aggregated PhP138.1 billion. As expected, those in the business of restaurants, bars, canteens, and other drinking places earned the biggest revenue of PhP71.8 billion, followed by hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short stay accommodation with PhP66.3 billion. (Refer to Table 17.8)

Total cost expended in 2008 by hotel and restaurant establishments reported a sum total of PhP103.8 billion of which restaurants, bars, canteens, and other drinking places hold the biggest expenditure amounting to PhP49.8 billion. Hotels and camping sites registered the next highest costs at PhP54.0 billion.

### ***Private Education***

A total of 2,863 private education establishments with ATE 20 and over were registered in 2008. The highest number or 1,200 establishments (41.9%) were recorded in private general secondary education. The least number of establishments were in private adult education and other education. Total employed was placed at 216,480, of which paid workers numbered 213,245.

More workers were employed in private higher education (132,155 employees or 61.0%). Private general secondary education hired 57,423 workers or 26.5 percent. Only 7.7 percent was reported in private elementary education (16,722 workers).

Total compensation paid to employees in 2008 by establishments with ATE 20 and over for private education summed up to PhP44.35 billion equivalent to an average annual salary of PhP207,984 or a monthly average salary of PhP17,332 per paid employee.

Meanwhile, total revenue was recorded at PhP98.51 billion. Of the amount, PhP68.49 billion was shared by private higher education establishments and about PhP19.72 billion by private general secondary education sector. (Refer to Table 17.9)

### ***Health and Social Work***

Preliminary results of the 2008 ASPBI counted a total of 639 establishments with average total employment (ATE) 20 or more in Health and Social Work Activities. Of the total, 94.4 percent (603 establishments) were establishments engaged in hospital activities and medical and dental practices. Involved in social work activities were some 5.6 percent or 36 establishments. (See Table 17.10.)

Employed in health and social work establishments with ATE 20 or more totaled 84,851 persons, 81,845 or 96.5 percent of which were paid workers. These workers were paid a total compensation of PhP13.42 billion, placing the annual average pay per paid employee at PhP161,216 or an average monthly pay of PhP13,435.

Total revenue, meanwhile, in the sector of health and social work aggregated to PhP59.7 billion, while total cost disbursed amounted to PhP45.28 billion. (Refer to Table 17.10 for other details.)

By region, NCR had the most number of establishments (170) representing 27.2 percent of the total. The least number was recorded by ARMM with only 4 establishments or 0.6 percent. (Refer to Table 17.10b for other details)

***Other Community, Social and Personal Services.*** This industry class included establishments engaged in sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities; motion picture, radio, television and other entertainment activities; news agency activities; library, archives, museums and other cultural activities; sporting and other recreational activities; and other service activities.

### ***Other Community, Social and Personal Services***

Establishments with ATE 20 and more in other community, social and personal services sector listed 558 establishments in 2008. Of the total, 171 establishments (30.6%) were engaged in motion picture, radio, television, and other entertainment activities and news agency activities. Some 155 establishments (27.8%) were reported to engage in sporting and other recreational activities, while only 7 establishments were in library, archives, museums, and other cultural activities. Other service activities meanwhile took the biggest chunk of 38 percent. (See Table 17.11.)

Total employment in 2008, for establishments with ATE 20 or more aggregated to 47,176 persons. Of this number 97.5 percent or 45,992 persons were paid workers and only 2 percent or 1,184 persons were working owners and unpaid workers.

Compensation paid to workers and employees, on the other hand, for the sector totaled PhP13.8 billion. Average annual income was computed at PhP300,749 per paid employee or an average of PhP25,062 per month. Employees in television broadcasting and relay stations and studios were paid the highest salary per month at PhP30,023. (See Table 17.11.)

## 17.5 Tourism

Continued efforts to boost tourism industry and full support for projects to enhance its promotion and development have been sustained in 2009. Greater emphasis for developmental takeoff was explored and geared towards innovative and new ways.

In 2009, the performance of tourism industry in the country has slightly declined despite developmental programs. Visitor traffic and tourists receipts also dropped, perhaps because of terrorism threats, rising oil prices, health scare and series of destructive typhoon that came to the country such as typhoon *Ondoy* and *Pepeng*.

Tourists during the year had decreased by 3.9 percent to 3,017,099 from its previous year's level of 3,139,422. Total receipts, on the other hand, also slid by -0.6 percent from US\$2.25 billion in 2008 to US\$2.24 in 2009. Though visitors from other countries had increased in number, those coming from Asia, more specifically tourist from East Asian nations like Korea, Japan, China and Taiwan slowed down to about 12.2 percent, pulling lower the total number of arrivals during the year.

About 98.1 percent of the total visitor arrivals to the country in 2009 travelled via air, the fastest, convenient and most preferred mode of transportation to travel. Travel by the sea was availed of by some 56,817 individuals, representing only 1.9 percent of the total tourist arrivals during the year. Tourists came to the country either on holiday (1,327,056) or to visit friends and relatives (33,198). Others had medical purpose (6,442) or official mission (3,406) to accomplish. The least number (341) came as incentive travel. Those with other purposes in coming and those with reasons undisclosed were a total of 461,208 individuals.

Tourists who visited the country via air transport were mostly in age group 35-44 years, comprising 21.9 percent. This was followed by those in age bracket 45-54 years (20.4%) and age bracket 25-34 years (19.2%). Those under 15 years old, on the other hand, were some 8.0 percent.

Meanwhile, outbound Philippine residents as of August 2008 numbered 2,042,095. Of this number, 2,021,928 were Philippine nationals and the rest were foreign nationals residing in the country. Most of these Philippine residents disembark in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Bangkok as their port of entry. Dubai came as third port of entry of some 96,859 Philippine residents.

**Visitor arrivals and tourist receipts.** Visitor arrivals in 2009 dropped to 3,017,099 -posting a decrease of 3.9 percent from previous year's 3,139,422 visitors. The bulk of visitors grossed an estimated tourist receipts of US\$2.24 billion, which decreased by 0.57 percent from US\$2.25 billion recorded in 2008. (Refer to Table 17.12.)

During the same year, more travelers flocked the country in the months of December and January as total arrivals were registered at 312,132 (10.4%) and 286,996 (9.5%) visitors, respectively. In 2008, the months of December with 301,175 visitors (9.6%) and January with 293,803 visitors (9.4%) registered the highest number of tourist arrivals.



Least visitors came to the country in September 2009 with 202,822 tourists recorded. This aggregate represented 6.7 percent of the total for 2009. Compared with 208,167 (6.6%) of the same month in 2008, a decrease of 2.57 percent was noted in 2009. (Refer to Table 17.14 for details).

The bulk of tourists coming to the country in 2009 came from Asia that registered a total of 1,552,352 visitors, representing more than 51.5 percent of the total for the year. Visitors coming from the America were some total of 686,293 or 22.7 percent, while coming from Europe comprised 10.7 percent (323,699 visitors).

From the East Asian countries, Korea posted the highest number of people (497,936) visiting the country, followed by Japan with 324,980 arrivals and China with 155,019 arrivals. From North America, expectedly, USA reported the highest number of arrivals (582,587) visiting the country, followed by those coming from Canada (99,012). Meanwhile, from countries in Europe, Germany and United Kingdom took the lead with 55,912 and 91,009 visitors coming from these places, respectively. (See Table 17.15)

From a record of 195,287 in 2008, returning overseas Filipinos measly improved by 1.4 percent to 197,921 in 2009. Other tourists with unspecified residences increased by 16.9 percent to 62,597 in 2009 from 53,531 arrivals in 2008. No report of overseas Filipinos traveled via sea during the period but rather they availed of the air transport which is the fastest means to reach their destinations. (Refer to Table 17.15)

**Tourism market.** In 2009, top Philippine tourist markets with corresponding number of visitors coming from these places were: Korea (497,936), USA (582,537), Japan (324,980), China (155,019), Australia (132,330), Taiwan (102,274), Hong Kong (122,786), Singapore (98,305), Canada (99,012), United Kingdom (91,009), Malaysia (68,679), and Germany (55,912). In 2008, top tourist markets were: Korea (611,629), USA (578,246), Japan (359,306), China (163,689), Australia (121,514), Taiwan (118,782), Hong Kong (116,753), Canada (102,381), Singapore (100,177), United Kingdom (87,422), Malaysia (69,676), and Germany (55,303). On the other hand, percent increase/decrease of visitor arrivals in 2008 were enumerated as follows: Korea (-16.4%), USA (-0.1%), Japan (-9.0%), China (3.9%), Taiwan (5.9%), Australia (8.1%), Hong Kong (4.2%), Singapore (6.6%), Canada (12.1%), UK (9.7%), Malaysia (6.1%) and Germany (-1.1%).

**Mode of travel.** Visitors to the Philippines in 2009 preferred air travel to sea travel as their mode of transport. Constituting 98.1 percent of total visitor traffic was 2.96 million visitor arrivals by air. Only 1.9 percent or 56,817 visitors entered the Philippines by sea. In 2008 visitors who traveled to the Philippines via air transport were some 3.08 million and by sea travel 54,669 thereby, noting an decrease of 4.0 percent for air transport visitors and 3.9 percent for sea transport visitors in 2009. (See Table 17.15.)

Visiting tourists from Asia who traveled via air transport (1,518,429), made up 97.8 percent of the total Asian visitor arrivals (1,552,352 visitors) in 2009. On the other hand, Asian tourists who chose by way of the sea transport comprised only 2.19 percent (33,923). Previous year's data, however, showed Asian tourists (1,708,306) who traveled the country via air transport were 9.4 percent lower than that recorded in

2008. Those who traveled via sea (31,839) were 6.6 percent less than that recorded in 2008. (Refer to Table 17.15)

In 2009, Manila airport accommodated majority (2,434,994) of visitor arrivals outnumbering those who entered Cebu airport (367,205), Clark (118,016), Davao 5,819 Laoag (5,562) and Subic (1,645).

On the other hand, by sea transport and travel, Manila docked the most number of visitors (17,908). Batangas (10,034) followed and trailed respectively by Davao port (11,390), Subic (7,362), Cebu (6,015) and Zamboanga (1,618) ports.

Also in the same year, 189,884 returning overseas Filipinos, all of which were accommodated at Manila airport. Cebu entered 6,906 overseas Filipinos while Clark had 1,131.

**Outbound travel.** Over 3.35 million Filipinos and aliens residing in the Philippines flew out of the country in 2008 that recorded an increase by 9.4 percent over the 3.07 million recorded in 2007. More than a quarter (24.6%) or 824,741 of the total Philippine residents disembark in Hong Kong, China. The next heaviest port of disembarkation for Philippine residents and aliens were Singapore, (481,285), Bangkok, Thailand (180,696) and Dubai, United Arab Emirates (158,576) that has over than a hundred thousand outbound registrants. Most outbound residents traveled in May and April with outflow of 10.0 percent for the former and 9.9 percent for the latter. February recorded the least outbound residents with 207,994 representing 6.9 percent of the total. (Refer to Table 17.16 for details.)

## Tourist Facilities

**Transportation.** Direct from Manila, international flights cover such destinations as Abu Dhabi, Bangkok, Cairo, Dhahran, Dubai, Fukuoka, Hong Kong, Honolulu, Kota Kinabalu, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching, Los Angeles, Osaka, Pusan, Riyadh, San Francisco, Seoul, Singapore, Jakarta, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, and Xiamen. Flying from Cebu, international carriers service routes to Hong Kong, Kota Kinabalu, Kuala Lumpur, Osaka, and Seoul.

Apart from the Philippine flagship carrier — Philippine Airlines, international carriers flying Philippine routes consisted of Air France, Air Macau, Air Nauru, Asiana Airlines, Bouraq Indonesia, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, China Southern Airlines, Continental Airlines, Egypt Airlines, Emirates, Gulf Air, KLM (Royal Dutch), Korean Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airlines, Northwest Orient, Pakistan International, Qantas Airways, Royal Brunei, Saudia, Silk Air, Singapore Airlines, Swiss Air, and Thai Airways.

On domestic travel, six local airlines — Philippine Airlines, Cebu Pacific, Air Philippines Corporation, Pacific Airways, Asian Spirit Airlines and, Laoag International Airlines — connect Manila, Cebu, and Puerto Princesa to various destinations. Domestic flights shuttle passengers from Manila to Bacolod, Butuan, Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Cotabato, Davao, Dipolog, General Santos, Iloilo, Kalibo, Legazpi, Naga, Puerto Princesa, Roxas, Tacloban, Tuguegarao, and Zamboanga; from Cebu to Bacolod, Butuan, Davao, Iloilo, and Puerto Princesa; and from Iloilo to Puerto Princesa.

By sea, interisland ships and ferry services ply the routes between Manila and other major local ports. Smaller vessels on scheduled routes are available from island to island.

Land transportation is serviced mainly by regular and air-conditioned taxis and buses, and the colorful and highly ornamented jeepneys, which ply all routes within the metropolis and smaller towns. In NCR, the Light Rail Transit (LRT) System transports commuters from Baclaran in Parañaque City to Caloocan City while the LRT Line 2 stretches from C.M. Recto in Manila to Santolan in Marikina City. The Monorail Transit shuttles a good stretch of Epifanio delos Santos Avenue (EDSA), from North Edsa to Taft Avenue. The *Metro Tren* plies the rail route from Tutuban to as far southward as Laguna province, while the Metro Ferry crosses the Pasig River from Escolta, Manila to Guadalupe, Makati. In certain areas such as Binondo (Manila's Chinatown) and the aging walled city of Intramuros, horse-drawn carriages or *calesas* cover short routes. Cars and air-conditioned tourist buses can also be easily chartered. The international and local car rental companies offered chauffeured or self-driven limousine services. Their services are often available in most hotels.

Major seaport is serviced by several international shipping lines. Among these international lines are known names such like the American President Lines, Ben Line Containers Limited, "K" Lines, Everett Lines, Hapag Lloyd, Knutsen Line, and other shipping companies that make regular calls at the South Harbor.

**Telecommunications.** Visitors on business trips will find connecting outside of the country fairly easy. Several large companies support both voice and nonvoice systems of telecommunication, enabling varied means of calling and transacting data worldwide.

Business centers in most hotels carry at least these services: internet connection, facsimile, telex, domestic and international telegram services, data network, leased channel, and other nonvoice conveniences.

**Accommodations.** Accommodation establishments consist of hotels, resorts, motels, tourist inns, and lodging houses. Seeing to it that these establishments operate in top condition are the Tourism Research and Statistics Division and the Office of Tourism Standards of the Department of Tourism (DOT), which accredit and regularly monitor their services.

Accommodations touch the varying tastes of the simple and the sophisticated. Hotels in the country feature excellent facilities and services to accommodate every taste and budget. Aside from grand hotels of international renowned names such as the Manila Hotel, Hyatt Hotel, and several others, there are also scores of smaller hotels, as well as cozy pension houses and family-run inns for frugal travelers. A large number of these establishments can be found in NCR and in other cities, such as Cebu, Davao, and Baguio.

In the NCR alone, there were 81 DOT-accredited hotels serving the tourism industry of the country, with a combined 14,318-room capacity in 2009. Tourism industry figures classified Philippine hotels into 18 deluxe hotels, eight first-class hotels, 40 standard hotels and 15 economy hotels. Deluxe hotels in Metro Manila offered the most number of rooms at 7,719. Close in succession were standard hotels (4,034 rooms), first-class hotels (1,827 rooms), and economy hotels (738 rooms).

Marking the grade as deluxe hotels were Century Park Hotel, Crown Plaza Galleria Manila, Diamond Hotel, Dusit Thani Manila formerly Dusit Hotel Nikko, EDSA Shangri-La Hotel, Holiday Inn Galleria Manila, Hotel Intercontinental Manila, Hyatt Hotel and Casino Manila, Makati Shangri-La Manila, Mandarin Oriental Manila, Manila Hotel, The Pan Pacific Hotel, Renaissance Makati City Hotel, Sofitel Philippine Plaza Manila, The Bellevue Manila, The Heritage Hotel Manila, The Peninsula Manila and Vivere Suites.

First class hotels included CSB International Conference Center, Hotel Philippines, Discovery Suites, Great Eastern Hotel, Manila Pavilion Hotel, The Linden Suites Hotel, The Pearl Manila Hotel, The Richmonde Hotel and the Traders Hotel Manila.

On the other hand, DOT-accredited standard hotels were Aloha Hotel, Bayview Park Hotel, Best Western Hotel La Corona, Camelot Hotel, CEO Suites, Cherry Blossoms Hotel, City Garden Suites Manila, City Garden Hotel Makati, Citystate Tower Hotel, Fernandina 88 Suites Hotel, Fersal Place Hotel, Garden Plaza Hotel, Herald Suites, Hotel Kimberly, Hotel Las Palmas, Hotel Rembrandt, Imperial Palace Suites, Kabayan Hotel, Lotus Garden Hotel, Makati Palace Hotel, Manila Manor Hotel, Network Hotel, New Horizon Hotel, New Hotel Miramar, Orchid Garden Suites, Oxford Suites Makati, Palm Plaza Hotel, Paragon Tower Hotel, Pasay Road Tower Inn Business Hotel, Pearl Garden Hotel, Richville Hotel, Rothman Hotel, Royal Bellagio Hotel, Sogo Regency Hotel, Taft Tower Hotel, The Executive Plaza Hotel, The Legend Villas, The Mabuhay Manor, Tiara oriental Hotel, and Tri-Place Hotel and Apartelle.

Economy class hotels, meanwhile, were enumerated as DG Grami Hotel, The Corporate Inn Hotel, El Cielito Tourist Inn, Jade Vine Executive Hotel, Kabayan Hotel-Cubao, Manila Airport Hotel, Park Hotel, Pearl Lane Hotel, Robelle Mansion, Rosas Garden Hotel, Shogun Hotel. Stone House Apartelle, Swagman Hotel, and the Contemporary Hotel.

Outside the capital region, hotels and inns abound for foreign and domestic travelers. The Tourism Department issues formal accreditation to hotels, motels, pensions, resorts, and inns so that service and accommodation meet and maintain world-class standards.

**Conventions.** The convention industry in the Philippines, through the Philippine Convention and Visitors Corporation (PCVC), is proving to be a significant tourist drawer.

**Shopping districts.** Manila is a shopper's delight for lovers of handicrafts, as well as for curio and souvenir hunters. It abounds with a variety of shops selling good bargains and offering best buys. Products the country is known for are antiques, fine and elegant cloth and garments, and handcrafted items, such as shellcrafts, ceramic, pottery, wood carvings of statues and figurines, and other novelty items. Even products that fetch high prices outside the country, such as tastefully designed pieces of jewelry; brass and china, bronze and silverware; liquor, cigars, toys, religious articles, and amulets can be bought at reasonable prices in local shops.

As varied as the shopper's tastes are, so are Manila's shopping centers. They range from posh airconditioned outlets in all major hotels to outdoor flea markets

and handicraft centers. Principal shopping centers include, Shoemart Malls, Robinson's Mall Chain, Makati Commercial Center, Ever-Gotesco Malls, Broadway Centrum, Araneta Commercial Complex in Cubao, Greenhills Shopping Center, Ayala Center, Rustan's Stores, Landmark, Trinoma, Gateway Mall, Podium, Mega Mall, Market-Market, EDSA Central, Mall of Asia, Harrison Plaza, Uniwid Warehouse chain of stores, and the Shangri-La Plaza among others.

The country also has tourist duty-free shops located in shopping arcades of selected five-star hotels in Manila, at the Philippine International Convention Center, departure and transit areas of the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), and Mactan International Airport, Paskuhan Village in Pampanga, Fort Ilocandia in Ilocos Norte, and Fiesta Shopping Center complexes in Manila and Cebu.

For the bargain hunter, one can haggle prices at the markets of local goods and cottage industry centers. In Metro Manila, these are located in Divisoria, Quiapo, Chinatown, Baclaran, San Andres, and Central Market. There are also special shops featuring local handicrafts, such as the flea markets along Mabini and M. H. del Pilar Streets, and the Philippine trade exhibits along Roxas Boulevard.

**Restaurants.** Dining is one of the greatest pleasures in the Philippines. Anywhere in the country, there are wide choices in restaurants and dining spots. Manila alone, boasts of many restaurants serving international cuisine, from French, Japanese, Chinese, Spanish, Italian, German, Indian, Vietnamese, Indonesian to American, and nearly every kind of fastfood from hamburgers to pizza.

Restaurants serving Filipino food add cooking feature indigenous cuisine and fruits found throughout the country. Their menus do not miss out on popular favorites, such as the roast pig called *lechon* and luscious golden mangoes. The Filipino menu varies from region to region, each being a food adventure unmatched anywhere in the world.

**Entertainment.** Manila bustles with varied forms of entertainment. Bars and discos along Roxas Boulevard, Quezon Boulevard, and the Remedios Circle in Malate, feature local and foreign singers, and music for dancing. Dinner shows have also become regular fare among big restaurants and hotels. Cultural performances by local and foreign artists are also featured regularly in many venues of the performing arts. Free open-air concerts are held at the Paco Park, Puerta Real Gardens in Intramuros, and Rizal Park (Luneta).

The country boasts of numerous cinema houses showing the latest American and European films. There are also casinos in some hotels in Metro Manila and in other key cities.

## The Department of Tourism

The Department of Tourism (DOT) is the head government agency encouraging, promoting, and developing tourism as a major socioeconomic activity. Since May 1973, one of its tasks is to ensure that enough government policies are laid down to foster the pouring of private investments into tourism, and into the country as a whole. Mainly, the DOT has the responsibility to encourage foreigners to travel the

Philippines and appreciate the country's natural beauty, heritage, and modern-day culture, and to enable Filipinos themselves to see more of their country and gain greater pride in and commitment to the nation.

To energize the industry, the government created the Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA) to act as the implementing arm in developing tourist infrastructure. In 1979, the government advanced by forming the Philippine Convention Bureau (PCB) as its marketing arm for conventions when the country was turning into a convention destination.

The DOT structure was renewed thoroughly in 1986. Hence, a year after, the DOT had been assigned to direct two additional agencies: the Intramuros Administration (IA) and National Parks Development Committee (NPDC). The first agency is responsible for the orderly restoration and development of Intramuros as a monument of the Hispanic period in Philippine history. Its objective has been to restore Manila's former glory under Spain, and to rebuild it into city throbbing with life. The NPDC, on the other hand, aims at establishing, developing, and maintaining national parks for the promotion of cultural and historical landmarks.

Also in 1987, Executive Order 120-A renamed the PCB into Philippine Convention and Visitors Corporation (PCVC) and entrusted it with the task of promoting the country as a convention site and of securing bids to host meetings or conventions.

Further, the DOT was directed to adopt a single national tourism organization, which would merge the functions of the DOT, PTA, and PCVC functions. The organization was envisioned to implement the Tourism Master Plan, the blueprint for the long-term development of the country's tourism industry.

*Tourism promotion strategies.* The following efforts were undertaken by the government to promote the country as a premier tourist destination in 2006. Different approaches and strategies were employed to encourage would be visitors and tourists.

## 1. Market –Product Focused Approached

- a. *Short-haul beachgoer and sightseer/shoppers-* The country's multichannel promotions of the country as a must-see destination for the short-haul beachgoer and sightseer/shopper like Chinese, Koreans and Japanese were sustained. Television ads, newspapers, travel magazines and the Internet in China were used to build awareness for the country's tourist destinations and attract affluent individuals working in foreign-invested enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. Tourism promotion and marketing in Japan focused on generating active support of agents and media to travel in the country. In Korea promotion was done by participating in travel exchanges such as Philippine-Korea Travel Exchange (PHILKOTEX), road shows, travel fairs/expos, and consumer events.
- b. *Long-haul markets* such as Europe- The Philippines took part in travel or consumer fairs and invitational or familiarization programs such as Leisure "Otdykh" promotion in Moscow and the World Travel Mart in London.

- c. Sustained *rifle shot-niche-based tailored promotion* of country's tourist's attraction. This is aimed for Asia-Pacific (Australia/New Zealand, Hong Kong, Taiwan and (ASEAN) short-haul travelers and ecotourists.
- d. Tour packages- Government and private tour operators developed and promoted beach activities and accommodation packages. This created the WOW Holidays (six days and five nights Mania-Bohol/Manila-Cebu tours and Summer Dream Vacations (three days and two nights packages in major destinations in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Pilot-tested cultural tour package for Western Visayas (three days and two nights tour in Kalibo, Aklan; Antique; Roxas City, Capiz; Bacolod City, Negros Occidental; Iloilo and Guimaras) for short-haul sightseers and shoppers to determine viability of offering four to five days tour packages in specific areas in the region.
- e. DOT partnered with relevant government agencies and private health services providers in developing and promoting health and wellness tourism. This considers the country's internationally competitive health professionals and service providers. The Department of Health (DOH), a partner agency, participated in 2006 Spa Asia Wellness Summit in Thailand and will be lead host in the 2007 Spa Asia Wellness Summit. DOH will also take the lead in promoting health tourism by preparing an updated brochure and three-minute audiovisual presentation on "Islands of Wellness" for the said 2007 summit.

## 2. Destination-Focused Strategy

- a. Two tourism economic zones (TEZs) were established. These were the Resorts and Enterprises Village and Retirement Village; and Vacation Villa and Ecotourism Village.
- b. Potential TEZs were identified and submitted to PEZA for approval. These were the Sta. Rosa Complex Tourism Economic Zone, San Lazaro Leisure Park, Club Misibis, Waterfront Cebu Tourism Estate, Manila Bay Tourism and Leisure Park, Boracay Shangri-La Hotel and Resorts, Inc., Poro Point Special Economic and Freeport Zone, CCP Culture and Tourism Zone, and John Hay Tourism Special Economic Zone.
- c. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) conducted two pilot trainings on ecotourism planning and development in identified priority ecotourism areas.
- d. DENR assisted Guisi Community-Based Tourism Enterprise Program in Nueva Valencia, Guimaras Island to obtain funding from UN Development Program to lessen the negative impact of oil spill in the area.
- e. DENR developed ecotourism website for Dolphin Watch in Pamilacan Island and Banawe Trek,

- f. Produced a film feature and brochures on key ecotourism sites in the Philippines Marine Life Tours, Banawe Trek Project, and Sapang Bato Nature Park Project

### 3. Removing Barriers in Investments and Free Flow of Tourists.

Efforts in tourism in 2006 were also focused on encouraging investments and establishment of tourism ecozones and flow of tourists.

- a. The 2006 Investment Priorities Plan – This plan include health and wellness tourism to encourage investment from private sector.
- b. Construction of two hotels, two resorts and five ecotourism zones with combined costs of PHP30.76 billion were endorsed to obtain incentives under Executive Order 226 and the PEZA Law. Some additional 1,978 rooms for tourists and travelers are projected from these projects.
- c. DOT coordinated Health and Wellness Access Loan (HEAL) Program to provide financial assistance to spa operators/owners, hospitals and clinic.

Looking back in 2005, marketing strategies used to promote the country's multifaceted tourist destination include travel fairs, innovative advertising, and production of materials in different language. The Meet and Assist program at the NAIA took care of non-English speaking visitors especially from China, Japan, and Korea by lending efficient port entry officers who can speak their languages.

To facilitate the entry of Chinese tourists, the visa-upon-arrival policy was opened and implemented. This strategy yielded an increase in the number of arrivals from China.

A drive to boost domestic travel was launched and dubbed "Biyahen Na". The campaign highlights a sports' tourism project named Island Paradise Adventure Race where participants go through a series of challenges bringing them all over the country.

#### Sources:

17.1-17.4 National Statistics Office.

17.5 Department of Tourism.  
National Economic and Development Authority.



**TABLE 17.1 Quantity and Value of Domestic Trade, by Commodity Section  
and by Mode of Transport: 2008 and 2009**  
(Quantity in Tons, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Commodity Section	2009		2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
All commodities	19,396,913	467,658,163	18,380,745	415,633,140
Food and live animals	5,896,981	141,952,371	5,746,391	121,271,871
Beverages and tobacco	674,179	23,842,652	521,848	19,443,645
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,052,302	16,636,420	1,248,202	19,793,086
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	4,740,252	63,098,844	4,718,787	55,429,016
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	185,577	4,696,131	170,766	4,321,187
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified	559,741	18,436,514	579,073	17,022,422
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4,229,105	67,087,614	3,197,022	66,128,487
Machinery and transport equipment	1,016,346	95,059,301	973,188	78,458,320
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	589,753	22,300,630	560,812	19,645,869
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the PSCC	452,679	14,547,683	664,654	14,119,239
Water	19,355,223	464,229,263	18,350,494	413,987,351
Food and live animals	5,884,972	141,556,210	5,737,761	120,989,744
Beverages and tobacco	674,118	23,839,619	521,793	19,440,992
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,051,753	16,611,610	1,247,812	19,780,322
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	4,740,226	63,097,765	4,718,767	55,428,260
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	185,576	4,696,054	170,765	4,321,141
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified	552,785	18,159,018	575,689	16,882,308
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4,226,997	66,991,530	3,195,664	66,046,509
Machinery and transport equipment	1,009,184	93,919,709	969,365	77,996,481
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	578,869	21,714,504	549,819	19,140,213
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the PSCC	450,744	13,643,243	663,059	13,961,382
Air	41,690	3,428,900	30,251	1,645,789
Food and live animals	12,009	396,161	8,630	282,127
Beverages and tobacco	61	3,033	55	2,653
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	549	24,810	390	12,764
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	26	1,079	20	756
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	1	77	1	46

Continued

Table 17.1--Concluded

Commodity Section	2009		2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified	6,956	277,496	3,384	140,114
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,108	96,084	1,358	81,978
Machinery and transport equipment	7,162	1,139,592	3,823	461,839
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10,884	586,126	10,993	505,656
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the PSCC	1,935	904,440	1,595	157,857
Rail	-	-	-	-
Food and live animals	-	-	-	-
Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	-	-	-	-
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	-	-	-	-
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and related products, not elsewhere specified	-	-	-	-
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	-	-	-	-
Machinery and transport equipment	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-	-
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the PSCC	-	-	-	-

**Notes:** PSCC - Philippine Standard Commodity Classification.

No rail transaction in 2008 and 2009.

\* Quantity less than 0.5 ton.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.2 Quantity and Value of Domestic Trade, by Mode of Transport and by Region: 2008 and 2009**  
(Quantity in Tons, Value in Thousand Pesos)

Mode of Transport and Region	2009		2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Philippines	19,396,913	467,658,163	18,380,745	415,633,140
NCR	2,657,499	133,372,267	2,698,546	113,050,801
CAR	-	-	45	659
I - Ilocos	1,760	9,823	2,789	15,562
II - Cagayan Valley	4	218	44	3,915
III - Central Luzon	4,890,981	47,113,166	5,104,206	48,532,073
IVa - CALABARZON	145,947	1,563,634	125,241	1,359,948
IVb - MIMAROPA	946,412	6,996,639	453,268	7,122,892
V - Bicol	353,253	11,985,095	219,122	10,008,169
VI - Western Visayas	2,901,240	69,320,044	2,215,427	53,161,303
VII - Central Visayas	1,171,532	48,495,376	1,349,759	48,360,423
VIII - Eastern Visayas	494,286	39,016,984	478,621	32,648,754
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	160,352	4,768,529	121,220	4,645,649
X - Northern Mindanao	3,489,952	58,189,708	3,218,387	50,479,856
XI - Davao Region	890,651	15,588,945	1,024,787	16,249,567
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	249,966	7,347,363	319,333	7,512,990
XIII - Caraga	957,142	22,082,739	939,109	20,032,029
ARMM	85,935	1,807,632	110,844	2,448,549
Water	19,355,223	464,229,263	18,350,494	413,987,351
NCR	2,628,451	130,533,842	2,679,641	111,796,834
CAR	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos	1,760	9,823	2,789	15,562
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	4,890,981	47,113,166	5,104,206	48,532,073
IVa - CALABARZON	145,947	1,563,634	125,241	1,359,948
IVb - MIMAROPA	946,226	6,988,636	453,003	7,098,588
V - Bicol	353,015	11,976,626	218,817	9,997,472
VI - Western Visayas	2,897,179	69,201,453	2,212,300	53,085,307
VII - Central Visayas	1,168,629	48,377,434	1,346,126	48,219,888
VIII - Eastern Visayas	493,992	38,999,838	478,356	32,637,712
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	159,395	4,741,320	120,508	4,614,971
X - Northern Mindanao	3,487,564	58,168,428	3,217,199	50,459,355
XI - Davao Region	889,947	15,356,839	1,023,823	16,214,620
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	249,361	7,320,009	318,791	7,491,001
XIII - Caraga	956,840	22,070,583	938,852	20,015,471
ARMM	85,935	1,807,632	110,844	2,448,549
Air	41,690	3,428,900	30,251	1,645,789
NCR	29,048	2,838,425	18,905	1,253,967
CAR	-	-	45	659
I - Ilocos	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	4	218	44	3,915
III - Central Luzon	-	-	-	-
IVa - CALABARZON	-	-	-	-
IVb - MIMAROPA	186	8,003	265	24,304

Continued

Table 17.2--Concluded

Cor	2009		2008	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
V - Bicol	238	8,469	305	10,697
VI - Western Visayas	4,061	118,591	3,127	75,996
VII - Central Visayas	2,903	117,942	3,633	140,535
VIII - Eastern Visayas	294	17,146	265	11,042
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	957	27,209	712	30,678
X - Northern Mindanao	2,388	21,280	1,188	20,501
XI - Davao Region	704	232,106	964	34,947
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	605	27,354	542	21,989
XIII - Caraga	302	12,156	257	16,558
ARMM	-	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-
NCR	-	-	-	-
CAR	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos	-	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	-	-	-	-
IVa - CALABARZON	-	-	-	-
IVb - MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-
V - Bicol	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	-
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	-	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-

**Notes:** PSCC - Philippine Standard Commodity Classification.

No rail transaction in 2008 and 2009.

\* Quantity less than 0.5 ton.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.3 Total Value of Domestic Trade Balances for All Commodities,  
by Mode of Transport and by Region: 2008 and 2009**  
(Thousand Pesos)

Mode of Transport and Region	Total			Mode of Transport		
	Outflow	Inflow	Balance	Outflow	Inflow	Balance
<b>2009</b>						
Philippines	467,658,163	467,658,163	-	464,229,263	464,229,263	-
NCR	133,372,267	101,955,456	31,416,811	130,533,842	101,398,225	29,135,617
CAR	0	7	(7)	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	9,823	3,057,824	(3,048,001)	9,823	3,055,268	(3,045,445)
II - Cagayan Valley	218	688,059	(687,841)	-	600,736	#VALUE!
III - Central Luzon	47,113,166	1,122,040	45,991,126	47,113,166	1,122,040	45,991,126
IVA - Calabarzon	1,563,634	13,492,871	(11,929,237)	1,563,634	13,492,871	(11,929,237)
IVB - Mimaropa	6,996,639	11,548,543	(4,551,904)	6,988,636	11,395,323	(4,406,687)
V - Bicol Region	11,985,095	9,896,626	2,088,469	11,976,626	9,621,674	2,354,952
VI - Western Visayas	69,320,044	73,984,502	(4,664,458)	69,201,453	73,541,158	(4,339,705)
VII - Central Visayas	48,495,376	101,483,908	(52,988,532)	48,377,434	101,080,712	(52,703,278)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	39,016,984	25,611,664	13,405,320	38,999,838	25,440,315	13,559,523
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4,768,529	18,857,990	(14,089,461)	4,741,320	18,715,711	(13,974,391)
X - Northern Mindanao	58,189,708	39,953,109	18,236,599	58,168,428	39,782,842	18,385,586
XI - Davao Region	15,588,945	20,185,229	(4,596,284)	15,356,839	19,337,585	(3,980,746)
XII - Soccsksargen	7,347,363	7,921,504	(574,141)	7,320,009	7,803,178	(483,169)
XIII - Caraga	22,082,739	36,041,614	(13,958,875)	22,070,583	36,003,488	(13,932,905)
ARMM	1,807,632	1,857,218	(49,586)	1,807,632	1,838,138	(30,506)
<b>Mode of Transport</b>						
<b>Air</b>						
	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>
Philippines	3,428,900	3,428,900	-	-	-	-
NCR	2,838,425	557,231	2,281,194	-	-	-
CAR	-	7	#VALUE!	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	2,556	#VALUE!	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	218	87,323	(87,105)	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVB - Mimaropa	8,003	153,220	(145,217)	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	8,469	274,952	(266,483)	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	118,591	443,344	(324,753)	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	117,942	403,196	(285,254)	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	17,146	171,349	(154,203)	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	27,209	142,279	(115,070)	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	21,280	170,267	(148,987)	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	232,106	847,644	(615,538)	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	27,354	118,326	(90,972)	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	12,156	38,126	(25,970)	-	-	-
ARMM	-	19,080	#VALUE!	-	-	-

Continued

Table 17.3--Concluded

Region	Total			Mode of Transport		
	Outflow	Inflow	Balance	Water		
				Outflow	Inflow	Balance
<b>2008</b>						
Philippines	415,633,140	415,633,140	-	413,987,351	413,987,351	-
NCR	113,050,801	93,349,123	19,701,678	111,796,834	92,979,832	18,817,002
CAR	659	300	359	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	15,562	2,753,614	(2,738,052)	15,562	2,752,458	(2,736,896)
II - Cagayan Valley	3,915	525,086	(521,171)	-	521,972	#VALUE!
III - Central Luzon	48,532,073	1,382,538	47,149,535	48,532,073	1,382,538	47,149,535
IVA - Calabarzon	1,359,948	14,520,433	(13,160,485)	1,359,948	14,520,433	(13,160,485)
IVB - Mimaropa	7,122,892	10,734,636	(3,611,744)	7,098,588	10,648,714	(3,550,126)
V - Bicol Region	10,008,169	10,375,882	(367,713)	9,997,472	10,351,736	(354,264)
VI - Western Visayas	53,161,303	57,717,330	(4,556,027)	53,085,307	57,544,815	(4,459,508)
VII - Central Visayas	48,360,423	81,617,521	(33,257,098)	48,219,888	81,365,915	(33,146,027)
VIII - Eastern Visayas	32,648,754	23,168,266	9,480,488	32,637,712	23,042,051	9,595,661
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4,645,649	17,928,155	(13,282,506)	4,614,971	17,841,217	(13,226,246)
X - Northern Mindanao	50,479,856	38,706,912	11,772,944	50,459,355	38,582,928	11,876,427
XI - Davao Region	16,249,567	20,903,369	(4,653,802)	16,214,620	20,650,158	(4,435,538)
XII - Soccsksargen	7,512,990	8,712,351	(1,199,361)	7,491,001	8,639,384	(1,148,383)
XIII - Caraga	20,032,029	30,446,206	(10,414,177)	20,015,471	30,419,745	(10,404,274)
ARMM	2,448,549	2,791,417	(342,868)	2,448,549	2,743,455	(294,906)
<b>Mode of Transport</b>						
				<b>Air</b>		
	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Outflow</b>	<b>Inflow</b>	<b>Balance</b>
Philippines	1,645,789	1,645,789	-	-	-	-
NCR	1,253,967	369,291	884,676	-	-	-
CAR	659	300	359	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	-	1,156	#VALUE!	-	-	-
II - Cagayan Valley	3,915	3,114	801	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVA - Calabarzon	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVB - Mimaropa	24,304	85,922	(61,618)	-	-	-
V - Bicol Region	10,697	24,146	(13,449)	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	75,996	172,515	(96,519)	-	-	-
VII - Central Visayas	140,535	251,606	(111,071)	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	11,042	126,215	(115,173)	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	30,678	86,938	(56,260)	-	-	-
X - Northern Mindanao	20,501	123,984	(103,483)	-	-	-
XI - Davao Region	34,947	253,211	(218,264)	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	21,989	72,967	(50,978)	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	16,558	26,461	(9,903)	-	-	-
ARMM	-	47,962	#VALUE!	-	-	-

**Notes:** Positive value means percentage of outflow. Negative value means percentage of inflow.  
Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  
No rail transaction in 2008 and 2009.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.4 Quantity and Value of Coastwise Trade, by Port of Origin: 2008 and 2009**  
(Quantity in Kilograms, Value in Pesos)

Port of Origin	Quantity	Value
<b>2009</b>		
All ports	19,355,223,309	464,229,262,920
Balingoan Causeway / Pier, Balingoan, Misamis Oriental	38,973,492	1,748,162,136
Bataan Refining Company, Bario Lamao, Limay, Bataan	3,593,299,000	34,681,597,049
Bataan Storage Corporation, Lucamin, Mariveles, Bataan	110,931,000	1,064,318,000
Benoni Pier, Mahinog, Camiguin, Misamis Oriental	40,355,117	1,370,118,840
Bredco, Reclamation Area, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental	1,196,856,995	39,104,047,880
Cagayan de Oro City	2,102,013,413	30,980,855,098
Cebu City	970,537,637	39,020,183,444
Danao Escalante Public Wharf, Negros Oriental	109,227,980	3,376,049,770
Dumaguete City	51,525,330	1,477,394,130
Floro Cement Corporation, Lugait, Misamis Oriental	273,340,200	1,378,467,090
Granex Export Incorporated, Kiwalan (Granex Port), Iligan City	34,812,732	1,252,302,052
Iligan Cement Corporation, Kiwalan, Iligan City	324,332,583	1,420,470,379
Iligan City	109,227,980	3,376,049,770
Iloilo City, Iloilo	704,525,930	12,933,076,505
Larena, Siquijor	7,513,028	1,397,785,280
Makar Wharf, General Santos City South Cotabato	246,084,790	7,156,164,075
Manila (First District) North Harbor	2,628,451,175	130,533,842,027
Mariveles, Bataan	964,004,000	9,139,070,000
Masao Government Pier, Lumbocan, Butuan City	170,736,394	2,037,918,824
Masbate, Masbate	138,071,612	4,138,833,556
Nasipit Government (R.C.) Wharf, Nasipit, Agusan del Norte	383,449,762	6,351,394,417
Petron, Tominobo, Iligan City	121,531,793	4,686,374,459
Negros Navigation Incorporated, Barrio Banago, Bacolod City	117,761,585	3,924,271,825
Maria, Christina Chemical Industries, Agus, Buruon, Iligan City	107,437,833	3,996,678,133
Other municipal ports (Leyte)	16,974,779	2,328,918,240
Other national ports (Southern Leyte)	159,766,348	23,775,273,154
Other national ports (Surigao del Norte)	90,965,529	7,977,962,302
Other ports	2,275,214,367	25,886,308,643
Other private ports (Bataan)	217,481,000	2,191,319,000
Other private ports (Camarines Sur)	77,329,176	3,467,097
Other private ports (Negros Occidental)	52,742,020	1,428,521,337
Dumangas, Guimaras, Iloilo	108,352,439	3,504,652,586
Palompon, Leyte	26,682,751	2,760,037,550
Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation, Culasi, Roxas City	45,240,070	2,303,362,152
Pillsbury Flour Milling Company Incorporated, Kiwalan, Iligan City	94,531,235	2,599,277,810
Other Private Ports (Leyte)	45,071,000	2,619,073,000
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan	72,038,299	1,686,855,864
Other Municipal Ports (Southern Leyte)	25,905,220	2,209,524,888
Ubay Causeway, Ubay, Bohol	6,228,934	1,517,245,505
San Jose (Caminawit), Causeway/Pier, Mangarin, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro	139,523,102	2,981,858,003
Sasa Government Wharf Sasa, Davao City	635,646,738	11,833,371,028
Sto. Niño, Bacolod City	116,967,990	2,585,833,500
Surigao City, Surigao Del Norte	111,903,170	3,230,956,903
Tabaco, Albay	94,729,905	2,901,785,060
Tefasco, Ilang and Tibungko, Davao City	237,909,472	3,379,279,545
Culasi, Roxas City	27,908,479	1,072,837,011
Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	114,508,458	3,574,422,298

*Continued*

Table 17.4--Concluded

Port of Origin	Quantity	Value
<b>2008</b>		
All ports	18,350,494,365	413,987,350,853
Balingoan Causeway / Pier, Balingoan, Misamis Oriental	85,117,878	3,084,917,621
Bataan Refining Company, Bario Lamao, Limay, Bataan	3,572,015,300	34,018,895,000
Bataan Storage Corporation, Lucamin, Mariveles, Bataan	156,321,000	1,487,451,000
Benoni Pier, Mahinog, Camiguin, Misamis Oriental	40,501,534	1,449,873,478
Bredco, Reclamation Area, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental	732,630,635	23,027,984,055
Cagayan de Oro City	1,636,554,874	22,222,778,164
Cebu City	1,157,695,740	41,056,228,427
Danao Escalante Public Wharf, Negros Oriental	108,532,500	3,130,326,730
Dumaguete City	42,163,550	1,287,817,976
Floro Cement Corporation, Lugait, Misamis Oriental	490,147,353	3,979,175,133
Granex Export Incorporated, Kiwalan (Granex Port), Iligan City	30,192,613	1,190,129,733
Iligan Cement Corporation, Kiwalan, Iligan City	260,848,913	1,054,971,509
Iligan City	108,444,380	2,872,731,251
Iloilo City, Iloilo	952,278,410	17,075,554,541
Larena, Siquijor	8,832,547	1,052,066,595
Makar Wharf, General Santos City South Cotabato	315,489,956	7,389,844,825
Manila (First District) North Harbor	2,679,640,814	111,796,834,033
Mariveles, Bataan	1,111,380,000	10,547,142,000
Masao Government Pier, Lumbocan, Butuan City	110,797,656	1,228,213,577
Masbate, Masbate	77,132,633	3,121,135,834
Nasipit Government (R.C.) Wharf, Nasipit, Agusan del Norte	377,541,119	5,684,189,319
National Street Corporation, Suarez, Iligan City	200,749,746	7,048,862,819
Negros Navigation Incorporated, Barrio Banago, Bacolod City	87,405,600	2,753,034,765
Ormoc City Causeway/Pier, Ormoc City	36,285,327	1,089,907,530
Other municipal ports (Leyte)	8,799,048	1,601,891,700
Other national ports (Southern Leyte)	146,360,000	21,705,890,500
Other national ports (Surigao del Norte)	85,531,218	7,020,245,894
Other ports	1,287,197,286	24,053,494,192
Other private ports (Bataan)	228,835,000	2,229,000,000
Other private ports (Camarines Sur)	52,490,885	4,235,738,919
Other private ports (Negros Occidental)	45,842,687	1,227,228,035
Ozamis, Ozamis City	93,498,264	1,028,008,127
Palompon, Leyte	20,735,616	1,081,339,600
Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation, Culasi, Roxas City	21,592,829	1,037,364,117
Pillsbury Flour Milling Company Incorporated, Kiwalan, Iligan City	56,095,001	1,311,984,505
Polloc, Cotabato City	49,938,167	1,033,089,148
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan	202,742,692	1,502,422,977
Pulupandan, Negros Occidental	102,218,355	2,520,206,735
San Jose, Carangian, Northern Samar	48,001,292	1,271,104,804
San Jose (Caminawit), Causeway/Pier, Mangarin, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro	118,605,422	3,671,356,030
Sasa Government Wharf Sasa, Davao City	689,883,431	11,815,914,472
Sto. Niño, Bacolod City	133,339,975	3,113,862,469
Surigao City, Surigao Del Norte	89,911,665	3,257,742,659
Tabaco, Albay	63,932,538	2,022,331,370
Tefasco, Ilang and Tibungko, Davao City	315,433,449	4,182,663,094
Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	110,809,467	4,414,405,591

Source: National Statistics Office. *Commodity Flow in the Philippines*.



**TABLE 17.5 Quantity and Value of Domestic Trade, by Commodity: 2008-2009**  
(Quantity in Kilograms, Value in Pesos)

Commodity	2008		2009	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
All commodities	18,380,745,450	415,633,139,573	19,352,243,812	465,636,924,056
Live animals, other than animals of division 03*	86,548,187	4,483,581,512	85,540,408	4,724,871,283
Meat and meat preparations	209,612,616	4,583,999,133	55,782,334	3,776,921,108
Dairy products and birds' eggs	91,245,129	4,808,684,927	103,965,441	6,887,612,617
Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs, and preparations thereof	89,390,394	5,338,310,955	106,489,715	6,532,930,120
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,835,347,590	35,516,772,393	1,880,887,312	36,906,536,798
Vegetables and fruits	1,312,789,986	12,429,028,292	1,176,078,430	13,234,418,915
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1,098,385,820	29,583,818,019	1,362,737,616	40,083,614,972
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	69,988,875	3,583,817,749	80,679,855	4,508,336,362
Feeding stuff for animals, (not including unmilled cereals)	609,571,052	10,249,265,723	742,452,406	13,306,700,206
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	343,511,352	10,694,591,341	296,992,532	11,677,560,124
Beverages	462,712,038	12,004,415,513	616,090,279	14,779,211,357
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	59,136,242	7,439,230,354	57,641,934	9,041,677,956
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	495,984	16,114,926	427,817	6,838,740
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	712,324,953	12,753,778,937	634,143,435	10,149,278,518
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	14,493,920	274,968,558	12,134,873	329,913,395
Cork and wood	115,978,031	1,170,661,840	103,901,470	1,285,594,500
Pulp and waste paper	25,460,414	185,151,630	12,814,881	145,612,692
Textile fibers (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	37,599,703	1,065,728,129	29,296,039	1,014,190,747
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	109,798,176	1,519,876,698	114,917,509	1,451,734,103
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	191,783,013	1,705,714,468	113,309,055	1,447,408,889
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	40,280,821	1,101,090,942	30,710,504	783,525,067
Coal, coke, and briquettes	46,283,909	116,883,071	27,006,633	67,871,973
Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	4,488,361,982	53,254,899,973	4,514,894,843	60,707,774,189
Gas, natural and manufactured	184,141,306	2,057,232,051	198,232,286	2,318,885,943
Animal oils and fats	875,466	17,542,811	570,990	35,124,240
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, refined or fractioned	168,281,994	4,240,405,813	184,274,788	4,635,371,943
Animal and vegetable oils and fats (processed) and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	1,608,225	63,238,949	613,247	22,374,009
Organic chemicals	96,299,532	2,572,691,007	93,171,287	2,636,488,188
Inorganic chemicals	70,346,796	1,653,088,151	81,523,073	1,997,228,999
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	13,910,938	599,406,498	16,666,173	762,961,614
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	29,126,032	1,988,009,377	36,574,587	3,135,200,276
Essential oils, resinoids, and perfume materials, toilet polishing, and cleansing preparations	89,431,336	4,045,844,705	75,297,990	3,335,283,748
Fertilizers, manufactured	115,904,718	2,152,131,053	95,856,820	2,450,973,983
Plastic in primary forms	61,284,669	1,121,743,398	51,998,638	1,151,953,695
Plastic in nonprimary forms	19,823,724	720,242,262	27,266,247	852,605,646
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	82,945,394	1,989,265,050	79,358,533	2,029,102,250
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	751,608	25,947,487	583,202	12,849,498
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	40,726,960	1,599,370,032	39,852,763	2,125,757,831
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	314,022,354	7,613,344,846	363,392,085	9,412,247,852
Paper, paperboard, and articles of paperpulp, of paper, or of paperboard	152,164,937	3,388,282,818	538,740,551	3,695,466,086

Continued

Table 17.5--Concluded

Commodity	2008		2009	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	56,005,859	1,756,987,158	36,727,829	1,718,518,572
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	1,578,168,489	13,549,490,842	2,300,810,599	12,925,678,436
Iron and steel	527,681,960	21,929,179,678	478,269,719	20,509,007,756
Nonferrous metals	23,444,562	966,714,412	20,463,123	802,584,261
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	504,056,027	15,299,168,941	442,044,270	15,507,214,292
Power-generating machinery and equipment	12,419,400	650,366,772	15,386,597	662,352,315
Machinery, specialized for particular industries	21,020,811	1,744,949,156	24,559,469	2,381,014,735
Metalworking machinery	2,379,012	110,350,483	2,486,219	140,726,724
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	14,765,286	839,712,616	18,359,821	986,929,966
Office machines and automatic data processing machines	15,692,331	1,163,245,604	15,484,594	1,275,730,774
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	10,243,128	540,002,228	15,398,520	973,025,807
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including nonelectrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household-type equipment)	85,408,596	3,863,878,723	90,471,662	4,444,360,536
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	793,906,319	68,566,953,605	815,527,932	83,083,023,343
Other transport equipment	17,352,898	978,860,188	15,043,309	557,930,576
Prefabricated buildings; sanitary plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	12,051,215	445,851,029	12,195,569	534,717,029
Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar stuffed furnishings	82,410,985	2,249,120,682	50,729,113	2,275,354,731
Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	1,561,986	45,066,941	2,862,280	107,119,072
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	75,288,488	3,679,534,762	104,258,896	5,575,110,195
Footwear	33,757,632	1,688,415,100	32,684,645	1,939,292,983
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	117,921,794	3,778,994,230	133,824,262	3,221,553,344
Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies; and optical goods, n.e.s., watches, and clocks	1,648,503	89,540,981	1,708,097	91,425,530
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	236,171,905	7,669,344,648	228,307,607	7,969,586,863
Postal packages not classified according to kind	287,256	10,707,910	438,831	14,814,499
Cadaver	65,517	4,956,864	101,600	8,145,780
Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	250,369,393	3,359,299,301	81,638,564	3,069,091,076
Coins (other than gold coins), not being legal tender	2,107	343,760	30,431	357,523,950
Gold, nonmonetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	339,765	5,930,900	379,585	200,930,194
Cash	9,263	87,586,352	5,983	258,874,966
Various commodities, n.e.s.	413,581,111	10,650,414,116	369,176,105	10,585,275,319

**Notes:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  
n.e.s. - not elsewhere specified.

\* Division 03 composed of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, etc. and preparations.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. *Commodity Flow in the Philippines*.

**TABLE 17.6 Summary Statistics for Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Industry Group: 2006 and 2008**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Major Group	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)		Total Compensation
		Total	Paid Employees	
<b>2008<sup>a</sup></b>				
Wholesale and retail, trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	4,012	253,448	251,931	42,429,954
Sale of motor vehicles	147	11,066	10,892	1,997,592
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	54	1,959	1,938	204,715
Sale of motor vehicles parts and accessories	143	5,669	5,639	838,278
Sale, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	67	2,800	2,791	289,370
Retail sale of automotive fuel	344	9,626	9,425	774,122
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	13	656	656	110,548
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, food beverages and tobacco	277	21,687	21,561	3,875,945
Wholesale of household goods	347	26,576	26,534	9,338,607
Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	212	9,745	9,707	1,771,560
Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies	152	7,004	6,978	1,677,988
Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	33	3,674	3,667	1,343,805
Wholesale of electronic parts and equipment	35	2,619	2,617	915,547
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	5	634	634	114,202
Other wholesaling	24	940	938	205,023
Non-specialized retail trade in stores	727	92,041	91,841	9,993,532
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	70	3,428	3,402	312,859
Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores (excluding computers and non-customized softwares)	1,236	46,353	45,989	7,076,761
Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores	4	245	244	37,283
Retail trade not in stores	5	216	216	796,092
Repair of personal and household goods	18	711	707	95,325
Retail sale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	65	4,430	4,387	1,244,330
Retail sale of communications equipment	28	1,080	1,080	135,397
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	6	289	289	42,519

Continued

Table 17.6--Continued

Major Group	Total Revenue	Total Cost	Gross Margin	Value Added
Wholesale and retail, trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	1,092,409,499	1,036,781,215	197,903,895	121,370,424
Sale of motor vehicles	93,966,832	88,968,322	9,778,686	7,097,314
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	1,369,352	1,170,057	45,483	263,767
Sale of motor vehicles parts and accessories	15,819,978	14,684,795	2,660,191	1,847,117
Sale, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	9,374,047	8,986,510	866,596	627,927
Retail sale of automotive fuel	57,342,087	53,902,627	6,094,028	4,013,059
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	1,099,781	907,623	1,051,488	228,765
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, food beverages and tobacco	151,342,496	180,470,675	21,357,044	9,474,554
Wholesale of household goods	213,209,852	189,344,527	47,287,350	26,759,235
Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	53,995,022	49,151,385	9,322,815	6,650,561
Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies	21,834,971	18,971,052	5,664,511	4,365,792
Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	18,857,505	17,100,021	3,282,517	2,217,620
Wholesale of electronic parts and equipment	11,659,592	10,698,670	3,262,878	1,572,795
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,447,345	3,156,621	884,019	735,011
Other wholesaling	5,091,385	4,367,947	1,513,519	1,132,655
Non-specialized retail trade in stores	248,608,448	226,008,893	46,750,478	30,783,028
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	7,555,184	7,029,432	1,275,198	722,958
Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores (excluding computers and non-customized softwares)	140,838,894	128,619,078	28,215,278	18,907,454
Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores	512,581	382,124	199,754	175,525
Retail trade not in stores	796,092	731,833	207,447	73,515
Repair of personal and household goods	318,458	206,079	-	110,192
Retail sale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	28,191,936	25,930,146	6,753,275	4,344,731
Retail sale of communications equipment	6,900,271	5,764,570	1,335,123	1,199,601
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	277,389	222,226	96,239	67,257

Continued

Table 17.6--Continued

Major Group	Gross Addition to Fixed Assets	Change in Inventories	Subsidies
Wholesale and retail, trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	7,416,167	42,123,340	3,556
Sale of motor vehicles	643,234	591,488	-
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	18,083	17,927	-
Sale of motor vehicles parts and accessories	223,548	334,677	-
Sale, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	22,974	141,308	-
Retail sale of automotive fuel	21,622	322,707	-
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	3,539	3,803	-
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, food beverages and tobacco	477,090	30,567,950	3,556
Wholesale of household goods	1,252,353	132,491	-
Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	214,186	867,935	-
Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies	785,863	700,841	-
Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	57,925	133,272	-
Wholesale of electronic parts and equipment	10,002	376,959	-
Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies	33,000	383,061	-
Other wholesaling	36,422	282,465	-
Non-specialized retail trade in stores	2,578,639	4,407,527	-
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	19,611	127,324	-
Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores (excluding computers and non-customized softwares)	966,080	2,302,337	-
Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores	-	28,180	-
Retail trade not in stores	912	710	-
Repair of personal and household goods	2,988	(7,351)	-
Retail sale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	32,143	378,790	-
Retail sale of communications equipment	13,545	23,552	-
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	2,207	5,385	-

Continued

Table 17.6--Continued

Major Group	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)		
		Total	Paid Employee	Unpaid Employee
<b>2006<sup>a</sup></b>				
All industries	4,537	228,622	226,136	2,485
Sale, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, and motorcycles, retail sale of automotive fuel	849	30,236	29,643	593
Sale of motor vehicles	145	9,751	9,487	264
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	96	2,614	2,576	38
Sale of motor vehicles parts and accessories	145	4,810	4,769	41
Sale, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	77	2,259	2,250	9
Retail sale of automotive fuel	386	10,802	10,561	241
Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,194	56,782	56,452	330
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	18	723	719	4
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals, food, beverages, and tobacco	376	15,557	15,391	166
Wholesale of household goods	344	20,289	20,245	44
Wholesale of nonagricultural intermediate products, waste, and scrap	243	10,393	10,319	74
Wholesale of machinery, equipment, and supplies	146	5,485	5,460	25
Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	31	2,445	2,433	12
Wholesale of electronic parts and equipment	19	1,308	1,306	2
Wholesale of other machinery equipment	2	78	78	-
Other wholesaling	15	504	500	4
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal and household goods	2,494	141,603	140,041	1,562
Nonspecialized retail trade in stores	823	83,674	83,282	392
Retail sale of food, beverages, and tobacco in specialized stores	70	2,760	2,734	26
Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores (excluding computers and non-customize)	1,453	48,058	46,953	1,105
Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores	3	194	194	-
Retail trade in stores	8	276	276	-
Repair of personal and household goods	31	873	869	4
Retail sale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	83	5,075	5,063	12
Retail sale of communications equipment	18	563	548	15
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	5	130	123	7

Continued

Table 17.6--Continued

Major Group	Total Compensation	Total Revenue	Total Cost	Gross Margin
All industries	32,815,436	865,079,430	795,358,383	134,988,641
Sale, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, and motorcycles, retail sale of automotive fuel	3,473,072	142,321,915	135,894,654	11,594,155
Sale of motor vehicles	1,472,922	61,795,678	59,012,707	5,702,986
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	293,732	1,570,232	1,181,433	25,180
Sale of motor vehicles parts and accessories	638,624	12,243,228	10,895,207	2,162,526
Sale, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	192,461	3,600,519	3,322,489	495,710
Retail sale of automotive fuel	875,334	63,112,259	61,482,818	3,207,753
Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,945,673	353,527,991	320,218,373	65,649,443
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	201,049	1,839,696	1,156,993	1,337,699
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals, food, beverages, and tobacco	2,343,900	95,324,874	85,898,705	16,048,689
Wholesale of household goods	5,914,772	84,609,888	73,204,181	22,858,959
Wholesale of nonagricultural intermediate products, waste, and scrap	2,270,290	135,339,377	127,976,331	17,097,826
Wholesale of machinery, equipment, and supplies	1,073,604	19,174,679	17,174,460	4,567,532
Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	513,606	10,957,625	9,713,703	2,320,826
Wholesale of electronic parts and equipment	454,585	4,132,405	3,264,871	937,103
Wholesale of other machinery equipment	24,089	115,967	103,699	20,763
Other wholesaling	149,777	2,033,479	1,725,430	460,046
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal and household goods	16,396,691	369,229,525	339,245,356	57,745,042
Nonspecialized retail trade in stores	8,059,753	219,937,817	202,956,977	32,560,557
Retail sale of food, beverages, and tobacco in specialized stores	379,456	9,315,968	8,708,400	1,141,830
Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores (excluding computers and non-customize)	6,594,591	121,045,007	110,559,645	21,429,181
Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores	27,579	255,337	229,243	63,004
Retail trade in stores	43,398	685,478	593,931	198,032
Repair of personal and household goods	88,504	311,791	174,803	3,429
Retail sale of computers computer peripheral equipment and software	1,108,716	14,856,712	13,368,239	2,076,683
Retail sale of communications equipment	69,038	2,407,451	2,301,981	179,161
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	25,656	413,965	352,137	93,164

Continued

Table 17.6--Concluded

Major Group	Value Added	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets	Change in Inventories	Subsidies
All industries	91,128,610	4,517,467	8,438,397	158,258
Sale, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, and motorcycles, retail sale of automotive fuel	8,748,146	650,181	636,465	4,869
Sale of motor vehicles	4,111,029	179,249	435,303	3,632
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	461,719	17,975	5,154	280
Sale of motor vehicles parts and accessories	1,618,647	399,458	(162,372)	-
Sale, maintenance, and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	424,052	19,343	87,203	-
Retail sale of automotive fuel	2,132,698	34,156	271,178	956
Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	43,698,202	1,541,453	4,195,624	125,722
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	752,553	11,047	24,089	-
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals, food, beverages, and tobacco	11,017,982	280,886	573,887	125,520
Wholesale of household goods	14,876,871	487,564	1,504,397	-
Wholesale of nonagricultural intermediate products, waste, and scrap	11,442,457	398,737	1,632,508	86
Wholesale of machinery, equipment, and supplies	2,905,413	252,865	531,651	116
Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	1,243,984	56,574	(119,454)	-
Wholesale of electronic parts and equipment	1,090,249	47,395	62,817	-
Wholesale of other machinery equipment	45,690	3,168	12,485	-
Other wholesaling	323,004	3,217	(26,756)	-
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal and household goods	38,682,262	2,325,833	3,606,308	27,667
Nonspecialized retail trade in stores	21,657,877	1,628,595	1,901,963	1,937
Retail sale of food, beverages, and tobacco in specialized stores	750,439	15,664	71,600	-
Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores (excluding computers and non-customize)	13,820,234	644,642	1,367,428	25,181
Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores	51,291	992	16,648	-
Retail trade in stores	88,218	567	(27,222)	-
Repair of personal and household goods	161,900	(9,385)	10,365	-
Retail sale of computers computer peripheral equipment and software	1,960,913	30,152	265,806	548
Retail sale of communications equipment	136,662	12,745	12,936	-
Retail sale of audio and video equipment	54,727	1,862	(13,216)	-

<sup>a</sup> Census of Philippine Business and Industry.

Source: National Statistics Office.



**TABLE 17.7 Summary Statistics for Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles  
Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods Establishments  
with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Region: 2005 and 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)			Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employee	Unpaid Worker		
<b>2005</b>						
Philippines	6,073	316,103	313,798	2,305	37,358,019	998,330,065
NCR	2,771	156,621	156,287	334	24,211,738	614,003,837
CAR	73	3,277	3,220	57	263,449	4,860,082
I - Ilocos Region	164	8,046	7,988	58	556,837	20,272,012
II - Cagayan Valley	51	2,477	2,463	14	207,241	4,551,381
III - Central Luzon	457	22,132	21,937	195	2,117,962	62,395,771
IVA - Calabarzon	629	28,977	28,520	457	3,048,977	104,512,865
IVB - Mimaropa	43	1,693	1,664	29	132,044	2,886,874
V - Bicol Region	110	5,307	5,222	85	348,592	10,553,543
VI - Western Visayas	319	13,247	13,123	124	1,013,163	38,937,041
VII - Central Visayas	442	26,710	26,559	151	2,110,797	55,915,423
VIII - Eastern Visayas	89	4,228	4,046	182	270,281	5,630,385
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	151	6,232	6,048	184	363,106	7,115,775
X - Northern Mindanao	240	11,782	11,694	88	749,659	18,724,140
XI - Davao Region	312	15,810	15,664	146	1,378,484	34,794,189
XII - Soccsksargen	149	6,965	6,799	166	420,772	8,540,951
XIII - Caraga	64	2,384	2,363	21	153,828	4,432,798
ARMM	9	213	204	9	10,908	202,998
<b>Gross</b>						
	<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Gross Margin</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Philippines	919,466,740	7,017,317	12,599,220	156,533,057	108,212,949	275,953
NCR	563,458,401	2,820,151	7,402,325	101,625,646	69,020,882	271,906
CAR	3,869,971	39,216	38,739	1,355,275	1,088,041	-
I - Ilocos Region	18,988,147	326,773	199,857	2,163,006	1,659,326	2,284
II - Cagayan Valley	4,256,043	44,264	20,807	940,923	403,222	-
III - Central Luzon	58,190,612	609,332	297,855	9,255,327	5,493,508	-
IVA - Calabarzon	97,871,879	578,448	834,443	12,079,248	8,600,444	-
IVB - Mimaropa	2,680,315	2,764	72,949	322,911	307,018	-
V - Bicol Region	10,141,462	33,532	142,316	1,276,387	729,606	126
VI - Western Visayas	35,884,064	280,349	494,442	5,789,881	4,044,520	-
VII - Central Visayas	51,506,814	636,961	1,698,582	8,972,910	7,040,969	1,617
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,217,190	28,246	79,091	678,461	564,453	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	6,370,029	1,048,501	197,072	1,378,722	1,060,763	21
X - Northern Mindanao	16,614,859	211,200	291,410	3,132,297	2,810,322	-
XI - Davao Region	32,465,889	134,934	638,974	5,362,517	3,666,224	-
XII - Soccsksargen	7,808,531	220,587	166,321	1,481,163	1,156,436	-
XIII - Caraga	3,967,062	2,004	22,800	679,790	535,873	-
ARMM	175,472	54	1,237	38,594	31,343	-

Continued

Table 17.7--Concluded

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)			Total Revenue	Total Cost
		Total	Paid Employee	Total Compensation		
<b>2006</b>						
Philippines	4,476	241,843	240,267	36,299,474	1,019,866,058	941,913,927
NCR	2,134	127,809	127,242	25,778,336	680,901,684	627,121,607
CAR	55	2,522	2,474	250,118	5,427,743	4,901,771
I - Ilocos Region	122	5,363	5,304	449,346	20,349,315	17,998,604
II - Cagayan Valley	31	1,141	1,125	120,940	4,267,157	4,055,649
III - Central Luzon	299	13,859	13,751	1,468,747	54,299,234	51,145,324
IVA - Calabarzon	434	20,429	20,235	2,371,778	85,661,135	80,554,722
IVB - Mimaropa	27	1,047	1,035	76,874	2,513,628	2,407,087
V - Bicol Region	76	4,033	3,962	281,226	11,104,137	10,355,845
VI - Western Visayas	243	12,016	11,924	1,045,565	34,814,915	32,315,574
VII - Central Visayas	331	19,036	18,937	1,097,578	46,558,621	41,046,659
VIII - Eastern Visayas	71	3,487	3,442	248,554	5,724,789	5,332,130
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	89	3,948	3,894	276,214	5,510,222	4,926,276
X - Northern Mindanao	174	8,807	8,727	630,512	19,949,531	18,889,045
XI - Davao Region	231	11,000	10,927	943,226	29,047,531	27,194,561
XII - Soccsksargen	102	4,756	4,728	315,967	8,370,640	7,909,261
XIII - Caraga	54	2,489	2,465	139,231	5,275,463	5,076,676
ARMM	3	99	94	5,262	90,313	82,774
<b>Gross</b>						
		<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Gross Margin</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Philippines		102,990,317	5,361,546	156,153,546	9,870,827	136,533
NCR		70,900,230	3,685,479	111,478,198	6,116,857	8,413
CAR		596,301	1,990	848,785	16,123	48,332
I - Ilocos Region		2,684,205	93,900	3,007,428	151,223	-
II - Cagayan Valley		355,539	11,510	507,451	93,207	-
III - Central Luzon		4,222,085	138,279	6,873,497	568,041	21,495
IVA - Calabarzon		6,729,827	361,873	10,394,030	693,683	1,706
IVB - Mimaropa		284,449	13,025	354,103	154,126	-
V - Bicol Region		994,088	37,072	1,445,580	102,141	-
VI - Western Visayas		3,098,617	193,189	4,211,943	206,963	418
VII - Central Visayas		6,217,578	533,098	7,178,023	647,640	99
VIII - Eastern Visayas		731,085	49,711	827,205	271,011	19,165
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula		776,013	12,127	1,016,479	93,626	-
X - Northern Mindanao		1,615,975	71,891	2,507,539	222,663	36,903
XI - Davao Region		2,567,851	112,203	3,789,360	247,887	-
XII - Soccsksargen		802,731	42,696	1,166,213	149,987	-
XIII - Caraga		403,081	3,505	537,635	135,100	-
ARMM		8,663	-	10,074	548	-

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.8 Summary Statistics for Hotels and Restaurants Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and More, by Industry Class: 2006 and 2008**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)		Total Compensation
		Total	Paid Employees	
<b>2008*</b>				
Philippines	2,947	165,907	162,558	21,951,505
Hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short-stay accommodation	557	55,182	52,536	11,434,763
Restaurants, bars, canteens and other eating and drinking places	2,390	110,725	110,022	10,516,742
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Gross Additions</b>
	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Added</b>	<b>to Fixed Assets</b>
Philippines	138,077,122	103,797,895	51,860,789	5,308,003
Hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short-stay accommodation	66,257,517	53,980,825	27,245,237	3,624,860
Restaurants, bars, canteens and other eating and drinking places	71,819,605	49,817,070	24,615,552	1,683,142
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Gross Additions</b>
	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Added</b>	<b>to Fixed Assets</b>
<b>2006*</b>				
Philippines	2,750	141,598	140,102	15,441,876
Hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short-stay accommodation	492	38,945	38,187	6,961,563
Hotels and motels	477	38,945	38,187	6,961,563
Dormitories/boarding houses	7	228	227	29,406
Pension houses	8	201	197	13,758
Restaurants, bars, canteens and other eating and drinking places	2,258	102,653	101,915	8,480,313
Restaurants, cafes and fast-food centers	2,118	97,683	97,080	8,088,172
Refreshment stands, kiosks, and counters	42	1,434	1,427	105,199
Day and night clubs	15	457	445	41,507
Bars and cocktail lounges	63	1,964	1,856	135,432
Catering and take-out activities (carried on separate units)	20	1,115	1,107	110,004

Continued

TABLE 17.8--Concluded

Industry	Total Revenue	Total Costs	Value Added	Gross Additions to Fixed Assets
Philippines	93,469,099	69,189,916	31,422,429	10,066,112
Hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short-stay accommodation	34,164,157	24,126,561	14,889,078	8,019,113
Hotels and motels	33,931,335	23,950,277	14,794,526	8,002,031
Dormitories/boarding houses	122,477	89,176	62,191	12,092
Pension houses	110,345	87,108	32,361	4,990
Restaurants, bars, canteens and other eating and drinking places	59,304,942	45,063,355	16,533,351	2,046,999
Restaurants, cafes and fast-food centers	57,108,454	43,535,942	15,792,428	2,000,309
Refreshment stands, kiosks, and counters	829,827	653,337	192,005	18,687
Day and night clubs	219,482	143,657	85,550	70
Bars and cocktail lounges	650,754	428,565	249,691	11,923
Catering and take-out activities (carried on separate units)	496,427	301,855	213,678	16,010
			<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Philippines			278,616	-
Hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short-stay accommodation			97,289	-
Hotels and motels			97,168	-
Dormitories/boarding houses			99	-
Pension houses			22	-
Restaurants, bars, canteens and other eating and drinking places			181,326	-
Restaurants, cafes and fast-food centers			172,230	-
Refreshment stands, kiosks, and counters			(402)	-
Day and night clubs			1,211	-
Bars and cocktail lounges			5,529	-
Catering and take-out activities (carried on separate units)			2,759	-

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office.

2006 – Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CPBI).

2008 – Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI).

**TABLE 17.8a Summary Statistics for Hotels and Restaurants Establishments  
with Average Total Employment of Less Than 20, by Industry Class: 2005 and 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment		Total Compensation		
		Total	Paid Employees		Unpaid Workers	
<b>2006</b>						
Hotels and restaurants	11,052	82,597	75,391	-	4,817,306	
Hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short-stay accommodation	906	7,698	7,196	-	477,121	
Restaurants, cafes and fast-food centers	6,801	55,077	50,198	-	3,310,410	
Refreshment stands, kiosks, counters, day and night clubs; bars and cocktail lounges and other eating and drinking places, n.e.c.	3,345	19,822	17,997	-	1,029,775	
		<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Hotels and restaurants	21,513,129	8,969,727	435,619	99,696	-	
Hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short-stay accommodation	1,456,557	1,125,182	66,375	5,370	-	
Restaurants, cafes and fast-food centers	15,632,653	5,858,308	212,500	74,205	-	
Refreshment stands, kiosks, counters, day and night clubs; bars and cocktail lounges and other eating and drinking places, n.e.c.	4,423,919	1,986,238	156,745	30,861	-	

Continued

Table 17.8a--Concluded

Industry	Number of		Employment		Total Compensation
	Establishments	Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Workers	
<b>2005</b>					
Hotels and restaurants	92,198	406,116	284,716	121,399	12,330,408
Hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short-stay accommodation	3,502	18,375	15,381	2,994	1,006,309
Restaurants, cafes and fast-food centers	71,433	312,119	215,117	97,002	8,845,867
Refreshment stands, kiosks, counters, day and night clubs; bars and cocktail lounges and other restaurants, cafés and fastfood centers n.e.c.	17,263	75,622	54,218	21,403	2,478,233
			<b>Gross</b>		
	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Value Added</b>
Hotels and restaurants	81,279,717	58,943,540	551,013	537,870	25,186,771
Hotels, camping sites, and other provisions of short-stay accommodation	4,496,658	2,450,486	283,170	42,983	2,376,773
Restaurants, cafes and fast-food centers	60,173,390	44,303,990	213,078	397,396	17,596,564
Refreshment stands, kiosks, counters, day and night clubs; bars and cocktail lounges and other restaurants, cafés and fastfood centers n.e.c.	16,609,669	12,189,065	54,765	97,490	5,213,433

Source : National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.8b Summary Statistics for Hotels and Restaurants Establishments  
with Average Total Employment of 20 or More, by Region: 2005 and 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)		Total	Total	Total	
		Total	Paid Employee	Compensation	Revenue	Costs	
<b>2006</b>							
Philippines	2,750	141,598	140,102	15,441,876	93,469,099	69,189,916	
NCR	1,328	67,662	67,148	9,417,620	54,622,943	41,219,411	
CAR	57	3,404	3,382	310,860	1,523,751	1,189,200	
I - Ilocos Region	88	5,379	5,289	307,585	2,373,439	1,896,606	
II - Cagayan Valley	16	661	652	44,037	387,980	254,213	
III - Central Luzon	243	14,577	14,475	1,187,883	7,089,512	4,889,000	
IVA - Calabarzon	332	15,329	15,174	1,237,602	8,745,025	6,576,526	
IVB - Mimaropa	19	1,470	1,447	215,642	1,424,330	882,972	
V - Bicol Region	45	1,856	1,829	107,534	767,674	557,667	
VI - Western Visayas	168	7,578	7,443	564,004	3,379,674	2,612,882	
VII - Central Visayas	182	10,915	10,753	1,245,773	7,787,557	5,063,752	
VIII - Eastern Visayas	18	888	832	55,863	383,277	310,442	
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	30	1,425	1,386	85,717	629,033	433,241	
X - Northern Mindanao	70	3,066	3,000	171,257	1,136,256	833,878	
XI - Davao Region	94	4,939	4,917	360,822	2,322,676	1,800,175	
XII - Soccsksargen	34	1,537	1,506	87,659	539,949	378,079	
XIII - Caraga	4	125	114	5,191	19,138	13,532	
ARMM	22	787	755	36,827	336,886	278,340	
				<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Philippines			31,422,429	10,066,112	278,616	-	
NCR			17,707,404	5,145,638	101,203	-	
CAR			435,720	157,221	4,483	-	
I - Ilocos Region			572,243	176,467	2,433	-	
II - Cagayan Valley			148,025	0	1,202	-	
III - Central Luzon			2,505,724	309,564	16,818	-	
IVA - Calabarzon			2,599,292	362,325	41,960	-	
IVB - Mimaropa			755,826	46,427	4,215	-	
V - Bicol Region			253,265	28,255	1	-	
VI - Western Visayas			986,607	117,943	230	-	
VII - Central Visayas			3,700,905	3,501,111	84,600	-	
VIII - Eastern Visayas			103,744	2,286	1,423	-	
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula			226,255	93,937	2,901	-	
X - Northern Mindanao			386,621	66,449	1,294	-	
XI - Davao Region			755,257	35,458	10,575	-	
XII - Soccsksargen			198,947	5,319	5,573	-	
XIII - Caraga			7,999	10,251	578	-	
ARMM			78,594	7,460	(883)	-	

Continued

Table 17.8b--Concluded

Region	Number of Establishments		Employment (As of November 15)		Total	Total
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Workers	Compen-sation	Revenue
<b>2005</b>						
Philippines	3,614	161,508	159,516	1,992	16,177,921	104,747,767
NCR	1,867	83,308	82,421	887	10,464,018	64,841,047
CAR	90	3,358	3,314	44	223,379	1,570,503
I - Ilocos Region	108	5,746	5,672	74	345,786	2,293,454
II - Cagayan Valley	23	816	813	2	43,561	435,907
III - Central Luzon	305	14,731	14,444	86	1,155,789	7,944,958
IVA - Calabarzon	387	15,951	15,854	97	1,255,136	8,712,666
IVB - Mimaropa	16	1,146	1,125	21	163,113	986,446
V - Bicol Region	60	2,295	2,253	41	146,544	1,075,456
VI - Western Visayas	189	8,260	8,027	234	507,723	3,488,713
VII - Central Visayas	224	12,347	12,159	188	1,096,642	8,333,482
VIII - Eastern Visayas	25	907	898	9	57,594	229,104
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	37	1,733	1,693	41	91,376	628,385
X - Northern Mindanao	88	3,622	3,575	47	184,037	1,461,180
XI - Davao Region	122	4,953	4,800	153	329,444	2,083,293
XII - Soccsksargen	47	1,461	1,430	31	79,777	464,142
XIII - Caraga	22	737	715	22	28,923	173,616
ARMM	4	137	122	15	5,079	25,415
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Gross Additions</b>	<b>Change in</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
		<b>Costs</b>	<b>to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Inventories</b>	<b>Added</b>	
Philippines		76,256,161	36,163,745	6,991,354	300,469	-
NCR		47,887,268	21,830,278	5,314,222	160,288	-
CAR		1,102,147	533,926	1,459	(900)	-
I - Ilocos Region		1,638,826	793,873	260,281	1,911	-
II - Cagayan Valley		339,690	130,882	98,033	(764)	-
III - Central Luzon		5,697,430	2,721,432	211,384	70,357	-
IVA - Calabarzon		6,541,936	2,610,568	478,273	4,092	-
IVB - Mimaropa		668,711	428,350	445,066	(835)	-
V - Bicol Region		601,208	536,957	10,012	3,518	-
VI - Western Visayas		2,544,799	1,164,287	84,147	7,324	-
VII - Central Visayas		5,548,586	3,673,304	(102,308)	34,770	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas		156,181	90,707	34,666	965	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula		493,672	159,059	46,872	(526)	-
X - Northern Mindanao		993,864	557,231	84,106	5,085	-
XI - Davao Region		1,555,638	711,321	19,627	12,373	-
XII - Soccsksargen		331,070	171,522	2,725	4,503	-
XIII - Caraga		138,521	39,345	1,737	(1,724)	-
ARMM		16,613	10,705	1,053	32	-

Source: National Statistics Office.



**TABLE 17.9 Summary Statistics for Private Education Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 or More, by Industry Group: 2006 and 2008**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment			
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Employee	
<b>2008</b>					
Private Education Services	2,863	216,480	213,245	3,235	
Private Elementary Education	474	16,722	16,228	494	
Private Secondary Education	1,200	57,423	56,645	778	
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non-Degree Education	178	7,437	7,272	165	
Private Higher Education	949	132,155	130,395	1,760	
Private Adult and Other Education	62	2,742	2,705	37	
		<b>Total Compensation</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>
Private Education Services		44,351,563	98,505,891	38,726,109	9,783,252
Private Elementary Education		2,266,635	4,987,814	2,044,469	226,986
Private Secondary Education		10,026,520	19,720,836	7,388,508	1,526,714
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non-Degree Education		970,248	3,301,828	1,777,324	152,373
Private Higher Education		30,501,748	68,494,345	26,534,628	7,781,760
Private Adult and Other Education		586,412	2,001,069	970,181	95,419
			<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Private Education Services			32,750	69,467,724	605,461
Private Elementary Education			19,482	3,404,734	15,347
Private Secondary Education			(6,608)	14,224,821	354,663
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non-Degree Education			(173)	1,822,296	8,247
Private Higher Education			21,571	48,846,612	183,922
Private Adult and Other Education			(1,522)	1,169,260	43,283

Continued

Table 17.9--Concluded

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment		
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Employee
<b>2006</b>				
Private Education Services	2,542	211,788	208,742	-
Private Elementary Education	278	10,641	10,352	-
Private Secondary Education	1,032	52,024	51,218	-
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non Degree Education	165	6,176	6,030	-
Private Higher Education	877	135,788	134,127	-
Private Adult and Other Education	52	2,670	2,631	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>
	<b>Compensation</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Added</b>
Private Education Services	39,957,622	84,433,938	33,364,284	60,823,222
Private Elementary Education	1,588,504	3,601,091	1,462,429	2,537,537
Private Secondary Education	8,556,504	16,246,371	6,038,557	11,928,916
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non-Degree Education	746,389	2,412,323	1,456,412	1,225,395
Private Higher Education	28,115,563	59,640,165	23,205,024	43,615,259
Private Adult and Other Education	455,757	1,398,287	699,461	781,039
		<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Private Education Services		9,059,661	82,653	274,809
Private Elementary Education		283,090	6,125	4,321
Private Secondary Education		1,722,258	6,995	172,993
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non-Degree Education		103,858	2,502	4,089
Private Higher Education		6,821,324	67,943	92,234
Private Adult and Other Education		71,754	3,385	1,072

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.9a Summary Statistics for Private Education Establishments with Average Total Employment of Less Than 20, by Industry Group: 2005 and 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Industry	Number of Establishments		Employment	
	Total	Paid Employees	Total	Unpaid Workers
<b>2006</b>				
Private Education Services	5,363	53,444	49,589	-
Private Elementary Education	915	10,297	9,685	-
Private pre-school education	1,514	11,544	9,952	-
Private Secondary Education	1,020	14,325	13,855	-
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non Degree Education	828	8,442	7,880	-
Private Higher Education	298	3,736	3,538	-
Private Adult and Other Education	788	5,099	4,680	-
	<b>Total Compensation</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Value Added</b>
Private Education Services	3,834,739	8,902,499	4,253,815	5,525,790
Private Elementary Education	750,210	1,502,660	615,462	1,029,094
Private Pre-School Education	673,096	1,399,696	598,658	888,378
Private Secondary Education	1,109,800	2,020,981	818,860	1,419,124
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non Degree Education	653,814	1,923,756	1,126,660	1,063,074
Private Higher Education	272,742	775,816	416,660	425,786
Private Adult and Other Education	375,077	1,278,590	677,516	700,333
	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	
Private Education Services		385,472	15,583	237,749
Private Elementary Education		79,309	1,959	17,582
Private Pre-School Education		32,324	3,016	18,827
Private Secondary Education		60,045	(47)	183,769
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non-Degree Education		62,353	6,531	-
Private Higher Education		63,456	495	13,764
Private Adult and Other Education		87,986	3,628	3,808

Continued

Table 17.9a--Concluded

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment			
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Workers	
<b>2005</b>					
Private Education Services	8,698	70,846	64,544	6,302	
Private Elementary Education	4,736	34,061	29,813	4,248	
Private Secondary Education	1,124	16,610	16,157	453	
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non Degree Education	1,067	10,241	9,485	756	
Private Higher Education	278	3,473	3,250	223	
Private Adult and Other Education	1,493	6,461	5,839	622	
		<b>Total Compensation</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>
Private Education Services		4,726,062	11,076,523	4,681,856	558,017
Private Elementary Education		1,986,713	4,131,057	1,509,525	169,989
Private Secondary Education		1,301,402	2,432,727	894,918	86,675
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non Degree Education		712,195	2,533,450	1,294,182	175,340
Private Higher Education		228,647	472,996	214,786	103,665
Private Adult and Other Education		497,105	1,506,293	768,445	22,348
			<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Private Education Services			39,810	7,505,420	458,281
Private Elementary Education			(3,668)	2,970,842	130,515
Private Secondary Education			31,266	1,943,907	276,988
Private Technical and Vocational Post-Secondary Non-Degree Education			10,622	1,443,326	-
Private Higher Education			221	311,815	50,777
Private Adult and Other Education			1,368	835,531	-

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.9b Summary Statistics for Private Education Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 or More, by Region: 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)		Total Compensation	Total Revenue	
		Total	Paid Employees			
Philippines	2,542	211,788	208,742	39,957,622	84,433,938	
NCR	584	69,976	69,476	18,043,654	39,479,149	
CAR	47	5,573	5,556	1,239,769	2,399,869	
I - Ilocos Region	132	9,173	9,067	1,036,181	2,286,511	
II - Cagayan Valley	59	4,672	4,658	708,091	1,391,727	
III - Central Luzon	316	20,188	19,970	2,987,765	6,213,803	
IVA - Calabarzon	465	29,402	29,062	4,822,178	10,528,010	
IVB - Mimaropa	40	1,847	1,811	201,736	384,006	
V - Bicol Region	108	8,030	7,880	1,087,542	1,983,535	
VI - Western Visayas	165	13,306	13,056	2,339,105	4,420,537	
VII - Central Visayas	161	16,447	15,435	2,790,283	5,991,716	
VIII - Eastern Visayas	59	3,398	3,328	421,321	692,758	
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	56	3,961	3,950	489,223	903,318	
X - Northern Mindanao	93	6,903	6,816	1,072,923	2,404,867	
XI - Davao Region	93	8,825	8,718	1,493,591	3,068,223	
XII - Soccsksargen	90	5,608	5,535	767,273	1,365,795	
XIII - Caraga	45	2,726	2,712	312,886	715,751	
ARMM	29	1,753	1,712	144,099	204,363	
		<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Philippines	33,364,284	60,823,222	9,059,661	82,653	274,809	
NCR	16,475,502	27,462,418	3,596,074	31,131	7,667	
CAR	996,052	1,805,310	397,994	7,686	7,249	
I - Ilocos Region	897,714	1,608,225	402,946	131	15,709	
II - Cagayan Valley	452,823	1,090,232	186,589	10,177	12,352	
III - Central Luzon	2,247,369	4,659,544	460,535	277	28,129	
IVA - Calabarzon	4,164,258	7,658,799	950,969	12,104	42,917	
IVB - Mimaropa	138,959	286,358	18,763	1,225	7,605	
V - Bicol Region	722,736	1,445,356	120,218	(1,430)	18,863	
VI - Western Visayas	1,532,713	3,327,705	953,016	2,074	22,854	
VII - Central Visayas	2,372,012	4,473,614	835,004	27,666	28,421	
VIII - Eastern Visayas	221,521	535,120	88,797	(535)	18,193	
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	317,243	687,005	219,711	(25)	10,156	
X - Northern Mindanao	1,014,525	1,694,161	282,487	15,360	9,618	
XI - Davao Region	1,045,517	2,338,726	349,762	(20,570)	5,164	
XII - Soccsksargen	404,834	1,089,205	119,947	(675)	24,255	
XIII - Caraga	304,737	498,727	58,828	(1,864)	8,205	
ARMM	55,769	162,717	18,019	(80)	7,452	

Source : National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.10 Summary Statistics for Health and Social Work Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Industry Group: 2006 and 2008**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Industry Description	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)		Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employees		
<b>2008</b>					
Health and social work	639	84,851	83,227	13,417,504	59,700,076
Hospital activities and medical and dental practices	603	81,845	80,543	12,902,819	58,087,862
Social work activities	36	3,006	2,684	51,685	1,612,214
	<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Health and social work	45,277,870	21,068,700	5,072,316	472,989	-
Hospital activities and medical and dental practices	44,157,020	20,432,030	5,003,471	473,208	-
Social work activities	1,120,850	636,670	68,844	(219)	-
	<b>Number of Establishments</b>	<b>Employment (As of November 15)</b>	<b>Total Compensation</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Paid Employees</b>		
<b>2006</b>					
Health and social work	625	77,088	76,172	10,969,300	46,454,535
Hospital activities and medical and dental practices	601	75,290	74,468	10,721,966	45,328,794
Social work activities	24	1,798	1,704	247,333	1,125,741
	<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Health and social work	29,159,461	22,261,533	3,521,383	193,313	-
Hospital activities and medical and dental practices	28,573,403	21,668,696	3,432,803	185,520	-
Social work activities	585,959	592,838	88,581	7,795	-

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.10a Summary Statistics for Health and Social Work Establishments with Average Total Employment of Less Than 20, by Industry Group: 2005 and 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)			Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Workers		
<b>2006</b>						
Health and social work	3,667	21,699	19,414	-	1,540,815	7,445,531
Hospital activities and medical and dental practices	1,563	9,440	8,323	-	616,285	2,098,513
Private medical activities	1,912	10,899	9,814	-	793,140	4,794,528
Veterinary activities	64	318	280	-	36,592	109,737
Social work activities	128	1,043	998	-	94,798	452,753
				<b>Gross</b>		
		<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Health and social work		640,922	349,556	26,528	7,944	-
Hospital activities and medical and dental practices		184,094	125,549	26,488	9,103	-
Private medical activities		446,711	210,085	-	(1,210)	-
Veterinary activities		5,503	3,957	-	351	-
Social work activities		4,613	9,966	39	(300)	-
<b>2005</b>						
Health and social work	29,665	72,780	46,368	26,412	3,102,192	13,458,297
Hospital activities and medical and dental practices	29,459	70,838	44,664	26,174	2,974,355	13,024,318
Veterinary activities	28	93	68	25	9,176	39,954
Social work activities	178	1,849	1,636	213	118,660	394,025
				<b>Gross</b>		
		<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Health and social work		8,274,617	848,181	548,466	6,278,212	33,002
Hospital activities and medical and dental practices		8,065,449	842,609	548,234	6,495,362	-
Veterinary activities		22,897	2,646	361	18,695	147
Social work activities		186,271	2,927	(129)	214,155	32,854

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.10b Summary Statistics for Health and Social Work Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Region: 2005 and 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)			Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Workers		
<b>2005</b>						
Philippines	647	73,394	72,436	958	10,093,934	41,560,236
NCR	217	31,708	31,433	275	5,776,670	24,439,350
CAR	9	362	359	2	29,565	109,290
I - Ilocos Region	27	1,972	1,959	13	168,237	689,791
II - Cagayan Valley	17	1,041	1,025	16	92,115	339,697
III - Central Luzon	62	4,868	4,831	36	427,990	1,531,826
IVA - Calabarzon	101	9,089	8,966	123	876,552	3,258,838
IVB - Mimaropa	*	*	*	*	*	*
V - Bicol Region	23	1,652	1,635	17	124,949	429,861
VI - Western Visayas	20	5,063	5,011	52	697,400	2,527,207
VII - Central Visayas	37	5,681	5,563	118	702,480	3,444,570
VIII - Eastern Visayas	11	799	753	46	93,491	360,058
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	20	1,498	1,476	22	135,659	485,860
X - Northern Mindanao	31	3,000	2,902	98	280,916	1,026,970
XI - Davao Region	27	2,988	2,916	71	324,975	1,487,342
XII - Soccsksargen	31	2,596	2,538	57	252,245	1,017,958
XIII - Caraga	7	678	668	11	71,236	310,129
ARMM	*	*	*	*	*	*
		<b>Gross</b>				
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Change in</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
		<b>Costs</b>	<b>to Fixed</b>	<b>Inventories</b>	<b>Added</b>	
		<b>Assets</b>				
Philippines		27,269,349	13,406,956	339,707	19,044,667	116,010
NCR		15,814,142	11,571,223	171,642	11,515,434	84,228
CAR		83,371	11,462	365	38,018	-
I - Ilocos Region		481,942	110,212	3,886	248,305	-
II - Cagayan Valley		205,696	42,419	300	187,902	5,972
III - Central Luzon		1,055,179	208,729	21,107	661,386	111
IVA - Calabarzon		2,061,395	403,856	34,599	1,563,805	4,095
IVB - Mimaropa		*	*	*	*	*
V - Bicol Region		262,545	152,677	5,745	211,902	-
VI - Western Visayas		1,534,823	202,021	7,401	1,184,613	-
VII - Central Visayas		2,559,139	328,408	61,639	1,298,500	6,636
VIII - Eastern Visayas		256,030	21,125	5,784	144,201	200
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula		288,570	15,134	(9,061)	235,979	1,354
X - Northern Mindanao		649,276	48,340	3,996	504,453	-
XI - Davao Region		1,119,449	197,122	24,637	556,210	4,057
XII - Soccsksargen		622,732	72,372	(2,337)	503,563	976
XIII - Caraga		215,310	19,997	9,674	119,831	6,882
ARMM		*	*	*	*	*

Continued







Table 17.11--Concluded

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)			Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Workers		
<b>2008<sup>a</sup></b>						
Other community, social, and personal services	558	47,176	45,992	1,184	13,832,042	89,412,704
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation, and similar activities	13	1,515	1,514	71	229,425	1,453,810
Motion picture, radio, television, and other entertainment activities )	171	12,783	11,851	10,195	4,269,699	38,881,872
News agency activities )						
Library, archives, museums, and other cultural activities	7	832	743	89	72,063	148,813
Sporting and other recreational activities	155	23,864	23,722	142	8,126,549	44,209,273
Other service activities	212	8,182	8,162	20	1,134,307	4,718,936
		<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Gross Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Other community, social, and personal services activities		49,242,720	3,019,938	(3,461)	38,856,569	205,834
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation, and similar activities		905,670	410,682	(181)	382,438	-
Motion picture, radio, television, and other entertainment activities )		29,019,639	2,719,159	345,436	17,044,126	514,089
News agency activities )						
Library, archives, museums, and other cultural activities		102,418	6,419	1,778	66,139	23,200
Sporting and other recreational activities		16,183,373	6,435,204	36,120	31,610,675	6,229
Other service activities		3,031,619	209,371	21,303	2,125,829	-

<sup>a</sup> - Census of Philippine Business and Industry.<sup>b</sup> - Preliminary results of ASPBI.**Source:** National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.11a Summary Statistics for Other Community, Social and Personal Services Establishments with Average Total Employment of Less Than 20 by Industry Class: 2005 and 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)			Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Workers		
<b>2006<sup>a</sup></b>						
Other community, social, and personal services	5,482	36,759	32,419	-	2,295,248	9,467,165
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation, and similar activities	22	192	178	-	15,193	57,469
Motion picture, radio, television, and other entertainment activities	968	8,128	7,490	-	704,971	2,779,827
Animated films and cartoons production	7	59	55	-	10,021	23,684
Library, archives, museums, and other cultural activities	19	105	101	-	10,418	52,505
Sporting and other recreational activities	1,126	8,024	6,552	-	418,919	1,890,062
Washing and (dry-) cleaning of clothes and textiles	462	1,746	1,616	-	136,160	495,679
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	1,737	11,010	9,953	-	582,869	2,181,820
Funeral and related activities	773	4,511	3,704	-	241,960	1,408,373
Other service activities	308	2,984	2,771	-	174,737	577,749
				<b>Gross</b>		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Change in</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
		<b>Costs</b>	<b>Added</b>	<b>to Fixed</b>	<b>Inventories</b>	
				<b>Assets</b>		
Other community, social, and personal services		6,313,977	4,044,576	212,086	20,768	2,617
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation, and similar activities		35,745	25,559	-	(1,015)	-
Motion picture, radio, television, and other entertainment activities		1,972,211	1,095,430	83,404	(1,331)	-
Animated films and cartoons production		10,746	15,076	3,084	195	-
Library, archives, museums, and other cultural activities		44,656	14,216	952	(820)	1,964
Sporting and other recreational activities		1,232,608	932,032	62,790	1,687	653
Washing and (dry-) cleaning of clothes and textiles		301,983	219,618	21,167	(2,259)	-
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment		1,380,782	915,046	12,885	1,840	-
Funeral and related activities		979,093	560,174	27,288	19,192	-
Other service activities		356,154	267,426	516	3,279	-

*Continued*

Table 17.11a--Concluded

Industry	Number of Establishments	Employment (As of November 15)			Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Workers		
<b>2005<sup>b</sup></b>						
Other community, social, and personal services	38,888	125,459	79,254	46,205	4,071,472	16,016,192
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation, and similar activities	49	275	228	47	9,032	24,710
Motion picture, radio, television, and other entertainment activities )	5,520	23,466	17,888	5,578	1,226,535	4,925,829
News agency activities )						
Library, archives, museums, and other cultural activities	27	92	64	28	5,992	37,907
Sporting and other recreational activities	7,234	28,357	16,133	12,224	724,210	2,347,267
Other service activities	26,058	73,270	44,942	28,328	2,105,702	8,680,480
Washing and (dry-) cleaning of clothes and textiles	687	3,292	2,437	855	170,140	810,660
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	22,666	56,508	32,520	23,989	1,429,139	5,297,842
Funeral and related activities	2126	10776	7863	2,913	360,777	1,907,022
Other service activities, n.e.c.	579	2,694	2,122	572	145,646	664,956
			<b>Gross</b>			
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Change in</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
		<b>Costs</b>	<b>to Fixed</b>	<b>Inventories</b>	<b>Added</b>	
			<b>Assets</b>			
Other community, social, and personal services		9,147,068	258,997	53,434	8,335,433	-
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation, and similar activities		11,337	425	56	14,172	-
Motion picture, radio, television, and other entertainment activities )		2,946,703	40,133	(853)	2,563,761	-
News agency activities )						
Library, archives, museums, and other cultural activities		27,724	630	(1,136)	9,861	-
Sporting and other recreational activities		1,425,285	122,022	12,936	1,310,289	-
Other service activities		4,736,020	95,787	42,432	4,437,349	-
Washing and (dry-) cleaning of clothes and textiles		488,353	-	110	344,322	-
Hairdressing and other beauty treatment		2,507,800	40,315	11,371	2,968,332	-
Funeral and related activities		1,387,253	50,058	29,323	771,145	-
Other service activities, n.e.c.		352,614	5,414	1,628	353,550	-

" - CPBI. " - ASPBI

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.11b Summary Statistics for Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities Establishments with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over, by Region: 2005 and 2006**  
(Value in Thousand Pesos)

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment (as of November 15)			Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employee	Unpaid Employee		
<b>2005</b>						
Philippines	831	54,641	53,574	1,068	10,410,533	81,069,221
NCR	407	31,917	31,631	286	7,817,730	66,362,893
CAR	5	120	120	-	16,920	81,118
I - Ilocos Region	32	1,114	1,063	51	156,327	341,547
II - Cagayan Valley	3	66	66	*	3,295	9,609
III - Central Luzon	63	3,859	3,773	86	515,835	3,044,060
IVA - Calabarzon	114	8,997	8,480	517	898,509	5,131,892
IVB - Mimaropa	*	*	*	*	*	*
V - Bicol Region	14	382	378	4	33,097	152,179
VI - Western Visayas	50	2,245	2,191	54	287,255	1,248,334
VII - Central Visayas	70	3,367	3,335	32	370,910	3,236,644
VIII - Eastern Visayas	*	*	*	*	*	*
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	4	151	150	1	14,978	32,786
X - Northern Mindanao	15	393	378	16	27,509	309,397
XI - Davao Region	37	1,651	1,642	9	238,254	1,001,680
XII - Soccsksargen	12	243	233	11	20,109	93,302
XIII - Caraga	*	*	*	*	*	*
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>Gross</b>				
		<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Philippines		42,933,198	2,819,536	315,196	47,341,026	223,276
NCR		35,531,884	2,359,168	290,438	38,450,894	176,926
CAR		56,932	12,871	64	27,761	-
I - Ilocos Region		113,391	34,959	(66)	236,121	23
II - Cagayan Valley		5,566	-	-	4,809	-
III - Central Luzon		1,182,091	59,700	5,746	2,018,365	-
IVA - Calabarzon		3,369,861	212,627	10,698	2,737,266	210
IVB - Mimaropa		*	*	*	*	*
V - Bicol Region		101,824	1,911	(103)	60,401	1,253
VI - Western Visayas		660,805	36,548	1,934	705,479	3,664
VII - Central Visayas		1,162,287	84,238	4,344	2,297,294	38,008
VIII - Eastern Visayas		*	*	*	*	*
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula		14,409	-	11	22,368	-
X - Northern Mindanao		281,187	697	362	36,578	-
XI - Davao Region		369,246	11,545	1,951	704,722	550
XII - Soccsksargen		70,581	4,717	(187)	26,509	-
XIII - Caraga		*	*	*	*	*
ARMM		-	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 17.11b--Concluded

Region	Number of Establishments	Employment (as of November 15)			Total Compensation	Total Revenue
		Total	Paid Employees	Unpaid Workers		
<b>2006</b>						
Philippines	550	46,716	44,767	-	9,790,025	68,754,432
NCR	275	26,686	26,612	-	6,972,421	54,299,739
CAR	5	119	119	-	10,609	145,078
I - Ilocos Region	14	1,208	1,137	-	169,771	625,797
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	43	3,517	3,168	-	602,175	3,119,845
IVA - Calabarzon	83	7,913	7,540	-	947,017	5,070,087
IVB - Mimaropa	3	87	62	-	3,146	8,217
V - Bicol Region	9	244	230	-	16,780	80,852
VI - Western Visayas	26	1,242	1,242	-	217,461	846,826
VII - Central Visayas	44	2,850	2,819	-	582,720	3,275,872
VIII - Eastern Visayas	*	*	*	-	*	*
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	*	*	*	-	*	*
X - Northern Mindanao	12	336	330	-	28,734	283,359
XI - Davao Region	25	1,217	1,215	-	213,785	879,940
XII - Soccsksargen	6	147	144	-	12,080	67,174
XIII - Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross</b>						
		<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b>	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Value Added</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>
Philippines		40,155,168	2,043,931	(63,536)	34,992,886	248,719
NCR		32,458,992	26,586,870	70,917	26,586,870	232,691
CAR		116,667	-	81	58,281	-
I - Ilocos Region		314,141	289	(1,728)	424,259	-
II - Cagayan Valley		-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon		1,140,749	32,549	1,186	2,147,013	2,893
IVA - Calabarzon		3,832,517	143,113	(141,323)	2,150,151	2,785
IVB - Mimaropa		4,666	43	-	4,153	-
V - Bicol Region		66,098	4,152	697	33,406	450
VI - Western Visayas		374,643	60,471	1,868	555,588	-
VII - Central Visayas		1,125,334	64,663	4,624	2,368,200	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas		*	*	*	*	*
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula		*	*	*	*	*
X - Northern Mindanao		238,310	5,242	30	64,452	-
XI - Davao Region		392,397	5,129	259	562,046	1,700
XII - Soccsksargen		47,013	799	(119)	26,702	-
XIII - Caraga		-	-	-	-	-
ARMM		-	-	-	-	-

\* Data suppressed.

Source: National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 17.12 Visitor Arrivals and Estimated Tourist Receipts: 1970-2009**  
(Receipts in Million U.S. Dollars)

Year	Visitor Arrivals	Growth Rate (Percent)	Tourist receipts	Growth Rate (Percent)
1970	144,071	16.88	94.73	*
1971	144,321	0.17	65.93	(30.40)
1972	166,431	15.32	121.97	85.00
1973	242,811	45.89	76.90	(36.95)
1974	410,138	68.91	58.18	(24.34)
1975	502,211	22.45	109.63	88.43
1976	615,159	22.49	93.06	(15.11)
1977	730,123	18.69	130.85	40.61
1978	859,396	17.71	210.05	60.53
1979	966,873	12.51	238.01	13.31
1980	1,008,159	4.27	319.74	34.34
1981	938,953	(6.86)	343.72	7.50
1982	890,807	(5.13)	450.14	30.96
1983	860,550	(3.40)	464.75	3.25
1984	816,712	(5.09)	366.25	(21.19)
1985	773,074	(5.34)	507.00	38.43
1986	781,517	1.09	647.06	27.63
1987	794,700	1.69	1,200.00	85.45
1988	1,043,114	31.26	1,300.00	8.33
1989	1,189,719	14.05	1,460.00	12.31
1990	1,024,520	(13.89)	1,306.19	(10.53)
1991	951,365	(7.14)	1,281.30	(1.91)
1992	1,152,952	21.19	1,673.83	30.64
1993	1,372,097	19.01	2,122.30	26.79
1994	1,573,821	14.70	2,282.89	7.57
1995	1,760,163	11.84	2,453.94	7.49
1996	2,049,367	16.43	2,700.57	10.05
1997	2,222,523	8.45	2,831.17	4.84
1998	2,149,357	(3.29)	2,412.88	(14.77)
1999	2,170,514	0.98	2,553.66	5.84
2000	1,992,169	(8.22)	2,133.80	(16.44)
2001	1,796,893	(9.80)	1,722.70	(19.27)
2002	1,932,677	7.56	1,740.10	1.01
2003	1,907,226	(1.32)	1,522.68	(12.49)
2004	2,291,352	20.14	1,990.81	30.74
2005	2,623,084	14.48	2,236.05	12.32
2006	2,843,345	8.40	3,465.00	54.96
2007	3,091,993	8.74	4,885.36	40.99
2008	3,139,422	1.53	2,248.69	(53.97)
2009	3,017,099	(3.90)	2,235.92	(0.57)

**Note:** Figures in parenthesis show negative values.

<sup>a</sup> From 1987 to present, figures are estimated using the average length of stay and average daily expenditures of visitors derived from the annual Visitor Sample Survey, while the number of visitors are gathered from tally of arrival-departure cards.

**Source:** Department of Tourism.



TABLE 17.13 Visitor Arrivals to the Philippines, by Country of Residence: 2004-2009

Travel Market	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2,287,782	2,612,831	2,843,345	3,091,993	3,139,422	3,017,099
Asia	1,274,840	1,477,442	1,605,141	1,703,288	1,667,798	1,552,352
ASEAN	149,017	179,386	202,886	235,615	254,077	255,586
Brunei	2,151	2,579	2,947	3,040	3,456	3,592
Cambodia	1,214	1,619	1,613	1,665	1,834	1,942
Indonesia	19,801	20,055	22,646	25,535	27,830	29,188
Laos	480	480	700	782	814	831
Malaysia	34,170	43,059	53,279	65,695	69,676	68,679
Myanmar	2,408	5,127	4,427	4,559	5,116	5,445
Singapore	60,253	69,435	81,114	94,008	100,177	98,305
Thailand	22,065	26,934	26,441	29,655	31,499	34,212
Vietnam	6,475	9,878	9,686	10,676	13,675	13,392
East Asia	1,078,053	1,242,518	1,338,777	1,430,077	1,370,059	1,202,995
China	39,581	107,456	133,585	157,601	163,689	155,019
Hong Kong	162,381	107,195	96,296	111,948	116,653	122,786
Japan	382,307	415,456	421,808	395,012	359,306	324,980
Korea	378,602	489,465	572,133	653,310	611,629	497,936
Taiwan	115,182	122,946	114,955	112,206	118,782	102,274
South Asia	24,997	28,485	31,975	37,596	43,662	46,950
Bangladesh	1,561	1,797	1,766	1,785	1,924	2,107
India	18,221	21,034	22,703	27,341	31,135	32,817
Iran	1,074	1,022	1,328	2,166	3,196	4,256
Nepal	1,044	1,055	1,014	1,075	1,246	1,411
Pakistan	1,554	1,270	1,597	1,757	2,405	2,705
Sri Lanka	1,543	2,307	3,567	3,472	3,756	3,664
Middle East	22,773	27,053	31,503	35,688	40,508	46,811
Bahrain	1,774	2,067	2,246	2,699	2,928	3,014
Egypt	690	564	804	715	751	1,036
Israel	2,090	2,521	3,959	3,929	3,893	-
Jordan	310	351	431	502	538	635
Kuwait	2,084	2,339	2,632	2,995	3,952	9,605
Saudi Arabia	11,627	14,141	15,017	16,358	17,515	19,101
United Arab Emirates	4,198	5,070	6,414	8,490	10,931	10,488
North America	543,621	602,250	648,929	671,744	681,922	682,696
Canada	64,357	72,853	80,507	91,308	102,381	99,012
Mexico	993	904	1,067	1,453	1,295	1,147
USA	478,091	528,493	567,355	578,983	578,246	582,537
South America	2,246	2,543	2,776	3,177	3,505	3,597
Argentina	408	460	502	524	594	687
Brazil	1,150	1,284	1,408	1,634	1,594	1,595
Colombia	296	351	401	415	511	573
Peru	204	251	254	376	446	422
Venezuela	188	197	211	228	360	320
Europe	206,645	233,675	260,394	459,846	493,554	508,712
Western Europe	100,337	112,109	117,167	128,199	134,663	138,945
Austria	7,973	9,318	9,156	9,682	10,120	10,974
Belgium	6,352	7,142	7,507	8,090	9,143	9,729
France	13,804	14,315	15,492	19,273	22,891	24,572

Continued

Table 17.13 -- Concluded

Travel Market	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Germany	45,092	50,411	51,402	55,894	55,303	55,912
Luxembourg	323	372	372	405	494	462
Netherlands	12,960	15,367	17,128	17,705	18,527	18,586
Switzerland	13,833	15,184	16,110	17,150	18,185	18,711
Northern Europe	86,557	98,502	106,088	124,684	136,260	138,950
Denmark	8,154	9,712	9,610	11,882	11,890	10,971
Finland	1,878	2,053	2,298	2,477	2,954	3,331
Ireland	2,836	3,568	4,032	4,681	5,176	5,475
Norway	8,810	10,162	10,893	12,925	14,963	14,781
Sweden	8,109	10,005	10,765	13,049	13,855	13,383
United Kingdom	56,770	63,002	68,490	79,670	87,422	91,009
Southern Europe	19,017	21,889	23,097	28,961	31,229	29,281
Greece	1,091	1,311	1,486	1,722	1,914	1,666
Italy	9,691	10,904	11,599	14,382	15,136	15,047
Portugal	649	772	709	998	990	865
Spain	7,494	8,737	9,060	11,666	12,946	11,703
Union of Serbia and Montenegro	92	165	193	193	243	-
Eastern Europe	4,304	11,428	14,042	14,599	16,819	16,522
Commonwealth of Independent States	3,570	10,253	9,000	4,690	3,611	3,476
Poland	734	1,175	1,476	1,746	2,249	2,372
Russian Federation			3,566	8,163	10,959	10,674
Australasia/Pacific	132,186	143,455	149,276	163,403	174,583	185,014
Australia	89,175	96,465	101,313	112,466	121,514	132,330
Guam	34,326	37,249	37,445	39,409	40,364	30,323
Nauru	6	4	22	11	13	4
New Zealand	7,775	8,798	9,427	10,254	10,672	10,522
Papua New Guinea	904	939	1,069	1,263	2,020	2,835
Africa	1,700	2,294	2,246	3,090	3,317	3,082
Nigeria	294	495	487	703	777	771
South Africa	1,406	1,799	1,759	2,387	2,540	2,311
Others and unspecified residence	22,802	25,777	28,218	34,421	53,531	62,597
Overseas Filipinos	103,742	125,395	146,365	180,739	195,287	197,921

Source: Department of Tourism.

TABLE 17.14 Visitor Arrivals, by Month: 2000-2009

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	1,992,169	1,796,893	1,932,677	1,907,226	2,291,352
January	188,752	167,184	155,294	175,728	207,755
February	179,551	147,900	153,373	162,626	177,104
March	191,292	186,087	174,366	157,036	194,507
April	184,116	177,294	166,201	125,576	192,203
May	159,542	148,414	163,782	109,803	182,904
June	160,003	145,784	160,383	130,874	186,044
July	166,140	154,480	170,831	166,045	200,087
August	158,991	155,437	164,244	162,076	186,171
September	128,312	119,117	137,201	140,652	159,078
October	146,816	110,448	150,582	167,573	175,644
November	156,725	118,483	145,348	170,921	191,406
December	171,929	166,265	191,072	238,316	238,449
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Total	2,623,084	2,843,345	3,091,993	3,139,422	3,017,099
January	220,248	268,818	272,525	293,803	286,996
February	200,128	223,053	247,731	276,809	234,198
March	222,826	235,041	270,632	287,632	264,455
April	209,381	238,941	243,441	253,869	261,421
May	215,929	228,564	243,951	260,567	245,060
June	217,250	225,623	250,227	261,207	231,080
July	236,233	251,884	281,032	285,243	261,489
August	208,807	221,198	244,039	238,012	238,724
September	176,603	192,661	212,415	208,167	202,822
October	206,792	223,818	241,745	241,809	226,625
November	227,051	238,310	263,443	231,129	248,731
December	281,836	295,434	320,812	301,175	312,132

Source: Department of Tourism.

TABLE 17.15 Visitor Arrivals, by Selected Country of Residence and Mode of Travel: 2007-2009

Country of Residence	2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Air	Sea	Total	Air	Sea	Total	Air	Sea
Total	3,091,993	3,041,872	50,121	3,139,422	3,084,753	54,669	3,017,099	2,960,282	56,817
Asia	1,738,976	1,709,674	29,302	1,708,306	1,676,467	31,839	1,552,352	1,518,429	33,923
ASEAN	235,615	222,535	13,080	254,077	238,526	15,551	255,586	240,037	15,549
Indonesia	25,535	21,313	4,222	27,830	23,106	4,724	29,188	24,030	5,158
Malaysia	65,695	64,790	905	69,676	68,621	1,055	68,679	67,616	1,063
Singapore	94,008	93,741	267	100,177	100,113	64	98,305	98,113	192
Thailand	29,655	28,864	791	31,499	29,820	1,679	34,212	32,594	1,618
East Asia	1,430,077	1,417,431	12,646	1,370,059	1,357,735	12,324	1,202,995	1,189,983	13,012
China	157,571	148,418	9,153	163,689	154,840	8,849	155,019	146,566	8,453
Hong Kong	111,948	111,826	122	116,653	116,620	33	122,786	122,715	71
Japan	395,012	394,628	384	359,306	358,743	563	324,980	323,638	1,342
Korea (South)	653,310	650,596	2,714	611,629	609,226	2,403	497,936	496,031	1,905
Taiwan	112,206	111,933	273	118,782	118,306	476	102,274	101,033	1,241
South Asia	37,596	34,041	3,555	43,662	39,721	3,941	46,960	41,634	5,326
Bangladesh	1,785	1,498	287	1,924	1,699	225	2,107	1,923	184
India	27,341	25,434	1,907	31,135	28,871	2,264	32,817	29,293	3,524
Pakistan	1,757	1,706	51	2,405	2,354	51	2,705	2,674	31
Sri Lanka	3,472	2,203	1,269	3,756	2,461	1,295	3,664	2,123	1,541
Middle East	35,688	35,667	21	40,508	40,485	23	46,811	46,775	36
Israel	3,929	3,927	2	3,893	3,890	3	-	-	-
Kuwait	2,995	2,995	-	3,952	3,952	0	9,605	9,605	-
Saudi Arabia	16,358	16,357	1	17,515	17,515	0	19,101	19,100	1
United Arab Emirates	8,490	8,490	-	10,931	10,931	0	10,488	10,488	-
America	674,921	673,751	1,170	685,427	683,151	2,276	686,293	684,028	2,265
North America	671,744	670,774	970	681,922	680,000	1,922	682,696	680,833	1,863
Canada	91,308	91,193	115	102,381	102,067	314	99,012	98,563	449
Mexico	1,453	1,429	24	1,295	1,259	36	1,147	1,095	52
USA	578,983	578,152	831	578,246	576,674	1,572	582,537	581,175	1,362
South America	3,177	2,977	200	3,505	3,151	354	3,597	3,195	402
Argentina	524	512	12	594	548	46	687	665	22
Brazil	1,634	1,598	36	1,594	1,510	84	1,595	1,492	103
Colombia	415	352	63	511	438	73	573	437	136
Europe	296,443	280,534	15,909	318,971	301,847	17,124	323,699	308,502	15,197
Western Europe	128,199	124,366	3,833	134,663	130,805	3,858	138,946	135,031	3,915
Austria	9,682	9,446	236	10,120	9,926	194	10,974	10,728	246
France	19,273	17,968	1,305	22,891	21,185	1,706	24,572	23,584	988
Germany	55,894	54,179	1,715	55,303	54,243	1,060	55,912	54,007	1,905
Netherlands	17,705	17,376	329	18,427	18,115	312	18,586	18,322	264
Switzerland	17,150	16,968	182	18,185	17,882	303	18,711	18,394	317

Continued

Table 17.15--Concluded

Country of Residence	2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Air	Sea	Total	Air	Sea	Total	Air	Sea
Northern Europe	124,684	121,358	3,326	136,260	131,621	4,639	138,950	134,152	4,798
Denmark	11,882	11,681	201	11,890	11,801	89	10,971	10,915	56
Ireland	4,681	4,637	44	5,176	5,127	49	5,475	5,398	77
Norway	12,925	12,894	31	14,963	14,942	21	14,781	14,758	23
Sweden	13,049	13,008	41	13,855	13,819	36	13,383	13,345	38
United Kingdom	79,670	76,679	2,991	87,422	82,989	4,433	91,009	86,426	4,583
Southern Europe	28,961	25,644	3,317	31,229	27,176	4,053	29,281	26,726	2,555
Greece	1,722	1,606	116	1,914	1,792	122	1,666	1,583	83
Italy	14,382	12,491	1,891	15,136	12,783	2,353	15,047	13,165	1,882
Spain	11,666	10,466	1,200	12,926	11,487	1,439	11,703	11,164	539
Eastern Europe	14,599	9,166	5,433	16,819	12,245	4,574	16,522	12,593	3,929
Poland	1,746	1,407	339	2,249	1,967	282	2,372	1,958	414
Commonwealth of Independent States	4,690	1,844	2,846	3,611	1,767	1,844	3,476	1,792	1,684
Oceania	163,403	162,223	1,180	174,583	173,452	1,131	185,014	182,149	2,865
Australia	112,466	111,390	1,076	121,514	120,512	1,002	132,330	129,608	2,722
Guam	39,409	39,409	-	40,364	40,364	-	39,323	39,323	-
New Zealand	10,254	10,178	76	10,672	10,556	116	10,522	10,392	130
Africa	3,090	3,008	82	3,317	3,238	79	3,082	2,950	132
South Africa	2,387	2,310	77	2,540	2,462	78	2,311	2,180	131
Others and unspecified residences	34,421	31,943	2,478	53,531	51,311	2,220	62,597	60,470	2,127
Overseas Filipinos*	180,739	180,739	-	195,287	195,287	-	197,921	197,921	-

\* Philippine Passport holders permanently residing abroad; exclude Overseas Filipino Workers.

Source: Department of Tourism.

TABLE 17.16 Outbound Philippine Residents, by Port of Disembarkation: 2004-2008

Port of Disembarkation	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1,921,949	2,161,316	2,745,191	3,065,597	3,354,857
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	38,293	36,923	55,856	80,024	114,859
Amsterdam, Netherlands	5,927	25,114	45,736	47,054	47,054
Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.	-	-	-	10	-
Athens, Greece	1,468	-	-	-	41
Bahrain	29,345	31,203	67,391	95,142	125,049
Baltimore, MD	-	-	-	-	52
Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	24,125	22,776	25,748	25,382	27,467
Bangkok, Thailand	145,537	161,207	135,840	163,482	180,696
Batumi, Georgia	-	-	-	15	29
Beijing, China	4,283	7,033	7,241	14,276	13,296
Bombay (Mumbai), India	-	-	2	-	-
Brisbane, Australia	102	2,947	725	1,761	588
Busan, South Korea	-	-	-	5,937	9,207
Cairo, Egypt	650	-	-	-	-
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	23,009	14,498	9,864	9,653	5,704
Doha, Qatar	-	-	-	116,592	139,622
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	72,699	114,395	145,656	172,016	158,576
Frankfurt, Germany	10,520	18,205	30,771	20,496	4,937
Fukuoka, Japan	20,482	20,396	16,699	12,040	9,240
Ganzhou, China	-	-	38	-	-
Guam, USA	24,220	25,793	25,912	26,456	25,933
Guangzhou, China	-	-	8,072	17,265	19,527
Hangzhou, China	-	-	-	139	2
Hanoi, Vietnam	-	-	117	1	2,004
Hawaii, USA	-	15,640	10,200	10,419	-
Hiroshima, Japan	-	-	2	-	-
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	-	-	14,516	21,006	30,643
Hong Kong, China	443,325	522,873	704,502	783,457	824,741
Honolulu, USA	9,202	15,640	-	-	-
Huron, South Dakota, USA	-	-	-	30	-
Jakarta, Indonesia	-	81	12	10,146	14,100
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	14,500	40,883	21,662	33,314	31,759
Kaohsiung, Taiwan	-	-	11,571	9,703	11,130
Koror, Palau	-	-	1,775	2,762	2,011
Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia	1,888	5,040	18,956	21,763	23,057
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	47,405	48,606	67,503	81,428	86,633
Kuwait, Kuwait	24,495	20,691	40,977	37,016	42,082
Kwangju, South Korea	-	-	12	17	5
London, United Kingdom	-	-	136	402	866
Los Angeles, USA	53,239	71,913	67,319	67,968	67,069
Macau, China	-	-	48,415	57,064	92,827
Malta	-	-	159	-	-
Melbourne, Australia	2,730	2,515	3,753	2,680	8,103
Misawa, Japan	-	-	-	4	-
Monrovia, Liberia	-	-	250	323	329
Moscow, Russia	-	-	1	299	-
Muscat, Oman	-	-	1,627	704	-

Continued

Table 17.16--Concluded

Port of Disembarkation	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Nagoya, Japan	67,829	68,454	70,813	71,672	73,933
Nagpur, India	-	-	210	-	-
Narita, Japan	-	-	68,696	62,912	44,217
Nevada, USA	-	-	196	169	-
Noumea, New Caledonia	-	-	638	2,247	1,925
Okinawa, Japan	2,290	430	558	583	-
Osaka, Japan	28,276	22,791	25,958	24,481	23,478
Paris, France	11,412	-	-	149	-
Popondetta, Papua New Guinea	-	-	59	-	-
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	3,042	3,124	3,658	4,478	5,549
Port-Au-Prince, Haiti	-	-	-	309	311
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	59,076	45,841	73,592	72,471	71,487
Rome, Italy	-	51	118	-	-
Saipan, Mariana Island	-	-	6,926	5,449	1,734
San Francisco, USA	36,497	39,210	46,698	48,063	46,586
Seattle, Washington, USA	127	266	161	-	159
Seoul, South Korea	62,189	63,448	81,113	88,183	97,252
Shanghai, China	-	-	24,280	29,389	34,245
Singapore, Singapore	205,945	239,830	357,891	409,653	481,285
Sydney, Australia	15,359	14,030	22,048	25,285	27,673
Taegu, South Korea	-	-	39	70	69
Taipei, Taiwan	89,613	85,787	99,946	110,228	114,574
Tokyo, Japan	108,962	80,569	93,393	98,702	106,729
Toronto, Canada	-	-	172	-	-
Tripoli, Lebanon	-	-	61	-	-
Vancouver, Canada	13,949	17,099	18,182	23,323	28,700
Washington D.C., USA	243	-	-	69	-
Wellington, New Zealand	-	-	-	87	-
Xiamen, China	24,407	34,844	30,547	35,476	36,281
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russia	-	-	-	248	-
Zurich, Switzerland	-	-	-	49	85
Others	193,285	219,165	3,490	2,979	18,512

Source: Department of Tourism.



Entrance to the Puerto Princesa Underground River in Puerto Princesa, Palawan. On November 2011, it was provisionally chosen as one of the New7 Wonders of Nature competition. (Source: *Wikipedia.org*)



## Introduction

**G**lobal participation in multilateral trade negotiations and trading with other countries is a healthy component of progressing economy like that of the Philippines. Development of competitive products and goods for the country and expanded markets for the products towards better and more economic gains were being introduced. As the country vows to strengthen its economic relations with its top trading partners, there is still need to maximize exports and investment opportunities offered by trade agreements and pursue a market-driven strategy that will link supply capacity closer to high impact markets.

Continued efforts to forge relations with the rest of the world to increase market access and investment opportunities were still being carried out. The country continued to liberalize trade with ASEAN, with 80 percent of tariff lines in the Philippine Inclusion List under the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) Scheme of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) having zero duties. Free trade agreements (FTAs) with China, Korea and Japan were signed. The country is also set to sign FTAs with Australia, New Zealand and India. Furthermore, the Philippines also signed the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement which was ratified by the Senate on October 8, 2008 to further expand Philippine exports of goods and services to Japan. Moreover the Philippines continue to participate in the World Trade Organization (WTO).

In 2009, amid the global economic crisis and down fall in trade flows which started in the last quarter of 2008, export performance at the end of the year indicates that the industry is slowly recovering. With exports amounting to \$38.4 billion, the country clocked in a trade deficit of \$4.7 billion for 2009, narrower than the previous year's \$7.7 billion. Increased in exports and imports, industrial production and GDP growth demonstrates the country's vitality and its readiness to be a driving force in the recovery from crisis.

## Sources of Information

The Philippines adopts the "general" trade system of recording foreign trade statistics and uses the *customs frontier* (not the national boundary) as the statistical frontier. Since 1982, goods are considered imported on the date the carrying vessel or aircraft arrives at the port or airport of unloading. In reverse, goods are considered exported on the departure date of the carrying vessel or aircraft from the Philippines.

The import and export documents submitted by importers and exporters or their authorized representatives to the Bureau of Customs (BOC) as required by law are the sources of trade statistics.

Imported articles of commercial nature with dutiable value above PhP2,000 are cleared on formal import entry (BOC Form No. 236). Those with dutiable value of PhP2,000 or less and personal and household effects are cleared on an informal import entry (BOC Form No. 177), whenever duty, tax, or other charges are collectible. Effective 1980, imports cleared through the Economic Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) Form 8102 (EPZA Import Tally) are included. From early 1996, EPZA forms were renamed Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) forms.

The sources of export data, meanwhile, are the Export Permit (CB-ED Form No.102R), Export Declaration (ED) with and without Foreign Exchange Proceeds (CBP 6-21-02 and CBP 6-21-04, respectively) and EPZA Export Tally (EPZA Form 8104). The first form is used by Board of Investments (BOI)-registered exporters, the second form by general exporters and the last form by exporters located inside the Export Processing Zone. The "Census Copy" (usually the triplicate copy except the Export Declaration which is quadruplicate) of these documents are collected by NSO field workers from all ports of entry and then forwarded to the central office in Manila for processing.

Starting October 1, 1991, the Revised Export Declaration was implemented, which can be used by all kinds of exporters. However, in 1996, the responsibility which was in the Central Bank (CB) was transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). On the other hand, the Customs-EPZA warehousing entry form (BC Form No. 242 CEWE) was also implemented in lieu of EPZA Form No. 8102 (Import Tally) for all EPZA-registered zone enterprises' importations effective October 14, 1991.

In 2003, the Automated Export Documentation System (AEDS), a paperless recording of export transaction at the Ecozones covering semiconductor and electronic shipments loaded at Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) was included in the compilation of export statistics. Joint Memorandum Order (JMO) No. 02-2002 section 3.9 states that "in lieu of providing the NSO and DTI copies (paper) of the ED, the BOC shall provide electronic files of EDs processed on a monthly basis to these government agencies". The NSO collects the electronic files every 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month and integrates these database files to the NSO processing system.

All transactions that passed through AEDS in Subic and AEDS in Mactan were included in the compilation of export statistics in 2004 and 2005, respectively. Import figures, on the hand, were revised for the years 2000 to 2004. The revision on import statistics was based on the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Committee on Trade. The committee is composed of representatives from National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), NSO, PEZA, BOC and DTI-Export Development Council (EDC) and Bureau of Export Trade Promotion (BETP). The NSCB Executive Board approved the recommended methodology on May 8, 2005 through the NSCB Resolution No. 8 Series of 2005 entitled "Interim Methodology for the Revision of Electronics Import Statistics".

Moreover, data on shipping statistics, are gathered from the BOC Form 15/89 (Inward Foreign Manifest) and the BOC Form 16/88 (Outward Foreign Manifest), both of which are provided by the shipping agent of the vessel.

## Commodity Classification

Commodities for foreign trade statistics are classified according to the 1993 Revised Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC). This classification scheme is aligned with the third revision of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Philippines, otherwise known as the Harmonized System of the Philippines (HSP).

Beginning March 2003, the NSO expanded the coverage of electronic products to 359 items as described in the PSCC as against only 40 items in the previous years. This is to ensure the consistency and comparability of statistics used by several agencies in the country. The National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), through NSCB Resolution No. 12, dated 5 June 2002, approved the new coverage. The new coverage of electronics exports was a result of an interagency work participated in by the NSO, the Bureau of Exports and Trade Promotion (BETP) of the DTI, the Semiconductor and Electronics Industries of the Philippines, Incorporated (SEIPI), and the NSCB.

Prior to year 1977, the Revised Central Commodity Classification Manual was used in classifying commodities. This commodity classification was an integration of the Central Bank Statistical Classification of the Philippines patterned after the original SITC.

From 1977 to 1990, the 1977 PSCC was used, patterned after the UN SITC, Rev.2 and followed similar coding scheme up to the subgroup level (4-digit).

Trade statistics for the years 1991 to 1994, on the other hand, used the 1989 Revised PSCC.

## Valuation

The country adopts the free on board (FOB) value, which is the value of the goods free on board the carrier at the frontier of the exporting country. It includes land freight, exports duty, and other expenses but excludes ocean freight, insurance, and consular fees.

Starting in 1963, the rate of conversions used in computing the FOB peso value for every independent transaction was the actual rate appearing on an entry or as reported in the daily foreign exchange quotation of the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*. Since the actual rate fluctuates daily, the rates of conversion for imports and exports are not fixed. Adopting this free market rate allows the government a more realistic FOB peso value and gives a more accurate picture of the balance of trade positions of the country.

## Coverage

Since 1973, the National Statistics Office has been the sole agency tasked to compile the country's foreign trade statistics. Data include most goods entering and leaving the Philippines by sea or air, whether for government or private use or for commercial purposes, gifts or samples. It also includes animals for the zoo, for breeding and the like. There are, however, some exceptions such as fish and other

marine products that Philippine vessels brought directly from sea; goods imported or exported by, or on behalf of, diplomatic services and armed forces; and exposed cinematographic films imported or exported on rental basis. Other exceptions are non dutiable personal effects of passengers, issued currency notes and coins; goods in transit to foreign countries, store and fuels purchased abroad by ships and aircrafts of Philippine registry; and goods sent through parcel post.

### **Definition of Terms**

The following terms are defined for a clearer understanding of the subject.

*Trade* - the exchange of goods and services for cash, credit, or other goods and services resulting from transactions of natural persons, judicial persons, or the government.

*Domestic trade* - trade carried out within the national border of the country.

*External trade* - trade carried out across the political boundary of a country.

*Foreign trade* - external trade of a country with its trading partners.

*International trade* - external trade of two or more countries with their trading partners.

*Imports* - goods coming from foreign countries through a Philippine seaport or airport of entry. These goods must have been properly cleared by the Bureau of Customs or remaining under its control, whether these are for direct consumption, merchandising, warehousing, or for further processing.

*Exports* - all goods leaving the Philippines that have been cleared by Customs and are destined to foreign countries.

*Domestic exports* - exports of goods grown, mined, quarried, caught, or manufactured in the Philippines using local or imported raw materials and supplies.

*Re-exports* - commodities that were originally imported and later exported to other countries without undergoing physical or chemical transformation, or goods that have simply undergone blending, husking, cleaning, repackaging, or other minor processing but have left them unchanged.

*Total trade* - the sum of total exports and total imports of a country.

*Balance of trade* - the difference between the values of export and import. It is favorable when the export value is greater than the import value. Otherwise, it is unfavorable.

*Country of origin* - the country where the commodity imported was grown, mined, or manufactured. Further processing of the commodity, or adding a material to it in another country, must bring about a material transformation to render such country as the country of origin. The country of origin remains unchanged if the commodity is subjected to mere sorting, grading, cleaning, packaging, or the similar processing.

*Country of destination* - the country of ultimate destination as stated in the export document. It is not necessarily the country where the commodity/shipment is to be unloaded as in the case of shipment unloaded from one ocean liner but is destined to a country that is landlocked. In which case, the country of destination is the landlocked country.

## 18.1 Philippine Foreign Trade in 2009

Total trade in 2009 reached US\$81.53 billion, a decrease by 23.0 percent from US\$105.82 billion in 2008. Imports (US\$43.09 billion) outweighed exports (US\$38.44 billion) resulting to an unfavorable deficit of US\$4.66 billion in the balance of trade in goods (BOT-G). This deficit was lower compared to US\$7.67 billion deficit recorded in 2008. (See Table 18.1.)

The country's exports and imports both decline in 2009. Merchandise exports amounting to US\$38.44 billion had decreased by 21.7 percent from US\$49.08 billion. Merchandise imports, meanwhile, went down by 24.1 percent, hitting US\$43.09 billion from US\$56.75 billion in 2008. See Table 18.1 for other details.

Electronic products, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, and woodcraft and furniture were the three top exports of the country in 2009 which gained revenue receipts of US\$22.18, US\$1.53 billion and US\$958.77 million, respectively. Top three imports, on the other hand, included electronic products (US\$15.17 billion), mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (US\$7.36 billion), and transport equipment (US\$2.26 billion).

## 18.2 Philippine Trading Partners

### Philippine Trade with Top Trading Partners

Total trade of the Philippines with its ten major trading partners in 2009 amounted to US\$61.45 billion. This amount comprised 75.4 percent of the country's total foreign trade that was valued at US\$81.53 billion. Exports were worth US\$32.26 billion while imports amounted to US\$29.19 billion, yielding a favorable BOT-G of US\$3.07 billion.

United States remained the Philippines' top trading partner contributing 14.6 percent share to total Philippine trade. Two-way trade between this country and the Philippines amounted to US\$11.90 billion, where exports grossed US\$6.79 billion, and imports at US\$5.11 billion or a BOT-G surplus of US\$1.68 billion. (Refer to Table 18.2a.)

Other major trading partners of the Philippines with their respective shares to total trade were Japan (14.2%), Peoples Republic of China (8.3%), Singapore (7.6%), Republic of Korea (5.9%), Hong Kong (5.7%), Taiwan (5.3%), Netherlands (5.0%), Thailand (4.5%), and Germany (4.2%) Other countries traded by the Philippines had shared (24.6%).

The top commodity export of the country to the US in 2009 was electronic products valued at US\$3.24 billion (47.7%). Articles of apparel and clothing accessories came second highest with values amounting to US\$1.08 billion (15.9%).

Coming far behind were commodities of ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets used in vehicles amounting to US\$307.06 million or 4.5 percent. (Refer to Table 18.3.)

Top imports from the US, on the other hand, included electronic products worth US\$3.16 billion (61.8%), cereals and cereal preparations valued at US\$422.12 million (8.3%), and industrial machinery and equipment amounting to US\$216.73 million (4.2%), among others. (Refer to Table 18.4.)

Japan remained the country's second major trading partner with a total trade valued at US\$11.57 billion of which total exports was worth US\$6.21 billion and imports amounting to US\$5.36 billion. Most of the items exported to and imported from Japan were electronic products worth US\$2.94 billion (47.3%) and US\$2.45 billion (45.7%), respectively. Woodcraft and furniture valued at US\$815.62 million (13.1%) was the next top exports of the Philippines to Japan while transport equipment amounting to US\$524.73 million or 9.8 percent was the second biggest imports from Japan. Trade with Japan brought about a favorable balance of trade at US\$845.05 million in 2009.

Trade with the People's Republic of China (PROC) yielded a negative BOT-G of US\$873.50 million. Exports totaled US\$2.93 billion while imports grossed US\$3.81 billion. Commodities exported to PROC comprised mainly of electronic products (US\$2.04 billion), cathodes and sections of cathodes (US\$226.64 million), and copper concentrates (US\$70.07 million) representing 69.4 percent, 7.7 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, of the total exports to China. Imports from PROC, on the other hand, included electronic products (US\$1.59 billion), mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (US\$289.59 million) and industrial machinery and equipment (US\$178.50 million).

### **Trade with European Union (EU) Member-Countries**

The European Union (EU), previously known as the European Community, is an institutional framework for the construction of a united Europe. It was created after World War II to unite the nations of Europe economically so that another war among them would be unthinkable. Twenty-seven countries are members of the EU, which share the common institutions and policies that have brought an unprecedented era of peace and prosperity to Western Europe.

Trade transactions with the European Union in 2009 reached US\$11.22 billion or 13.76 percent of the Republic of the Philippines world trade. Exports to EU reached US\$7.95 billion or 20.7 percent of total exports, while imports from EU were valued at US\$3.27 billion or 7.6 percent of aggregate imports. The Philippines raked gains of a favorable BOT-G amounting to US\$4.68 billion in trading with EU member -countries. (Refer to Table 18.2c.)

Electronic products were top items exported to EU comprising 70.6 percent of the total. Other leading exports were Other products manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis (5.1%), coconut oil (3.1%), articles of apparel and clothing accessories (2.0%), and tuna (2.0%). (Refer to Table 18.7.)

Electronic products also topped Philippine imports from the EU grossing US\$1.19 billion, or 36.3 percent of total imports from the region. Other leading imports were medicinal and pharmaceutical products valued at US\$323.16 million or 9.9 percent; industrial machinery and equipment, US\$288.62 million or 8.8 percent; transport and equipment, US\$211.45 million or 6.5 percent; and paper and paper products, US\$95.75 million or 2.9 percent. (Refer to Table 18.8.)

Among EU member-countries, Netherlands emerged as the top RP trading partner accounting for US\$4.04 billion or 36.0 percent of EU's total trade with the Philippines. Exports to Netherlands amounted to US\$3.74 billion while imports amounted to US\$300.10 million. Trade with Netherlands resulted in a BOT-G surplus of US\$3.44 billion.

Trade transaction with Germany, the next EU member-country RP has traded with, was valued at US\$3.46 billion. This amount represented 30.8 percent of the total. The Philippines traded with other leading EU member-countries like France (US\$772.99 million), Belgium (US\$686.28 million), United Kingdom of Great Britain (US\$530.19 million), Italy (US\$416.68 million), and Spain (US\$188.16 million) among others. (Refer to Table 18.2c.)

### **Trade with ASEAN Member-Countries**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was envisioned to bring together all the countries of the Southeast Asia and get them to cooperate in securing the region's peace, stability, and development. It has evolved into one of the most influential regional associations in the world. As the 21<sup>st</sup> Century dawns, ASEAN is embracing a new vision of itself as "a concert of Southeast Asian nations, living in peace, stability, and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies."

Sharing 20.6 percent to the country's total world trade, RP's total trade with its ASEAN neighbors in 2009 reached US\$16.81 billion. Of this amount exports to ASEAN countries amounted to US\$5.84 billion, while the import bills stood at US\$10.97 billion. As a result, a BOT-G shortage of US\$5.12 billion was recorded. (Refer to Table 18.2c.)

RP's top exports to the ASEAN markets were electronic products, which earned US\$3.31 billion for 2009. Other Philippine money-making products were cathodes and section of cathodes of refined copper worth US\$220.08 million; metal components, US\$169.36 million; petroleum products worth US\$151.35 million; and fertilizers, US\$94.86 million. (See Table 18.7.)

The Philippines spent the largest on the importation of electronic products from ASEAN countries, which in 2009 was valued at US\$2.92 billion followed by mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials at (US\$2.04 billion). Other top import merchandise from this group of countries were transport equipment (US\$1.13 billion), cereals and cereal preparations (US\$1.00 billion), and industrial machinery and equipment (US\$353.81 million). (Refer to Table 18.8.)

Singapore remained the Philippines' top trading partner from among ASEAN nations. Total trade with Singapore was value of US\$6.20 billion or 36.9 percent of the total trade with ASEAN. Malaysia came next with US\$3.05 billion (18.2%) followed by Thailand with US\$3.69 billion (1.9%), Indonesia, US\$2.16 billion (12.8%) and Viet Nam, US\$1.65 billion(9.8%). (See Table 18.2c.)

### **Trade with APEC Member-Countries**

The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was established in 1989 in response to the growing interdependence among Asia Pacific economies. Its goal is to advance the region's economic dynamism and sense of community.

Belonging to the APEC bloc are such countries as the United States of America, Japan, People's Republic of China, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Australia, Canada, Russian Federation, New Zealand, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Peru, and Brunei Darussalam.

Total trade with APEC countries in 2009 amounted to US\$63.58 billion representing 78.0 percent of the country's total foreign trade. Export transactions placed at US\$28.91 billion formed 45.5 percent of the total receipts. Import bills that amounted to US\$34.67 billion constituted 54.5 percent of the total bills. These transactions, however, resulted in an unfavorable or negative BOT-G of US\$5.76 billion. (Refer to Table 18.2c.)

Electronic products maintained the top exports of the Philippines to APEC member-nations gaining receipts of US\$16.33 billion. Coming second top exports were articles of apparel and clothing accessories amounting to US\$1.24 billion. Woodcrafts and furniture, with receipts worth US\$913.64 million followed closely. Values shared 56.5 percent, 4.3 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively, to the total of exports of the country to APEC. (Refer to Table 18.7.)

Among APEC members US and Japan absorbed the biggest exports of the country amounting to US\$6.79 billion for the former and US\$6.21 billion for the latter.

On the other hand, major imports from APEC were items of electronic products worth US\$13.76 billion; mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials worth US\$4.35 billion; transport equipment worth US\$1.98 billion; cereals and cereal preparations worth US\$1.61 billion, and industrial machinery and equipment worth US\$1.41 billion. (Refer to Table 18.8.)

Of the imports, Japan and US posted values at US\$5.36 billion (15.5%) and US\$5.11 billion (14.8%), respectively.

### 18.3 Principal Exports

Receipts from top 10 exports of the country in 2009 reached US\$28.54 billion, a decrease of 24.4 percent from the previous year revenue amounting to US\$37.75 billion. Total amount accounted for 74.2 percent of the total exports (US\$38.44 billion) of the country for the year. The following are ten leading merchandise exports of the country in 2009 and their values vis-à-vis the 2008 value.

1. *Electronics products* amounted to US\$22.18 billion, 22.2 percent lower than the previous year's value of US\$28.50 billion and representing 57.7 percent of the total revenue for the period;
2. *Articles of apparel and clothing accessories* valued at US\$1.53 billion, 21.7 percent lower than 2008's US\$1.95 billion;
3. *Woodcraft and furniture*, worth US\$958.77 million, a decrease of 15.9 percent from US\$1.14 billion of the previous year's revenue;
4. *Ignition wiring set and other wiring sets used in vehicles* valued at US\$752.05 million, 16.6 percent lower from 2008 value of US\$901.88 million;
5. *Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper* grossed US\$687.98 million, down by 47.4 percent from US\$1.31 billion;



6. *Other products manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis*, up by 1.7 percent to US\$668.02 million from US\$656.60 million a year ago;
7. *Coconut oil* income was down by 47.8 percent to US\$594.51 million from US\$1.14 billion;
8. *Metal components* valued at US\$481.43 million decreased by 16.7 percent from US\$577.65 million the previous year;
9. *Bananas (fresh)* earned US\$360.22 million a drop of 11.2 percent from US\$405.56 million in 2008;
10. *Tuna* registered at a value of US\$326.94 million was down by 13.5 percent compared to US\$377.81 million in 2008.

## 18.4 Principal Imports

Taking up 76.2 percent of the total import bills were expenditures for top 10 imports, recording an amount of US\$32.85 billion or a 28.1 percent decrease from US\$45.68 billion the previous year. These items are the following:

1. *Electronic products* accounted for 35.2 percent of the total import bill. It decreased by 24.3 percent at US\$15.17 billion from US\$20.03 billion the previous year.
2. *Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials* valued at US\$7.36 billion or 40.6 percent lower than US\$12.39 billion spent last year. This was a 17.1 percent share to total expenditures on imported goods.
3. *Transport equipment* worth US\$2.26 billion was down by 16.9 percent compared to US\$2.72 billion recorded in 2008.
4. *Cereals and cereal preparations* amounted to US\$1.89 billion a decrease of 27.3 percent from the previous year's US\$2.60 billion.
5. *Industrial machinery* payments valued at US\$1.76 billion from US\$2.30 billion for a 23.5 percent deduction.
6. *Organic and inorganic chemicals* reduced by 10.3 percent to US\$1.13 billion from US\$1.26 billion a year ago.
7. *Iron and steel* worth US\$920.21 million was down by 42.8 percent from US\$1.61 billion.
8. *Metalliferous ores* increased to US\$849.08 million 111.3 percent more than 2008's value of US\$401.76 million.
9. *Plastics in primary and non-primary forms* posted 29.5 percent lower at US\$768.03 million from the previous year's US\$1.09 billion.
10. *Telecommunication equipment and electrical machinery* import bills amounted to US\$749.05 million or down by 16.4 percent from US\$895.70 million.

## 18.5 Foreign Trade, by Port

The Luzon area had maintained the most number of ports in the country hence majority of foreign trade transactions – exports and imports – pass through these ports. In 2009 about 87.2 percent of the total trade passed through Luzon ports, while only 8.5 percent in the Visayas, and 4.3 percent in the Mindanao area.

Values of merchandise received in Luzon ports were some US\$33.15 billion exports and US\$37.90 billion imports. Shipments worth US\$6.92 billion passed through the Visayan ports of which exports were recorded at US\$3.08 billion and imports at US\$3.85 billion. In the southern portion of the country, Mindanao ports posted merchandise worth US\$3.44 billion. Of this amount exports totaled US\$2.21 billion while imports aggregated US\$1.34 billion.

In Luzon, Ninoy Aquino International Airport loaded and unloaded the biggest bulk of commodities worth US\$19.64 billion. Cebu City port in the Visayas and Davao City port in Mindanao, on the other hand, engaged the biggest trade amounting to US\$2.33 billion and US\$1.18 billion, respectively. (Refer to Table 18.10 for details.)

**Sources:**

18.1-18.5 National Statistics Office, Economic Indices and Indicators Division.  
*Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines.*

Department of Trade and Industry.

- Bureau of Export Trade Promotions.
- Bureau of International Trade Relations.

National Economic and Development, Authority Socioeconomic Report  
2006

**TABLE 18.1 Foreign Trade of the Philippines: 1880...1920, 1930-2009**  
(FOB<sup>a</sup> Value in Million US Dollars)

Year	Total Trade Value	Exports <sup>b</sup>			Imports			Balance of Trade Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
		Value	Percent to Total Trade	Average Exchange Rate	Value	Percent to Total Trade	Average Exchange Rate	
1880	24.47	11.73	47.94	2.00	12.74	52.06	2.00	(1.01) -
1890	22.24	12.58	56.56	2.00	9.66	43.44	2.00	2.92 +
1894 <sup>c</sup>	30.85	16.57	53.71	2.00	14.28	46.29	2.00	2.29 +
1900	47.85	22.99	48.05	2.00	24.86	51.95	2.00	(1.87) -
1905	63.50	33.45	52.68	2.00	30.05	47.32	2.00	3.40 +
1910	90.35	40.63	44.97	2.00	49.72	55.03	2.00	(9.09) -
1915	103.12	53.81	52.18	2.00	49.31	47.82	2.00	4.50 +
1920	300.56	151.12	50.28	2.00	149.44	49.72	2.00	1.68 +
1925	268.61	148.88	55.43	2.00	119.73	44.57	2.00	29.15 +
1926	256.18	136.88	53.43	2.00	119.30	46.57	2.00	17.58 +
1927	271.42	155.57	57.32	2.00	115.85	42.68	2.00	39.72 +
1928	289.71	155.05	53.52	2.00	134.56	46.48	2.00	20.39 +
1929	311.61	164.45	52.77	2.00	147.16	47.23	2.00	17.29 +
1930	256.26	133.17	51.97	2.00	123.09	48.03	2.00	10.08 +
1931	203.15	103.97	51.18	2.00	99.18	48.82	2.00	4.79 +
1932	179.78	100.37	55.83	2.00	79.41	44.17	2.00	20.96 +
1933	177.99	110.62	62.15	2.00	67.37	37.85	2.00	43.25 +
1934	199.86	116.24	58.16	2.00	83.62	41.84	2.00	32.62 +
1935	187.47	101.93	54.37	2.00	85.54	45.63	2.00	16.39 +
1936	248.81	147.68	59.35	2.00	101.13	40.65	2.00	46.55 +
1937	275.99	166.96	60.49	2.00	109.03	39.51	2.00	57.93 +
1938	279.62	147.00	52.57	2.00	132.62	47.43	2.00	14.38 +
1939	280.45	157.89	56.30	2.00	122.56	43.70	2.00	35.33 +
1940	290.65	155.92	53.65	2.00	134.73	46.35	2.00	21.19 +
1941	296.72	161.13	54.30	2.00	135.59	45.70	2.00	25.54 +
1942	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
1943	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
1944	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
1945	29.60	0.67	2.26	2.00	28.93	97.74	2.00	(28.26) -
1946	360.05	64.19	17.83	2.00	295.86	82.17	2.00	(231.67) -
1947	776.90	265.55	34.18	2.00	511.35	65.82	2.00	(245.80) -
1948	887.41	319.21	35.97	2.00	568.20	64.03	2.00	(248.99) -
1949	824.54	255.85	31.03	2.00	568.69	68.97	2.00	(312.84) -
1950	688.88	332.70	48.30	2.00	356.18	51.70	2.00	(23.48) -
1951	895.26	415.74	46.44	2.00	479.52	53.56	2.00	(63.78) -
1952	778.52	352.41	45.27	2.00	426.11	54.73	2.00	(73.70) -
1953	847.95	400.61	47.24	2.00	447.34	52.76	2.00	(46.73) -
1954	863.73	412.09	47.71	2.00	451.64	52.29	2.00	(39.55) -
1955	955.60	419.26	43.87	2.00	536.34	56.13	2.00	(117.08) -
1956	982.29	472.68	48.12	2.00	509.61	51.88	2.00	(36.93) -
1957	1,052.05	430.66	40.94	2.00	621.39	59.06	2.00	(190.73) -
1958	1,013.09	459.81	45.39	2.00	553.28	54.61	2.00	(93.47) -
1959	1,026.50	505.54	49.25	2.00	520.96	50.75	2.00	(15.42) -
1960	1,159.96	535.44	46.16	2.00	624.52	53.84	2.00	(89.08) -
1961	1,162.92	540.75	46.50	2.00	622.17	53.50	2.00	(81.42) -

Continued

Table 18.1--Continued

Year	Total Trade Value	Exports <sup>b</sup>			Imports			Balance of Trade Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
		Value	Percent to Total Trade	Average Exchange Rate	Value	Percent to Total Trade	Average Exchange Rate	
1962	1,170.51	580.28	49.57	3.43	590.23	50.43	3.82	(9.95) -
1963	1,415.93	770.57	54.42	3.71	645.36	45.58	3.85	125.21 +
1964	1,581.42	779.38	49.28	3.90	802.04	50.72	3.87	(22.66) -
1965	1,630.99	795.74	48.79	3.90	835.25	51.21	3.87	(39.51) -
1966	1,751.02	877.41	50.11	3.90	873.61	49.89	3.89	3.80 +
1967	1,952.45	891.50	45.66	3.90	1,060.95	54.34	3.90	(169.45) -
1968	2,157.25	962.11	44.60	3.90	1,195.14	55.40	3.91	(233.03) -
1969	2,164.95	983.17	45.41	3.90	1,181.78	54.59	3.91	(198.61) -
1970	2,301.49	1,142.19	49.63	5.73	1,159.30	50.37	5.76	(17.11) -
1971	2,450.08	1,189.25	48.54	6.31	1,260.83	51.46	6.39	(71.58) -
1972	2,502.03	1,168.43	46.70	6.68	1,333.60 <sup>d</sup>	53.30	6.61	(165.17) -
1973	3,433.81	1,837.19	53.50	6.76	1,596.62	46.50	6.75	240.57 +
1974	5,868.25	2,724.99	46.44	6.79	3,143.26	53.56	6.77	(418.27) -
1975	5,753.65	2,294.47	39.88	7.24	3,459.18	60.12	7.23	(1,164.71) -
1976	6,207.16	2,573.68	41.46	7.38	3,633.48	58.54	7.47	(1,059.80) -
1977	7,065.65	3,150.89	44.59	7.35	3,914.76	55.41	7.44	(763.87) -
1978	8,157.07	3,424.87	41.99	7.31	4,732.20	58.01	7.39	(1,307.33) -
1979	10,742.92	4,601.19	42.83	7.32	6,141.73	57.17	7.40	(1,540.54) -
1980	13,514.70	5,787.79	42.83	7.45	7,726.91	57.17	7.51	(1,939.12) -
1981	13,666.08	5,720.40	41.86	7.83	7,945.68	58.14	7.86	(2,225.28) -
1982	12,687.51	5,020.59	39.57	8.46	7,666.92	60.43	8.48	(2,646.33) -
1983	12,491.92	5,005.29	40.07	11.13	7,486.63	59.93	11.12	(2,481.34) -
1984	11,460.26	5,390.65	47.04	16.57	6,069.61	52.96	16.70	(678.96) -
1985	9,739.62	4,628.95	47.53	18.54	5,110.67	52.47	18.74	(481.72) -
1986	9,885.38	4,841.78	48.98	20.26	5,043.60	51.02	20.40	(201.82) -
1987	12,457.21	5,720.24	45.92	20.42	6,736.97	54.08	20.63	(1,016.73) -
1988	15,233.57	7,074.19	46.44	20.95	8,159.38	53.56	21.13	(1,085.19) -
1989	18,239.53	7,820.71	42.88	21.60	10,418.82	57.12	21.79	(2,598.11) -
1990	20,392.19	8,186.03	40.14	24.18	12,206.16	59.86	24.40	(4,020.13) -
1991	20,890.87	8,839.51	42.31	27.33	12,051.36	57.69	27.27	(3,211.85) -
1992	24,343.24	9,824.31	40.36	25.28	14,518.93	59.64	25.32	(4,694.62) -
1993	28,972.20	11,374.80	39.26	26.64	17,597.40	60.74	27.39	(6,222.60) -
1994	34,815.47	13,482.90	38.73	26.22	21,332.57	61.27	26.77	(7,849.67) -
1995	43,984.82	17,447.19	39.67	25.52	26,537.63	60.33	25.97	(9,090.44) -
1996	52,969.48	20,542.55	38.78	26.05	32,426.93	61.22	26.48	(11,884.38) -
1997	61,161.52	25,227.70	41.25	29.27	35,933.82	58.75	29.76	(10,706.12) -
1998	59,156.24	29,496.35	49.86	40.58	29,659.89	50.14	41.30	(163.54) -
1999	65,779.35	35,036.89	53.26	38.78	30,742.46	46.74	39.46	4,294.43 +
2000	72,569.12	38,078.25	52.47	43.71	34,490.87	47.53	44.48	3,587.38 +
2001	65,207.36	32,150.20	49.30	50.72	33,057.16	50.70	51.62	(906.96) -

Continued

Table 18.1--Concluded

Year	Exports <sup>b</sup>				Imports			Balance of Trade Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
	Total Trade Value	Value	Percent to Total Trade	Average Exchange Rate	Value	Percent to Total Trade	Average Exchange Rate	
2002	74,444.67	35,208.16	47.29	51.22	39,236.51	52.71	52.12	(4,028.36) -
2003	76,701.72	36,231.21	47.24	53.78	40,470.51	52.76	54.73	(4,239.31) -
2004	83,719.73	39,680.52	47.40	55.83	44,039.21	52.60	56.81	(4,358.69) -
2005	88,672.87	41,254.68	46.52	54.67	47,418.18	53.48	55.63	(6,163.50) -
2006	99,183.80	47,410.12	47.80	50.93	51,773.68	52.20	51.78	(4,363.57) -
2007	105,979.47	50,465.72	47.62	46.05	55,513.74	52.38	46.74	(5,048.02) -
2008	105,823.60	49,077.54	46.38	44.23	56,746.06	53.62	44.82	(7,668.52) -
2009	81,527.34	38,435.81	47.14	47.30	43,091.54	52.86	48.13	(4,655.73) -

**Note:** Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup> FOB - free on board.

<sup>b</sup> Sum of domestic exports and reexports.

<sup>c</sup> Japanese occupation.

<sup>d</sup> Including late entries submitted to Customs in 1972, by Elizalde Steel Rolling Mills, Incorporated aggregating \$34,944,351 (1968 - \$1,907,807; 1969 - \$7,965,874; 1970 - \$12,558,442; 1971 - \$12,512,228); by Calinog-Lambunao Sugar Mill Integrated Farming, Incorporated, aggregating \$9,399,699 (1969 - \$8,737,599; 1970 - \$220,129; 1971 - \$441,971); and by Dacongogon Sugar and Rice Milling Company, Incorporated, aggregating \$393,069 (1970 - \$300,506; 1971 - \$92,563).

<sup>e</sup> No figures available for 1895. However, figures for 1894 were close to those of 1895.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.2 Foreign Trade of the Philippines, by Country: 2008 and 2009**  
(FOB Value in US Dollars)

Country	Total Trade Value	Percent to Total Trade	Value of Exports	Percent to Total Exports	Value of Imports	Percent to Total Imports	Balance of Trade Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
<b>2009</b>							
Afghanistan	309,318	a	112,878	a	196,440	a	(83,562) -
Albania	47,910	a	47,910	a	0	-	47,910 +
Algeria	31,690,404	a	1,528,084	a	30,162,320	0.07	(28,634,236) -
American Samoa	1,152,244	a	1,152,138	a	106	a	1,152,032 +
Andorra	10,052,764	a	10,052,764	0.03	0	-	10,052,764 +
Angola	3,528,294	a	3,528,294	0.01	0	-	3,528,294 +
Antigua and Barbuda	619,349	a	618,715	a	634	a	618,081 +
Armenia	46,762	a	46,762	a	0	-	46,762 +
Argentina	384,680,201	a	42,977,540	0.11	341,702,661	0.79	(298,725,121) -
Aruba	217,428	a	149,587	a	67,841	a	81,746 +
Australia	1,028,421,370	1.26	296,289,568	0.77	732,131,802	1.70	(435,842,234) -
Austria	97,034,269	0.12	38,295,224	0.10	58,739,045	0.14	(20,443,821) +
Azerbaijan	22,850	a	22,850	a	0	-	22,850 +
Bahamas	2,004,141	a	1,961,084	0.01	43,057	a	1,918,027 +
Bahrain	7,803,168	0.01	7,620,677	0.02	182,491	a	7,438,186 +
Bangladesh	56,420,770	0.07	29,089,732	0.08	27,331,038	0.06	1,758,694 +
Barbados	131,021	a	122,558	a	8,463	a	114,095 +
Belarus	48,192	a	0	-	48,192	a	(48,192) -
Belgium	686,284,554	0.84	492,514,185	1.28	193,770,369	0.45	298,743,816 +
Belize	105,800	a	105,800	a	0	a	105,800 +
Benin, People's Republic of	200	a	200	a	0	-	200 +
Bermuda	1,219,537	a	136,823	a	1,082,714	a	(945,891) -
Bolivia	158,760	a	158,251	a	509	a	157,742 +
Bosnia and Herzegovina 3/	455,049	a	343,087	a	111,962	a	231,125 +
Brazil	285,499,684	a	83,297,750	0.22	202,201,934	0.47	(118,904,184) -
British Pacific Islands	30,537	a	30,537	a	0	-	30,537 +
Brunei Darussalam	27,106,545	0.03	4,927,863	a	22,178,682	0.05	(17,250,819) -
Bulgaria	6,589,774	0.01	3,409,754	a	3,180,020	0.01	229,734 -
Burundi	1,285,167	a	870,348	a	414,819	a	455,529 -
Cambodia	18,378,618	0.02	8,968,008	a	9,410,610	0.02	(442,602) +
Cameroon	333,479	a	333,479	a	0	-	333,479 +
Canada	468,266,901	0.51	238,841,101	a	229,425,800	0.53	9,415,301 +
Canary Islands	18,627,478	0.02	18,627,478	a	0	-	18,627,478 +
Cayman Islands	250,524	a	227,687	a	22,837	a	204,850 +
Central African Republic	51	a	0	-	51	-	(51) -
Chile	107,982,962	0.12	34,561,486	a	73,421,476	0.17	(38,859,990) -
China, People's Republic of	6,741,341,451	7.31	2,933,923,482	a	3,807,417,969	8.84	(873,494,487) +
Colombia	9,151,689	0.01	2,247,068	a	6,904,621	0.02	(4,657,553) -
Congo, Republic (Brazzaville)	169,555	a	169,555	a	0	-	169,555 +

*Continued*

Table 18.2--Continued

Country	Total	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Balance of Trade
	Trade	to Total	of	to Total	of	to Total	Favorable (+)
	Value	Trade	Exports	Exports	of Imports	Imports	Unfavorable (-)
Cook Islands	13,923	a	13,923	a	1,800	a	13,923 +
Costa Rica	32,452,613	0.04	30,329,811	a	2,122,802	a	28,207,009 +
Cote d'Ivoire	367,710	a	364,607	a	3,103	a	361,504 +
Croatia <sup>b</sup>	5,165,963	0.01	4,763,121	a	402,842	a	4,360,279 +
Cuba	3,630,863	a	1,125,999	a	2,504,864	0.88	(1,378,865) -
Curacao	287,938	a	287,832	a	106	a	287,726 +
Cyprus	6,106,481	a	3,882,430	a	2,224,051	0.78	1,658,379 +
Czech Republic <sup>c</sup>	101,367,096	0.12	32,117,132	a	69,249,964	24.26	(37,132,832) -
Denmark	113,061,060	0.14	25,849,661	a	87,211,399	30.55	(61,361,738) -
Djibouti	277,412	a	277,412	a	0	-	277,412 +
Dominica	26,903	a	26,903	a	0	-	26,903 +
Dominican Republic	3,322,776	a	3,281,939	a	40,837	a	3,241,102 +
East Timor	41,163	a	16,805	a	24,358	a	(7,553) -
Ecuador	4,450,605	a	3,482,316	a	968,289	a	2,514,027 +
Egypt Arab Republic	31,812,544	0.03	21,327,717	a	10,484,827	0.02	10,842,890 +
El Salvador	431,441	a	430,733	a	708	a	430,025 +
Eritrea	-	a	0	-	-	a	- -
Estonia	978,847	a	935,287	a	43,560	a	891,727 +
Ethiopia	535,178	a	517,580	a	17,598	a	499,982 -
Fiji	812,643	a	783,128	a	29,515	a	753,613 +
Finland	183,781,243	0.20	58,720,521	a	125,060,722	0.29	(66,340,201) -
France	772,989,223	0.84	266,056,821	0.69	506,932,402	1.18	(240,875,581) -
French Guiana	18,382	a	18,382	a	0	-	18,382 +
French Indian Ocean Areas	1,456	a	1,456	a	0	-	1,456 +
French Pacific Islands	-	a	-	a	-	a	- +
French Polynesia	327,186	a	282,445	a	44,741	a	237,704 +
French West Indies	12,514	a	12,514	a	0.00	-	12,514 +
Gabon	130,250	a	14,100.00	a	116,150	a	(116,150) -
Gambia	20,182	a	20,182	a	0.00	-	20,182 +
Georgia	264,276	a	143,276	a	121,000	a	22,276 +
Germany	3,459,617,580	3.75	2,505,597,383	6.52	954,020,197	2.21	1,551,577,186 +
Ghana	10,640,852	0.01	10,640,813	0.03	39	a	10,640,774 +
Gibraltar	446	a	0	-	446	a	(446) -
Greece	27,536,782	0.03	14,238,386	0.04	13,298,396	0.03	939,990 +
Grenada	5,000	a	5,000	a	0	-	5,000 +
Guadeloupe	132,021	a	132,021	a	0	-	132,021 +
Guam	12,545,404	0.01	11,148,554	0.03	1,396,850	a	9,751,704 +
Guatemala	1,941,641	a	1,890,322	a	51,319	a	1,839,003 +
Guinea	-	a	-	a	-	-	- +
Haiti	218,623	a	214,471	a	4,152	a	210,319 +
Honduras, Republic of	611,444	a	512,555	a	98,889	a	413,666 +
Hong Kong, China	4,670,402,315	5.07	3,213,308,527	8.36	1,457,093,788	3.38	1,756,214,739 +
Hungary	67,252,946	0.07	54,591,465	0.14	12,661,481	0.03	41,929,984 +
Iceland	180,172	a	99,365	a	80,807	a	18,558 -
India	702,512,711	0.76	200,298,857	0.52	502,213,854	1.17	(301,914,997) -
Indonesia	2,156,247,560	2.34	382,690,364	1.00	1,773,557,196	4.12	(1,390,866,832) -
Iran	160,103,852	0.17	63,382,888	0.16	96,720,964	0.22	(33,338,076) -

Continued

Table 18.2--Continued

Country	Total	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Balance of Trade
	Trade	to Total	of	to Total	of	to Total	Favorable (+)
	Value	Trade	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Unfavorable (-)
Iraq	11,669,860	a	4,110,482	0.01	7,559,378	a	(3,448,896) -
Ireland	199,974,429	0.22	25,161,405	0.07	174,813,024	0.41	(149,651,619) -
Israel	205,314,677	0.22	37,434,194	0.10	167,880,483	0.39	(130,446,289) -
Italy	416,684,814	0.45	228,955,213	0.60	187,729,601	0.44	41,225,612 +
Jamaica	1,556,075	a	1,534,184	a	21,891	a	1,512,293 +
Japan <sup>d</sup>	12,427,886,989	13.48	6,208,401,069	16.15	6,219,485,920	14.43	(11,084,851) +
Jordan	8,846,220	0.01	4,709,852	0.01	4,136,368	0.01	573,484 +
Kazakhstan <sup>e</sup>	757,338	a	757,153	a	185	a	756,968 -
Kenya	8,510,192	0.01	3,574,175	0.01	4,936,017	a	(1,361,842) +
Kiribati	446,411	a	446,411	a	0	a	446,411 +
Korea, Republic of	4,833,611,079	5.24	1,828,196,625	4.76	3,005,414,454	6.97	(1,177,217,829) -
Kuwait	51,461,793	0.06	26,802,646	0.07	24,659,147	0.06	2,143,499 -
Kyrgyzstan	14,365	a	14,365	a	0.00	-	14,365 +
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,602,593	a	1,567,567	a	35,026	a	1,532,541 +
Latvia <sup>e</sup>	1,287,006	a	1,284,528	a	2,478	a	1,282,050 +
Lebanon	4,830,696	a	4,455,145	0.01	375,551	a	4,079,594 +
Lesotho	6,503	a	0	a	6,503	a	(6,503) +
Liberia	9,596	a	544	a	9,052	a	(8,508) -
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	619,833	a	619,833	a	1,828.00	-	619,833 +
Liechtenstein	3,861,273	a	3,780,114	0.01	81,159	a	3,698,955 +
Lithuania	1,507,880	a	1,405,300	a	102,580	a	1,302,720 +
Luxembourg	2,101,324	a	1,029,978	a	1,071,346	a	(41,368) +
Macao, China	23,536,622	0.03	8,362,066	0.02	15,174,556	0.04	(6,812,490) -
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	196,849	a	185,217	a	11,632	a	173,585 +
Madagascar, Democratic Republic of	185,662	a	157,157	a	28,505	a	128,652 +
Madeira Islands	246,691	a	0	a	246,691	a	(246,691) -
Malawi	16,549,282	a	129,179	a	16,420,103	a	(16,290,924) -
Malaysia <sup>f</sup>	2,762,424,982	3.00	1,359,905,029	3.54	1,402,519,953	3.25	(42,614,924) -
Maldives	1,337,812	a	1,148,722	a	189,090	a	959,632 +
Mali	-	a	-	-	-	a	- -
Malta	6,027,342	0.01	5,968,080	0.02	59,262	a	5,908,818 +
Marshall Islands, Republic of	299,003,326	0.32	296,011,545	0.77	2,991,781	0.01	293,019,764 +
Martinique	188,483	a	188,483	a	0.00	-	188,483 +
Mauritania	592,999	a	592,999	a	0.00	-	592,999 +
Mauritius	2,673,921	a	2,079,237	0.01	594,684	0.00	1,484,553 -
Mexico	178,655,247	0.19	133,492,627	0.35	45,162,620	0.10	88,330,007 +
Micronesia, Federated States of <sup>g</sup>	2,999,523	a	2,807,464	0.01	192,059	a	2,615,405 +
Moldova, Republic of	5,714	a	5,714	a	0.00	-	5,714 +
Monaco	62,639	a	43,365	a	19,274	a	24,091 -
Mongolia	62,639	a	43,365	a	19,274	a	24,091 +
Montserrat	1,605	a	1,605	a	0	-	1,605 +
Morocco	1,495,555	a	1,132,536	a	363,019	a	769,517 +
Mozambique	5,624,197	a	269,373	a	5,354,824	a	(5,085,451) +

Continued



Table 18.2--Continued

Country	Total	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Balance of Trade
	Trade	to Total	of	to Total	of	to Total	Favorable (+)
	Value	Trade	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Unfavorable (-)
Myanmar, Union of	15,381,089	0.02	7,480,331	0.02	7,900,758	0.02	(420,427) +
Namibia	47,199	a	33,494	a	13,705	a	19,789 -
Nauru, Republic of	-	a	-	a	-	-	- +
Nepal	2,085,308	a	1,252,275	a	833,033	a	419,242 -
Netherlands	4,043,621,733	4.39	3,743,523,930	9.74	300,097,803	0.70	3,443,426,127 +
Netherlands Antilles	407,764	a	363,331	a	44,433	a	318,898 +
New Caledonia	640,154	a	640,154	a	0	a	640,154 +
New Zealand	329,495,353	0.36	28,713,932	0.07	300,781,421	0.70	(272,067,489) -
Nicaragua	119,944	a	29,694	a	90,250	a	(60,556) +
Niger	179,666	a	22,877	a	156,789	a	(133,912) -
Nigeria	5,823,301	0.01	5,737,945	0.01	85,356	a	5,652,589 +
Norway	35,253,242	0.04	8,294,892	0.02	26,958,350	0.06	(18,663,458) -
Oman	84,949,404	0.09	2,727,566	0.01	82,221,838	a	(79,494,272) +
Optional Country Combination							
Of Netherlands & Germany	2,727,566	a	2,727,566	0.01	0	-	2,727,566 +
Pakistan, Islamic Republic of	87,837,801	0.10	39,933,764	0.10	47,904,037	0.11	(7,970,273) -
Palau, Republic of	1,936,054	a	1,707,450	a	228,604	a	1,478,846 +
Panama <sup>h</sup>	11,594,013	0.01	7,141,563	0.02	4,452,450	0.01	2,689,113 -
Papua New Guinea	235,598,734	0.26	8,414,450	0.02	227,184,284	0.53	(218,769,834) -
Paraguay	807,259	a	582,641	a	224,618	a	358,023 +
Peru	101,734,170	0.11	6,435,284	0.02	95,298,886	0.22	(88,863,602) +
Poland	51,941,111	0.06	41,034,384	0.11	10,906,727	0.03	30,127,657 +
Portugal	9,222,724	0.01	6,407,900	0.02	2,814,824	0.01	3,593,076 +
Puerto Rico	17,452,662	0.02	8,354,481	0.02	9,098,181	0.02	(743,700) +
Qatar	601,579,355	0.65	11,962,671	0.03	589,616,684	1.37	(577,654,013) -
Reunion	94,206	a	94,206	a	0	-	94,206 +
Romania	6,714,814	0.01	5,602,436	0.01	1,112,378	a	4,490,058 +
Russian Federation <sup>g</sup>	290,616,197	0.32	39,086,341	0.10	251,529,856	0.58	(212,443,515) -
Rwanda	8,070	a	8,070	a	0	-	8,070 -
St. Helena	14,233	a	0	-	14,233	a	(14,233) -
St. Lucia	4,100	a	4,100	a	0	-	4,100 +
St. Vincent	1,611	a	1,611	a	0	-	1,611 +
Sao Tome and Principe	3,002	a	0	a	3,002	a	(3,002) -
Saudi Arabia	1,589,829,591	1.72	59,068,966	0.15	1,530,760,625	3.55	(1,471,691,659) +
Senegal	2,475,857	a	2,427,662	0.01	48,195	a	2,379,467 +
Seychelles Republic	912,400	a	912,400	a	0	-	912,400 +
Sierra Leone	6,354,100	0.01	6,353,464	0.02	636	a	6,352,828 +
Singapore	6,200,965,928	6.73	2,477,272,411	6.45	3,723,693,517	8.64	(1,246,421,106) -
Slovak Republic <sup>c</sup>	70,634,705	0.08	1,526,870	a	69,107,835	0.16	(67,580,965) +
Slovenia <sup>b</sup>	2,577,052	a	1,238,449	a	1,338,603	a	(100,154) +
Solomon Islands	8,657,199	0.01	559,344	a	8,097,855	0.02	(7,538,511) -
Somalia Democratic Republic	108,939	a	0	a	108,939	a	(108,939) +

Continued

Table 18.2--Continued

Country	Total	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Balance of Trade
	Trade	to Total	of	to Total	of	to Total	Favorable (+)
	Value	Trade	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Unfavorable (-)
South Africa	149,597,543	0.14	92,157,082	0.2	57440461	0.1	34,716,621 +
South and Southeast							
Asia, n.e.s.	-	a	-	a	0	-	- +
Spain	188,160,839	0.20	72,043,407	0.19	116,117,432	0.27	(44,074,025) +
Spanish Africa, n.e.s.	0	a	-	-	0	-	- -
Sri Lanka	12,796,500	0.01	9,785,819	0.03	3,010,681	0.01	6,775,138 +
Sudan	3,569,268	a	3,434,982	0.01	134,286	a	3,300,696 +
Suriname	17,227	a	16,828	a	399	a	16,429 -
Swaziland	300,740	a	82,147	a	218,593	a	(136,446) +
Sweden	164,176,871	0.18	19,683,411	0.05	144,493,460	0.34	(124,810,049) -
Switzerland	272,450,862	0.30	49,188,330	0.13	223,262,532	0.52	(174,074,202) -
Syrian Arab Republic	1,260,494	a	1,243,120	a	17,374	a	1,225,746 +
Taiwan	4,338,312,232	4.71	1,324,557,424	3.45	3,013,754,808	6.99	(1,689,197,384) -
Tajikistan	-	a	-	a	-	-	- +
Tanzania, United							
Republic of	1,961,214	a	572,366	a	1,388,848	a	(816,482) +
Thailand	3,687,349,873	4.00	1,236,089,728	3.22	2,451,260,145	5.69	(1,215,170,417) -
Togo	42,854	a	42,854	a	0	-	42,854 +
Tonga	172,452	a	172,452	a	0	-	172,452 +
Trinidad and Tobago	267,138	a	267,138	a	0	-	267,138 +
Trust Territory of							
Pacific Islands	6,050,243	0.01	5,860,792	0.02	189,451	a	5,671,341 +
Tunisia	1,981,137	a	1,969,456	0.01	11,681	a	1,957,775 -
Turkey	86,015,852	0.09	33,901,575	0.09	52,114,277	0.12	(18,212,702) +
Turkmenistan	-	a	-	-	-	-	- +
Turks and Caicos Islands	26,100	a	26,100	a	817	-	26,100 +
Tuvalu	8,674	a	8,674	a	0	-	8,674 +
Uganda	59,107	a	48,017	a	11,090	a	36,927 +
Ukraine <sup>e</sup>	180,563,868	0.20	3,006,015	0.01	177,557,853	0.41	(174,551,838) -
United Arab							
Emirates, n.e.s.	1,006,007,682	1.09	220,675,631	0.57	785,332,051	1.82	(564,656,420) -
United Kingdom							
of Great Britain <sup>l</sup>	530,192,759	0.58	296,702,827	0.77	233,489,932	0.54	63,212,895 +
United States							
of America <sup>l</sup>	13,529,723,110	14.68	6,788,625,651	17.66	6,741,097,459	15.64	47,528,192 +
Uruguay	53,094,620	0.06	4,552,413	0.01	48,542,207	0.11	(43,989,794) -
Uzbekistan <sup>e</sup>	3,911	a	3,911	a	0	-	3,911 +
Vanuatu	2,019,705	a	769,147	a	1,250,558	a	(481,411) -
Venezuela	11,230,357	0.01	3,861,669	0.01	7,368,688	0.02	(3,507,019) +
Viet Nam	1,652,731,215	1.79	365,409,231	0.95	1,287,321,984	2.99	(921,912,753) -
Virgin Islands (British)	355,234	a	142,997	a	212,237	a	(69,240) -
Virgin Islands (USA)	135,330	a	127,015	a	8,315	a	118,700 -
Western Portugese Africa	4,354	a	4,354	a	0	-	4,354 +
Western Samoa	466,257	a	466,257	a	0	-	466,257 +
Yemen, Republic of <sup>k</sup>	6,476,758	a	6,476,120	0.02	638	a	6,475,482 +
Zaire, Republic of	65,733	a	0	a	65,733	a	(65,733) -
Zambia	5,951	a	5,951	a	0	-	5,951 -
Zimbabwe	227,370	a	224,019	a	3,351	a	220,668 -

Continued

Table 18.2--Continued

Country	Total Trade Value	Percent to Total Trade	Value of Exports	Percent to Total Exports	Value of Imports	Percent to Total Imports	Balance of Trade Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
<b>2008</b>							
Afghanistan	705,650	a	327,849	a	377,801	a	(49,952) -
Algeria	13,614,651	a	1,434,316	a	12,180,335	a	(10,746,019) -
American Samoa	1,777,045	a	1,442,403	a	334,642	a	1,107,761 +
Andorra	4,815,385	a	4,815,385	0.01	-	-	4,815,385 +
Angola	1,624,307	a	1,624,307	a	-	-	1,624,307 +
Antigua and Barbuda	5,399	a	5,000	a	399	a	4,601 +
Armenia	357,940,573	0.34	31,014,449	0.06	326,926,124	0.58	(295,911,675) -
Argentina	104,648	a	104,648	a	-	-	104,648 +
Aruba	124,990	a	124,990	a	-	-	124,990 +
Australia	1,373,209,067	1.30	470,770,239	0.96	902,438,828	1.59	(431,668,589) -
Austria	87,334,961	0.08	49,809,119	0.10	37,525,842	0.07	12,283,277 +
Azerbaijan	29,954	a	29,085	a	869	a	28,216 +
Bahamas	2,155,226	a	2,149,242	a	5,984	a	2,143,258 +
Bahrain	25,165,040	0.02	24,190,329	0.05	974,711	a	23,215,618 +
Bangladesh	74,219,511	0.07	69,955,959	0.14	4,263,552.00	0.01	65,692,407 +
Barbados	142,790	a	142,688.00	a	102	a	142,586 +
Belgium	855,921,111	0.81	639,841,528		216,079,583	0.38	423,761,945 +
Benin, People's Republic of	187,217	a	187,217	a	-	-	187,217 +
Bermuda	2,569,160	a	307,095	a	2,262,065	a	(1,954,970) -
Bolivia	550,896	a	550,686	a	210	a	550,476 +
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,068,772	a	1,027,401	a	41,371	a	986,030 +
Botswana	25,823	a	25,011	a	812	a	24,199 +
Brazil	385,696,945	0.36	69,020,567	0.14	316,676,378	0.56	(247,655,811) -
Brunei Darussalam	91,004,935	0.09	9,992,670	0.02	81,012,265	0	(71,019,595) -
Bulgaria	11,061,192	0.01	5,514,225	0.01	5,546,967	0.01	(32,742) -
Burundi	3,719,774	a	1,740,301	a	1,979,473	a	(239,172) -
Cambodia	8,790,491	0.01	7,373,130	0.02	1,417,361	a	5,955,769 +
Cameroon	63,140	a	63,140	a	-	-	63,140 +
Canada	532,683,252	0.50	270,456,828	0.55	262,226,424	0.46	8,230,404 +
Canary Islands	18,001,053	0.02	18,001,053	0.04	-	-	18,001,053 +
Cape Verde	14,403	a	14,403	a	-	-	14,403 +
Cayman Islands	198,017	a	179,628	a	18,389	a	161,239 +
Central African Republic	53,644	a	53,644	a	-	-	53,644 +
Chile	130,443,252	0.12	53,453,748	0.11	76,989,504	0.14	(23,535,756) -
China, People's Republic of	9,714,739,021	9.18	5,469,185,935	11.14	4,245,553,086	7.48	1,223,632,849 +
Colombia	10,336,892	0.01	3,107,710	0.01	7,229,182	0	(4,121,472) -
Congo, Republic (Brazzaville)	129,258	a	129,258	a	-	-	129,258 +
Cook Islands	13,160	a	13,160	a	-	-	13,160 +
Costa Rica	53,449,894	0.05	32,761,321	0.07	20,688,573	0	12,072,748 +
Cote d'Ivoire	878,048	a	491,939	a	386,109	a	105,830 +
Croatia	7,433,590	0.01	6,920,077	0.01	513,513	a	6,406,564 +

Continued

Table 18.2--Continued

Country	Total	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Balance of Trade
	Trade	to Total	of	to Total	of	to Total	Favorable (+)
	Value	Trade	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Unfavorable (-)
Cuba	3,337,058	a	999,070	a	2,337,988	a	(1,338,918) -
Curacao	171,179	a	169,717	a	1,462	a	168,255 +
Cyprus	3,653,203	a	2,307,551	a	1,345,652	a	961,899 +
Czech Republic	150,279,025	0.14	72,980,955	0.15	77,298,070	0.14	(4,317,115) -
Denmark	146,300,514	0.14	33,068,415	0.07	113,232,099	0.20	(80,163,684) -
Djibouti	64,604	a	64,604	a	-	-	64,604 +
Dominica	53,924	a	53,924	a	-	-	53,924 +
Dominican Republic	3,447,869	a	3,354,612	0.01	93,257	a	3,261,355 +
East Timor	68,714,422	0.06	68,714,422	0.14	-	-	68,714,422 +
Ecuador	5,806,082	0.01	5,025,214	0.01	780,868	a	4,244,346 +
Egypt Arab Republic	25,514,522	0.02	17,429,182	0.04	8,085,340	0.01	9,343,842 +
El Salvador	561,539	a	558,071	a	3,468	a	554,603 +
Eritrea	4,663	a	3,035	a	1,628	a	1,407 -
Estonia	278,1208	a	248,6671	0.01	29,4537	a	2,192,134 +
Ethiopia	852,962	a	324,262	a	528,700	a	(204,438) -
Fiji	1,263,888	a	1,248,894	a	14,994	a	1,233,900 +
Finland	244,108,321	0.23	87,581,950	0.18	156,526,371	0.28	(68,944,421) -
France	1,027,962,663	0.97	258,905,880	0.53	769,056,783	1.36	(510,150,903) -
French Pacific Islands	5,106	a	5,000	a	106	a	4,894 +
French Polynesia	853,626	a	790,443	a	63,183	a	727,260 +
French West Indies	109,021	a	109,021	a	-	-	109,021 +
Gabon	233,524	a	-	-	233,524	a	(233,524) -
Gambia	34,043	a	34,043	a	-	-	34,043 +
Georgia	105,596	a	61,342	a	44,254	a	17,088 +
Germany	3,504,198,678	3.31	2,440,139,338	5	1,064,059,340	1.88	1,376,079,998 +
Ghana	11,182,676	0.01	11,182,574	0.02	102	a	11,182,472 +
Gibraltar	6,917,626	0.01	36,590	a	6,881,036	0.01	(6,844,446) -
Greece	13,377,213	0.01	11,817,434	0.02	1,559,779	a	10,257,655 +
Grenada	2,417	a	-	-	2,417	a	(2,417) -
Guadeloupe	212,713	a	212,713	a	-	-	212,713 +
Guam	41,710,129	0.04	21,404,363	0.04	20,305,766	0.04	1,098,597 +
Guatemala	2,560,251	a	2,320,535	a	239,716	0.00	2,080,819 +
Guinea	74,831	a	74,831	a	-	-	74,831 +
Haiti	65,248	a	60,854	a	4,394	a	56,460 +
Honduras, Republic of	1,736,857	a	1,604,393	a	132,464	a	1,471,929 +
Hong Kong, China	6,945,644,708	6.56	4,987,488,904	10.16	1,958,155,804	3.45	3,029,333,100 +
Hungary	115,918,119	0.11	106,124,941	0.22	9,793,178	0	96,331,763 +
Iceland	84,943	a	15,821	a	69,122	a	(53,301) -
India	811,280,403	0.77	193,515,355	0.39	617,765,048	1.09	(424,249,693) -
Indonesia	2,067,600,447	1.95	602,713,216	1.23	1,464,887,231	2.58	(862,174,015) -
Iran	365,014,860	0.34	86,578,457	0.18	278,436,403	0.49	(191,857,946) -
Iraq	1,088,115	a	508,507	a	579,608	a	(71,101) -
Ireland	648,278,853	0.61	43,476,905	0.09	604,801,948	1.07	(561,325,043) -
Israel	181,747,632	0.17	39,577,965	0.08	142,169,667	0.25	(102,591,702) -
Italy	522,568,087	0.49	288,725,772	0.59	233,842,315	0.41	54,883,457 +
Jamaica	696,764	a	679,476	a	17,288	a	662,188 +
Japan	14,311,349,476	13.52	7,707,063,297	15.70	6,604,286,179	11.64	1,102,777,118 +

Continued

Table 18.2--Continued

Country	Total	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Balance of Trade
	Trade	to Total	of	to Total	of	to Total	Favorable (+)
	Value	Trade	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Unfavorable (-)
Jordan	8,882,786	0.01	4,466,631	0.01	4,416,155	0.01	50,476 +
Kazakhstan	1,514,597	a	561,201	a	953,396	a	(392,195) -
Kenya	6,739,827	0.01	4,074,250	0.01	2,665,577	a	1,408,673 +
Kiribati	1,396,514	a	788,906	a	607,608	a	181,298 +
Korea, Republic of	5,484,107,395	5.18	2,522,516,416	5.14	2,961,590,979	5.22	(439,074,563) -
Kuwait	88,274,766	0.08	41,556,103	0.08	46,718,663	0.08	(5,162,560) -
Kyrgyzstan	6,153	a	6,153	a	-	-	6,153 +
Lao People's Democratic Republic	719,566	a	716,699	a	2,867	a	713,832 +
Latvia	1,235,827	a	1,228,266	a	7,561	a	1,220,705 +
Lebanon	4,615,977	a	4,589,350	0.01	26,627	a	4,562,723 +
Lesotho	289,554	a	288,021	a	1,533	a	286,488 +
Liberia	15,253,246	0.01	7,166,425	0.01	8,086,821	0.01	(920,396) -
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,199,371	a	1,199,371	a	-	-	1,199,371 +
Liechtenstein	3,257,261	a	3,255,956	0.01	1,305	a	3,254,651 +
Lithuania	3,274,745	a	3,253,507	0.01	21,238	a	3,232,269 +
Luxembourg	2,206,867	a	1,486,682	a	720,185	a	766,497 +
Macao, China	16,835,475	0.02	8,131,788	0.02	8,703,687	0.02	(571,899) -
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	319,558	a	319,558	a	-	-	319,558 +
Madagascar, Democratic Republic of	2,995,194	a	2,985,748	0.01	9,446	a	2,976,302 +
Malawi	760,214	a	228,134	a	532,080	a	(303,946) -
Malaysia	4,401,780,030	4.16	1,957,627,197	3.99	2,444,152,833	4.31	(486,525,636) -
Maldives	1,517,042	a	1,335,869	a	181,173	a	1,154,696 +
Mali	5,373	a	-	-	5,373	a	(5,373) -
Malta	16,157,845	0.02	16,137,368	0.03	20,477	a	16,116,891 +
Marshall Islands, Republic of	74,808,561	0.07	63,844,225	0.13	10,964,336	0.02	52,879,889 +
Martinique	8,804	a	8,804	a	-	-	8,804 +
Mauritania	592,999	a	592,999	a	-	-	592,999 +
Mauritius	19,761,270	0.02	8,611,392	0.02	11,149,878	0.02	(2,538,486) -
Mexico	235,497,487	0.22	173,690,456	0.35	61,807,031	0.11	111,883,425 +
Micronesia, Federated States of	3,349,309	a	3,134,718	0.01	214,591	a	2,920,127 +
Moldova, Republic of	33,173	a	33,173	a	-	-	33,173 +
Monaco	40,160	a	5,469	a	34,691	a	(29,222) -
Mongolia	521,663	a	520,120	a	1,543	a	518,577 +
Morocco	1,702,827	a	1,363,454	a	339,373	a	1,024,081 +
Mozambique	179,794	a	142,111	a	37,683	a	104,428 +
Myanmar, Union of	14,310,447	0.01	10,937,271	0.02	3,373,176	0.01	7,564,095 +
Namibia	41,226	a	19,344	a	21,882	a	(2,538) -
Nauru, Republic of	4,350	a	4,350	a	-	-	4,350 +
Nepal	4,580,849	a	1,074,339	a	3,506,510	0.01	(2,432,171) -
Netherlands	4,126,321,587	3.90	3,708,373,965	7.56	417,947,622	0.74	3,290,426,343 +

Continued

Table 18.2--Continued

Country	Total	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Balance of Trade
	Trade	to Total	of	to Total	of	to Total	Favorable (+)
	Value	Trade	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Unfavorable (-)
Netherlands Antilles	298,327	a	253,506	a	44,821	a	208,685 +
New Caledonia	19,307,086	0.02	19,305,661	0.04	1,425	a	19,304,236 +
New Zealand	457,966,298	0.43	49,308,408	0.10	408,657,890	0.72	(359,349,482) -
Nicaragua	544,258	a	544,056	a	202	a	543,854 +
Niger	764,952	a	616	a	764,336	a	(763,720) -
Nigeria	6,183,855	0.01	6,083,428	0.01	100,427	a	5,983,001 +
Norway	63,951,590	0.06	10,724,116	0.02	53,227,474	0.09	(42,503,358) -
Oman	5,884,288	0.01	3,696,819	0.01	2187469.00	a	1,509,350 +
Pakistan, Islamic							
Republic of	151,072,907	0.14	44,352,560	0.09	106,720,347	0.19	(62,367,787) -
Palau, Republic of	2,913,100	a	2,773,665	0.01	139,435	a	2,634,230 +
Panamah	31,020,491	0.03	8,512,424	0.02	22,508,067	0.04	(13,995,643) -
Papua New Guinea	152,292,510	0.14	21,276,030	0.04	131,016,480	0.23	(109,740,450) -
Paraguay	1,891,758	a	1,829,486	a	62,272	a	1,767,214 +
Peru	42,856,965	0.04	27,217,770	0.06	15,639,195	0.03	11,578,575 +
Poland	36,932,598	0.03	33,650,001	0.07	3,282,597	0.01	30,367,404 +
Portugal	17,923,024	0.02	9,587,607	0.02	8,335,417	0.01	1,252,190 +
Puerto Rico	14,930,698	0.01	9,303,620	0.02	5,627,078	0.01	3,676,542 +
Qatar	202,377,585	0.19	24,090,089	0.05	178,287,496	0.31	(154,197,407) -
Reunion	128,849	a	128,849	a	-	-	128,849 +
Romania	11,015,475	0.01	10,283,749	0.02	731,726	a	9,552,023 +
Russian Federation <sup>e</sup>	166,043,358	0.16	33,924,875	0.07	132,118,483	0.23	(98,193,608) -
Rwanda	14,604	a	4,469	a	10,135	a	(5,666) -
St. Vincent	1,611	a	1,611	a	-	-	1,611 +
Saudi Arabia	79,280,305	0.07	74,248,858	0.15	5,031,447	0.01	69,217,411 +
Senegal	661,768	a	661,462	a	306	a	661,156 +
Seychelles Republic	2,507,836	a	2,507,836	0.01	-	-	2,507,836 +
Sierra Leone	24,558,287	0.02	24,520,459	0.05	37,828	a	24,482,631 +
Singapore	8,552,044,398	8.08	2,606,659,687	5.31	5,945,384,711	10.48	(3,338,725,024) -
Slovak Republic <sup>c</sup>	68,761,364	0.06	1,874,597	a	66,886,767	0.12	(65,012,170) -
Sloveniab	6,116,983	0.01	4,721,488	0.01	1,395,495	a	3,325,993 +
Solomon Islands	19,404,036	0.02	743,674	a	18,660,362	0.03	(17,916,688) -
South Africa	152,155,102	0.14	92,647,453	0.19	59,507,649	0.10	33,139,804 +
Senegal	1,878,599	a	1,878,599	a	-	-	1,878,599 +
Seychelles Republic	1,037,784	a	410,716	a	627,068	a	(216,352) -
Sierra Leone	33,068	a	-	-	33,068	a	(33,068) -
Singapore	9,357,569,682	8.50	3,138,693,840	6.02	6,218,875,842	10.73	(3,080,182,002) -
Slovak Republic <sup>c</sup>	92,363,539	0.08	1,641,800	a	90,721,739	0.16	(89,079,939) -
Sloveniab	3,767,589	a	2,725,609	0.01	1,041,980	a	1,683,629 +
Solomon Islands	15,980,282	0.01	669,193	a	15,311,089	0.03	(14,641,896) -
Somalia Democratic							
Republic	10,805	a	10,805	a	-	-	10,805 +
South Africa	157,652,530	0.14	106,003,786	0.20	51,648,744	0.09	54,355,042 +
Swaziland	1501856 a		1352405 a		149451 a		1,202,954 +
Sweden	201,572,345	0.19	26,739,358	0.05	174,832,987	0.31	(148,093,629) -
Switzerland	296,166,374	0.28	44,374,611	0.09	251,791,763	0.44	(207,417,152) -

Continued

Table 18.2--Concluded

Country	Total	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Balance of Trade
	Trade	to Total	of	to Total	of	to Total	
	Value	Trade	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
Syrian Arab Republic	875,757	a	864,842	a	10,915	a	853,927 +
Taiwan	5,696,918,137	5.38	1,862,165,856	3.79	3,834,752,281	6.76	(1,972,586,425) -
Tajikistan	11,509	a	11,509	a	-	-	11,509 +
Tanzania, United							
Republic of	9,405,885	0.01	9,150,534	0.02	255,351	a	8,895,183 +
Thailand	4,295,384,375	4.06	1,509,028,458	3.07	2,786,355,917	4.91	(1,277,327,459) -
Togo	9,733	a	9,733	a	-	-	9,733 +
Tonga	249,597	a	249,597	a	-	-	249,597 +
Trinidad and Tobago	481,584	a	449,379	a	32,205	a	417,174 +
Trust Territory of							
Pacific Islands	6,771,676	0.01	6,590,799	0.01	180,877	a	6,409,922 +
Tunisia	28,547,272	0.03	1,618,432	a	26,928,840	0.05	(25,310,408) -
Turkey	114,212,541	0.11	63,174,331	0	51,038,210	0.09	12,136,121 +
Turkmenistan	14,483	a	14,483	a	-	-	14,483 +
Turks and Caicos Islands	14,483	a	14,483	a	-	-	14,483 +
Tuvalu	45,953	a	45,953	a	-	-	45,953 +
Uganda	230,489	a	222,543	a	7,946	a	214,597 +
Ukrainee	61,986,945	0.06	5,168,995	0.01	56,817,950	0.10	(51,648,955) -
United Arab							
Emirates, n.e.s.	1,590,843,472	1.50	259,520,547	0.53	1,331,322,925	2	(1,071,802,378) -
United Kingdom							
of Great Britain	804,889,188	0.76	482,784,119	0.98	322,105,069	1	160,679,050 +
United States							
of Americaj	15,428,414,923	14.58	8,207,129,200	16.72	7,221,285,723	12.73	985,843,477 +
Uruguay	43,937,379	0.04	3,891,358	0.01	40,046,021	0.07	(36,154,663) -
Uzbekistane	1,075,763	a	714,766	a	360,997	a	353,769 +
Vanuatu	8,851,659	0.01	492,055	a	8,359,604	0.01	(7,867,549) -
Venezuela	4,979,983	0.00	4,173,059	0.01	806,924	0.00	3,366,135 +
Viet Nam	2,038,272,526	1.93	384,863,267	0.78	1,653,409,259	2.91	(1,268,545,992) -
Virgin Islands (British)	639,213	a	151,101	a	488,112	a	(337,011) -
Virgin Islands (USA)	109,401	a	7,069	a	102,332	a	(95,263) -
Western Samoa	2,786,458	a	2,786,299	0.01	159	a	2,786,140 +
Yemen, Republic of k	958,696	a	957,119	a	1,577	a	955,542 +
Zambia	239,305	a	114,575	a	124,730	a	(10,155) -
Zimbabwe	4,711,366	a	141	a	4,711,225	0.01	(4,711,084) -

**Notes:**

n.e.s. - not elsewhere specified

<sup>a</sup> Less than 0.01 percent.<sup>b</sup> Included in Yugoslavia before 1993.<sup>c</sup> Included in Czechoslovakia before 1993.<sup>d</sup> Including Okinawa.<sup>e</sup> Formerly included in the USSR.<sup>f</sup> Including Malaya, Federation of Sabah and Sarawak.<sup>g</sup> Included in Trust Territory before 1996.<sup>h</sup> Including Canal Zone.<sup>i</sup> Including Northern Ireland.<sup>j</sup> Including Alaska and Hawaii but excluding Guam and US Virgin Islands.<sup>k</sup> Before 1995, data were for Yemen Arab Republic.**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.2a Foreign Trade of the Philippines, by Top Trading Country: 2005-2009**  
(FOB Value in Thousand US Dollars)

Country <sup>a</sup> and Year	Total Trade Value	Percent Share to Total Trade	Value of Exports <sup>b</sup>	Percent Share to Total Exports	Value of Imports	Percent Share to Total Imports	Balance of Trade Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
<b>Total trade</b>							
2005	88,672,866		41,254,683		47,418,183		(6,163,499) -
2006	99,183,802		47,410,117		51,773,684		(4,363,567) -
2007	105,979,467		50,465,724		55,513,743		(5,048,019) -
2008	105,823,601		49,077,541		56,746,060		(7,668,519) -
2009	81,527,344		38,435,806		43,091,536		(4,655,730) -
<b>United States of America<sup>c</sup></b>							
2005	16,513,886	18.62	7,417,629	17.98	9,096,257	19.18	(1,678,628) -
2006	17,126,495	17.27	8,689,532	18.33	8,436,963	16.30	252,569 +
2007	16,429,315	15.50	8,593,850	17.03	7,835,465	14.11	758,385 +
2008	15,428,415	14.58	8,207,129	16.72	7,221,286	12.73	985,843 +
2009	11,853,793	14.54	6,740,893	17.54	5,112,900	11.87	1,627,993 +
<b>Japan<sup>d</sup></b>							
2005	15,277,151	17.23	7,206,071	17.47	8,071,080	17.02	(865,009) -
2006	15,188,057	15.31	7,917,821	16.70	7,270,236	14.04	647,585 +
2007	14,145,687	13.35	7,304,148	14.47	6,841,539	12.32	462,609 -
2008	14,311,349	13.52	7,707,063	15.70	6,604,286	11.64	1,102,777 +
2009	11,571,752	14.19	6,208,401	16.15	5,363,351	12.45	845,050 -
<b>China, People's Republic of</b>							
2005	7,049,591	7.95	4,076,996	9.88	2,972,595	6.27	1,104,401 +
2006	8,275,014	8.34	4,627,660	9.76	3,647,354	7.04	980,306 +
2007	9,751,099	9.20	5,749,864	11.39	4,001,235	7.21	1,748,629 +
2008	9,714,739	9.18	5,469,186	11.14	4,245,553	7.48	1,223,633 +
2009	6,741,341	8.27	2,933,923	7.63	3,807,418	8.84	(873,495) -
<b>Singapore</b>							
2005	6,434,357	7.26	2,706,923	6.56	3,727,434	7.86	(1,020,511) -
2006	7,883,724	7.95	3,505,006	7.39	4,378,718	8.46	(873,712) -
2007	9,357,570	8.83	3,138,694	6.22	6,218,876	11.20	(3,080,182) -
2008	8,552,045	8.08	2,606,660	5.31	5,945,385	10.48	(3,338,725) -
2009	6,200,966	7.61	2,477,272	6.45	3,723,694	8.64	(1,246,422) -
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>							
2005	3,685,729	4.16	1,391,309	3.37	2,294,420	4.84	(903,111) -
2006	4,622,403	4.66	1,422,830	3.00	3,199,573	6.18	(1,776,743) -
2007	5,061,959	4.78	1,783,733	3.53	3,278,226	5.91	(1,494,493) -
2008	5,484,107	5.18	2,522,516	5.14	2,961,591	5.22	(439,075) -
2009	4,833,611	5.93	1,828,197	4.76	3,005,414	6.97	(1,177,217) -
<b>Hong Kong</b>							
2005	5,269,678	5.94	3,340,699	8.10	1,928,979	4.07	1,411,720 +
2006	5,801,601	5.85	3,706,005	7.82	2,095,596	4.05	1,610,409 +
2007	8,022,182	7.57	5,803,523	11.50	2,218,659	4.00	3,584,864 +
2008	6,945,645	6.56	4,987,489	10.16	1,958,156	3.45	3,029,333 +
2009	4,670,403	5.73	3,213,309	8.36	1,457,094	3.38	1,756,215 +

Continued



Table 18.2a--Continued

Country <sup>a</sup> and Year	Percent		Percent		Percent		Balance of Trade Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
	Total Trade Value	Share to Total Trade	Value of Exports <sup>b</sup>	Share to Total Exports	Value of Imports	Share to Total Imports	
Taiwan							
2005	5,437,115	6.13	1,888,143	4.58	3,548,972	7.48	(1,660,829) -
2006	6,155,302	6.21	2,010,280	4.24	4,145,022	8.01	(2,134,742) -
2007	6,034,965	5.69	1,973,440	3.91	4,061,525	7.32	(2,088,085) -
2008	5,696,918	5.38	1,862,166	3.79	3,834,752	6.76	(1,972,586) -
2009	4,338,312	5.32	1,324,557	3.45	3,013,755	6.99	(1,689,198) -
Netherlands							
2005	4,440,024	5.01	4,032,644	9.77	407,380	0.86	3,625,264 +
2006	5,178,663	5.22	4,769,195	10.06	409,468	0.79	4,359,727 +
2007	4,613,686	4.35	4,149,522	8.22	464,164	0.84	3,685,358 +
2008	4,126,322	3.90	3,708,374	7.56	417,948	0.74	3,290,426 +
2009	4,043,622	4.96	3,743,524	9.74	300,098	0.70	3,443,426
Thailand							
2005	2,751,882	3.10	1,169,151	2.83	1,582,731	3.34	(413,580) -
2006	3,400,209	3.43	1,324,723	2.79	2,075,486	4.01	(750,763) -
2007	3,680,376	3.47	1,403,029	2.78	2,277,347	4.10	(874,318) -
2008	4,295,384	4.06	1,509,028	3.07	2,786,356	4.91	(1,277,328) -
2009	3,687,350	4.52	1,236,090	3.22	2,451,260	5.69	(1,215,170) -
Germany							
2005	2,480,814	2.80	1,349,364	3.27	1,131,450	2.39	217,914 +
2006	3,149,357	3.18	1,781,287	3.76	1,368,070	2.64	413,217 +
2007	3,393,483	3.20	2,149,347	4.26	1,244,136	2.24	905,211 +
2008	3,504,198	3.31	2,440,139	4.97	1,064,059	1.88	1,376,080 +
2009	3,459,617	4.24	2,505,597	6.52	954,020	2.21	1,551,577 +
Malaysia <sup>c</sup>							
2005	4,238,169	4.78	2,458,941	5.96	1,779,228	3.75	679,713 +
2006	4,723,571	4.76	2,621,442	5.53	2,102,129	4.06	519,313 +
2007	4,789,920	4.52	2,506,704	4.97	2,283,216	4.11	223,488 +
2008	4,401,780	4.16	1,957,627	3.99	2,444,153	4.31	(486,526) +
2009	3,052,967	3.74	1,359,905	3.54	1,693,062	3.93	(333,157) -
Indonesia							
2005	1,479,248	1.67	476,466	1.15	1,002,782	2.11	(526,316) -
2006	1,350,604	1.36	364,023	0.77	986,581	1.91	(622,558) -
2007	1,774,151	1.67	524,470	1.04	1,249,681	2.25	(725,211) -
2008	2,067,600	1.95	602,713	1.23	1,464,887	2.58	(862,174) -
2009	2,156,247	2.64	382,690	1.00	1,773,557	4.12	(1,390,867) -
Saudi Arabia							
2005	2,221,320	2.51	39,366	0.10	2,181,954	4.60	(2,142,588) -
2006	2,985,065	3.01	50,127	0.11	2,934,938	5.67	(2,884,811) -
2007	3,592,330	3.39	66,742	0.13	3,525,588	6.35	(3,458,846) -
2008	5,105,988	4.82	74,249	0.15	5,031,739	8.87	(4,957,490) -
2009	1,589,830	1.95	59,069	0.15	1,530,761	3.55	(1,471,692) -

Continued

Table 18.2a--Continued

Country <sup>a</sup> and Year	Percent		Percent		Percent		Balance of Trade Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
	Total Trade Value	Share to Total Trade	Value of Exports <sup>b</sup>	Share to Total Exports	Value of Imports	Share to Total Imports	
Vietnam							
2005	1,132,630	1.28	311,566	0.86	778,471	1.64	(424,312) -
2006	1,108,948	1.12	354,159	0.92	672,779	1.30	(236,610) -
2007	1,227,527	1.16	436,169	0.76	842,664	1.52	(457,801) -
2008	2,018,818	1.91	384,863	0.74	1,653,409	2.91	(1,288,000) -
2009	1,287,322	1.58	365,409	0.00	1,287,322	2.99	(1,287,322) -
Australia							
2005	986,111	1.11	455,055	1.10	531,056	1.12	(76,001) -
2006	1,106,460	1.12	488,213	1.03	618,247	1.19	(130,034) -
2007	1,245,599	1.18	528,414	1.05	717,185	1.29	(188,771) -
2008	1,373,209	1.30	470,770	0.96	902,439	1.59	(431,669) -
2009	1,028,422	1.26	296,290	0.77	732,132	1.70	(435,842) -
United Arab Emirates							
2005	334,356	0.38	117,956	0.29	216,400	0.46	(98,444) -
2006	511,257	0.52	164,673	0.35	346,584	0.67	(181,911) -
2007	1,471,030	1.39	203,125	0.40	1,267,905	2.28	(1,064,780) -
2008	1,590,844	1.50	259,521	0.53	1,331,323	2.35	(1,071,802) -
2009	1,006,008	1.23	220,676	0.57	785,332	1.82	(564,656) -
France							
2005	584,705	0.66	186,829	0.45	397,876	0.84	(211,047) -
2006	551,476	0.56	215,278	0.45	336,198	0.65	(120,920) -
2007	871,219	0.82	265,399	0.53	605,820	1.09	(340,421) -
2008	1,027,963	0.97	258,906	0.53	769,057	1.36	(510,151) -
2009	772,989	0.95	266,057	0.69	506,932	1.18	(240,875) -
India							
2005	430,417	0.49	86,120	0.21	344,297	0.73	(258,177) +
2006	519,687	0.52	120,131	0.25	399,556	0.77	(279,425) +
2007	733,853	0.69	243,972	0.48	489,881	0.88	(245,909) +
2008	811,280	0.77	193,515	0.39	617,765	1.09	(424,250) +
2009	702,513	0.86	200,299	0.52	502,214	1.17	(301,915) -
Belgium							
2005	484,051	0.55	270,086	0.65	213,965	0.45	56,121 -
2006	998,260	1.01	734,010	1.55	264,250	0.51	469,760 -
2007	971,190	0.92	666,285	1.32	304,905	0.55	361,380 -
2008	855,922	0.81	639,842	1.30	216,080	0.38	423,762 -
2009	686,284	0.84	492,514	1.28	193,770	0.45	298,744 -
United Kingdom of Great Britain <sup>1</sup>							
2005	829,690	0.94	436,810	1.06	392,880	0.83	43,930 +
2006	850,124	0.86	484,100	1.02	366,024	0.71	118,076 +
2007	830,055	0.78	478,987	0.95	351,068	0.63	127,919 +
2008	804,889	0.76	482,784	0.98	322,105	0.57	160,679 +
2009	530,193	0.65	296,703	0.77	233,490	0.54	63,213 -

Continued

Table 18.2a--Concluded

Country <sup>a</sup> and Year	Total	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Balance
	Trade	Share	of	Share	of	Share	of Trade
	Value	to Total	Exports <sup>b</sup>	to Total	Imports	to Total	Favorable (+)
		Trade		Exports		Imports	Unfavorable (-)
Other countries							
2005	81,785,498	92.23	35,978,403	87.21	45,807,095	96.60	(9,828,691) -
2006	90,098,883	90.84	40,831,057	86.12	49,267,826	95.16	(8,436,769) -
2007	8,608,846	8.12	3,043,215	6.03	5,565,631	10.03	(2,522,416) -
2008	10,390,820	9.82	3,242,746	6.61	7,148,074	12.60	(3,905,328) -
2009	4,118,517	5.05	2,761,765	7.19	1,356,752	3.15	1,405,013 +

**Note:** Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.

<sup>a</sup> Based on the 2006 ranking.

<sup>b</sup> Sum of domestic exports and reexports.

<sup>c</sup> Including the original 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

<sup>d</sup> Including Okinawa.

<sup>e</sup> Including Sabah and Sarawak.

<sup>f</sup> Including Northern Ireland.

<sup>g</sup> Less than 0.01 percent.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.2b Philippine Foreign Trade, by Economic Bloc: 2004-2009**  
(FOB Value in US Dollars)

Economic Bloc <sup>a</sup> and Year	Total Trade	Exports <sup>b</sup>	Imports	Balance of Trade	
				Favorable (+)	Unfavorable (-)
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC - 21)					
2004	68,290,421,437	32,009,134,377	36,281,287,060	(4,272,152,683)	-
2005	71,744,137,400	33,400,267,683	38,343,869,717	(4,943,602,034)	-
2006	78,182,960,492	37,577,149,486	40,605,811,006	(3,028,661,520)	-
2007	83,188,138,138	40,365,834,861	42,822,303,277	(2,456,468,416)	-
2008	76,421,334,423	37,064,366,601	39,356,967,822	(2,292,601,221)	-
2009	59,236,977,077	27,584,584,769	31,652,392,308	(4,067,807,539)	-
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN - 10)					
2004	15,193,739,508	6,837,882,859	8,355,856,649	(1,517,973,790)	-
2005	16,024,221,098	7,149,949,743	8,874,271,355	(1,724,321,612)	-
2006	18,410,546,764	8,192,204,350	10,218,342,414	(2,026,138,064)	-
2007	20,907,025,806	8,031,906,316	12,875,119,490	(4,843,213,174)	-
2008	21,469,907,215	7,089,911,595	14,379,995,620	(7,290,084,025)	-
2009	16,812,730,905	5,844,310,532	10,968,420,373	(5,124,109,841)	-
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP - 52) <sup>c</sup>					
2004	64,127,389,181	30,740,986,525	33,386,402,656	(2,645,416,131)	-
2005	67,887,875,946	32,677,477,422	35,210,398,524	(2,532,921,102)	-
2006	74,575,297,386	37,250,927,163	37,324,370,223	(73,443,060)	-
2007	75,904,383,478	37,558,995,821	38,345,387,657	(786,391,836)	-
2008	76,238,810,888	36,637,195,087	39,601,615,801	(2,964,420,714)	-
2009	60,520,560,433	28,967,162,261	31,553,398,172	(2,586,235,911)	-
European Free Trade Association (EFTA - 4)					
2004	420,889,935	34,157,294	386,732,641	(352,575,347)	-
2005	336,100,372	37,432,533	298,667,839	(261,235,306)	-
2006	325,050,861	45,047,266	280,003,595	(234,956,329)	-
2007	355,384,773	53,721,594	301,663,179	(247,941,585)	-
2008	363,460,168	58,370,504	305,089,664	(246,719,160)	-
2009	311,745,549	61,362,701	250,382,848	(189,020,147)	-
European Union (EU - 25) <sup>d</sup>					
2004	10,472,237,138	6,811,129,522	3,661,107,616	3,150,021,906	+
2005	10,727,826,462	7,000,765,613	3,727,060,849	3,273,704,764	+
2006	13,164,793,752	8,721,693,576	4,443,100,176	4,278,593,400	+
2007	13,892,170,121	8,582,407,973	5,309,762,148	3,272,645,825	+
2008	12,920,912,670	8,500,371,429	4,420,541,241	4,079,830,188	+
2009	11,217,425,258	7,947,776,367	3,269,648,891	4,678,127,476	+
Generalized System of Preferences Donor Countries (GSPDC - 27)					
2004	44,172,593,560	22,693,273,503	21,479,320,057	1,213,953,446	+
2005	45,025,760,465	22,432,362,452	22,593,398,013	-161,035,561	-
2006	47,966,465,781	26,191,143,682	21,775,322,099	4,415,821,583	+
2007	47,149,737,851	25,419,719,141	21,730,018,710	3,689,700,431	+
2008	13,561,286,533	8,652,569,362	4,908,717,171	3,743,852,191	+
2009	11,901,809,603	8,078,247,505	3,823,562,098	4,254,685,407	+

*Continued*

Table 18.2b--Concluded

Economic Bloc <sup>a</sup> and Year	Total Trade	Exports <sup>b</sup>	Imports	Balance of Trade Favorable (+) Unfavorable (-)
Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA - 11)				
2004	846,516,879	231,121,366	615,395,513	(384,274,147) -
2005	815,117,608	251,578,723	563,538,885	(311,960,162) -
2006	859,033,898	289,206,798	569,827,100	(280,620,302) -
2007	1,156,540,827	321,446,120	835,094,707	(513,648,587) -
2008	1,223,275,270	373,973,573	849,301,697	(475,328,124) -
2009	1,141,076,417	316,775,044	824,301,373	(507,526,329) -
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD - 30)				
2004	47,823,832,829	23,944,575,170	23,879,257,659	65,317,511 +
2005	48,527,793,494	23,946,130,430	24,581,663,064	(635,532,634) -
2006	52,631,718,704	27,810,667,766	24,821,050,938	2,989,616,828 +
2007	52,395,993,293	27,408,171,387	24,987,821,906	2,420,349,481 +
2008	51,163,259,538	27,973,662,327	23,189,597,211	4,784,065,116 +
2009	41,891,468,833	23,538,094,838	18,353,373,995	5,184,720,843 +
World Trade Organization (WTO - 140) <sup>c</sup>				
2004	79,668,329,089	38,707,865,943	40,960,463,146	(2,252,597,203) -
2005	85,957,199,025	40,772,989,678	45,184,209,347	(4,411,219,669) -
2006	96,002,252,499	46,845,799,937	49,156,452,562	(2,310,652,625) -
2007	105,296,088,814	50,144,238,508	55,151,850,306	(5,007,611,798) -
2008	99,264,343,347	46,843,371,335	52,420,972,012	(5,577,600,677) -
2009	76,294,143,891	36,620,607,841	39,673,536,050	(3,052,928,209) -

<sup>a</sup> See list of member countries in the text.

<sup>b</sup> Sum of domestic exports and reexports.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Sabah and Sarawak.

<sup>d</sup> Prior to 1994 data, it was called the European Community (EC).

<sup>e</sup> Excluding countries that accede provisionally and those other countries with pending applications. Prior to 1994 data, it was called General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.2c Philippine Foreign Trade with APEC, ASEAN, and EU Member-Countries:  
2008 and 2009**  
(FOB Value in Million US Dollars)

Economic Bloc and Country	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade	
				Favorable (+)	Unfavorable (-)
<b>2009</b>					
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	63,575.29	28,909.14	34,666.15	(5,757.01)	-
United States of America <sup>1</sup>	11,901.73	6,788.63	5,113.11	1,675.52	+
Japan <sup>2</sup>	11,571.75	6,208.40	5,363.35	845.05	+
China, People's Republic of	6,741.34	2,933.92	3,807.42	(873.50)	+
Singapore	6,200.97	2,477.27	3,723.69	(1,246.42)	-
Korea, Republic of	4,833.61	1,828.20	3,005.41	(1,177.21)	-
Hong Kong	4,670.40	3,213.31	1,457.09	1,756.22	+
Taiwan	4,338.31	1,324.56	3,013.75	(1,689.19)	-
Thailand	3,687.35	1,236.09	2,451.26	(1,215.17)	-
Malaysia <sup>3</sup>	3,052.97	1,359.91	1,693.06	(333.15)	-
Indonesia	2,156.25	382.69	1,773.56	(1,390.87)	-
Viet Nam	1,652.73	365.41	1,287.32	(921.91)	-
Australia	1,028.42	296.29	732.13	(435.84)	-
Canada	468.27	238.84	229.43	9.41	+
New Zealand	329.50	28.71	300.78	(272.07)	-
Russian Federation	290.62	39.09	251.53	(212.44)	-
Papua New Guinea	235.60	8.41	227.18	(218.77)	-
Mexico	235.50	173.69	61.81	111.88	+
Chile	107.98	34.56	73.42	(38.86)	-
Peru	101.73	6.44	95.30	(88.86)	+
Brunei Darussalam	27.11	4.93	22.18	(17.25)	-
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	16,812.73	5,844.31	10,968.42	(5,124.11)	-
Singapore	6,200.97	2,477.27	3,723.69	(1,246.42)	-
Thailand	3,687.35	1,236.09	2,451.26	(1,215.17)	-
Malaysia <sup>3</sup>	3,052.97	1,359.91	1,693.06	(333.15)	-
Indonesia	2,156.25	382.69	1,773.56	(1,390.87)	-
Viet Nam	1,652.73	365.41	1,287.32	(921.91)	-
Brunei Darussalam	27.11	4.93	22.18	(17.25)	-
Cambodia	18.38	8.97	9.41	(0.44)	-
Myanmar, Union of	15.38	7.48	7.90	(0.42)	-
Laos	1.60	1.57	0.04	1.53	+
European Union (EU)	11,217.43	7,947.78	3,269.65	4,678.13	+
Netherlands	4,043.62	3,743.52	300.10	3,443.42	+
Germany	3,459.62	2,505.60	954.02	1,551.58	+
France	772.99	266.06	506.93	(240.87)	-
Belgium	686.28	492.51	193.77	298.74	+
United Kingdom of Great Britain	530.19	296.70	233.49	63.21	+
Italy	416.68	228.96	187.73	41.23	+
Ireland	199.97	25.16	174.81	(149.65)	-

Continued

Table 18.2c--Continued

Economic Bloc and Country	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade	
				Favorable (+)	Unfavorable (-)
Spain	188.16	72.04	116.12	(44.08)	-
Finland	183.78	58.72	125.06	(66.34)	-
Sweden	164.18	19.68	144.49	(124.81)	-
Denmark	113.06	25.85	87.21	(61.36)	-
Czech Republic	101.37	32.12	69.25	(37.13)	-
Austria	97.03	38.30	58.74	(20.44)	+
Slovak Republic	70.63	1.53	69.11	(67.58)	-
Hungary	67.25	54.59	12.66	41.93	+
Poland	51.94	41.03	10.91	30.12	+
Greece	27.54	14.24	13.30	0.94	+
Portugal	9.22	6.41	2.81	3.60	+
Romania	6.71	5.60	1.11	4.49	+
Bulgaria	6.59	3.41	3.18	0.23	+
Cyprus	6.11	3.88	2.22	1.66	+
Malta	6.03	5.97	0.06	5.91	+
Slovenia	2.58	1.24	1.34	(0.10)	-
Luxembourg	2.10	1.03	1.07	(0.04)	-
Lithuania	1.51	1.41	0.10	1.31	+
Latvia	1.29	1.28	0.00	1.28	+
Estonia	0.98	0.94	0.04	0.90	+

	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade	
				Favorable (+)	Unfavorable (-)

**2008**

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	82,118.25	38,926.53	43,191.72	(4,265.19)	-
United States of America <sup>1</sup>	15,428.41	8,207.13	7,221.29	985.84	+
Japan <sup>2</sup>	14,311.35	7,707.06	6,604.29	1,102.78	+
China, People's Republic of	9,714.74	5,469.19	4,245.55	1,223.63	+
Singapore	8,552.04	2,606.66	5,945.38	(3,338.73)	-
Hong Kong	6,945.64	4,987.49	1,958.16	3,029.33	+
Taiwan	5,696.92	1,862.17	3,834.75	(1,972.59)	-
Korea, Republic of	5,484.11	2,522.52	2,961.59	(439.07)	-
Malaysia <sup>3</sup>	4,401.78	1,957.63	2,444.15	(486.53)	-
Thailand	4,295.38	1,509.03	2,786.36	(1,277.33)	-
Indonesia	2,067.60	602.71	1,464.89	(862.17)	-
Viet Nam	2,038.27	384.86	1,653.41	(1,268.55)	-
Australia	1,373.21	470.77	902.44	(431.67)	-
Canada	532.68	270.46	262.23	8.23	+
New Zealand	457.97	49.31	408.66	(359.35)	-
Mexico	235.50	173.69	61.81	111.88	+
Russian Federation	166.04	33.92	132.12	(98.19)	-
Papua New Guinea	152.29	21.28	131.02	(109.74)	-
Chile	130.44	53.45	76.99	(23.54)	-
Brunei Darussalam	91.00	9.99	81.01	(71.02)	-
Peru	42.86	27.22	15.64	11.58	+

Continued

Table 18.2c--Concluded

Economic Bloc and Country	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade	
				Favorable (+)	Unfavorable (-)
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	21,469.91	7,089.91	14,380.00	(7,290.08)	-
Singapore	8,552.04	2,606.66	5,945.38	(3,338.73)	-
Malaysia <sup>3</sup>	4,401.78	1,957.63	2,444.15	(486.53)	-
Thailand	4,295.39	1,509.03	2,786.36	(1,277.33)	-
Indonesia	2,067.60	602.71	1,464.89	(862.17)	-
Viet Nam	2,038.27	384.86	1,653.41	(1,268.55)	-
Myanmar, Union of	91.00	9.99	81.01	(71.02)	-
Cambodia	14.31	10.94	3.37	7.56	+
Brunei Darussalam	8.79	7.37	1.42	5.96	+
Laos	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.71	+
European Union (EU)	12,920.91	8,500.37	4,420.54	4,079.83	+
Netherlands	4,126.32	3,708.37	417.95	3,290.42	+
Germany	3,504.20	2,440.14	1,064.06	1,376.08	+
France	1,027.96	258.91	769.06	(510.15)	-
Belgium	855.92	639.84	216.08	423.76	+
United Kingdom of Great Britain	804.89	482.78	322.11	160.67	+
Ireland	648.28	43.48	604.80	(561.32)	-
Italy	522.57	288.73	233.84	54.89	+
Spain	290.76	157.47	133.29	24.18	+
Finland	244.11	87.58	156.53	(68.95)	-
Sweden	201.57	26.74	174.83	(148.09)	-
Czech Republic	150.28	72.98	77.30	(4.32)	-
Denmark	146.30	33.07	113.23	(80.16)	-
Hungary	115.92	106.12	9.79	96.33	+
Austria	87.33	49.81	37.53	12.28	+
Slovak Republic	68.76	1.87	66.89	(65.02)	-
Poland	36.93	33.65	3.28	30.37	+
Portugal	17.92	9.59	8.34	1.25	+
Malta	16.16	16.14	0.02	16.12	+
Greece	13.38	11.82	1.56	10.26	+
Bulgaria	11.06	5.51	5.55	(0.04)	-
Romania	11.02	10.28	0.73	9.55	+
Slovenia	6.12	4.72	1.40	3.32	+
Cyprus	3.65	2.31	1.35	0.96	+
Lithuania	3.27	3.25	0.02	3.23	+
Estonia	2.78	2.49	0.29	2.20	+
Luxembourg	2.21	1.49	0.72	0.77	+
Latvia	1.24	1.23	0.01	1.22	+

**Notes:** Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup>Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup>Includes Okinawa.

<sup>3</sup>Includes Sabah and Sarawak.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.



**TABLE 18.3 Philippine Exports To Major Trading Partners: 2008 and 2009**  
(FOB Value in Million US Dollars)

Country and Commodity	Value	Percent Share
<b>2009</b>		
United States of America <sup>a</sup>	6,788.63	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	3,238.73	47.71
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>b</sup>	1,080.61	15.92
Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets used in vehicles	307.06	4.52
Coconut oil <sup>e</sup>	262.55	3.87
Other products manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis <sup>d</sup>	155.57	2.29
Japan <sup>c</sup>	6,208.40	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	2,936.43	47.30
Woodcraft and furniture	815.62	13.14
Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets used in vehicles	294.37	4.74
Bananas (fresh)	213.46	3.44
Metal components	133.76	2.15
Netherlands	3,743.52	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	3,225.50	86.16
Coconut oil <sup>e</sup>	205.55	5.49
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>b</sup>	30.26	0.81
Desiccated coconut	13.04	0.35
Tuna <sup>f</sup>	12.05	0.32
Hongkong	3,213.31	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	2,734.49	85.10
Gold <sup>g</sup>	115.89	3.61
Metal components	33.73	1.05
Processed Tropical Fruits	10.22	0.37
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>b</sup>	5.60	0.17
People's Republic of China	2,933.92	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	2,036.85	69.42
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	226.64	7.72
Copper Concentrates	70.07	2.39
Metal Components	31.85	1.09
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	31.65	1.08
Germany	2,505.60	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	2,003.13	79.95
Tuna <sup>f</sup>	58.18	2.32
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>b</sup>	21.11	0.84
Other products manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis <sup>d</sup>	17.61	0.70
Metal components	11.78	0.47
Singapore	2,477.27	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,996.10	80.58
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	100.73	4.07
Bananas (fresh)	19.46	0.79
Pineapple and pineapple products	17.01	0.69
Metal components	15.67	0.63

Continued

Table 18.3--Continued

Country and Commodity	Value	Percent Share
Republic of Korea	1,828.20	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,090.60	59.65
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	201.12	11.00
Unmanufactured Tobacco	36.84	2.02
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	32.41	1.77
Bananas (fresh)	29.03	1.59
Malaysia <sup>a</sup>	1,359.91	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	943.85	69.41
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	23.94	1.76
Coconut oil <sup>e</sup>	8.27	0.61
Unmanufactured Tobacco	5.60	0.41
Processed Tropical Fruits	4.29	0.32
Taiwan	1,324.56	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	869.91	65.68
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	43.95	3.32
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	11.62	0.88
Metal Components	7.22	0.55
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	3.84	0.29
<b>2008</b>		
United States of America <sup>a</sup>	8,207.13	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	3,936.77	47.97
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>b</sup>	1,419.83	17.30
Coconut oil <sup>e</sup>	442.96	5.40
Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets used in vehicles	327.65	3.99
Other products manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis <sup>d</sup>	165.66	2.02
Japan <sup>c</sup>	7,707.06	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	3,455.15	44.83
Woodcraft and furniture	874.63	11.35
Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets used in vehicles	383.45	4.98
Bananas (fresh)	217.70	2.82
Metal components	183.67	2.38
People's Republic of China	5,469.19	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	4,593.66	83.99
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	97.35	1.78
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	90.59	1.66
Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets used in vehicles	42.86	0.78
Coconut oil <sup>e</sup>	42.16	0.77
Hongkong	4,987.49	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	4,257.58	85.37
Gold <sup>g</sup>	303.56	6.09
Metal components	28.11	0.56
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	15.05	0.35
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>b</sup>	11.69	0.23

Continued

Table 18.3--Concluded

Country and Commodity	Value	Percent Share
Netherlands	3,708.37	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	3,111.67	83.91
Coconut oil <sup>e</sup>	340.20	9.17
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>b</sup>	31.28	0.84
Tuna <sup>i</sup>	17.64	0.48
Desiccated coconut	16.19	0.44
Singapore	2,606.66	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,588.35	60.93
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	571.85	21.94
Bananas (fresh)	16.86	0.65
Pineapple and pineapple products	15.28	0.59
Metal components	7.34	0.28
Republic of Korea	2,522.52	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,220.84	48.40
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	706.88	28.02
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	49.68	1.97
Copra oil cake or meal	39.74	1.58
Bananas (fresh)	34.74	1.38
Germany	2,440.14	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	2,007.31	82.26
Tuna <sup>i</sup>	60.59	2.48
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>b</sup>	28.65	1.17
Other products manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis <sup>d</sup>	20.13	0.82
Metal components	18.90	0.77
Malaysia <sup>h</sup>	1,957.63	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,366.74	69.82
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	39.95	2.04
Coconut oil <sup>e</sup>	26.86	1.37
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	26.19	1.34
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>b</sup>	4.75	0.24
Taiwan	1,862.17	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,253.91	67.34
Petroleum products <sup>f</sup>	145.84	7.83
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	78.01	4.19
Bananas (fresh)	9.60	0.52
Shrimps and prawns	7.54	0.40
Tuna <sup>i</sup>	11.79	0.94

**Notes:**

- <sup>a</sup> Includes Alaska and Hawaii.
- <sup>b</sup> Includes goods on consignment and not on consignment.
- <sup>c</sup> Includes Okinawa.
- <sup>d</sup> Includes diamonds, precious and synthetic gem stones, machinery and equipment; and prefabricated steel structures manufactured on consignment basis.
- <sup>e</sup> Includes crude and refined.
- <sup>f</sup> Includes refined petroleum products, manufactured from crude petroleum oil.
- <sup>g</sup> Extracted from copper ores and concentrates.
- <sup>h</sup> Includes Sabah and Sarawak.
- <sup>i</sup> Includes fresh, frozen, prepared or preserved in airtight containers.

**Source:** National Statistics Office. *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.4 Philippine Imports From Major Trading Partners: 2008 and 2009**  
(FOB Value in Million US Dollars)

Country and Commodity	Value	Percent Share
<b>2009</b>		
Japan <sup>c</sup>	5,363.35	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	2,451.11	45.70
Transport Equipment	524.73	9.78
Industrial machinery and equipment	409.20	7.63
Iron and Steel	337.66	6.30
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	275.82	5.14
United States of America <sup>a</sup>	5,113.11	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	3,161.44	61.83
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	422.12	8.26
Industrial machinery and equipment	216.73	4.24
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	199.57	3.90
Professional, Scientific and Controlling Instruments	84.89	1.66
China, People's Republic of	3,807.42	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,587.41	41.69
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	289.59	7.61
Industrial machinery and equipment	178.50	4.69
Organic and Inorganic Chemical	155.73	4.09
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	128.60	3.38
Singapore	3,723.69	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,644.02	44.15
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,031.15	27.69
Industrial machinery and equipment	184.13	4.94
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	124.43	3.34
Organic and Inorganic Chemical	57.97	1.56
Taiwan	3,013.75	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,400.93	46.48
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	717.86	23.82
Iron and steel	125.33	4.16
Organic and inorganic chemical	105.82	3.51
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related	77.67	2.58
Republic of Korea	3,005.41	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,193.88	39.72
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	732.18	24.36
Transport Equipment	119.22	3.97
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	114.12	3.80
Organic and Inorganic Chemical	113.16	3.77
Thailand	2,451.26	100.00
Transport equipment	794.19	32.40
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	513.78	20.96
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	96.63	3.94
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	67.74	2.76
Cereals and cereal preparations	62.05	2.53

*Continued*

Table 18.4--Continued

Country and Commodity	Value	Percent Share
Indonesia	1,773.56	100.00
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	457.67	25.81
Transport Equipment	253.66	14.30
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	232.54	13.11
Electronic products	131.73	7.43
Organic and Inorganic Chemical	62.71	3.54
Malaysia	1,693.06	100.00
Electronic products	524.85	31.00
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	422.71	24.97
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	59.83	3.53
Organic and inorganic chemical	51.33	3.03
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	48.26	2.85
Saudi Arabia	1,530.76	100.00
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,496.62	97.77
Fertilizers, manufactured	19.61	1.28
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	7.78	0.51
Organic and inorganic chemical	4.56	0.30
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	0.28	0.02
<b>2008</b>		
United States of America <sup>a</sup>	7,221.29	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	4,737.65	65.61
Cereals and cereal preparations	621.41	8.61
Industrial machinery and equipment	305.45	4.23
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unlimited cereals)	201.23	2.79
Dairy products	158.17	2.19
Japan <sup>d</sup>	6,604.29	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	3,293.21	49.86
Industrial machinery and equipment	618.91	9.37
Transport equipment	534.56	8.09
Iron and steel	429.46	6.50
Telecommunication equipment and electrical machinery <sup>c</sup>	280.63	4.25
Singapore	5,945.38	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	2,786.15	46.86
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,943.15	32.68
Industrial machinery and equipment	203.55	3.42
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	161.61	2.72
Transport equipment	85.91	1.44
Saudi Arabia	5,029.00	100.00
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,926.94	97.97
Organic and inorganic chemical	48.88	0.97
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	25.65	0.51
Fertilizers, manufactured	25.52	0.51
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1.17	0.02
China, People's Republic of	4,245.55	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,528.62	36.01
Iron and steel	370.62	8.73
Industrial machinery and equipment	214.68	5.06
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	206.30	4.86
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	196.33	4.62

Continued

Table 18.4--Concluded

Country and Commodity	Value	Percent Share
Taiwan	3,834.75	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,793.47	46.77
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	956.30	24.94
Iron and steel	222.90	5.81
Organic and inorganic chemical	138.82	3.62
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	114.81	2.99
Republic of Korea	2,961.59	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,079.96	36.47
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	719.82	24.31
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	149.57	5.05
Iron and steel	131.83	4.45
Non-ferrous metal	116.16	3.92
Thailand	2,786.36	100.00
Transport equipment	785.03	28.17
Cereals and cereal preparations	475.47	17.06
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	410.53	14.73
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	97.56	3.50
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	82.54	2.96
Malaysia <sup>a</sup>	2,444.15	100.00
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	900.93	36.86
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	699.20	28.61
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	85.68	3.51
Industrial machinery and equipment	61.87	2.53
Organic and inorganic chemical	34.16	1.40
Hongkong	1,958.16	100.00
Electronic products <sup>b</sup>	1,315.48	67.18
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	152.89	7.81
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	65.00	3.32
Telecommunication equipment and electrical machinery <sup>c</sup>	62.29	3.18
Industrial machinery and equipment	57.57	2.94
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	15.14	1.15

**Notes:**

- <sup>a</sup> Includes Alaska and Hawaii.
- <sup>b</sup> Includes goods on consignment and not on consignment.
- <sup>c</sup> Includes telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.
- <sup>d</sup> Includes Okinawa.
- <sup>e</sup> Includes Sabah and Sarawak.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.5 Top 10 Principal Exports of the Philippines: 2006-2009**  
(FOB Value in Million US Dollars)

Commodity	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share
Total exports	47,410.12	100.00	50,465.72	100.00	49,077.54	100.00	38,435.81	100.00
Total principal exports	37,497.91	80.93	39,092.66	78.99	37,752.05	76.92	28,537.40	74.25
Electronic products <sup>1</sup>	29,683.05	62.61	31,085.27	61.60	28,500.79	58.07	22,182.47	57.71
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>1</sup>	2,646.36	5.58	2,299.88	4.56	1,948.70	3.97	1,525.01	3.97
Woodcraft and furniture	926.17	1.95	1,139.62	2.26	1,139.62	2.32	958.77	2.49
Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets used in vehicles <sup>1</sup>	787.55	1.66	891.58	1.77	901.88	1.84	752.05	1.96
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	1,231.18	2.60	1,293.93	2.56	1,309.19	2.67	687.98	1.79
Other products manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis <sup>3</sup>	790.11	1.67	687.60	1.36	656.60	1.34	668.02	1.74
Coconut oil <sup>2</sup>	578.77	1.22	733.81	1.45	1,139.61	2.12	594.51	1.55
Metal components	400.08	0.84	485.32	0.96	577.65	1.18	481.43	1.25
Bananas (Fresh)	405.44	0.86	400.85	0.79	405.56	0.83	360.22	0.94
Tuna <sup>4</sup>	49.20	0.10	74.80	0.15	377.81	0.77	326.94	0.85
Others	9,912.21	20.91	11,373.06	22.54	12,220.14	24.90	9,898.41	25.75

\* Based on January-December 2009 ranking

<sup>1</sup> Includes on consignment and not on consignment

<sup>2</sup> Includes crude and refined

<sup>3</sup> Includes diamonds, precious and synthetic gem stones, machinery and equipments; prefabricated steel structures manufactured on consignment basis

<sup>4</sup> Includes fresh, frozen, prepared or preserved in airtight containers

Source: National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.6 Top 10 Principal Imports of the Philippines: 2006-2009**  
(FOB Value in Million US Dollars)

Commodity	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share
Total imports	51,773.68	100.00	55,513.74	100.00	56,746.06	100.00	43,091.54	100.00
Total principal imports	42,533.04	82.15	45,531.69	82.02	45,684.55	80.51	32,848.12	76.23
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	24,456.93	47.24	24,953.94	44.95	20,026.08	35.29	15,167.36	35.20
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	7,998.73	15.45	9,592.70	17.28	12,394.77	21.84	7,361.00	17.08
Transport equipment	2,017.54	3.90	2,424.35	4.37	2,717.98	4.79	2,259.55	5.24
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,048.22	2.02	1,138.74	2.05	2,599.37	4.58	1,887.36	4.38
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,984.09	3.83	2,115.72	3.81	2,297.50	4.05	1,755.82	4.07
Organic and inorganic chemicals	899.48	1.74	1,110.61	2.00	1,258.83	2.22	1,130.65	2.62
Iron and steel	1,195.09	2.31	1,220.59	2.20	1,609.76	2.84	920.21	2.14
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	409.23	0.79	408.32	0.74	401.76	0.71	849.08	1.97
Plastics in primary and nonprimary forms	943.49	1.82	982.08	1.77	1,088.88	1.92	768.03	1.78
Telecommunication equipment and electrical machinery <sup>b</sup>	843.10	1.63	890.41	1.60	895.70	1.58	749.05	1.74

<sup>a</sup> Including importations on consignment basis.

<sup>b</sup> Including telecommunication, and sound-recording and reproducing equipment.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.



**TABLE 18.7 Major Philippine Exports to the APEC, EU and ASEAN: 2008 and 2009**  
(F.O.B. Value in Million U.S. Dollars)

Economic Bloc or Community	Value	Percent Share
<b>2009</b>		
ASIA Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	28,909.14	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	16,328.24	56.48
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>a</sup>	1,239.65	4.29
Woodcrafts and furniture	913.64	3.16
Ignition Wiring Sets	747.43	2.59
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	687.98	2.38
European Union (EU)	7,947.78	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	5,614.07	70.64
Other products manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis <sup>d</sup>	408.01	5.13
Coconut oil <sup>b</sup>	247.42	3.11
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>a</sup>	160.55	2.02
Tuna <sup>e</sup>	156.52	1.97
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	5,844.31	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	3,305.47	56.56
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	220.08	3.77
Metal components	169.36	2.90
Petroleum products <sup>c</sup>	151.35	2.59
Fertilizers, manufactured	94.86	1.62
<b>2008</b>		
ASIA Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	38,926.53	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	22,357.01	57.43
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>a</sup>	1,619.89	4.16
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	1,213.73	3.12
Petroleum products <sup>c</sup>	1,136.66	2.92
Woodcrafts and furniture	902.58	2.32
European Union (EU)	8,500.37	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	5,854.58	68.87
Other products manufactured from materials imported on consignment basis <sup>d</sup>	412.14	4.85
Coconut oil <sup>b</sup>	346.91	4.08
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories <sup>a</sup>	190.07	2.24
Tuna <sup>e</sup>	163.25	1.92
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	7,089.91	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	3,473.53	48.99
Petroleum products <sup>c</sup>	636.15	8.97
Cathodes and sections of cathodes, of refined copper	322.83	4.55
Metal components	213.29	3.01
Fertilizers, manufactured	36.92	0.52

<sup>a</sup> Includes goods on consignment and not on consignment.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude and refined.

<sup>c</sup> Includes refined petroleum products, manufactured from crude petroleum oil.

<sup>d</sup> Includes diamonds, precious and synthetic gem stones, machinery and equipments; prefabricated steel structures manufactured on consignment basis.

<sup>e</sup> Includes fresh, frozen, prepared or preserved in airtight containers.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.8 Major Philippine Imports from the APEC, EU and ASEAN: 2008 and 2009**  
(F.O.B. Value in Million U.S. Dollars)

Economic Bloc or Community	Value	Percent Share
<b>2009</b>		
ASIA Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	34,666.15	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	13,764.36	39.71
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,351.58	12.55
Transport equipment	1,977.14	5.70
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,612.67	4.65
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,405.85	4.06
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	10,968.42	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	2,923.80	26.66
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,037.69	18.58
Transport equipment	1,129.34	10.30
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,004.10	9.15
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	353.81	3.23
European Union (EU)	3,269.65	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	1,186.39	36.28
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	323.16	9.88
Industrial machinery and equipment	288.62	8.83
Transport equipment	211.45	6.47
Paper and Paper Products	95.75	2.93
<b>2008</b>		
ASIA Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	43,191.72	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	17,294.43	40.04
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	5,726.38	13.26
Cereals and cereal preparations	2,469.45	5.72
Transport equipment	2,055.24	4.76
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,806.69	4.18
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	14,380.00	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	4,106.18	28.55
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,427.44	23.83
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,674.43	11.64
Transport equipment	1,187.12	8.26
Plastics in primary and non-primary forms	374.49	2.60
European Union (EU)	4,420.54	100.00
Electronic products <sup>a</sup>	1,855.32	41.97
Transport equipment	517.27	11.70
Industrial machinery and equipment	415.28	9.39
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	313.26	7.09
Chemical materials and products, not elsewhere specified	98.78	2.23

<sup>a</sup> Includes goods on consignment and not on consignment.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.9 Philippine Exports by Major Commodity Group:  
2008 and 2009**  
(FOB Value in US Dollars)

Commodities	2009		2008	
	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share
Total	39,124,224,650	100.00	49,705,853,359	100.00
A. Agro-based products	1,612,280,127	4.12	2,161,748,413	4.35
Coconut products	801,306,459	2.05	1,348,299,546	2.71
Copra	59,795			
Coconut oil	594,505,543	1.52	1,039,611,634	2.09
Desiccated coconut	145,756,839	0.37	240,355,710	0.48
Copra meal/cake	48,192,673	0.12	58,273,226	0.12
Others	12,791,609	0.03	10,058,976	0.02
Sugar and products	111,966,042	0.29	80,161,100	0.16
Centrifugal and refined	86,604,548	0.22	66,618,142	0.13
Molasses	22,149,631	0.06	10,866,164	0.02
Others	3,211,863	0.01	2,676,794	0.01
Fruits and vegetables	699,007,626	1.79	733,287,767	1.48
Canned pineapple	137,408,274	0.35	134,746,919	0.27
Pineapple juice	41,459,719	0.11	31,422,849	0.06
Pineapple concentrates	32,434,161	0.08	27,687,489	0.06
Bananas	360,220,716	0.92	405,557,674	0.82
Mangoes	16,058,335	0.04	19,575,719	0.04
Others	111,426,421	0.28	114,297,117	0.23
B. Other Agro-based products	528,770,920	1.35	611,981,866	1.23
Fish, fresh or preserved of which:				
Shrimps and prawns	268,020,544	0.69	308,195,485	0.62
Coffee, raw, not roasted	150	0.00	39,577	0.00
Abaca fibers	9,802,084	0.03	22,188,330	0.04
Tobacco unmanufactured	96,849,325	0.25	62,554,981	0.13
Natural rubber	25,204,890	0.06	52,643,870	0.11
Ramie fibers, raw or roasted	0	-	-	-
Seaweeds, dried	12,594,187	0.03	25,304,436	0.05
Rice	223,840	0.00	701,730	0.00
Others	116,075,900	0.30	140,353,457	0.28
C. Forest products	32,976,188	0.08	33,623,376	0.07
Logs	3,406	0.00	39,245	0.00
Lumber	9,639,606	0.02	11,753,790	0.02
Plywood	21,920,758	0.06	19,236,547	0.04
Veneer sheets/corestocks	953,286	0.00	1,818,073	0.00
Others	459,132	0.00	775,721	0.00

Continued

Table 18.9--Concluded

Product Group	2009		2008	
	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share
D. Mineral products	1,470,489,937	3.76	2,498,360,964	5.03
Copper concentrates	149,516,487	0.38	133,690,578	0.27
copper metal	687,978,797	1.76	1,309,186,658	2.63
Gold	115,849,435	0.30	116,472,137	0.23
Iron ore agglomerates	91,691,136	0.23	113,660,036	0.23
Chromium ore	10,699,065	0.03	11,860,068	0.02
Nickel	0	0.00	28,610	0.00
Others	414,755,017	1.06	813,462,877	1.64
E. Petroleum products	292,954,261	0.75	1,240,162,236	2.50
F. Manufactures	33,058,498,431	84.50	40,999,229,828	82.48
Electronic products	22,182,472,304	56.70	28,500,790,927	57.34
Components/devices (semiconductors)	15,582,313,488	39.83	21,046,734,461	42.34
Electronic data processing	4,932,026,575	12.61	5,213,656,983	10.49
Office equipment	250,045,383	0.64	315,154,967	0.63
Consumer electronics	300,698,690	0.77	478,625,113	0.96
Telecommunication	117,483,149	0.30	260,994,175	0.53
Communication/radar	393,554,429	1.01	290,517,840	0.58
Control and instrumentation	41,697,023	0.11	53,573,723	0.11
Medical/industrial instrumentation	32,297,227	0.08	31,883,433	0.06
Automotive electronics	532,356,340	1.36	809,650,232	1.63
Other Electronics	1,417,212,817	3.62	1,426,220,178	2.87
Garments	1,525,007,707	3.90	1,948,695,527	3.92
Textile yarns/fabrics	146,539,912	0.37	194,143,939	0.39
Footwear	22,079,543	0.06	30,999,549	0.06
Travel goods and handbags	65,797,724	0.17	95,295,882	0.19
Wood manufactures	820,518,155	2.10	918,379,677	1.85
Furnitures and fixtures	138,283,430	0.35	220,875,084	0.44
Chemicals	968,782,224	2.48	1,127,950,207	2.27
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	156,385,748	0.40	211,157,049	0.42
Machinery and transport equipment	1,944,917,555	4.97	2,113,393,703	4.25
Processed food and beverages	851,312,593	2.18	960,448,510	1.93
Iron and steel	118,724,901	0.30	261,530,754	0.53
Baby carriage, toys, games and sporting goods	127,957,629	0.33	143,213,380	0.29
Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plating materials	37868927 290,545,253	0.74	41,992,828	0.08
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	2,244,092,009	5.74	330,872,476	0.67
Others	2,473,270,158	6.32	2,473,270,158	4.98
G. Special transactions	1,439,836,296	3.68	1,532,433,826	3.08
H. Re-exports	688,418,490	1.76	628,312,850	1.26

**Note:** Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.9a Philippine Imports by Major Type of Goods:  
2008 and 2009**  
(FOB Value in US Dollars)

Commodities	2009		2008	
	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share
Total	43,091,535,881	100.00	56,746,060,370	100.00
A. Capital goods	12,897,083,172	29.93	15,707,070,025	27.68
Power generating and specialized machines	2,151,230,694	4.99	2,606,664,831	4.59
Office and EDP machines	2,276,383,040	5.28	2,803,502,628	4.94
Telecommunication equipment and electrical machinery	7,023,024,683	16.30	8,376,201,261	14.76
Land transport equipment excluding passenger cars and motorized cycle	661,878,553	1.54	663,605,131	1.17
Aircraft, ships and boats	321,072,639	0.75	760,019,985	1.34
Prof. sci. and cont. inst., photographic equipment and optical goods	463,493,563	1.08	497,076,189	0.88
B. Raw materials and intermediate goods	16,830,567,201	39.06	21,309,131,682	37.55
Unprocessed raw materials	2,364,656,296	5.49	1,910,691,115	3.37
Wheat	718,687,442	1.67	637,288,247	1.12
Corn	95,153,146	0.22	23,328,343	0.04
Unmilled cereals excluding rice and corn	7,033,551	0.02	11,142,584	0.02
Crude materials, inedible	1,359,596,125	3.16	1,040,123,215	1.83
Pulp and waste paper	49,080,164	0.11	55,867,924	0.10
Cotton	20,631,176	0.05	18,761,542	0.03
Synthetic fibers	67,746,224	0.16	68,469,477	0.12
Metalliferous ores	849,093,638	1.97	401,779,377	0.71
Others	373,044,923	0.87	495,244,895	0.87
Tobacco, unmanufactured	184,186,032	0.43	198,808,726	0.35
Semi-processed raw materials	14,465,910,905	33.57	19,398,440,567	34.18
Feeding stuffs for animals	601,946,453	1.40	618,662,830	1.09
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	152,145,926	0.35	228,647,704	0.40
Chemical	4,196,878,028	9.74	4,793,301,729	8.45
Chemical compounds	1,131,435,320	2.63	1,259,563,583	2.22
Medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals	722,705,173	1.68	657,353,030	1.16
Urea	183,021,871	0.42	200,686,463	0.35
Fertilizer excluding urea	154,695,233	0.36	356,202,706	0.63
Artificial resins	768,460,614	1.78	1,089,619,631	1.92
Others	1,236,559,817	2.87	1,229,876,316	2.17
Manufactured goods	3,254,206,755	7.55	4,369,462,215	7.70
Paper and paper products	477,253,784	1.11	523,279,053	0.92
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	468,199,751	1.09	665,261,366	1.17
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	276,083,492	0.64	273,922,831	0.48
Iron and steel	920,213,999	2.14	1,609,759,039	2.84
Non-ferrous metals	437,375,380	1.01	608,535,644	1.07
Metals products	439,307,339	1.02	432,072,322	0.76
Others	235,773,010	0.55	256,631,960	0.45

Continued

Table 18.9a--Concluded

Product Group	2009		2008	
	Value	Percent Share	Value	Percent Share
Embroideries	89,404,618	0.21	138,272,999	0.24
Materials/accessories for the manufacture of electrical equipment	6,158,069,362	14.29	9,197,789,772	16.21
Iron ore, not agglomerated	13,259,763	0.03	52,303,318	0.09
C. Mineral fuels and lubricant	7,361,002,773	17.08	12,394,766,190	21.84
Coal, coke	381,905,257	0.89	349,129,985	0.62
Petroleum crude	3,296,586,644	7.65	7,498,541,920	13.21
Others	3,682,510,872	8.55	4,547,094,285	8.01
D. Consumer goods	5,422,581,708	12.58	6,612,179,096	11.65
Durable	2,330,701,581	5.41	2,389,412,192	4.21
Passenger cars and motorized cycle	1,287,886,738	2.99	1,312,324,070	2.31
Home appliances	273,649,212	0.64	278,793,157	0.49
Miscellaneous manufactures	769,165,631	1.78	798,294,965	1.41
Non-durable	3,091,880,127	7.18	4,222,766,904	7.44
Food and live animals chiefly for food	2,953,733,845	6.85	4,064,358,339	7.16
Dairy products	457,047,263	1.06	702,819,085	1.24
Fish and fish preparations	147,885,317	0.34	107,693,135	0.19
Rice	952,740,091	2.21	1,782,148,907	3.14
Fruits and vegetables	227,141,749	0.53	245,260,520	0.43
Others	1,168,919,425	2.71	1,226,436,692	2.16
Beverages and tobacco manufactures	53,740,826	0.12	65,436,382	0.12
Articles of apparel, accessories	84,405,456	0.20	92,972,183	0.16
D. Special transactions	580,301,027	1.35	722,913,377	1.27
Articles temporarily imported and exported	264,368,927	0.61	256,538,080	0.45
Others	315,932,100	0.73	466,375,297	0.82

Note: Components may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.10 Foreign Trade of the Philippines, by Local Port: 2008 and 2009**  
(FOB Value in US Dollars)

Port	2009			2008		
	Total Trade	Exports <sup>a</sup>	Imports	Total Trade	Exports <sup>a</sup>	Imports
Total	81,527,342,041	38,435,806,160	43,091,535,881	105,823,600,879	49,077,540,509	56,746,060,370
Luzon	71,056,215,850	33,151,609,423	37,904,606,427	118,878,746,946	41,816,348,489	50,952,106,323
Aparri, Cagayan	59,081,231	47,680	59,033,551	28,250,338	2,576,332	25,674,006
Angeles Industrial Park (AIP) SEPZ, Bacolor, Pampanga	13,540,767	9,878,601	3,662,166	12,666,632	10,163,409	2,503,223
Atimonan, Quezon	940,309	472,141	468,168	219,956	126,224	93,732
Baguio Export Processing Zone						
Baguio City, Benguet	2,305,824,604	400,537,571	1,905,287,033	2,107,861,125	242,650,637	1,865,210,488
Batangas, Batangas	2,328,312,604	159,672,093	2,168,640,511	2,182,010,831	276,417,393	1,905,593,438
Batangas City, Batangas	524,584,660	412,025,889	112,558,771	3,597,351,142	264,539,529	3,332,811,613
Bataraza, Palawan	3,200,984	796,650	2,404,334	23,164,592	20,826,929	2,337,663
Bataan Export Processing Zone, Mariveles, Bataan	483,693,670	243,079,803	240,613,867	588,418,123	286,864,937	301,553,186
Bauan, Batangas	48,249,952	39,280,136	8,969,816	103,979,326	79,837,858	24,141,468
Benguet Corporations Subic (Matain) Zambales	611,233	611,233	-	-	-	-
Bicol Export Processing, Rapu-rapu, Albay	16,751,422	13,082,995	3,668,427	1,507,349	1,336,000	171,349
Bolinao, Pangasinan	20,472	-	20,472	-	-	-
Bolo, Bauan, Batangas	477,050	14,276	462,774	-	-	-
Busuanga, Palawan	-	-	-	494,794	480,961	13,833
Cabugao, Ilocos Sur	1,041,505	2,058	1,039,447	500,643	406,032	94,611
Cagayan, Casambalangan (IRENE)	-	-	-	177,576	177,576	-
Calamba City, Laguna	-	-	-	32,166,670	17,145,329	15,021,341
Calamba, Laguna	1,568,659,118	725,438,935	843,220,183	1,487,146,291	834,589,366	652,556,925
Calaca, Batangas	8,371	8,371	-	-	-	-
Calapan, Oriental Mindoro	72,872	59,016	13,856	749,977	4,682	745,295
Cavite Export Processing Zone	2,821,981,410	2,103,582,563	718,398,847	3,697,282,351	2,711,807,357	985,474,994
Clark Special Economic Zone	609,608,468	525,767,933	83,840,535	877,697,774	537,806,862	339,890,912
Claveria, Cagayan	-	-	-	43,921	43,921	-
Clark Airbase	863,783,500	635,109,585	228,673,915	683,072,553	528,738,865	154,333,688
Currimao, Ilocos Norte	859,974	859,974	-	539,229	483,180	56,049
Dinapiqui Point, San Mariano, Isabela	181,053	181,053	-	-	-	-
Eastwood City						
Libis, Quezon City	20,514,741	2,776,199	17,738,542	14,731,163	1,088,160	13,643,003
Gabut Port Badoc, Ilocos Norte	330,124	316,529	13,595	808,218	591,874	216,344
General Trias, Cavite	-	-	-	6,436,833,657	573,245,503	5,863,588,154
Hondagua, Quezon	3,005,635	-	3,005,635	-	-	-
Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte	109,804	-	109,804	15,218,672	12,956,258	2,262,414
Lagonoy, Camarines Norte	503,654	385,750	117,904	1,441,672	1,205,977	235,695
Laoag City International Airport	13,044	-	13,044	180,095	10,000	170,095
Legazpi City, Albay	49,913,374	36,372,395	13,540,979	33,310,374	28,927,847	4,382,527
Lima Technology Center Special Phil. Economic Zone	-	-	-	663,195,015	585,850,795	77,344,220
Limay, Bataan	2,783,476,514	255,564,544	2,527,911,970	6,199,911,299	822,307,219	5,377,604,080
Mabini, Batangas	60,146	3,121	57,025	255,803	-	255,803

Continued

Table 18.10--Continued

Port	2009			2008		
	Total Trade	Exports <sup>a</sup>	Imports	Total Trade	Exports <sup>a</sup>	Imports
Mabini, Batangas	13,142	-	13,142	-	-	-
Makiling Technology Export Processing Zone, Calamba City	321,582,953	202,916,161	118,666,792	428,508,585	288,874,782	139,633,803
Manila International Container Port	10,476,472,721	3,390,340,174	7,086,132,547	12,076,753,481	4,326,015,697	7,750,737,784
Manila (North Harbor)	842,540	556,059	286,481	1,024,796	528,756	496,040
Manila (South Harbor)	3,900,837,019	261,177,267	3,639,659,752	5,196,012,911	355,347,009	4,840,665,902
Mariveles, Bataan	858,645,928	23,974,469	834,671,459	1,213,715,954	6,986,542	1,206,729,412
Masbate, Masbate	-	-	-	362	-	362
Masinloc, Zambales	35,742,650	3,354,344	32,388,306	63,326,854	13,674,952	49,651,902
Mogpog, Marinduque	832,288	527,333	304,955	3,217,818	2,634,774	583,044
Narra, Palawan	-	-	-	40,418	-	40,418
Narvacan, Ilocos Sur	100,171	7,000	93,171	-	-	-
Ninoy Aquino International Airport	19,638,254,944	15,511,269,960	4,126,984,984	24,884,482,014	20,029,051,377	4,855,430,637
Pier 3, Manila (South Harbor)	25,101	-	25,101	-	-	-
Pinamucan, Batangas City, Batangas	3,853,852	31,586	3,822,266	-	-	-
Poropoint San Fernando, La Union	51,331,810	23,548,644	27,783,166	-	-	-
Puerto Princesa City, Palawan	597,346,575	443,269,071	154,077,504	495,150,826	362,604,281	132,546,545
Quezon, Palawan	61,567	-	61,567	2,145,488	2,063,318	82,170
San Fernando City, La Union	256,963,530	163,712,658	93,250,872	381,669,279	236,954,698	144,714,581
San Pascual, Batangas	872,784,098	4,485,044	868,299,054	1,494,792,347	1,010,440	1,493,781,907
San Pascual, Batangas	9,470	-	9,470	83	-	83
San Vicente, Palawan	-	-	-	1,003,213	768,435	234,778
Santa Cruz, Marinduque	-	-	-	473,661	73,280	400,381
Santa Rosa, Laguna	8,183,017	3,029,191	5,153,826	-	-	-
Siain, Quezon	#VALUE!	-	289,616,199	309,719,267	2,809,807	306,909,460
Silang, Cavite	12,565,485	7,322,765	5,242,720	12,342,550	10,793,238	1,549,312
SEPZ, Biñan, Laguna	-	-	-	769,127,092	644,872,782	124,254,310
SEPZ, Biñan, Laguna	6,932,608,374	3,301,248,395	3,631,359,979	7,120,064,423	3,477,893,903	3,642,170,520
SEPZ, Cabuyao, Laguna	1,347,611,660	641,851,136	705,760,524	1,549,133,698	259,276,253	1,289,857,445
SEPZ, Caloocan City	-	-	-	22,341,090	17,818,736	4,522,354
SEPZ, Canlubang, Laguna	1,663,914,118	567,316,309	1,096,597,809	2,813,906,151	946,220,707	1,867,685,444
SEPZ, Carmona, Cavite	334,156,201	103,822,243	230,333,958	944,211,881	502,468,551	441,743,330
SEPZ, Dasmariñas, Cavite	283,787,187	224,510,132	59,277,055	465,564,456	358,362,240	107,202,216
SEPZ, General Trias, Cavite	3,168,931,739	534,341,056	2,634,590,683	-	-	-
SEPZ, Sta. Rosa, Laguna	825,696,769	423,114,413	402,582,356	2,091,529	1,739,620	351,909
SEPZ, Taguig City	1,787,116	42,547	1,787,116	165,369	-	165,369
Special Export Processing Zone, San Miguel Tarlac	272,119,322	208,175,335	63,943,987	292,609,561	249,023,396	43,586,165
Santa Rosa, Laguna	8,183,017	3,029,191	5,153,826	782,772,807	421,255,534	361,517,273
Santo Tomas, Batangas	797,720,135	396,789,417	400,930,718	845,391,349	373,931,997	471,459,352
Sual, Pangasinan	3,977	3,977	-	63,027	-	63,027
Sorsogon, Sorsogon	615,874	14,328	601,546	-	-	-
Subic Freeport Area, SBMA, Olongapo City	1,327,631,936	641,914,713	685,717,223	1,292,429,844	713,348,111	579,081,733
Subic Bay International Airport	474,414,777	411,579,496	62,835,281	378,532,982	349,699,618	28,833,364
Subic, Zambales	256,081	219,350	36,731	114,371	60,439	53,932
Tabaco, Albay	74,257,109	314,026	73,943,083	132,125,164	14,916,106	117,209,058
Tabangao, Batangas	1,702,498,545	80,902,960	1,621,595,585	-	-	-
Tabangao, Batangas City	971	-	971	-	-	-
Tala, Kalocan City	12,646,074	9,996,198	2,649,876	-	-	-
Tanauan, Batangas	38,013	4,572	33,441	314,057	133,395	180,662

Continued



Table 18.10--Continued

Port	2009			2008		
	Total Trade	Exports <sup>a</sup>	Imports	Total Trade	Exports <sup>a</sup>	Imports
Visayas	6,924,806,581	3,078,309,357	3,846,497,224	8,552,355,939	4,374,659,342	4,177,696,597
Atlas Consolidated Mining and Dev't. Corp, Toledo City	-	-	-	82,408	82,408	-
Bacolod City, Negros Occidental	331,212	331,212	-	11,581,649	9,754,628	1,827,021
Bacolod Export Processing Zone, Bacolod, Negros Occidental	251	-	251	23,100	23,100	-
Basay, Negros Oriental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bislig, (Mangagoy) Surigao del Sur	-	-	-	8,607,073	8,491,918	115,155
Catbalogan, Western Samar	15,481,329	15,481,329	-	7,575,000	7,575,000	-
Calbayog City, Western Samar	2,332,000	2,332,000	-	31,563,163	31,563,163	-
Cebu City, Cebu	2,332,157,838	1,253,156,908	1,079,000,930	2,787,948,898	1,527,039,777	1,260,909,121
Cebu City, Cebu	-	-	-	3,393,217	132,927	3,260,290
Cebu International Airport	1,419,353,015	155,901,949	1,263,451,066	1,816,280,340	195,064,479	1,621,215,861
Claver, Surigao del Norte	-	-	-	13,436,851	13,436,851	-
Danao City, Cebu	1,165,148	1,165,148	-	352,349	-	352,349
Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental	49,186,691	33,551,491	15,635,200	54,958,099	38,120,560	16,837,539
Guian, Eastern Samar	-	-	-	297,324	297,324	-
Guimaras Bulk Sugar Installation Guimaras Island, Iloilo	-	-	-	116,656	-	116,656
Iloilo City, Iloilo	181,276,157	41,958,430	139,317,727	197,362,956	42,667,049	154,695,907
Isabel, Leyte	497,577,504	335,847,755	161,729,749	280,835,063	208,805,835	72,029,228
Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu	837,122,682	518,677,144	318,445,538	833,278	-	833,278
Lazi, Siquijor	179,200	179,200	-	202,720	202,720	-
Loreto, Surigao del Norte	-	-	-	2,129,175	2,129,175	-
Lu Do and Lu Yin Corporation Cebu City, Cebu	186,491	9,311	177,180	-	-	-
Maasin City, Southern Leyte	1,802,072	-	1,802,072	29,537	29,537	-
Mactan Export Processing Zone	-	-	-	867,636,436	398,507,307	469,129,129
Mandaue City, Cebu	23,409	23,409	-	447,743	62,300	385,443
Mondragon, Northern Samar	-	-	-	30,655	253	30,402
Ormoc City, Leyte	-	-	-	52,655	-	52,655
Philippine Sinter Corporation Cebu City	120,500	120,500	-	-	-	-
Pulupandan, Negros Occidental	125,743,332	65,272,151	60,471,181	91,589,325	23,281,200	68,308,125
Roxas City, Capiz	1,976,744	1,971,202	5,542	1,416,415	1,416,415	-
San Jose, Northern Samar	170,649	-	170,649	160,818	-	160,818
Semerra Island (Offshore), Antique	38,694,007	38,694,007	-	13,178,751	13,178,751	-
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte	-	-	-	151,590,248	82,713,015	68,877,233
SEPZ, Isabel, Leyte	1,351,776,816	557,764,445	794,012,371	2,037,597,046	1,660,265,772	377,331,274
Tacloban City, Leyte	67,072,488	55,386,881	11,685,607	171,015,491	109,786,378	61,229,113
Tagbilaran City, Bohol	469,250	469,250	-	31,500	31,500	-
Toledo, Cebu	563,946	15,635	548,311	-	-	-
Toledo, Cebu	43,850	-	43,850	-	-	-
Mindanao	3,440,823,307	2,205,887,380	1,340,432,230	4,502,790,128	2,886,532,678	1,616,259,458
Baloy, Misamis Oriental	737,172	737,172	-	-	-	-
Baluno, Naga, Zamboanga del Sur	15,737	-	15,737	15,737	-	15,737
Bislig, Surigao del Sur	8,400,579	8,400,579	-	-	-	-
Barrio Ilang, Davao City, Davao del Sur	2,600,881	2,600,881	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 18.10--Concluded

Port	2009			2008		
	Total Trade	Exports <sup>a</sup>	Imports	Total Trade	Exports <sup>a</sup>	Imports
Butuan City, Agusan del Norte	25,327,765	24,623,500	704,265	30,665,351	29,446,409	1,218,942
Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental	490,201,871	254,616,773	235,585,098	854,484,822	424,715,674	429,769,148
Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental	7,593,006	7,315,569	277,437	-	-	-
Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental	49,793,268	36,140,605	13,652,663	-	-	-
Claver, Surigao del Norte	9,119,148	9,119,148	-	-	-	-
Cotabato City, Maguindanao	30,938	30,938	-	660,951	42,000	618,951
South Cotabato	587,602,747	400,757,737	186,845,010	750,675,151	512,963,608	237,711,543
Davao City, Davao del Sur	1,180,839,989	646,473,383	534,366,606	1,498,595,467	962,641,573	535,953,894
Davao International Airport	25,456,029	20,987,586	4,468,443	27,401,994	21,389,663	6,012,331
Dinagat, Surigao Del Norte	756,250	756,250	-	-	-	-
General Santos City, South Cotabato	187,755,612	183,824,286	3,931,326	172,890,684	156,995,485	15,895,199
General Santos International Airport	4,017,869	3,320,505	697,364	5,055,881	4,818,919	236,962
Gingoog Pier/Anchorage Gingoog City	-	-	-	11,733	11,733	-
Iligan City, Lanao del Norte	236,493,422	82,778,581	153,714,841	537,264,635	258,710,623	278,554,012
Iligan City, Lanao del Norte	9,070	9,070	-	-	-	-
Isabel Wharf, Basilan	-	-	-	351,640	351,640	-
Banzon, Jasaan, Misamis Oriental	128,136,857	116,266,858	11,869,999	203,735,281	192,776,296	10,958,985
Jasaan, Misamis Oriental	18,307	-	18,307	-	-	-
Jimenez, Misamis Occidental	214,000	214,000	-	10,622,449	10,622,449	-
Katipunan, Zamboanga del Norte	-	-	-	827,538	-	827,538
Kiwalan, Iligan City, Lanao del Norte	25,887,207	25,170,000	717,207	-	-	-
Loreto, Surigao del Norte	2,441,488	2,441,488	-	-	-	-
Mati, Davao Oriental	354,799	291,730	63,069	119,052	-	119,052
Naga, Zamboanga del Sur	-	-	-	15,737	-	15,737
Nasipit, Agusan del Norte	1,004,140	1,004,140	-	-	-	-
Nonoc, Surigao City, Surigao del Norte	360,000	360,000	-	-	-	-
Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental	67,151,537	67,139,139	12,398	9,598,547	9,598,547	-
Panabo, Davao del Norte	24,860,681	24,353,670	507,011	19,833,159	18,950,325	882,834
Parang, Maguindanao	560,863	96,087	464,776	899,326	7,167	892,159
Roxas, Zamboanga del Norte	12,522,337	12,522,337	-	117,754,589	117,754,589	-
Sasa, Davao City, Davao del Sur	9,234,650	9,059,668	174,982	-	-	-
Sindangan Causeway, Zamboanga del Sur	-	-	-	177,098	177,098	-
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte	3,700,000	3,700,000	-	-	-	-
Tagaloan Causeway/Wharf, Misamis Oriental	170,316,981	74,859,950	95,457,031	70,369,391	51,088,090	19,281,301
Misamis Occidental	6,250	6,250	-	-	-	-
Villanueva, Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental	8,034,750	8,034,750	-	-	-	-
Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur	170,020,016	97,623,483	72,396,533	190,779,652	113,470,790	77,308,862

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Sum of domestic exports and reexports.

<sup>b</sup> Less than US\$1,000.

Source: National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

**TABLE 18.11 Trade Indices: 1995-2009**  
(1995=100)

Year	Quantum Index		Price Index		Value Index	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1995	Base year					
1996	117.4	108.6	105.0	106.0	122.2	117.7
1997	120.7	139.0	115.0	114.0	138.0	157.4
1998	92.6	142.3	112.0	124.0	103.3	175.4
1999	109.8	166.4	105.0	131.0	114.8	217.2
2000	117.5	194.9	100.0	120.0	117.0	234.1
2001	124.0	167.0	86.0	113.0	106.8	188.4
2002	92.0	168.0	131.0	119.0	120.9	200.4
2003	141.0	174.5	100.5	119.0	141.3	207.7
2004	164.8	190.5	101.0	119.3	166.0	227.4
2005	149.8	185.8	116.3	127.3	174.4	236.3
2006	154.3	223.0	126.0	122.3	194.4	270.2
2007	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2008	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2009	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

**Source:** National Statistics Office, *Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines*.

n.a. - not available.

TABLE 18.12 Member-Countries of Various Economic Blocs

## A. World Trade Organization (WTO - 153)

1 . Albania	37 . Congo, Democratic Republic of
2 . Angola	38 . Denmark
3 . Antigua and Barbuda	39 . Djibouti
4 . Argentina	40 . Dominica
5 . Armenia	41 . Dominican Republic
6 . Australia	42 . Ecuador
7 . Austria	43 . Egypt
8 . Bahrain	44 . El Salvador
9 . Bangladesh	45 . Estonia
10 . Barbados	46 . European Communities
11 . Belgium	47 . Fiji
12 . Belize	48 . Finland
13 . Benin	49 . Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
14 . Bolivia	50 . France
15 . Botswana	51 . Gabon
16 . Brazil	52 . Gambia
17 . Brunei Darussalam	53 . Georgia
18 . Bulgaria	54 . Germany
19 . Burkina Faso	55 . Ghana
20 . Burundi	56 . Greece
21 . Cambodia	57 . Grenada
22 . Cameroon	58 . Guatemala
23 . Canada	59 . Guinea
24 . Cape Verde	60 . Guinea Bissau
25 . Central African Republic	61 . Guyana
26 . Chad	62 . Haiti
27 . Chile	63 . Honduras
28 . China, Republic of	64 . Hong Kong, China
29 . Chinese, Taipei (Taiwan)	65 . Hungary
30 . Colombia	66 . Iceland
31 . Costa Rica	67 . India
32 . Cote d'Ivoire	68 . Indonesia
33 . Croatia	69 . Ireland
34 . Cuba	70 . Israel
35 . Cyprus	71 . Italy
36 . Czech Republic	

*Continued*

## 18.12--Continued

72 . Jamaica	109 . Pakistan
73 . Japan	110 . Panama
74 . Jordan	111 . Papua New Guinea
75 . Kenya	112 . Paraguay
76 . Korea, Republic of	113 . Peru
77 . Kuwait	114 . Philippines
78 . Kyrgyz Republic	115 . Poland
79 . Latvia	116 . Portugal
80 . Lesotho	117 . Qatar
81 . Liechtenstein	118 . Romania
82 . Lithuania	119 . Rwanda
83 . Luxembourg	120 . Saint Kitts and Nevis
84 . Macao, China	121 . Saint Lucia
85 . Madagascar	122 . Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
86 . Malawi	123 . Saudi Arabia
87 . Malaysia	124 . Senegal
88 . Maldives	125 . Sierra Leone
89 . Mali	126 . Singapore
90 . Malta	127 . Slovak Republic
91 . Mauritania	128 . Slovenia
92 . Mauritius	129 . Solomon Islands
93 . Mexico	130 . South Africa
94 . Moldova	131 . Spain
95 . Mongolia	132 . Sri Lanka
96 . Morocco	133 . Suriname
97 . Mozambique	134 . Swaziland
98 . Myanmar	135 . Sweden
99 . Namibia	136 . Switzerland
100 . Nepal	137 . Tanzania
101 . Netherlands	138 . Thailand
102 . Netherlands Antilles	139 . Togo
103 . New Zealand	140 . Tonga
104 . Nicaragua	141 . Trinidad and Tobago
105 . Niger	142 . Tunisia
106 . Nigeria	143 . Turkey
107 . Norway	144 . Uganda
108 . Oman	145 . Ukraine

*Continued*

**18.12--Continued**

146 . United Arab Emirates	150 . Vietnam
147 . United Kingdom of Great Britain	151 . Venezuela
148 . United States of America	152 . Zambia
149 . Uruguay	153 . Zimbabwe

**B. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP - 53)**

1 . Afghanistan	28 . Myanmar, Union of
2 . Armenia	29 . Nauru, Republic of
3 . Australia	30 . Nepal
4 . Azerbaijan	31 . Netherlands
5 . Bangladesh	32 . New Zealand
6 . Bhutan	33 . Pakistan
7 . Brunei Darussalam	34 . Palau
8 . Cambodia	35 . Papua New Guinea
9 . China	36 . Philippines
10 . Fiji	37 . Russian Federation
11 . France	38 . Samoa
12 . Georgia	39 . Singapore
13 . India	40 . Solomon Islands
14 . Indonesia	41 . Sri Lanka
15 . Iran, Islamic Republic of	42 . Tajikistan
16 . Japan	43 . Thailand
17 . Kazakhstan	44 . Timor-Leste (East Timor)
18 . Kiribati	45 . Tonga
19 . Korea (North)	46 . Turkey
20 . Korea (South)	47 . Turkmenistan
21 . Kyrgyzstan	48 . Tuvalu
22 . Lao People's Democratic Republic	49 . United Kingdom of Great Britain
23 . Malaysia	50 . United States of America
24 . Maldives	51 . Uzbekistan
25 . Marshall Islands	52 . Vanuatu
26 . Micronesia, Federated States of	53 . Viet Nam
27 . Mongolia	

*Continued*

**18.12--Continued****C. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN - 10)**

- |                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 . Brunei Darussalam                | 6 . Myanmar, Union of |
| 2 . Cambodia                         | 7 . Philippines       |
| 3 . Indonesia                        | 8 . Singapore         |
| 4 . Lao People's Democratic Republic | 9 . Thailand          |
| 5 . Malaysia                         | 10 . Viet Nam         |

**D. European Union (EU - 27)**

- |                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 . Austria        | 15 . Latvia                          |
| 2 . Belgium        | 16 . Lithuania                       |
| 3 . Bulgaria       | 17 . Luxembourg                      |
| 4 . Cyprus         | 18 . Malta                           |
| 5 . Czech Republic | 19 . Netherlands                     |
| 6 . Denmark        | 20 . Poland                          |
| 7 . Estonia        | 21 . Portugal                        |
| 8 . Finland        | 22 . Romania                         |
| 9 . France         | 23 . Slovakia                        |
| 10 . Germany       | 24 . Slovenia                        |
| 11 . Greece        | 25 . Spain                           |
| 12 . Hungary       | 26 . Sweden                          |
| 13 . Ireland       | 27 . United Kingdom of Great Britain |
| 14 . Italy         |                                      |

**E. Generalized System of Preferences Donor Countries (GSPDC - 32)**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 . Austria        | 11 . Germany     |
| 2 . Belarus        | 12 . Greece      |
| 3 . Belgium        | 13 . Hungary     |
| 4 . Bulgaria       | 14 . Ireland     |
| 5 . Cyprus         | 15 . Italy       |
| 6 . Czech Republic | 16 . Latvia      |
| 7 . Denmark        | 17 . Lithuania   |
| 8 . Estonia        | 18 . Luxembourg  |
| 9 . Finland        | 19 . Malta       |
| 10 . France        | 20 . Netherlands |

**Continued**

**18.12--Continued**

21 . Norway	28 . Spain
22 . Poland	29 . Sweden
23 . Portugal	30 . Switzerland
24 . Romania	31 . United Kingdom of Great Britain & North Ireland
25 . Russian Federation	32 . Turkey
26 . Slovenia	
27 . Slovakia	

**F. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD - 30)**

1 . Australia	17 . Luxembourg
2 . Austria	18 . Mexico
3 . Belgium	19 . Netherlands
4 . Canada	20 . New Zealand
5 . Czech Republic	21 . Norway
6 . Denmark	22 . Poland
7 . Finland	23 . Portugal
8 . France	24 . Slovak Republic
9 . Germany	25 . Spain
10 . Greece	26 . Sweden
11 . Hungary	27 . Switzerland
12 . Iceland	28 . Turkey
13 . Ireland	29 . United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
14 . Italy	30 . United States of America
15 . Japan	
16 . Korea, Republic of	

**G. European Free Trade Association (EFTA - 4)**

1 . Iceland	3 . Norway
2 . Liechtenstein	4 . Switzerland

*Continued*



**18.12--Concluded****H. Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA - 12)**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 . Argentina | 7 . Ecuador    |
| 2 . Bolivia   | 8 . Mexico     |
| 3 . Brazil    | 9 . Paraguay   |
| 4 . Chile     | 10 . Peru      |
| 5 . Colombia  | 11 . Uruguay   |
| 6 . Cuba      | 12 . Venezuela |

**I. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC - 21)**

- |                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 . Australia          | 12 . New Zealand              |
| 2 . Brunei Darussalam  | 13 . Papua New Guinea         |
| 3 . Canada             | 14 . Peru                     |
| 4 . Chile              | 15 . Philippines              |
| 5 . China              | 16 . Russian Federation       |
| 6 . Hong Kong, China   | 17 . Singapore                |
| 7 . Indonesia          | 18 . Taiwan                   |
| 8 . Japan              | 19 . Thailand                 |
| 9 . Korea, Republic of | 20 . United States of America |
| 10 . Malaysia          | 21 . Viet Nam                 |
| 11 . Mexico            |                               |
-



Woodcraft and furniture exports posted revenue of US\$958.77 million in 2009, a decrease of 15.9 percent from US\$1.14 billion in 2008. (Picture source: [www.philippinedecor.com](http://www.philippinedecor.com))

## Introduction

**T**he importance of transportation is so great and cannot be ignored because the vitality of the trading system like that in the Philippines is so dependent on the movement of its products and services. The great distances between the islands, its farms, forests and urban centers make efficient transport systems essential to the economy. With the government's thrust on the intensification of various development programs for the country, it is crucial that the transportation sector be given priority.

The Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) is responsible for the maintenance and expansion of viable, efficient, and dependable transportation and communications systems as effective instruments for national recovery and economic progress. The Department is likewise responsible for the country's rail, air, sea and communications infrastructure.

As the primary agency of the government tasked to supervise and implement policies, programs, and projects pertaining to transportation and communications, DOTC plays a crucial role in the attainment of the country's thrust toward national development. Created pursuant to Executive Order No. 546, the DOTC has gone miles in achieving its mandate of providing transportation services nationwide.

Presented in this chapter are developments in transport system such as the train operations and services, its passenger and cargo movements, revenues and collections; roads, bridges and other network construction, rehabilitation and improvement; and likewise, other related statistics on port and airport services for the year 2009.

### 19.1 Land Transport

The concept of land transportation in the country began when early Filipinos used animals in moving people and goods from one place to another. At present, mobility has become more sophisticated with the advent of modern vehicles and infrastructure. These land transport infrastructures are classified into two components: the static and the dynamic. Roads and railroad networks are considered the static components, while dynamic components refer to all motor vehicles used for moving passengers and freight over land.

#### Rail Transportation

Aimed at providing a reliable, seamless, and integrated mass transit system, at par with international standards, the Office of the President launched the Strong Republic Transit System.

The project entails the construction of seven (7) interconnection facilities or links to physically integrate the existing Light Rail Transit (LRT)/Metro Rail Transit (MRT) lines to provide convenience to the LRT/MRT riding public. The project also includes fare integration of the lines using the Contactless SmartCard Technology to facilitate a more convenient transfer of passengers between the existing lines.

In decongesting Metro Manila, the DOTC set off a rail initiative that will allow an increased share of rail transit in transporting passengers. This will be done through a more reliable service by way of predictable train arrival and scheduled frequency.

The existing rail systems have been color-coded for purpose of uniformity and ease of recall. The following are the new names of the LRT, MRT, and Philippine National Railways (PNR) lines: LRT Line 1/Metro Rail – Yellow Line, MRT Line 2/Megatren – Purple Line, MRT Line 3/Metrostar – Blue Line, PNR Northrail – Green Line, and PNR Southrail – Orange Line.

The LRT Line 1 or Yellow Line, consists of the 15-kilometer elevated railway system servicing the Taft Avenue–Rizal Avenue route between Baclaran, Pasay City, and the Bonifacio Monument in Caloocan City. It is considered to be the first LRT system in Southeast Asia.

The Megatren, more popularly known by its generic name Purple Line, is a 13.8-kilometer mass transit line that transverses five cities in Metro Manila namely Pasig, Marikina, Quezon City, San Juan and Manila along the major thoroughfares of Marcos Highway, Aurora Boulevard, Ramon Magsaysay Boulevard, Legarda and Recto Avenue.

Among the three lines that operate in Metro Manila, the MRT Line 3 or the Blue Line has the highest ridership with an average 400,000 passengers daily. The train, which runs in a 16.9-kilometer route in EDSA runs at a maximum speed of 65 kilometers per hour, enough to cover the rail system's 13 stations in about 30 minutes. This includes short stopovers of about 25 to 35 seconds in each station.

LRT Line 1 include the modernization Phase-II and Capacity Expansion while the MRT Line 2 East Extension Project (a 4-km extension of Line 2 from Santolan station in Marikina City to Masinag Junction in Antipolo, Rizal) is in place.

The PNR outstretches the various provinces of Luzon. For its regular operations, the PNR handles the Northrail and Southrail. The Northrail and Southrail lines run through a combined 1,296-kilometer route stretch. The Northrail serves the provincial capitals of San Fernando City in Pampanga, Dagupan City in Pangasinan, Tarlac City in Tarlac, San Jose del Monte City and Malolos City in Bulacan, and Cabanatuan City in Nueva Ecija. On the other hand, the Southrail snakes through the provincial capitals of Sta. Cruz in Laguna, Lucena City in Quezon, Polangui and Legazpi City in Albay.

In 2005, PNR operations were temporarily suspended because of a train derailment in Padre Burgos, Quezon in November 2004. Though starting to make a rebound in 2006, services were again suspended towards the end of September due to the damages caused by Typhoon Milenyo. With only two trains running daily in between Manila and Legaspi in 2006, only 534 trips were made.

The Consultancy Services for the Northrail-Southrail Linkage Project Phase I (Caloocan to Alabang) started in May 2006. The bidding process for the civil works and supply of rolling stock portion of the project was started during the year. The National Economic and Development Authority Investment Coordination Committee also approved the Northrail-Southrail Linkage Project Phase II on December 2006.

**Railway statistics.** Train operations of the PNR include passenger, commuter, freight, and express services. Passenger service differs from commuter service in terms of distance traveled. Commuter service caters primarily to Metro Manila riders, while passenger service shuttles travelers bound for the provinces.

PNR's commuter service, which stretches along 22 stations, serviced 1.91 million passengers in 2007. This was a decline of 23.4 percent from 2.50 million passengers in 2006. A total of PhP15.77 million in revenues was raised in 2007. (See Table 19.2.)

In 2009, ridership in LRT 1 (Yellow Line) and MRT 3 (Blue Line) trains registered 151.3 million and 149.4 million passengers, resulting to revenues of PhP1.87 billion and PhP2.11 billion, respectively. Meanwhile, ridership in LRT Line 2 (purple line) was 62.1 million passengers, turning out a revenue collection of PhP838.5 million. Final tallies for 2009 revealed increases in both passengers and revenues for all the three metropolis trains. (See Table 19.3.)

## Road Transportation

**The Land Transportation Office.** The Land Transportation Office (LTO) plans, formulates, and implements policies, rules, and regulations governing the land transport system in the country. It steers resources to promote and maintain safe, efficient, convenient, and economical land transportation services throughout the country by providing a rationalized system of motor vehicle registration, license issuance, law enforcement, and adjudication of traffic violation cases.

The LTO functions under the DOTC. Aside from a central office in the National Capital Region, the LTO network of regional offices branches out to regular offices, extension offices, licensing centers, motor vehicle inspection stations, and mobile units nationwide.

1. **Motor Vehicle Registration.** In 2009, there were 6.22 million vehicles registered. The figure was 5.6 percent higher than 2008's 5.89 million registered vehicles. Out of this number, 3.20 million or 51.5 percent were motorcycles and tricycles. Also registered were 1.64 million jeepneys (26.4%); 780.2 thousand, cars (12.5%); 311.6 thousand, trucks (5.0%); 222.0 thousand, sports utility vehicles (3.6%); 33 thousand buses (0.5%); and, 28.7 thousand trailers (0.5%). Refer to Table 19.4.)

In 2009, NCR recorded the most number of registered motor vehicles with 1.77 million or 28.4 percent of the total number. Southern Tagalog and Central Luzon followed with 906,357 and 839,990 registered vehicles, respectively. Caraga had the least with only 64,381 registered motor vehicles or a minimal 1.0 percent of the total number of registered vehicles in the country.

Out of the 6.22 million registered motor vehicles in 2009, some 4.91 million or 83.9 percent were privately owned while 899,211 or 15.0 percent were for hire. The remaining percentage included government-owned (68.2 thousand), diplomatic (3.9 thousand), and tax-exempt vehicles (0.6 thousand). (See Table 19.5.)

2. **Licensing System.** Driver's and conductor's licenses issued in the country are valid for three years. When renewing, licensees who have not erred in the past three years are automatically issued licenses with five-year validity. LTO issued

4.18 million licenses and permits in 2008 and 2.95 million in 2009, showing a decrease of 29.4 percent.

***The Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board.*** This office was mandated to rationalize, regulate, and supervise motorized land-based public transportation services by virtue of Executive Order (EO) 202 released in June 1987. Its primary functions are to issue, revise, and suspend public transport franchise; identify transport routes; prescribe and approve transport fares; investigate complaints for violations of public land transportation service rules and regulations; and collect and adjust fees and related charges for services rendered in accordance with prescribed law. The country's transport system depends heavily on the road network, which controls the movement of passengers and freight.

***The Office of Transport Cooperatives.*** EO 898 reorganized the Committee on Transportation Cooperatives into the Office of Transport Cooperatives (OTC). This government agency attached to the DOTC functions to supervise, regulate, and set the direction for the activities of transport cooperatives.

***Road network.*** The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) is mandated to provide the needed infrastructure, primarily roads and bridges that would interconnect the Philippine archipelago. Through its efforts, new economic opportunities are opened; transportation and transaction costs of business are reduced; and access to social services is made easier.

The country's transport system depends heavily on the road network, which controls the movement of passengers and freight. Philippine roads, as of 2009, spanned a total length of 29,898 kilometers. Charging mainly to the expansion of barangay roads, this total road length was 189 kilometers or 0.64 percent more than the total length in 2008. By surface, 47.5 percent of Philippine national roads were made of concrete. The remaining percentage was either roads made up of gravel (24.6%), asphalt (21.0%), and earth (0.2%). (See Table 19.6 for details.)

As the year saw a huge increase in revenue collections, the government embarked on a massive infrastructure development program outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan for 2004 to 2010. The DPWH implemented various maintenance works along identified road network of the Strong Republic Nautical Highway to efficiently transport the products of Mindanao to Luzon, via Visayas and vice versa. Under the DPWH 2009 Regular Infrastructure Program, the department constructed, improved and rehabilitated, 6,997.596 kilometers of national roads and 65,049.11 lineal meters of national bridges with a total value of PhP66.610 billion

The Nautical Highway System, launched in 2003, capitalizes on the use of the Roll-on, Roll-off (RoRo) system to transport produce from Mindanao to Luzon, via Visayas and vice versa. Through the RoRo system, travel time was reduced by 12 hours; and transport cost was decreased by 37.0 to 43.0 percent for passengers and 24.0 to 34.0 percent for cargo.

To meet the vision for Northern Luzon, widening/concreting of Halsema Highway will facilitate easy transport of farm products and hasten travel time to Banaue. Phase I of the project covered the improvement of 84.84 kilometers La Trinidad Mt. Data Section which was now completed at a cost of PHP1.038 billion. Phase II which covers 50.49 kilometers Mount Data-Bontoc-Banaue Section was

started (September 2006) and was now 64.11 percent complete. Phase III covered the improvement of 44.80 kilometers Bontoc-Banaue Section. The project cost PhP864 million, with 71.27 percent completion.

Another project, the upgrading and concreting Bontoc-Tabuk-Tuguegarao Road had an accomplishment of 59.13 percent. To facilitate the prompt completion of the project, 2 divided sections were implemented: the 29.51 kilometers Bontoc Tingkayan boundary and the 78.52 kilometers Tinglayan boundary-Lubuagan-Tabuk Section.

Also steadfastly pursued, was the improvement of 120 kilometers Baler-Aurora-Casiguran Road in Aurora Province with 78.84 percent completion.

Another area aimed at by the government to promote and improved is the Urban Luzon Beltway (ULB) in order to be a globally competitive logistics and services center. To achieve this, DPWH Region pursues the improvement of Tarlac-Nueva Ecija-Aurora Dingalan Port Road Project with an approximate length of 73.704 kilometers. This road project costing PhP1.58 billion connects three major agricultural rice producing provinces in Central Luzon (Tarlac, Nueva Ecija and Aurora) to Metro Manila. It will also facilitate access to major transport mode by land, air and sea because it will directly link Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway Project with Dingalan Port. This will promote trans-Asia shipment with neighboring countries in the Pacific coast.

In Southern Tagalog a 109.125 kilometer Marikina-Infanta Road Project (from Masinag Junction/ Antipolo, Rizal up to Infanta, Quezon) is 88.5 percent complete. This PhP2.323 billion project is one of the most important links between the towns of Quezon and Rizal to NCR.

DPWH road projects under the Central Philippines Super Regions will help increase tourist arrivals, tap the development potentials of smaller islands and stimulate micro, medium, and small agribusiness and other job-generating activities. Along this line is the improvement of El Nido-Bataraza-Rio Tuba Road that runs a total length of 358.38 kilometers. Another is the El Nido-Taytay-Roxas Section Project which is 73.9 percent complete.

In Western Visayas, the 13.096 kilometers road widening project in Iloilo-Sta. Barbara Road addresses traffic congestion leading to the new International Airport located in the municipalities of Sta. Barbara and Cabatuan. Also expected to reduce traffic congestion particularly the sections of Iloilo City and Leganes and Zarraga town proper, is the 11.865 kilometers Metro Iloilo Radial Road. Iloilo-Sta. Barbara Road and Metro Iloilo Radial Road has a combined accomplishment of 35.9 percent.

Another project in the Western Visayas is the Pandan-Libertad-Antique/Aklan Boundary Road running a length of 13.873 kilometers. This road improvement project is 31.1 percent complete. This road serves as an access road to Caticlan, and the take-off point to Boracay Island, the famous tourist destinations.

The New Bacolod (Silay) Airport Access Road Project, a 10.3 kilometer project will provide smooth access to Bacolod Silay airport and reduce traffic congestion at the north section of Bacolod Coastal Road. At the same time this road will form flexible road network.

An alternate transport route which will reduce travel time and transport cost between Mindanao and Luzon via Visayas is the 161.971 kilometers Aroroy-Esperanza Road in Masbate. This project is 87.5 percent complete,

On the Central Nautical Highway project, the construction of 640.30 lineal meter Cansaga Bay Bridge with 854 lineal meter approaches which is part of Cebu

North Coastal Road project, will provide shorter northern route to Mactan International Airport through the Second Mandaue-Mactan (Fernan) Bridge. This project is 91.5 percent complete. Access to the famous Chocolate Hills has improved with the completion of 260.60 kilometers Bohol Circumferential Road in Central Visayas.

In Eastern Visayas the improvement of some 240.574 kilometers portion of Maharlika Highway in Samar is ongoing. About 65.9 percent is already completed. Other rehabilitation projects on deteriorated concrete pavement and improvement and widening and patching of shoulders of existing roads are also being undertaken.

DPWH is also undertaking major road projects in the "Super Regions," particularly in the Northern Luzon Agribusiness Quadrangle, Luzon Urban Beltway, Central Philippines, and Agribusiness Mindanao. This is in support to the strategic programs and projects outlined in the 2006 State of the Nation Address.

Under its 2009 Regular Infrastructure Program constructed, DPWH improved, and rehabilitated 6,997.60 kilometers of national roads and 65,049.11 lineal meters of national bridges with a total value of PhP66.610 billion.

## 19.2 Water Transport

An archipelago such as the Philippines clearly depends on water transportation as one of the chief means to move people, goods, and services. Main entries to the country through the sea are the Manila International Cargo Terminal and the Eva Macapagal Port Terminal, both in the pier area of Manila. Other cities with bustling ports and piers include Bacolod, Batangas City, Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Butuan, Iligan, Iloilo, Jolo, Legazpi, Lucena, Puerto Princesa, San Fernando, Subic, Zamboanga, Cotabato, Ormoc, Ozamiz and Tagbilaran.

Most of these terminals comprise the Strong Republic Nautical Highway, a nautical system conceptualized under the term of President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo where land vehicles can use the 24-hour RoRo ship service to travel to the different islands at lower costs.

### Marine Port Network

Providing the backbone of sea transport facilities is a network of ports. The Philippine Port Authority (PPA) Network in the country has five major port district offices (PDOs) ruling over port management offices (PMOs) scattered nationwide. The PDOs and PMOs are as follows: PDO Metro Manila, which oversees PMOs in the North and South Harbors and in Manila International Container Terminal; PDO Luzon, controlling PMOs in Batangas, Legazpi, Puerto Princesa, and San Fernando in La Union; PDO Visayas, consisting of PMOs in Dumaguete, Iloilo, Pulupandan, Tacloban, and Tagbilaran; PDO Northern Mindanao, taking charge of PMOs in Cagayan de Oro, Iligan, Nasipit, Ozamis, and Surigao; and PDO Southern Mindanao, administering over PMOs in Davao, General Santos, Jolo, Zamboanga, and Polloc in Cotabato.

Each unit, headed by a port manager, is located in a national port, and serves as a base for the day-to-day management and administration of all ports within the port district. It is a semi autonomous center that undertakes operation, engineering and maintenance, and finance and commercial development functions. It is also



controlled by and accountable to the head office of the PPA on matters of policy execution and performance.

Ports, as well as private wharves and piers, are spread all over the archipelago, especially in areas abounding with factories or commercial establishments. National ports are owned by the government, while municipal ports are operated by the municipality, with contractors and maintenance services appropriated by the national government.

The common facilities found in the Philippine ports are berthing, storage, and other port structures. Berthing facilities include piers, wharves, or both; storage facilities include transit sheds, warehouses, open storages, causeways, and port areas. Other port structures include breakwaters, bulk heads, jetties, and sea walls.

The PPA carries out planning, financing, management, and operations of public ports throughout the country. Its objective as stated in its charter, Presidential Decree 857, as amended, is to implement an integrated port system that would result to the acceleration of maritime trade and commerce.

In 2008, the PPA listed a total of 409 ports that includes private ports, base, terminal and other ports in the country. The number went up to 425 ports in 2009, or an increase of 3.9 percent. Visayas had the bulk of the ports in 2009 with 243 (57.2%), Manila/Northern Luzon had 40 ports (9.4%), and Mindanao (Northern and Southern) had 142 ports (33.4%) in the country. (See Table 19.7.)

## Shipping

In 2009, the Philippine domestic merchant fleet increased to 6,993 vessels which had a gross tonnage of 1,384,977. This was an increase of 65.2 percent (2,760 vessels) from 2008's 4,233 vessels. Gross tonnage, on the other hand, decreased by 2.2 percent from 2008's gross tonnage of 1,416,097. Passenger cargo vessels comprise the bulk of the total operating fleet with 10.4 percent or 725 vessels, followed by general cargo ships with 4.8 percent of the aggregate or 335 vessels. Towing or salvage vessels account for 4.2 percent or 297 vessels. The remaining 76.7 percent were distributed to other types of vessel. (See Table 19.8.)

Registered overseas fleet in the country increased to 170 in 2009 from the previous year's figure of 164. Gross tonnage totaled to 3.94 million tons, marking a 3.3 percent increase from 2008's gross tonnage of 3.82 million tons. Comprising the majority of the vessels were 55 bulk carriers and 34 general cargo vessels. (See Table 19.9.)

Cargo throughput in 2009 summed up to 150.47 million metric tons (MT), a 2.0 percent increase from 2008's 141.59 million MT. Total foreign cargo throughput was posted at 77.96 million MT while domestic cargo throughput was at 72.51 million MT. Passenger traffic registered 43.87 million MT in 2009, a insignificant increase of 1,651 metric tons. (See Table 19.10 for details.)

**The Maritime Industry Authority.** Securing safe and efficient water transportation in the country is the Maritime Industry Authority, otherwise known as MARINA. MARINA's functions involve enhancing industry competitiveness in domestic and overseas shipping, promoting maritime safety, and encouraging pro-poor initiatives for increased water mobility. The MARINA has been serving these functions under Presidential Decree (PD) 474.

### 19.3 Air Transport

Air transportation does more than make travel easy. In a way, it takes up in flight-speed the course of domestic trade and tourism as well. Over recent decades, the demand loomed large for competitive air travel rates and services. New industry players, composed of new local and foreign investors, eagerly put up local airline companies that rival the Philippines' and Asia's first carrier, Philippine Airlines (PAL).

The aviation industry had no other recourse but to open up new routes and encourage the entry of new domestic airlines. Grand International Airways was first to enter in 1995. Three other companies, namely, Air Philippines Corporation, Asian Spirit, and Cebu Pacific entered in 1996, bringing to five the number of airlines flying domestic routes. For scheduled and nonscheduled aircraft movement, passenger traffic and cargo movement and airport operations please refer to Tables 19.12 to 19.14.

#### Civil Aviation Administration and Policy

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) handles the economics of Philippine aviation. In fulfilling this mission, part of the Board's strategy is to provide technical representation for the country in air bilateral talks and similar consultations. Its responsibility extends up to the regulation of airline routes and frequencies, and licensing of aircraft operations. The CAB is a special body whose members include well-respected aviation technocrats.

Its partner, the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP), formerly the Air Transportation Office, oversees and monitors the development of the air transportation system.

#### Air Transportation Statistics

Air transport operations translated into 40.93 million passengers traffic in 2009, with the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) seeing the busiest passenger traffic at 24.11 million. The NAIA had also seen the busiest domestic aircraft traffic movement 222,788 or 35.6 percent of total international aircraft movement. Among trunk line airports, Iloilo sped off with the highest flight frequency by registering 16,880 flights. (See Table 19.13.)

According to the CAAP, air flights in 2009 was highest in March with 60,399 flights and May with 52,475 flights in 2008. Air passengers carried were some total of 6.99 million passengers for both years. Cargo/freight movement, on the other hand, peaked in November for 2009 and May for 2008. (See Table 19.14.)

#### Philippine Airports

The five major classifications of Philippine airports are as follows:

*Regular international airports* are used for the operation of aircraft engaged in international air navigation. Their basic runway dimensions are 3,354 meters by 60 meters.

*Alternate international airports* are intended for international air navigation in lieu of a regular international airport.

*Trunk line airports* serve as principal commercial centers and are used by medium jets.

*Secondary airports* provide service to principal towns and cities with regular traffic densities that warrant the operation of jet-propelled aircraft.

*Feeder airports* serve towns and rural communities, with limited passenger traffic, and are intended for use by piston aircraft.

The number of operational airports in the country remained at 203 in 2008 and 2009. Of this figure, 118 (58.1%) are private and 85 (41.9%) are national airports. (See Table 9.12.)

Of the national airports, four were regular international airports, namely, the NAIA in Manila, Mactan International Airport in Cebu, Diosdado Macapagal International Airport in Pampanga, and Subic International Airport in Zambales. Another four were alternate international airports--the Davao International Airport, General Santos International Airport, Laoag International Airport, and Zamboanga International Airport. The remaining national airports were trunk lines, feeders or secondary airports.

**Sources:**

- 19.1 Philippine National Railways.  
Light Rail Transit Authority.  
Land Transportation Office.  
Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board.  
Metro Manila Transit Corporation.  
Department of Transportation and Communications.  
Office of Transport Cooperatives.  
Department of Public Works and Highways.
- 19.2 Philippine Ports Authority.  
Maritime Industry Authority.  
Department of Transportation and Communications.
- 19.3 Civil Aeronautics Board.  
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines formerly the Air Transportation Office.  
Manila International Airport Authority.  
Department of Transportation and Communications.

**TABLE 19.1 Railway Passengers and Revenue, by Month: 2008-2009**  
(Revenue in Pesos)

Station	2008		2009	
	Number of Passengers	Revenue	Number of Passengers	Revenue
Total	1,138,645	9,022,175	1,816,961	15,985,299
January	103,711	753,774	63,791	457,213
February	88,189	658,019	68,237	487,210
March	51,123	420,716	71,663	537,021
April	49,345	404,539	62,843	442,632
May	76,101	602,519	74,991	541,987
June	115,601	907,473	109,192	739,623
July	112,455	823,342	171,572	1,230,096
August	92,792	789,906	200,889	1,778,342
September	80,304	630,771	202,464	1,842,960
October	131,782	1,090,214	231,339	2,206,686
November	125,410	1,032,227	277,969	2,737,292
December	111,832	908,675	282,011	2,984,237

Source: Philippine National Railways.

**TABLE 19.2 Train Operations Report on Passengers and Revenue: 2004-2007**  
(Revenue in Pesos)

Service	2004	2005	2006	2007
By Passenger Service				
Passenger / Kilometers	84,122,655	20,298,341 <sup>a</sup>	45,383,230 <sup>b</sup>	-
Average Distance / Passenger	348.0	316.8 <sup>a</sup>	330.3 <sup>b</sup>	-
Number of Passengers	241,717	64,064 <sup>a</sup>	137,414 <sup>b</sup>	-
Average Revenue / Passenger-Kms.	0.62	0.55 <sup>a</sup>	0.61 <sup>b</sup>	-
Revenue	51,797,734	11,113,433 <sup>a</sup>	27,610,510 <sup>b</sup>	-
By Commuter Service				
Passenger / Kilometers	50,439,046	44,974,888	34,949,236	26,758,430
Average Distance / Passenger	13.80	13.90	14.0	14.0
Number of Passengers	3,662,012	3,245,492	2,496,374	1,911,317
Average Revenue / Passenger-Kms.	0.51	0.64	0.75	0.59
Revenue	25,570,295	28,597,134	26,373,686	15,774,101

<sup>a</sup> Data from May to December only.

<sup>b</sup> Data from January to September only.

Source: Philippine National Railways.

**TABLE 19.3 Passenger Traffic and Gross Revenue Collection of Metro Rail Transit Light Rail Transit, and Megatrains Operations, by Month: 2005-2009**

Month	Passenger Traffic (In Millions)					Gross Revenue Collection (In Million Pesos)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Metro Rail Transit (North Avenue to Taft)</b>										
Total	127.9	134.9	142.8	149.5	151.3	1,593.0	1,639.9	1,724.4	1,844.9	1,874.0
January	10.8	11.3	11.3	12.8	12.9	132.9	143.0	144.4	160.4	158.2
February	9.9	10.8	11.3	12.1	12.2	120.1	133.0	138.3	150.2	150.4
March	10.1	11.9	12.0	11.2	13.1	123.7	144.0	149.3	138.3	162.1
April	10.5	9.9	10.0	12.5	10.9	129.0	120.8	119.0	153.0	134.6
May	10.6	11.6	12.0	12.8	12.6	131.4	139.5	142.0	158.1	156.8
June	10.6	11.2	11.7	11.9	12.4	132.2	140.3	139.8	145.7	154.5
July	10.2	11.2	12.5	13.2	13.0	136.0	126.8	149.7	162.2	165.0
August	11.5	11.7	12.4	12.6	12.7	140.8	141.2	144.0	155.5	158.6
September	11.3	10.6	12.2	12.8	12.7	136.5	128.4	147.0	158.2	156.7
October	10.9	11.5	13.0	13.1	13.3	134.1	142.0	150.0	159.2	166.2
November	10.2	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.7	135.3	142.1	147.0	155.5	160.1
December	11.3	11.5	12.4	12.1	12.7	141.0	138.8	153.9	148.7	150.8
<b>Light Rail Transit (Baclaran to Monumento)</b>										
Total	104.8	111.1	119.1	138.1	149.4	1,499.6	1,594.6	1,707.7	1,962.5	2,111.2
January	8.9	9.8	10.2	11.1	12.7	126.8	141.6	148.5	159.0	179.6
February	8.2	8.9	9.4	10.6	11.9	116.5	126.9	135.4	150.4	168.4
March	7.8	9.7	10.2	9.7	12.8	110.8	138.6	146.4	138.3	180.3
April	8.0	7.6	7.6	10.7	10.2	115.1	108.5	110.1	152.2	144.3
May	8.2	9.2	9.4	11.2	11.9	117.6	132.8	135.8	160.7	169.6
June	8.5	9.4	9.9	11.0	11.7	122.2	135.3	142.2	157.8	166.7
July	9.1	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.3	130.2	135.4	154.1	175.4	187.4
August	9.4	9.8	10.1	11.8	12.9	135.0	140.3	142.9	167.6	180.9
September	9.3	9.0	10.4	12.6	12.5	132.3	128.9	147.3	178.1	175.9
October	9.0	9.3	10.3	12.5	13.3	128.7	133.6	146.4	176.3	186.5
November	8.8	9.4	10.2	12.5	12.9	126.7	135.9	145.4	177.4	182.0
December	9.6	9.5	10.7	12.0	13.5	137.8	136.9	153.2	169.3	189.6
<b>Megatrains (Santolan to Recto)</b>										
Total	41.9	47.6	52.9	58.6	62.1	562.7	642.8	749.4	815.6	838.5
January	3.2	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.3	43.7	56.0	62.0	70.1	71.9
February	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.6	5.0	40.6	50.2	58.5	66.7	67.8
March	2.8	4.0	4.6	4.2	5.3	37.4	53.8	62.0	57.4	70.2
April	2.7	2.8	3.2	4.2	3.8	36.7	38.3	44.3	57.8	52.3
May	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.6	38.3	47.5	54.4	60.7	62.7
June	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	46.3	53.5	63.0	65.7	65.6
July	4.0	4.1	5.0	5.5	5.8	53.1	57.8	71.6	76.9	77.4
August	4.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.6	55.3	59.9	64.0	74.3	74.8
September	4.2	4.1	4.9	5.6	5.3	55.6	55.3	69.9	77.3	71.4
October	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.5	50.4	54.5	64.4	68.3	74.2
November	3.8	4.3	4.5	5.2	5.5	51.5	58.3	67.1	72.8	76.7
December	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.5	53.9	57.7	68.2	67.5	73.5

Source: Department of Transportation and Communications.

TABLE 19.4 Comparative Statistics on Motor Vehicles, by Type: 2003-2009

Type of Vehicle	2003 <sup>f</sup>	2004 <sup>f</sup>	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>a</sup>	2009	2009
Total	4,292,272	4,760,593	5,059,753	5,331,574	5,530,052	5,891,272	6,220,433	6,220,433
Cars	742,665	798,160	788,408	792,373	751,092	761,919	780,252	780,252
Jeepneys (UV <sup>b</sup> )	1,570,086	1,647,524	1,633,856	1,618,101	1,602,619	1,595,162	1,643,878	1,643,878
Buses	31,349	35,003	30,977	29,144	30,159	29,745	33,033	33,033
Trucks	255,509	267,977	266,915	285,901	281,261	296,276	311,582	311,582
Trailers	23,853	23,121	23,922	23,898	24,356	27,162	28,740	28,740
Motorcycles and tricycles (MC/TC)	1,552,579	1,847,361	2,157,737	2,409,363	2,647,574	2,982,511	3,200,968	3,200,968
Sports utility vehicles (SUV)	116,231	141,447	157,938	172,794	192,991	198,497	221,980	221,980

<sup>a</sup> Excluding the reports of District Offices of Iloilo and Kalibo. (Region VI-January to June 2008)

<sup>b</sup> Refers to utility vehicles such as owner-type jeepneys.

Source: Land Transportation Office.

TABLE 19.5 Registered Motor Vehicles, by Category and by Region: 2006-2009

Region	Total				Private			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	5,331,574	5,530,047	5,891,272	6,220,433	4,362,586	4,558,727	4,908,332	5,216,646
NCR	1,555,174	1,592,036	1,670,150	1,768,033	1,357,841	1,390,348	1,472,031	1,573,240
CAR	63,505	64,664	68,119	72,188	45,884	48,356	51,359	55,621
I - Ilocos Region	288,066	310,783	328,037	351,852	206,594	228,628	247,006	268,007
II - Cagayan Valley	179,545	192,486	210,623	222,682	117,053	129,045	145,459	156,561
III - Central Luzon	690,411	733,360	804,016	839,990	543,144	585,242	646,813	682,514
IV - Southern Tagalog	753,491	795,627	863,292	906,357	580,144	620,023	680,885	716,535
V - Bicol Region	161,442	169,040	185,093	196,277	123,549	133,799	148,037	157,199
VI - Western Visayas	300,353	305,498	310,266	333,441	236,207	239,951	246,743	265,556
VII - Central Visayas	457,816	436,156	478,097	501,319	403,411	383,482	424,650	446,939
VIII - Eastern Visayas	110,961	119,996	124,010	127,357	94,017	102,962	107,223	109,972
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	147,036	158,048	174,920	176,071	127,511	139,071	154,519	154,718
X - Northern Mindanao	154,698	158,416	170,892	180,392	132,834	137,017	148,655	157,441
XI - Davao Region	205,217	218,951	234,379	257,932	174,981	190,992	206,239	227,823
XII - Soccsksargen	205,618	196,597	207,426	222,161	172,912	167,584	177,331	190,536
XIII - Caraga	58,241	59,288	61,952	64,381	46,504	47,782	51,382	53,984
ARMM	-	19,021	-	-	-	14,445	-	-

Continued

Table 19.5--Concluded

Region	Government				For Hire			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	75,803	70,523	73,307	68,230	886,978	887,023	899,211	931,048
NCR	21,897	22,153	24,997	16,899	170,046	166,722	163,729	174,299
CAR	1,326	1,111	1,207	1,185	16,295	15,178	15,553	15,382
I - Ilocos Region	2,497	2,572	2,568	2,686	78,974	79,581	78,461	81,158
II - Cagayan Valley	3,010	2,801	2,515	2,724	59,482	60,640	62,649	63,397
III - Central Luzon	5,838	5,769	6,082	6,970	140,701	141,611	150,388	149,925
IV - Southern Tagalog	5,919	5,326	5,413	5,475	167,428	170,085	176,712	184,031
V - Bicol Region	2,173	1,856	1,970	2,117	35,719	33,275	35,086	36,961
VI - Western Visayas	4,037	3,995	3,851	4,002	60,109	61,552	59,671	63,881
VII - Central Visayas	8,300	6,439	5,901	6,650	46,086	46,235	47,545	47,730
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,053	2,077	1,999	2,121	14,890	14,957	14,788	15,264
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,875	2,907	2,987	2,978	16,647	16,066	17,411	18,369
X - Northern Mindanao	3,956	3,513	3,546	3,401	17,908	17,881	18,685	19,543
XI - Davao Region	5,384	4,013	4,774	5,052	24,852	11,146	23,366	25,057
XII - Soccsksargen	4,546	3,809	3,986	4,324	28,096	25,504	26,109	27,300
XIII - Caraga	1,992	1,678	1,511	1,646	9,745	9,828	9,058	8,751
ARMM	-	494	-	-	-	3,962	-	-
					Diplomatic		Tax Exempt	
	2006	2007*	2008	2009	2006	2007*	2008	2009
Total	2,227	13,774	4,884	3,902	3,980	-	5,538	607
NCR	2,081	12,813	4,602	3,584	3,309	-	4,791	11
CAR	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
I - Ilocos Region	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III - Central Luzon	139	738	-	-	589	-	733	581
IV - Southern Tagalog	-	193	277	313	-	-	5	3
V - Bicol Region	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
VII - Central Visayas	2	-	1	-	17	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2	4	-	-	1	-	3	6
X - Northern Mindanao	-	5	3	3	-	-	3	4
XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII - Soccsksargen	-	-	-	1	64	-	-	-
XIII - Caraga	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Diplomatic and Tax Exempt data combined.

Source: Land Transportation Office.



**TABLE 19.6 National Roads, by Surface Type: 1991-2009**  
(Kilometers)

Year	All Types	Earth	Gravel	Asphalt	Concrete
1991	26,422	226	12,770	6,371	7,055
1992	26,554	216	12,709	6,379	7,250
1993	26,594	216	12,719	6,388	7,270
1994	26,659	214	12,623	6,375	7,447
1995	26,720	129	12,623	6,395	7,574
1996	26,369	353	11,862	6,806	8,349
1997	27,650	381	11,575	6,894	8,800
1998	27,893	380	11,486	6,733	9,294
1999	28,523	387	11,512	6,882	9,741
2000	29,056	612	11,424	6,684	10,336
2001	29,878	684	11,050	6,815	11,329
2002	30,030	736	10,335	7,048	11,911
2003	26,572	198	7,607	6,944	11,823
2004	27,853	189	7,896	7,282	12,486
2005	28,664	110	8,416	7,385	12,764
2006	28,979	90	8,417	7,501	12,971
2007	29,370	76	8,287	7,629	13,378
2008	29,650	80	7,894	8,092	13,584
2009	29,898	87	7,343	8,282	14,187

**Note:** Total for the years 2003 and 2004 does not include other and unspecified national roads.

**Source:** Department of Public Works and Highways.

**TABLE 19.7 Number of Ports by District Office, Type of Port and Area of Operation: 2004-2009**

Type	Total	Port District Office				
		Manila/ Northern Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
<b>2004</b>						
Total	404	36	94	128	78	68
Base	22	4	4	5	5	4
Terminal	66	4	19	25	9	9
Other/Municipal Port	97	8	21	30	24	14
Private	219	20	50	68	40	41
<b>2005</b>						
Total	416	34	93	132	83	74
Base	22	4	4	5	5	4
Terminal	64	4	19	24	9	8
Other/Municipal Port	108	6	20	35	32	15
Private	222	20	50	68	37	47
<b>2006</b>						
Total	88	8	23	33	14	10
Base	23	4	4	6	5	4
Terminal	65	4	19	27	9	6
Other/Municipal Port	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2007</b>						
Total	413	30	88	140	84	71
Base	22	3	4	6	5	4
Terminal	62	5	19	23	10	5
Other/Municipal Port	106	3	20	45	23	15
Private	223	19	45	66	46	47
<b>2008</b>						
Total	409	42	94	130	77	66
Base	22	3	4	6	5	4
Terminal	63	6	19	23	10	5
Other/Municipal Port	106	11	25	38	23	9
Private	218	22	46	63	39	48
<b>2009</b>						
Total	425	40	100	143	69	73
Base	23	3	4	6	5	5
Terminal	66	6	20	26	9	5
Other/Municipal Port	109	8	27	40	18	16
Private	227	23	49	71	37	47

Source: Philippine Ports Authority.

TABLE 19.8 Number and Tonnage of Domestic Operating Merchant Fleet: 2006-2009

Type of Vessel	2006		2007	
	Number	Total Gross Tonnage	Number	Total Gross Tonnage
Total	1,720	953,698	2,078	1,004,621
Passenger ferry	128	9,628	87	6,707
Passenger cargo	511	379,428	853	379,520
General cargo	485	331,325	551	321,207
Container	4	11,644	4	11,644
Liquid cargo and/or Lighterage	11	7,049	13	8,873
Barging	47	30,428	43	28,878
Tanker	122	83,634	119	99,019
Towing or salvage	246	22,482	235	23,078
Pleasure	20	1,160	36	1,237
Pilotage	2	35	2	35
Others	137	76,549	126	93,101
No information	7	336	9	31,322
Type of Vessel	2008		2009	
	Number	Total Gross Tonnage	Number	Total Gross Tonnage
Total	4,233	1,416,097	6,993	1,384,977
Passenger ferry	225	17,792	120	15,939
Passenger cargo	1,835	481,663	725	480,137
General cargo	1,063	534,791	337	517,218
Container	13	11,662	39	11,648
Liquid cargo and/or Lighterage	20	11,448	4	11,171
Barging	50	36,815	27	37,505
Tanker	178	136,524	52	129,900
Towing or salvage	374	35,865	297	34,855
Pleasure	102	1,782	22	1,810
Pilotage	6	91	1	74
Others	320	146,084	5,363	143,146
No information	47	1,580	6	1,574

Source: Maritime Industry Authority.

TABLE 19.9 Philippine Registered Overseas Fleet, by Type of Service: 2004-2009

Type of Service	2004		2005		2006	
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage
Total	169	3,866,039	165	3,920,152	157	3,783,799
General cargo	22	234,907	28	304,192	30	346,574
Bulk carrier	67	2,071,528	62	1,969,638	52	1,719,336
Tanker	15	292,957	15	291,844	14	254,806
Multipurpose carrier	6	50,939	5	42,580	4	28,481
Roro (roll-on or roll-off)	2	20,328	2	20,328	2	20,328
Reefer	7	46,411	2	12,747	2	12,747
Livestock carrier	14	81,457	15	86,100	15	87,505
Car carrier	11	352,157	11	352,157	11	352,157
General cargo or container	4	62,437	5	150,536	4	135,352
Passenger cargo	1	24,690	1	24,690	1	24,690
Dry cargo	3	10,883	2	6,580	2	6,580
LPG carrier	2	6,938	1	3,433	-	-
Vehicle carrier	-	-	-	-	1	9,999
Wood chip carrier	15	610,407	16	655,327	19	785,244
Unclassified	-	-	15	610,316	15	610,407

	2007		2008		2009	
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage
Total	156	3,758,069	164	3,815,323	170	3,939,647
General cargo	29	331,716	33	388,885	34	400,059
Bulk carrier	50	1,576,974	52	1,544,785	55	1,582,752
Tanker	15	290,522	17	338,723	19	384,268
Multipurpose carrier	4	28,568	4	28,568	5	64,468
Roro (roll-on or roll-off)	2	20,328	1	6,788	1	6,788
Reefer	2	12,747	2	15,264	2	15,264
Livestock carrier	14	83,742	15	88,494	14	62,738
Car/Vehicle center	-	-	-	-	3	131,430
Container/ general cargo	4	174,363	4	174,363	6	225,183
Dry cargo	2	7,670	2	7,670	3	23,942
Vehicle carrier	4	97,814	3	59,065	2	32,052
Wood chip carrier	21	865,285	21	865,285	20	825,977
Cement carrier	1	3,998	1	3,998	1	3,998
Car carrier	8	264,342	8	264,342	4	151,635
Container carrier	-	-	1	29,093	1	29,093

Source: Maritime Industry Authority.

TABLE 19.10 Total Shipping Statistics, Cargo and Passenger: 2003-2009

Particulars	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cargo throughput (metric tons)	146,655,873	157,367,181	155,250,027	154,340,778	157,437,721	141,594,797	150,473,286
Domestic	79,431,913	82,742,123	79,263,064	72,840,475	74,591,279	71,758,150	72,514,651
Inbound	40,647,885	42,593,021	40,290,615	36,910,291	37,777,600	36,100,577	36,488,528
Outbound	38,784,028	40,149,102	38,972,449	35,930,184	36,813,679	35,657,573	36,026,123
Foreign	66,854,035	74,397,465	75,829,495	81,500,303	82,846,442	69,836,647	77,958,635
Import	46,270,239	51,871,790	50,543,856	52,331,804	49,459,867	46,727,363	47,583,576
Export	20,583,796	22,525,675	25,285,639	29,168,499	33,386,575	23,109,284	30,375,059
Transit Cargo	369,925	227,593	157,468	-	-	-	-
Domestic	327,386	193,130	142,932	-	-	-	-
Foreign	42,539	34,463	14,536	-	-	-	-
Passenger traffic	51,718,640	53,036,396	48,629,675	42,556,005	44,468,927	43,870,914	43,872,565
Disembarking	26,582,126	27,044,947	24,722,609	21,252,337	21,943,930	21,516,761	21,723,679
Embarking	25,136,514	25,991,449	23,907,066	21,303,668	22,524,997	22,354,153	22,148,886

Sources: Philippine Ports Authority.

**TABLE 19.10a Shipping Statistics At Berth and At Anchorage  
by Port Management Office: 2008**

Port Office	Shipcalls			Gross Registered Tonnage		
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
At Berth	308,605	299,804	8,801	269,856,054	206,547,786	106,736,267
Manila/North Luzon	21,825	17,225	4,600	91,472,739	27,449,555	64,023,184
North Harbor	5,088	4,690	398	15,811,770	13,523,110	2,288,660
South Harbor	7,476	6,033	1,443	28,411,588	8,686,611	19,724,977
MICT	2,112	87	2,025	32,144,218	845,740	31,298,478
Limay	6,519	6,052	467	12,759,704	4,097,647	8,662,057
San Fernando	630	363	267	2,345,459	296,447	2,049,012
Southern Luzon	83,954	82,781	1,173	53,890,174	37,814,231	16,075,943
Batangas	39,433	38,401	1,032	32,570,857	17,366,908	15,203,949
Calapan	19,687	19,687	-	12,292,798	12,292,798	-
Legazpi	19,545	19,500	45	5,191,986	4,860,471	331,515
Puerto Princesa	5,289	5,193	96	3,834,533	3,294,054	540,479
Visayas	114,810	114,361	449	50,868,278	89,962,689	4,333,589
Dumaguete	34,413	34,364	49	6,536,833	5,989,776	547,057
Iloilo	19,133	19,028	105	14,578,434	13,423,094	1,155,340
Ormoc	12,109	11,947	162	6,681,067	5,191,881	1,489,186
Pulupandan	23,639	23,579	60	11,553,644	11,048,405	505,239
Tacloban	8,554	8,489	65	5,318,654	48,253,338	493,316
Tagbilaran	16,962	16,954	8	6,199,646	6,056,195	143,451
Northern Mindanao	51,484	50,881	603	39,776,539	34,560,703	5,215,835
Cagayan de Oro	14,006	13,610	396	14,081,640	10,756,662	3,324,978
Iligan	14,164	14,014	150	8,755,905	7,416,454	1,339,451
Nasipit	999	996	3	3,657,874	3,656,460	1,413
Ozamiz	15,842	15,804	38	9,972,371	9,514,545	457,826
Surigao	6,473	6,457	16	3,308,749	3,216,582	92,167
Southern Mindanao	36,532	34,556	1,976	33,848,324	16,760,608	17,087,716
Cotabato	621	621	-	40,987	40,987	-
Davao	22,020	20,538	1,482	18,232,797	5,220,509	13,012,288
General Santos	1,560	1,150	410	8,041,302	4,218,971	3,822,331
Zamboanga	12,331	12,247	84	7,533,238	7,280,141	253,097

*Continued*

Table 19.10a--Continued

Port Office	Length (meters)			Waiting Time (hours)			Service Time (hours)		
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
At Berth	13,308,050	12,099,452	1,208,598	148,086	113,057	35,029	5,746,530	5,324,519	422,011
Manila/North Luzon	1,774,854	1,104,023	670,831	52,956	36,900	16,056	1,013,954	859,858	154,096
North Harbor	425,141	387,913	37,228	-	-	-	369,736	336,722	33,014
South Harbor	569,267	353,877	215,390	1,037	14	1,023	313,254	271,131	42,123
MICT	344,536	11,978	332,558	7,591	266	7,325	27,466	1,786	25,680
Limay	395,276	331,889	63,387	42,076	36,581	5,495	229,936	196,239	33,697
San Fernando	40,634	18,366	22,268	2,252	39	2,213	73,562	53,980	19,582
Southern Luzon	3,289,132	3,139,513	149,619	71,661	56,367	15,294	1,408,272	1,327,144	81,128
Batangas	1,541,902	1,406,384	135,518	71,628	56,334	15,294	667,382	598,707	68,675
Calapan	888,183	888,183	-	-	-	-	89,052	89,052	-
Legazpi	668,634	663,655	4,979	31	31	-	302,770	297,357	5,413
Puerto Princesa	190,413	181,291	9,122	2	2	-	349,068	342,028	7,040
Visayas	4,444,824	4,389,192	55,632	9,389	7,745	1,644	1,856,422	1,817,934	38,488
Dumaguete	996,981	990,690	6,291	1,730	1,730	-	173,134	170,403	2,731
Iloilo	854,929	841,854	13,075	4,821	3,586	1,235	713,123	705,412	7,711
Ormoc	517,388	497,439	19,949	76	75	1	270,671	253,199	17,472
Pulupandan	994,632	987,370	7,262	2,079	1,753	326	358,838	351,913	6,925
Tacloban	430,020	422,329	7,691	683	601	82	200,966	197,500	3,466
Tagbilaran	650,874	649,510	1,364	-	-	-	139,690	139,507	183
Northern Mindanao	2,377,910	2,305,703	72,207	13,248	11,935	1,313	832,286	794,115	38,171
Cagayan de Oro	629,755	581,792	47,963	10,633	10,022	611	248,870	226,577	22,293
Iligan	663,080	645,593	17,487	2,615	1,913	702	143,042	131,694	11,348
Nasipit	85,546	85,356	190	-	-	-	111,792	111,624	168
Ozamiz	751,581	746,782	4,799	-	-	-	73,816	71,701	2,115
Surigao	247,948	246,180	1,768	-	-	-	254,766	252,519	2,247
Southern Mindanao	1,421,330	1,161,021	260,309	832	110	722	635,597	525,469	110,128
Cotabato	14,780	14,780	-	-	-	-	51,796	51,796	-
Davao	710,939	510,579	200,360	832	110	722	160,656	72,599	88,057
General Santos	156,354	103,103	53,251	-	-	-	61,515	44,903	16,612
Zamboanga	539,257	532,559	6,698	-	-	-	361,630	356,171	5,459

Continued

Table 19.10a--Continued

Port Office	Shipcalls			Gross Registered Tonnage		
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
At Anchorage	3,158	2,227	931	14,509,125	1,410,376	13,098,749
Manila/North Luzon	972	460	512	6,514,483	163,378	6,351,105
North Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Harbor	413	1	412	5,083,500	3,088	5,080,412
MICT	36	-	36	587,139	-	587,139
Limay	322	308	14	265,628	126,347	139,281
San Fernando	201	151	50	578,216	33,943	544,273
Southern Luzon	1,252	1,160	92	2,663,164	806,060	1,857,104
Batangas	182	166	16	303,451	108,993	194,458
Calapan	701	701	-	166,520	166,520	-
Legazpi	196	194	2	523,661	497,124	26,537
Puerto Princesa	173	99	74	1,669,532	33,423	1,636,109
Visayas	93	63	30	719,310	110,154	609,156
Dumaguete	15	15	-	2,290	2,290	-
Iloilo	77	47	30	716,833	107,677	609,156
Ormoc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulupandan	1	1	-	187	187	-
Tacloban	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tagbilaran	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mindanao	246	120	126	3,221,883	60,834	3,161,049
Cagayan de Oro	21	15	6	28,863	7,411	21,452
Iligan	13	13	-	5,014	5,014	-
Nasipit	21	1	20	601,181	964	600,217
Ozamiz	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surigao	191	91	100	2,586,825	47,445	2,539,380
Southern Mindanao	595	424	171	1,390,285	269,950	1,120,335
Cotabato	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davao	304	137	167	1,287,208	168,062	1,119,146
General Santos	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zamboanga	291	287	4	103,077	101,888	1,189

Continued



Table 19.10a--Concluded

Port Office	Length (meters)			Waiting Time (hours)			Service Time (hours)		
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
At Anchorage	221,565	94,371	127,195	-	-	-	583,394	485,489	97,905
Manila/North Luzon	82,835	17,598	65,237	-	-	-	156,273	113,199	43,074
North Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Harbor	52,925	94	52,831	-	-	-	24,868	386	24,482
MICT	5,421	-	5,421	-	-	-	4,856	-	4,856
Limay	14,497	13,217	1,280	-	-	-	109,211	106,370	2,841
San Fernando	9,992	4,287	5,705	-	-	-	17,338	6,443	10,895
Southern Luzon	60,028	46,700	13,328	-	-	-	193,209	177,551	15,658
Batangas	9,719	7,914	1,805	-	-	-	116,250	109,744	6,506
Calapan	18,369	18,369	-	-	-	-	23,924	23,924	-
Legazpi	16,821	16,588	233	-	-	-	16,899	16,868	31
Puerto Princesa	15,119	3,829	11,290	-	-	-	36,136	27,015	9,121
Visayas	9,758	4,470	5,288	-	-	-	5,366	2,137	3,229
Dumaguete	427	427	-	-	-	-	210	210	-
Iloilo	9,301	4,013	5,288	-	-	-	5,015	1,786	3,229
Ormoc	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulupandan	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	141	-
Tacloban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tagbilaran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mindanao	27,463	5,470	21,994	-	-	-	105,980	82,243	23,737
Cagayan de Oro	1,361	759	602	-	-	-	965	873	92
Iligan	511	511	-	-	-	-	10,329	10,329	-
Nasipit	3,859	76	3,784	-	-	-	4,065	15	4,050
Ozamiz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surigao	21,732	4,124	17,608	-	-	-	90,621	71,026	19,595
Southern Mindanao	41,481	20,133	21,348	-	-	-	122,566	110,359	12,207
Cotabato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davao	29,689	8,528	21,161	-	-	-	40,929	29,521	11,408
General Santos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zamboanga	11,792	11,605	187	-	-	-	81,637	80,838	799

**Note:** MICT - Manila International Container Terminal.

**Source:** Philippine Ports Authority.

**TABLE 19.11 Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Berth and at Anchorage  
in Selected Ports: 2008 and 2009**  
(Tonnage in Net Thousand Tons)

Number of Vessels and Tonnage <sup>a</sup>						At Berth
	Total	Manila/ North Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
<b>2008</b>						
Number of vessels	308,605	21,825	83,954	114,810	51,484	36,532
Domestic	299,804	17,225	82,781	114,361	50,881	34,556
Foreign	8,801	4,600	1,173	449	603	1,976
Tonnage	269,856,054	91,472,739	53,890,174	50,868,278	39,776,538	33,848,324
Domestic	163,119,786	27,449,555	37,814,231	46,534,689	34,560,703	16,760,608
Foreign	106,736,267	64,023,184	16,075,943	4,333,589	5,215,835	17,087,716
<b>At Anchorage</b>						
	Total	Manila/ North Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
Number of vessels	3,158	972	1,252	93	246	595
Domestic	2,227	460	1,160	63	120	424
Foreign	931	512	92	30	126	171
Tonnage	14,509,125	6,514,483	2,663,164	719,310	3,221,883	1,390,285
Domestic	1,410,376	163,378	806,060	110,154	60,834	269,950
Foreign	13,098,749	6,351,105	1,857,104	609,156	3,161,049	1,120,335
<b>2009</b>						
Number of vessels	311,029	21,274	86,835	117,094	48,577	37,249
Domestic	302,325	16,843	85,592	116,598	48,083	35,209
Foreign	8,704	4,431	1,243	496	494	2,040
Tonnage	271,950,488	90,986,504	54,902,770	52,085,249	35,464,985	38,510,980
Domestic	160,578,797	25,162,386	38,843,576	46,912,740	30,996,965	18,663,130
Foreign	111,371,691	65,824,118	16,059,194	5,172,509	4,468,020	19,847,850
<b>At Anchorage</b>						
	Total	Manila/ North Luzon	Southern Luzon	Visayas	Northern Mindanao	Southern Mindanao
Number of vessels	3,390	1,067	1,333	101	298	591
Domestic	2,316	525	1,214	99	40	438
Foreign	1,074	542	119	2	258	153
Tonnage	19,930,278	7,873,938	3,055,424	210,266	7,300,738	1,489,912
Domestic	1,713,501	230,300	962,952	158,239	27,032	334,978
Foreign	1,821,677	7,643,638	2,092,472	52,027	7,273,706	1,154,934

<sup>a</sup> Gross Registered Tonnage.

Source: Philippine Ports Authority.

TABLE 19.12 Number of Airports in Operation: 1967-2009

Year	Total	National	Private	Year	Total	National	Private
1967	125	77	48	1988	180	86	94
1968	136	77	59	1989	208	86	122
1969	125	77	48	1990	209	86	123
1970	123	75	48	1991	229	89	140
1971	123	75	48	1992	216	86	130
1972	135	76	59	1993	249	87	162
1973	139	77	62	1994	300	86	214
1974	146	78	68	1995	190	86	104
1975	149	78	71	1996	266	86	180
1976	131	79	52	1997	192	89	103
1977	135	79	56	1998	167	92	75
1978	181	82	99	1999	172	85	87
1979	202	85	117	2000	172	85	87
1980	206	86	120	2001	157	87	70
1981	205	85	120	2002	174	87	87
1982	226	85	141	2003	163	85	78
1983	227	86	141	2004	196	85	111
1984	227	86	141	2005	203	85	118
1985	228	87	141	2006	203	85	118
1986	230	87	143	2007	203	85	118
1987	227	84	143	2008	203	85	118
				2009	203	85	118

Source: Air Transportation Office.

**TABLE 19.13 Scheduled and Nonscheduled Domestic Aircraft Movement and Passenger Traffic, by Airport: 2006-2009**

Airports	Aircraft Movement				Passenger Traffic			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Philippines	87,332	609,419	565,970	625,582	25,506,682	34,259,543	36,163,102	41,435,790
International Airport	23,496	372,051	251,452	287,688	18,491,123	25,296,666	25,896,020	28,503,377
Diosdado Macapagal	677	5,173	-	-	489,070	515,824	-	-
Mactan	2,844	62,973	46,206	64,900	261,902	4,069,448	3,642,862	4,394,823
NAIA	20,652	188,797	205,246	222,788	18,229,221	20,693,746	22,253,158	24,108,554
Subic	-	115,108	-	-	-	17,648	-	-
Alternate International Airports	10,788	25,374	28,422	29,812	1,969,589	2,493,700	3,409,228	2,686,340
Davao	6,464	14,904	16,176	19,198	1,307,635	1,555,222	2,482,482	1,967,950
General Santos	913	2,326	2,348	-	208,367	310,233	302,887	-
Laoag	672	2,386	3,118	3,190	55,677	143,027	154,319	135,473
Zamboanga	2,739	5,758	6,780	7,424	397,910	485,218	469,540	582,917
Trunkline	22,176	53,317	56,320	79,366	3,439,356	4,250,893	8,146,945	6,229,194
Bacolod	3,461	9,839	9,860	12,258	665,144	785,931	843,488	1,050,429
Baguio	878	1,484	1,492	1,546	18,352	57,989	9,805	2,279
Cagayan de Oro	2,823	6,846	7,260	10,914	606,093	702,405	902,184	1,110,468
Cotabato	946	1,968	1,606	4,076	125,539	127,198	104,535	199,133
Dumaguete	2,274	7,858	2,714	5,880	164,244	276,228	3,642,862	360,515
Iloilo	4,614	10,532	12,160	16,880	864,403	1,002,618	1,073,907	1,324,148
Legaspi	996	2,456	2,556	4,418	146,467	225,062	282,409	420,408
Puerto Princesa	1,890	4,538	5,488	8,478	284,110	392,039	481,756	587,799
Roxas	650	1,348	1,498	2,022	120,222	134,712	115,375	173,132
San Jose	1,056	1,978	6,448	3,870	44,897	35,389	63,423	106,956
Tacloban	2,588	4,470	5,238	9,024	399,885	511,322	627,201	893,927
Secondary	17,053	123,066	183,108	73,788	1,048,575	1,612,181	1,989,725	3,287,399
Allah Valley	25	58	104	104	118	159	238	88
Antique	-	20	306	-	-	90	2,381	-
Bagabag	451	686	710	516	1,424	788	1,135	953
Basco	1,363	1,204	766	1,246	22,748	19,550	24,288	19,308
Bislig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404,859
Butuan	884	1,936	3,294	3,648	159,048	200,346	308,405	385,331
Calapan	-	-	574	708	-	-	1,188	604
Calbayog	117	304	504	1,078	8,267	11,138	20,616	62,777
Catarman	131	314	428	1,736	13,909	17,235	22,624	128,415
Cauayan	811	1,626	3,402	13,348	7,620	6,397	10,973	28,189
Daet	35	54	110	-	34	20	300	-
Dipolog	375	1,402	3,458	2,104	69,680	121,232	143,819	188,664
Iligan	39	30	16	-	176	38	8	-
Jolo	345	850	862	640	7,331	14,245	18,749	9,029
Kalibo	1,959	4,300	4,706	8,876	343,346	470,169	400,042	649,797
Lubang	575	2,504	2,978	2,910	4,277	11,136	12,952	11,039
Mamburao	83	186	1,384	640	477	343	2,629	1,201
Marinduque	-	78	34	488	-	133	1,099	15,387
Masbate	343	912	1,118	286	22,187	22,859	23,585	1,384
Mati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naga	384	1,052	2,136	2,974	50,757	52,997	87,168	154,817

*Continued*

Table 19.13--Concluded

Airport	Aircraft Movement				Passenger Traffic			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ormoc	-	1,396	2,790	3,740	-	1,319	15,830	17,800
Ozamis	-	218	574	1,646	-	20,619	80,290	161,048
Pagadian	67	196	-	2	4,431	6,250	-	-
Plaridel	5,408	89,820	117,204	-	22,482	180,712	234,098	222,525
Romblon	4	120	808	570	10	747	7,980	11,795
San Fernando	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanga-Sanga	101	804	-	762	2,410	14,489	-	5,539
Sorsogon	3	8	30	2	2	-	4	4
Surigao	191	898	758	1,838	11,051	27,402	23,170	64,928
Tagbilaran	1,653	4,794	5,612	6,530	241,484	345,613	400,814	562,787
Tandag	289	126	122	18	4,834	12	25	-
Tuguegarao	885	1,746	2,396	4,626	29,814	38,123	68,821	94,350
Vigan	303	4,920	25,244	11,292	2,742	9,365	47,548	22,337
Virac	229	504	680	1,460	17,916	18,655	28,946	61,575
Feeder	13,819	35,546	47,110	41,476	558,039	604,689	848,097	729,480
Alabat	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Baler	28	34	998	568	336	1,121	2,615	994
Biliran	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Busuanga	1,902	4,278	3,376	4,940	28,867	33,673	52,619	141,093
Bulan	9	2	24	-	8	2	4	-
Cagayan de Sulu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camiguin	178	250	212	-	148	2,173	1,171	-
Catbalogan	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Caticlan	9,881	19,996	23,868	15,442	519,094	548,187	761,961	543,483
Cuyo	78	564	810	742	173	547	1,206	556
Guiuan	112	314	188	-	584	864	358	1
Hilongos	60	170	296	472	119	163	181	-
Iba	525	5,552	8,992	5,634	1,467	6,474	10,194	6,643
Ipil	28	32	-	-	32	37	-	-
Jomalig	17	30	34	172	240	215	159	34
Liloy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lingayen	300	3,054	6,858	11,994	1,302	6,474	13,217	20,597
Lucena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaybalay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palanan	605	1,190	950	1,018	5,030	4,498	3,383	5,907
Rosales	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siargao	53	48	302	474	522	225	953	10,170
Siocon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siquijor	40	24	198	-	117	36	76	-
Ubay	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Wasig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Air Transportation Office.

**TABLE 19.14 Scheduled Domestic Aircraft Movement, Passenger Traffic  
and Cargo Movement, by Month: 2008-2009**  
(Cargo/Freight Movement in Kilograms)

Month	Aircraft Movement	Passenger Traffic	Cargo/Freight Movement
<b>2009</b>	625,582	40,934,947	595,804,359
January	52,207	3,727,016	40,238,158
February	49,239	2,880,643	30,338,362
March	60,399	3,579,645	35,223,970
April	55,170	4,046,125	34,561,052
May	57,946	4,093,267	39,455,670
June	48,408	3,334,948	40,158,249
July	51,638	3,401,725	43,834,548
August	50,486	3,481,921	40,766,284
September	40,512	2,691,939	45,330,154
October	50,095	3,253,687	44,936,461
November	54,274	3,284,041	145,789,327
December	56,024	3,661,894	55,172,124
<b>2008</b>	565,970	36,163,102	537,669,657
January	47,214	3,104,891	41,848,933
February	49,532	2,822,274	41,845,182
March	46,090	3,086,042	41,260,667
April	52,463	3,318,644	44,144,945
May	52,475	3,409,963	67,189,457
June	46,984	2,816,140	46,415,373
July	46,762	2,930,412	46,055,092
August	44,604	2,919,899	44,853,222
September	41,050	2,708,479	43,891,317
October	47,524	3,096,817	46,465,881
November	44,542	2,967,864	39,485,276
December	46,908	2,981,677	34,281,021

Source: Air Transportation Office.

## Introduction

**A** reliable communications system is one of the requisites in generating a country's economic growth. In particular, the system enables firms and individuals to reduce costs of interaction, expand market boundaries, and ensure smooth information flows.

Recognizing this, the Philippine government, through the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), has continued to create and implement programs that will support the demands of the public for a more efficient communications system.

In 2009, cellular mobile phone companies registered a total of 76 million subscribers from the 68.09 million subscribers recorded in 2008. The cellular mobile telephone subscription density stood at 49.3 phones per 100 people in 2009.

With a significant surge in the number of broadband subscribers, the government likewise focused on the formulation and implementation of strategies on Information and Communications Technology (ICT) which is envisioned to create a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented information society that helps promote sustainable development.

Presented in this chapter are the data on the telecommunications industry of the country as well as statistics on ICT. Discussions on postal services, print media, film media, and advertising are likewise provided.

## 20.1 Telecommunications

### Development of Telecommunications

Today's telecommunication industry had its beginning in 1867 when the telegraph service was first introduced. The sole telecommunications infrastructure by that time included submarine cables installed by a foreign company, the Royal Telegraph Corporation. These lines connected Manila and Corregidor when the country was then a colony of Spain. Thereafter, submarine cables were extended to other parts of the country.

Later in the same year, two other companies forged a 20-year development contract with the Spanish government, linking Manila with Cebu, Bacolod, Capiz, and Iloilo. Shortly after, the country developed overseas connections via submarine cables connecting Bolinao in Pangasinan to Hong Kong.

The coming of the Americans in the 1900s improved communication facilities. The American military forces installed overland wires and more submarine cables, which were later turned over to the Philippine government under the auspices

of the Bureau of Posts. A telephone system followed after a new firm, the Philippine Islands Telephone and Telegraph Company, registered under the laws of Nevada in the United States. This company, which now assumes the name Philippine Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (PT&T), began with only 400 clients.

To service the demand for more telephones, the Philippine legislature approved in November 1928 the franchise of another private telecommunications company, the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT). PLDT acquired the assets and property of its competitor, PT&T, and took over telephone operations in the south. All telecommunications systems in the country consolidated as a result. From then on, PLDT rose to become the country's biggest telephone company.

As the industry progressed, legislation was passed for a recognized body that would oversee the operations and maintenance of government telecommunications services and facilities. The Reorganization Law of 1947 created the Bureau of Telecommunications (BUTEL), now known as the Telecommunications Office (TELOF). Upon creation, the BUTEL established the Government Telephone System and took over 169 telegraph landlines.

The invention of communication satellites in the 1960s brought in sweeping transformation for the industry. Two entities, the Philippine Communications Satellite (PHILCOMSAT) and the Domestic Communications Satellite (DOMSAT), were established to handle the application of satellite technology in the country.

With the industry becoming more and more complex, the government sought order by creating the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC), and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, now the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), through Executive Order (EO) 546 in 1979.

At present, all privately owned telecommunications carriers handling a major percentage of the country's communication traffic for both telephone (voice) and data (record) are franchised by the government. They operate facilities, provide services, and charge rates under specific authorities granted by the NTC. The DOTC, through the TELOF, also operates telecommunications facilities and offers services. The TELOF principally provides telephone and telegraph services mainly in areas not served by private carriers.

Republic Act (RA) 7925 classified telecommunications entities as local exchange operators, inter-exchange carriers, international carriers, value added service providers, mobile radio service operators, and radio paging service operators.

One of the more important laws governing the telecommunications industry is the Municipal Telephone Act of 1989. Enacted into law in February 1990, RA 6849 provides for the installation, operation, and maintenance of public telephones in each municipality in the Philippines. Its enforcement gave rise to several public-calling offices (PCOs) in remote but populated municipalities of Luzon.

Subsequently, the National Telecommunications Development Committee (NTDC), created in 1989, facilitated the resolution of immediate developmental, regulatory, and other issues on telecommunications. Members of the NTDC came from both the government and private sectors. In addition, the DOTC, with assistance from various sectors, formulated the National Telecommunications Development Plan (NTDP), nationalizing the telecommunications industry by providing high-level guidance regarding the government's development targets and the general means of achieving them.



Because of these laws and related changes, Philippine telecommunications was set into full swing in 1994. Competition and liberalization were recognized and set the trend in industry operations. The DOTC continued to reformulate policies that mostly pursued democratization and deregulation or liberalization thrusts. Testament to the accelerating development of the Philippine telecommunications industry was the issuance of the International Satellite Communications Policy (Department Circular 94-277). The policy permitted direct access to international satellite systems, gaining more benefits for the public as a result of tighter competition among service providers and their competing technologies.

In 1995, a law known as Public Telecommunications Act of the Philippines (RA 7925) was enacted. This law was the key in demonopolizing the industry by lifting legal and procedural impediments for investment.

Moreover, the DOTC had also taken significant steps in planning and activation of the country's own satellite, *Aguila 1*. The first satellite ever acquired by the country, *Aguila 1* met domestic and international requirements and was acquired to cover the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit held in the country in November 1996. While this satellite was still in operation until March 1997, a consortium of investors had managed its launching and subsequent operations.

The successor satellite, *Aguila 2*, was launched in Xichang, China, in August 1997. The US\$243-million satellite was said to have a life span of 12-15 years and was built by the Space System-Loral in the United States. Shouldering the hefty cost of maintenance was a consortium of telecommunications and broadcasting companies, known collectively as the Mabuhay Philippine Satellite Corporation. In its roster were broadcasting giants such as the PLDT, Pilipino Telephone Corporation, Republic Broadcasting System, and other industry stalwarts, such as Philippine Satellite Corporation, Cable International Corporation, Indonesia's PT Pasific Satelit Nusantara, and China's Everbright Group.

With its own communications satellite in space, the country has become a potential base for multinational corporations in information technology, knowledge-based and broadcast industries. Among other advantages brought by satellite communications were the speedy transfer of data within the Asian region; accessibility of television programs and data to ordinary citizens at any given point within the satellite's coverage area using a small satellite disc; advanced economic and social growth; and strengthened national security.

To further reinforce the wireless communications network in the country, wireless multimedia messaging service was launched in 2001. However, it has yet to earn considerations.

The number of subscribed landlines or fixed line service suffered a slump in the recent years. The cellular phone service to some extent was put in place of local telephone service.

Availing of internet services has also become rampant and has been preferred by most people as it offers cheaper messaging with global coverage. Eventually as many companies started providing internet services, the rates of local internet connections decreased.

The year 2006 saw the start of a significant surge in the number of broadband subscribers. This continued through 2007 and 2008. In the early 2009, there were two broadband services for every 100 people in the country.

## Challenges and Policy Directions of Philippine Telecommunications

Leading the government in expanding and deregulating the country's telecommunications sector is the DOTC and its attached agencies, namely, the Office of the Undersecretary for Communications, Telecommunications Office, NTC, and the Philippine Postal Corporation. These communication groups function to give Filipinos full and affordable course to basic and other telecommunications services through a competent and coordinated telecommunications network in the country.

The NTC endeavors to:

1. Establish better, pro-competitive interconnection standards for telecommunication technologies.
2. Deregulate communications services that ensure fair rules of competition where consumers can choose the best combination of price, service and quality for their needs.
3. Protect consumers as the telecommunications industry moves towards a competitive marketplace and encourage wider entry.
4. Promote efficient use of the electromagnetic spectrum to develop products that consumers want, and
5. Catch up with world leaders in telecommunications in terms of regulation and reform by following standards set by advanced nations for promoting open and competitive markets.

## Telecommunications Services and Facilities

**Telephone services.** Besides liberalized policies aimed at increasing private sector participation, policies were carried out to provide compulsory interconnection among carriers. These and the law on public telecommunications, RA 7925, are making the access to basic telephone service universal. For the law to be carried out, a service area scheme was built into the government's basic telephone program (BTP), which provides that cellular mobile telephone service operators install at least 400,000 telephone lines in five years upon implementation of law. Likewise, international gateway facilities operators were required 300,000 lines in three years to answer the underserved demand for basic telephone service. The law also intends to secure at least one phone line to an underserved or unserved rural area for every 10 lines in an urban area.

In 2009, telephone lines serviced over 3.43 million subscribers, recording a national telephone density of 7.66 lines per 100 persons by the end of the same year. Exclusive of public calling offices, some 6.80 million telephones connected the country in 2009. The National Capital Region had the highest telephone density, registering at 26.41. (See Tables 20.2 and 20.3 for details.)

Among the telephone operators in the country in 2009, PLDT and Smart Communications jointly had the highest installed capacity (3.32 million telephone lines) and the highest subscription (53%). Islacom-INNOVE, Bayantel, and Digitel followed with 15.5 percent, 11 percent, and 8 percent, respectively.

**Cellular mobile telephone service (CMTS).** A large proportion of the recent growth in mobiles also came from outside the main city of Manila. Two big operators, Globe and Smart, vigorously compete for lower income segments of the population by offering a range of cheap prepaid products. Digitel quietly built up its own subscriber base and grabbed a market share of 35.7 percent.

Cellular phones' phenomenal growth resulted from DOTC's move allowing the entry of more players into the CMTS market. As of 2009, five telecom companies including new players were in operation nationwide, namely, Smart Communications, Incorporated (Smart); Globe Telecom (Globe); Express Telephone Company (Exelcom); Digital Telecommunications Philippines (Digitel) and Cure. Pilipino Telephone Company (Piltel) and Isla Communications Company (Islacom) had transferred its subscribers to Smart and Globe respectively. (See Table 20.4.)

Smart with 41.25 million subscribers took the lead followed by Globe with 23.24 subscribers. (Refer to Table 20.4.)

**Data and record communication services.** These are provided via two major services, as follows:

1. **Domestic Record Services.** These are provided by the government's TELOF and by five private carriers, namely, PT&T; Radio Communications of the Philippines, Incorporated, (RCPI); Globe-Mackay Cable and Radio Communications (GMRC), Incorporated; Oceanic Wireless Network; and Universal Telecommunications Services, Incorporated.
2. **International Record Services.** These are provided by five international record carriers (IRCs): the Philippine Global Communications, Incorporated; Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Incorporated; Globe-Mackay Cable and Radio Communications, Incorporated; Capitol Wireless, Incorporated; and PLDT.

In addition to telex and telegraph, other international data and record services include telegram and mailgram, data circuits, facsimile or bureaufax, press bulletin service, datel, satellite television broadcast, electronic mail, data access, and other packet-switched data communication services.

**Public trunk radio service.** In the early eighties, Liberty Broadcasting Network was authorized to operate a public shared repeater network in Metro Manila and adjoining provinces. In 1991, another operator, T.N. Romasanta, Incorporated, was authorized to cover Central Luzon. Since then, ten companies have offered public trunk radio service.

Trunk radio service rates fare much lower than CMTS rates. Despite comparatively cheaper rates, trunk radio's growth as a communication service drags than the mobile phone's growth partly because portable and mobile radio terminal units are more expensive.

In 2007, the top three operators namely, Nextel Communications, Contel Communications Incorporated, and Worldwide Communications, cornered about 80.0 percent of trunk radio subscribers. (See Table 20.5.)

**Communication satellites.** Membership in the International Telecommunications Satellite (INTELSAT) in 1968 paved the way for the use of communication satellites in the Philippines. The country, by belonging to the INTELSAT, signed into a worldwide partnership of nations whose aim was to set up a global satellite communications system. In particular, communication satellites transmit and reflect radio waves and TV signals from the earth and back over long distances.

The first communications satellite, INTELSAT 1 or "Early Bird," was put in operation in June 1965 over the Atlantic Ocean. High capacity and multiple-access satellites provide full-time telephone, telex, data facsimile, and TV services to more than 180 countries, territories, and positions.

Some 18 industry players operate satellite service in the country. These are AZ Communications Network, Inc.; Bayan Telecommunications, Inc.; Bell Telecommunications, Inc.; Capitol Wireless Telecommunications; Domestic Wireless Telecommunications; Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc.; Eastern Telecommunications Philippines, Inc.; GMCR Incorporated; Isla Communications Corporation; Liberty Broadcasting Network, Inc.; Millenia Broadband Communications, Inc.; Multimedia Telephony, Inc.; Philippine Communications Satellite Corporation; Philippine Global Communications, Inc.; Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co., Inc.; Smart Communications, Inc.; Transpacific Broadcast Group, Inc.; and Textron Corporation.

## Radio and Television Broadcasting

The NTC reported that AM and FM stations in the country reached 384 and 676 stations, respectively in 2009.

Bicol Region registered the most number of AM radio stations in 2009, managing 36 stations. Western Visayas lorded over FM radio among regions, with 72 radio stations. (See Table 20.9.)

On the other hand, 306 stations comprised Philippine television (TV) in 2009. CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, and Davao Region operated the most number of TV stations with 32 while ARMM had the least number of TV stations with only five. Metro Manila with a total of 22 TV stations, however, remained as the site for the 10 major TV networks, whose programs are relayed to the entire country. These networks include ABS-CBN, National Broadcasting Network, Associated Broadcasting Corporation, Global Media Arts Network, Radio Philippines Network, ZOE Broadcasting Network, Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation, Southern Broadcasting Network, Rajah Broadcasting Network, and Radio Broadcasting Network.

## Cable Television

Cable television evolved from the Community Antenna Television (CATV), a central or master antenna used by a community to receive signals from distant areas. A notch higher in function, cable TV applies the same CATV technology to enable more TV programming instead of its common use of merely improving signal reception. The first CATV in Asia was established in 1969 in Baguio City.

The CATV service has become more popular throughout the country, supplying much-needed educational and informational data in far-flung areas of the

country. Implementing rules and regulations (IRR) issued in 1995 ruled that basic CATV service shall remain to be governed by EO 205 and shall not be required to file for congressional franchises. Its growth undisturbed, CATV networks in 2009 grew to 905, operating mostly in Southern Tagalog (213 CATV networks.) (Refer to Table 20.9.)

The NTC consulted the cable industry to draw up guidelines on program provisioning to resolve sudden pullout of programs by cable networks from cable service providers.

Efforts are also directed to address such issues as cable piracy through coordination with the Intellectual Property Office.

### **Internet Access**

Deregulation of public telecommunications in 1995 spurred overwhelming improvement in computer services. If in 1994, there was only one Internet Service Provider (ISP) networking the country, the years that followed experienced bustling growth. In 2009, ISPs reached 241, about 1.7 percent more than the 237 ISPs registered in 2008. This figure translated to a subscriber base of 3.0 million. (Refer to Table 20.6.)

### **Information and Communications Technology Resources**

In 2009, the National Statistics Office (NSO) conducted the 2008 Survey of Information and Communication Technology (SICT) of Philippine Business and Industry. Like the 2002 SICT, the 2008 SICT aimed at collecting and generating information on the availability, distribution and access of ICT among establishments in the country. Specifically, the 2008 SICT hoped to gather information on the component of ICT and their utilization by establishments; e-commerce transactions; cellular mobile phone business transactions; estimate of the number of ICT workers in establishments; and methods of disposal of ICT equipment.

**Coverage of the 2008 SICT.** Surveyed establishments included 1) those in the core ICT sectors or those belonging to the Information Economy (IE) and 2) non-core ICT industries.

IE is a term used to describe the economic and social value created through the ability to rapidly exchange information at anytime, anywhere to anyone. It is characterized by the intensive use by businesses of ICT for the collection, storage, processing and transmission of information. The use of ICT is supported by supply of ICT products from an ICT-producing sector and through trade.

IE is comprised of the ICT sector and the Content and Media sector. Industries under the ICT sector are those which fulfill and/or enable, by electronic means, the processing, communication, transmission and display of information. The ICT sector is further classified into ICT Manufacturing, ICT Trade and ICT Service Industries. Content and Media sector, on the other hand, are those which produce goods and services primarily intended to inform, educate and/or entertain humans through mass communication media. These industries are engaged in the production, publishing and/or distribution of content (information, cultural and entertainment products) where content corresponds to an organized message intended for human

beings. Among the industries under the Content and Media Sector are Publishing activities and Motion Picture, Video and Television Programme Production, Sound Recording, and Music Publishing activities.

The 2008 SICT covered a total of 137,747 establishments in the country in 2008. Five out of every 10 establishments belong to the combined contribution of Wholesale and Retail Trade and Manufacturing industry major divisions. Registering the least number of establishments was Mining and Quarrying with 110 establishments.

The results of the 2008 SICT are presented below. For detailed discussion of the results, please refer to the Special Feature of this edition.

**Access and availability of ICT resources.** Two-thirds of the surveyed establishments used computers and other hardware for business operations. Almost all (99.5%) of the Construction establishments used computers. It was followed by Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (95.5%) and Education (89.2%). The most minimal use of computers was observed in Fishing establishments (22.2%).

Establishments with internet access stood at 42.6 percent with Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities registering the highest percentage (85.1%) among industry major divisions. Education had the lowest percentage of access to the internet (7.8%).

At the national level, about three out of 10 employees routinely use computers at work. Highest percentages were recorded by establishments engaged in Financial Intermediation (80.1%), Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (57.4%), and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (48.2%). Fishing had the least percentage of 6.1 percent.

Percentage of employees using computers with internet connection stood at 16.3 percent. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities recorded the highest percentage (31.9%) while Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry registered the least (3.2%).

**E-commerce transaction.** Only 12.0 percent of the total number of establishments had business transactions over the internet in 2008. Transactions include receiving order for goods and services, purchasing goods and services, or both receiving and purchasing goods and services. Almost seven percent of the establishments surveyed purchased goods and services while 2.2 percent of the total establishments received orders using the internet. About 2.9 percent of the establishments both received and purchased goods and services.

Among industry major divisions, Transport, Storage and Communications had the most number of establishments (29.9%) transacting e-commerce via internet. Construction followed at 26.1 percent. Recording the least number of establishments that transact e-commerce via internet was Education (1.2%).

Meanwhile, about 3.9 percent of the establishments had business transactions over computer networks other than the internet. Among industry major divisions, Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities recorded the highest percentage at 12.0 percent.

Cellular mobile phones have also been an effective tool used by various establishments in transacting business. About 20.3 percent of the total number of establishments in 2008 used cellular mobile phones in their transactions. Electricity,

Gas and Water Supply had the highest percentage of 42.0 percent while Education registered the least at 2.5 percent.

A total of Php938.32 billion was earned by establishments through e-commerce transactions via the internet. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply contributed the highest revenue amounting to Php574.10 billion.

For e-commerce transactions via computer networks other than the internet, the total revenue amounted to Php47.21 billion, more than half of which (Php27.78 billion) was contributed by Manufacturing establishments.

Total earnings from business transactions using cellular mobile phones amounted to Php78.85 billion, of which Php64.49 billion came from Manufacturing establishments.

**Website presence.** At the national level, website presence among establishments posted at 14.0 percent. Mining and Quarrying had the most number of establishments with a website while Fishing recorded the lowest percentage among industry major divisions.

**Local Area Network.** Among other computer networks, the LAN was the most used in 2008 with 24.9 percent of establishments having this type of network. Intranet followed at 8.0 percent and wide area network (WAN) at 5.3 percent. Extranet was the least preferred network (2.2%).

**Usage of ICT resources in businesses and industries.** Many sectors existed across sectors on the use of ICT for e-business activities and e-processes that include the following: software development for business/engineering applications, production process and control, inventory management, systems design, telecommunications/networking, auditing/financial information system/budget preparation, data management, human resource information system/automated employee services, processing customers' orders/payments, and research and development. Other e-business activities include: consultancy/project management, electronic selling, electronic payment, internet-based business (web-hosting and website management) and others.

Other specialized e-business activities involved only particular sectors like production process and control to manufacturing, construction and mining, internet service provider to telecommunications, and animation to motion picture, television and radio. ICT training was widely used in the education sector though a few other sectors had also reported its usage.

**Sources of ICT resources.** Diffusion of ICT resources into businesses and industries come from various sources. The main sources of ICT resources, both machines and knowledge, were suppliers, education/research institutions, customers, and research and development work.

**ICT human capital.** As defined in the survey, ICT workers are those whose line of work involves the management of systems development projects, systems analysis, programming, website development and hosting, consulting, ICT training, ICT research, telecommunication network, among others. These include management information systems managers, database administrators, network engineers, systems

analysts, programmers, computer technicians, ICT sales workers/marketing consultants and other types of ICT workers.

**Barriers to Adoption of ICT.** The 2008 SICT identified the most common barriers or problems. These include the following: lack of financing, lack of equipment, low priority by management, lack of technical expertise, obsolete machines, not relevant to business, lack of appreciation, lack of telecommunications facilities, and lack of information.

## 20.2 Postal Services

Although the country had been introduced to the mailing system centuries ago, the first regular post office in the country opened only on July 30, 1898. Afloat a ship docked in Manila Bay, this transient post office was merely one of so many branches of the San Francisco Post Office in California, USA, under the US Post Office Department's supervision. Barely four months after the first regular post office was created, General Emilio Aguinaldo executed an all-Filipino postal service comprising five provinces in Luzon under his control.

A full-fledged organization, the Bureau of Posts was created on September 15, 1902, by Commonwealth Act 462 of the Philippine Commission. The Bureau, from 1987 to 1992, had gone by the name Postal Services Office after EO 125 was issued in January 1987.

Major restructuring altered postal operation for the better when the government implemented the Postal Services Act of 1992 or RA 7354. The Act, beginning April 3 that year, converted the Postal Services Office into a government corporation, the Philippine Postal Corporation (Philpost), and gave the agency the needed fiscal autonomy and management flexibility to allow its service to be more responsive to the fast-changing needs of the postal market.

Mail services offered by Philpost include registered mail (local and foreign), speed airmail service (domestic airmail points only), collect on delivery (COD), parcel post service (local and foreign), insured mail service, domestic air parcel service, money order service (domestic and international), international express mail service, philatelic service, bulk presorted mail service, post office lock boxes, business postal cards or reply cards, supermail, postgram, and insured parcel post (for Australia, Switzerland, and US possessions only).

As a result of the popularity of electronic mail and facsimile transmission, the total volume of mail handled in 2008 (370 million) dropped by 4.1 percent from 386 million in 2007. By region, NCR accounted for the bulk of posted and delivered mails in 2008 at volumes that reached 103.9 million and 87.7 million, respectively. Region 12 had the least posted mail volume at 1.1 million, and CAR, the least delivered mail volume at 3.0 million.

From 2,086 in 2007, post offices in the country decreased to 2,081 in 2008. Of the total number of post offices, Southern Tagalog had the most number with 248 offices, followed by Eastern Visayas with 194, Western Visayas with 182, and Central Visayas with 175 post offices. Central Mindanao had the least number of postal centers with only 87 offices. (See Table 20.12.)



### 20.3 The Print Media

Data of the Philippine Information Agency indicate that in 2006, there were 10 broadsheets, 24 tabloids, and 49 magazines distributed nationwide.

The Manila Bulletin dominated the list of newspapers in the country having the widest daily circulation at 304,440. The Philippine Star was second with 256,000 while the Philippine Daily Inquirer was third with 245,520 daily circulation. Tabloids had a combined circulation of 5.60 million copies daily. *Bulgar* led the pack with a daily circulation of 620,000. *Pilipino Star Ngayon* followed with 501,940 while *Abante* had 470,000 copies circulated daily.

Among the magazines, Style Weekend, which is circulated weekly, had the highest circulation at 300,000. However, most of the magazines were circulated monthly. (See Tables 20.13 and 20.14 for details.)

### 20.4 The Film Media

Classified under film media are projected media, such as movies or motion pictures, documentary films, and slides. They serve as effective means of communicating ideas, concepts, and instructions; disseminating information; and promoting products and issues, thus, making them indispensable tools for industry.

Overseeing the local film industry is the Movie and Television Review and Classification Board (MTRCB). It is the government body that regulates the production and dissemination of movies and television programs, including advertising materials, to determine the different levels of audience stability and appreciation.

Yet another government entity assisting the film industry is the Videogram Regulatory Board (VRB). The boom in video production and piracy in 1980s propelled the government to create such an entity that will regulate and enhance the video industry as a wholesome medium of entertainment for the public. Being an administrative agency, the VRB is vested with powers to support its regulatory functions, as follows:

1. Power of rule making, or the power to promulgate rules and regulations
2. Power of adjudication, or the power to hear, and determine or ascertain facts; and,
3. Determinative power, which is similar to quasi-judicial power.

(For other statistics on movies, videograms, and video establishments, see the section on the motion picture industry in Chapter 6, "Education and Culture.")

### 20.5 Advertising

Advertising is an integral part of the communications sector. It pervades all known communication media, such as radio, television, movies, and the print media, in the interest of promoting commercial business. Reciprocally, mass media depend on advertising for sizeable percentage of their operating expenses.

In recent years, advertising appeared in novel forms using *vidiwall*, a large screen medium that uses advance professional electronic system; transit advertising; *movie link*, inroom movie entertainment in selected hotel establishments; cable TV; and storecasting, which uses piped-in music facilities to reach shoppers in major supermarkets and department stores.

In 2007, the Association of Accredited Advertising Agencies-Philippines (4As-P) listed 69 members. The 4As-P aims to upgrade the practice of advertising; to promote the welfare of the association as a whole and its members/ agencies individually; to enhance the working relationship between advertising agencies as well as other sectors of the advertising industry.

**Sources:**

- 20.1 Telecommunication Office
- 20.2 National Telecommunication Commission
- 20.3 National Telecommunication Commission
- 20.4 National Telecommunication Commission
- 20.5 National Telecommunication Commission
- 20.6 National Telecommunication Commission
- 20.7 National Telecommunication Commission
- 20.7a Philippine Information Agency
- 20.8 National Telecommunication Commission
- 20.9 National Telecommunication Commission
- 20.10 Philippine Postal Corporation
- 20.11 Philippine Postal Corporation
- 20.12 Philippine Postal Corporation
- 20.13 Philippine Information Agency, *The Philippine Media Factbook 2006 Other Facts and Figures*
- 20.14 Philippine Information Authority
- 20.15 Philippine Information Agency  
The Philippine Media Factbook  
Other Facts and Figures

TABLE 20.1 Stations Maintained by the Telecommunications Office: 2003-2008

Telecom Service	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Local-exchange carrier service	73	73	73	73	73	73
Inter-exchange carrier service	14	14	14	14	14	14
International gateway facility	11	11	11	11	11	11
Radio mobile service						
Cellular mobile telephone system	7	7	7	10	10	10
Value added service						
With networks						
Coastal	13	18	18	18	18	18
Broadband	19	19	19	19	19	19
Without networks	249	292	351	434	488	543

Source: Telecommunications Office.

TABLE 20.2 Telephone Distribution, by Region: 2007-2009

Reg	Installed Lines			Population (Thousands)			Telephone Density per 100 Population		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Philippines	7,168,261	7,371,318	6,783,372	86,973	90,457	88,543	8.24	8.15	7.66
NCR	3,411,533	3,589,515	3,051,390	11,553	11,253	11,553	29.53	31.90	26.41
CAR	75,040	78,802	79,424	1,521	1,626	1,521	4.93	4.85	5.22
I - Ilocos Region	178,784	185,102	186,795	4,546	4,974	4,546	3.93	3.72	4.11
II - Cagayan Valley	46,157	46,157	49,561	3,051	3,250	3,051	1.51	1.42	1.62
III - Central Luzon	422,790	459,182	420,352	9,721	9,770	9,721	4.35	4.70	4.32
IV - Calabarzon/Mimaropa	1,111,303	1,108,909	1,103,125	14,303	14,269	14,303	7.77	7.77	7.71
V - Bicol Region	133,687	131,227	122,691	5,110	5,497	5,110	2.62	2.39	2.4
VI - Western Visayas	442,217	432,024	433,780	6,844	7,290	6,844	6.46	5.93	6.34
VII - Central Visayas	481,344	453,704	452,499	6,399	6,754	6,399	7.52	6.72	7.07
VIII - Eastern Visayas	158,656	158,656	159,384	3,913	4,273	3,913	4.05	3.71	4.07
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	43,327	43,327	41,443	3,230	3,351	3,230	1.34	1.29	1.28
X - Northern Mindanao	151,295	157,363	157,595	3,952	4,174	3,952	3.83	3.77	3.99
XI - Davao Region	272,498	284,704	283,927	4,157	4,223	4,157	6.56	6.74	6.83
XII - Soccsksargen	79,014	79,214	78,894	3,829	3,904	3,829	2.06	2.03	2.06
XIII - Caraga	127,272	130,088	130,088	2,293	2,454	2,293	5.55	5.30	5.67
ARMM	33,344	33,344	32,424	4,121	3,396	4,121	0.81	0.98	0.79

Source: National Telecommunications Commission.

TABLE 20.3 Telephone Distribution, by Major Operators: 2007-2009

Operator	Installed Telephone Lines			Subscribers		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total	7,168,261	7,371,318	6,783,372	3,940,082	4,076,140	3,433,172
Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company and Smart Information Technologies (Smart)	3,009,791	3,009,791	3,324,791	2,108,058	2,108,058	1,853,733
Islacom-INNOVE	1,507,197	1,460,607	1,460,607	329,908	534,383	534,383
Digital Telecommunications Philippines (Digitel)	658,228	656,357	601,767	451,351	293,797	270,039
Bayan Telecommunications (Bayantel)	443,910	443,910	443,910	379,724	379,724	379,724
Pilipino Telephone Company (Piltel)	101,877	101,877	-	44,934	44,934	-
Philcom	213,236	213,236	-	53,098	54,374	-
Philippine Telegraph and Telephone Corporation	129,000	129,000	129,000	14,193	14,193	14,193
Eastern Telecommunications Philippines (ETPI)	91,446	91,446	32,960	22,467	22,467	19,333
Bell Telecom	489,000	489,000	14,130	271,000	271,000	8,557
Others	524,576	776,094	776,207	265,349	353,210	353,210

**Notes:** Data for Smart are included in PLDT reports.

**Source:** National Telecommunications Commission.

TABLE 20.4 Number of Cellular Mobile Telephone Subscribers, by Operator: 2005-2009

Telephone Operator	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	34,778,995	42,868,911	57,344,815	68,094,756	75,586,646
Smart Communications, Incorporated (Smart)	15,424,196	17,201,005	20,339,204	20,899,753	41,249,070
Globe Telecom (Globe)	12,500,000	16,659,742	22,770,000	24,701,820	23,245,006
Pilipino Telephone Company (Piltel)	4,984,425	6,974,379	9,701,826	14,308,493	-
Isla Communications Company (Islacom)	-	-	-	-	-
Express Telephone Company (Extelcom)	10,374	10,374	10,374	14,130	14,130
Digital Telecommunications Philippines (Digitel)	1,860,000	2,000,000	4,500,000	8,154,202	11,000,000
Next Mobile	-	22,411	22,411	-	-
Cure	-	1,000	1,000	16,358	78,440

**Note:** Globe has not submitted data for the 2009, Islacom is included in Globe figures.

Piltel subscribers are already transferred to Smart.

**Source:** National Telecommunications Commission.

TABLE 20.5 Number of Trunk Radio Subscribers, by Operator: 2003-2007

Operator	2003		2004		2005		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,261	100.00	71,208	100.00	57,623	100.00	69,951	100.00
Nextel Communications	33,207	42.43	26,686	37.48	20,141	34.95	32,167	45.99
Contel Communications, Incorporated	13,829	17.67	14,567	20.46	14,567	25.28	17,020	24.33
Worldwide Communications	11,529	14.73	11,529	16.19	11,529	20.01	11,529	16.48
Liberty Broadcasting Network, Incorporated	6,900	8.82	6,900	9.69	-	-	-	-
Omninet Philippines, Incorporated	4,379	5.60	4,379	6.15	4,379	7.60	4,379	6.26
Corona International, Incorporated	2,151	2.75	2,151	3.02	2,151	3.73	-	-
Teodoro N. Romasanta, Incorporated	2,040	2.61	2,040	2.86	2,040	3.54	2,040	2.92
Universal Telecommunications Services	2,856	3.65	1,500	2.11	1,360	2.36	1,360	1.94
Bayan Telecommunications, Incorporated	1,200	1.53	1,200	1.69	1,200	2.08	1,200	1.72
Radiomarine	170	0.22	256	0.36	256	0.44	256	0.37

\* No report submitted, based on old reports.

**Source:** National Telecommunications Commission.

TABLE 20.6 Number of Registered Internet Service Providers and Estimated Subscribers: 1996-2009

Year	Number of NTC- Registered ISPs	Estimated Number of Subscribers
1996	24	100,000
1997	17	200,000
1998	23	300,000
1999	31	350,000
2000	34	400,000
2001	64	500,000
2002	93	800,000
2003	121	1,000,000
2004	144	1,200,000
2005	177	1,440,000
2006	194	2,000,000
2007	213	2,500,000
2008	237	3,000,000
2009	241	3,600,000

**Note:** ISPs registered with the NTC Central Office.

**Source:** National Telecommunications Commission.

TABLE 20.7 Total Number of Existing Radio Stations: CY 1998-2008

Year	Number of Existing Radio Stations
1998	197,137
1999	208,580
2000	152,948
2001	227,856
2002	232,659
2003	184,974
2004	194,642
2005	171,792
2006	130,491
2007	128,905
2008	132,147

**Note:** From January to June 2008 only.

**Source:** National Telecommunications Commission.

**TABLE 20.7a Operating Radio Stations in the Philippines, by Region and Province:  
As of December 2009**

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
NCR	AM Band Stations (kHz)		
	DZXL - AM	558	Radio Mindanao Network
	DZBB	594	Republic Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DZMM	630	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	DZRH	666	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DZAS	702	Far East Broadcasting Company
	DZRB	738	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DWWW	774	Interactive Broadcasting Media, Incorporated
	DZRJ	810	Rajah Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DZRV	846	Radio Veritas Global Broadcasting
	DWIZ	882	Aliw Broadcasting Corporation
	DZFM	918	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DZEM	954	Christian Era Broadcasting Service
	DZIQ	990	Trans-Radio Broadcasting Corporation
	DZAR	1026	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DZEC	1062	Eagle Broadcasting Corporation
	DWAD	1098	Crusaders Broadcasting System
	DWDD	1134	Department of National Defense
	DZCA	1170	Office of the Civil Defense
	DWAN	1206	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
	DWBL	1242	FBS Radio Network
	DZRM	1278	Bureau of Broadcasts
	DWXI	1314	Delta Broadcasting System
	DZXQ	1350	Mabuhay Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	P/Pu	1386	Prime Broadcasting Network
	DWBC	1422	Exodus Broadcasting Network
	DWSS	1494	Ultrasonic Broadcasting System
DZME	1530	Capitol Broadcasting Center	
DZHH	1566	Philippine Air Force	
DZUP	1602	University of the Philippines	
DWGI	1674	Guzman Institute of Technology	
DZBF	1674	Municipality of Marikina	
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>31</b>	
NCR	FM Band Stations (MHz)		
	DWCT - FM	88.3	Raven Broadcasting Corporation
	DWAV	89.1	Blockbuster Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DWTM	89.9	Quest Broadcasting
	DZMB	90.7	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DWKY	91.5	Mabuhay Broadcasting System
	DWFM	92.3	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DWRX	93.1	Audiovisual Communicators
	DWKC	93.9	Radio Mindanao Network
	DWLL	94.7	FBS Radio Network
	DWDM	95.5	Eagle Broadcasting Corporation
	DWRK	96.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWLS	97.1	GMA Radio / TV Arts

*Continued*

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner	
	DWQZ	97.9	Insular Broadcasting System	
	DZFE	98.7	Far East Broadcasting Company, Incorporated	
	DWRT	99.5	Trans-Radio Broadcasting Corporation	
	DZRJ	100.3	Rajah Broadcasting Network	
	DWYS	101.1	Pacific Broadcasting System	
	DWRR	101.9	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	
	DWSM	102.7	People's Broadcasting Services, Incorporated	
	DWXX	103.5	Advance Media (Radio Veritas-Global)	
	DWBR	104.3	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	DWBM	105.1	Mareco Broadcasting Network	
	DWLA	105.9	Bright Star Broadcasting Network	
	DWET	106.7	ABC Development Corporation	
	DWNU	107.5	Progressive Broadcasting Corporation	
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>25</b>		
<b>CAR</b>				
Abra	DZPA - AM	873	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines	
	DWBA	1197	Satellite Broadcasting, Incorporated	
	Total No. of AM Stations=	<b>2</b>		
	DWGF - FM	95.3	Cebu Broadcasting Company	
	DWWM	96.3	Abra Community Broadcasting Corporation	
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>2</b>		
Benguet	DZWT - AM	540	Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation	
	DWSP	612	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation	
	DZEQ	999	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	DZWX	1035	Consolidated Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated	
	DZBS	1368	Radio Philippines Network	
	DWRA	1413	Republic Broadcasting System	
	PA	1512	Benguet Broadcasting Corporation	
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>7</b>		
		DWIM - FM	89.5	People's Broadcasting Service, Incorporated
		DWDJ	91.1	Rajah Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DZYS	91.9	Cebu Broadcasting Company	
	DWRA	92.7	GMA Network Incorporated	
	DWMB	95.1	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	DWBG	95.9	Vanguard Radio Network	
	DWSK	96.7	Beta Broadcasting Company	
	DWLY	97.5	Love Radio Network	
	DWUB	98.7	Benguet Broadcasting Corporation	
	DZWR	99.9	Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation	
	DZVD	100.7	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	DZYP	102.3	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	
	DZRR	103.1	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	
	DWHB	103.9	Radio Mindanao Network	
	DZBM	105.1	Mareco Broadcasting Network, Incorporated	
	DZLL	107.1	Primax Broadcasting	
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>16</b>		
Ifugao	DZVK - FM	101.7	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>1</b>		

Continued



Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner	
Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao	DZRK - AM	1323	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	Total No. of AM Stations	1		
	DWMC - FM	103.7	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	Total No. of FM Stations	1		
Mountain Province	DWFV - AM	972	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	Total No. of AM Stations	1		
	DZVL - FM	100.9	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	Total No. of FM Stations	1		
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>				
Ilocos Norte	DZRL - AM	639	Radio Philippines Network	
	DWLW	675	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation	
	DZVR	711	Newsounds Broadcasting Network, Incorporated	
	DZJC	747	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	DWAR	819	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	
	DZEA	909	Catholic Welfare Organization	
	DWFB	954	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	DZMT	990	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated	
	DZLF	1116	PBS	
	DWRC	1269	Republic Broadcasting Sytem	
	Total No. of AM Stations	10		
	Ilocos Sur	PA - FM	89.9	Baycomms
		DWIL	90.7	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
		P/Pu	94.7	Advance Media Broadcasting System
		DWEL	95.5	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
		DZLS	97.1	Republic Broadcasting Sytem, Incorporated
		DWSN	97.9	Southern Broadcasting Network
		DWHP	99.5	Radio Mindanao Network
		PA	101.1	Mediascape, Incorporated
DZMM		103.5	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
PA		104.3	Consolidated Broadcasting	
DWRB		104.9	Manila Broadcasting Company	
DWPI		105.9	Manila Broadcasting Company	
DWTE		106.7	ABC Development Corporation	
Total No. of FM Stations	13			
Ilocos Sur	DZVV-AM	603	Consolidated Broadcasting System	
	DZTP	693	Tirad Pass Broadcasting, Incorporated	
	DZXE	837	Fairwaves Broadcasting Network	
	DWRS	927	Solid North Broadcasting	
	DZNS	963	Catholic Welfare Organization	
	PU	1458	Jose M. Luison and Sons, Incorporated	
TotalNo. Of AM Stations	6			

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	PA - FM	92.5	Radio Maria Foundation, Incorporated
	DWVN	94.1	Century Commercial Marketing Center
	PA	94.9	Philippine Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	PA	98.1	GMA Network, Incorporated
	DWIS	98.9	Southern Broadcasting Network
	DWRE	104.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>6</b>	
La Union	DZLU - AM	657	Satellite Broadcasting, Incorporated
	DZSO	720	Newsounds Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DZNL	783	Philippine Broadcasting Network
	DWVA	1170	Voice of America
	DZAG	1224	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DZYR	1359	Philippine Radio Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>6</b>	
	DWLU - FM	87.7	National College of Technology
	DWPZ	97.9	Polytechnic Foundation
	DWST	101.7	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DZUL	104.3	Sea & Sky College
	DWAA	105.5	Vanguard Radio Network, Incorporated
	DWIS	106.7	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>6</b>	
Pangasinan	DZMQ - AM	576	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DWCC	756	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DZWM	864	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DZRD	981	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DWDW	1017	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
	DWIN	1080	Eagle Broadcasting Corporation
	DZWN	1125	Consolidated Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DWCM	1161	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
	DWMC	1260	Magiliw Community Broadcasting Corporation
	DWPR	1296	Allied Broadcasting Center, Incorporated
	DWDH	1440	Manila Broadcasting Corporation
	DWOP	1548	GMA Network, Incorporated
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>12</b>	
	PU - FM	89.3	Aliw Broadcasting Corporation
	DWKT	90.3	FBS Radio Network
	DZAI	92.1	Satellite Broadcasting, Incorporated
	DWTL	93.5	Republic Broadcasting System
	DWEC	94.3	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	PA	97.1	Asian Pacific Broadcasting Company, Incorporated
	DWID	98.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWTJ	99.3	Catholic Bishops Conference
	DWSF	100.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWHY	100.7	People's Broadcasting Service, Incorporated
	DZVM	104.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWON	104.7	Broadcast Enterprises and Affiliated Media, Inc.
	DWHR	106.3	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DWHT	107.9	Radio Mindanao Network
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>14</b>	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network/ Owner	
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>				
Batanes	DWBT - AM	1134	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	Total No. of AM Stations	1		
	DWWF- FM	103.7	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	Total No. of FM Stations	1		
Cagayan	DZSR - AM	576	Cebu Broadcasting Company	
	DZTG	621	Radio Philippines Network	
	DZCV	684	Filipinas Broadcasting Network	
	DWPE	729	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	DZYT	765	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	
	DZGR	891	People's Broadcasting System	
	PU	1251	Jose M. Luison and Sons, Incorporated	
	Total No. of AM Stations	7		
		DWWQ - FM	89.3	GMA Network, Incorporated
		DWCN	91.7	Century Communications Marketing Center
		DWYA	92.5	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
		DWIC	93.3	Newsounds Broadcasting Network
		DWMN	94.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
		DWIZ	94.5	Philippine Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated
		PU	95.1	Cagayan State University
		DWRJ	96.5	Rajah Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
		PU	98.5	Lyceum of Aparri
		DWXY	100.5	Vanguard Radio Network
		PU	101.5	Radio Maria Foundation, Incorporated
		DWTG	102.1	Cagayan State University
	DWWW	102.1	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	DWVG	102.9	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	DWSI	103.3	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	DWWD	106.9	Philippine Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated	
	DWVV	107.7	Pacific Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated	
	Total No. of FM Stations	17		
Isabela	DWRH - AM	648	Pacific Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated	
	DZYI	711	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	
	DZNC	801	Newsounds Broadcasting Network	
	P/Pu	837	Cebu Broadcasting Company	
	DWSI	864	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	
	DWRS	981	Philippine Radio Corporation	
	PA	1071	Iddes Broadcasting Group, Incorporated	
	DWDY	1107	Northeastern Broadcasting Service	
	DZMR	1143	Far East Broadcasting Company	
	PA	1476	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	PA		End Time Mission Broadcasting	
		Total No. of AM Stations	11	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DWND - FM	88.5	Northeastern Broadcasting Service
	DWYE	89.7	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DWIP	92.5	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DWYI	92.9	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	DWTR	93.7	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
	DWIP	94.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWWC	95.3	Vanguard Radio Network
	DWIT	96.1	Consolidated Broadcasting Corporation
	P/Pu	96.9	Rajah Broadcasting Network
	DWMX	97.7	Soundstream Broadcasting Corporation
	DWKD	98.5	Radio Mindanao Network
	DWKB	99.3	Brightlight Broadcasting
	DWSA	99.5	Isabela State University
	PA	100.9	Horizon Broadcasting Company, Incorporated
	PA	101.7	Pacific Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated
	PA	102.1	Radio Maria Foundation, Incorporated
	PU	104.1	Kaissar Building Network, Incorporated
	PA	105.3	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DWIN	107.5	Iddes Broadcasting Group
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>18</b>	
Nueva Vizcaya	DWRV - AM	1233	Radio Veritas Global Broadcasting System
	DWMG	1395	Vanguard Radio Network
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>2</b>	
	DWRV - FM	90.1	Radio Veritas-Global
	DWDC	101.3	Vanguard Radio Network
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>2</b>	
Quirino	DZVJ - FM	101.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>1</b>	
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>			
Aurora	DWLN-FM	88.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DZJO	101.7	Bayanihan Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>2</b>	
Bulacan	Pu - FM	88.7	olegio de San Jose (formerly Veritas Technical School)
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>1</b>	
Nueva Ecija	DWJJ - AM	684	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DWNE	900	Nueva Ecija Provincial Government
	DZXO	1188	Vanguard Radio Network
	DWAY	1332	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DWVR	1467	Radio Veritas
	DWBR	1584	Dawnbreaker's Foundation
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>6</b>	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DWYC - FM	88.7	Nation Broadcasting Company
	DWUP	89.7	Wesleyan University of the Philippines
	DWWG	101.5	Vanguard Radio Network
	DWMQ	102.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWSY	103.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWTC	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	106.5	Multipoint Broadcasting Network
	Total No. of FM Stations	7	
Pampanga	DWGV - AM	792	Mediascape Incorporated
	DZAP	792	Angeles Broadcasting Network
	DZYA	1476	Radyo Pilipino Corporation
	DZFA	1540	M.S. Network Management
	Total No. of AM Stations	4	
	DWBL - FM	91.9	Brightlight Broadcasting Service
	DWCL	92.7	Love Radio Network
	DWRW	95.1	Radio World Broadcasting Corporation
	DWHA	97.5	Holy Angel University
	DWGV	99.1	Mediascape Incorporated
	DWAU	104.1	Angeles University Foundation
	DWEE	107.1	Pampanga Agricultural College
	Total No. of FM Stations	7	
Tarlac	DZTC - AM	828	Radio Pilipino Corporation
	DZXT	936	Radio Corporation of the Philippines
	DWTT	1368	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	3	
	DZMC - FM	91.1	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DWXT	96.1	Radio Corporation of the Philippines
	DZRM	99.7	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
	Total No. of FM Stations	3	
Zambales	DWHL - AM	756	Beta Broadcasting System
	DWGO	1008	Subic Broadcasting Corporation
	DZOR	1422	Zambales Broadcasting and Development Corporation
	DWRF	1458	Far East Broadcasting Company
	PU	1692	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	Total No. of AM Stations	5	
	DWSB - FM	89.5	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DWTY	93.5	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	PU	95.9	Radio Maria Foundation, Incorporated
	DWSL	96.7	Beta Broadcasting System
	DWOK	97.5	Subic Broadcasting Corporation
	PA	100.7	Exodus
	DWRQ	105.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWRF	106.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	8	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
<b>IV - Southern Tagalog</b>			
Batangas	DZBR - AM	531	Kumintang Broadcasting System
	DWAN	999	Katigbak Enterprises
	DWRB	1476	Ribbon Broadcasting Network
	DZKV	1548	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>5</b>	
	P/Pu - FM	91.9	Radio Mindanao Network
	PA	95.9	Bayanihan Broadcasting Corporation
	DZLC	98.5	Mediascape Incorporated
	DWAM	99.1	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
	DZGV	99.9	Mediascape Incorporated
	DWKV	102.3	Kaissar Electronics
	DWEY	104.7	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	DZVI	105.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWDS	106.1	Dela Salle Lipa
	PU	107.3	Batangas State University
DZWI	107.9	Katigbak Enterprises (Conamor)	
Total No. of FM Stations	<b>11</b>		
Cavite	DWSU - FM	95.9	De La Salle University
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>1</b>	
Laguna	DZSP - AM	864	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DZLB	1116	University of the Philippines-Los Baños
	DZJV	1458	ZOE Broadcasting Network
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>3</b>	
	DZTC - FM	92.7	Trace College, Incorporated
	PA	93.5	Katigbak Enterprises, Incorporated
	DWJY	94.3	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DZSL	103.9	Colegio de San Juan de Letran - Calamba
	DZVA	106.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>4</b>	
Marinduque	DZER - AM	1350	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>1</b>	
	DWMD - FM	104.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DZVH	105.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
Total No. of FM Stations	<b>2</b>		
Occidental Mindoro	DZVT - AM	1395	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
	DZYM	1539	Philippine Radio Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>2</b>	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DWSJ - FM	97.7	Tamaraw Broadcasting Corporation
	DWWE	98.9	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	PA	99.9	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	DWLJ	101.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWDO	102.5	Civil Affairs Group, Philippine Army
	DWMU	102.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWME	103.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWMH	103.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	104.1	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
	DWMK	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWOM	105.5	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DWDP	106.9	Civil Affairs Group, Philippine Army
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>12</b>	
Oriental Mindoro	DWIM - AM	936	Insular Broadcasting System
	DZOM	1107	Ben Viduya (OMARCO)
	PA	1575	Far East Broadcasting Network
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>3</b>	
	DWWE - FM	98.9	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DWMU	102.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWMH	103.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWMK	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWOM	105.5	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DWDP	106.9	Civil Affairs Group, Philippine Army
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>6</b>	
Palawan	PA- AM		Puerto Prinsesa Broadcasting Corporation
	PA	531	People's Broadcasting Service
	DYCA	567	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	PA	612	Palawan Broadcasting Corporation
	DWPS	648	Western Philippines Broadcasting Corporation
	DYPH	693	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYPR	765	Palawan Broadcasting Corporation
	DWAJ	792	Rolin Broadcasting Enterprises
	DYER	828	Katigbak Entertainment
	DYSP	909	Republic Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DWJS	1134	Rolin Broadcasting Enterprises
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>11</b>	
	DYUN - FM	89.3	Palawan State Polytechnic University
	PA	89.9	GV Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	PA	91.1	ZOE Broadcasting
	Pu	92.7	Interactive Broadcast Media
	PA	94.3	Aliw Broadcasting
	PA	95.9	Katigbak Enterprises
	PA	95.9	Palawan Broadcasting Corporation
	DWRG	97.5	Republic Broadcasting System

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DYEZ	98.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWWA	98.5	Palawan Council for Sustainable Dev.
	DZJR	99.1	Rajah Broadcasting company
	PA	99.7	Palawan Broadcasting Corporation
	DYPR	99.9	Palawan Broadcasting Corporation
	DWRZ	100.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWRO	101.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWGA	101.1	Palawan Council for Sustainable Dev.
	P/Pu	103.1	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	DWBE	103.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWAR	103.9	Romeo Servando (Rolin Broadcasting)
	DWMI	104.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	105.5	VTV Broadcasting
	PA		Mediascape Incorporation
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>22</b>	
Quezon	DZJO - AM	720	Bayanihan Broadcasting Corporation
	DWTI	972	Katigbak Enterprises
	DWLC	1017	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DZEL	1260	Eagle Broadcasting Corporation
	DZLT	1188	Radio Corporation of the Philippines
	DWSR	1224	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWLQ	1296	Allied Broadcasting Center, Incorporated
	DZAT	1512	End Time Mission
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>8</b>	
	PA - FM	88.7	Neutron Broadcasting Network
	DWMZ	90.3	Century Communications Marketing Center
	DWQL	91.1	GMA Network, Incorporated
	DWJO	92.7	Bayanihan Broadcasting Corporation
	DWKL	92.7	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	DWKI	95.1	Conamor Broadcasting Corporation
	DWLM	96.7	Filipinas Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DWNG	97.5	Vanguard Radio Network
	DZLQ	98.3	Radio Corporation of the Philippines
	PA	98.9	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DWRM	100.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWLW	100.7	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DWRL	100.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWEJ	101.5	Love Radio Network
	DZKX	103.1	Advanced Media Broadcasting
	DWVM	103.9	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DWRH	104.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWSC	104.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DZVB	104.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DZCT	105.3	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated

*Continued*



Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DWRI	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PU	106.3	Radio Mindanao Network
	DWML	106.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWEP	107.1	Neutron Broadcasting Network
	DWGR	107.9	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>25</b>	
Romblon	DWGM - FM	100.5	Polytechnic Foundation of Cotabato and Asia
	DWMM	104.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DZVG	101.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>3</b>	
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>			
Albay	DZBU - AM	621	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DWGW	684	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
	DZGB	729	People's Broadcasting Network
	DWZR	828	Hypersonic Broadcasting Center
	DZRC	873	Filipinas Broadcasting Network
	DZLG	927	People's Broadcasting Service
	DZAL	954	Rincoda Broadcasting Corporation
	DWBS	1008	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DWRL	1080	Radio Incorporated
	DWAS	1125	Far East Broadcasting Company
	P/Pu	1305	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DZKI	1332	Radio Philippines Network
	DZJB	1440	Bicol Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated
	PU	1557	Jose M. Luis and Sons, Incorporated
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>14</b>	
	PA - FM		Century Communication Marketing
	PA	89.1	Mediascape Institute of Mass Communication
	DWDA	90.7	AMEC Institute of Mass Communication
	DWKW	91.3	Capricorn Production and Management
	DWQA	92.3	Aliw Broadcasting
	DZCL	93.1	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DWRD	93.9	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	DWRC	95.5	Filipinas Broadcasting Network
	DWCW	96.3	GMA Network, Incorporated
	DWGB	97.1	PBN Broadcasting Network Incorporation
	DWMR	97.9	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DWCM	99.5	Pacific Broadcasting System
	DWRP	100.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWJP	103.5	Consolidated Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DWRU	104.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DZCA	105.9	Computer Arts
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>16</b>	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
Camarines Norte	DZSL	1503	DZRA Broadcasting Corporation
	DZMD	1161	People's Broadcasting Network
	P/PU	1197	Caceres Broadcasting Corporation
	DYAO	1071	Bicol Broadcasting System Incorporation
	DZVX	1269	Newsounds Broadcasting Network
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>5</b>	
	PA - FM	88.9	Mediascape Incorporated
	DWLB	89.7	MOE Multi-Purpose Cooperative
	DWKS	94.1	Caceres Broadcasting Network
	DWKS	95.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWCN	96.9	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DZVC	99.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWEN	100.5	Hypersonic Broadcasting Center
	DZVN	101.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWYD	102.9	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>9</b>	
	Camarines Sur	DWRP - AM	549
DZLL		603	Bicol Broadcasting System
DWRN		657	Philippine Radio Corporation
DZLW		711	Peñafrancia Broadcasting Corporation
DWNW		756	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
DZGE		855	Filipinas Broadcasting Network
DWHQ		891	Caceres Broadcasting Corporation
DWMT		981	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
DZNG		1044	Newsounds Broadcasting Network
DWKB		1071	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
PA		1359	Manila Broadcasting Company
Total No. of AM Stations		<b>11</b>	
DZTR - FM		89.5	Cebu Broadcasting Company
DWMY		90.3	People's Broadcasting Service, Incorporated
DWNX		91.1	Radio Mindanao Network
DZLR		91.9	Bicol Broadcasting System, Incorporated
DWWL		92.7	Peñafrancia Broadcasting Corporation
DWAC		93.5	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
PU		94.3	Ateneo de Naga University
PU		94.5	Partido Development Administration
DWQJ		95.1	Aliw Broadcasting Corporation
DZRB		95.9	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
DZOK		97.5	People's Broadcasting Network
PU		97.7	Our Ladys Foundation
DWRV		98.3	Jio Veritas - Global Broadcasting System, Incorporated
DWYN		99.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
DWEB		99.9	Filipinas Broadcasting Network
DZVF		100.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
DWQW		101.5	GMA Network, Incorporated

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	Pu	102.3	Advanced Media Broadcasting System
	CP	103.1	Century Communications Marketing Center
	DWQN	104.7	Caceres Broadcasting Corporation
	DWBQ	106.3	Ultrasonic Broadcasting Company
	Pu	107.1	Philippine Broadcasting Service, Incorporated
	DWIR	107.1	People's Broadcasting Service, Incorporated
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>23</b>	
Catanduanes	DWBF - AM	1224	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DZRA	1368	Catanduanes State College
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>2</b>	
	DZAA - FM	93.3	Our Lady's Foundation Broadcasting
	PU	94.3	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DZVE	99.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWJS	107.1	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>4</b>	
Masbate	DYME - AM	783	Masbate Community Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>1</b>	
	PU - FM	93.1	DEBESMSCAT
	DWHM	94.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYME	95.9	Masbate Community Broadcasting Corporation
	DZAL	96.7	Rinconada Broadcasting Corporation
	PU	97.5	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DWRY	102.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYKM	103.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYRQ	107.1	Philippine Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>8</b>	
Sorsogon	DWFA - AM	801	Hypersonic Broadcasting Center
	DZRS	1179	Radio Sorsogon Network, Incorporated
	DZMS	1251	People's Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DZZH	1287	Manila Broadcasting Network
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>4</b>	
	PA- FM		Our Lady's Foundation
	DWBS	88.7	Radio Gubat Network
	DWPS	91.1	Our Lady's Foundation
	DWSG	91.9	Manila Broadcasting Network
	DWGS	92.7	MS Network Management
	DWAM	94.3	Aemillianum Institute
	DWLH	101.5	Hypersonic Broadcasting Center
	DZGN	102.3	CWO Broadcasting
	DWMP	102.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DWOL	103.9	Our Lady's Foundation Broadcasting, Incorporated
	DWMO	104.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PU	105.5	Sorsogon State College
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>12</b>	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>			
Aklan	DYKH - AM	693	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYKR	810	Radio Mindanao Network
	DYRG	1251	International Broadcasting Corporation
	DYIN	1107	People's Broadcasting Service, Incorporated
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>4</b>	
	DYQM - FM	90.7	Rosella Maribojo (Ati-Atihan Broadcasting Network)
	DYYR	91.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	91.9	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
	DYRC	92.9	Republic Broadcasting System
	PA	93.5	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	PA	94.5	Tagbilaran Broadcasting System
	DYIA	95.3	Western Aklan Polytechnic College
	PU	97.3	Associated Broadcasting Company
	DYYM	98.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	99.3	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	DYSM	100.1	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DYMT	100.9	Aklan State College of Agriculture
	PA	102.9	GV Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DYKO	104.1	People's Broadcasting Service, Incorporated
	P/Pu	104.9	Multipoint Broadcasting Network
	DYJV	106.1	Capricorn Production and Management
	PA		Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>17</b>	
Antique	PU - AM	549	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYKA	801	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DYCX	1179	Newsounds Broadcasting Network
	DYSJ	1359	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>4</b>	
	PA - FM	90.1	Tagbilaran Broadcasting
	DYRP	90.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYRS	91.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYAK	100.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYRA	101.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
DYAR	103.9	Manila Broadcasting Company	
DYJJ	106.9	Pacific Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated	
Total No. of FM Stations	<b>7</b>		
Capiz	DYVR - AM	657	Radio Mindanao Network
	DYOW	900	Consolidated Broadcasting System
	DYRO	945	Allied Broadcasting Center
	DYJJ	1287	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
	DYGM	1503	GMA Network, Incorporated
Total No. of AM Stations	<b>5</b>		

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
Capiz	DYCN - FM	88.9	Tagbilaran Broadcasting Corporation
	DYKP	89.7	Westwind Broadcasting Corporation
	DYVR	93.9	Radio Mindanao Network
	PA	95.7	Century Communications Marketing Center, Incorporated
	DYXZ	96.9	GMA Network, Incorporated
	DYHG	100.9	Hypersonic Broadcasting Center
	P/Pu	102.5	Sarraga Integrated and Management Corporation
	DYRB	103.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYRX	103.7	Consolidated Broadcasting Network
	DYML	105.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Pu	106.5	Multipoint Broadcasting Network
	PA	107.3	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of FM Stations	12	
	Iloilo	DYLL - AM	585
DYOK		720	Manila Broadcasting Company
DYRI		774	Radio Mindanao Network
DYFM		837	Consolidated Broadcasting System, Incorporated
DYBQ		981	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
DYRP		1017	Allied Broadcasting Center, Incorporated
DYSA		1053	Radio Veritas Global
DYST		1323	GMA Network, Incorporated (Asian)
DYDH		1485	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
Total No. of AM Stations		9	
DYKU - FM		88.7	FBS Radio Network
DYQN		89.5	Aliw Broadcasting Corporation
DYMC		91.1	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
DYYS		92.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
DYMK		93.5	GMA Network, Incorporated
DYMI		94.7	Radio Veritas Global
DYIC		95.1	Radio Mindanao Network
DYMB		97.5	Philippine Broadcasting Service
DYNJ		98.3	Rajah Broadcasting Network
DYRF		99.5	Consolidated Broadcasting System, Incorporated
DYOZ	100.7	University of San Agustin	
P/Pu	104.7	Multipoint Broadcasting	
DYIS	106.7	Iloilo State College of Fisheries	
DYNY	107.9	Progressive Broadcasting Corporation	
Total No. of FM Stations	14		
Negros Occidental	DYAG - AM	630	Cadiz Radio and Television Network, Incorporated
	DYEZ	684	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYHB	747	Radio Mindanao Network
	DYKW	936	Radio Philippines Network
	DYRL	1035	Radyo Pilipino Corporation
	DYBH	1080	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DYAF	1143	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
	DYRH	1197	Allied Broadcasting Center, Incorporated
	DYVS	1233	Far East Broadcasting Company, Incorporated
	DYWB	1269	Consolidated Broadcasting System
	DYSB	1341	GMA Network, Incorporated
	DYKB	1404	Radio Philippines Network
	DYRS	1431	Ragde Vicente and Sons
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>13</b>	
	DYRG - FM	88.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYCP	90.3	Southern Broadcasting Network
	DYKS	91.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYWT	92.7	UMB
	DYRV	93.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYHT	94.3	Radio Mindanao Network
	DYIF	95.9	People's Broadcasting Service
	PU	96.1	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DYKR	96.7	Exodus Broadcasting Network
	DYBM	99.1	Mareco Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DYFJ	99.9	Rajah Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DYOO	101.5	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	DYBC	102.3	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DYMG	103.1	Westwind Broadcasting Corporation
	DYRE	103.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	103.9	Multipoint Broadcasting
	DYSL	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYMY	105.5	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DYSO	105.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYBE	106.3	SBS Radio Network
	DYCB	106.7	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DYMJ	107.1	Republic Broadcasting System
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>22</b>	
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>			
Bohol	DYXT - AM	1071	Universal Broadcasting System
	DYTR	1116	Tagbilaran Broadcasting Corporation
	DYRD	1161	Bohol Chronicle Radio Corporation
	DYZD	1422	Bohol Chronicle Radio Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>4</b>	
	DYTR - FM	91.1	Tagbilaran Broadcasting Corporation
	DYAL	98.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYBB	100.1	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DYRD	102.3	Bohol Chronicle Radio Corporation
	DYZT	102.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>5</b>	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner	
Cebu	DYRB - AM	540	Radio, Incorporated	
	DYMR	576	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	DYHP	612	Radio Mindanao Network	
	DYKC	675	Radio Philippines Network	
	DYXR	648	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	DYAR	765	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	
	PU	846	Prime Broadcasting Network	
	DYHH	864	Sarraga Integrated and Management Corporation	
	DYLA	909	(Vimcontu Broadcasting Corporation) Visayas	
	DYMF	963	People's Broadcasting Service	
	DYSS	999	Republic Broadcasting System	
	DYCM	1152	State Community Broadcasting Company, Incorporated	
	DYRF	1215	Word Broadcasting Corporation	
	DYDD	1260	Sarraga Integrated and Management Corporation	
	DYFX	1305	Eagle Broadcasting Corporation	
	DYRC	1395	Cebu Broadcasting Company	
	DYAB	1512	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	
	DYAY	1584	Allied Broadcasting Center, Incorporated	
	PA	1377	Manila Broadcasting Corporation	
		Total No. of AM Stations	<b>19</b>	
		DYAP - FM	88.3	Southern Broadcasting Network
		DYDW	89.1	Word Broadcasting Corporation
		DYKI	89.9	Primaxx Broadcasting Network
		DYAC	90.7	Ermita Electronics, Incorporated
		DYHR	91.5	Cebu Broadcasting Company
		DYBG	91.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
		DYBN	92.3	SBS Radio Network, Incorporated
		DYWF	93.1	Vimcontu Broadcasting System
		DYXL	93.9	Radio Mindanao Network
		DYLL	94.7	FBS Radio Network, Incorporated
		DYRL	94.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
		DYMX	95.5	Consolidated Broadcasting System
		DYRK	96.3	Exodus Broadcasting Company
		DYLS	97.1	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
		DYBU	97.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
		DYFR	98.7	Far East Broadcasting Company
		DYRT	99.5	Republic Broadcasting System
		DYRJ	100.3	Rajah Broadcasting Network
		DYIO	101.1	GVM Radio/TV Corporation
		DYRO	101.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
		DYFM	101.9	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
		DYRH	102.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
		DYES	102.7	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
		DYEE	102.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
		DYCD	103.5	Ditan Communications
		DYRR	103.9	Manila Broadcasting Company

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DYEZ	104.3	United Visayan Broadcasting Network
	DYRW	104.5	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
	DYUR	105.1	Ultimate Entertainment
	DYBT	105.9	Capricorn Production and Management Corporation
	DYQC	106.7	Aliw Broadcasting Corporation
	DYWS	106.9	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DYNU	107.5	Progressive Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>33</b>	
Negros Oriental	DYWC - AM	801	Franciscan Broadcasting Corporation
	DYSR	891	National Council of Churches in the Philippines
	DYRM	1134	Philippine Radio Corporation
	DYZZ	1458	Sarraga Integrated and Management Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>4</b>	
	DYKZ - FM	89.5	Westwind Broadcasting Corporation
	DYGB	91.7	Gold Label Broadcasting System
	DYSK	92.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYSR	95.1	National Council of Churches in the Philippines
	DYEM	96.7	Emmanuel Dejaresco
	DYFU	101.3	Vicente Foundation University
	DYBR	105.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYSJ	105.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYYD	106.3	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>9</b>	
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>			
Biliran	DYSF-FM	103.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>1</b>	
Samar	DYES - AM	657	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DYJR	882	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DYCC	936	Radio Mindanao Network
	DYSM	972	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DYMS	1044	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	PO	1062	Wave Network, Incorporated
	DYHR	1089	Hypersonic Broadcasting Center
	DYRV	1188	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	DYVW	1386	Catholic Welfare Organization
	PA	1476	GMA Network, Incorporated
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>9</b>	
Samar	DYMR - FM	89.3	Sumuroy Broadcasting Corporation
	DYRN	90.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYAX	99.7	GMA Network, Incorporated
	PU	102.9	University of the Eastern Philippines
	DYSG	103.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYSH	104.1	Manila Broadcasting Company

Continued



Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DYSD	104.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYJC	104.5	Sumuroy Broadcasting Corporation
	DYSI	104.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYSN	105.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYLA	106.5	Polytechnic Foundation of Cotabato and Asia
	Total No. of FM Stations	11	
Leyte	AM		Jose M. Luison and Sons Incorporated
	DYDW	531	Word Broadcasting (CWO)
	DYWR	594	Newsounds Broadcasting Network
	DYBR	711	Philippine Collective Media Corporation
	DYRR	792	Ormoc Broadcasting Company
	DYVL	819	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYMM	954	Universal Broadcasting Corporation
	DYTH	990	Pacific Broadcasting System
	DYUM	1035	University of Mindanao Broadcasting Network
	DYBB	1332	Universal Broadcasting Corporation
	DYAC	1449	Central Visayas College of Agriculture
	DYDM	1548	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DYMP	1566	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	Total No. of AM Stations	13	
	DYWB - FM	90.3	Word Broadcasting Corporation
	DYTM	91.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYTY	93.5	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	DYTC	94.3	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	DYTX	95.1	Newsounds Broadcasting Network
	DYTL	95.9	Cebu Broadcasting Corporation
	DYPM	96.7	Universal Broadcasting Corporation
	DYXV	98.3	Century Communication Marketing Center, Incorporated
	Pu	98.3	Century Communication Marketing Center, Incorporated
	DYXY	99.1	Radio Mindanao Network
	DYDR	100.7	Philippine Collectivemedia Corporation
	DYJP	101.5	Southern Broadcasting Network
	DYSA	102.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYSC	103.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYTG	103.1	Tagbilaran Broadcasting
	DYSB	103.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DYSE	105.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PU	106.1	Jose M. Luison and Sons, Incorporated
	DYXC	107.1	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	Total No. of FM Stations	19	
Southern Leyte	DYSL - AM	1359	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	Total No. of AM Stations	1	
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>			
Zamboanga del Norte	DXDR - AM	981	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXKD	1053	Radio Philippines Network
	DXXY	1350	GMA Network, Incorporated
	Total No. of AM Stations	3	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	PA- FM		Century Communications Marketing
	DXFL	88.9	First Love Broadcasting Network
	DXWI	91.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXRF	92.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXAA	92.5	Andres Bonifacio College
	DXFB	93.3	Consolidated Broadcasting System
	PU	93.7	Amapola Broadcasting System
	DXZZ	94.1	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXAQ	95.9	Times Broadcasting System
	PU	96.5	PEC Broadcasting Corporation
	DYBF	98.1	St. Jude Thaddeus Institute
	DXBD	100.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PU	103.7	Ultrasonic Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>13</b>	
Zamboanga del Sur	DXPR - AM	603	Radio Mindanao Network
	P/Pu	792	People's Broadcasting Service
	DXSC	819	Southern Philippines Mass Communication
	DXZH	855	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DXRZ	900	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXYZ	963	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DXXX	1008	Radio Philippines Network
	DXUZ	1035	Universidad de Zamboanga
	DXLL	1044	R.T. Broadcast Specialist Philippines
	DXRH	1080	First United Broadcasting Corporation
	DXAS	1116	Far East Broadcasting Company
	DXMR	1170	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DXZB	1242	DXZBT/TV 13 Cooperative, Incorporated
	DXBZ	1269	Baganian Broadcasting Corporation
	DXRC	1287	Republic Broadcasting System
	DXKP	1377	Radio Philippines Network
	DXVP	1467	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DXID	1566	Association for Islamic Development Cooperative
	DXID	1566	Association of Islamic Development Cooperative
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>19</b>	
	DXMG - FM	88.7	Ipil Broadcasting News Network
	PA	89.9	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	Pu	90.3	GMA Network, Incorporated
	DXTZ	90.7	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
	DXKV	91.1	Cesar Llanora (Kaissar Broadcasting)
	DXRH	91.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXKZ	91.5	R.T. Broadcast Specialist Philippines
	DXMD	91.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	92.3	Aliw Broadcasting Corporation
	P/Pu	92.9	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DXRX	93.1	Audiovisuals Communicators, Incorporated
	DXCB	93.9	Consolidated Broadcasting Systems, Incorporated

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DXLN	94.1	MIT-RTVN, Incorporated
	PU	94.3	St. Jude Thaddeus Institute of Technology
	Pu	94.7	Advanced Media Broadcasting System
	DXDS	95.3	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DXEL	95.5	Golden BC Specialist
	DXOU	95.7	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DXWE	95.7	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DXWR	96.3	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXKD	96.7	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXMJ	97.1	Republic Broadcasting System
	DXCM	97.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXFH	98.7	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	DXLA	99.5	First United Broadcasting Corporation
	DXWO	99.9	Times Broadcasting System
	P/Pu	100.3	Rajah Broadcasting Network
	DXTY	101.1	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DXID	101.5	Association for Islamic Development
	DXML	101.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXJP	101.9	Southern Broadcasting Network
	DXHT	102.7	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DXKT	103.1	Westwind Broadcasting Corporation
	DXUE	103.5	Swara Sug Media Corporation
	PU	104.3	Jose M. Luis and Sons, Incorporated
	DXXE	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXCA	106.3	Baganian Broadcasting Corporation
	DXGM	107.9	Zamboanga del Sur Maritime Institute of Technology
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>38</b>	
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>			
Bukidnon	DXDB - AM	594	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DXMB	648	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXMV	1134	University of Mindanao Broadcasting Network
	DXAM	1278	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
	DXCR	1386	Mount View College
	DXMU	1422	Central Mindanao University
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>6</b>	
	DXNL - FM	89.5	Sarraga Integrated and Management Corporation
	Pu	90.5	Oro Broadcasting Network
	PU	92.1	Ideas Broadcast Group, Incorporated
	DXWB	92.9	University of Mindanao Broadcasting Network
	DXVR	95.3	Radio Mindanao Network
	PA	96.9	Mountainview College, Incorporated
	DXRA	100.9	Manila Broadcasting Company

*Continued*

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DXBU	104.5	Bukidnon State University
	DXWS	105.3	MIT Radio TV Network, Incorporated
	DXIQ	106.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXRO	106.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	11	
Misamis Occidental	DXDD - AM	657	CWO (Dan-Ag sa Dakbayan)
	PU	954	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DXSY	1242	Times Broadcasting Corporation
	DXOC	1494	Radio, Incorporated
	PA	1530	Manila Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	5	
	DXNA - FM	91.3	MIT-RTVN, Incorporated
	DXMM	93.3	Misamis Institute of Technology
	DXSY	96.1	Times Broadcasting Corporation
	DXLM	97.5	MIT-RTVN, (L. Maglasang)
	DXDD	100.7	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
	DXRQ	106.1	Manila Broadcasting Corporation
	FM	93.3	MIT Radio TV Network, Incorporated
	Total No. of FM Stations	7	
Misamis Oriental	DXIF - AM	729	Newsound Broadcasting Network
	DXCC	828	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXRG	882	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DXIM	936	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DXKH	972	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DXCO	1044	Radyo Pilipino Corporation
	DXCL	1098	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DXOR	1188	People's Broadcasting Service, Incorporated
	DXKO	1368	Radio Philippines Network
	DXSI	1440	Southern Institute of Technology
	DXJR	1575	Cagayan de Oro Media, Incorporated
	Total No. of AM Stations	11	
	DXRJ - FM	88.5	Rajah Broadcasting Network
	DXKB	89.3	SBS Radio Network
	DXEQ	90.3	Consolidated Broadcasting Incorporated
	DXEC	91.9	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	DXQR	93.5	Aliw Broadcasting Corporation
	DXWZ	94.3	University of Mindanao Broadcasting Network
	DXBL	95.7	FBS Radio Network
	DXKS	96.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXVM	99.1	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXRK	99.9	Pedro N. Roa Broadcasting
	DXLX	100.7	Republic Broadcasting System
	DXRL	101.5	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DXJL	103.3	Sarraga Integrated and Management Corporation

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	Pu	103.9	Multipoint Broadcasting
	DXYR	104.7	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
	DXRS	105.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXHI	106.3	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DXNY	107.9	Progressive Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>18</b>	
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>			
Cotabato Del Norte	DXND - AM	747.0	Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>1</b>	
Davao	DXHM - AM	549	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DXMF	576	People's Broadcasting Service
	DXDC	621	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXRP	666	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DXRD	711	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DXRA	783	RMC-Broadcasting Company
	DXUM	819	Mount Apo Science Foundation
	DXGO	855	Pacific Broadcasting System
	DXIP	900	Southern Broadcasting Network
	DXDN	936	University of Mindanao Broadcasting Network
	DXOW	981	Radio Pilipino Corporation
	DXRR	1017	Kalayaan Broadcasting System
	DXML	1044	Rural Electrification Corporation
	DXKT	1071	Radio Philippines Network
	DXGM	1125	Republic Broadcasting System
	DXDS	1161	University of Mindanao Broadcasting Network
	DXFE	1197	Far East Broadcasting Company
	DXED	1224	Eagle Broadcasting Corporation
	DXAB	1296	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	DXRF	1260	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PU	1548	Jose M. Luison and Sons, Incorporated
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>21</b>	
Davao	PA - FM		Quest Broadcasting Network
	PA		Mareco Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DXDR	88.3	Ultrasonic Broadcasting System
	DXBE	89.1	SBS Radio Network
	DXGN	89.9	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DXBM	90.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXKX	91.5	Primaxx Broadcasting Network
	DXWT	92.3	University of Mindanao Broadcasting Network
	DXAC	93.1	Golden Broadcast Professionals
	DXXL	93.9	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXLL	94.7	FBS Radio Network, Incorporated
	DXKS	95.1	Ultrasonic Broadcasting System
	DXKR	95.5	Exodus Broadcasting Company
	DXFX	96.3	Consolidated Broadcasting System
	DXUR	97.1	Swara Sug Media

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DXSS	97.9	Southern Broadcasting Network
	DXQM	98.7	Aliw Broadcasting Corporation
	DXBT	99.5	Audiovisual Communicators, Incorporated
	DXDJ	100.3	Rajah Broadcasting Network
	DXRR	101.1	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation
	DXFM	101.9	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	P/Pu	102.7	Multipoint Broadcasting Network
	DXPA	103.1	Andres Bonifacio College Broadcasting
	DXRV	103.5	Republic Broadcasting System
	DXMA	104.3	Century Commercial Marketing Center, Incorporated
	DXWH	104.7	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DXYS	105.1	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DXRZ	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXSA	105.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXMX	105.9	Omarco
	DXET	106.7	ABC Development Corporation
	DXNU	107.5	Progressive Broadcasting Corporation
	DXWG	107.9	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>34</b>	
Davao Oriental	PU - FM	91.9	Kalayaan Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	PA	94.3	Century Communications Marketing
	DXDV	97.5	CBCP (Diocese of Mati)
	DXRC	100.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXRD	100.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXRE	101.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXOR	102.3	Polytechnic Foundation of Cotabato and Asia
	DXSB	104.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXSI	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXSC	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>10</b>	
Saranggani	DXSG - FM	101.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXSH	101.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>2</b>	
South Cotabato	DXGH - AM	531	Pacific Broadcasting System
	DXCP	585	Catholic Welfare Organization
	DXKR	639	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXDX	693	Radio Philippine Network
	DXGS	765	Radio, Incorporated
	DXES	801	Consolidated Broadcasting System
	DXRE	837	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DXMD	927	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXMC	1026	People's Broadcasting Service
	DXKI	1062	Far East Broadcasting Company
	DXBB	1107	Republic Broadcasting System
	PA	1215	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXRL	1341	Republic Broadcasting System
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>13</b>	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DXEZ - FM	88.7	Capricorn Production and Management
	DXYM	89.5	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	P/Pu	90.3	Sarraga Integrated and Management Corporation
	DXFC	91.1	Newsounds Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DXOM	91.7	Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation
	DXCK	91.9	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXBC	92.7	ABS- CBN
	DXER	93.5	ABC Development Corporation
	DXTS	94.3	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DXXB	95.3	Matutum Broadcasting Network
	DXXR	95.9	Interactive Broadcast Media
	DXRG	96.7	St. Jude Thaddeus Institute of Technology
	DXOO	97.5	Nation Broadcasting Network
	DXQS	98.3	Aliw Broadcasting Corporation
	DXRT	99.1	University of Mindanao Broadcasting Network
	P/Pu	99.9	Rajah Broadcasting Network
	DXME	100.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXEF	100.7	Consolidated Broadcasting System
	DXCF	100.9	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DXWK	101.5	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXAJ	101.7	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXGJ	102.3	Republic Broadcasting System
	DXPX	102.5	GMA Network, Incorporated
	PA	103.1	Multipoint Broadcasting Network
	DXAL	103.9	South Cotabato Communication
	PU	103.9	Kalayaan Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DXHB	105.5	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
	DXKM	106.3	Advanced Media
	DXCI	107.1	General Santos Institute
	DXNV	107.9	Progressive Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>30</b>	
<b>XII - Soccsksargen</b>			
Lanao del Norte	DXIC - AM	711	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXWG	855	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation
	DXMI	1026	University of Mindanao Broadcasting
	P/Pu	1278	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
	P/Pu	1296	GMA Network, Incorporated
	DXRJ	1476	Rajah Broadcasting Network
	Total No. of AM Stations	<b>6</b>	
	DXND - FM	90.1	RGMA
	DXCS	92.7	P.N. Roa Broadcasting System
	DXYI	95.1	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	DXRI	98.3	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DXIX	102.3	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXIL	103.1	University of Mindanao Broadcasting Network
	DXIV	104.1	Newsounds Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	DXTL	105.5	Pacific Broadcasting System, Incorporated
	DXLS	107.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	107.7	PEC Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of FM Stations	<b>10</b>	

Continued

Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
North Cotabato	DXND - AM	747	Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations	1	
	DXDM - FM	88.7	Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation
	DXCA	90.3	Polytechnic Foundation of Cotabato
	DXAG	93.3	Polytechnic Foundation of Cotabato
	PA	97.5	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	PU	103.1	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	PU	103.1	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	PU	104.1	Polytechnic Foundation of Cotabato
	DXMP	106.3	Malalam Institute of Science and Technology
	DXYY	107.1	Manila Broadcasting Company
	Total No. of FM Stations	9	
	Sultan Kudarat	DXRB - FM	94.5
DXSD		101.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
		102.1	Philippine Broadcasting System
PU		104.3	Pacific Broadcasting System
DXLR		105.1	Pacific Broadcasting System
Total No. of FM Stations	5		
<b>XIII - Caraga</b>			
Agusan del Norte	DXBC - AM	693	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXJM	756	Radio Corporation of the Philippines
	DXBN	792	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DXRB	873	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DXDV	945	Vismin Radio and Television Broadcasting Network
	DXBR	981	Consolidated Broadcasting System
	DXGL	1125	PEC Broadcasting Corporation
	DXYK	1179	Republic Broadcasting System
	Total No. of AM Stations	8	
	DXGL - FM	88.7	PEC Broadcasting Corporation
	DXVN	90.9	Vismin Radio and Television Broadcasting Network
	DXJJ	91.7	Consolidated Broadcasting System
	DXPN	93.5	P.N. Roa Broadcasting System
	DXMO	94.3	Holy Child Colleges of Butuan
	DXMB	95.1	Cebu Broadcasting Company
	DXEY	96.7	Nation Broadcasting, Incorporated
	DXMK	97.5	Century Communications
	DXBB	98.5	UMBN
	DXYK	99.7	Republic Broadcasting System
	DXXX	100.7	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXNS	102.3	Northern Mindanao Broadcasting System
	PA	103.1	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	PU	104.5	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DXRU	105.3	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	106.5	Iddes Broadcast Group
	Total No. of FM Stations	16	

Continued



Table 20.7a--Continued

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner	
Agusan del Sur	DXDA - AM	927	Office of the Governor of Provincial Government	
	DXPH	1251	Manila Broadcasting Corporation	
	Total No. of AM Stations	2		
	DXSN - FM	92.7	Iddes Broadcast Group, Incorporated	
	DXSF	96.1	Agusan Communication Foundation, Incorporated	
	DXRY	104.9	Manila Broadcasting Corporation	
	DXRW	105.7	Manila Broadcasting Corporation	
	Total No. of FM Stations	4		
	Surigao del Norte	PA - AM	639	Radyo Pilipino Corporation
		DXRS	918	Radio Mindanao Network
DXSN		1017	Catholic Welfare Organization	
DXKS		1080	Radio Philippines Network	
PU		1467	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
Total No. of AM Stations		5		
P/Pu - FM		92.5	RJC Radio and Television Broadcasting	
DXSJ		93.3	St. Jude Thaddeus Institute of Technology	
DXKE		94.1	Radio Mindanao Network	
DXSP		96.1	Radyo Pilipino Corporation	
DYSU	101.1	Surigao Education Center, Incorporated		
DXFS	102.9	Pacific Broadcasting System		
DXRP	107.1	Manila Broadcasting Company		
Total No. of FM Stations	7			
Surigao del Sur	DXBL - AM	801	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	
	DXJS	837	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	DXHP	999	Radio Mindanao Network	
	Total No. of AM Stations	3		
	DXJR - FM	89.3	PEC Broadcasting Corporation	
	DXSE	91.1	Manila Broadcasting Company	
	PU	92.7	PEC Broadcasting Corporation	
	PU	94.3	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	PU	98.3	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	DXRM	95.9	Pacific Broadcasting System	
DXTG	97.5	Iddes Broadcast Group, Incorporated		
DXBS	99.3	Iddes Broadcast Group, Incorporated		
PU	106.9	Philippine Broadcasting Service		
Total No. of FM Stations	9			
<b>ARMM</b>				
Lanao del Sur	DXSO - AM	774	Philippine Broadcasting Service	
	DXAD	1323	Muslim Development Multi-Purpose Cooperative	
	PA	1413	Muslim Mindanao Radio Television Network	
	DXSA	1499	Mindanao Broadcasting Company, Incorporated	
	DXSK	1593	Ranao Radio Broadcasting Service	
	Total No. of AM Stations	5		

Continued

Table 20.7a--Concluded

Region, Province, or City	Station	Band Frequency	Network or Owner
	DXSK - FM	95.5	Ranao Radio Broadcasting and TV System
	DXEM	96.9	Pacific Broadcasting System
	PU	99.7	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	PU	106.1	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	Total No. of FM Stations	4	
Maguindanao	DXCH - AM	567	Pacific Broadcasting System
	DXMY	729	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXMS	882	Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation
	DXBM	990	GMA Network Incorporated
	DXRO	945	Nations Broadcasting Corporation
	DXCM	1089	University of Mindanao
	PA	1602	Philippine Broadcasting Corporation
	Total No. of AM Stations=	7	
	DXYC - FM	89.3	Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation
	DXCC	90.9	Radio Mindanao Network
	DXOL	92.7	Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation
	DXFD	93.7	Consolidated Broadcasting System
	DXPS	95.1	ABS-CBN
	DXTC	95.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	DXOK	97.3	Nations Broadcasting Corporation
	PA	104.9	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	Total No. of FM Stations	8	
Sulu	DXGD - AM	675	Sulu Tawi-tawi Broadcasting Foundation
	DXRT	873	Nation Broadcasting Corporation
	DXMM	927	Sulu Tawi-tawi Broadcasting Foundation
	DXPT	999	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	DXSM	1224	Philippine Broadcasting Service
	Total No. of AM Stations	5	
	DYFA - FM	95.1	Pacific Broadcasting System
	DYFB	90.9	Manila Broadcasting Company
	PA	92.5	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated
	Total No. of FM Stations	3	

**Notes:** Stations without call signs are excluded from the list.  
P/Pu - Private or public stations.

**Source:** Philippine Information Agency.

TABLE 20.7b Television Stations, by Area and by Network: As of December 2009

Region	Channel	Company	Location
NCR	2	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Company	Mother Ignacia, Quezon City
	4	People's Television Network	Visayas Avenue, Quezon City
	5	ABC Development Corporation	Novaliches, Quezon City
	7	Republic Broadcasting System	Tandang Sora, Quezon City
	9	Radio Philippines Network	Panay Avenue, Quezon City
	11	Zoe Broadcasting Network	Antipolo City, Rizal
	13	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation	San Francisco del Monte, Quezon City
	21	Southern Broadcasting Network	Strata 200 Building, Pasig City
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Mother Ignacia, Quezon City
	25	Eagle Broadcasting Corporation	Antipolo City, Rizal
	27	Republic Broadcasting System	Culiat, Quezon City
	29	Rajah Broadcasting Network	Antipolo City, Rizal
	31	Radio Mindanao Network	Antipolo City, Rizal
	33	Zoe Broadcasting Network	Antipolo City, Rizal
	35	Delta Broadcasting System	Metro Manila
	37	Progressive Broadcasting	Antipolo City, Rizal
	39	Swara Sug Broadcasting	Quezon City
	41	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	NBC Tower, Makati City
	43	Mareco Broadcasting	Metro Manila
	45	Gateway UHF Broadcasting	Antipolo City, Rizal
	47	ABC Development Corporation	Novaliches, Quezon City
	49	Christian Era Broadcasting Service, Incorporated	New Era, Quezon City
	51	GV Broadcasting Corporation	Metro Manila
Total No. of TV Stations = 23			
CAR	5	Office of the Government of Mountain Province	Mt. Pulis, Mountain Province
	5	GMA Network, Incorporated	Sto. Tomas, Benguet
	6	IBC	
	10	GMA Network, Incorporated	Sto. Tomas, Benguet
	22	GMA Network, Incorporated	Sto. Tomas, Benguet
	24	Vanguard Radio Network	Baguio City, Benguet
	26	Radio Mindanao Network	Baguio City, Benguet
	32	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Baguio City, Benguet
	30	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Sto. Tomas, Benguet
Total No. of TV Stations = 9			
I - Ilocos Region	UHF	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
	2	ABC Development Corporation	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	5	Sea and Sky Broadcasting, Incorporated	San Fernando, La Union
	7	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
	11	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
	13	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	13	Tirad Pass and TV Broadcasting Network	Candon, Ilocos Sur
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	29	VTV Corporation	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	30	Swara Sug Media Corporation	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	32	GV Broadcasting System	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	35	Swara Sug Media Corporation	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	38	Swara Sug Media Corporation	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	40	GV Broadcasting System	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	41	Associated Broadcasting Company	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	43	GV Broadcasting System	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
Total No. of TV Stations = 16			

Continued

Table 20.7b--Continued

Region	Channel	Company	Location
II - Cagayan Valley	UHF	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation Mediaescape Incorporated	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	VHF	GMA Network, Incorporated	Cabarroguis, Quirino
	2	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	7	GMA Network, Incorporated	
	7	Republic Broadcasting Corporation	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	9	Rajah Broadcasting Network	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	13	Rinconada Broadcasting Corporation	Cauayan, Isabela
	13	Republic Broadcasting System	Aparri, Cagayan
	21	ABC Broadcasting	Santiago City, Isabela
	21	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Santiago City, Isabela
	24	ABC Broadcasting	Santiago City, Isabela
	26	GMA Network, Incorporated	Aparri, Cagayan
	35	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	37	Swara Sug Media Corporation	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	39	ABC Broadcasting	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	41	ABC Broadcasting	Ilagan, Isabela
44	ABC Broadcasting	Cauayan, Isabela	
Total No. of TV Stations = 17			
III - Central Luzon	10	Republic Broadcasting System	Olongapo City, Zambales
	12	Love Radio Network	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	22	Amcara Broadcasting Corporation	Olongapo City, Zambales
	22	Subic Broadcasting Corporation	Olongapo City, Zambales
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Corporation	Botolan, Zambales
	24	Amcara Broadcasting Corporation	Olongapo City, Zambales
	26	Republic Broadcasting System	Olongapo City
	28	Associated Broadcasting Company	Olongapo City, Zambales
	30	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	34	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Tarlac City
	36	Radioworld Broadcasting	San Fernando, Pampanga
	46	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	San Fernando, Pampanga
	48	Multipoint Broadcasting Network	
Total No. of TV Stations = 13			
IV - Southern Tagalog	UHF	Puerto Princesa Broadcasting Corporation	
	UHF	Katigbak Enterprises	
	UHF	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	
	2	Associated Broadcasting Company	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	3	Love Radio Network	Lucena City, Quezon
	4	People's Television Network	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	5	Katigbak Enterprises	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	6	GMA Network, Incorporated	Brooke's Point, Palawan
	6	Katigbak Enterprises	Laurel, Batangas
	7	Palawan Broadcasting Corporation	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
8	Katigbak Enterprises (Conamor Broadcasting)	Lucena City, Quezon	
8	GMA Network, Incorporated	Coron, Palawan	
9	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Hondagua, Quezon	

Continued

Table 20.7b--Continued

Region	Channel	Company	Location
	9	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	11	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
	12	Republic Broadcasting System	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	12	Republic Broadcasting System	Mt. Banoy, Batangas
	13	Masbate Commercial Broadcasting Company	Romblon, Romblon
	21	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
	22	Polytechnic Foundation of Cotabato	Romblon, Romblon
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	24	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Lucena City, Quezon
	26	GMA Network, Incorporated	Mt. Banoy, Batangas
	27	Republic Broadcasting System	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	29	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	30	Associated Broadcasting Company	Batangas City, Batangas
	32	Associated Broadcasting Company	Lucena City, Quezon
	33	ZOE Broadcasting Network	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	36	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Mt. Banoy, Batangas
	38	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Lipa City, Batangas
	39	Masawa Broadcasting Corporation	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	40	Masawa Broadcasting Corporation	Calapan, Oriental Mindoro
	41	Associated Broadcasting Company	Lucena City, Quezon
	41	GV Broadcasting System	-
	42	Polytechnic Foundation of Cotabato	San Pablo City, Laguna
	44	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	San Pablo City, Laguna
	46	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	San Pablo City, Laguna
Total No. of TV Stations = 32			
V - Bicol Region	2	Bicol Broadcasting System	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	2	Roberto Gaya (Sorsogon Peoples)	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	4	People's Television Network	Goa, Camarines Norte
	4	People's Television Network	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	5	People's Broadcasting Network Incorporated	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	5	AEMILIANUM Institute	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	6	Sorsogon Broadcasting Corporation	Daet, Camarines Norte
	6	People's Broadcasting Network Incorporated	Legaspi City, Albay
	7	Republic Broadcasting System	Masbate City, Masbate
	7	Republic Broadcasting System	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	7	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Virac, Catanduanes
	7	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Virac, Catanduanes
	8	People's Television Network	Legaspi City, Albay
	9	Our Lady's Foundation Broadcasting	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	10	Masbate Commercial Broadcasting Company	Masbate City, Masbate
	11	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	11	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	11	Our Lady's Foundation Broadcasting	Virac, Catanduanes
	12	GMA Network, Incorporated (ASIAN Pacific)	Legaspi City, Albay
	13	Rinconada Broadcasting Corporation	Iriga City, Camarines Sur
	13	Rinconada Broadcasting Corporation	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	21	Southern Broadcasting Network	Legaspi City, Albay
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Corporation	Daet, Camarines Norte
	24	Amcara Broadcasting Corporation	Naga City, Camarines Sur

Continued

Table 20.7b--Continued

Region	Channel	Company	Location
	27	GMA Network, Incorporated	Legaspi City, Albay
	28	GMA Network, Incorporated	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	28	Associated Broadcasting Company	Virac, Catanduanes
	30	Associated Broadcasting Company	Masbate City, Masbate
	32	Radio Mindanao Network	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	37	Associated Broadcasting Company	Daet, Camarines Norte
	37	Associated Broadcasting Company	Legaspi City, Albay
Total No. of TV Stations = 31			
VI - Western Visayas		Manila Broadcasting Company	
	2	People's Television Network	Guimaras
	3	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation	Roxas City, Capiz
	4	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Network	Murcia, Negros Occidental
	5	Southern Broadcasting Network	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	5	GMA Network, Incorporated	Roxas City, Capiz
	5	GMA Network, Incorporated	Roxas City, Capiz
	6	GMA Network, Incorporated	Roxas City, Capiz
	8	Radio Philippines Network	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	9	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Murcia, Negros Occidental
	10	Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines	Murcia, Negros Occidental
	10	GMA Network, Incorporated	
	12	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation	Jordan, Guimaras
	10	Amcara Broadcasting Network Incorporated	Roxas City, Capiz
	21	Amcara Broadcasting Network Incorporated	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	22	Amcara	Kalibo, Aklan
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Network Incorporated	
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Network Incorporated	
	24	Gateway UHF-TV Broadcasting, Incorporated	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	25	GV Broadcasting System	
	26	Radio Mindanao Network	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	27	Republic Broadcasting System	Roxas City, Capiz
	28	GMA Network, Incorporated	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	31	Associated Broadcasting Company	
	32	ABC Development Corporation	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	33	GV Broadcasting System	
	34	Manila Broadcasting Company	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	38	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	39	Masawa Broadcasting Corporation	Roxas City, Capiz
	41	Associated Broadcasting Company	
	43	Manila Broadcasting Company	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	46	Associated Broadcasting Company	
Total No. of TV Stations = 32			
VII - Central Visayas	2	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Toledo City, Cebu
	3	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Cebu City, Cebu
	6	Southern Broadcasting Network	Cebu City, Cebu
	7	GMA Network Incorporated	Cebu City, Cebu

Continued

Table 20.7b--Continued

Region	Channel	Company	Location
	9	Radio Philippines System	Mandaue City, Cebu
	11	People's Television Network	Cebu City, Cebu
	13	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation	Cebu City, Cebu
	21	ABC Development Corporation	Cebu City, Cebu
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Cebu City, Cebu
	24	Amcara Broadcasting	Valencia, Negros Oriental
	25	Gateway UHF-TV Broadcasting Incorporated	Cebu City, Cebu
	27	Republic Broadcasting System	Cebu City, Cebu
	29	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	Cebu City, Cebu
	31	Radio Mindanao Network	Cebu City, Cebu
	33	Sarraga Integrated and Management	Cebu City, Cebu
	37	Prime Broadcasting Network	Cebu City, Cebu
	39	Progressive Broadcasting Corporation	Cebu City, Cebu
	43	Manila Broadcasting Company	Cebu City, Cebu
	44	ABC Development Corporation	
	47	Radio Veritas Global	Cebu City, Cebu
	49	Eagle Broadcasting Company	Talisay, Cebu
Total No. of TV Stations = 21			
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Tacloban City, Leyte
	4	Sarraga Integrated and Management Corporation	Tacloban City, Leyte
	8	People's Television Network	Tacloban City, Leyte
	7	Sumuroy Broadcasting Corporation	Catarman, Northern Samar
	PA	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation	
	10	Calbayog Commercial Broadcasting Corporation	Calbayog City, Samar
	12	People's Television Network	Calbayog City, Samar
	12	Philippine Collectivemedia Corporation	Tacloban City, Leyte
	22	Southern Broadcasting Network	Tacloban City, Leyte
	26	GMA Network, Incorporated	Borongan, Eastern Samar
	30	Associated Broadcasting Company	Borongan, Eastern Samar
	30	Associated Broadcasting Company	Tacloban City, Leyte
Total No. of TV Stations = 12			
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	3	RT Broadcast Specialist	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	3	GMA Network, Incorporated	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	5	Radio Philippine Network	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	6	Ipil Broadcasting System	Ipil, Zamboanga del Sur
	7	People's Television Network	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	9	MIT-RTVN	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	9	Republic Broadcasting System	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	11	People's Television Network	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	11	People's Television Network	
	11	Golden Broadcast Specialist	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	13	DXZB TV 13 Cooperative Service, Incorporated	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	21	GMA Network, Incorporated	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	25	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	26	GMA Network, Incorporated	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur

Continued

Table 20.7b--Continued

Region	Channel	Company	Location
	27	Southern Broadcasting Network	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	29	ABC Development Corporation	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	31	Radio Mindanao Network	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	32	Associated Broadcasting Company	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	33	GV Broadcasting Corporation	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
	42	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte
Total No. of TV Stations = 21			
X - Northern Mindanao	4	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	5	GMA Network, Incorporated	Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte
	6	People's Television Network	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	7	Mindanao Television Broadcasting Network	Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental
	8	Radio Mindanao Network	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	10	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	10	PEC Broadcasting Corporation	Patin-ay, Prosperidad
	12	Republic Broadcasting System	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	13	Mindanao Broadcasting and News Network	Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental
	21	ABC Development Corporation	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	22	Republic Broadcasting System	Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental
	23	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	25	Gateway UHT-TV Broadcasting	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	26	GMA Network, Incorporated	Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte
	27	Sarraga Integrated and Management Corporation	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	29	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	30	Associated Broadcasting Company	Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental
	31	Rajah Broadcasting Network	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	33	Radio Mindanao Network	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
35	Republic Broadcasting System	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental	
39	Cagayan de Oro Media Corporation	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental	
Total No. of TV Stations = 21			
XI - Davao Region	UHF	ABS-CBN	
	2	ABC Development Corporation	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	3	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	4	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	5	Republic Broadcasting System	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	6	People's Television Network	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	7	AZ Communications Network	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	7	Southern Broadcasting Corporation	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	8	GMA Network Incorporated	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	9	Radio Philippines Network	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	10	Ermita Electronics Incorporated	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	10	Polytechnic Foundation of Cotabato	
	11	People's Television Network	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	12	ABC Development Corporation	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	13	Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	21	Amcara Broadcasting Network	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	22	Polytechnic	Mati, Davao Oriental
23	Rajah Broadcasting Network	Davao City, Davao del Sur	
24	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	General Santos City, South Cotabato	
24	Amcara Broadcasting Network	City of Koronadal, South Cotabato	

Continued



Table 20.7b--Concluded

Region	Channel	Company	Location
	44	Associated Broadcasting Company	
	25	Gateway UHF-TV Broadcasting, Incorporated	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	26	GMA Network, Incorporated	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	27	Republic Broadcasting System	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	29	Nation Broadcasting Corporation	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	31	Radio Mindanao Network	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	35	Associated Broadcasting Company	Kidapawan City, Cotabato
	36	Amcara Broadcasting Network	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	38	Associated Broadcasting Company	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	43	Swara Sug Media Corporation	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	44	Associated Broadcasting Company	Koronadal, South Cotabato
	46	Asian Multimedia and Production	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	49	Eagle Broadcasting Company	Davao City, Davao del Sur
Total No. of TV Stations = 33			
XII - Soccsksargen	4	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	5	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Cotabato City
		Amcara Broadcasting Corporation	
	8	People's Television Network	Cotabato City
	11	Republic Broadcasting System	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	12	Cotabato Television Corporation	Cotabato City
	22	GMA Network, Incorporated	
	26	Amcara Broadcasting Corporation	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	27	Republic Broadcasting System	Cotabato City
	33	Associated Broadcasting Company	Cotabato City
	36	Associated Broadcasting Company	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
Total No. of TV Stations = 11			
XIII - Caraga	2	GMA Network, Incorporated	Tandag, Surigao del Sur
	2	Masawa Broadcasting, Corporation	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	4	New Life in Christ Fellowship	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	5	Kaissar Broadcasting Network, Incorporated	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
	5	RJC Radio and TV Broadcasting	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	7	Northern Mindanao Broadcasting System	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	8	PEC Broadcasting Corporation	Tandag, Surigao del Sur
	8	St. Jude Thaddeus Institution	Bislig, Surigao del Sur
	11	ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	12	St. Jude Thaddeus Institution	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
	13	PEC Broadcasting Corporation	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	30	Zoe Broadcasting Network, Incorporated	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	32	Associated Broadcasting Company	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	33	Associated Broadcasting Company	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
	39	Masawa Broadcasting, Corporation	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
Total No. of TV Stations = 11			
ARMM	7	People's TV Network	Jolo, Sulu
	8	GMA Network	Bongao, Tawi-Tawi
	10	Catholic Welfare Organization	Jolo, Sulu
	10	Muslim Mindanao Radio	
	12	Republic Broadcasting System	Patikul, Sulu
	26	GMA Network	Jolo, Sulu
Total No. of TV Stations = 5			

Source: Philippine Information Agency.

TABLE 20.8 Number of Licensed Stations, by Region: 2003-2009

Region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Philippines	184,944	194,639	171,792	177,763	192,935	185,086	203,718
NCR	43,487	45,045	50,743	51,947	51,947	35,612	39,731
CAR				3,751	3,751	3,751	3,689
I - Ilocos Region	9,327	9,568	2,304	2,266	5,401	2,769	2,836
II - Cagayan Valley	3,979	3,782	5,312	2,725	3,484	3,398	3,252
III - Central Luzon	24,686	26,178	26,146	26,410	27,435	28,540	34,945
IV - Southern Tagalog	28,193	30,378	32,221	33,247	35,712	39,566	42,021
V - Bicol Region	5,603	5,666	5,677	5,684	5,723	5,737	5,845
VI - Western Visayas	4,722	5,537	6,309	6,375	7,577	8,133	9,107
VII - Central Visayas	27,452	28,715	13,678	14,145	15,919	19,338	19,338
VIII - Eastern Visayas	8,347	8,596	2,081	2,098	2,393	2,841	2,900
IX - Western Mindanao	5,068	5,312	2,595	2,842	2,974	2,998	5,668
X - Northern Mindanao	11,655	12,127	12,766	13,229	15,361	15,412	16,081
XI - Southern Mindanao	5,286	6,420	7,224	7,991	9,636	10,906	11,832
XII - Central Mindanao	3,264	3,165	1,409	3,324	918	4,276	4,536
XIII - Caraga	3,875	4,150	3,324	1,429	1,704	1,809	1,937
ARMM							

Source: National Telecommunications Commission.

TABLE 20.9 Number of Broadcast and CATV Stations, by Region: 2008-2009

Region	AM	FM	TV	CATV
<b>2009</b>				
Total	384	676	306	905
NCR	31	25	22	43
CAR	11	20	9	13
I - Ilocos Region	33	39	15	84
II - Cagayan Valley	20	41	17	69
III - Central Luzon	18	26	13	15
IV - Calabarzon/Mimaropa	31	79	32	213
V - Bicol Region	36	69	31	72
VI - Western Visayas	35	72	31	75
VII - Central Visayas	27	47	21	78
VIII - Eastern Visayas	22	31	12	74
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	23	47	21	38
X - Northern Mindanao	22	36	21	32
XI - Davao Region	34	79	32	19
XII - Soccsksargen	6	15	9	44
XIII - Caraga	18	35	15	35
ARMM	17	15	5	1
<b>2008</b>				
Total	383	659	297	873
NCR	31	25	22	42
CAR	11	20	10	13
I - Ilocos Region	33	38	13	84
II - Cagayan Valley	19	38	16	67
III - Central Luzon	18	24	13	11
IV - Calabarzon/Mimaropa	31	76	30	210
V - Bicol Region	36	68	30	72
VI - Western Visayas	35	71	29	72
VII - Central Visayas	27	47	21	67
VIII - Eastern Visayas	22	30	11	71
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	23	44	21	37
X - Northern Mindanao	22	37	21	32
XI - Davao Region	34	77	31	18
XII - Soccsksargen	14	23	9	42
XIII - Caraga	18	34	15	34
ARMM	9	7	5	1

Source: National Telecommunications Commission.

**TABLE 20.10 Summary of Mail Volume Handled: 1980 to 2009**  
(In Million)

Year	Posted and Delivered Mails	Received from Foreign Countries	Total	Percent Increase (Decrease)
1980	320	120	440	9.7
1981	350	131	481	9.4
1982	349	128	477	(0.9)
1983	356	174	530	11
1984	401	168	569	7.4
1985	432	193	625	9.8
1986	583	195	778	24.5
1987	589	167	756	(2.8)
1988	637	163	799	5.7
1989	645	161	806	0.9
1990	637	167	804	(0.3)
1991	805	176	981	22
1992	959	198	1,157	18
1993	811	186	997	(13.8)
1994	942	144	1,086	8.9
1995	995	123	1,117	2.9
1996	895	146	1,041	(6.8)
1997	844	328	1,172	12.5
1998	858	219	1,076	(8.1)
1999	762	192	955	(11.3)
2000	744	162	906	(5.1)
2001	410	102	512	(43.4)
2002	313	88	400	(21.9)
2003	276	82	358	(10.5)
2004	441	20	461	28.7
2005	421	8	430	(6.8)
2006	402	6	408	(11.5)
2007	386	31	417	-10
2008	370	32	402	(4.1)
2009	389	25	414	4.9

**Note:** Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

**Source:** Philippine Postal Corporation



TABLE 20.12 Distribution of Regular Post Offices, by Region: 2004-2008

Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1,757	1,622	1,551	2,086	2,081
NCR	85	79	81	99	122
CAR	91	92	92	115	112
I - Ilocos Region	110	132	92	154	148
II - Cagayan Valley	81	65	66	107	107
III - Central Luzon	156	141	137	158	158
IV - Southern Tagalog	219	197	170	242	248
V - Bicol Region	134	119	120	159	159
VI - Western Visayas	152	145	143	173	182
VII - Central Visayas	139	153	153	181	175
VIII - Eastern Visayas	129	122	123	197	194
IX - Western Mindanao	118	101	99	115	109
X - Northern Mindanao	163	103	103	158	165
XI - Southern Mindanao	102	98	97	142	115
XII - Central Mindanao	78	75	75	86	87

Source: Philippine Postal Corporation.

TABLE 20.13 Newspapers in the Philippines: 2006

Publication	Total Circulation	Language	Frequency
Morning broadsheets (10)			
Manila Bulletin	Monday - Saturday - 304,440 Sunday - 377,995	English English	Daily
The Philippine Star	Monday - Saturday - 256,000 Sunday - n.a.	English English	Daily
Philippine Daily Inquirer	Monday - Saturday - 245,520 Sunday - 260,730	English English	Daily
The Manila Times	187,446	English	Daily
Malaya	150,000	English	Daily
The Philippine Chronicle	149,000	English	Daily
Manila Standard	130,000	English	Daily
The Daily Tribune	130,000	English	Daily
Business Mirror	85,000	English	Monday to Friday
Business World	64,000	English	Monday to Friday
Tabloid (24)			
Bulgar	620,000	Filipino	Daily
Pilipino Star Ngayon	501,940	Filipino	Daily
Abante	470,600	Filipino	Daily
Remate	470,000	Filipino	Daily
People's Journal	469,464	English	Daily
People's Tonight	365,811	Filipino and English	Daily
Abante Tonite	277,875	Filipino	Daily
Bandera	250,000	Filipino	Daily
PINAS	250,000	Filipino	Weekly
People's Bagong Taliba	226,635	Filipino	Daily
Tempo	200,000	Filipino and English	Daily
Bagong Tiktik	200,000	Filipino	Daily
SIKAT	200,000	Filipino	Weekly
Tumbok	170,000	Filipino	Daily
Balita	160,000	Filipino	Daily
PASA'YO	150,000	Filipino and English	Weekly (Monday)
PM Pang Masa	143,971	Filipino	Daily
People's Balita	121,215	Filipino	Daily
Pinoy Parazzi	120,000	Filipino	MWF
LIBRE	110,000	Filipino and English	Monday to Friday
OFW Ngayon	106,925	Filipino	Weekly (Monday)
Imbestigador Kakampi N'yo!	15,000	English	Daily
The Pacific Review	-	English	Weekly
Commuter Express (free)	-	English	Monday to Friday

Source: Philippine Information Agency. *The Philippine Media Factbook 2006: Other Facts and Figures*.

TABLE 20.14 Print Publications, by Region and Province: 2005

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)</b>			
Abra	Abra Today	Weekly	1,800
Baguio City (Benguet)	Baguio Midland Courier	Weekly	17,000
	Northern Philippine Times	Weekly	12,000
	Baguio Sunstar Daily	Daily	8,000
	Skyland News	Weekly	5,000
	Pulso ng Bayan	Weekly	5,000
	Baguio Reporter	Weekly	4,500
	High Plains Journal	Weekly	4,200
	Zigzag Weekly	Weekly	3,500
	Junction	Weekly	3,000
	Northern Dispatch (Nordis)	Weekly	1,500
	Cordillera Today	Weekly	950
	Baguio Regional Diaryo	Weekly	700
	Inquisitor	Weekly	600
	CNL News	Weekly	500
Kalinga	The Kalinga Highland Leader	Monthly	500
Mountain Province	Mt. Province Exponent	Weekly	5,000
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>			
Ilocos Norte	Northwide Gazette	Weekly	5,000
	Ilocos Times	Weekly	3,500
	Northern Light	Weekly	2,000
	Northern Times	Weekly	2,000
Ilocos Sur	Ilocandia Update	Weekly	4,000
	Ilocos Today	Weekly	2,000
	Amianan Bulletin	Weekly	2,000
	Vigan Regional Dyario	Weekly	1,500
	Tawid News Magazine	Weekly	1,100
	Anara-ar	Monthly	1,000
	Ilocos Sur (POST)	Monthly	1,000
	Simata Iloco	Monthly	1,000
	Timek Ti Amianan	Weekly	1,000
	Vigan News	Monthly	1,000
	Samtoy	Quarterly	500
	Sta. Lucia Recorder	Monthly	500
	Caoayan News	Quarterly	120
	Candon Times	Monthly	Not indicated
La Union	The Regional Diaryo	Weekly	3,000
	The Weekly Ilocos Times	Weekly	2,000
	The Amianan Tribune	Weekly	2,000
	The Norluzonian Courier	Weekly	2,000

*Continued*



Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
	The Ilocos Herald	Weekly	2,000
	The Weekly Ilocandia Inquirer	Weekly	2,000
	The Ilocandia Express	Weekly	2,000
	Update Reporter	Quarterly	2,000
	Watching Eye	Weekly	2,000
	North Luzon Headline	Weekly	2,000
	The Banat Update	Monthly	1,000
	The Weekly Banat	Monthly	1,000
Pangasinan	The Sunday Punch	Weekly	7,000
	People's Digest	Weekly	2,500
	The Weekly Guardian	Weekly	2,000
	The Ilocano Observer	Weekly	1,750
	The Pangasinan Star	Weekly	1,500
	The Regional Examiner	Weekly	1,000
	The Weekly Forum	Weekly	1,000
	Pangasinan News	Weekly	1,000
	The Northern Mirror	Weekly	1,000
	Northern Journal	Weekly	1,000
	Country Mail	Weekly	1,000
	Luzon Island Bulletin	Weekly	1,000
	The Northern Times	Weekly	500
	Sun-Star Pangasinan	Daily	Not indicated
	Pahayagan ng Bayan	Weekly	Not indicated
	Pangasinan Express	Weekly	Not indicated
	Luzon Examiner	Weekly	Not indicated
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>			
Batanes	Idjang News	Semi-annual	1,000
	Suhu	Quarterly	500
	Division Newsletter	Semestral	50
	TEEP Newsletter	Semestral	50
	Batanes Reporter	Semestral	Not indicated
Cagayan	Northern Forum	Weekly	2,500
	Northern Post	Weekly	2,500
	Cagayan Star	Weekly	1,000
	Siklab	Monthly	Not indicated
Isabela	City Star	Weekly	12,000
	The Valley Times	Weekly	2,500
	Pulso Ngayon	Monthly	Not indicated
Nueva Vizcaya	Dalton Post	Weekly	3,500
	Vizcaya Advocate	Weekly	2,000
	Vizcaya Vanguard	Weekly	1,800
	Vizcaya Update	Monthly	1,000
	GUMIL-Ayab News	Weekly	1,000

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
Quirino	Opstera Through the Years	Quarterly	5,000
	Silnag	Monthly	1,500
	Quirino Today	Weekly	1,000
	Isabela Profile	Weekly	500
	Quirino Quest	Weekly	Not indicated
	Quirelco Newsletter	Monthly	Not indicated
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>			
Aurora	Bundilya	Monthly	Not indicated
	Newsbreak	Weekly	Not indicated
	Weekly Time Record Aurora	Weekly	Not indicated
Bataan	BPC Koop Vision	Weekly	1,000
	Bataan Journal	Weekly	1,000
	Bataan Today	Weekly	1,000
	Mt. Samat Weekly Forum	Weekly	1,000
	Luzon Tribune	Weekly	1,000
	Bataan Standard	Weekly	1,000
	Bataan Peninsula Times	Weekly	1,000
	News Hawk	Weekly	1,000
	Bataan Primestar	Weekly	1,000
	Central Luzon Forum	Weekly	1,000
	The Heroes	Weekly	1,000
	Bataan in Focus	Weekly	1,000
	Balitang Negosyo Atbp	Weekly	1,000
	Bataan Chronicle	Weekly	1,000
Bulacan	Punla	Weekly	2,500
	Bulacan Correspondent	Weekly	1,000
	Metropolitan	Weekly	1,000
	Reflector	Weekly	1,000
	Luzon Times	Weekly	1,000
	Bulacan New Catcher	Weekly	1,000
	Mabuhay	Weekly	1,000
	Malolos Times	Weekly	1,000
	Metropolitan Newsweek	Weekly	Not indicated
	Nueva Ecija	Philippine Recorder	Weekly
Topline		Weekly	5,000
Ang Bagong Diyaryo Kapitolyo		Monthly	5,000
Cabanatuan Ngayon		Monthly	3,000
Newsbreak		Weekly	3,000
Love News Bulletin		Weekly	2,000
Weekly Views		Weekly	2,000
Nueva Ecija Times		Weekly	1,000
Monday Post		Weekly	1,000
Ecija Tribune		Weekly	1,000

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
	Novo Chronicle	Monthly	1,000
	News Profile	Weekly	1,000
	Nueva Ecija Newswatch	Weekly	1,000
	Nueva Ecija Respondents	Weekly	1,000
	Ang Brodkaster sa Diyaryo	Weekly	1,000
	News on Line	Weekly	1,000
	Dahongpalay	Weekly	1,000
	Kilatis	Weekly	1,000
	Pulso ng Bayan	Weekly	1,000
	Direkta	Weekly	1,000
Pampanga	Sunstar Pampanga	Daily	46,000
	Pampanga Times	Weekly	2,000
	The Voice	Weekly	2,000
	Angeles City Monday Mail	Weekly	1,000
	Pampanga Journal	Weekly	1,000
	Pampanga Newsweek	Weekly	1,000
	The Probe	Weekly	1,000
	Central Luzon Times	Weekly	500
	The Angeles Observer	Weekly	Not indicated
Tarlac	The Tarlac Inquirer	Weekly	1,000
	Tarlac Review	Weekly	1,000
	Tarlac Forum	Weekly	1,000
	Facts and Figures	Weekly	1,000
	Diyaryo Banat	Weekly	1,000
	Tarlac Reporter	Weekly	1,000
	Ups and Downers	Weekly	1,000
	Tarlac Profile	Weekly	1,000
	Newsline	Weekly	1,000
	Tarlac Report	Weekly	1,000
	Tarlac Standard	Weekly	1,000
	Tarlac Patrol	Weekly	1,000
	Y News Publication & Media Services	Weekly	1,000
Zambales	Sierra Pacific News	Weekly	1,000
	Olongapo City/Zambales News	Weekly	1,000
	Olongapo Express	Weekly	1,000
	Pahayagang Masa	Weekly	1,000
	Hardcopy	Weekly	1,000
<b>IVA - Calabarzon</b>			
Batangas	Puntong Ala-Eh	Bimonthly	5,000
	Ang Batangas Ngayon	Quarterly	5,000
	Sun-Star People's Courier	Daily	2,000
	Batangan	Weekly	2,000

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
	Batangas Post	Weekly	2,000
	Dyaryo Veritas	Weekly	2,000
	Metro Batangas Times	Weekly	2,000
	Atras-Abante	Weekly	2,000
	Bantay Bayan	Weekly	2,000
	Tan-Aw	Monthly	2,000
	BPTIPC Balita	Quarterly	2,000
	The Batangas Review	Weekly	Not indicated
	Batangas This Week	Weekly	Not indicated
	Southern Tagalog Herald	Weekly	Not indicated
Cavite	Sierra Madre Star	Weekly	5,000
	3 Star News	Weekly	2,000
Laguna	Makiling Journal	Weekly	1,000
	Newskey Express	Weekly	1,000
	Calambalita	Monthly	1,000
	Free Times Journal	Weekly	1,000
	The Southern Tagalog	Weekly	1,000
	Ang Pulisya	Monthly	1,000
	The Barangay	Weekly	1,000
	The Network News	Weekly	1,000
	The Southern Chronicle	Weekly	1,000
	The Morning Chronicle	Weekly	1,000
	The Monday Mail	Weekly	1,000
	The Wednesday Herald	Weekly	1,000
	Bayanihan	Weekly	1,000
	Laguna Score	Weekly	1,000
	Diyaryo Katapat	Weekly	1,000
	News Today	Weekly	600
	Deretso Balita	Weekly	600
	Daystar	Weekly	500
	Laguna Courier	Weekly	500
	Laguna Express	Weekly	500
	Metro Profile	Weekly	500
	The Laguna Bulletin	Weekly	500
	Tiempo	Weekly	500
	The Guardian News	Weekly	500
	Newsworld	Weekly	500
	The People's Tribune	Weekly	400
Quezon	Southern Tagalog Herald	Weekly	10,000
	Boletin Lucentino	Weekly	7,000
	Ruralite Weekly	Weekly	7,000
	The Millennium Times	Monthly	5,000
	Northern Quezon Star	Weekly	5,000
	Laban ng Masang Lopezzeño	Quarterly	5,000
	The Peninsula Post	Weekly	4,000

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
	Ang Quezon	Bi-monthly	3,000
	Quezon Advertiser	Monthly	3,000
	Ang Bagong Sigaw ng Banahaw	Weekly	2,500
	Ang Tanod	Weekly	2,500
	Inter-Island Monitor	Weekly	2,500
	The Quezon Times	Weekly	2,500
	The Banahaw Tribune	Weekly (Monday)	2,000
	Ang Diyaryo Natin	Weekly (Monday)	2,000
	The Luzon Times	Fortnightly	2,000
	The Pacific Review	Weekly	2,000
	Southern Tagalog Bulletin	Weekly	2,000
	Sanib-Lakas	Fortnightly	2,000
	Sigaw	Weekly	1,500
	Eyewatch	Weekly	1,000
	Southern Luzon Review	Weekly	1,000
	Southern Tagalog Newstoday	Weekly	1,000
	Southern Tagalog Tribune	Weekly	1,000
	Southern Tagalog Weekstar	Weekly	1,000
	Top Newsweekly	Weekly	1,000
	Weekly Capper	Weekly	1,000
	Lucena Ngayon	Bi-monthly	1,000
	Business First	n.a.	1,000
	Pacific Reveille	Quarterly	700
	Quezon Today	Weekly	500
	The Scribe	Bi-monthly	300
	Sangguniang Journal	Semestral	100
	DYIGS	Monthly	Not indicated
	Midway Star	Weekly	Not indicated
	Monday Times	Weekly	Not indicated
	Quezon Journal	Weekly	Not indicated
	The Quezon Mail	Weekly	Not indicated
Rizal	Ang Cainta Ngayon	Quarterly	5,000
	Antipolo Chronicle	Monthly	5,000
	Diwa ng Rizal	Quarterly	5,000
	Sulong Jala-Jala	Quarterly	5,000
	Ang Tanay	Quarterly	2,500
	Balanggot	Monthly	2,500
	Binangonan Bulletin	Monthly	2,500
	Buklod	Monthly	2,500
	Pamitinan	Monthly	2,500
	Rizal Metro-Balita	Quarterly	1,000
<b>IVB - Mimaropa</b>			
Marinduque	Marelco News	Quarterly	2,000
	Pulang Lupa Tribune	Quarterly	2,000
	Pamathalaan	Quarterly	2,000

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
	Gasang-Gasang	Quarterly	2,000
	Ang Pulso	Monthly	1,500
Occidental Mindoro	Tamaraw Bulletin	Quarterly	1,500
	Mindoro Guardian	Quarterly	1,000
	Tamaraw Inquirer	Bi-monthly	1,000
Oriental Mindoro	Bagong Mindoreño	Quarterly	10,000
	Calapan Today	Quarterly	5,000
	Tanglaw	Quarterly	5,000
	Naujanews	Monthly	5,000
	The Pacific Review	Weekly	5,000
	Sun Star People's Courier	Weekly	4,000
	Mindoro Weekly Reporter	Weekly	3,000
	Island Sentinel	Weekly	3,000
	Mindoro Bulletin	Weekly	2,000
	The Island Observer	Weekly	2,000
	Mindoro Filipino Update	Monthly	1,500
	Ang Gloria	Quarterly	500
Palawan	Palawan Journal	Monthly	6,000
	Puerto Princesa Mabuhay	Monthly	2,000
	Bandillo ng Palawan	Weekly	1,000
	Palawan Mirror	Weekly	1,000
	Palawan Sun	Weekly	1,000
	Palawan Times	Weekly	1,000
	Ang Sanggunian	Monthly	1,000
	The Narranian	Quarterly	200
	The Españolans	Quarterly	200
	Balitang San Vicente	Monthly	200
Romblon	Romblon Text	Weekly	5,000
	Romblon Sun	Weekly	5,000
	Bandillo	Monthly	200
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>			
Albay	Bicol Chronicle	Weekly	1,000
	Dyaryo Bikol	Weekly	1,000
	Mayon Times	Weekly	1,000
	Newslink Bikol	Weekly	1,000
	Weekly Digest	Weekly	1,000
	Albay Weekly Star	Weekly	1,000
	Albay Journal	Weekly	1,000
	Morning View News	Weekly	1,000
	News Net Bulletin	Weekly	1,000
	Bicolandia Star News	Weekly	1,000
	The Weekly News	Weekly	Not indicated

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
Camarines Norte	Bicol Post	Weekly (Friday)	1,000
	Ang Bicol Ngayon	Weekly (Monday)	1,000
	Camarines Norte Journal	Weekly (Sunday)	1,000
	Bulls Eye Weekly	Weekly (Monday)	1,000
	Bicol Online News	Weekly (Thursday)	500
	Peninsular News	Weekly (Monday)	500
	Dyaryo Daet	Weekly (Saturday)	500
Camarines Sur	Bicol Mail	Weekly	1,500
	Bicol Newslines	Weekly	1,000
	Bicol Reporter	Weekly	1,000
	Naga Monday Star	Weekly	1,000
	Vox Bicol	Weekly	1,000
	Bicol Standard	Weekly	1,000
	Weekly Informer	Weekly	1,000
	Bicol Herald	Weekly	1,000
	Caceres Herald	Weekly	1,000
	Pilipinas Bulletin	Weekly	1,000
	The Bicol News	Weekly	1,000
	Bicol Hotline	Weekly	1,000
	Bicol Tribune	Weekly	1,000
	Aniningal	Weekly	1,000
	Bicol Expose	Weekly	1,000
	Camarines Sur Standard	Weekly	1,000
	Naga Newsday	Weekly	1,000
	The Bicol Star	Weekly	1,000
	Dyaryo Naga	Weekly	1,000
	FFAD News	Weekly	1,000
	The Paper	Weekly	1,000
	Lagpitaw	Weekly	1,000
	Naga Caller Times	Weekly	1,000
Rinconada Herald	Weekly	1,000	
City Newsweek	Weekly	1,000	
Oragonon News Magazine	Monthly	1,000	
Bicol Express	Weekly	1,000	
Catanduanes	Catanduanes Islander	Weekly	1,000
	Catanduanes Tribune	Weekly	1,000
	Catanduanes Forum	Weekly	1,000
	Eastern Reporter	Weekly	1,000
	Kantik	Weekly	1,000
Masbate	Publiko Express	Weekly	1,500
	Subasko	Weekly	250
	Enkwentro	Weekly	100
	Rodeo	Weekly	100
	Masbate Times	Weekly	Not indicated
	Latigo	Weekly	Not indicated

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
Sorsogon	Sorsogon Mirror	Weekly (Tuesday)	1,000
	Sorsogon Newsweek	Weekly (Monday)	1,000
	Sorsogon Today	Weekly (Wednesday)	1,000
	Sorsogon Now	Weekly (Tuesday)	1,000
	Sorsogon Guardian	Weekly	1,000
	Sorsogon Times	Weekly	1,000
	Periodico Sorsogon	Weekly	1,000
	Sorsogon Eksklusibo	Weekly	1,000
	Letra	Monthly	1,000
	An Barubareta	Quarterly	1,000
	Anduyog	Quarterly	1,000
	Irosin, Mabuhay Ka!	Quarterly	1,000
	Sulong Sidlak	Monthly	1,000
	Sentro Sorsogon	Weekly	1,000
	Banaag	Monthly	1,000
	The Flow	Quarterly	500
	Hin-ay	Quarterly	500
	<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>		
Aklan	Madyaas Pen	Weekly	1,000
	Hala Birada	Weekly	500
	Hala Bira	Monthly	150
	Infocen Balita	Forthnightly	100
	Catalyst	Bi-monthly	50
	Aklan Reporter	Weekly	Not indicated
	Visayas Inquiry	Weekly	Not indicated
Antique	News Express	Biweekly	25,000
	Daily Informer	Daily	16,000
	Antique Reporter	Once/2 months	1,000
	Visayas/Antique Journal	Weekly	300
	Daily Headlines	Daily	200
	The Guardian	Daily	200
	Panay News	Daily	200
	Infocen Balita	Monthly	Not indicated
Capiz	The Capiz Times	Weekly	3,000
	Watchman's Report	Weekly	3,000
	Infocen Balita	Monthly	100
	Panay News	Daily	Not indicated
	The Guardian	Daily	Not indicated
	Sun Star	Daily	Not indicated
	The News Today	Weekly	Not indicated

Continued



Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
Iloilo	Daily Informer	Daily	75,000
	Panay News	Daily	45,000
	Sun Star Iloilo Daily	Daily	40,000
	The News Today	Weekly	20,000
	News Express	Bi-weekly	10,000
	The Guardian	Daily	6,000
	The Visayas Examiner	Weekly	1,000
	Daily Headlines	Daily	500
	Visayan Tribune	Weekly	500
	Frontline	Twice a month	500
	Negros Occidental	Panay News	Daily
The Visayan Daily Star		Daily	7,500
Negros Daily Bulletin		Daily	6,000
Sun Star Bacolod Daily		Daily	5,000
Negros Weekly		Weekly	5,000
The Visayas Daily Courier		Daily	3,000
Kapawa News		Weekly	3,000
Western Visayas Journal		Weekly	1,000
Visayan Post		Weekly	150
Infocen Balita		Monthly	Not indicated
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>			
Bohol	The Bohol Chronicle	Wednesday and Sunday	5,200
	Atong Balita Sano	Weekly (Wednesday)	5,000
	Capitol News	Monthly	4,000
	The Bohol Times	Weekly	3,000
	New Bohol Magazine	Monthly	2,000
	Bohol Sunday Post	Weekly (Sunday)	1,300
Cebu	Cebu Daily News	Daily	10,000
	Sun Star Super-Balita	Daily	10,000
	Sun Star Daily	Daily	10,000
	The Freeman	Daily	10,000
	TF Banat News	Daily	10,000
	Bandera (Cebuano)	Daily	Not indicated
	Philippine Daily Inquirer (Visayas)	Daily	Not indicated
	Manila Bulletin (Cebu)	Daily	Not indicated
Negros Oriental	The Negros Chronicle	Bi-weekly	3,000
	Negros News	Daily	2,500
	Times Focus	Weekly	2,000
	Express Balita	Weekly	2,000
	Metro Post	Weekly	1,000
	Sun Star Dumaguete	Bi-weekly	1,000

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
	The Vanguard	Weekly	800
	Dumaguete Star Informer	Weekly	750
	Visayan Daily Star	Daily	500
	Visayas Daily Courier	Daily	200
Siquijor	Siquijor Today	Weekly	500
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>			
Leyte	Leyte-Samar Daily Express	Weekly	6,300
	Sunday Punch	Weekly	3,000
	The Reporter	Weekly	2,500
	The Eastern Visayas Newsweek	Weekly	250
	Strait Times	Weekly	250
	Eastern Visayas Examiner	Bi-monthly	150
	Tacloban Star	Weekly	150
	Eastern Times	Weekly	Not indicated
	EV Mail	Weekly	Not indicated
	Tribune	Weekly	Not indicated
Northern Samar	Catarman Weekly Tribune	Weekly	2,500
	Northern Samar Weekly Express	Weekly	2,500
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>			
Zamboanga del Norte	The Mindanao Observer	Bi-weekly	1,000
	Dipolog Chronicle	Weekly	1,000
	The New Nandau Today	Weekly	1,000
	Press Freedom	Weekly	1,000
	Tingog Peninsula	Weekly	1,000
Zamboanga del Sur	Pagadian Times	Weekly	1,500
	City Star	Weekly	1,500
	Mindanao Biz News	Weekly	1,500
	Zamboanga Scribe	Weekly	1,500
	Pagadian Express	Weekly	1,500
	Pagadian Tribune	Weekly	1,500
Zamboanga City	Daily Zamboanga Times	Daily	3,000
	Zamboanga Today	Daily	3,000
	El Periodico International	Thrice a week	3,000
	Sun Star Zamboanga	Daily	2,000
	Zamboanga Star	Weekly	1,000
	Zambo Pen Journal	Twice a week	1,000
Zamboanga Sibugay	Zamboanga Sibugay Tribune	Weekly	1,500
	Sibugay Express	Weekly	1,500

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation	
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>				
Bukidnon	Central Mindanao Newswatch	Bi-weekly	3,000	
	Bukidnon Journal	Weekly	1,500	
	The Philippine Update	Bi-monthly	1,000	
	Valencia Post	Bi-weekly	1,000	
Camiguin	Camiguin Chronicle	Weekly	500	
Misamis Occidental	Freeman Mindanao	Daily	4,000	
	The Champs Newsletter	Quarterly	3,000	
	Malindang Herald	Weekly	2,500	
	Panguil Bay Monitor	Weekly	500	
	Malindang Tribune	Weekly	500	
	Langaran Newsletter	Quarterly	500	
Misamis Oriental	Freeman-Mindanao	Daily except Sat. & Sun.	12,000	
	Gold Star Daily	Daily	3,000	
	Sunday Journal	Weekly	3,000	
	Sun Star Cagayan de Oro	Daily except Sunday	2,000	
	Sunstar Super Balita	Daily except Sunday	2,000	
	Golden Banner	Weekly	1,000	
	Ang Bag-ong Katarungan	Weekly	500	
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>				
Davao del Norte	Trends and Time	Weekly	2,000	
	Gold City Express	Weekly	1,500	
	Katokabildo	Weekly	1,000	
	The Davao Times	Weekly	500	
	The Mindanao Inquirer	Weekly	500	
	Tagum City Mantalaan	Daily	300	
	Periodico Norte	Daily	300	
	The Northern Banner	Daily	250	
	North Davao Explorer	Weekly	Not indicated	
Davao del Sur	Mindanao Daily Mirror	Daily	20,000	
	Mindanao Mirror Bulletin	Weekly	20,000	
	Sunstar Davao	Daily	15,000	
	Mindanao Times	Daily	10,000	
	Philippine Daily Fiscalizer	Weekly	5,000	
	Sunstar Super Balita	Daily	5,000	
	Mindanao Business Reporter	Weekly	3,000	
	Mindanao Mercury Times	Weekly	2,500	
	Mindanao Daily Gazette	Daily	2,000	
	Davao Catholic Herald	Weekly	2,000	
	The Oriental Herald	Weekly	2,000	

Continued

Table 20.14--Continued

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
	Mindanao Insider	Daily	1,500
	Peoples Daily Forum	Weekly	1,500
	Metropolitan Gazette	Weekly	1,500
	Mindanao Standard	Weekly	1,500
	Ang Panaghuisa	Weekly	1,000
	Mindanao Edition	Weekly	1,000
	Mindanao Journal	Weekly	1,000
	Southern Philippines Chronicle	Weekly	1,000
	Mindanao City Star	Weekly	350
	Mindanao Gold Star	Daily	Not indicated
	Mindanao Pioneer	Weekly	Not indicated
	Digos Times	Weekly	Not indicated
	The Mindanao Newscast	Weekly	Not indicated
	The Southerner	Weekly	Not indicated
	Digos Metro News	Weekly	Not indicated
	The Oriental Examiner	Weekly	Not indicated
Davao Oriental	Pujada Broadcast	Weekly	Not indicated
<b>XII - Soccsksargen</b>			
Cotabato City	The Mindanao Cross	Weekly	4,500
	The Mindanao Express	Weekly	3,000
	The Mindanao News Star Bulletin	Weekly	1,000
North Cotabato	The Mindanao Express	Weekly	3,000
	The Midway Pioneer	Weekly	2,000
	The Mindanao Chronicle	Weekly	2,000
General Santos City	Dadiangas Times	Weekly	1,000
	Mindanao Bulletin	Weekly	1,000
	Sarangani Journal	Weekly	1,000
	News Maker	Weekly	1,000
	Southern Review	Weekly	1,000
	The Citizen Mindanao	Weekly	1,000
	South Eastern Chronicles	Weekly	1,000
	Mindanao Daily Patrol	Weekly	1,000
	People's Daily Forum	Weekly	1,000
	Sunstar	Weekly	1,000
South Cotabato	Southern Recorder	Weekly	1,000
	Mindanao Bulletin	Weekly	1,000
Sultan Kudarat	SK Times	Weekly	1,000
	Central Mindanao Tribune	Weekly	1,000
	Midland Review	Weekly	500

Continued

Table 20.14--*Concluded*

Region and Place of Publication	Name of Publication	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
<b>XIII - Caraga</b>			
Agusan del Norte	Northern Mindanao Chronicle	Weekly	3,000
	Mindanao Gold Star Daily	Weekly	1,600
	Butuan Star	Weekly	1,000
	People's Guardian	Weekly	1,000
	Mindanao News Courier	Weekly	Not indicated
	Mindanao Newswatch	Weekly	Not indicated
	Mindanao Journal Editorial Staff	Weekly	Not indicated
Agusan del Sur	Guembae	Monthly	Not indicated
	Mindanao Daily Patrol	Daily	Not indicated
Surigao del Norte	Mindanao Inquirer	Weekly	Not indicated
	Surigao Times	Daily	Not indicated
Surigao del Sur	Oogid Bulletin	Quarterly	1,000
	Gold Star Daily	Daily	Not indicated
	Ang Mantalaan/The Mindanao Patrol	Weekly	Not indicated

Source: Philippine Information Authority.

TABLE 20.15 Magazine Circulation, by Type: 2006

Type and Name of Magazine	Edition or Frequency	Circulation	Type and Name of Magazine	Edition or Frequency	Circulation
Business and Finance (3)			Male-Oriented (3)		
Business World Highlife	Monthly	n.a.	For Him Magazine (FHM)	Monthly	n.a.
Personal Fortune	Monthly	n.a.	Men's Health	Monthly	n.a.
Entrepreneur	Monthly	n.a.	Metro Him	Monthly	n.a.
Female-oriented (10)			Show business-oriented (6)		
Women's Journal	Saturday	188,552	Moviestar	Weekly	186,993
		(NCR) 115,065	TV Star	Monthly	170,370
Woman's Home Companion	Monday	185,181	Star Studio	Monthly	150,000
Woman Today	Wednesday	184,900	Kislap	Friday	6,000
Metro Working Mom	Monthly	70,000	Yes!	Monthly	n.a.
Candy	Monthly	60,000	The Buzz	Monthly	n.a.
Cosmopolitan	Monthly	60,000	Specialty Magazine (9)		
Chalk	Monthly	55,000	Food	Monthly	70,000
Pink	Monthly	50,000	Quick and Easy Recipe	Monthly	65,000
Seventeen	Monthly	35,000	Good Housekeeping	Monthly	60,000
Total Girl	Monthly	n.a.	Metro Weddings	Bi-monthly	60,000
General Interest (10)			Metro Home & Entertaining	Quarterly	50,000
Style Weekend	Friday	300,000	Smart Parenting	Monthly	n.a.
MOD Special	Monthly	212,600	Real Living	Monthly	n.a.
Mr. & Ms.	Tuesday	140,665	Hi Magazine	Monthly	n.a.
Liwayway	Weekly	125,000	T3	Monthly	n.a.
Metro Magazine	Monthly	100,000	Sports (3)		
People's Journal Insider	Weekly	75,000	Stiff	Every 2 months	3,500
Mirror	Monthly	65,000	Inquirer Golf	Monthly	n.a.
Preview	Monthly	60,000	Metro Active	Quarterly	n.a.
The Leader Newsmagazine	Monthly	25,000	Sunday Supplement (4)		
Metro Society	Monthly	n.a.	Panorama	Sunday	377,995
Kid Magazine (1)			Sunday Inquirer	Sunday	268,575
K-Zone	Monthly	50,000 - 60,000	The Philippine Starweek	Sunday	254,000
			The Sunday Times	Sunday	n.a.

Source: Philippine Information Agency. *The Philippine Media Factbook: Other Facts and Figures*.

TABLE 20.16 Philippine Advertising Agencies: October 2007

---

1. 360 Media, Incorporated	51. J. Aguilos Advertising
2. A B Communications	52. J. Romero and Associates
3. AIM Communications, Incorporated	53. J. Walter Thompson
4. Aspac Advertising	54. Jimenez Basic Advertising
5. Able Advertising Agency	55. Jimenez and Partners Advertising Phils, Incorporated
6. Absolute Advertising Company	56. Kyoto Advertising and Marketing
7. Ace Saatchi & Saatchi	57. Linear Advertising
8. Acole's Trading and Advertising	58. Lot of Work Advertising and Graphic Design
9. Active Modules Advertising	59. Lowe Lintas Philippines
10. Ad Staunch Communication Network	60. MGM Advertising and Communications Services
11. Ad Systems International, Incorporated	61. Mangrow Advertising
12. Ad-Mileage, Incorporated	62. Maricor Advertisements, Incorporated
13. Adformat, Incorporated	63. McCann-Erickson Philippines
14. Admakers, Incorporated	64. Montage Advertising Corporation
15. Admark Advertising Company, Incorporated	65. Nu-Art Advertising
16. Adpact Corporation	66. Omega Advertising Corporation
17. Advent Company, Incorporated	67. Ortaleza, Reyes, Cosio and Associates Advertising, Inc.
18. Advertising Associates, Incorporated	68. Outdoor Advertising
19. Advertising Options Unlimited, Incorporated	69. PBS Advertising
20. Agatep Associates, Incorporated	70. PLW, Incorporated
21. Amanah Adsystem, Incorporated	71. Philippine Advertising Counselors, Incorporated
22. Ammirati Puris Lintas	72. Place, Incorporated
23. Answer Advertising Corporation	73. Pop Advertising Corporation
24. Apex Advertising Associates, Incorporated	74. Prime Advertising Systems, Incorporated
25. Aqadvertising, Incorporated	75. Primetrade Asia Advertising, Incorporated
26. BBDO Guerrero Ortega	76. Professional Advertising and Communications Exponents Asia
27. Basic Advertising	77. Progressive Advertising Marketing Associates
28. Brand ReviewAdvertising	78. Prominent Advertising
29. Bright Board Ads	79. Pyramid Advertising
30. Buensalido and Associates	80. Quality Advertising
31. Cathprom Advertising Company	81. Rabbit Advertising
32. Commerce Advertising Corporation	82. Reach Advertising Incorporated
33. Convey Advertising, Incorporated	83. Remar Advertising General Contractor Corporation
34. Convey Phils Advertising, Incorporated	84. Resource for Advertising Directions, Incorporated
35. Creative 2.0	85. Septa-Virma Advertising Agency
36. DDB Philippines	86. Skoal Advertising, Incorporated
37. Daily Advertising Agency	87. State Advertising Express Agency, Incorporated
38. Eastmont Advertising, Incorporated	88. Tactica Advertising Company
39. Edgecom Advertising Communications, Incorporated	89. Think Ideas, Incorporated
40. Eugene Metal Products and Advertising	90. Titan Advertising Technologies, Incorporated
41. Fabulous Sign	91. Trans Ad Advertising, Incorporated
42. Flexi Signs Company	92. Tri A Advertising
43. Fusion Advertising	93. Troi Advertising and Corporate Giveaways
44. GA Advertising	94. Ultracraft Advertising Corporation
45. Gallardo and Associates	95. Unique Advertising and Marketing Services
46. Great Mark Advertising Company	96. United Neon
47. Great Wall Advertising Philippines	97. Universal Advertising
48. Green Ice Advertising	98. Vynex Sign (Philippines), Incorporated
49. Harrison Communications, Incorporated	99. Well Advertising and Marketing Agency, Incorporated
50. Ibex Advertising	100. Western Advertising and Construction, Incorporated

---

Source: Association of Accredited Advertising Agencies of the Philippines.



Smart Communications took the lead in cellular mobile telephone subscribers with 41.25 million subscribers in 2009. (Picture Source: *smart.com.ph*)



## Introduction

**T**he Department of Budget and Management (DBM) is mandated to promote the sound, efficient and effective management and utilization of government resources (i.e. technological, manpower, physical and financial) as instrument in the achievement of national socioeconomic and political development goals.

In line with its role in policy formulation geared to improve the systems and productivity of the public sector, the DBM continued to lead the formulation of quality-related policies and guidelines and institutional mechanisms for the guidance of all entities in the government bureaucracy through the creation of Government Quality Management Committee (GQMC). Likewise, to strengthen the internal control systems (ICS) of government agencies, the DBM promulgated the National Guidelines on Internal Control Systems (NGICS) to allow the departments and agencies to redesign, install, implement and monitor their respective ICS, taking into consideration the requirements of their organizations and operations.

In 2009, the DBM formulated the Salary Standardization Law III (SSLIII) which increases the salaries of government workers by an average of 50 percent, spread over four years. The new compensation package aims to 1) better rationalize the pay schedule in government workers and make it competitive with the private sector 2) attract more people to work for the government and encourage existing competent government employees to stay longer.

In partnership with the Civil Service Commission (CSC), the DBM pursued the implementation of the Rationalization Program of the government. The program is a reform initiative to put government's operations in order and improve the service delivery by cutting red tape through systems and organizational improvements to eliminate redundancies and overlaps in functions/operations. Also, in making public biddings more transparent, the DBM revised the implementing rules and regulations of RA 9184, otherwise known as the Government Procurement Reform Act of 2003 in July 2009.

### 21.1 The Government Budget

In general, a government budget is the financial plan of a government for a given period, usually for a fiscal year, which shows what its resources are, and how they will be generated and used over the fiscal period. The budget is the government's key instrument for promoting its socio-economic objectives. The government budget also refers to the income, expenditures and sources of borrowings of the National Government (NG) that are used to achieve national objectives, strategies and programs.

The total government spending in 2009 was registered at PhP1.42 trillion from a PhP1.27 trillion last year. With revenue of PhP1.12 trillion, the government incurred a budget deficit of PhP298.53 billion. This translates to an increase of 11.9 percent, the highest rate of increase in the country for the past 5 years since it recorded a budget deficit of PhP199.87 billion in 2003. The expansion in disbursements was intended to counter the effects of the global economic slowdown and to provide for the requirements for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction prompted by destructive calamities that hit the country.

It has been the government's practice to appropriate and provide bigger share for social services. From 2003 to 2009, an average of 28.5 percent was apportioned for this sector.

## The Revenue Program

Deficit spending was adopted by the government in order to meet the needs of the different sectors of the economy. Based on the past revenue collections, an appropriate level of revenues was set and necessary borrowings were scheduled to compensate the expected budget deficit.

Total revenue collection in 2009 registered a decrease of PhP79.69 billion or 6.6 percent lower than PhP1.20 trillion collections in 2008. The sources of these revenues came from tax collections amounting to PhP981.63 billion and non-tax sources of PhP141.58 billion. The high revenue collection was primarily shared in by taxes on net income and profits amounting to PhP435.37 billion; taxes on domestic goods and services, of PhP271.38 billion; and taxes on international trade transactions of PhP220.78 billion. International trade transactions sharply decreased by 15.4 percent while taxes on goods and services recovered an increase of 11.9 percent. (See Table 21.3 for details.)

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) had collected in 2008 revenues amounting to PhP778.57 billion. The year's collection (2008) posted a positive growth of 9.1 percent over the recorded PhP713.61 billion collection in 2007. The Bureau of Customs (BOC), on the other hand, had increasing cash collection. From PhP209.44 billion in 2007, collection went up to PhP260.25 billion in 2008 or an increase by 24.3 percent from PhP209.44 billion in 2007. (See Table 21.8 and Table 21.9.)

## The Expenditure Program

The expenditure program is the portion of the national budget that refers to the current operating expenditures and capital outlays necessary for the operation of the programs, projects and activities of the various government departments and agencies.

The executive department prepares the government expenditure program for the budget requirements of the various sectors of the economy. This budget framework is designed to meet numerous institutional and structural reforms to strengthen and improve the delivery of basic services.

The national government expenditure obligations in 2009 had amounted to PhP1.43 trillion, 16.9 percent higher than PhP1.23 trillion set in 2008. Social services took the biggest chunk of about 411.79 billion (28.7%) followed by economic services,

PhP402.50 billion (28.1%); Debt service fund, PhP278.87 billion (19.4%); General public services, PhP272.96 billion (19.0%); and defense, PhP62.97 billion (4.4%). The least amount of PhP5.06 billion or 0.4 percent was set aside for net lending. For details see Table 21.4.

**Economic services.** In 2009, budget appropriation for this sector was PhP402.50 billion, posting a positive growth of 34.6 percent over that allocated in 2008 (PhP298.96 billion). Sub-sectors under this category were apportioned with as follows: PhP95.77 billion for agriculture, agrarian reform, and natural resources; PhP6.06 billion for trade and industry; PhP2.16 billion for tourism; PhP12.89 billion for power and energy; PhP22.63 billion for water resources, development and flood control; PhP167.16 billion for communication, roads and other transportation; PhP25.90 billion for other economic services; and PhP87.50 billion for subsidy to LGU's (Table 21.4.)

**Social services.** The biggest share of about 28.7 percent was set aside for this sector in 2009 aggregating to PhP411.79 billion. This amount represents 9.1 percent increase over 2008 budget of PhP377.49 billion. Of these expenditure, PhP208.72 billion (50.7%) was allotted to education, culture and manpower development; PhP92.50 billion (22.5%) for subsidy to LGU's; PhP75.62 billion (18.4%) for social security, welfare and employment; PhP23.42 billion (5.7%) for health; PhP8.40 billion (2.0%) for housing and community development; PhP1.85 billion (0.4%) for other social services; and PhP1.29 billion (0.3%) for land distribution. (Refer to Table 21.4)

**General Public Services.** Designated to this sector was PhP272.96 billion, an increase of 31.6 percent from the 2008 level of PhP207.36 billion. This allocation absorbed expenses for general administration (PhP96.32 billion or 35.3%), public order and safety (PhP93.41 billion or 34.2%), subsidy to LGU's (PhP70.00 billion or 25.6%), and other general public services (PhP13.24 billion or 4.8%)

**Defense.** The amount set aside for this sector amounted to PhP62.97 billion, representing 4.4 percent of the total government budget. This amount was used for domestic security and other defense services. (See Table 21.4.)

## 21.2 Local Government Finance

In 2009, total financial resources of local government units aggregated PhP397.14 billion, of which, total receipts amounted to PhP298.60 billion and beginning cash balance shared PhP98.54 billion. Total expenditures, on the other hand, summed up to PhP246.99 billion resulting to a positive ending cash balance of PhP150.16 billion. (Table 21.5 presents the consolidated statement of receipts and expenditures of local government units.)

**Receipts.** Combined receipts from taxes (PhP251.46 billion), non-taxes revenues, (PhP45.56 billion) and borrowings (PhP1.58 billion) comprised 75.2 percent of the total financial resources (PhP397.14 billion) of local government units for the year.

Tax revenues in 2009 that amounted to PhP251.46 billion comprised 63.3 percent of the total financial resources of local government units. Of these amount

reported, internal revenue allotment (IRA) shared the biggest portion of PhP189.96 billion or 75.5 percent to total tax collections, followed by local taxes with PhP35.62 billion or 14.2 percent, and real property taxes with PhP25.88 billion or 10.3 percent. (See Table 21.5)

Non-tax revenues, meanwhile, made up 11.5 percent of the total financial resources in 2009 with operating and miscellaneous revenue as the major component amounting to PhP19.53 billion or 42.9 percent of total non-tax revenues. Other receipts contributed 32.0 percent, while grants shared 20.2 percent of the total. The remaining 4.9 percent came from capital revenue, inter-fund transfer, and extraordinary income.

**Total Financial Resources.** LGUs were able to produce total financial resources of PhP397.14 billion to finance the total expenditures of PhP246.99 billion in 2009. Total receipts of PhP298.60 billion and cash balance of PhP98.54 billion at the beginning of the year, constituted the financial resources of LGUs. In addition to this fund, local borrowings reached to PhP1.58 billion, a 9.6 percent lower than posted in 2008. (See Table 21.5)

**Expenditures.** Financing the continuing economic and social development programs and projects in LGUs, a total expenditures of PhP246.99 billion was incurred in 2009. These expenditures showed a 10.8 percent increase from PhP222.88 billion level of spending in 2008. (Refer to Table 21.5)

**Ending Cash balance.** With total financial resources valued at PhP397.14 billion and total expenditures of PhP246.99 billion in 2009, LGUs expected a cash balance of PhP150.16 billion at the end of the year. (See Table 21.5.)

### **New Financing Facilities for LGUs**

Using the Municipal Development Fund Office (MDFO), the MDFO Policy Governing Board (PGB) approved the implementation of three financing windows for LGUs concerning Second Generation Fund (SGF) for LGU borrowings loan scheme at shorter terms and affordable interest rates. These three windows are: (1) Program Lending (PROLEND) with PhP2.0 billion fund, (2) Millennium Development Goal Fund (MDG-Fund) with PhP500 million financial and technical assistance to 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> income class LGUs, and, (3) Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector Project (MBUSSP) with PhP400,000 million fund.

### **21.3 The Status of Public Debt**

*Public debts* are obligations incurred by the government and all its branches, agencies, and instruments, including government monetary institutions. They consist of all claims against the government that may be payable in goods and services but usually paid in cash to foreign governments or individuals, or to persons, natural or juridical.

Obligations may be purely financial, that is, loans or advances extended to the Philippine government, its branches, agencies, and instruments. They may also be

services rendered or goods delivered to the government, for which certificates, notes, or other proofs of indebtedness have been issued to the creditor. For external debts, such as claims of foreign entities, obligations may be securities held in trust, nonbonded debts, and obligations of the Philippine government to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The Philippines, though excluded from the IMF's list of "poor" countries, remains as one of the developing countries in deep debt. In this regard, the government continues to restructure national debt, pursue a debt reduction program, and find other creative approaches to solve the debt problem. As an effect, the budget for debt service payment has increased remarkably since restructuring began.

In 2009 outstanding debt (PhP4.40 trillion) of the national government increased by 4.2 percent or by PhP175.7 billion from the previous year's level of PhP4.22 trillion. Foreign debts representing 43.8 percent of the total outstanding debt also went up from PhP1.81 trillion in 2008 to PhP1.93 trillion in 2009 or an increase of 6.6 percent. An increase of 2.3 percent was also noted in domestic debts as direct loans goes up to PhP2.47 trillion in 2009 from PhP2.41 trillion in 2008. (See Table 21.7).

As part of the government debt management strategy to reduce dependence on foreign borrowings and the cost of external debt service, the national government has exercised its call option to retire several series of its outstanding Brady Bonds in May and November 2006. The government has retired in full its Series B Principal Collateralized Interest Reduction Bonds amounting to US\$410.96 billion which represents 53 percent of all outstanding Brady Bonds of US\$774.35 billion. This exercise has led to the following benefits: (a) External public debt was reduced by US\$410.96 billion, (b) Significant net savings of around US\$32 million was generated as suggested by the Philippine yield curve, (c) Release of the collateral underlying this series of bonds amounting to approximately US\$256 million.

## 21.4 Sources of Revenue

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) has the power and duty to comprehend the assessment and collection of all national internal revenue taxes, fees, and charges, and the enforcement of all forfeitures, penalties, and fines connected therewith. The Bureau of Customs (BOC) and the Land Transportation Office (LTO) are constituted agents of the BIR. The BOC is empowered to collect advanced sales or compensating taxes on imported articles, while the LTO collects taxes on private motor vehicles.

In 2009, the BIR collected a total of PhP777.82 billion from its operations, 4.1 percent lower than PhP810.90 billion collected in 2008. These include collections from taxes on net income and profit (56.0%), excise taxes (7.8%), value-added tax (21.6%), percentage tax (5.5%), and other taxes (5.6%). The remaining 3.5 percent of the total tax collections came from non-BIR taxes which included the treasury bills/government securities and travel taxes aggregating to PhP27.53 billion, or 14.8 percent lower than of 2008. (Refer to Table 21.8.)

The Bureau of Customs, on the other hand, registered in 2009 cash collection that amounted to PhP242.84 billion, an increase of 9.7 percent as compared to PhP221.31 billion in 2008. (Refer to Table 21.9.)

The non-tax revenues from other national government agencies slid by 7.9 percent or PhP141.58 billion from PhP153.72 billion in 2008. (Refer to Table 21.3.)

## 21.5 Taxation and the Tax System

*Taxation* is the exercise of the sovereign state power to raise revenue for the expenses of the government. It is a medium by which a desirable income distribution pattern is attained, economic growth is promoted, and longer-running institutional changes are effected to meet social and political goals.

*Tax administration* is a system involving the assessment, collection, and enforcement of taxes. It structures and determines the tax liability of a taxpayer.

A *tax* is a forced burden, charge, exaction, imposition, or contribution assessed in accordance with some reasonable rules of apportionment by authority of a sovereign state upon the persons or property within its jurisdiction to provide public revenue in support of the government, administration of the law, or payment of public expenses.

It is important to understand and distinguish the various types of taxes. Tax imposed by the national government is called *national tax*, and tax laid directly upon persons and property is called *excise tax*, which is neither called *poll tax* nor *property tax*. Tax demanded from a person, upon whom the law intends to impose it and one that cannot be shifted by the taxpayer to some other person, is called *direct tax*. Tax levied for general purposes of the government is popularly known as *general tax*.

### Philippine Tax Laws

The first income tax law in the Philippines was the United States (US) Revenue Act of 1913. A section of the Act provided that the administration and enforcement of said law will be under the internal revenue officers of the Philippine government. This law was amended by the Act of the US Congress in 1916 and by the US War Revenue Act of 1917. The latter Act authorized the Philippine legislature to amend, modify, or repeal the Federal Income Tax Law then enforced in the Philippines. On March 9, 1919, the Philippine legislature enacted Act 2833 that was the country's first income tax law passed through legislation.

On June 15, 1939, Commonwealth Act 466, also known as the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC), was approved, with Title II thereof as the Income Tax Law. The NIRC took effect on July 1, 1939 but the provisions on income tax were applied retroactively on January 1, 1939.

The Income Tax Law of 1939 was amended by numerous laws and by several presidential decrees but was consolidated into a single tax code known as the NIRC of 1977 by Presidential Decree (PD) 1158 on June 3 that year. In October 1985, PD 1994, after amending some provisions embodied in the NIRC of 1977, created the new NIRC of 1986. In 1997, RA 8424 revised the NIRC with tax reforms to promote sustainable economic growth through a rationalized internal revenue tax system and tax administration. With the amended code, government hopes to bring equitable relief to a greater number of taxpayers in order to improve levels of disposable income and increase economic activity.

## The Income Tax

Taxability of income is based upon the citizenship or nationality, residence, income level, and source of income of the taxpayer. Income taxpayers are classified as individuals, estates and trusts, and corporations.

**Coverage of individual income tax.** A tax is imposed upon the income of every individual citizen both residing within and outside the country, including overseas contract workers. Under Philippine law, the same income tax rates apply for individual aliens having resident status. Income taxes shall be computed according to the rates appearing on Table 21.10.

However, slightly different rates apply to certain passive income such as interests, royalties, prizes, and other winnings of Filipino residents. Any amount of interest from a currency bank deposit and yield or any other monetary benefit from deposit substitutes, trust funds, and similar arrangements, is taxed a flat rate of 10 percent. Royalties except on books as well as other literary works and musical compositions shall be imposed a final tax of 10 percent. Prizes beyond PhP10,000 and winnings except from Philippine Charity Sweepstakes and lotto are subjected to a tax rate of 7.5 percent.

Nonresident aliens engaged in trade or business in the Philippines shall be subject to an income tax in the same manner as individual citizens and resident alien individuals are taxed. Nonresident individuals are those who come to the Philippines and stay herein for an aggregate period of more than 180 days. Every nonresident alien individual not engaged in trade or business in the Philippines are taxed a fourth of all their income including deposit interests, property dividends, profits, and the like. A lower tax rate of 15 percent on gross income is imposed upon alien individuals employed by multinational companies, offshore banking units, or petroleum service contractors.

*Taxable compensation income* is gross compensation income less the personal and additional exemptions allowed. The term "gross compensation income" includes salaries, wages, honoraria, bonuses, all kinds of allowances, fringe benefits, fees, pensions, and other similar income. It covers all remuneration for services whether paid in cash or in kind rendered by an employee for his or her employer.

On the other hand, an individual who earns from the practice of his or her profession, trade, or business is taxed following the schedule on taxable net income. The modified gross income tax scheme weeds out unnecessary deductions for fixed income earners who are entitled only to personal and additional exemptions and, in the case of business or professional income, limits entertainment, travel, and promotional expenses allowed as deductions.

**Exemptions in the individual income tax.** The exemptions granted under the income tax laws applicable for income earned for the taxable year are as follows: single, widow or widower, or married individual, legally separated with no qualified dependent (PhP20,000); head of the family (PhP25,000); and employed married individual (PhP32,000).

The *head of the family* is an unmarried or legally separated man or woman, with one or both parents, or with one or more siblings, or with one or more legitimate, recognized as natural or legally adopted children living with and dependent upon him

or her for their chief support. It applies to cases where such brothers, sisters, or children are not older than 21 years, unmarried, and not gainfully employed; or where such siblings, or children, regardless of age, are incapable of self-support due to mental or physical disability. The term also includes any benefactor of a senior citizen under Republic Act 7432.

For each of the qualified dependents (whose number should not exceed four), an additional exemption of PhP8,000 is granted. The husband shall be the proper claimant of the exemption in respect to any dependent children, unless he explicitly waives this right in favor of his wife in the withholding exemption certificate.

A nonresident alien is entitled to personal exemption in an amount allowed by the income tax laws of the country where he or she is a subject or citizen, and provided further that the individual files a true and accurate return of his or her income from all sources in the Philippines. The exemption, however, should not exceed the amount fixed for citizens or Philippine residents under the Tax Code.

## Tax on Corporations

Generally, domestic corporations have to pay a 32-percent tax on their *taxable* income. In special cases, however, the President, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, allows corporations the option to be taxed at 15 percent of *gross* income provided that certain conditions have been satisfied. Specially reduced rates apply to duly accredited private schools and hospitals, which are taxed by 10 percent on their taxable income.

Resident foreign corporations follow the same tax rate of 32 percent of their *taxable* income. Just like domestic institutions, they can also opt for settling for a 15-percent tax rate on their *gross income* following Revenue Code conditions. International carriers and international shipping companies doing business in the Philippines shall pay a tax of two and one-half percent on its gross Philippine billings.

Income derived by offshore banking units authorized by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas to transact business with other offshore banking units, including any interest income derived from foreign currency loans granted to residents, shall be subject to a final income tax at the rate of 10 percent.

Unless otherwise provided, nonresident foreign corporations shall pay a tax equal to 35 percent of the *gross* income received during each taxable year from all sources within the Philippines, such as interests, dividends, rents, royalties, salaries, premiums, annuities, emoluments, and the like. Meanwhile, a cinematographic film owner, lessor, or distributor shall pay a tax of 25 percent of his/her gross income from all sources within the Philippines. A nonresident owner or lessor of vessels shall be subject to a tax of 4.5 percent of gross rentals, lease or charter fees from leases or charters to Filipino citizens. Rentals, charters, and other fees derived by a nonresident lessor of aircraft, machinery, and other equipment shall be subject to a tax of 7.5 percent of gross rentals or fees.

## Transfer Taxes

Transfer taxes are exacted after any transfer of property. These come in two forms: the estate tax and the donor's tax.



**Estate tax.** This is imposed on the transfer of the decedent's estate to lawful heirs and beneficiaries and is based on the fair market value of the net estate at the time of the decedent's death. The net estate value is arrived at by deducting from the total fair market value of the decedent's gross estate the sum of allowable deductions.

The executor or administrator of the estate or, in default thereof shall file the estate tax return, by any person in actual or constructive possession of the property at the time of the decedent's death. The return shall be filed within nine months from the decedent's death. If judicial proceeding has been instituted within such period, the return can be filed within 21 months after the decedent's death.

**Donor's tax.** This is imposed on the transfer of property as a gift. The tax payable by the donor is based upon the fair market value of the total net gifts made by such donor during the calendar year.

The return shall be filed with the commissioner, regional director, revenue district officer, or collection agent of the city or municipality, in which the donor was domiciled at the time of the transfer, within 30 days after donation.

## Excise Taxes

*Excise taxes* apply to goods manufactured or produced in the Philippines for domestic sale or consumption, as well as to things imported, but not to domestic products actually exported without returning to the Philippines. Excise taxes on imported products shall be imposed in addition to customs duties.

An excise tax imposed and based on the weight or volume capacity and other physical unit of measure is called *specific tax*, and an excise tax imposed and based on the selling price or other specified value of the article is called *ad valorem tax*. Specific tax is one that applies to both local and imported articles, and is not a tax on property.

The manufacturer or producer pays excise taxes on domestic products before removal from the place of production. Excise taxes on locally manufactured petroleum, however, shall be paid within 15 days from the date of removal thereof from the place of production.

The owner or importer shall pay excise taxes on imported articles to the customs officer before the release of such articles from the customs house. Imported articles shall be subject to the same rates and bases of excise taxes applicable to locally manufactured articles. Articles subject to specific taxes are as follows:

**Alcohol products.** On distilled spirits, a tax of PhP8.96 per proof liter is imposed when the beverages are produced from the sap of *nipa*, coconut, cassava, *camote*, or *buri* palm, or from the juice or syrup, of sugar cane, and provided such materials are produced commercially in the country where they are processed into liquor.

A PhP4.48 per proof liter is levied when the spirit is produced in a pot still by a distiller producing 100 liters a day, and when it does not contain more than 50 percent of alcohol by volume when the spirits is produced from raw materials other than those enumerated, the tax shall be in accordance with the net retail price per bottle of 750-millimeter volume capacity. For bottles retailing for less than PhP250 per proof liter, a tax of PhP84 is imposed. For bottles selling for PhP675 and below per proof liter, a tax of PhP150 is slapped. The tax is doubled when the spirit costs more

than PhP675 per proof liter. Medicinal preparations, flavoring extracts, and all other related preparations shall be subject to the same tax as the chief ingredient.

Likewise, the excise taxes that will be levied on fermented liquor, such as beer, lager, ale, porter, and the like, except *tuba*, *basi*, and other similar fermented local liquor shall vary depending on the liquor's net retail price per liter. For example, a liter of liquor with a net retail price of PhP14.50 or less shall have a corresponding tax of PhP6.90.

On wines, a tax of PhP112 shall be collected on sparkling wines worth PhP500 or less, regardless of proof. Sparkling wines exceeding PhP500 shall be taxed with PhP336. Still and fortified wines are minimally taxed and their taxes vary depending on the percentage of alcohol used to produce the spirits.

**Tobacco products.** A 75-centavo tax shall be collected for each kilogram of the following tobacco products: tobacco twisted by hand to be processed in any manner other than the usual mode of drying and curing; hand-prepared or manufactured tobacco that is neither pressed nor sweetened; and fine-cut shorts and refuse, scrap, cuttings, and stems of tobacco. A tax of 60 centavos is collected on each kilogram of tobacco that is unsuitable for any other use than for chewing.

**Cigars and cigarettes.** Cigars are taxable by a peso per piece. Hand-packed cigarettes shall be levied 40 centavos per pack. Machine-packed cigarettes are taxed higher, with a cigarette pack retailing for PhP12 adding on a PhP10 tax. Cigarette packs retailing for PhP6.50 to PhP10, the tax shall be PhP8 a pack. A tax of PhP5 is slapped on cigarette packs selling for PhP5.00 to PhP6.00.

**Tobacco inspection fees.** There shall be collected a fee of 50 centavos for every thousand cigars or fraction thereof; 10 centavos for every thousand cigarettes or fraction thereof; two centavos for each kilogram of leaf tobacco or fraction thereof; and three centavos for each kilogram or fraction thereof of scrap and tobacco products.

The inspection fee on cigars, cigarettes, or other tobacco products shall be paid by the manufacturer, producer, or owner within 10 days after the end of each month, while the inspection fee on leaf tobacco, scrap, and other manufactured products of tobacco shall be paid immediately before removing such goods from the establishment of the wholesaler or manufacturer, or redrying plant. In the case of imported leaf tobacco and products, the importer shall pay the inspection fee before taking them from the Bureau of Customs' custody.

**Petroleum products.** A specific tax shall be collected on refined and manufactured mineral oils, and on other motor fuels, as follows: PhP4.50 per liter of volume capacity of lubricating oils; five centavos per liter of volume capacity of processed gas; PhP3.50 per kilogram of greases, waxes, and petroleum; and, five centavos per liter of volume capacity of denatured alcohol to be used for motive power.

A tax shall be collected on refined and manufactured mineral oils and motor fuels based on the company take or netback on the product as approved by the Energy Regulatory Board. Naphtha, gasoline, and other similar products of distillation, and aviation turbo jet fuel has to be taxed PhP4.80 per liter of volume capacity. Leaded premium gasoline per liter of volume capacity carries a corresponding tax of PhP5.35. Unleaded premium gasoline per liter of volume capacity has a tax equivalent

of PhP4.35. Lower taxes apply to aviation turbo jet fuel, which is taxed PhP3.67 per liter of volume capacity; diesel fuel oil, PhP1.63 per liter; and kerosene, 60 centavos per liter.

**Miscellaneous products.** Taxes are also imposed on the following:

1. NONESSENTIAL GOODS. Authentic or costume jewelry, perfumes, and toilet water, and yachts or vessels intended for pleasure commute or sports are subject to a tax equivalent to 20 percent based on the wholesale price or the value of importation used by the BOC in determining tariff and customs duties.
2. AUTOMOBILES. There shall be levied, assessed, and collected an *ad valorem* tax on automobiles based on the manufacturer's or importer's selling price, net of excise and value-added tax in accordance with the following schedule:

<b>Engine Displacement</b>		Tax Rate (Percent)
Gasoline	Diesel	
PhP1,600 and below	PhP1,800 and below	15
PhP1,601 - PhP2,000	PhP1,801 – PhP2,300	35
PhP2,101 - PhP2,700	PhP2,301 - PhP3,000	50
PhP2,701 and over	PhP3,001 and over	100

**Mineral products.** Levied on mineral, mineral products, and quarry resources are the following excise taxes: PhP10 per metric ton of coal and coke and two-percent tax based on the actual market value of the annual gross output thereof at the time of removal in the case of locally extracted or produced nonmetallic minerals and quarry resources. In the case of metallic minerals (the same condition as for nonmetallic) a two-percent tax is charged for gold and chromites while copper and other metallic minerals are taxed below two percent of their value, and a three-percent tax is levied in the case of indigenous petroleum based on its fair international market value in the first taxable sale.

### Percentage Tax Payment

A *percentage tax* is imposed on every person based on the amount of his or her gross sales, receipts, and earnings. He shall pay the tax due thereon within 20 days after the close of each taxable quarter. For failure to file and pay the tax on the specific date, a 25-percent increase in the amount of such tax shall be collected.

For imported articles, the percentage tax shall be paid prior to the release of such articles from the BOC's custody. The tax is based on the home consumption value (excluding internal revenue excise tax), plus 10 percent of such consumption

value, including postage, commission, customs duty, and all similar charges except freight and insurance, plus 25 percent of the total value of such articles.

## Other Percentage Taxes

Percentage taxes of varying rates are imposed as follows:

**Taxes on finance companies.** A tax of five percent is imposed on gross receipts derived by all finance companies doing business in the Philippines from interests, discounts, and all other items treated as gross income under the NIRC. Income from lending activities and from financial leasing shall be taxed on the basis of the remaining maturities of the instruments. These taxes range from five percent on short-term maturity; three percent on medium-term maturity; and one percent on long-term maturity.

**Taxes on banks and nonbank financial intermediaries.** A tax is imposed on banks and nonbank financial intermediaries with this schedule:

On interests, commissions, and discounts from lending activities, as well as income from financial leasing on the basis of remaining maturities of instruments from which such receipts are derived:

1. Five percent for short-term maturity not in excess of two year
2. Three percent for medium-term maturity but not to exceed four years
3. One percent for long-term maturity of up to seven years
4. Five percent on royalties, rentals of property (real or personal), profits from exchange, and all other items.

**Taxes on insurance premiums.** A tax of five percent is imposed on total premiums collected from every person, company, or corporation doing business of any sort in the Philippines, whether such premiums are paid in money, notes, credits, or any substitutes for money.

**Taxes on franchises.** All franchises on radio and television broadcasting companies whose annual gross receipts of the preceding year does not exceed PhP10 million are taxed by three percent. For electric, gas, and water utilities, a tax of two percent on the gross receipts is derived from the business granting the franchise.

**Amusement taxes.** A tax of 18 percent is collected on gross receipts of operators or proprietors of cockpits, cabarets, and night or day clubs; 10 percent on gross receipts of boxing, professional basketball games, and bowling alleys; and, 30 percent on gross receipts of operators of race tracks. Amusement taxes are payable within 20 days after the end of each quarter.

**Taxes on winnings.** Every person who wins in horse races shall pay a tax equivalent to 10 percent of his or her winnings or individual dividends after the cost of the ticket has been deducted. The same tax shall be collected from owners of winning racehorses.

**Taxes on sale, barter or exchange of stock shares.** On every sale, barter, exchange, or disposition of stock shares listed and traded through the local stock exchange other than the sale by a securities dealer, a tax at the rate of the shares of stock sold shall be collected.

**Common carrier's tax.** Cars for rent or hire by the lessee, transportation contractor, or persons who transport passengers for hire, and other domestic carriers by land, air, or water, for the transport of passengers for hire, except owners of bancas and animal-drawn two-wheelers, and helpers of garages shall pay a tax equivalent to three percent of their quarterly gross receipts.

**Overseas communication tax.** A tax of 10 percent is imposed on every overseas dispatch, message, or conversation transmitted from the Philippines by telephone, telegraph, telewriter exchange, wireless, and other communication equipment services on the amount paid for such services. The tax is payable within 20 days after the end of each quarter.

This tax, however, does not apply to amounts paid for messages transmitted by the government of the Philippines or any of its political subdivisions; any embassy and consular office of a foreign government; and a public international organization based in the country. It is also inapplicable in amounts paid for messages by any newspaper, press association, radio or television, and the like, in which messages exclusively concern news gathering.

## Documentary Stamp Taxes

All documents, instruments, papers, acceptances, bonds, assignments, sales, and transfers of the obligation, right, or property incident thereto are subject to documentary stamp taxes. Documentary stamps are affixed only on original documents or on documents in place of the original. The amount of tax usually varies directly with the amount involved in the documents.

## Taxes Imposed Under Special Laws

Taxes imposed and collected by the government under special laws are the following:

**Residence tax.** A tax is exacted on every country resident of 18 years of age and over, who is described as follows:

1. Has been regularly employed on a wage and salary basis for at least 30 consecutive working days during any calendar year at the rate of not less than PhP1 a day;
2. Engaged in business or occupation;
3. Owns real property with an aggregate assessed value of PhP1,000 or more; and,
4. Required by law to file an income tax return. The above-described individual shall pay an annual residence tax of PhP1 and an annual additional tax not exceeding PhP3,000 in accordance with the following schedule:

- a. PhP2 for every PhP5,000 worth of real property in the Philippines owned by such person during the preceding year based on the valuation used for the payment of real property tax under existing laws, and found in the assessment rolls of the municipality or city where the property is situated;
- b. PhP2 for every PhP5,000 worth of gross receipts or earnings in excess of PhP10,000 derived by such person from his or her business in the Philippines in the preceding year; and,
- c. PhP1 for every PhP1,000 worth of salaries or gross receipts or earnings derived by such person from the exercise of any profession in the Philippines or from the pursuit of any occupation therein during the preceding year.

Every corporation—no matter how it was created or organized, whether owned or managed by locals or foreigners, engaged in or doing business in the Philippines—shall pay an annual residence tax of PhP50 and an annual additional tax which, in no case, shall exceed PhP6,000 in accordance with the following schedule:

1. PhP2 for every PhP5,000 worth of real property in the Philippines owned by it during the preceding year based on the valuation used for the payment of real property under existing laws, and found in the assessment rolls of the city or municipality where the real property is situated; and,
2. PhP2 for every gross receipt or earning derived by it from its business in the Philippines during the preceding year. For purposes of additional tax, dividends received by a corporation from another corporation shall not be considered part of gross receipts or earnings of the corporation.

**Narcotics tax.** On or before January 20 of each year, every person who deals in any manner with opium, marijuana, coca leaves, or any other synthetic drug, hereafter declared habit-forming by the President of the Philippines, shall register with the BIR his or her name and place of business, and pay the taxes required.

The fixed annual taxes on business in narcotics drugs are as follows: PhP72 on importers, manufacturers, producers, or compounders; PhP36 on wholesale dealers; PhP12 on retail dealers; and PhP6 on physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and others lawfully entitled to obtain and use the drugs in the laboratory.

**Motor vehicle fees.** All motor vehicles and trailers of any type used or operated on any highway of the Philippines must be registered with the Land Transportation Office for the current year, the dates of registration of which shall be based on a scheme prepared by the Office. Registration of such vehicles shall be distributed equitably over in the calendar year, and shall not be changed more often than once every three years but only upon due notice given to the public at least 90 calendar days before its effectivity.

**Immigration tax.** Every alien over 16 years of age, admitted to the Philippines and remain to stay exceeding 60 days, shall pay a tax of PhP25. The tax shall be paid to the immigration officer or to his or her duly authorized representative upon entry.

**Travel tax.** A tax shall be collected from the following: citizens, permanent resident aliens, nonimmigrant aliens who have stayed in the Philippines for more than one

year, and Filipino citizens who while being permanent residents of a foreign country have stayed in the Philippines for more than a year.

Persons traveling on nonrevenue tickets are also subject to a travel tax based on the classification of their nonrevenue tickets. The tax rates imposed by PD 1867 are as follows: PhP2,700 for first-class passage, PhP1,620 for economy-class passage, PhP1,080 reduced rate on first class passage, PhP810 reduced rate on economy-class passage, and PhP300 for contract workers.

Certain classes of persons traveling abroad can be exempted from being taxed by securing a travel tax exemption certificate issued by the Philippine Tourism Authority.

### **The Reformed Valued Added Tax**

Any person who, in the course of trade or business, sells, barter or exchanges goods, renders services, or engages in similar transactions, as well as one who imports goods, shall be subject to the value added tax (VAT). It is a tax on consumption levied on the sale, barter, exchange or lease of goods or properties and services in the Philippines. It is an indirect tax, which may be shifted or passed on to the buyer, transferee or lessee of goods, properties or services.

After some objections on its legality, the amendments on VAT (Republic Act 9337) which is now commonly called as expanded-valued added tax (E-VAT) were passed by Congress in May and finally implemented on November 2005. The law provides (1) the expansion of the coverage of the VAT, (2) reduction in the excise tax on certain petroleum products, and (3) increase in the corporate income tax rate.

***Sale of goods and properties.*** Under the reformed VAT law, the 10 percent VAT rate is retained. However, it grants a stand-by authority to the President to raise the VAT to 12 percent on January 1, 2006 on the selling price or gross value in money of the goods and properties sold, bartered, or exchange. This is collected from the seller or transferee.

***“Income type” VAT.*** Prior to the latest amendment, the Philippine VAT was said to be a “consumption type” VAT which means that firms were allowed to immediately claim credit for the VAT that they paid on capital goods. In contrast, under the reformed VAT law, firms are no longer allowed to immediately claim full credit for the VAT they paid on capital goods. Instead, they are now required to spread out their claim for VAT credit on capital good purchases over five years. This provision effectively makes the Philippine VAT an “income type” VAT where producers will effectively bear a “tax” on their capital purchases that is equivalent to the cost of money.

***E-VAT coverage.*** Under the E-VAT law, the exemptions of certain transactions from the VAT were lifted such as sale or importation of coal and petroleum products; sale of electricity by generation, transmission and distribution of companies; service rendered by doctors of medicine and by lawyers; sale of cotton and cotton seeds in their original state; sale of nonfood agricultural and marine and forest products in their original state; and sale of works at art, literary works, musical composition and similar creations.

**Mitigating measures in the price of petroleum products and electricity.** Some mitigating measures are introduced under the E-VAT law to offset the impact of the above expanded coverage. For instance, the price increment of petroleum products due to VAT is expected to have a significant effect on transportation costs. However, the price increases will be partly negated by the reduction in the excise tax on diesel, kerosene and bunker fuel oil. Since diesel-powered vehicles are more frequently used in public transportation, the rise in land transportation fares will be mitigated. On the other hand, the 3 percent franchise tax on power distribution utilities was also removed. For domestic carriers by air which are now fully covered under the E-VAT, the franchise tax under their charters had been abolished as well.

**Earmarked funds.** The entire VAT collection goes to the Bureau of the Treasury and could be used by the government for any purpose. However, half of the local government units' (LGUs) share in the incremental VAT collection is earmarked for social and economic services. In particular, 15 percent goes to public school buildings and furniture and in-service of public school teachers in the elementary and secondary levels; 10 percent to health insurance premium of indigents; 15 percent to environmental conservation; and 10 percent to the construction of farm-to-market roads and irrigation facilities.

**Non-VAT provisions.** The reformed VAT law contains other provisions that effect other taxes, to wit: (1) raising of the corporate income tax rate from 32 to 35 percent up to the year 2009; (2) increase of gross receipts tax from 5 to 7 percent on royalties, rentals of property, real or personal, profits from exchange and all other items treated as gross income of banks and nonbank financial intermediaries.

**Sources:**

- 21.1-21.3 Department of Budget and Management.  
Department of Finance
- 21.4-21.5 Bureau of Customs.  
Bureau of Internal Revenue.  
Philippine Institute of Development Studies.



**TABLE 21.1 Summary of Government Income and Expenditures: 1977-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Year	Income	Percent Increase (Decrease)	Expenditure	Percent Increase (Decrease)	Year	Income	Percent Increase (Decrease)	Expenditure	Percent Increase (Decrease)
1977	22,138	21.0	22,597	6.1	1995	370,011	10.4	392,449	19.7
1978	30,391	37.3	27,106	20.0	1996	410,450	10.9	416,141	6.0
1979	29,470	(3.0)	32,884	21.3	1997	467,443	13.9	493,468	18.6
1980	34,731	17.9	37,404	13.7	1998	462,515	(1.1)	537,434	8.9
1981	35,933	3.5	48,154	28.7	1999	478,502	3.5	580,385	8.0
1982	38,205	6.3	48,924	1.6	2000	514,762	7.6	682,460	17.6
1983	45,632	19.4	53,418	9.2	2001	567,481	10.2	714,504	4.7
1984	56,861	24.6	59,024	10.5	2002	578,406	1.9	789,147	10.4
1985	68,961	21.3	74,958	27.0	2003	639,737	10.6	839,605	6.4
1986	79,245	14.9	114,505	52.8	2004	706,718	10.5	893,775	6.5
1987	103,214	30.2	155,500	35.8	2005	816,159	15.5	962,937	7.7
1988	112,861	9.3	168,409	8.3	2006	979,638	20.0	1,044,429	8.5
1989	142,136	25.9	173,341	2.9	2007	1,136,560	16.0	1,149,001	10.0
1990	177,216	24.7	211,756	22.2	2008	1,202,905	5.8	1,271,022	10.6
1991	206,381	16.5	254,384	20.1	2009	1,123,211	(6.6)	1,421,743	11.9
1992	253,138	22.7	286,603	12.7					
1993	262,202	3.6	339,359	18.4					
1994	335,229	27.9	327,765	(3.4)					

Source: Department of Budget and Management.

**TABLE 21.1a National Government Cash Budget: 2004-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Item	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Revenues	706,718	816,159	979,638	1,136,560	1,202,905	1,123,211
Tax Revenues	604,964	705,615	859,857	932,937	1,049,179	981,631
Bureau of Internal Revenue	470,329	542,697	652,734	713,605	778,571	750,287
Bureau of Customs	127,269	154,566	198,161	209,439	260,248	220,307
Other offices	7,366	8,352	8,962	9,893	10,360	11,037
Non-tax revenues	101,680	110,456	119,598	203,473	153,601	141,389
Grants	74	88	183	150	125	191
Expenditures	893,775	962,937	1,044,429	1,149,001	1,271,022	1,421,743
Allotment to LGUs	147,524	160,550	174,713	193,712	222,995	264,645
Interest payments	260,901	299,807	310,108	267,800	272,218	278,866
Subsidy	14,242	12,237	13,810	27,336	21,109	17,439
Equity	44	190	3,561	3,729	1,691	1,359
Net lending	5,676	1,707	131	9,750	14,393	5,064
Tax expenditures	4,798	13,319	15,577	24,984	49,717	45,231
Others	460,590	475,127	526,529	621,690	688,899	809,139
Surplus (deficit)	(187,057)	(146,778)	(64,791)	(12,441)	(68,117)	(298,532)
Financing	242,542	235,992	110,121	99,108	160,108	229,843
External (net)	81,167	92,665	120,754	56,162	(9,202)	152,477
External (gross)	199,533	218,317	284,081	118,414	71,311	251,366
Less: Amortization	118,366	125,652	163,327	62,252	80,513	98,889
Domestic (net)	161,375	143,327	(10,633)	42,946	169,310	77,366
Domestic (gross)	383,780	396,819	370,306	326,963	429,261	321,898
Less: Amortization	222,405	253,492	380,939	284,017	259,951	244,532
Change in cash	(19,412)	22,329	6,063	106,951	47,477	(66,027)
Budgetary	55,485	89,214	45,330	86,667	91,991	(68,689)
Non-budgetary	(74,897)	(66,885)	(39,267)	20,284	(44,514)	2,662

Source: Bureau of Treasury.

**TABLE 21.2 Fiscal Program of the National Government: 2003-2009**  
(Billion Pesos)

Particulars	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Revenues	639.74	706.72	816.16	979.64	1,136.56	1,202.91	1,123.21
Current operating expenditures	839.61	893.78	962.94	1,044.43	1,149.00	1,271.02	1,421.74
Surplus/Deficit	(199.87)	(187.06)	(146.78)	(64.79)	(12.44)	(68.12)	(298.53)
Financing account	286.82	242.54	235.99	110.12	99.11	160.11	229.84
Budgetary	86.96	55.49	89.21	45.33	86.67	91.99	(68.69)
Non-Budgetary	(61.19)	(74.90)	(66.89)	(39.27)	(20.28)	(44.51)	2.66

**Notes :** Net foreign financing refers to "net foreign borrowings."

While net domestic financing is computed as "net domestic borrowing less budgetary change in cash."

**Source:** Department of Budget and Management.

**TABLE 21.3 National Government Revenues, by Source: 2005-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Particulars	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total revenues	816,159	979,638	1,136,560	1,202,905	1,123,211
Tax revenues	705,615	859,857	932,937	1,049,179	981,631
Taxes on net income and profits	323,334	376,991	426,902	482,248	435,372
Taxes on property	1,017	1,112	958	1,278	1,425
Transfer taxes	1,017	1,112	958	1,278	1,425
Taxes on goods and services	183,747	237,137	241,490	242,548	271,378
General sales, turnover or value added taxes	87,465	140,934	145,029	140,318	168,296
Selective taxes on goods	61,816	58,254	55,532	61,416	60,548
Selective taxes on services	32,823	36,136	40,210	40,117	42,086
Taxes on use of goods or permissions to perform activities and others	1,643	1,813	719	697	748
Taxes on international trade and transactions	154,968	198,607	210,039	260,917	220,784
Import duties and taxes	154,566	198,161	209,439	260,248	220,307
Others	402	446	600	669	477
Other taxes	42,549	46,010	53,548	62,188	52,372
Stamp taxes	29,431	30,289	35,107	40,054	37,484
Others	13,118	15,721	18,441	22,134	14,888
Nontax revenues	110,544	119,781	203,623	153,716	141,580
Non-tax revenue proper	108,026	113,783	112,854	122,302	139,999
Capital revenue	2,430	5,815	90,619	31,289	1,390
Grants	88	183	150	125	191

**Source:** Bureau of the Treasury.

**TABLE 21.4 National Government Expenditures, Obligation Basis  
by Sector: 2003-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Particulars	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total expenditures	825,113	867,009	947,554	1,052,146	1,155,509	1,226,700	1,434,145
Economic services	169,881	168,224	173,875	196,945	293,172	298,961	402,502
Agriculture, agrarian reform, and natural resources	39,684	34,719	47,048	35,084	69,097	53,217	95,772
Trade and industry	2,722	3,474	3,331	3,083	5,987	4,789	6,057
Tourism	1,182	1,455	1,376	1,740	2,188	2,002	2,157
Power and Energy	1,099	1,780	1,758	2,223	5,828	4,938	12,887
Water resources, development and flood control	7,007	7,559	6,604	8,237	14,145	13,723	22,634
Communication, roads and other transportation	67,149	66,769	57,317	71,806	126,257	120,646	167,158
Other economic services	1,688	3,119	3,370	16,508	5,292	25,891	8,340
Subsidy to LGU's	49,350	49,350	53,066	58,263	64,378	73,756	87,496
Social services	237,532	250,205	255,533	293,714	320,210	377,492	411,786
Education, culture and manpower development	128,995	128,789	131,217	146,323	167,425	186,635	208,719
Health	12,400	14,478	13,864	13,538	18,238	28,664	23,415
Social security, welfare and employment	39,096	44,761	46,245	58,558	52,169	69,556	75,620
Land distribution	907	7,355	4,098	4,422	5,290	4,127	1,286
Housing and community development	3,019	1,599	3,033	2,752	7,938	5,017	8,401
Other social services	945	1,053	975	6,529	1,093	5,523	1,849
Subsidy to LGU's	52,170	52,170	56,101	61,593	68,057	77,970	92,496
Defense	44,439	42,683	47,634	51,527	62,188	61,045	62,967
General public services	141,233	139,320	168,998	161,712	202,389	207,355	272,960
General administration	43,442	45,520	65,179	48,598	71,009	62,288	96,323
Public order and safety	52,565	53,254	56,241	60,503	72,006	74,669	93,405
Other general public services	5,746	1,066	5,123	6,000	7,871	11,394	13,235
Subsidy to LGU's	39,480	39,480	42,454	46,611	51,503	59,004	69,997
Net lending	5,620	5,676	1,707	8,250	9,750	12,000	5,064
Debt service fund	226,408	260,901	299,807	339,998	267,800	269,847	278,866

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding off.

**Source:** Department of Budget and Management, Budget Planning Bureau.

**TABLE 21.5 Consolidated Statement of Receipts, Expenditures  
and Percentage Distribution of Local Government Units: 2007-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Particulars	2007		2008		2009	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Beginning cash balance <sup>1</sup>	36,900.41		57,542.37		98,542.41	
<b>Receipts</b>	233,588.11	100.00	263,881.72	100.00	298,599.62	100.00
Revenues	231,675.90	99.18	262,127.91	99.34	297,015.25	99.47
Tax revenue	197,961.32	85.45	225,887.86	86.17	251,459.03	84.66
Internal revenue allotment	148,445.36	74.99	169,879.43	75.21	189,956.48	75.54
Real property tax	18,630.61	9.41	22,603.78	10.01	25,882.88	10.29
Local taxes	30,885.35	15.60	33,404.65	14.79	35,619.67	14.17
Nontax revenues	33,714.58	14.55	36,240.05	13.83	45,556.22	15.34
Operating and miscellaneous	18,894.16	56.04	19,263.81	53.16	19,534.26	42.88
Capital revenue	1,125.32	3.34	1,087.48	3.00	1,039.18	2.28
Grants	5,886.91	17.46	707.87	1.95	9,212.47	20.22
Extraordinary income	1,093.19	3.24	446.01	1.23	404.32	0.89
Interfund transfer	663.56	1.97	632.36	1.74	766.91	1.68
Other receipts	6,051.44	17.95	14,102.52	38.91	14,599.08	32.05
Borrowings	1,912.21	0.82	1,753.81	0.66	1,584.37	0.53
Total financial resources	270,488.52		321,424.09		397,142.03	
<b>Expenditures</b>	212,946.15	100.00	222,881.68	100.00	246,985.15	100.00
General services	95,977.76	45.07	103,303.97	46.35	116,747.94	47.27
Economic services	40,350.58	18.95	42,334.35	18.99	46,726.19	18.92
Social services	44,218.87	20.77	47,670.09	21.39	51,451.22	20.83
Others	32,398.94	15.21	29,573.27	13.27	32,059.80	12.98
Ending cash balance (surplus or deficit)	57,542.37		98,542.41		150,156.88	

**Note:** <sup>1</sup> Levels are consistent with the ending cash balance of the previous year.

**Source:** Department of Budget and Management.

**TABLE 21.6 Outstanding Debt - Indicators: 2002-2009**  
(Billion Pesos)

Indicators	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
1) National Gov't. Outstanding Debt	4,396.6	4,220.9	3,712.5	3,851.5	3,888.2	3,811.9	3,355.1	2,815.5
Domestic	2,470.0	2,414.4	2,201.2	2,154.1	2,164.3	2,001.2	1,703.8	1,471.2
Foreign	1,926.6	1,806.5	1,511.3	1,697.4	1,723.9	1,810.7	1,651.3	1,344.3
2) By Maturity	2,470.0	2,414.4	2,201.2	2,153.9	2,164.3	2,001.2	1,703.8	1,471.2
Short-term	622.2	770.3	614.1	662.0	637.6	596.2	496.2	405.5
Medium-term	760.1	810.1	863.9	780.7	894.5	864.1	753.0	613.1
Long-term	1,087.7	834.0	723.2	711.2	632.2	540.9	454.6	452.6
3) Contingent Obligations	614.1	545.6	484.0	569.9	586.3	833.6	708.5	591.7
Domestic	79.5	72.9	64.9	72.1	48.2	33.1	22.6	21.1
NG Direct Guarantee	79.4	72.8	64.8	72.0	48.0	32.9	22.4	20.9
Assumed GFI Guarantee	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Foreign	534.6	472.7	419.1	497.8	538.1	800.5	685.9	570.6
NG Direct Guarantee	530.6	468.6	415.4	492.2	529.5	787.8	670.8	554.8
Assumed GFI Guarantee	4.0	4.1	3.7	5.6	8.6	12.7	15.1	15.8
4) Total NG Debt by Tupe of Liability	5,010.7	4,766.4	4,196.6	4,421.5	4,474.7	4,645.6	4,063.6	3,407.3
Domestic	2,549.5	2,487.3	2,266.2	2,226.2	2,212.5	2,034.3	1,726.4	1,492.3
Direct Liabilities	2,467.7	2,412.1	2,198.9	2,151.8	2,162.0	1,998.9	1,701.5	1,462.9
Assumed Liabilities	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	8.3
Guaranteed Liabilities	79.5	72.9	65.0	72.1	48.2	33.1	22.6	21.1
Foreign	2,461.2	2,279.1	1,930.4	2,195.3	2,262.2	2,611.3	2,337.2	1,915.0
Direct Liabilities	1,926.6	1,806.4	1,511.2	1,696.4	1,720.7	1,804.9	1,643.3	1,334.5
Assumed Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.3	5.8	8.0	9.8
Guaranteed Liabilities	534.6	472.7	419.2	497.8	538.2	800.6	685.9	570.7
5) Total Interest Payments	278.9	272.2	267.8	310.1	299.8	260.9	226.4	185.9
Domestic	164.7	170.5	157.2	197.3	190.4	170.0	147.6	120.0
Foreign	114.2	101.7	110.6	112.8	109.4	90.9	78.8	65.9
6) Total Principal Payments	343.4	340.4	346.3	544.2	379.1	340.8	243.6	172.1
Domestic	244.5	259.9	284.0	380.9	253.5	222.4	147.3	80.9
Foreign	98.9	80.5	62.3	163.3	125.6	118.4	96.3	91.2

Source: Bureau of Treasury.

**TABLE 21.7 Outstanding Debt of National Government: 2007-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Institution and Country	2007	2008	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percent Change
Total	3,712,487	4,220,903	4,396,640	175,737	4.16
Foreign Debt	1,511,320	1,806,475	1,926,599	120,124	6.65
NG Loans	613,667	793,526	826,715	33,189	4.18
Direct Loans	613,595	793,465	826,671	33,206	4.18
Availed by Agencies	536,004	720,867	759,565	38,698	5.37
Relent to GOCCs	77,591	72,598	67,106	(5,492)	(7.56)
Assumed Loans	72	61	44	(17)	(27.87)
NG Securitized Loans	897,653	1,012,949	1,099,884	86,935	8.58
Domestic Debt	2,201,167	2,414,428	2,470,040	55,612	2.30
Direct Loans	2,198,873	2,412,134	2,467,746	55,612	2.31
Availed by Agencies	20,079	13,586	6,955	(6,631)	(48.81)
Government Securities	2,178,794	2,398,548	2,460,791	62,243	2.60
Assumed Loans	2,294	2,294	2,294	0	0.00

**Note:** Excludes contingent accounts.

**Source:** Bureau of Treasury.

**TABLE 21.8 Collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, by Tax Type: 2006 and 2007**  
(In Million Pesos)

Tax Classification	2007	2006	Increase (Decrease)	Percent
Total tax collection	713,595.69	652,732.83	60,862.86	9.32
From BIR Operations	679,033.14	614,880.60	64,152.54	10.43
I. Taxes on net income and profit	398,378.58	344,602.46	53,776.12	15.61
A. Company, corporate enterprise	241,173.98	199,872.39	41,301.59	20.66
1. Corporate	123,038.12	96,020.03	27,018.09	28.14
2. Withholding at source	118,135.86	103,852.37	14,283.49	13.75
B. Individual	141,673.50	126,141.05	15,532.45	12.31
1. Individual	5,480.50	5,822.94	(342.44)	(5.88)
2. Withholding on wages	120,057.48	105,886.53	14,170.95	13.38
3. Capital gains	3,946.45	4,805.37	(858.92)	(17.87)
4. Withholding source	12,189.06	9,626.20	2,562.86	26.62
C. Others	15,531.10	18,589.02	(3,057.92)	(16.45)
1. Bank deposits	151,531.10	18,589.02	132,942.08	715.16
II. Excise taxes	54,998.25	58,254.38	(3,256.13)	(5.59)
1. Alcohol products	18,785.82	16,080.56	2,705.26	16.82
2. Tobacco products	23,195.21	26,808.23	(3,613.02)	(13.48)
3. Petroleum products	10,036.02	12,956.26	(2,920.24)	(22.54)
4. Miscellaneous products	2,028.36	1,914.45	113.91	5.95
5. Mining/Mineral products	942.14	489.57	452.57	92.44
6. Tobacco inspection fee	10.70	5.31	5.39	101.51
III. Value-Added Tax	145,013.28	140,934.02	4,079.26	2.89
IV. Percentage Taxes	41,095.88	37,946.52	3,149.36	8.30
1. Banks or financial institution	17,603.08	16,826.00	777.08	4.62
2. Insurance premiums	1,830.67	1,685.83	144.84	8.59
3. Amusement	439.40	489.07	(49.67)	(10.16)
4. Other percentage and franchise	21,222.72	18,945.61	2,277.11	12.02
V. Other Taxes	39,547.17	33,143.24	6,403.93	19.32
1. Transfer taxes	961.88	1,113.80	(151.92)	(13.64)
2. Documentary stamp tax	30,013.83	25,270.94	4,742.89	18.77
3. Miscellaneous	8,571.45	6,758.50	1,812.95	26.82
From Non-BIR Operations	34,562.55	37,852.23	(3,289.68)	-8.69
1. Taxes on treasury bills/ government securities	33,962.69	37,406.67	(3,443.98)	(9.21)
2. Travel tax	599.87	445.55	154.32	34.64

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**Source:** Bureau of Internal Revenue.



**TABLE 21.8a Bureau of Internal Revenue Share in National Government Tax Revenues: CY 2000-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Year	National Government Tax Revenues	BIR Collections	Other Agencies Share in Government Tax Revenues (Percent)	BIR Share in Government Tax Revenues (Percent)
2009	981,631	750,287	23.57	76.43
2008	1,049,179	778,571	25.79	74.21
2007	932,937	713,605	23.51	76.49
2006	859,857	652,734	24.09	75.91
2005	705,615	542,697	23.09	76.91
2004	604,964	470,329	22.26	77.74
2003	550,468	427,350	22.37	77.63
2002	507,637	402,742	20.66	79.34
2001	493,608	388,679	21.26	78.74
2000	460,034	360,802	21.57	78.43

*Note:* CY 2005 National Government Tax Revenues and BIR Collection includes DST collection and Tax Expenditures.

*Source:* Bureau of Treasury.

**TABLE 21.9 Bureau of Customs' Cash Collection: 2006-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Source of Income	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	198,161	209,439	221,308	242,835
Import duties	68,533	66,919	74,432	81,593
Non Oil	57,442	56,366	61,675	65,869
Oil	11,091	10,553	12,757	15,724
Crude Oil	8,004	7,255	8,089	9,928
Oil Products	3,087	3,297	4,668	5,796
Import Tax	129,628	142,520	146,876	161,242
Value Added Tax	118,869	129,132	131,243	142,827
Spec (Excise)	10,759	13,388	15,633	18,415

*Note:* Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

*Source:* Bureau of Customs.

**TABLE 21.9a Bureau of Customs' Volume and Value of Imports: 2008-2009**  
(Volume in Thousand Tons, Value in Million Pesos)

Source	Volume		Value	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Total	54,895	52,703	1,947,926	1,872,800
Dutiable	42,996	41,011	1,270,606	1,199,334
Non Oil	25,159	23,805	864,233	802,786
Oil	17,837	17,206	406,373	396,548
Crude Oil	11,941	11,659	252,296	251,067
Oil Products	5,896	5,547	154,077	145,481
Non-Dutiable	11,899	11,692	677,320	673,466
Non Oil	11,899	11,692	677,320	673,466
Oil	-	-	-	-
Total	54,895	52,703	1,947,926	1,872,800
Dutiable	42,996	41,011	1,270,606	1,199,334
Consumption	42,684	40,623	1,226,710	1,154,321
Warehousing	312	388	43,896	45,013
Non-Dutiable	11,899	11,692	677,320	673,466
For consumption	5,022	4,203	62,164	59,787
For Re-export	6,877	7,489	615,156	613,679
Duty-free	52	67	6,747	7,224
PEZA	4,769	4,828	506,083	502,896
Regular Re-Export	2,056	2,594	102,326	105,559

*Note:* Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

*Source:* Bureau of Customs.

**TABLE 21.10 Rates of Tax on Citizens and Residents**  
(As of January 2000)

Income Subject to Tax	Tax Due
On taxable income	
Not over P10,000	5 %
Over P10,000 but not over P30,000	P500 plus 10% of excess over P10,000
Over P30,000 but not over P70,000	P2,500 plus 15% of excess over P30,000
Over P70,000 but not over P140,000	P8,500 plus 20% of excess over P70,000
Over P140,000 but not over P250,000	P22,500 plus 25% of excess over P140,000
Over P250,000 but not over P500,000	P50,000 plus 30% of excess over P250,000
Over P500,000	P125,000 plus 32% of excess over P500,000 in 2000

*Source:* Bureau of Internal Revenue.

## 22 **Banking, Other Commercial Finance and Insurance**

---

---

### **Introduction**

**L**ong-term stability - in terms of monetary and fiscal policies, low inflation and sound public finances is a precondition for high levels of growth and employment. Global financial stability, however, depends on individual national governments pursuing strong domestic policies. Achieving this requires a platform of stability based on openness and transparency in policy making, and structural economic reform that will promote productivity and employment.

Cognizant of this, the Philippine government continues to introduce and adopt financial measures and plans which may lead the country in achieving stability and improving prospects for development of the financial services industry.

Providing a framework for carrying out economic transactions and for converting savings into investments are the banking and nonbanking institutions. More particularly, the banking sector, which is recognized as the custodian of the public's liquid assets, is tasked with the provision of money and intermediation between savers and spenders. At its helm is the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), whose primary function is to formulate and implement various policies in the area of money, banking, and credit, in order to maintain stable prices conducive to a balanced and sustainable economic growth in the Philippines. On the other hand, nonbanking institutions such as commercial finance institutions provide short- and long-term financing to expand and modernize productive ventures, facilitate placement of funds, and provide capital financing for industrial purposes.

Looking ahead, the challenge is to intensify structural reforms and upgrade the economy's growth potential. Reform efforts at further strengthening the banking system, reducing public sector deficit and debt, and consolidating the energy infrastructure program in the country represented some of the major concerns that require continued attention to accelerate economic growth.

### **22.1 The Philippine Financial System**

A vital element in securing sustained economic growth and stability is a strong and progressive financial system. Such a system stimulates the effective transformation of savings into investments and serves as a financial intermediary between savers and spenders. It likewise facilitates the channeling of loanable funds from surplus spending units to deficit spending units to fuel production and boost economic growth.

As of 2009, the Philippine financial system is composed of 8,620 banks, 4,520 of which were commercial banks, 1,333 thrift banks and 2,767 rural banks.

Nonbank institutions were a total of 15,225 that includes investment houses, finance companies, investment companies, securities dealers and brokers, pawnshops, lending investors, non-stock savings and loan associations, mutual building and loan associations, venture capital corporations, and others like private and government insurance companies (SSS and GSIS). (See Table 22.1.)

In 2001, the global slowdown registered the system's total resources a growth rate of 2.0 percent. It showed abrupt recovery however, in 2002 with 6.2 percent growth rate. In 2007, the political turmoil affected the system's resources to dip to negative 9.7 percent but dramatically climbed back to 21.0 percent in 2008, the highest increase recorded since 2006. From its highest peak, the BSP further increased its financial resources to about 7.5 percent in 2009 amounting to PhP7.97 trillion. These growths were attributed to the increase in deposit mobilization and build-up of the capital base of the banking system. (See Table 22.2.)

Resources of the Philippine financial system refer to the total assets of commercial banks, thrift banks, specialized government banks, rural banks and nonbanks net of interbank transactions but gross of provision for probable losses, accumulated market gains and losses.

## 22.2 Philippine Banking Institutions

The history of the Philippine banking system spans nearly five centuries. Its history and evolution can be generally divided into epochs: the Spanish Period (1594-1900), American Period (1900-1941), Japanese Period (1942-1945), Postwar Period (1946-1948), and the Central Bank Era (1949 to present).

To make the monetary and banking system responsive to the rehabilitation and development of the economy, the Central Bank of the Philippines (CBP), now the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), was established in 1949. At that time, there were only 11 head offices and 75 branches of commercial banks in operation. Faith in the banking system perked up in the 1950s. Suddenly, seven commercial banks were organized and 44 branches were established, making a total of 137 commercial banking offices operating at the end of 1959. Even more rapid expansion took place the decade after, with 24 commercial banks and 483 branches added to the system. The same was true with savings, development and rural banks, and savings and loan associations.

Under Republic Act (RA) 337 or the General Banking Act, as amended by Presidential Decree (PD) 71, banking institutions are classified into three general categories: commercial banks, thrift banks (composed of savings and mortgage banks, private development banks, and stock savings and loan associations), and regional unit banks composed of rural banks. Specialized government banks, such as the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), are not covered by this classification but are subject to the supervision of the CBP, which is the nucleus of the country's banking system.

In the early 1970s, nonbank financial institutions, such as investment houses and finance companies, began their operations. European currency banking started in the Philippines when the CBP launched a program to establish foreign currency deposit units (FCDUs) of local commercial banks and accept foreign currency holdings

of Filipinos abroad. The FCDUs became the forerunner of offshore banking units (OBUs) appearing by mid-1977.

As the 1980s ushered in a new era, financial reforms were adopted. Among them were the introduction of expanded commercial banking, reduction in differentiation among categories of banks and nonbank financial intermediaries authorized to perform quasi-banking, elimination of all functional distinctions among thrift banks, and increase in the powers and functions of nonbank financial intermediaries authorized to perform quasi-banking functions.

In the early 1990s, significant change included the loosening up of bank-branching policies, reduction of reserve requirements on bank deposit substitute liabilities, and liberalization of rules on domestic commercial banks' net foreign exchange positions. These reforms enhanced efficiency and competition among financial intermediaries and attracted numerous investments.

Banking reforms are still being pursued to keep the system finely tuned and competitive given the demands of the new millennium. The BSP advocates a policy that encourages mergers and consolidations heading toward the vision of several major local banks and foreign banks accounting for the major portion of the banking system. A package of short-term incentives is being offered by the BSP to consolidating banks. As of mid-2000, there were nine mergers and consolidations involving 16 commercial banks, a thrift bank, and two rural banks.

Another recent reform is the passing of the General Banking Law 2000, which supersedes the half-century old General Banking Act of 1949. This basic legal fabric governing the banking system, in essence, works to improve transparency by putting in place internationally accepted standards relating to risk-based capital adequacy, and enhancing competition by allowing foreign banks to acquire up to 100 percent of the voting stock of an existing bank within seven years from the effectivity of the law.

Other continuing reforms are the amendments to the New Central Bank Act being pushed by the BSP and the development of a system and guidelines for improved regulatory oversight and bank compliance. Broadly speaking, these legislative measures aim to enhance the supervisory and enforcement powers of the BSP while further improving prudential standards for the banking system, intensifying competition in the banking sector, and enhancing the BSP's independence.

### **The Central Bank of the Philippines: Then and Now**

Under its original charter, the CBP--now known as *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP)--was called upon to maintain monetary stability; ensure the preservation of the international value and convertibility of the peso into other freely convertible currencies; and, promote an increasing level of production, employment, and real income.

PD 72, upon the recommendation of the Joint International Monetary Fund (IMF)-CBP Banking Survey Commission, amended the charter by redirecting the CBP's primary objectives. Maintaining the internal and external stability of the peso, and fostering monetary, credit, and exchange conditions conducive to a balanced and sustainable growth of the economy became the thrusts of CBP.

Besides credit control, monopoly of currency issue and custody, and management of foreign exchange reserves, the CBP now regulates and supervises the banking system and exercises regulatory power over the operations of nonbank financial institutions. The CBP simplifies banking classification by performing clearing functions and exercising custody of commercial banks' reserves. It also has the power to take preventive action against insufficiently funded financial institutions and may impose a legal structure for banks, minimum paid-up capital requirements, and guidelines for management qualifications of personnel of the applicant institution. It provides monetary and credit regulations to control the solvency and liquidity of banks, restricts the types of business that they may engage in, and limits the exposure that banks may take according to perceived risks relative to such exposures.

Further, the CBP has the authority to revoke licenses and take necessary action to straighten out banks' affairs, which may include any combination of actions, such as rehabilitation, merger, or closure. To the government, it acts as a fiscal agent and financial adviser. In addition, the CBP has been authorized to collect, through the banking system, national revenue taxes, customs duties, and other levies, including stabilization taxes.

The strategy of the CBP in pursuing its objectives took the forms of exchange and trade controls in the 1950s; monetary and credit regulation in a free economy with an adjusted but fixed exchange rate in the 1960s; and monetary and credit management, external debt management, and regulation of certain exchange transactions under a "floating currency" in the 1970s.

In 1972, the CBP initiated measures to encourage economies-of-scale in banking and improve its supervision over the financial sector. It organized foreign savings through the introduction of a foreign currency system for domestic banks in 1972 and an offshore banking system for foreign banks in 1976. In 1980, a new set of multipurpose institutions called *unibanks*, in which the resources of commercial banks are coupled with those of investment house or merchant, was developed with greater capacity to generate long-term investment capital.

When the foreign exchange and financial crises erupted in 1983, the CBP closed down several institutions, and bailed out others. In effect, it reformed the banking sector, expanded the capital base of banks, and exercised stricter control over all aspects of the financial system. It raised the reserve requirement from 18.0 percent in 1982 to 24.0 percent in 1984, and introduced Central Bank bills, which yielded high interest.

In 1993, RA 7653 reorganized the CBP into the current BSP, arming the latter with greater flexibility in the execution of monetary policies. The Monetary Board approved on January 18, 1994 the new organizational structure of the BSP.

The BSP was established as an independent central monetary authority pursuant to the constitution and the New Central Bank Act of 1993 as part of the restructuring of the old Central Bank of the Philippines, which was originally established in 1949. Substantial deficits in CBP's operations led to its restructuring into the BSP. Under the New Central Bank Act, the BSP was granted increased fiscal and administrative autonomy from other government sectors. As such, the BSP no longer undertakes certain quasi-fiscal activities and is not permitted to engage in development banking or financing.

In the year 2003, the BSP continued instituting several policy measures for a well-functioning banking system. These measures were on strengthening the BSP's

regulatory and supervisory functions; strengthening further the banking system; improving banking services and banking profitability; enhancing transparency; and, supporting the global fight against money laundering.

**Broad-Money Liabilities.** It include national currency outside Depository Corporations (DCs), transferable deposits (narrow money), which consists of currency circulation and peso deposits, and other deposits denominated in foreign currency of residents.

The total broad money liabilities and its composition in 2009 amounted to PhP3.97 trillion, dominated by savings and time deposits comprising to about 40.8 percent and 26.3 percent, respectively of the total. Transferrable deposits have a share of 19.2 percent, currency outside depository corporations with 11.5 percent and securities other than shares with 2.1 percent.

Although a slight decrease of 8.3 percent was recorded in 2009, the broad money liabilities maintained its average increase level of 11 percent for the past seven years. The highest increase was noted in 2006 when it reached 22.7 percent. This was followed by 15.6 percent increase in 2008, and 10.6 percent in 2007. (Refer to Table 22.4a for details.)

**International reserves.** BSP's gross reserves consist of the BSP's holdings of gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), foreign investments, and foreign exchange. Gross international reserves (GIR) include the reserve position in the IMF.

Aside from the US dollar, the following currencies have been included in the country's international reserves by virtue of BSP Circular No. 100 series 1959; Circular No. 141 series 1962; and Circular No. 665 series of 1979: Japanese yen, pound (United Kingdom), Hong Kong dollar, Swiss franc (Switzerland), Canadian dollar, Singapore dollar, Australian dollar, Bahrain dinar, Saudi rial, Brunei dollar, Indonesian rupiah, Thai baht, UAE dirham (United Arab Emirates), and the European Monetary Union euro, consisting of the deutsche mark (Germany), French franc (France), Dutch guilder (Netherlands), Austrian schilling, Belgian franc, Italian lire, markka (Finland), escudo (Portugal), peseta (Spain), Luxemburg franc, drachma (Greece) and punt (Ireland).

The Philippine gold holding was valued at US\$35 per fine troy ounce prior to April 1972 and US\$38 per fine troy ounce up to January 1973. From 1973 to March 1978, gold holdings were valued at US\$42 per fine troy ounce. Thereafter, gold acquired by the BSP has been valued at acquisition cost based on prevailing market rates.

*Special drawing right* is a reserve asset deliberately created by the decision of the IMF to supplement existing international reserve assets, while *foreign investments* consist of interest-earning deposits with foreign correspondent banks and foreign securities, with maturities not exceeding five years which are government-guarantee. *Foreign assets*, which consist of nonearning demand deposits and foreign currencies on hand, comprise the foreign exchange.

*Net international reserves* (NIR), on the other hand, refer to the difference between BSP's total foreign assets and its total foreign liabilities (short-term and use of fund credits).

*Total foreign assets* consist of BSP's gross reserves and reserve position in the Fund that are readily available to and controlled by a country's monetary authority

for direct financing of payments imbalances and for managing the extent of such imbalances.

*Reserve position in the fund* refers to the country's claim in the IMF, which comprises reserve quota net of reserve tranche purchases.

*Foreign liabilities* include short-term liabilities and Use of Fund Credits (UFC) of the BSP. *UFC* refers to the sum of outstanding drawings from the Fund under various policies and facilities other than drawings under the reserve tranche.

The BSP's gross international reserves (GIR) exhibited an erratic trend from 1971 to 1997. The outbreak of global recession, which started in 1982, caused an abrupt decrease in GIR of 49.5 percent in 1983. It only increased by 2.5 percent in 1984 but gradually recovered beginning in 1985 with an 18.6 percent increase at US\$1.06 billion GIR.

In 1996, the GIR showed 51.2 percent increase from US\$7.78 billion in 1995 to US\$11.77 billion. However, in 1997, 28.7-percent cutback on foreign investments stirred a 25.2 percent decrease in GIR, narrowing reserves to US\$8.79 billion. In 1998, GIR bounced back with a 23.2 percent increase at US\$10.84 billion. GIR leaped further by 38.9 percent in 1999, settling at US\$15.06 billion. GIR rebounded from minimal loss in 2000 by 4.2 percent in 2001, reaching US\$15.69 billion. It further increased by 4.3 percent the following year settling at US\$16.36 billion. In 2003, international reserves ticked by 4.2 percent registering at US\$17.06 billion.

In 2009, the BSP had US\$44.24 billion GIR in custody, an increase of 17.8 percent from 2008, and 31.1 percent from 2007.

The foreign investment continued to build up the bulk of BSP's GIR with 82.8 percent while gold reserves made up 12.3 percent. The remaining 4.9 percent were shared by foreign exchange, special drawing rights, and IMF reserve position. (See Table 22.5.)

## Financial Banking Institutions

The banking sector has grown in size, complexity, and sophistication since 1949, the CBP era. Banks now are categorized into universal or commercial banks, thrift banks, rural banks, and specialized government banks consolidated with commercial banks. In 2009, a total of 8,620 banking institutions were operating in the country. Commercial banks continued to dominate, numbering 4,520 units, followed by rural banks and thrift banks, with 2,767 and 1,333 respectively. (See Table 22.1.)

The Philippine banking system remained fundamentally sound and stable in 2009 amid the global financial crisis. The total resource base of the banking system grew to PhP7.97 trillion, reflecting a growth of 7.5 percent from previous year's record of PhP7.41 trillion. The increase was due mainly to the rise in debt securities.

Universal/Commercial banks continued to be the prime contributor to the banking resources accounting for 71.4 percent. Its resources posted an increase of 9.1 percent over the 2008 level. Thrift banks shared 7.0 percent while rural banks accounted for 2.2 percent of the total banking resources. The remaining 19.3 percent came from nonbank institutions. Both banking and nonbank resources generated an increase of 7.6 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively, over that of 2008 value. (See Table 22.2 for details.)

The system by which banking institutions mobilize domestic resources includes savings deposits, time deposits, demand deposits, negotiable order for



withdrawal (NOW) accounts, and money market instruments. These are also the sources of funds for the bank's lending operations. Therefore, an increase in deposits is a reliable indicator of the healthy state of the system.

BSP's preliminary reports showed commercial banks' total loans went up by 9.9 percent from PhP1.75 trillion in 2008 to PhP1.92 trillion in 2009 December value. Major recipients of bank loans were the financial institutions, real estate and business services sector with 26.4 percent of the total, agriculture, fisheries and forestry with 17.5 percent, and manufacturing industries with 17.0 percent. Transportation, storage and communication meanwhile, manifested a high increase in loans at 85 percent from a negative 16.1 percent last December 2008. Construction on the other hand, slowed down its loans from 2.5 percent to 27.4 percent in December 2009. (See Table 22.6.)

**Commercial banks.** These form the predominant group of institutions in the Philippine banking system.

Commercial banks have added 73 more to 4,447 banks existing in 2008. They now represent 52.4 percent of the 8,620 banking institutions and 18.9 percent of all financial institutions (banks and nonbanks), which numbered 23,845. (See Table 22.1 for details.)

*Commercial banks* are primarily characterized by their depository and safekeeping functions. A *deposit* is a contract between the saver and the bank, giving rise to a creditor-debtor relationship. Deposits, which are the lifeblood of commercial banks, may be in peso or in foreign currency; private or government; and demand, savings, or time deposits. These deposits are protected by statutory requirements and legal reserves. *Legal reserves* act as a safety fund in meeting the normal demands of depositors and also as a tool of monetary policy to regulate money supply. The BSP sets the rate of legal reserve requirements.

For additional protection of depositors, RA 3591 established the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC), which insures the deposit liabilities of banking institutions engaged in the business of accepting deposits. Originally set at PhP10,000, the present maximum coverage is PhP100,000 per depositor.

Apart from the BSP, commercial banks are the only institutions that can create money by issuing new demand deposits in the process of granting loans. This is called *demand deposit function*. This ability to create money is tied up with the fractional reserve system that the BSP requires for demand deposits.

In its function as a lending institution, the lending policies of commercial banks serve as the performance guidelines of bank personnel. The bank must have its policies regarding rate charges on loans. In granting a loan, proper evaluation should be made and should conform to the widely accepted four Cs of credit, namely, credit character, capacity to pay the loan, sufficient capital, and the climate or conditions surrounding the loan.

Another aspect of commercial banking is the provision of trust services. Trust servicing is actually a nonbanking service. *Trust business* is an arrangement whereby a person called *trustee* holds and manages property for the benefit of another person (or persons) called *beneficiary*. It includes the business of settling estates, and administering guardianship. Commercial banks may also offer its facilities as part of providing foreign financial services. These include correspondent banking relationships, financing of foreign trade, provision of facilities for letters of credit,

buying and selling of traveler's checks, foreign drafts, international credit card servicing, and facilities for foreign currency deposits.

The minimum capitalization requirement for putting up a commercial bank is PhP1.25 billion, while the minimum capital requirement for expanded commercial banks or universal banks is PhP2.50 billion per BSP Circular 62-A, series of 1995.

Under the financial reforms of 1980, Batas Pambansa 61 revised the commercial banking system. Under the law, the powers necessary to carry on the business of commercial banking are as follows:

1. Accepting drafts and issuing letters of credit;
2. Discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of indebtedness;
3. Receiving deposits and buying and selling foreign exchange and gold or silver bullions;
4. Lending money against personal property, mortgages, or improved real estate and the insured improvements thereon;
5. Investing in equity of allied undertaking, whether financial or nonfinancial;
6. Acquiring readily marketable bonds and other debt securities;
7. Receiving in custody funds, documents, and valuable objects, and renting safety deposit boxes for safeguarding such effects; and,
8. Acting as financial agent for the buy and sell--by order of or for the account of customers--of shares, evidences of indebtedness, and all types of securities.

*Expanded commercial banking (universal banking)* is a combination of commercial banking with the powers of an investment house. Benefits derived from universal banking are numerous, such as those arising from economies-of-scale in operations, flexibility in arranging financial packages, stronger competitive capacity, and ability to service broader market. Universal banks have likewise been given the expanded authority to invest in the equity not only of allied undertakings but also of nonallied enterprises, and to own up to 100 percent of the equity of a financial intermediary other than a commercial bank. A universal bank is required to put up minimum capital of PhP4.95 billion, while a commercial bank has reduced minimum capital of PhP2.40 billion.

For the year 2009, commercial banks yielded PhP5.69 trillion in resources, putting up 88.5 percent of the banking system's total resources. Excluding the BSP, commercial banks brought in 71.4 percent to the aggregate resources of the Philippine financial system. (See Table 22.2.)

Meanwhile, loans outstanding of commercial banks in 2009 increased by 9.9 percent to PhP1.93 trillion from PhP1.75 trillion over the previous year. These loans remained concentrated in the financial institutions, agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector, and manufacturing industries. (See Table 22.6 for details.)

As commercial banks continue to form the core of the banking industry, the BSP is promoting, by way of policies, the creation of fewer but more financially powerful main banks that are better equipped to compete in the globalizing economy. This is the rationale behind the current wave of bank mergers and acquisitions.

**Thrift banks.** They mobilize small savings and provide loans at generally longer and easier terms to lower income groups. Loans are usually for basic social and economic needs, and are granted to small producers, such as farmers, cottage industry entrepreneurs, and consumers, to finance their production and consumption requirements.

The thrift banking system is composed of private development banks, savings and mortgage banks, and stock savings and loan associations (SSLAs). These are described as follows:

*Private development banks* - cater to the capital needs and demand for investment credit or medium- to long-term loans for the promotion and growth of industry and agriculture at reasonable costs. These banks are also authorized to generate deposits from public and other government institutions as the source of funds for the loans and financing services they provide.

*Savings and mortgage banks* - banks organized to accumulate the savings of depositors and invest them in marketable bonds and securities, commercial papers and accounts receivable, drafts of exchange, acceptances or notes arising from loans (whether secured or unsecured), mortgages on real estate, financing for housing loans and other investments, and loans authorized by the Monetary Board of the BSP for national economic development purposes.

*Stock savings and loan associations* - involved in similar activities but limit such services to their members and stockholders.

The capitalization of thrift banks may be in the form of common stock or a combination of common stock and preferred stock. For existing thrift banks with head offices located within the National Capital Region (NCR), capitalization shall be PhP325 million, and for those operating outside the NCR, PhP52 million or as may be prescribed by the Monetary Board.

In 2009, there were 1,333 thrift banks, most of which (864 or 64.8 percent) were savings and mortgage banks. The others were private development banks (22.8%), stock savings and loan associations (10.4%), and microfinance banks (2.0%).

Thrift banks yielded a total of PhP556.1 billion worth of resources or comprised the 8.7 percent of the PhP6.42 trillion total banking resources. These resources have shown a decreased of 5.9 percent compared to last year's PhP590.8 billion.

While the direction of change in the banking environment is to have a handful of financially strong banks, the ideal situation is for smaller specialist players to complement the services of big banks. These small banks are deemed more effective in covering important niche markets that have their own unique needs. Important niches that the thrift banking industry can well play a role in include consumer lending, housing loans, small business loans, agribusiness loans, as well as niches based on specific consumer markets and geographic markets.

Many large domestic and foreign banks, as well as other financial service organizations, have already established their own thrift banking subsidiaries as part of a broader corporate strategy to service a wide range of client markets. Within 1999, the BSP reported that 18 thrift bank subsidiaries, representing a mere 15.0 percent of

thrift banks in number, account for more than 40.0 percent of total banking offices and account for half of the total resources of the entire thrift banking industry.

**Rural banks.** These are unit-type community-oriented banks organized as a stock corporation with five to 15 incorporators, majority of whom must be residents of the place where the rural bank will operate and must own the bulk of controlling voting shares.

Rural banks provide savings facilities in rural areas and extend loans to farmers and small businessmen. Because of their credit and savings function in the rural economy, rural banks receives considerable assistance from the government.

In addition, upon approval of the Monetary Board, a rural bank may open current or checking accounts, or NOW accounts; act as official depository of municipal, city, and provincial funds in the locality where it is located; rediscount papers with the Philippine National Bank and DBP; and invest in allied undertakings.

Acting as a depository or agent, a rural bank performs the following:

1. Offers trusteeship services, such as receiving in custody funds, documents, and other valuables;
2. Acts as trustee over estates and properties of farmers and merchants;
3. Acts as a financial agent for the account of its clients and buys or sells for their accounts, shares, securities, and other types of indebtedness; and
4. Makes collections and payments for the account of their customers, which are not incompatible with the banking business.

*Agricultural loans* include farm expenses in connection with the preparation, cultivation, transportation, and storage or marketing of products and other farm-related activities necessary to increase and maintain productivity. *Commercial loans* are granted for the conduct, development, or improvement of commercial operations, as well as the purchase of commodities for resale. *Industrial loans* are granted for the purchase of raw materials, manufacture and processing of goods, and payment of labor and cost of marketing finished goods. Other types of loans include *term loans* and *loans for cooperatives*.

Two special features of the rural bank's lending operations are the program on supervised credit and special financing programs. *Supervised credit* refers to timely credit combined with farm and management guidance under a trained technician. *Special financing programs*, on the other hand, refer to special programs of the government for agricultural production that have been established and placed under the administration of the BSP, in which rural banks are allowed to participate. Funds in this program are channeled through rural banks in the form of special time deposits to provide them with funds for initial loan releases to finance specific projects under the program and to enable the rural banks to generate more funds through rediscounting with the BSP.

Launched in early 1987, the rehabilitation program for the rural bank was implemented to help distressed rural banks regain a solvent position through fresh capital infusion and through conversion of supervised rediscount fund arrears into equity of the LBP and payment plan not exceeding 10 years.

The BSP's continued supervision over rural banks boosted investments of local banking units, particularly in the form of deposits and loans extended to various economic sectors of different localities. Rural banks, numbering 2,767 in 2009, registered a total of PhP178.2 billion resources. Their resources increased by 8.7 percent or PhP14.3 billion more than the previous year's level. Total registered rural bank's resources contributed the least share of 2.8 percent to the total banking resources and 2.2 percent to the total financial system. (Refer to Tables 22.1 and 22.2)

A rural bank within Metro Manila is required a minimum capital of PhP26.0 million while a rural bank in either of the metrocities of Davao and Cebu is required PhP13.0 million in capital. Depending on the class of cities or municipalities, the required capital ranges anywhere from PhP2.6 million to PhP6.5 million.

**Specialized government banks.** In response to specific needs, government-owned banks were created. Among these are the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and the Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines (AAIIBP). The Islamic Bank is mandated to promote and accelerate the socioeconomic development of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) by performing banking, financing and investment operations and participating in agricultural, commercial and industrial ventures based on the Islamic concept of banking. However, these specialized government banks, DBP and AAIIBP, were consolidated with commercial banks in 1997.

## Offshore Banking System

Offshore banking units (OBUs) were established in the country through PD 1034 on September 30, 1976. OBU operations involve receipt of funds, mostly from external sources, and transfer of these funds within or outside the country.

Activities open to OBUs consist of the following: acceptance of time and call deposits or issuance of negotiable certificates of deposit in any foreign currency; acceptance of demand deposits in any amount; and extension of foreign currency loans and advances or participation in syndicated loans. They could likewise invest in, underwrite, or deal in debt instruments, regardless of maturity; discount bills; accept negotiable certificates of time deposit; and, engage in spots or forward foreign exchange trading.

On the other hand, for the depositor--whether resident or nonresident of the Philippines--OBUs have the following attractions: acceptance of time, demand, and call deposits or issuance of negotiable certificate of time deposits; absence of restrictions on the withdrawability of deposits subject only to the contract terms with the bank; discounting and borrowing facilities; and, transferability of deposits to any bank abroad.

**Foreign currency deposit system.** Established primarily to attract foreign currency deposits, this expanded with the enactment of PD 1035 in 1976. While OBUs are principal suppliers of long-term funds, foreign currency deposit units (FCDUs) are considered as retail bankers of such funds. In 2009, total resources by the foreign currency deposit system decreased by 8.1 percent to US\$23.38 billion from the previous year's record of US\$25.46 billion. (See Table 22.7)

## 22.3 Nonbank Financial Institutions

*Nonbank financial institutions* (NBFIs) are a group of institutions with varying characteristics. These are nonmonetary financial institutions, classified into government and private, with or without quasi-banking functions. They are primarily engaged in long-term financing for the expansion and modernization of productive ventures and in facilitating short-term placements in other financial institutions.

The three major classifications of NBFIs are private nonbank financial intermediaries, government nonbank financial institutions, and private nonbank thrift institutions. Investment houses, financing companies, securities dealers and brokers, investment companies, fund managers, lending investors, pawnshops, private insurance companies, venture capital corporations, and money brokers comprise private nonbank financial intermediaries. Government nonbank financial institutions, on the other hand, consist of the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), Social Security System (SSS), National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation, Philippine Veterans Investment Development Corporation, and National Development Corporation. Private nonbank thrift institutions, meanwhile, are composed of mutual building and loan associations and nonstock savings and loan associations.

The number of NBFIs was generally on the uptrend, registering an annual average increase of 5.9 percent since 2001. The biggest growth at 7.1 percent was obtained in 2008 while the smallest growth at 3.1 percent happened in 2009 where the number of NBFIs stood at 15,225. (Refer back to Table 22.1 for details.)

The resources of NBFIs exhibited positive growth from 2001 to 2007. From the PhP756.5 billion resources recorded in 2001, it grew to PhP1.8 trillion in 2007. The global financial meltdown in 2008 however may have affected the growth when the resources slid to only PhP1.4 trillion, a decline of about 20.0 percent. The NBFIs slightly regained strength in 2009 with a 7.2 percent increase at total resources of PhP1.5 trillion. (See Table 22.2 for details.)

### Private Nonbank Financial Institutions

In 1972, the BSP was given regulatory authority to institute and implement reforms on NBFIs under PD 72. Private NBFIs were given the function of providing long- and short-term financing and mobilizing funds for the account of others.

The following describes briefly the duties and functions of various private NBFIs and nonbank thrift institutions:

*Investment houses* - enterprises engaged in guaranteed underwriting of securities of any kind issued by another corporation, person, or enterprise, including securities of government and its instrumentalities.

*Financing companies* - corporations or partnerships organized primarily for these purposes: extend credit to consumers and agricultural enterprises either by discounting or factoring commercial papers, account receivables or other evidences of indebtedness; and lease motor vehicles, heavy equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and appliances.

*Securities dealers* - institutions organized either as partnerships or corporations that buy and sell securities of another for the purpose of reselling or offering them for sale to the public for their own accounts. They do not earn commissions but derive income from trading (the difference in the buying and selling prices of securities).

*Securities brokers* - institutions engaged in the business of effecting transactions in the sale of securities for the account of others. They earn commissions out of these intermediary transactions.

*Investment companies* - entities primarily engaged in investing, reinvesting, or trading in securities.

*Fund managers* - institutional and personal administrators of funds created or constituted for the benefit of others.

*Lending investors* - persons who practice lending money among themselves or others, usually utilizing their own capital to extend all types of loan, generally short-term and without collateral.

*Pawnshops* - business establishments engaged in lending money for personal property delivered as security or pledge.

*Private insurance companies* - insurance carriers of all kinds, such as life, fire, marine, accident, health, title, financial obligations, casualty, fidelity, and surety; insurance agents and brokers' organizations servicing insurance carriers; consultants for policy holders; adjusting agencies; and independently organized pension (superannuation) funds.

*Venture capital corporations* - entities organized jointly by private banks and government agencies to develop, promote, and assist small and medium enterprises through debt or equity financing.

*Mutual building and loan associations* - corporations whose capital stock is required or permitted to be paid in by the stockholders in regular, equal, or periodic payments to repay said stockholders their accumulated savings and profits upon surrender of their shares. This is done to encourage industry, frugality, and home-building among the stockholders on the security of unencumbered real estate pledge of shares of the capital stock owned by such stockholders as collateral security.

*Nonstock savings and loan associations* - corporations organized primarily for mutual self-help and the common interest of its members who must belong to a well-defined group and shall not transact business with the general public. These associations are businesses that accumulate the funds of their members through earnings or capital contributions, and relend these accumulated funds to their members or invest them in either government securities or other productive enterprises.

In compliance with the provision of Section 130 of Republic Act No. 7653 or the New Central Bank Act, the BSP transferred to the Securities and Exchange Commission its regulatory powers and responsibilities over finance companies without quasi-banking functions and other institutions performing similar functions.

## Government Nonbank Financial Institutions

***The Government Service Insurance System.*** The GSIS provides insurance and social security benefits to its members and extends financial support to a wide range of economic development projects. Its primary objective is to promote the welfare and security of government employees and their dependents through social security and insurance program benefits.

The GSIS covers all employees of the Philippine Government. In 2009, its assets stood at PhP566.96 billion, accounting for a large chunk of assets of the Philippine financial system. It also has investments of PhP471.34 billion and reserves of PhP507.81 billion. (Refer to Table 22.8.)

Meanwhile, the GSIS services not only its members but also their dependents and beneficiaries, the retirees and pensioners, and the survivors of deceased members or pensioners.

RA 8291, known as the Government Service Insurance Act of 1997, expanded the social security protection of the government workers. It also enhanced the powers and functions of the GSIS to better respond to the needs of its members.

The Premium-Based Policy, which GSIS uses to compute and pay retirement and other social benefits on the basis of actual premiums received, was adopted in 2003. Thus, those who have served the government for 30 years but paid premiums corresponding to only 25 years should be entitled to benefits equivalent to 25 years of service. The implementation of this policy saw the suspension of the loan privileges of members belonging to 66 delinquent agencies.

Another decision designed to enhance the healthy relationship between the premium and benefit structure of the Social Insurance Fund is the restructuring of the survivorship benefits provided under RA 8291. The restructuring hopes to prevent a situation where survivors who never paid any contribution to the fund qualify to benefits more easily and actually enjoy more benefits than the retirees or pensioners who actually paid their contributions to the fund.

Meanwhile, the GSIS introduced a legacy of innovations in 2003. It set in place a network of systems and data that permits members to transact business with any GSIS office across the nation and an online service that allows members to check all their GSIS accounts and records.

GSIS also opened a mobile phone texting facility for checking loan balances, maximum loan amount, and status of loan applications. This is the first such service in all Asian bureaucracies.

On the other hand, the GSIS Identification Card was introduced. This card may be used by a member in transacting purchases with department stores and any outlet allowing such transaction, and it shall also be the depository of benefits and loan proceeds in real time.

Another breakthrough introduced by the GSIS was "e-GSIS". This puts the System on the leading edge of online delivery of services by government agencies. It is the first online service in the Philippine bureaucracy that answers queries from live databases, and is programmed and expanded to include online processing of loan applications submitted through the web. This can be accessed through the GSIS website at [www.gsis.gov.ph](http://www.gsis.gov.ph).



**The Social Security System.** The SSS was created on September 1, 1957 by virtue of RA 1972. As of 2009, it registered a total of 29.38 million members comprising of regular employees, self-employed individuals, and employers.

After gaining an increase of 14.3 percent in 2006 and additional 8.4 percent in 2007, the total assets of the SSS fell down by 6.0 percent, to PhP233.12 billion in 2008 from PhP247.74 billion in 2007. However in 2009, SSS recovered its assets registering a 6.3 percent increase for a total of PhP247.90 billion.

Correspondingly, total investments has dropped to PhP211.35 in 2008 from PhP225.57 in 2007, but gained 8.3 percent in 2009 and stood at PhP228.92 billion. Likewise, SSS reserves of PhP243.01 billion in 2007 declined to PhP225.60 billion in 2008. (Refer to Table 22.8.)

Efforts to consolidate the SSS portfolio included marking-to-market its investments, restructuring its exposure in housing, rationalizing its equity holdings, and exerting greater effort to collect delinquencies. The SSS also adopted newly promulgated accounting standards.

The System also methodically implemented measures aimed at bolstering the financial status of the agency and improve the quality of service to SSS members. It went ahead in improving service delivery with the full implementation of Phase I of the Covenant of Service (COS) program in all its offices nationwide. The service enhancement program enabled the SSS to significantly cut down the processing time of loan applications and benefit claims

On the information technology front, the SSS entered into an agreement with Globe Telecom in May 2003 to offer the "Text SSS" service to Globe subscribers among its SSS members. "Text SSS," which was initially available to Smart subscribers, allows SSS members to inquire about the status of their claims and loan applications through their mobile phones.

In a bid to reach out to its members worldwide, the SSS has its official website on the Internet with [www.sss.gov.ph](http://www.sss.gov.ph) as the address. This website serves the members' access to convenient electronic service, through which they can inquire, retrieve forms, and transmit feedback from their homes or offices any time of the day.

## 22.4 Insurance

The insurance industry forms an integral part in the development process and expansion of financial establishments and other basic industries.

The five government-owned insurance corporations, namely, the GSIS, SSS, Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC), Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC), and Home Insurance and Guaranty Corporation also form part of the insurance industry although they are not under the supervision and control of the Insurance Commission.

In 2009, 120 insurance companies were granted by the Insurance Commission to transact business in the country. This composed of three composite, 32 life and 84 non-life companies and one reinsurance company. Certificate of registration were also issued to 44,002 intermediaries and technical support entities to support the insurers in the conduct of their businesses. Some 75 of them were insurance brokers while there were 30 reinsurance brokers and 35,550 were ordinary agents.

From PhP307.86 billion in 2007, the investment portfolio of the private insurers expanded by 27.3 percent and reached PhP391.95 billion in 2008. It further went up to PhP417.27 billion in 2009 generating an increase of 6.5 percent. The major bulk of investments was placed in government securities or bonds (PhP222.88 billion), followed by fixed deposits (PhP52.32 billion) and stocks (PhP45.71 billion). (Refer to Table 22.12)

## Deposit Insurance

Deposit insurance is guaranteed by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation (PDIC). The PDIC promotes economic development by preserving public confidence in the banking system. It is the sole insurer of deposits, the primary agency of receivership and liquidation, and an institution entrusted to strengthen the Philippine banking system.

The year 1992 witnessed a turning point in the PDIC's history--the passage of RA 7400, which amended the Corporate Charter (RA 3591). The new law is considered the strongest affirmation of the endeavor to strengthen this institution. This milestone has amplified the PDIC's powers and responsibilities needed in enhancing depositor confidence and in infusing strength on the payments system and the economy.

Conscientious claims collections, effective investment policies, and amendment to the PDIC Charter reinforced the PDIC's financial strength. Its resources stood at PhP75.35 billion in 2002, 19.5 percent higher than the 2001 figure of PhP63.04 billion. This was traced to robust growth in resources of the banking system, coupled with prudent management of funds. Net income stood at PhP2.00 billion, while total liabilities increased by 34.3 percent from PhP23.54 billion to PhP31.61 billion.

The PDIC covered more than 926 banking institutions beyond 2001 with total assets of PhP150.05 billion in 2009, 5.4 percent increase from PhP142.32 billion in 2008. Deposits slightly decrease by 0.3 percent from PhP60.46 billion in 2008 to PhP60.26 trillion in 2009. Investments rose to PhP80.5 trillion in 2007 from PhP78.5 trillion in 2008. (See Table 22.9)

## Life Insurance

The oldest and most widely used form of life insurance protection is the ordinary insurance issued to individual policyholders. *Ordinary insurance policies* are more in demand compared to industrial insurance. *Group insurance*, on the other hand, is life insurance issued to a group of persons under a single contract called *master policy*.

With PhP419.53 billion in assets in 2009, the life insurance sector put up 79.4 percent of the insurance industry's combined assets. (Refer to Table 22.11 for details.)

The number of life-insurance policies in-force stood at 3.34 million in 2009, 0.2 percent growth rate over the 2008 figure of 3.33 million. This number reported an equivalent sum of PhP2.10 trillion compared to the previous year's PhP1.93 trillion. (See Table 22.10)

Benefit payment to policyholders paid by private insurance companies reached PhP30.37 billion in 2009. A total of PhP14.03 had been surrendered to insurers or 46.2 percent of the total benefit payments. Maturity benefits posted PhP6.07 billion claims while at total of PhP5.59 billion were distributed among its policyholders. Other benefits aggregating to PhP4.68 billion pulled in the remaining 15.4 percent share. (See Table 22.14)

## Nonlife Insurance

Risks incurred by nonlife insurance companies doing business in the Philippines are classified into fire, marine, casualty, surety, and recently, professional reinsurers.

*Casualty insurance* includes loss of liability arising from accident or mishap, but excludes certain types of loss which by law or customs are considered exclusively within the scope of other types of insurance, such as fire or marine. It includes but is not limited to public liability insurance; motor vehicle insurance; health and accident insurance; burglary, larceny, and theft insurance; and other substantially similar kinds of insurance as written by nonlife insurance companies.

The contract of *suretyship*, which is another major line of insurance coverage by nonlife insurance companies, guarantees the performance of an obligation or undertaking in favor of a third party and also includes official recognizances, stipulations, and bonds of undertakings issued by any nonlife insurance company doing business in the Philippines under the provisions of Act 536 as amended by Act 2206.

The operations of *professional reinsurers* are limited to reinsurance transactions and they do not, therefore, issue direct policies or deal with the insuring public. Their type of insurance has been defined as an insurance by which an original insurer distributes its risks by giving off the whole or some portion thereof to another insurer to reduce the amount of possible loss.

In 2009, the private insurance industry in the Philippines, posted total assets of PhP528.16 billion or 14.4 percent growth over the 2008 level of PhP461.51 billion. About 79.4 percent of the total amount was shared by life insurance companies and 20.6 percent by non-life insurers. (Refer to Tables 22.11)

Total premiums in 2009 slightly went up by 1.2 percent, reporting a value of PhP20.74 billion compared to PhP20.50 billion in 2008. Much of the total premiums went to motor car business (PhP9.85 billion or 47.5% of the total). Other premiums were for fire and allied perils (20.3%), casualty (19.3%), marine-related (7.6%), and suretyship (5.3%).

Losses incurred for 2009 amounted to PhP10.30 billion. The overall loss ratio over premiums earned went up to 49.60 percent from the previous year's 47.06 percent. (See Table 22.15)

## Crop Insurance

*Crop insurance* is an important component in yield risk management due to the adverse effects of forces of nature, pests, diseases, and man-made disasters. In any agricultural venture, crop insurance becomes a necessity for protection against

any unforeseen adversity. The crop insurance program, which has been in effect since 1981, is an improvement over the old agriculture guarantee system in the sense that while the agricultural guarantee scheme protected the liquidity or financial stability of lending institutions (banks), crop insurance was designed to benefit directly small farmers by providing them protection against losses brought about by natural calamities. Insurance coverage is limited to production inputs invested by the farmer in his farm lot during the crop season--from transplanting or direct seeding to the stage when the crop is ready for harvest. Only supervised farmers (those under the supervision of duly accredited production technicians) and borrowing farmers are eligible for coverage. Since only inputs are insured, the insurance ceases when the crop is harvested.

The Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) was created in 1978 and given further substance with the passage of its new mandate under RA 8175 in 1995. As the implementing agency of the agricultural insurance program of the government under PD 1467, as amended by RA 8175, PCIC is mandated to provide insurance protection to the country's agricultural producers particularly the subsistence farmers, against loss of their crops and noncrop agricultural assets on account of natural calamities such as typhoons, floods, droughts, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, plant pests and diseases, and other perils.

The PCIC, which has reported assets of PhP780.20 million in 2002, has regular insurance programs. They are as follows:

Rice and Corn Crop Insurance is an insurance protection extended to farmers against losses in rice and corn crops due to natural calamities as well as plant pests and diseases.

High Value/Commercial Crop (HVCC) Insurance is an insurance protection extended to farmers against losses in high value/commercial crops, due to natural calamities and other perils such as pests and diseases. HVCCs consist of commodities in fresh or processed forms with high net returns based on market opportunities and cost-efficient technologies. The list of HVCCs includes asparagus, banana, cassava, sugarcane, tomato, peanut, potato, garlic, onion and a variety of industrial trees.

Noncrop Agricultural Asset Insurance (NCI) is an insurance protection extended to farmers against loss of their noncrop agricultural assets like warehouses, rice mills, irrigation facilities and other farm equipment due to perils such as fire and lightning, theft and earthquake.

Special insurance programs include the:

Livestock insurance is an insurance protection for livestock raisers implemented by PCIC as a member of the Philippine Livestock Management Services Corporation (PLMSC) formerly known as Pool of Livestock Insurers (PLI). This is a cover against loss of carabao, cattle, swine, goat and poultry due to accidental death or diseases. PCIC joined the PLMSC and marked the inclusion of livestock among its major programs.

*Pagkain Sigurado Pag May Siguro sa Sakahan (PASIPAGAN)* is an insurance program for rice and corn crops in support of the Food Security and Poverty Alleviation Program of the government. This is implemented through cooperative rural banks, nongovernment organizations and other lending conduits where farmer-borrowers can automatically be insured with PCIC.

Through the Tobacco Industry Insurance Program, the PCIC extends insurance protection to tobacco farmers/stakeholders against losses of tobacco crop due to natural calamities and other perils.

In support of the Hybrid Rice Insurance Program, the PCIC can extend insurance protection to hybrid rice seed growers and hybrid rice commercial producers against losses due to natural calamities, pests and diseases.

The PCIC recorded coverage of PhP872.6 million worth of policies in 2005, 3.2 percent higher than the year ago coverage (PhP845.51 million). As a result, more farmers benefited in 2005 (36,466) than in 2004 (44,638). Total area covered also increased from 76,875 hectares in 2004 to 82,032 hectares in 2005.

More than three-fourths of the beneficiaries of policies were rice farmers (36,466 or 72.1 percent) and corn crop farmers (12,645 or 25 percent).

Corn crop insurance started operating in 1982, initially covering 9,610 farmers. Since then, the corn crop insurance program has insured 421,357 farmers. For 2008, PCIC insured 12,594 corn farmers who cultivated a total area of 21,544 hectares of farmlands. (Refer to Table 22.16)

Like other insurance firms, the PCIC also invests in risk. It covers all losses in palay, corn, HVCCs, livestock and NCI caused by natural calamities, such as typhoons and floods, drought, plant diseases of all types, and other natural calamities. In 2008, claims incurred of crop insurance amounted to PhP86.30 million. Of this amount, PhP29.06 million or 33.7 percent was due to pest infestations while the rest accounted for cases of typhoons and floods (32.7%), plant diseases (21.7%), droughts (11.7%), and other natural calamities (0.1%). (See Table 22.17)

**Sources:**

- 22.1-22.3    Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas  
                  Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation  
                  Government Service Insurance System  
                  Social Security System
- 22.4            Insurance Commission  
                  Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation  
                  Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation  
                  Department of Agriculture

TABLE 22.1 Number of Philippine Financial Institutions<sup>a</sup>: 2000-2009

Institution	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>f</sup>	2009
Total	16,676	17,432	17,944	18,644	19,336	20,107	20,396	21,536	23,213	23,845
Banks	7,553	7,585	7,454	7,494	7,612	7,670	7,710	7,744	8,448	8,620
Commercial banks <sup>b</sup>	4,250	4,320	4,265	4,296	4,329	4,318	4,313	4,275	4,447	4,520
Thrift banks	1,391	1,351	1,278	1,277	1,280	1,293	1,322	1,336	1,327	1,333
Private development banks	408	404	340	336	302	298	300	300	299	304
Savings and mortgage banks	754	725	743	747	784	817	844	861	843	864
Stock savings and loan associations	229	220	193	191	191	162	165	161	158	138
Microfinance banks	n.a.	2	2	3	3	16	13	14	27	27
Rural banks	1,912	1,914	1,911	1,921	2,003	2,059	2,075	2,133	2,674	2,767
Nonbanks <sup>c</sup>	9,123	9,847	10,490	11,150	11,724	12,437	13,243	13,792	14,765	15,225

<sup>a</sup> Excludes Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

<sup>b</sup> Beginning February 1996, specialized government banks were consolidated with commercial banks.

<sup>c</sup> Include investment houses, finance companies, investment companies, securities dealers/brokers, pawnshops, lending investors, nonstock savings and loan associations, mutual building and loan associations, venture capital corporations and others, also includes private and government insurance companies (SSS and GSIS).

**Source:** Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

**TABLE 22.2 Resources of the Financial System<sup>a</sup>: 2000-2009**  
(Billion Pesos)

Institution	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>f</sup>	2009
Total	4,077.9	4,159.8	4,416.1	4,714.7	5,175.9	5,619.5	6,781.7	6,740.1	7,411.8	7,970.0
Banking institutions	3,326.8	3,403.3	3,608.4	3,810.8	4,183.0	4,464.1	4,985.7	4,943.4	5,973.8	6,428.4
Central Bank of the Philippines (or Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial banks <sup>b</sup>	3,013.6	3,070.5	3,250.2	3,425.6	3,760.6	3,986.0	4,392.6	4,456.4	5,219.1	5,694.1
Thrift banks	245.8	259.0	274.7	292.8	317.9	357.8	453.8	484.9	590.8	556.1
Private development banks	69.0	66.7	55.3	63.5	67.2	71.1	77.7	81.8	-	-
Savings and mortgage banks	158.1	173.4	196.2	208.3	233.9	269.2	346.8	372.5	-	-
Stock savings and loan associations	18.7	18.7	23.0	20.7	16.5	16.9	28.7	30.0	-	-
Microfinance banks	n.a.	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Rural banks	67.4	73.8	83.5	92.4	104.5	120.3	139.3	145.9	163.9	178.2
Nonbanks <sup>c</sup>	751.1	756.5	807.7	903.9	992.9	1,155.4	1,796.0	1,796.7	1,438.0	1,541.6

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

<sup>b</sup> Beginning February 1996, specialized government banks were consolidated with commercial banks.

<sup>c</sup> Include investment houses, finance companies, investment companies, securities dealers/brokers, pawnshops, lending investors, nonstock savings and loan associations, mutual building and loan associations, venture capital corporations and others, also includes private and government insurance companies (SSS and GSIS). Beginning September 2003, credit card companies were also included.

**Source:** Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, *Selected Philippine Economic Indicators*.

**TABLE 22.3 Outstanding Deposits of the Banking System: 2005-2006**  
(In Million Pesos)

Institution	2005				2006 <sup>p</sup>			
	Total	Demand	Savings	Time	Total	Demand	Savings	Time
Total	2,933,457.7	387,642.6	1,571,070.2	974,742.9	3,436,891.0	490,824.9	1,791,942.0	1,154,124.1
Commercial banks <sup>a</sup>	2,591,829.0	368,490.0	1,311,343.0	911,996.0	3,028,092.0	467,474.0	1,480,092.0	1,080,526.0
Thrift banks	260,524.9	17,331.9	205,416.1	37,774.9	319,141.8	21,371.8	252,067.9	45,702.1
Savings banks	205,732.6	14,943.7	165,010.8	25,778.1	257,181.5	18,684.0	206,275.9	32,221.6
Private development banks	44,948.0	2,092.8	32,328.6	10,526.6	49,991.9	2,327.4	35,957.7	11,706.8
Stock savings and loan associations	9,708.8	295.4	7,943.2	1,470.2	11,797.9	360.4	9,663.8	1,773.7
Microfinance banks	135.5	-	133.5	-	170.5	0.0	170.5	0.0
Rural banks	81,103.8	1,820.7	54,311.1	24,972.0	89,657.2	1,979.1	59,782.1	27,896.0

<sup>a</sup> Include Development Bank of the Philippines and Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

**Source:** Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

**TABLE 22.4 Broad Money Liabilities and Its Origin: 2002-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Year	Broad Money	Net Foreign Assets	Net Domestic Credits	Net Claims on Residents	Net Other Items	Transferable and other deposits in foreign currency of residents	Liabilities excluded from broad money
2002	1,846,142	493,102	2,067,695	2,478,116	(410,421)	643,646	71,009
2003	1,923,636	597,668	2,120,077	2,624,827	(504,750)	695,454	98,655
2004	2,121,391	677,664	2,306,673	2,849,197	(542,524)	786,614	76,332
2005	2,339,012	911,651	2,299,648	2,804,251	(504,602)	787,716	84,371
2006	2,869,568	1,366,258	2,444,787	3,006,570	(561,783)	852,520	88,957
2007	3,174,365	1,659,261	2,421,539	3,161,647	(740,108)	751,045	155,390
2008	3,668,433	1,930,644	2,738,011	3,691,351	(953,340)	941,972	58,250
2009	3,971,529	2,442,877	2,614,894	3,962,960	(1,348,066)	1,025,933	60,310

Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

**TABLE 22.4a Broad Money Liabilities and Its Composition: 2002-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Year	Total	Currency outside depository corporations	Transferable deposits	Savings deposits	Time deposits	Securities other than shares included in broad money
2002	1,846,143	214,674	262,055	1,240,448	121,648	7,318
2003	1,923,637	232,427	285,177	1,240,662	158,637	6,734
2004	2,121,393	253,429	311,412	1,266,656	277,658	12,238
2005	2,339,013	267,782	348,886	1,276,829	421,914	23,602
2006	2,869,568	305,313	463,582	1,500,293	557,550	42,830
2007	3,174,365	347,671	538,369	1,505,557	737,448	45,320
2008	3,668,433	429,510	641,322	1,424,526	1,116,554	56,521
2009	3,971,529	458,149	763,713	1,621,887	1,043,379	84,401

Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.



**TABLE 22.5 Gross International Reserves of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas: 1995-2009**  
(Million US Dollars)

Year	Gross International Reserves	Reserve Position in the Fund	Gold	SDRs <sup>b</sup>	Foreign Investments	Foreign Exchange	Import Cover <sup>c</sup>	Short Term External Debt Cover (Percent)	
								Original Maturity	Residual Maturity <sup>d</sup>
								1995	7,785.74
1996	11,773.39	125.04	1,715.39	2.40	9,793.75	136.81	3.20	216.78	139.17
1997	8,799.47	118.06	1,472.03	31.18	6,986.41	191.79	1.97	138.66	95.81
1998	10,841.54	122.17	1,568.56	1.21	8,756.73	392.87	3.06	185.10	112.03
1999	15,063.99	119.54	1,782.20	19.08	12,901.26	241.91	4.49	304.38	188.04
2000	15,062.83	113.44	1,972.65	1.93	12,388.35	586.46	4.20	274.12	163.92
2001	15,692.24	109.37	2,216.17	13.99	12,805.30	547.41	4.61	261.54	143.64
2002	16,364.76	118.22	3,035.85	10.21	12,732.29	468.19	4.70	294.38	143.66
2003	17,063.06	129.81	3,408.19	1.77	12,945.40	577.89	4.22	276.15	140.66
2004	16,227.91	135.33	3,112.07	1.00	12,742.09	237.42	3.66	321.60	159.57
2005	18,494.35	125.04	2,568.38	0.84	15,397.53	402.56	3.82	289.20	150.04
2006 <sup>e</sup>	22,966.72	131.70	2,941.30	2.33	19,611.41	279.98	4.23	458.51	250.07
2007	33,751.05	138.28	3,540.61	0.74	29,715.21	356.21	5.69	476.44	260.51
2008	37,550.82	135.02	4,357.93	10.65	32,065.86	981.36	5.67	452.47	287.09
2009	44,242.64	137.51	5,459.75	11.41	36,655.12	849.09	8.72	1105.51	500.54

<sup>a</sup> Figures from 1995 to 2004 were revised to reflect the reclassification of released collaterals on Brady Bonds from non-IR to IR-eligible assets of the BSP. This is in line with the treatment of foreign investments under R.A. 7653 (New Central Act), which allows investments in securities even for maturities over 5 years to be included as part of the GIR.

<sup>b</sup> Special drawing rights.

<sup>c</sup> Number of months of average imports of goods and payment of services and income that can be financed by reserves.

<sup>d</sup> Refers to adequacy of reserves to cover outstanding short-term external debt based on original maturity plus principal payments on medium- and long-term loans of the public and private sectors falling due in the next 12 months.

**Source:** Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, *Selected Philippine Economic Indicators*, September 2006.

**TABLE 22.6 Loans Outstanding of Commercial Banks<sup>a</sup>: 2005-2009**  
(Million Pesos; Value as of December)

Economic Activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>A. Classified Economic Activity</b>					
Total	1,539,416	2,000,000	2,186,684	1,748,206	1,921,667
1. Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	94,709	142,324	139,809	313,213	337,247
2. Mining and quarrying	11,387	10,165	10,887	6,890	5,237
3. Manufacturing	412,539	393,736	390,513	392,794	327,010
4. Electricity, gas and water	70,055	76,601	123,747	112,599	144,244
5. Construction	26,084	34,312	35,362	34,485	25,046
6. Wholesale and retail trade	193,372	266,410	272,965	228,716	239,290
7. Transportation, storage and communication	69,233	83,689	96,533	81,017	150,046
8. Financial institutions, real estate and business services	420,424	621,840	701,598	413,440	507,528
9. Community, social and personal services	241,612	370,923	415,270	165,052	186,019
<b>B. Growth rate (Percent)</b>					
Total	(30.1)	236.0	111.7	(57.2)	93.0
1. Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	2.5	50.3	(1.8)	124.0	7.7
2. Mining and quarrying	(6.7)	(10.7)	7.1	(36.7)	(24.0)
3. Manufacturing	(1.6)	(4.6)	(0.8)	0.6	(16.7)
4. Electricity, gas and water	(9.2)	9.3	61.5	(9.0)	28.1
5. Construction	(12.7)	31.5	3.1	(2.5)	(27.4)
6. Wholesale and retail trade	(9.7)	37.8	2.5	(16.2)	4.6
7. Transportation, storage and communication	(8.2)	20.9	15.3	(16.1)	85.2
8. Financial institutions, real estate and business services	15.4	47.9	12.8	(41.1)	22.8
9. Community, social and personal services	0.2	53.5	12.0	(60.3)	12.7
<b>C. Percent Share</b>					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	6.2	7.1	6.4	17.9	17.5
2. Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
3. Manufacturing	26.8	19.7	17.9	22.5	17.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	4.6	3.8	5.7	6.4	7.5
5. Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.3
6. Wholesale and retail trade	12.6	13.3	12.5	13.1	12.5
7. Transportation, storage and communication	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	7.8
8. Financial institutions, real estate and business services	27.3	31.1	32.1	23.6	26.4
9. Community, social and personal services	15.7	18.5	19.0	9.4	9.7

<sup>a</sup> Peso and foreign accounts but excluding transactions of local banks foreign office and interbank loans.

Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

**TABLE 22.7 Foreign Currency Deposit Units - Assets and Liabilities: 2000-2008**  
(Million US Dollars)

Particulars	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Due from Bangko Sentral	513	479	405	15	30	30	38	15	0
Due from other Banks	2,603	1,505	1,718	1,089	1,600	1,845	2,489	2,688	2,553
Local	240	150	123	131	189	190	151	176	188
Foreign	2,567	1,113	1,186	708	1,208	1,997	2,234	2,323	2,259
Local Banks (Clearing accounts)	(204)	242	409	250	203	251	104	189	106
Due from Head Office/Branch/Agencies Abroad	923	1,217	671	394	761	895	623	784	629
Interbank Loans Receivables	2,079	2,926	2,968	3,708	3,550	5,045	6,432	6,267	3,627
Local	408	323	132	1,313	1,332	1,378	794	1,044	933
Foreign	1,671	2,603	2,836	2,395	2,228	3,667	5,638	5,223	2,964
Loans and Discounts/Restructured Loans	5,961	5,218	4,668	3,450	3,167	2,611	2,639	3,896	5,120
Resident	6,193	5,442	4,782	3,527	3,320	2,772	2,601	3,406	3,427
Public	589	730	872	450	453	337	259	136	303
Private	5,604	4,712	3,910	3,067	2,867	2,435	2,342	3,270	3,124
Nonresident	50	58	153	185	128	81	261	665	277
Loans and Discounts (Gross)	5,827	5,120	4,549	3,471	3,262	2,594	2,650	3,914	4,391
Restructured Loans (Gross)	416	380	386	241	186	258	212	157	222
Less: Allowances for Probable Losses	236	240	234	234	260	212	177	146	92
General Loan Provision	46	42	33	28	21	29	46	29	26
Export Bills Purchased	25	31	30	24	31	17	10	10	10
Export Bills Purchased (Gross)	26	33	30	24	31	17	10	10	10
Less: Allowances for Probable Losses	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investments	5,137	5,191	6,318	8,235	9,903	9,831	11,267	12,013	7,977
Local	3,487	3,476	4,497	5,489	6,085	5,441	5,586	6,130	4,391
Foreign	1,658	1,710	1,832	2,782	3,847	4,328	5,482	5,741	3,427
Add: Accumulated Bond Discount	21	17	11	19	25	(1)	41	7	17
Accumulated Market Gains/(Losses)	(21)	(1)	3	(12)	(14)	95	207	176	186
Less: Allowances for Probable Losses	5	7	19	30	18	27	34	31	30
Accumulated Premium Amortization	3	4	6	13	22	6	16	10	14
Real and Other Property Owned or Acquired (Net)	12	38	35	29	16	6	7	7	7
Real and Other Properties (Gross)	12	38	35	29	16	6	7	7	7
Less: Allowances for Probable Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assets	523	461	480	519	637	742	708	715	355
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>17,776</b>	<b>17,066</b>	<b>17,293</b>	<b>17,453</b>	<b>19,705</b>	<b>21,616</b>	<b>24,213</b>	<b>25,455</b>	<b>23,382</b>
Deposit Liabilities	13,816	13,028	12,864	13,421	15,544	16,458	18,773	19,346	19,336
Local	12,128	11,778	12,331	12,762	14,552	15,564	17,909	18,217	18,024
Foreign	1,688	1,250	533	659	992	894	864	1,129	1,312
Bills Payable	1,143	922	1,596	1,357	1,451	1,959	1,632	2,076	1,273
Local	288	300	100	168	220	129	116	103	317
Foreign	703	549	1,426	1,169	1,210	1,820	1,500	1,966	956
Bangko Sentral	152	73	68	20	21	10	16	7	0

Continued

Table 22.7--Concluded

Particulars	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Due to Head Office/Branches/Agencies Abroad	1,761	2,170	1,844	1,211	1,170	1,160	1,170	1,546	1,699
Due to Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Due to Local Banks	272	279	299	448	298	271	162	255	276
Payment Orders Payable	21	28	18	13	19	15	21	24	30
Accrued Interest Fringe Benefits, Taxes and Other Expenses Payable	81	48	43	57	60	85	112	122	282
Bonds Payable	175	165	165	0	125	510	475	351	126
Unearned Income and Other Credits	31	25	36	30	52	46	36	46	3
Unsecured Subordinate	-	-	-	522	573	571	950	825	150
Other Liabilities	309	186	243	151	137	110	249	260	23
Total Liabilities	17,609	16,851	17,108	17,210	19,429	21,185	23,581	24,851	23,162
Undivided profits	188	217	176	266	293	319	347	431	176
Net Unrealized Gains/(Losses) on SAS-ASS	(21)	(2)	0	(13)	(17)	112	285	1,736	222
Surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities and Capital Accounts	17,776	17,066	17,293	17,463	19,705	21,616	24,213	25,455	23,382

**Notes:** Difference of US\$2 million is due to revaluation.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding off.

**Source:** Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

**TABLE 22.8 Assets, Investments, and Reserves of Government-Owned Insurance Corporations: 1976-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Year	Government Service Insurance System			Social Security System		
	Assets	Investments	Reserves	Assets	Investments	Reserves
1976	6,339.4	3,851.6	5,152.2	3,696.1	3,597.0	3,596.2
1977	6,751.0	4,324.8	5,699.6	4,539.7	4,348.1	4,448.4
1978	7,169.4	4,868.4	6,393.5	5,512.4	5,276.7	5,409.2
1979	8,137.0	5,564.5	7,246.6	7,499.4	7,328.5	7,375.6
1980	9,245.5	6,443.2	8,210.7	9,260.2	9,085.1	9,148.7
1981	10,943.8	7,859.2	9,808.3	11,362.1	11,086.2	11,221.1
1982	13,312.2	9,323.9	11,533.4	13,645.9	13,308.3	13,515.3
1983	14,610.0	9,903.4	12,959.7	16,227.1	15,880.1	16,082.9
1984	15,641.7	10,899.3	13,916.2	20,115.8	19,296.6	19,760.8
1985	16,752.9	11,857.7	15,225.3	26,301.5	24,963.3	25,508.1
1986	19,326.2	12,746.6	18,114.0	31,188.7	30,172.2	30,640.7
1987	22,536.6	14,797.8	18,931.9	37,211.3	35,774.2	36,684.1
1988	24,513.2	17,623.0	21,537.2	43,529.6	42,618.1	43,230.0
1989	28,859.7	21,052.2	24,481.2	51,940.8	50,682.2	51,431.8
1990	36,068.0	26,871.0	29,899.5	62,557.1	61,030.7	62,075.5
1991	43,207.4	33,284.2	37,966.2	76,431.6	73,862.8	75,477.7
1992	50,794.2	34,919.7	43,841.6	88,981.7	86,264.7	88,231.1
1993	59,351.5	38,968.5	51,660.4	103,629.2	100,248.0	100,957.5
1994	70,792.9	47,893.7	61,869.6	116,036.7	111,005.2	113,145.8
1995	85,199.0 <sup>f</sup>	56,933.3	73,840.8	128,352.5	122,347.1	127,104.3
1996	101,594.4	63,545.1	79,288.7	143,151.2	136,324.2	141,803.5
1997	120,084.4	72,902.4	105,977.0	143,875.3 <sup>g</sup>	139,649.0 <sup>g</sup>	141,862.5
1998	147,608.0	89,178.2	123,442.2	143,481.0	135,494.8	166,751.7
1999	170,428.0	113,673.2	144,881.9	159,552.2	151,666.0	185,864.0
2000	181,064.9	65,320.9	165,963.1	181,741.0	166,183.0	171,947.9
2001 <sup>f</sup>	211,305.0	157,984.0	180,981.0	163,113.6	151,015.0	161,234.3
2002	245,914.0	181,457.0	212,932.0	162,606.4	148,911.2	161,175.4
2003	258,123.5	189,635.0	218,063.0	170,848.8	155,939.7	168,137.3
2004	329,230.0	247,330.0	287,290.0	175,731.2	157,062.6	173,033.1
2005	377,700.0	271,980.0	337,730.0	199,833.1	181,772.3	173,033.0
2006	411,193.0	215,681.4	376,091.0	228,444.5	210,414.7	224,995.9
2007	441,448.0	372,176.7	424,749.2	247,737.2	225,565.3	243,016.7
2008	484,343.9	349,223.4	460,512.4	233,122.2	211,345.8	225,602.9
2009	566,962.0	471,336.0	507,807.0	247,890.3	228,919.5	-

Continued

TABLE 22.8--Concluded

Year	Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation			Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation		
	Assets	Invest- ments	Reserves	Assets	Invest- ments	Deposit Insurance Fund
1976	-	-	-	109.0	54.6	44.2
1977	-	-	-	134.7	54.5	77.3
1978	-	-	-	164.9	80.4	108.6
1979	-	-	-	199.7	113.8	147.8
1980	-	-	-	234.7	157.3	200.7
1981	372.4 <sup>b</sup>	297.9 <sup>b</sup>	3.4 <sup>b</sup>	268.7	180.2	267.7
1982	415.6	320.6	7.3	353.9	246.2	352.6
1983	428.4	345.0	9.1	455.7	282.5	452.2
1984	420.2	345.3	7.6	589.8	221.8	572.7
1985	509.0	414.4	12.1	3,809.3	301.6	2,596.9
1986	452.4	321.7	11.0	3,841.4	279.5	2,597.9
1987	522.3	380.2	12.9	4,455.9	304.1	2,580.9
1988	450.2	268.7	16.5	5,718.5	1,086.7	2,531.5
1989	423.2	176.6	21.7	6,626.6	2,134.8	2,607.7
1990	465.8	163.6	28.5	7,741.0	3,223.2	2,864.7
1991	648.0	194.7	49.3	7,975.4	3,613.6	3,490.4
1992	980.9	373.4	31.3	9,357.0	3,500.5	5,152.0
1993	1,180.6	420.7	35.5	7,686.9	4,708.3	4,214.8
1994	1,098.5	398.0	26.2	8,821.1	4,906.1	6,953.7
1995	452.4 <sup>c</sup>	272.8	6.9	10,926.0	6,900.6	9,051.8
1996	1,049.5	298.8	17.5	13,686.7	9,907.7	11,798.9
1997	1,225.4	480.7	5.2	18,439.7	13,513.3	15,321.0
1998	1,404.3	560.4	26.7	24,502.1	17,869.4	20,053.5
1999	1,589.9	601.6	35.8	25,283.6	21,519.8	23,412.8
2000	562.3	284.4	34.3	50,734.0	23,817.4	27,195.6
2001	630.4	412.6	42.4	63,043.9	26,390.7	31,430.1
2002	780.2	449.2	40.5	97,910.9	26,766.3	36,708.7
2003	800.3	490.7	42.8	125,780.4	27,103.8	37,721.5
2004	1,379.5	566.3	44.7	127,620.9	34,485.5	41,612.8
2005	1,486.3	610.8	48.6	126,437.6	50,013.4	47,565.1
2006	1,560.5	622.4	50.4	137,977.1	68.9 <sup>d</sup>	49,384.6
2007	1,686.9	658.7	56.9	131,643.0	78.5 <sup>d</sup>	54,265.9
2008	1,842.5	702.8	60.2	142,316.5	80.5 <sup>d</sup>	60,461.7
2009	-	-	-	150,052.9	-	60,259.1

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of Medicare which has been transferred to the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation on October 8, 1997.

<sup>b</sup> For an eight-month period that ended December 31, 1981.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding P542.9 million receivables from the national government, representing accumulation of unpaid government premium subsidy for calendar years 1985-1994. These receivables previously carried in the books have been reversed against retained earnings account upon the recommendation of the Commission on Audit.

<sup>d</sup> Billion pesos.

"Deposit Insurance Fund" is composed of Permanent Insurance Fund (PIF), seed money from the National Government; Estimated Insurance Losses, a provision intended to cover anticipated losses from closed banks and operating member banks identified to have high probabilities of closure, where insurance claims already paid (in the case of closed banks) or to be paid in case of closure (in the case of operating member banks) may exceed recovery of assets during liquidation and retained earnings.

**Sources:** Government Service Insurance System.  
Social Security System.

Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation.  
Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation.

**TABLE 22.9 Investments in Bonds and Government Securities: 2007-2009**  
(Billion Pesos)

Types of Bonds/Securities	Grand Total			Nonlife Companies and Professional Reinsurers			Life Companies		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Grand Total	179.85	215.07	233.79	20.96	21.09	21.96	158.98	193.98	201.83
Long-term Government Bonds	166.54	200.07	214.77	17.10	16.77	17.39	149.53	183.30	187.38
Treasury Notes	120.40	132.91	152.09	13.2	11.68	12.34	107.2	121.23	139.75
Land Bank Bonds	0.15	0.14	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.11
Pag-ibig Bonds	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.02
Euro Bonds	19.25	11.08	59.89	2.93	3.41	3.29	16.32	7.67	46.60
Retail Bonds	1.47	1.85	2.41	0.76	1.55	1.51	0.71	0.30	0.90
Others	25.20	54.03	0.10	0.09	0.02	0.10	25.2	54.01	-
Short-term Government Securities	1.40	1.22	2.15	1.36	1.22	1.41	0.04	0	0.74
Treasury Bills	1.40	1.22	2.15	1.36	1.22	1.41	0.04	-	0.74
Total Government Securities	167.96	201.29	206.92	18.46	17.99	18.8	149.5	183.3	188.12
Other Bonds	11.91	13.78	16.87	2.50	3.10	3.16	9.41	10.68	13.71
Private Bonds	9.71	8.64	14.53	1.59	2.58	2.43	8.12	6.06	12.10
Foreign Bonds	2.20	5.14	2.34	0.91	0.52	0.73	1.29	4.62	1.61

Source: Insurance Commission.

TABLE 22.10 Life Insurance Policies in Force: 1979-2009

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Assured (Million Pesos)	Annual Premium (Million Pesos)	Year	Number of Policies	Sum Assured (Million Pesos)	Annual Premium (Million Pesos)
1979	5,362,653	270,755.4	2,945.0	1995	2,859,565	650,118.9	12,529.5
1980	5,242,942	372,613.4	3,289.1	1996	2,922,738	661,759.1	14,735.7
1981	5,363,641	402,340.4	3,615.8	1997	3,135,344	800,232.6	17,339.8
1982	5,109,359	372,907.4	4,006.5	1998	3,432,978	907,966.6	19,358.6
1983	5,461,758	388,498.6	4,104.3	1999	3,630,084	101,480.0	22,400.0
1984	4,857,251	522,621.7	4,706.3	2000	3,708,532	104,705.0	25,700.0
1985	4,707,693	598,200.5	5,190.3	2001	4,109,111	100,365.0	30,030.0
1986	4,780,584	677,796.6	5,620.9	2002	4,371,761	128,730.0	10,130.0
1987	5,340,277	1,014,506.6	6,327.0	2003	4,551,012	111,670.0	40,210.0
1988	5,614,114	1,104,665.8	7,466.4	2004	4,566,925	104,350.0	44,100.0
1989	5,731,603	1,417,071.2	8,815.5	2005	3,296,011	1,474.8 <sup>b</sup>	41.7
1990 <sup>a</sup>	3,066,659	231,727.7	5,353.2	2006	3,352,383	1,599.6 <sup>b</sup>	40.7
1991 <sup>a</sup>	2,885,311	261,882.0	6,350.2	2007	3,215,648	1,698.1 <sup>b</sup>	41.9
1992 <sup>c</sup>	2,944,143	302,568.9	7,473.2	2008	3,336,609	1,925.9 <sup>b</sup>	56.9
1993	2,862,258	379,199.2	8,957.8	2009	3,344,432	2,104.4 <sup>b</sup>	57.2
1994	2,866,139	456,163.9	10,630.6				

<sup>a</sup> For private insurance only.

<sup>b</sup> In billion pesos.

**Source:** Insurance Commission.



**TABLE 22.11 Summary of Admitted Assets, by Type of Insurance Company:  
1974-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Year	Total	Life Companies	Nonlife Companies	Professional Reinsurers	Increase (or Decrease)	
					Amount	Percent
1974	3,468.0	1,903.7	1,429.3	135.0	-	-
1975	4,224.5	2,260.6	1,785.9	178.0	756.5	21.81
1976	5,230.1	2,701.6	2,305.2	223.3	1,005.6	23.80
1977	6,167.5	3,026.9	2,873.2	267.4	937.4	17.92
1978	7,803.1	3,799.0	3,636.8	367.3	1,635.6	26.52
1979	8,955.1	4,414.8	4,102.0	438.3	1,152.0	14.76
1980	9,997.4	5,107.7	4,382.2	507.5	1,042.3	11.64
1981	11,333.6	5,950.7	4,870.5	512.4	1,336.2	13.37
1982	13,715.7	6,843.9	5,965.7	906.1	2,382.1	21.02
1983	15,286.6	8,003.6	6,535.4	747.6	1,570.9	11.45
1984	18,064.5	9,238.2	7,894.6	931.7	2,777.9	18.17
1985	20,284.5	10,499.5	8,815.5	969.5	2,220.0	12.29
1986	22,725.3	12,670.4	9,256.1	798.8	2,440.8	12.03
1987	25,372.0	14,378.2	10,082.2	911.6	2,646.7	11.65
1988	29,674.4	17,131.4	11,532.4	1,010.6	4,302.4	16.96
1989	36,205.9	21,335.7	13,825.8	1,044.4	6,531.5	22.01
1990	45,151.1	25,531.9	18,318.1	1,301.1	8,945.2	24.71
1991	51,380.9	31,634.4	18,404.5	1,342.0	6,229.8	13.80
1992	56,378.2	36,257.6	18,810.9	1,309.7	4,997.3	9.73
1993	75,806.7	50,491.6	23,842.7	1,472.4	19,428.5	34.46
1994	83,933.1	56,514.2	25,919.5	1,499.4	8,126.4	10.72
1995	100,268.7	66,754.5	31,702.3	1,811.9	16,335.6	19.46
1996	120,233.8	82,861.7	35,078.8	2,293.3	19,965.1	19.91
1997	140,203.5	92,997.9	44,390.0	2,815.6	19,969.7	16.61
1998	107,349.4	84,991.9	20,354.2	2,003.3	(32,854.1)	(23.43)
1999	68,960.0	12,690.0	52,820.0	3,450.0	(38,389.4)	(35.76)
2000	79,445.0	14,675.0	60,580.0	4,190.0	10,485.0	15.20
2001	79,750.0	15,330.0	59,690.0	4,730.0	305.0	0.38
2002	38,840.0	22,540.0	15,160.0	1,140.0	(40,910.0)	(51.30)
2003	277,620.0	208,370.0	69,250.0	-	238,780.0	614.78
2004	311,020.0	240,040.0	66,250.0	4,730.0	33,400.0	12.03
2005	349,610.0	273,570.0	69,940.0	6,100.0	38,590.0	12.41
2006	412,270.0	324,740.0	79,940.0	7,590.0	62,660.0	17.92
2007	454,902.4	366,880.5	88,021.9	-	42,632.4	10.34
2008	461,510.5	372,834.7	88,675.8	-	-	-
2009	528,160.1	419,525.1	108,635.0	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> 2003-2007 data in million pesos.

**Source:** Insurance Commission.



**TABLE 22.13 Summary of Premium Income, Claims Incurred, and Ratio Claims or Premiums by Private Life Insurance Companies: 1972-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Year	Premium Income	Claims Incurred	Ratio Claims or Premium (Percent)	Year	Premium Income	Claims Incurred	Ratio Claims or Premium (Percent)
1972	364.6	105.4	28.90	1992	7,473.2	38.78	
1973	436.2	126.4	28.98	1993	8,957.8	3,351.6	37.42
1974	496.3	130.6	26.31	1994	10,630.6	4,148.0	39.02
1975	609.2	171.0	28.07	1995	12,529.5	4,521.1	36.08
1976	670.6	205.6	30.66	1996	14,735.7	5,454.6	37.02
1977	795.3	213.0	26.79	1997	17,339.8	6,592.2	38.02
1978	1,093.0	282.3	25.83	1998	19,356.6	7,550.6	39.01
1979	1,315.8	331.6	25.20	1999	22,400.0	5,700.0	25.45
1980	1,489.9	392.7	26.36	2000	11,970.0	5,790.0	48.37
1981	1,710.7	536.8	31.38	2001	12,660.0	5,530.0	43.68
1983	1,951.9	750.3	38.44	2002	13,170.0	5,640.0	43.89
1984	2,190.2	946.5	43.22	2003	13,970.0	6,190.0	44.28
1985	2,430.9	1,176.0	48.38	2004	15,390.0	7,060.0	45.90
1986	2,756.4	1,366.0	49.56	2005	15,510.0	6,560.0	42.30
1987	3,308.5	1,513.6	45.75	2006	25,715.4	8,092.8	46.13
1988	4,015.0	1,698.7	42.31	2007	42,406.8	8,599.9	44.93
1989	4,678.1	1,904.5	40.71	2008	36,236.7	9,648.8	47.06
1990	5,353.2	2,194.8	41.00	2009	31,794.2	10,301.6	49.67
1991	6,350.2	2,508.4	39.50				

Source: Insurance Commission.

**TABLE 22.14 Annual Benefit Payments of Private Life Insurance Companies:  
1991-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Year	Total	Death	Maturity	Surrender	Dividend	Annuity	Others
1991	2,508.4	725.2	368.4	513.7	481.4	28.8	390.9
1992	2,898.2	749.5	464.7	530.7	655.2	20.7	477.4
1993	3,351.6	874.8	573.9	566.4	798.0	36.7	501.8
1994	4,148.0	1,116.2	481.4	624.8	1,054.2	35.3	836.1
1995	4,521.1	1,309.1	604.5	752.6	1,283.9	19.6	551.4
1996	5,454.6	1,551.3	607.2	767.2	1,603.9	2.2	922.8
1997	6,592.2	1,917.3	673.4	1,056.2	1,472.7	2.0	1,470.6
1998	7,550.6	2,160.2	791.2	1,236.1	1,811.8	5.3	1,546.0
1999	8,470.0	2,400.0	880.0	1,370.0	1,900.0	-	1,920.0
2000*	10.30	3.23	0.94	1.57	2.42	0.01	2.13
2001*	11.49	3.23	1.10	2.08	2.58	0.01	2.49
2002*	13.29	3.49	1.36	2.51	2.98	0.01	2.94
2003*	16.08	3.89	1.72	3.55	3.22	0.01	3.69
2004*	19.11	3.99	2.66	4.15	3.97	-	4.34
2005	17,622.4	3,072.6	3,166.0	5,241.1	4,512.4	2.5	997.8
2006	19,116.5	3,927.4	3,708.5	6,248.9	5,082.3	2.4	147.0
2007	22,208.9	4,028.0	4,198.3	8,483.5	4,887.8	2.3	609.0
2008	28,759.3	4,106.1	5,449.6	13,513.4	5,326.9	3.5	359.8
2009	30,372.4	4,378.2	6,071.1	14,032.0	5,593.0	1.1	297.0

\* In billion pesos.

Source: Insurance Commission.

**TABLE 22.15 Summary of Losses Incurred, Premiums Earned and Ratio Losses or Premiums for Each Major Line of Nonlife Insurance Coverage: 2008-2009**  
(Billion Pesos)

Line of Insurance	2009			2008		
	Losses Incurred	Premiums Earned	Loss Ratio (%)	Losses Incurred	Premiums Earned	Loss Ratio (%)
Total	10.30	20.74	49.60	9.69	20.50	47.06
Fire and allied risks	3.11	4.20	73.90	2.15	4.05	53.08
Fire	2.11	3.19	66.30	1.79	3.13	57.29
Earthquake, fire, or shock	0.05	0.62	8.93	0.00	0.55	0.20
Typhoon	0.51	0.18	279.90	0.25	0.14	175.86
Flood	0.36	0.13	289.40	0.04	0.11	33.28
Extended coverage	0.63	0.09	73.50	0.07	0.12	57.79
Marine	0.66	1.58	41.90	1.08	1.98	54.51
Marine cargo	0.28	1.15	24.00	0.41	1.41	29.17
Marine hull	0.36	0.25	141.30	0.07	1.08	36.09
Aviation	0.03	0.17	15.20	0.60	0.39	154.50
Motor car	4.92	9.85	49.90	4.81	9.58	50.22
CMVL-LTO	0.05	0.35	14.50	0.05	0.34	16.56
CMVL Non-LTO	0.58	1.34	43.60	0.55	1.37	40.13
Other than CMVL-LTO	0.08	0.15	56.90	0.16	0.13	123.73
Other than CMVL-Non-LTO	4.20	8.01	52.40	4.05	7.74	52.31
Casualty	1.59	4.01	39.50	1.54	3.39	40.55
Health	0.10	0.42	25.10	0.11	0.46	23.04
Personal account	0.84	1.99	42.40	0.76	1.73	44.13
Engineering	0.20	0.38	51.50	0.13	0.44	28.42
Miscellaneous	0.33	0.93	35.30	0.44	0.90	49.42
Life, for Professional Reinsurers	0.11	0.29	38.10	0.10	0.27	38.11
Suretyship	0.03	1.10	2.32	0.07	1.09	6.39

**Source:** Insurance Commission.

**TABLE 22.16 Number of Farmers, Farm Area Covered  
and Amount of Insurance Covered, by Kind of Crop: 1993-2008**  
(Area Covered in Hectares; Amount of Insurance in Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of farmers	203,192	155,939	94,903	113,150	83,981	62,732	69,279	54,783
Corn crop	25,316	23,486	13,568	16,049	20,081	12,651	9,112	7,931
Palay crop	177,512	132,249	81,314	97,007	63,872	48,634	56,402	45,341
Tobacco crop	358	204	19	87	28 <sup>b</sup>	1,447 <sup>b</sup>	3,765 <sup>b</sup>	-
Banana crop or sugarcane	6 <sup>a</sup>	-	2	7	n.a.	-	-	1,511
Area covered	329,553	261,841	165,848	185,671	146,379	111,525	114,261	91,381
Corn crop	39,986	38,834	26,272	28,335	35,822	24,519	17,345	14,495
Palay crop	288,057	222,859	139,252	156,671	110,533	86,445	95,398	75,451
Tobacco crop	255	148	14	32	24 <sup>b</sup>	561 <sup>b</sup>	1,518 <sup>b</sup>	-
Banana crop or sugarcane	1,255	-	310	633	n.a.	-	-	1,113
Amount of insurance covered	2,267,423	1,750,710	1,160,689	1,637,350	1,420,939	1,132,845	1,198,033	1,273,689
Corn crop	255,528	252,169	166,583	237,438	328,675	243,377	172,221	136,237
Palay crop	1,883,255	1,496,892	982,688	1,382,963	1,091,981	877,757	995,039	846,402
Tobacco crop	3,109	1,649	142	350	283 <sup>b</sup>	11,711 <sup>b</sup>	30,773 <sup>b</sup>	-
Banana crop or sugarcane	125,531	-	11,276	16,599	n.a.	-	-	22,176
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Number of farmers	35,940	36,480	39,046	44,638	50,597	50,430	54,697	62,538
Corn crop	4,037	5,933	7,869	9,583	12,645	11,979	12,866	12,594
Palay crop	30,401	29,362	30,993	35,055	36,466	36,865	40,054	48,275
Tobacco crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banana crop or sugarcane	1,502	1,185	184	-	1,486	1,586	1,777	1,669
Area covered	62,871	61,335	68,264	76,875	82,032	87,742	94,845	101,526
Corn crop	7,961	9,232	13,347	18,198	21,544	22,404	24,799	26,322
Palay crop	52,900	50,211	52,502	58,677	60,488	65,338	70,046	75,204
Tobacco crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banana crop or sugarcane	2,010	1,892	2,415	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of insurance covered	873,605	699,359	778,966	845,506	872,600	886,295	972,928	1,001,467
Corn crop	83,774	85,333	121,940	175,894	180,580	184,495	197,262	201,433
Palay crop	580,990	551,384	590,786	669,612	692,020	701,800	775,666	800,034
Tobacco crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banana crop or sugarcane	35,923	62,642	66,240	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> For banana crop only.

<sup>b</sup> For high-value crops.

Source: Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation.

**TABLE 22.17 Claims Incurred of Crop Insurance, by Cause of Loan: 1982-2008**  
(Million Pesos)

Crop and Year	Total	Typhoons and Floods	Droughts	Pest Infestations	Plant Diseases	Other Natural Calamities
<u>Rice</u>						
1982	24.72	13.72	3.26	2.62	5.12	-
1983	33.21	11.03	14.36	3.84	3.98	-
1984	53.08	19.27	5.39	17.16	11.27	-
1985	71.42	43.44	3.64	14.18	9.21	0.96
1986	98.14	69.17	4.73	13.20	9.26	1.78
1987	53.19	22.89	12.34	9.54	7.19	1.24
1988	162.15	88.14	25.65	30.07	15.15	3.14
1989	112.52	78.32	4.39	16.32	12.38	1.12
1990	115.60	63.75	20.15	17.42	12.14	2.14
1991	53.35	26.41	9.51	8.19	4.69	4.54
1992	143.00	58.02	57.13	15.66	7.08	5.12
1993	124.39	66.19	19.13	24.95	10.12	3.99
1994	162.12	113.02	7.35	26.04	13.12	2.59
1995	83.81	42.16	18.36	15.89	6.04	1.36
1996	52.95	46.80	4.71	0.27	1.17	-
1997	46.10	28.30	9.84	0.92	7.03	0.01
1998	96.34	59.42	27.10	4.84	4.98	-
1999	90.46	49.02	2.21	16.52	22.71	-
2000	54.41	19.29	0.78	20.91	13.03	0.40
2001	36.95	12.19	0.74	15.89	8.13	-
2002	41.45	15.01	2.33	16.43	7.68	-
2003	49.16	25.70	9.26	11.54	3.06	-
2004	56.41	44.24	8.02	2.14	2.01	-
2005	71.39	42.57	21.16	3.65	4.01	-
2006	107.24	46.32	25.64	30.18	5.10	-
2007	115.32	61.19	21.31	24.16	8.66	-
2008	161.48	73.62	51.39	16.22	9.25	-
<u>Corn</u>						
1982*	2.07	0.70	1.15	0.13	0.09	-
1983	33.26	1.40	17.64	13.89	0.33	-
1984	34.16	2.38	4.35	26.08	1.36	-
1985	50.86	6.11	21.47	15.18	7.68	0.42
1986	31.97	10.07	9.45	6.95	4.29	1.21
1987	24.69	5.74	13.04	3.44	2.16	0.30
1988	41.65	10.04	18.67	7.03	4.11	1.80
1989	53.91	31.00	5.39	7.87	8.14	1.51
1990	34.46	6.68	21.13	3.77	2.48	0.40
1991	30.61	3.93	21.50	3.57	0.92	0.70

Continued

Table 22.17--Concluded

Crop and Year	Total	Typhoons and Floods	Droughts	Pest Infestations	Plant Diseases	Other Natural Calamities
1992	29.50	1.81	22.10	4.48	0.86	0.26
1993	28.07	11.27	13.55	1.94	1.21	0.10
1994	26.10	11.95	5.20	4.74	3.98	0.23
1995	20.90	5.26	12.98	1.44	1.05	0.16
1996	14.68	7.02	7.19	0.02	0.44	-
1997	25.13	6.61	17.35	0.03	1.05	0.09
1998	29.93	5.67	20.81	0.03	3.42	-
1999	17.54	9.71	2.33	1.17	4.33	-
2000	54.42	19.29	0.90	20.91	13.03	0.29
2001 <sup>†</sup>	30.18	11.67	9.55	7.03	1.67	0.26
2002	34.66	7.03	3.11	15.08	9.44	-
2003	47.75	11.51	6.08	19.78	10.36	0.02
2004	64.39	21.08	8.18	22.66	12.44	0.03
2005	70.06	23.50	8.27	23.88	14.39	0.02
2006	74.40	34.72	9.12	24.66	15.84	0.06
2007	80.18	26.34	9.58	27.74	16.43	0.09
2008	86.30	28.26	10.12	29.06	18.76	0.10

**Note:** Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> Covering operations from July to December.

**Source:** Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation.



### Introduction

**N**ational accounts which measures the economic performance of the country, broadly present the production, income and expenditure activities of the economic actors (corporations, government, households) in the economy.

There are a number of aggregate measures in the national accounts, most notably gross domestic product or GDP – which is the most widely used measure of aggregate economic activity in a period – disposable income, saving and investment. These aggregate measures and their development over time are generally of strongest interest to economic policymakers.

Economic transaction of the country is summarized from the system of national accounts, with its coherent and consistent framework. Hence, it captures and monitors changes in the performance of the Philippine economy.

Much of the reliability and utility of the Philippine System of National Accounts still remain with the data inputs, the translation of the economic transaction into the estimation methodologies, and the interpretation of the accounts by users. It is therefore recognized that, to maintain a system of national accounts which is sensitive to changes in the economy and to the needs of users, a continuous interaction among data producers, national accounts statisticians, and various users is needed.

### 23.1 National Accounts Estimation in the Philippines

The Joint Philippine-American Finance Commission led the first national accounts estimation in 1947 when it prepared national income estimates for the period 1938 to 1946 in order to assess the country's rehabilitation. Three years after, the Department of Economic Research of the then Central Bank of the Philippines (CBP) assumed national income estimation and presented a series for the period 1948 to 1950.

Since then until 1956, the CBP conducted a yearly estimation and maintained the national income series. In 1957, however, the sole responsibility for national estimation was handed over to the Office of the Statistical Coordination and Standards (OSCAS) of the National Economic Council.

When the government was reorganized in 1973, national economic planning was vested in the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). The preparation of the national accounts had since become the responsibility of the National Accounts Staff (now the Economic and Social Statistics Office) of the NEDA Statistical Coordination Office (now the National Statistical Coordination Board, or NSCB).

**The 1968 revision.** An overall revision of the National Accounts series covering the period 1946 to 1967 was released in 1968. It was in this revision that an independent check on the GNP was first attempted. The method used was comparison of the GNP obtained through the traditional value-added approach with the estimates from the expenditure approach.

In 1970, the OSCAS prepared a manual on the methodology and on the explicit assumptions used in preparing the national income estimates. This manual then served as the basic working document of a three-day seminar-workshop on National Accounts methodology held in 1971 and attended by statisticians and economists. Two sets of recommendations and suggestions for improving the estimation techniques and data collection system were drafted. Consequently, the NEDA improved and widened the statistical machinery of the government.

With the aid of the Statistical Advisory Board, the NEDA created several interagency committees assessing the activities of different statistical agencies. One of these was the Interagency Committee on the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) whose primary purpose was to review the framework of the accounts and recommend changes that will make the accounts comply development planning requirements.

**The 1976 revision.** One of the first activities of the Committee was to hold a second workshop on national accounts methodology in 1976. This led to the 1976 overall revision of the national accounts series. Foremost revisions included in the new series were the following:

1. Shifting of the base period for estimates at constant prices from 1967 to 1972, in compliance with one of NEDA's resolutions in 1976 requiring all current statistical series to be rebased to calendar year 1972; and,
2. Alignment of the conceptual framework with the revised United Nations System of National Accounts (UNSNA), which mainly integrates the various accounts into a coherent set of economic statistics.

**The 1990 revision.** Another revision of the PSNA was found imperative as various transactions in the economy grew increasingly complex and as users began demanding new information from the PSNA. Thus, a program revising national accounts was proposed in 1985 following a consensus to shift the base year of the national accounts and price statistics that year.

Several years thereafter, the Economic and Social Statistics Office of the NSCB rebased the annual compilation of the accounts from 1980 to 1987. The revised and rebased series, which was finally presented in September 1990, resulted from the efforts to develop and improve data and estimation techniques after reflecting the 1968 UNSNA recommendations, and to some extent, the preliminary recommendations of the 1993 UNSNA.

The new series likewise features additional accounts, such as the consolidated accounts of the nation, GDP by factor shares, and institutional accounts, including those of government and private corporations, and factor shares by institution.

Specifically, the series includes four consolidated accounts, namely, gross domestic products and expenditures at current prices, national disposable income and its appropriation at current prices, gross accumulation at current prices, and external

transactions at current prices. Included also are four income and outlay accounts, namely, private corporations at current prices, government corporations at current prices, general government at current prices, and households and unincorporated enterprises at current prices.

Aside from the shift to a more recent base year of 1985, other major changes in the revised PSNA included definitional and conceptual changes, and improvement of methodologies using new sources of data.

## 23.2 The Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA)

The PSNA provides a conceptual framework for the systematic and integrated recording of the transactions of the economy. The concepts and classifications of the accounting framework developed by the United Nations (UN) served as guide to the PSNA since it started its initial compilation.

### Transactors of the Economy

The division of the economy into sectors is a primary feature of the national accounting system. This sector's classification of the transactors in the economy depends on the manner in which these transactors participate in the production and use of goods and services. Sectors are so defined that each one constitutes a group of entities sharing general characteristics affecting economic behavior.

There are various ways the economy may be divided into sectors. Choosing the best way depends on the purpose for which the classification is to be used. To determine the transactors that enter into consumption and capital accumulation flow, four institutional sectors of the economy were identified, to wit:

***The household sector.*** This sector includes all individuals in their capacity as consumers. Persons, in their role as producers, are excluded from this sector. Following international recommendations, nonprofit institutions serving the households, such as churches, unions, private clubs, charitable institutions, nonprofit schools and hospitals, and other similar organizations, are included in this sector.

***The enterprises sector.*** This sector includes all organizations primarily engaged in producing goods and services for profit. It includes single proprietorships, private corporations, partnerships, and nonprofit institutions serving business. It also includes individuals who undertake productive activities, such as farmers, independent practitioners, and homeowners. It also covers government establishments selling goods and services at prices more or less approximating their costs of production.

***The general government sector.*** This sector refers to all levels of state organization, national and local. In discharging the functions of promoting the general welfare and national protection, the government produces services of value to the people. These services are valued at the amount of salaries and wages paid to government workers. The government purchases goods and services, moreover, from enterprises and from abroad. Such flows of income and product, whether from ordinary budgets or special appropriations, are included in this sector.

Sometimes there are cases when it is difficult to classify a government activity either as a service or as a commercial activity. Public authorities, which are financially integrated to the general government and hence obtain their money from, and turn their profits over to the general government, are classified under the government sector. Public corporations, on the other hand, which are financially independent of the government and therefore maintain their own profits or borrow funds, are excluded from this sector. Public authorities embrace such agencies as the Philippine Postal Corporation and Telecommunications Office, while public corporations include the Philippine National Bank, Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and similar agencies.

***The rest of the world sector.*** This is not a sector on the domestic economy but is nevertheless considered to achieve a complete analysis of the flow of those goods and services produced locally and then marketed abroad. The rest of the world sector also reveals the local economy's expenditures on foreign goods and services and foreign countries' patronage of Philippine goods and services.

Aside from the above institutional sectoring, the transactors may also be classified according to the industrial sector from which production originates.

Trying a different classification of the economy is necessary to trace final output back to the industrial sector it originated from. The accepted yardstick under this classification, the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification, has been adopted as basis for classifying the nation's output by industrial origin. This consists of eight principal industrial sectors cascading to 70 subsectors at the two-digit level of classification. These industrial sectors include: (1) agriculture, fishery and forestry; (2) mining and quarrying; (3) manufacturing; (4) construction; (5) electricity, gas and water; (6) transportation, communication and storage; (7) trade; and, (8) services. For purposes of classification consistent with planning requirements, however, these eight sectors have been aggregated into three main sectors, namely, agriculture, fishery, and forestry; industry; and services.

## Measurement of the Gross Domestic Product

### ***The Expenditure Approach***

This approach of measuring economic performance is a consolidated account of total expenditures consumed by various economic transactors for a particular period of time. It shows the purchases of the institutional sectors, namely: personal consumption expenditures (PCE), general government consumption expenditures (GGCE), gross domestic capital formation (GDCF), and net exports of goods and services. The sum of these four components is called *gross domestic product* (GDP). When the net factor income from the rest of the world is added to the GDP, the result is equal to the *gross national product* (GNP).

The transactions that make up the gross national product using the expenditure approach are described as follows:

***Compensation of employees.*** This includes all wages, salaries, and other remuneration, in cash or in kind, of public and private employees and wage earners

before any social security contributions are taken out. GSIS retirement and insurance premiums are deducted from government employees, and Social Security System (SSS) contributions are reserved for private employees.

*Income in kind* refers collectively to food, clothing, shelter, and similar additional benefits provided by employers. Commissions, tips, bonuses, and related fees are included, while reimbursements of business expense such as transportation and representation allowances are not. Included also are the government's share of GSIS premiums and private employer's share of SSS contributions paid on behalf of the employees. Veterans' pensions and similar receipts from the government are excluded and treated as transfer payments.

***Entrepreneurial and property income of persons.*** This covers all income before payment of direct taxes accruing to households and nonprofit institutions as remuneration of both labor and capital provided by them as entrepreneurs in connection with their own business and as owners of land and financial assets. It consists of income earned from farming activities, income from independent professional practices, net income from sole proprietorships and partnerships, net rents received, and dividends received from corporations and cooperatives.

***General government income from property and entrepreneurship.*** This includes receipts by general government from rent, interests, and dividends accruing to it from ownership of land and buildings or financial assets. Included also are earnings of government corporations that are financially integrated with general government. Profits of state monopolies, however, are treated as indirect taxes and their losses as subsidies.

***Corporate income.*** This consists of the income earned by private and government corporations and cooperatives before taxes are paid and dividends are distributed. Government corporations included here are those that are financially independent of general government as they have full control of their funds through a board of directors.

Corporate income has two components: *corporate tax* of the direct taxes on profits, capital, or net worth of the above institutions, and *corporate savings* or their undistributed earnings.

***Indirect taxes net of subsidies.*** Indirect taxes are those that are levied on the production, sale, purchase, or use of goods and services which producers charge to expenses of production. Examples are excise taxes, import duties, sales taxes, business licenses, and real property taxes.

*Subsidies* consist mostly of government production and consumption subsidies granted to stabilize prices. Examples are subsidies granted to the National Food Authority, Philippine National Oil Company, and the Philippine Postal Corporation.

***Capital consumption allowance.*** This represents the provision made for normal wear and tear, accidental damage to and foreseen obsolescence of all fixed capital. This allowance is estimated on the basis of replacement cost. No depreciation charge is made for government construction projects such as highways, roads, and canals because of practical difficulties.

**Personal consumption expenditure.** This records the value of final expenditure of households and private nonprofit institutions on current goods and services less net sales of similar goods and services (mainly second-hand transactions), plus the value of gifts in kind received from the rest of the world. Since the flow refers to expenditures of local residents, purchases by residents abroad, except those chargeable to business expense, should be included. Purchases made by visiting nonresidents are, on the contrary, excluded.

**General government consumption expenditure on goods and services.** This includes compensation of employees and net purchases of goods and services less sales of goods and services. Purchases by general government are the following:

1. Purchases for military purposes, which include expenditures on arms, ammunition, aircraft, road vehicles, ships, and new buildings for military service; and,
2. Purchases for civil, administrative, or governing purposes, which include the cost of operating services such as schools, hospitals, social services, police force, roads, and other transport installations, including gross rent of buildings for government use. Rental expenditures are also imputed on buildings owned and occupied by the government, except historical buildings, museums, and the like.

In determining the scope of general government consumption expenditures, it is necessary to decide which purchases are to be treated as consumption expenditures and distinct from capital formation. In connection with this, expenditures for defense purposes, excluding civil defense, are treated as consumption expenditures, whereas, all expenditures on capital formation for civil purposes are included in gross domestic capital formation.

**Gross domestic capital formation.** This refers to the gross value of that part of a country's output and imports that are not consumed or exported during the accounting period but are set aside as addition to its stock of capital goods.

*Capital formation* is in the form of fixed capital formation and changes in stocks.

*Fixed capital formation* includes the value of the purchases and own-account construction of fixed assets, such as machinery, equipment, plants, buildings, and other construction work by enterprises, households, private nonprofit institutions, and general government for civil defense.

*Gross fixed capital formation* includes—besides the purchase price of capital goods—all expenses directly related to the acquisition of these goods, such as those for transportation and fees for engineering, architectural, legal, and other services.

*Stock* is defined as goods produced or imported but not put to final use during the accounting period, that is, consumed, exported, or purchased for fixed capital formation. *Increase in stocks* refers to the value of the physical change in raw materials, work in progress (other than work in progress of the building and heavy construction

industries, which is included in fixed capital formation), and finished goods held by enterprises and in government stockpiles.

**Net exports of goods and services.** This results from estimating expenditures on the GDP. As such, it is not practicable to eliminate content from each kind of final expenditures. The statistics from which the estimated consumption and accumulation are derived relate to the total value of the final goods and services concerned, including their import content. Thus, expenditure on the GDP is equal to the total expenditure by residents on all final goods and services (exports less imports).

**Net factor income from the rest of the world.** This consists of net income receipts from the rest of the world, such as investment income, including interests, dividends, and branch profits; earnings of residents working abroad; and other factor incomes of normal residents. It includes investment income of foreigners earned locally and of residents on their investments abroad. This item represents the difference between the factor income of residents from abroad and the income accruing to foreign suppliers of factor services.

**Statistical discrepancy.** This is the difference between the estimates of total national output from the income side of the account on the one hand, and the expenditure side on the other. It is entered as the balancing item in this account.

### ***The Production Approach***

This method utilizes the combined gross value added (GVA) of all resident producer units, adjusted for import duties and non-deductible value added tax (VAT) or similar taxes on products depending upon the valuation of outputs, inputs and imports.

GVA is the difference between the gross value of the goods and services produced during the period and recorded at the moment they are produced regardless of whether there is change of ownership (gross output) and the value of goods and services-including raw materials and supplies, containers and packing materials, fuel and electricity and business and other services used up in the production process during the accounting period (intermediate inputs).

GVA is estimated for each of the productive sectors of the economy, to wit: agriculture, fishery and forestry; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; electricity; transportation, storage and communication; wholesale and retail trade; finance; ownership of dwellings and real estate; and other services (government and private).

## **23.3 Macroeconomic Performance in Year 2009**

The Philippine economy continued to grow amidst the global economic turmoil and in spite of the Ondoy and Pepeng rampage in 2009. The key contributors to the expansion of the Philippine economy was led by the services and the agriculture, fishery and forestry (AFF) sectors.

The GDP grew by 1.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009, bringing the full year GDP growth to 1.1 percent from 3.8 percent in 2008. The double digit growth in retail trade, banks and nonbanks, recreational services and mining and quarrying as well as recovery of the manufacturing sector contributed to the domestic economic growth. The recovery confirms when the seasonally adjusted estimates of the GDP inched up to 0.9 percent in the fourth quarter 2009 from 0.8 percent in the third quarter while GNP sustained its 1.4 percent growth rate. (Refer to Table 23.1.)

On the demand side, the higher spending of the government to mitigate the effects of the global economic slowdown caused the acceleration of government consumption to 10.9 percent in 2009 from 0.4 percent in 2008. Construction also grew by 7.4 percent owed chiefly to the various public infrastructure projects in the country. Personal consumption expenditure likewise contributed to the growth of the economy as it increased at a rate of 4.1 percent in 2009. In contrast, exports of goods and nonfactor services contracted by about 13.4 percent in 2009 due to the decline in demand as the global financial crisis curbed consumption, especially advanced economies. (Refer to Table 23.1.)

On the production side, the services sector, which constituted half of the total GDP rose by 2.8 percent in 2009. This translated to a 1.7 percentage point contribution to the 1.1 percent GDP growth in 2009. The upswing in consumer finance and micro-, small- and medium-scale enterprise (MSME) loans as well as trading of securities led the growth of services sector. On the other hand, the industry sector, which accounted for 32.1 percent of total GDP, slows down by -0.9 growth rate in 2009 after growing by 4.9 percent in 2008. The remaining 18.1 percent of the overall GDP came from AFF, which registered a modest growth of 0.01 percent in 2009, lower than the 3.1 percent growth in 2008. The AFF sector managed to post growth despite the damage and losses caused by tropical typhoons in the latter part of 2009. (See table 23.2.)

Although investment in construction rose by 7.4 percent from PhP117.32 billion, the fixed capital formation slightly dropped off by 0.4 percent to PhP246.10 billion from last year's PhP247.86 billion. This may be attributed to the durable equipment and breeding stock and orchard development investments which aggregated a decreased of 9.7 percent.

Total exports of goods and nonfactor services further declined to 13.4 percent after depreciating by 1.9 percent last year largely on account of imports of good and nonfactor services, which slows down to 1.9 percent over the last year's increase of 0.8 percent. The following commodities pulled down the growth of merchandise exports: liquefied petroleum gas which sunk further to negative 60.5 percent from negative 27.6 percent; baskets, basketwares also dived to a negative 55.6 percent; tennis, gym and sports shoes plunged to negative 55.2 percent; gold from copper ore, skidded to negative 45.5 from a gain of 22.4 percent last year; and, semiconductors and electronic microcircuits with a negative 29.1 percent. (See Table 23.1a.)

Total merchandise imports in 2009 decreased by 1.8 percent from a positive growth of 0.1 percent posted over the previous year or from PhP584.25 billion to PhP573.82 billion. Principal merchandise is listed in Table 23.1b.

At current prices, total exports of goods and nonfactor services valued at PhP2.43 trillion exceeded total imports of goods and nonfactor services (PhP2.36 trillion) in 2009. This brought about PhP66.61 million trade deficit. (Refer to Table 23.1.)

Yet, the economy in 2009 continued to keep pace with the population growth as per capita GDP grew by -0.9 percent and per capita GNP by 2.0 percent. Personal



consumption expenditure (PCE), on the other hand, grew by 2.1 percent. See Table 23.18.

### Gross value added (GVA) by Sector

**Agriculture, fishery, and forestry.** GVA at constant prices for the combined agriculture, fishery, and forestry sector stood at PhP259.42 billion in 2009 from PhP259.41 billion in 2008. The significant overall negative performance of contributors from sugarcane (10.6 percent), forestry (4.5 percent), palay (3.3 percent), and other crops (2.2 percent) limited the growth rate of agriculture industry sector to the GDP. (See Table 23.3.)

**Industry.** The industry sector covers the subsectors of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and electricity, gas and water.

1. **MINING AND QUARRYING.** GVA in real terms for mining and quarrying at constant prices recorded a growth of 21.5 percent or 19.6 percentage points higher than the 1.9 percent reported in 2008. Among the industry group, other metallic mining showed a strong performance posting a growth rate of more than 300 percent from PhP35 million to PhP154 million. Likewise, copper mining, chromium mining, and crude oil recorded a growth of 94.3 percent, 33.3 percent, and 26.5 percent, respectively. (See Table 23.4.)
2. **MANUFACTURING.** GVA in manufacturing at constant 1985 prices had a negative growth of 4.4 percent in 2009. These translates to the double digit downturn growths of several manufacturing industries led by leather and leather products (-43.2 percent), footwear and wearing apparel (-20.7 percent), products of petroleum and coal (-15.6 percent), textile manufactures (-15.2 percent), basic metal industries (-13.4 percent, metal industries (-12.7 percent), machinery, except electrical (-12.7 percent), and furniture and fixtures (-10.6 percent). (See Table 23.5 for other details.)
3. **CONSTRUCTION.** GVA at constant prices in construction had a growth rate of 9.8 percent from 7.6 percent last year. This time, public construction has generated a growth rate of 22.5 percent from PhP47.3 billion to PhP58.0 billion while private construction yielded PhP68.0 billion from a nearly PhP70 billion last year or a decline of 2.8 percent performance. (See Table 23.6.)
4. **ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER (EGW).** The holding back of electricity and gas from last year's PhP42.9 billion to PhP41.4 billion in 2009 disrupted the overall performance of EGW from 7.3 percent to negative 2.9 percent growth rate. Despite the poor performance, water was able to post a 5.9 percent increase of growth rate. (See Table 23.7.)

**Services.** The services sector includes transportation, communication and storage; trade; finance, housing; and other services.

1. *TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND STORAGE (TCS)*. TCS GVA at constant prices reached to PhP126.53 billion in 2009, a slight growth rate of 0.6 percent from last year's PhP125.81 billion. For the transport and storage sub sector, land transport (PhP37.24 billion) got the highest value. However, water plunged down to a negative 19.9 with a value of PhP4.07 billion from a PhP5.09 billion in 2008. Likewise, storage and services incidental to transportation went down by 3.4 percent while air accelerated at a growth rate of 4.7 percent. On the other hand, Communication (PhP73.99 billion) showed a growth rate of 2.2 percent, a 3.1 percent points lower than last year. (See Table 23.8.)
2. *TRADE* at constant prices posted a GVA improvement at PhP239.12 billion in 2009, an increase by 1.0 percent from the previous year's PhP236.71 billion. The 12.6 percent decrease of wholesale's growth rate was pulled up by the retail's 5.5 percent increase with a value of PhP187.55 billion from PhP177.71 billion. (See Table 23.9.)
3. *FINANCE*. For financial services sub sector covering banks, non-banks and insurance, its annual growth increased by 5.9 percent at constant prices lower than the previous year's 2.5 percent. At current prices, financial services rose by 9.5 percent in 2009. The banking sector pushed up to 12.7 percent, while nonbank and insurance showed weaknesses by a negative 4.4 percent aggregate growth rate. (See Table 23.10.)
4. *HOUSING*. The GVA in housing sector posted a negative growth rate of 0.3 percent in 2009 amounting to PhP66.75 billion compared to PhP66.92 billion in 2008. The decrease was manifested in real estate with only PhP17.87 billion GVA from PhP19.45 or yielded a rate of negative 8.1 percent. Dwellings of ownership posted a positive rate of 2.9 percent. (See Table 23.11.)
5. *OTHER SERVICES*. Real output generated by government (PhP61.93 billion) and private (PhP129.86 billion) services registered growth rates of 6.1 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively, at constant prices. The increase of growth in private sector was dominated mostly by business and recreational with 13.6 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively. At current prices, GVA in government services was valued at PhP574.44 billion while the private sector GVA amounted to PhP1.15 trillion. Respective growth rates were reported at 13.3 percent and 10.7 percent. (See Table 23.12.)

### 23.4 The Flow of Funds Account

The flow of funds (FOF) account is a statement of capital accounts for the national economy. It shows investments whether spent, lent, or hoarded under the "Use" columns, and the means of financing these investments, whether earned or borrowed under the "Source" columns. The accounts are primarily designed to show the linkages among the many financial activities that generate income.

The entire economy is divided into institutional groupings. Each sector's FOF account records the sector's purchases and sales of goods and services.

In any one row of the matrix, the sum of all uses of funds equals the sum of all sources of funds in that row inasmuch as the use of funds (or payments) of the sector is the source of fund (or receipt) of another sector. The sum of financial surpluses and deficits of all sectors of the economy, including the rest of the world, should be zero since a sector's lending is exactly matched by another sector's borrowing, and vice-versa. Movements in the account's financial uses may be greater or less than its financial sources.

For the economy as a whole, gross savings are equal to the sum of real investment and net lending to (or borrowing from) the rest of the world. Net borrowing from the rest of the world is commonly referred to as *investment-savings gap*.

## The Structure of the Flow of Funds System

In the Philippine FOF system of accounts, the economy is divided into three major sectors, namely: financial, nonfinancial, and the rest of the world. Both the financial and nonfinancial sectors are classified further into private and government.

In general, each sector or subsector is composed of deposit money banks, other banks, insurance companies, lending investors, investment houses, securities dealers or brokers, fund managers, investment companies, pawnshops, nonstock savings and loan associations, and mutual building and loan associations.

The government financial sector includes the country's monetary authorities such as the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas* (BSP) and the National Treasury, and the specialized government banks such as the Development Bank of the Philippines, Philippine Amanah Bank, the Land Bank of the Philippines, social security agencies and other nonbank financial intermediaries.

The nonfinancial sector includes the three branches of the central government, all agencies and instruments, local government, and government corporations.

On the other hand, the rest of the world sector includes nonresidents and international organizations, such as the IMF, World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank.

## Transaction Categories

Transaction accounts in the FOF system are arranged to cover three major groupings. These are: (1) current nonfinancial; (2) capital nonfinancial; and, (3) financial, which are summarized as gross savings, real investments, and financial investments, respectively.

*Gross savings* is the net income (the excess of income and transfers received over current expenditures) plus capital consumption allowances and other adjustments, such as allowances for doubtful accounts and valuation adjustments.

*Real investments* refer to consumer durable, real estate or other fixed assets, and inventory within a specified period.

*Net financial investment* is the difference between total financial uses (acquisition of financial assets) and total financial sources (incurrence of financial liabilities). It measures net funds advanced to or borrowed from other sources.

## 23.5 Balance of Payments (BOP)

The BOP is a statistical statement that systematically summarizes for a specific period of time, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. The overall BOP position is equal to the sum of the current, capital and financial and other BOP accounts. A surplus arises when inflows are greater than the outflows while a deficit occurs when outflows surpass inflows. A surplus in the overall balance of payments is reflected as an improvement in the Net International Reserves (NIR) implying that the economy's international receipts exceeded payments. On the other hand, a deficit is reflected as deterioration of the country's NIR implying that international receipts were exceeded by payments.

The BOP position under the 5<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5) adopted by the BSP starting January 2000, results from the change in NIR that is due mainly to economic transactions, excluding the effects of revaluation of reserve assets and reserve related liabilities, gold monetization and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) allocation. Before the implementation of the BPM5 format, BOP position considered all factors that contributed to the change in the NIR. The BOP has two components discussed below.

**Current account.** Consists of the aggregate balance of goods, services, income and current transfers, this account measures the net transfer of real resources between the domestic economy and the rest of the world. This account includes: *Trade-in-Goods* consists of transactions on general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in ports by carriers, and nonmonetary gold, *Trade-in-Services* that covers transactions in transportation (freight and passenger), travel, communication and other business and recreational services, among others, *Income account* refers to the receipt of or payments for the use of labor and financial capital. Its categories are compensation of employees covers overseas Filipino workers' (OFWs) remittances while investment income consists of profits, dividends, and interest payments.

Lastly, the *Current transfers* refer to free provisions of cash, goods or services that are intended for consumption by the recipient. These are largely grants, donations and gifts including remittances from migrant workers who have become residents of the country of their deployment. Also included are membership fees to international organizations and some forms of taxes.

**Capital and financial account** – is divided into main categories: the capital account and the financial account. The capital account consists largely of capital transfers while the financial account covers transactions associated with investments and debt (i.e., direct, portfolio and other investments).

*Capital transfers*, like current transfers, may be in cash or in kind. However, unlike current transfers, which are intended for consumption of the recipient, capital transfers are intended for the acquisition or disposition of fixed assets.

*Direct Investments* are transactions in equity capital and other financial instruments aimed at obtaining permanent interest in enterprises. Operationally, direct investment in an enterprise is indicated by ownership of at least 10 percent of equity shares.

*Other Investments* refer to transactions pertaining to trade credits, loans, currency and deposits.

Beginning January 2000, the BSP has adopted the new concept in BOP compilation based on the 5<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). For comparability and assessment of the 2000 performance vis-à-vis 1999, the 1999 BOP was reconstructed in accordance with the new concept. The changes introduced in the BPM5 format are as follows:

**Format.** The use of credit and debit was introduced throughout the accounts to denote direction of flows. *Transactions in assets* were separately presented from the *transactions in liabilities* in the financial account. Transactions in reserves and reserve-related liabilities were presented to integrate below-the-line transactions, which determine the overall BOP position.

**Classification.** The *Income* account was introduced to show the net earnings from the use of the factors of production—land, labor and financial capital, separate from the *Services* account. The account '*Transfers*' was broken down into *Current Transfers* and *Capital Transfers*. Financial transactions were also grouped into three major categories: Direct Investment (intra-company loans), Portfolio Investment (bonds), and Other Investment (loans). The first-level classification was also implemented according to resident institutions, that is, *monetary authorities, general government, banks and others*.

**Conceptual coverage.** For the Current Account, *trade in goods* did not conform to the published foreign trade statistics of the National Statistics Office (NSO) as only shipped goods that involve a change in ownership were considered in the BOP data. For financial account, entries are confined to transactions, that is, the change in assets and liabilities excluding the effect of revaluation. Aside from revaluation, SDR allocation and gold monetization/demonetization are likewise excluded.

## Relations to National Income Accounts

The balance of merchandise trade, which is exports less imports, and non-merchandise trade in the current account of the BOP may be shown in the GDP account and the rest of the world account. This balance is also reflected in the transfers from the rest of the world and compensation of employees in the national disposable income account, as well as the rest of the world account, and capital transfers from the rest of the world into capital finance account.

## 23.6 The Philippine Balance of Payments in 2009

The 2009 BOP surplus rose significantly to US\$6.42 billion from only US\$89 million a year ago. This was brought about by the favorable performance of the current account reaching by almost three-folds its level from US\$3.63 billion in 2008 to US\$9.36 billion in 2009.

Net current transfer receipts grew by 6.8 percent to US\$16.28 billion in 2009 from US\$15.25 billion in 2008.

The merchandise trade showed notable improvement (31.4 %) from a shortfall recorded in 2008- US\$12.89 billion. Deficit was narrowed to US\$8.84 billion in 2009.

The trade-in services account posted net receipts of US\$2.11 billion in 2009, a remarkable 82.2 percent improvement compared to US\$1.16 billion surplus recorded last year.

Income account however suffered a deficit of US\$193 million in 2009 as against the US\$111 million surplus recorded the previous year. This may be attributed to higher net income payments by residents to affiliated enterprises and to portfolio investors.

Notwithstanding the gains posted by direct and portfolio investments in 2009, the capital and financial account on the other hand, posted a net outflow of US\$1.63 billion from US\$ 1.8 billion in 2008.

However, the direct investment account in 2009 continued to record a net inflow of US\$ 1.6 billion, 24.8 percent increase compared to level posted a year ago.

The portfolio investment account remained to have an outflow recorded at US\$625 million in 2009. This was an improvement from last year's US\$3.80 billion. Other investment account also recorded a net outflow of US\$2.74 billion, contrary to a net inflow of US\$771 million in 2008. Contributory factors to the net outflow includes net loan repayments by local banks, non-residents' net withdrawal of currency and deposit replacements in local banks and loans extended abroad by resident banks to non-residents. (Refer to Table 23.20 for details.)

**Sources:**

23.1-23.2 National Statistical Coordination Board.

23.3-23.4 Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.  
National Statistics Office.

**TABLE 23.1 Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product  
by Expenditure Shares: 2007-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Type of Expenditure	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1. Personal consumption expenditure	4,611,884	5,281,072	5,674,966	1,058,176	1,107,569	1,152,658
2. Government consumption expenditure	653,760	697,653	809,688	90,811	91,214	101,163
3. Gross domestic capital formation	1,022,703	1,136,138	1,124,644	252,000	257,766	243,052
a. Fixed capital formation	978,281	1,090,506	1,130,072	241,289	247,863	246,992
(1) Construction	517,407	597,962	669,484	112,586	117,316	126,035
(2) Durable equipment	381,935	390,557	356,473	111,412	113,536	104,203
(3) Breeding stock and orchard development	78,939	101,987	104,115	17,291	17,011	16,754
b. Changes in stocks	44,422	45,632	(5428)	10,711	9,903	(3,940)
4. Exports of goods and nonfactor services	2,828,949	2,736,310	2,431,373	676,641	663,324	574,284
5. Less: Imports of goods and nonfactor services	2,810,320	2,842,003	2,364,761	628,664	633,770	621,543
6. Statistical discrepancy	341,642	400,201	3,007	(82,340)	(69,017)	(17,499)
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>6,648,618</b>	<b>7,409,371</b>	<b>7,678,917</b>	<b>1,366,624</b>	<b>1,417,086</b>	<b>1,432,115</b>
Net factor income from the rest of the world	581,491	852,121	1,131,067	129,406	174,022	222,821
<b>Gross national product</b>	<b>7,230,109</b>	<b>8,261,492</b>	<b>8,809,984</b>	<b>1,496,030</b>	<b>1,591,108</b>	<b>1,654,936</b>

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.1a Merchandise Exports of the Philippines: 2006-2009**  
(FOB Value in Million Pesos)

Item	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices			
	2006 <sup>a</sup>	2007	2008	2009	2006 <sup>a</sup>	2007	2008	2009
Total	2,402,448	2,298,042	2,177,527	1,831,557	532,541	554,316	544,698	452,932
Monetization of gold <sup>a</sup>	35,667	28,542	41,062	41,519	17,520	14,469	19,657	14,319
Merchandise exports <sup>b</sup>	2,366,781	2,269,500	2,136,465	1,790,038	515,021	539,846	525,041	438,613
Principal merchandise exports	1,427,659	1,321,949	1,147,736	895,206	249,530	257,923	228,348	182,140
Garments	134,734	106,251	86,414	72,639	48,498	42,932	40,509	30,152
Semiconductors and electronic microcircuits	873,146	782,217	659,125	491,504	76,604	79,397	73,174	51,905
Finished electrical machinery	165,324	185,046	137,808	126,007	64,612	77,948	58,551	50,599
Other products, manufactured	40,415	31,863	29,140	31,812	3,395	3,698	2,439	2,383
Ignition wiring sets	40,170	41,022	40,016	35,751	1,872	1,985	2,098	1,777
Crude coconut oil	20,588	22,990	29,239	19,394	13,348	12,057	10,814	11,128
Cathodes and section of cathodes of refined copper <sup>c</sup>	60,714	59,306	58,124	32,711	10,165	9,920	9,422	7,364
Shrimps and prawns	3,930	3,258	2,910	2,461	1,380	1,225	1,152	1,095
Gold from copper ore	15,816	12,157	19,736	12,063	5,952	4,375	5,353	2,918
Banana and plaintains	20,736	18,479	18,004	17,172	8,083	7,501	7,571	6,286
Transmission apparatus	2,909	4,191	4,616	5,990	1,561	2,427	2,710	3,439
Copper concentrates	4,296	6,277	5,955	7,088	499	709	579	771
Canned pineapple	5,499	5,603	6,045	6,552	1,641	1,655	1,733	1,524
Dessicated coconut	7,124	7,349	10,858	6,947	3,592	3,480	4,002	3,386
Centrifugal sugar	4,265	3,628	2,963	4,097	1,978	1,427	1,275	1,191
Liquefied petroleum gas	2,204	6,078	4,846	1,507	362	870	630	249
Petroleum naphtha	12,359	11,245	14,718	6,353	1,615	1,294	1,405	927
Baskets, basketwares	656	387	225	118	218	138	81	36
Prepared tuna	2,727	3,907	8,693	7,965	763	1,115	2,001	1,891
Iron agglomerates	7,869	7,946	4,994	4,363	2,529	2,367	1,930	2,142
Copra oil, cake and meal	1,561	1,969	2,557	2,291	666	699	727	892
Tennis, gym and sports shoes	617	780	752	421	196	247	194	87
Others	939,122	947,551	988,729	894,832	265,491	282,380	296,693	256,473

<sup>a</sup> Balance of payments were from the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*.

<sup>b</sup> Foreign trade statistics were gathered from the National Statistics Office.

<sup>c</sup> Formerly bars, rods, of copper.

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.



**TABLE 23.1b Merchandise Imports of the Philippines: 2006-2009**  
(CIF Value in Million Pesos)

Item	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2,716,261	2,617,141	2,630,580	2,135,781	618,436	583,607	584,246	573,820
Principal merchandise imports	1,781,251	1,703,866	1,881,367	1,490,756	391,881	359,175	351,332	341,449
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	425,732	452,422	566,067	364,367	67,075	64,888	63,844	56,465
Machinery other than electrical machinery	294,369	279,610	258,828	225,297	57,245	55,003	53,444	51,425
Base metals	99,304	91,278	105,228	69,234	21,675	17,676	18,632	13,869
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	527,054	440,343	409,082	368,266	118,257	97,249	89,439	90,609
Cereals								
and cereal products	62,409	57,697	127,347	101,632	17,157	14,639	21,794	23,521
Transport equipment	108,583	116,809	128,464	114,437	17,709	19,269	20,296	17,396
Chemical elements and compounds	49,252	54,607	60,236	58,545	15,876	16,357	16,925	19,438
Manufactures of metals	21,692	23,238	21,125	23,002	7,976	8,919	7,486	8,092
Textile yarns	48,690	42,083	31,954	24,118	24,418	21,329	17,543	16,449
Artificial resins and plastic materials	51,224	47,756	51,606	39,015	8,282	7,361	7,565	6,406
Dairy products	23,952	30,112	32,264	22,870	6,340	7,154	7,098	4,563
Textile fibers	5,976	5,221	4,510	4,817	4,979	4,156	3,420	3,546
Fertilizers	14,120	13,306	27,439	18,036	6,393	5,889	5,470	8,148
Feeding stuff	23,636	25,827	31,357	31,882	12,151	13,855	12,811	14,777
Paper products	25,258	23,555	25,860	25,239	6,348	5,433	5,565	6,744
Imports on consignment	663,613	643,827	441,473	316,386	33,445	33,933	22,067	16,005
Others	271,397	269,447	307,740	328,639	193,110	190,499	210,847	216,366

Sources: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.1c Exports of Nonfactor Services: 2006-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Item	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices			
	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	448,454	530,907	558,783	599,816	108,916	122,325	118,626	121,352
Other transportation and communication <sup>a</sup>	78,945	73,378	67,131	54,828	23,432	19,357	17,065	12,561
Insurance	1,985	1,671	2,038	2,924	459	378	426	586
Travel <sup>b</sup>	177,550	224,593	208,841	205,430	41,164	50,668	43,326	41,123
Government	5,556	6,566	2,587	11,608	1,094	1,257	459	2,047
Miscellaneous services	184,418	224,699	278,186	325,027	42,766	50,667	57,351	65,036

<sup>a</sup> Communication included under Miscellaneous services.

<sup>b</sup> Figures for 2003-2005 were Department of Tourism data.

<sup>c</sup> Government was reclassified and included under Miscellaneous Services.

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.1d Imports of Nonfactor Services: 2006-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Item	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices			
	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007	2008	2009	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007	2008	2009
Total	176,942	193,179	211,423	228,979	37,270	45,056	49,523	47,723
Other transportation and communication <sup>a</sup>	24,960	28,930	35,119	48,512	5,248	6,745	8,279	10,117
Insurance	4,366	1,388	1,396	1,104	918	319	341	230
Travel <sup>b</sup>	76,273	82,017	83,830	91,069	16,077	19,134	19,670	18,963
Government	4,926	5,819	9,292	10,385	1,036	1,350	2,195	2,165
Miscellaneous services	66,417	75,025	81,787	77,909	13,991	17,509	19,038	16,248

<sup>a</sup> Communication included under Miscellaneous services.

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.2 Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product  
by Industrial Origin: 2007-2009**  
(In Million Pesos )

Major Industry Group	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, fishery, and forestry	943,842	1,102,465	1,138,334	251,495	259,410	259,424
Industry	2,098,720	2,347,803	2,318,882	442,994	464,502	460,205
Mining and quarrying	108,286	110,989	119,160	23,713	24,157	29,354
Manufacturing	1,459,125	1,654,594	1,566,738	315,709	329,013	314,399
Construction	300,401	346,603	390,449	60,826	65,462	71,908
Electricity, gas, and water	230,908	235,617	242,535	42,745	45,869	44,544
Services	3,606,017	3,959,102	4,221,702	608,891	693,176	712,486
Transportation, communication and storage	478,389	508,828	514,266	120,698	125,814	126,530
Trade	981,454	1,088,198	1,115,432	233,863	236,705	239,119
Finance and housing <sup>a</sup>	361,972	404,860	443,521	81,310	83,356	88,305
Other services (government and private)	1,784,202	1,957,215	2,148,482	173,020	247,301	258,532
Gross domestic product	6,648,579	7,409,371	7,678,917	1,303,380	1,417,087	1,432,115
Net factor income from the rest of the world	581,491	852,121	1,131,067	129,409	174,022	222,821
Gross national product	7,230,070	8,261,492	8,809,984	1,432,789	1,591,109	1,654,936

<sup>a</sup> Housing includes real estate and ownership of dwellings.

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.3 Gross Value Added in Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry  
by Industry Group: 2007-2009**  
(Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	939,147	1,097,978	1,134,036	249,998	258,027	258,102
Agricultural crops	795,721	927,578	963,705	19,145	196,235	194,900
Palay	150,667	193,766	197,181	43,429	44,968	43,500
Corn	55,022	63,370	63,534	16,054	16,510	16,762
Coconut, including copra	45,932	63,399	50,689	8,249	8,501	8,698
Sugarcane	23,948	26,207	25,164	5,460	6,499	5,812
Banana	45,204	58,453	69,042	6,821	7,918	8,214
Other crops	245,750	262,862	280,314	46,165	45,450	44,456
Livestock	116,892	131,928	140,791	29,083	28,774	29,128
Poultry	68,650	76,205	84,346	25,069	26,251	26,727
Agricultural activities and services	43,656	51,382	52,644	11,085	11,364	11,601
Fishery	143,426	170,400	170,330	58,584	61,792	63,202
Forestry	4,695	4,487	7,298	1,496	1,384	1,322
<b>Gross Value Added</b>	<b>943,842</b>	<b>1,102,465</b>	<b>1,138,334</b>	<b>251,495</b>	<b>259,410</b>	<b>259,424</b>

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.4 Gross Value Added in Mining and Quarrying  
by Industry Group: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
	2005 <sup>1</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005 <sup>1</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Copper mining	1,784	3,207	4,058	3,271	5,870	453	429	519	581	1,129
Gold mining	23,212	28,095	32,188	33,171	41,299	5,597	5,342	5,688	5,039	5,727
Chromium mining	52	74	90	48	73	38	47	31	12	16
Nickel mining	1,684	8,849	27,979	16,623	12,358	247	793	1,469	1,736	1,774
Other metallic mining	127	217	720	153	736	35	46	144	35	154
Crude oil	17,323	15,942	17,769	21,522	22,080	5,258	4,667	5,622	5,719	7,234
Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	5,264	5,353	6,211	6,722	7,706	1,895	1,737	1,926	1,955	2,178
Other nonmetallic mining and quarrying	14,194	13,819	19,271	29,479	29,037	6,510	5,751	8,316	9,079	11,142
<b>Gross Value Added</b>	<b>63,639</b>	<b>75,557</b>	<b>108,286</b>	<b>110,989</b>	<b>119,160</b>	<b>20,032</b>	<b>18,813</b>	<b>23,713</b>	<b>24,157</b>	<b>29,354</b>

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.5 Gross Value Added in Manufacturing  
by Industry Group: 2006-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices				At Constant Prices			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Basic metal industries	4,124.5	46,403	55,453	43,819	9,456	9,876	9,881	8,539
Beverage industries	42,358	50,308	60,824	59,224	9,727	11,266	12,744	11,887
Chemicals and chemical products	9,148	9,138.5	100,165	104,358	18,067	17,578	18,326	17,951
Electrical machinery	154,754	144,661	134,171	128,859	39,309	37,365	34,482	34,283
Food manufactures	654,510	715,514	847,609	844,475	125,733	13,187.8	142,879	142,687
Footwear and wearing apparel	56,017	60,066	66,728	57,875	11,554	11,935	12,783	10,143
Furniture and fixtures	20,209	19,985	17,249	13,967	4,794	5,549	5,131	4,588
Leather and leather products	478	545	660	393	145	158	185	105
Machinery, except electrical	9,356	9,361	10,101	8,983	3,373	3,358	3,592	3,136
Metal industries	24,430	26,176	29,410	25,751	6,555	7,116	7,632	6,663
Miscellaneous manufactures	39,928	39,919	36,931	34,958	9,108	9,940	10,419	10,486
Nonmetallic mineral products	3,195.1	37,452	42,684	47,520	6,169	6,947	7,580	8,142
Paper and paper products	6,158	6,631	6,915	6,139	2,213	2,343	2,357	2,257
Products of petroleum and coal	143,212	145,901	180,434	126,039	42,310	42,893	44,289	37,361
Publishing and printing	10,840	11,990	12,218	12,373	3,291	3,357	3,122	3,020
Rubber products	6,122	6,055	6,310	5,331	2,038	1,958	1,906	1,803
Textile manufactures	19,612	19,792	18,187	17,048	5,397	5,430	4,624	3,921
Tobacco manufactures	8,120	7,013	8,771	8,926	2,404	2,090	2,581	2,663
Transport equipment	12,030	14,073	14,590	15,535	2,560	2,895	2,987	3,262
Wood and cork products	5,075	5,894	5,185	5,165	1,461	1,779	1,512	1,501
<b>Gross Value Added</b>	<b>1,377,553</b>	<b>1,459,125</b>	<b>1,654,594</b>	<b>1,566,738</b>	<b>305,663</b>	<b>315,709</b>	<b>329,013</b>	<b>314,399</b>

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.6 Gross Value Added and Gross Value in Construction  
by Industry Group: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices				
	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross value added in construction	210,191	240,262	300,401	346,603	390,449
Gross value in construction	365,910	415,286	517,407	597,962	669,484
Public	116,652	162,205	219,062	243,790	311,962
Private	249,258	253,081	298,345	354,172	357,522
	At Constant Prices				
	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross value added in construction	45,852	50,271	60,826	65,462	71,908
Gross value in construction	87,501	94,188	112,586	117,316	126,035
Public	28,274	37,141	47,948	47,347	58,001
Private	59,227	57,047	64,638	69,969	68,034

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.7 Gross Value Added in Electricity, Gas, and Water  
by Industry Group: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices				
	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross value added in EGW	196,668	216,062	230,908	235,617	242,535
Electricity and gas	165,584	181,305	192,331	194,115	195,040
Water	31,084	34,758	38,577	41,502	47,495
	At Constant Prices				
	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross value added in EGW	37,663	40,068	42,745	45,869	44,544
Electricity and gas	35,199	37,391	39,907	42,944	41,445
Water	2,464	2,677	2,839	2,925	3,099

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.8 Gross Value Added in Transportation, Communication, and Storage  
by Industry Group: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices				
	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Value Added in TCS	413,850	446,224	478,389	508,828	514,266
Transportation and storage	214,398	234,095	248,617	266,297	267,200
Land	143,293	159,978	169,627	181,787	183,761
Water	27,132	26,403	26,281	27,700	22,242
Air	16,479	18,544	21,380	22,848	27,919
Storage and services incidental to transportation	27,494	29,170	31,330	33,962	33,277
Communication	199,452	212,130	229,772	242,531	247,066
Industry Group	At Constant Prices				
	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Value Added in TCS	104,766	111,412	120,698	125,814	126,530
Transportation and storage	47,540	49,016	51,985	53,436	52,539
Land	32,706	34,228	36,153	36,896	37,237
Water	4,983	4,848	4,826	5,086	4,074
Air	1,637	1,721	1,967	2,081	2,178
Storage and services incidental to transportation	8,214	8,219	9,039	9,373	9,050
Communication	57,226	62,396	68,713	72,378	73,991

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.9 Gross Value Added in Trade, by Industry Group: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices				
	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Value Added in Trade	776,949	877,918	981,454	1,088,198	1,115,432
Wholesale	179,150	195,617	216,195	247,168	211,950
Retail	597,799	682,301	765,259	841,030	903,482
Industry Group	At Constant Prices				
	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Value Added in Trade	203,552	216,057	233,863	236,705	239,119
Wholesale	50,589	52,201	55,955	58,997	51,567
Retail	152,963	163,856	177,908	177,708	187,552

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.



**TABLE 23.10 Gross Value Added in Finance, by Industry Group: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Value Added	263,448	311,444	361,972	404,860	443,521	64,597	71,891	81,310	83,356	88,305
Banks	192,458	224,630	252,220	294,380	331,824	47,226	51,907	56,732	60,689	66,139
Nonbanks	23,817	33,583	35,603	35,655	34,983	5,824	7,726	7,972	7,308	6,937
Insurance	47,173	53,231	74,148	74,825	76,714	11,547	12,257	16,606	15,358	15,229

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.11 Gross Value Added in Ownership of Dwellings and Real Estate  
by Industry Group: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Value Added	320,409	350,676	374,040	413,108	426,150	56,506	59,734	63,245	66,922	66,746
Real estate	50,037	62,275	75,568	89,999	89,999	12,245	14,340	16,934	19,447	17,873
Ownership of dwellings	270,372	288,401	298,477	318,166	336,151	44,262	45,394	46,311	47,475	48,873

**TABLE 23.12 Gross Value Added in Other Services, by Industry Group: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Industry Group	At Current Prices					At Constant Prices				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GVA in Other services	1,155,864	1,281,750	1,410,202	1,544,108	1,722,333	154,194	162,470	173,020	180,379	191,786
Government	413,880	451,598	473,290	507,191	574,442	53,821	55,154	56,646	58,355	61,926
Private	741,984	830,152	936,912	1,036,916	1,147,890	100,373	107,316	116,374	122,024	129,860
Education	143,445	154,984	170,176	178,154	187,796	9,732	9,952	10,206	9,945	9,998
Medical and health	88,826	97,235	107,432	116,557	126,099	15,841	16,398	17,314	17,513	18,001
Business	185,155	217,391	257,874	302,342	357,751	21,147	23,725	26,754	29,682	33,733
Recreational	58,592	64,453	73,765	81,172	92,806	12,281	12,965	14,445	15,355	16,932
Personal	157,657	177,403	194,639	214,256	228,691	23,305	25,248	27,053	28,285	29,323
Hotel and restaurant	95,851	105,439	119,150	129,992	138,745	15,231	16,074	17,574	18,122	18,619
Others	12,457	13,246	13,876	14,442	16,002	2,836	2,952	3,028	3,121	3,254

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.13 Consolidated Accounts I-Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos at Current Prices)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Compensation of employees	1,507,768	1,675,067	1,850,894	2,057,707	2,196,334
2. Net operating surplus	2,915,334	3,162,745	3,538,695	4,012,007	4,098,467
3. Depreciation	631,976	695,662	763,653	839,976	860,544
4. Indirect taxes	414,461	522,393	543,332	565,270	588,543
5. Less: Subsidies	25,500	24,703	47,954	65,590	64,971
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>5,444,039</b>	<b>6,031,164</b>	<b>6,648,619</b>	<b>7,409,371</b>	<b>7,678,917</b>
6. Personal consumption expenditure	3,772,249	4,229,502	4,611,884	5,281,072	5,674,966
7. Government consumption expenditure	527,045	589,930	653,760	697,653	809,688
8. Gross domestic capital formation	793,989	875,351	1,022,703	1,136,138	1,124,644
a. Fixed capital	783,404	846,650	978,281	1,090,506	1,130,072
b. Changes in stocks	10,585	28,701	44,422	45,632	(5428)
9. Exports of goods and services	2,589,739	2,850,902	2,828,949	2,736,310	2,431,373
10. Less: Imports of goods and services	2,816,243	2,893,203	2,810,320	2,842,003	2,364,761
11. Statistical discrepancy	577,260	378,683	341,642	400,201	3,007
<b>Expenditure on gross domestic product</b>	<b>5,444,039</b>	<b>6,031,164</b>	<b>6,648,619</b>	<b>7,409,371</b>	<b>7,678,917</b>

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.14 Consolidated Accounts II - National Disposable Income and Its Appropriation: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos at Current Prices)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Personal consumption expenditure	3,772,249	4,229,502	4,611,884	5,281,072	5,674,966
2. Government consumption expenditure	527,045	589,930	653,760	697,653	809,688
3. Net saving	1,005,090	1,057,083	1,221,978	1,461,176	1,480,202
<b>Appropriation of net national disposable income</b>	<b>5,304,384</b>	<b>5,876,515</b>	<b>6,487,622</b>	<b>7,439,902</b>	<b>7,964,855</b>
4. Net national income	5,259,207	5,836,441	6,466,457	7,421,516	7,949,440
4.1 Compensation of employees, net	2,130,728	2,381,995	2,614,907	3,086,119	3,549,662
a. From resident producers	1,507,768	1,675,067	1,850,894	2,057,707	2,196,334
b. From the rest of the world	622,960	706,928	764,013	1,028,412	1,353,328
c. Less: To the rest of the world	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Operating surplus from resident producers, net	2,915,334	3,162,745	3,538,695	4,012,007	4,098,467
4.3 Property income, net	(175,815)	(205,989)	(182,523)	(176,291)	(222,262)
a. From the rest of the world	57,577	83,685	106,449	82,318	53,713
b. Less: To the rest of the world	233,392	289,674	288,972	258,609	275,974
4.4 Indirect taxes	414,461	522,393	543,332	565,270	588,543
4.5 Less: Subsidies	25,500	24,703	47,954	65,590	64,971
5. Current transfers from the rest of the world	67,920	63,300	40,404	42,301	47,659
6. Less: Current transfers to the rest of the world	22,743	23,226	19,238	23,915	32,244
<b>Net national disposable income</b>	<b>5,304,384</b>	<b>5,876,515</b>	<b>6,487,622</b>	<b>7,439,902</b>	<b>7,964,855</b>

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.15 Consolidated Accounts III - Gross Accumulation: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos at Current Prices)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Gross fixed capital formation	783,404	846,650	978,281	1,090,506	1,130,072
2. Changes in stocks	10,585	28,701	44,422	45,632	(5428)
3. Net lending to the rest of the world	268,130	505,792	627,653	765,881	1,215,619
<b>Gross accumulation</b>	<b>1,062,120</b>	<b>1,381,142</b>	<b>1,650,356</b>	<b>1,902,019</b>	<b>2,340,263</b>
4. Net institutional savings	1,005,090	1,057,083	1,221,978	1,461,176	1,480,202
a. Private corporations	740,040	717,810	761,043	955,403	1,000,722
b. Government corporations	26,782	35,539	67,810	72,620	86,093
c. General government	66,927	177,439	278,934	311,298	207,952
d. Households and unincorporated enterprises	171,342	126,295	114,191	12,1855	185,435
5. Depreciation	63,1976	695,662	763,653	839,976	860,544
6. Capital transfers from the rest of the world	2,314	7,081	6,367	1,067	2,525
7. Less: Statistical discrepancy	577,260	378,683	341,642	400,201	3,007
<b>Finance of gross accumulation</b>	<b>1,062,120</b>	<b>1,381,142</b>	<b>1,650,356</b>	<b>1,902,019</b>	<b>2,340,263</b>

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.16 Consolidated Accounts IV - External Transaction: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos at Current Prices)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Exports of goods and services	2,589,739	2,850,902	2,828,949	2,736,310	2,431,373
a. Merchandise FOB, SNA <sup>a</sup>	2,247,575	2,402,448	2,298,042	2,177,527	1,831,557
Merchandise FOB, FTS <sup>b</sup>	2,272,980	2,412,725	2,320,252	2,173,204	1,830,026
Less: Special transactions	55,589	45,944	50,752	36,738	39,988
Plus: Monetization of gold, BSP <sup>c</sup>	30,185	35,667	28,542	41,062	41,519
b. Nonfactor services	342,164	448,454	530,907	558,783	599,816
2. Compensation of employees from the rest of the world	622,960	706,928	764,013	1,028,412	1,353,328
3. Property and entrepreneurial income from the rest of the world	57,577	83,685	106,449	82,318	53,713
4. Current transfers from the rest of the world	67,920	63,300	40,404	42,301	47,659
a. To general government	88	183	150	125	123
b. To households	67,832	63,117	40,254	42,176	47,536
<b>Current receipts</b>	3,338,195	3,704,814	3,739,816	3,889,341	3,886,074
5. Imports of goods and services	2,816,243	2,893,203	2,810,320	2,842,003	2,364,761
a. Merchandise CIF, SNA <sup>a</sup>	2,649,312	2,716,261	2,617,141	2,630,580	2,135,781
Merchandise FOB, FTS <sup>b</sup>	2,612,601	2,655,268	2,552,656	2,511,117	2,051,875
Plus: Insurance and freight, FTS <sup>b</sup>	114,008	118,235	114,127	162,959	132,639
Less: Special transactions	77,298	57,242	49,643	43,496	48,733
Plus: Demonetization of gold, BSP <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
b. Nonfactor services	166,932	176,942	193,179	214,423	228,979
6. Compensation of employees to the rest of the world	-	-	-	-	-
7. Property and entrepreneurial income to the rest of the world	233,392	289,674	288,972	258,609	275,974
8. Current transfers to the rest of the world	22,743	23,226	19,238	23,915	32,244
a. Government contributions to international organizations	69	1,856	1,730	1,375	1,595
b. Households	22,674	21,370	17,508	22,540	30,649
9. Surplus on current transactions	265,816	438,711	621,286	764,813	1,213,095
<b>Current disbursements</b>	3,338,195	3,704,814	3,739,816	3,889,341	3,886,074
10. Surplus on current transactions	265,816	498,711	621,286	764,813	1,213,095
11. Capital transfers from the rest of the world	2,314	7,081	6,367	1,067	2,525
<b>12. Net lending to the rest     of the world</b>	268,130	505,792	627,653	765,881	1,215,619

<sup>a</sup> System of national accounts

<sup>b</sup> Foreign trade statistics from the National Statistics Office

<sup>c</sup> Balance of payments from the *Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas*

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board

**TABLE 23.17 Income and Outlay Account I - Private Corporations: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos at Current Prices)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Net operating surplus	1,013,392	1,057,339	1,142,885	1,338,052	1,390,221
2. Property income	114,793	138,650	145,393	159,071	163,849
3. Casualty insurance claims	4,724	4,312	5,554	5,963	6,514
4. Net casualty insurance premiums	6,728	7,013	7,999	8,976	9,881
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>1,139,636</b>	<b>1,207,914</b>	<b>1,301,831</b>	<b>1,512,062</b>	<b>1,570,465</b>
5. Interest payments	144,443	189,416	187,787	194,198	200,728
6. Dividends	99,498	111,139	124,143	106,472	96,216
7. Net casualty insurance premiums	4,724	4,912	5,554	5,963	6,514
8. Casualty insurance claims	6,728	7,013	7,999	8,976	9,881
9. Direct taxes	144,204	177,625	215,304	241,049	256,403
10. Saving	740,040	717,810	761,043	955,403	1,000,722
<b>Total disbursements</b>	<b>1,139,636</b>	<b>1,207,914</b>	<b>1,301,831</b>	<b>1,512,062</b>	<b>1,570,465</b>
11. Memorandum items					
a. Disposable income = saving	-	-	-	-	-
b. Primary income					
(# 1 + # 2) - (# 5 + # 6)	884,244	895,434	976,347	1,196,453	1,257,126

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.17a Income and Outlay Account II - Government Corporations: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos at Current Prices)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Net operating surplus	8,1966	92,014	125,294	140,632	131,590
2. Interest income and dividends	14,281	31,681	32,362	34,838	45,749
3. Net casualty insurance premiums	2,104	2,142	2,234	1,322	1,235
4. Casualty insurance claims	1,465	1,524	1,724	1,851	2,023
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>99,816</b>	<b>127,361</b>	<b>161,614</b>	<b>178,643</b>	<b>180,597</b>
5. Interest payments	58,611	60,899	59,072	67,102	63,505
6. Dividends	6,257	17,637	10,159	6,800	9,114
7. Casualty insurance claims	2,104	2,142	2,234	1,322	1,235
8. Net casualty insurance premiums	1,465	1,524	1,724	1,851	2,023
9. Current transfers to households	2,288	5,703	7,552	14,801	11,701
10. Direct taxes	2,309	3,916	13,063	14,147	6,927
11. Saving	26,782	35,539	67,810	72,620	86,093
<b>Total disbursements</b>	<b>99,816</b>	<b>127,361</b>	<b>161,614</b>	<b>178,643</b>	<b>180,597</b>
12. Memorandum items					
a. Disposable income = saving	-	-	-	-	-
b. Primary income					
(# 1 + # 2) - (# 5 + # 6)	31,379	45,159	88,425	101,568	104,721

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.17b Income and Outlay Account III - General Government: 2000-2009**  
(In Million Pesos at Current Prices)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Net operating surplus	2,237	2,207	2,169	3,152	2,291
2. Property income	108,023	126,448	165,547	166,528	166,358
3. Indirect taxes, excluding import duties and taxes	282,431	339,556	355,889	305,022	315,242
4. Import duties and taxes	132,030	182,837	187,443	260,248	273,301
5. Direct taxes	337,668	388,015	442,621	523,919	537,681
6. Compulsory fees and fines	64,179	70,646	91,640	103,831	92,534
7. Social security contributions	104,264	113,753	126,416	129,475	146,498
8. Casualty insurance claims	317	259	495	213	204
9. Current transfers	3,415	3,953	5,517	4,720	4,813
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>1,034,564</b>	<b>1,227,674</b>	<b>1,377,737</b>	<b>1,497,108</b>	<b>1,538,922</b>
10. Government consumption expenditure	527,045	589,930	653,760	697,653	809,688
11. Interest payment on public debt	314,394	326,409	275,316	290,266	315,730
a. To domestic	193,763	208,858	177,371	182,983	192,917
b. To rest of the world	120,631	117,551	97,945	107,283	122,813
12. Subsidies	25,500	24,703	47,954	65,590	64,971
13. Social security benefits	94,647	99,897	112,101	121,879	129,884
14. Net casualty insurance premiums	317	259	495	213	204
15. Other current transfers	5,734	9,037	9,177	10,209	10,493
16. Saving	66,927	177,439	278,934	311,298	207,952
<b>Total disbursements</b>	<b>1,034,564</b>	<b>1,227,674</b>	<b>1,377,737</b>	<b>1,497,108</b>	<b>1,538,922</b>
17. Memorandum items					
a. Disposable income (# 1 to # 9) - (# 11 to # 15) or (# 10 + # 16)	593,972	767,369	932,694	1,008,951	1,017,640
b. Primary income (# 1 to # 4) - (# 11 + # 12)	184,827	299,936	387,778	379,094	376,491

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.17c Income and Outlay Account IV - Households and Unincorporated Enterprises: 2005-2009**  
(In Million Pesos at Current Prices)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Net operating surplus	1,817,739	2,011,185	2,268,346	2,530,170	2,574,365
2. Compensation of employees	2,130,728	2,381,995	2,614,907	3,086,119	3,549,662
3. Interest on public debt					
from general government	193,763	280,858	177,371	182,983	192,917
4. Other interest income	94,958	69,330	38,198	37,642	12,185
5. Social security benefits	94,647	99,897	112,101	12,1879	129,884
6. Casualty insurance claims	1,844	1,909	2,124	2,080	2,224
7. Current transfers	75,785	76,001	55,252	65,811	68,135
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>4,409,464</b>	<b>4,849,176</b>	<b>5,268,300</b>	<b>6,026,686</b>	<b>6,529,382</b>
8. Personal consumption expenditure	3,772,249	4,229,502	4,611,884	5,281,072	5,674,966
9. Interest payment on consumer debt	23,776	23,832	35,431	32,503	47,814
10. Other interest payments	54,655	51,625	49,484	60,011	70,213
11. Direct taxes	191,155	206,474	214,254	268,723	274,350
12. Compulsory fees, fines, and penalties	64,179	70,646	91,640	103,831	92,534
13. Social security contributions	104,264	113,753	126,416	129,475	146,498
14. Net casualty insurance premiums	1,844	1,909	2,124	2,080	2,234
15. Current transfers	26,001	25,140	22,875	27,135	35,339
16. Saving	171,342	126,295	114,191	12,1855	185,435
<b>Total disbursements</b>	<b>4,409,465</b>	<b>4,849,176</b>	<b>5,268,300</b>	<b>6,026,686</b>	<b>6,529,382</b>
17. Memorandum items					
a. Personal disposable income					
(# 1 to # 7) - (# 9 to # 16)					
or (# 8 + # 17)	3,943,590	4,355,797	4,726,075	5,402,927	5,860,400
b. Primary income					
(# 1 to # 4) - (# 9 + # 11)	4,158,757	4,595,912	5,013,907	5,744,401	6,211,102

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.18 Per Capita Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, and Personal Consumption Expenditure: 2004-2009**  
(Estimates in Current and Constant 1985 Prices in Pesos, Population in Million)

Item	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Estimates in current prices in pesos						
Gross domestic product	58,300	63,854	69,345	74,951	81,910	83,261
Gross national product	62,806	69,098	75,104	81,506	91,330	95,525
Personal consumption expenditure	40,051	44,245	48,630	51,990	58,382	61,533
Estimates in constant 1985 prices in pesos						
Gross domestic product	13,814	14,209	14,673	15,406	15,666	15,528
Gross national product	14,987	15,482	15,997	16,865	17,590	17,944
Personal consumption expenditure	10,816	11,113	11,495	11,929	12,244	12,498
Population estimates <sup>a</sup>	83.56	85.26	86.97	88.71	90.46	92.20

<sup>a</sup> The 2003 figures are based on the 2000 census-based population projections. In the absence of a single year projection, the 2002-2004 estimates were based from the annual average geometric growth rate of 2.07%

The 2004-2008 annual estimates were interpolated from the 2000, 2005, and 2010 estimates from the 2000 Census-based population projections using the Waring-Language interpolation polynomial.

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board.



**TABLE 23.19 Gross Domestic Capital Formation in Durable Equipment  
by Major Type: 2007-2009**  
(In Million Pesos)

Type of Equipment	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total durable equipment	381,935	390,557	356,473	111,412	113,536	104,203
Machinery specialized for particular industries	163,446	153,482	126,187	44,977	44,580	37,572
Agricultural machineries	923	1,037	1,069	322	381	355
Tractors other than steam	785	874	681	249	298	212
Mining construction machineries	8,268	10,478	9,815	3,068	3,808	3,107
Textile machineries	1,952	2,175	1,908	956	1,044	979
Sawmill and logging machineries	137	154	153	54	56	56
Sugarmill machineries	109	585	89	19	383	11
Pulp and paper machineries	723	820	552	790	825	540
Metalworking machineries	11,659	9,267	7,347	3,404	2,650	2,159
Telecommunications, and sound-recording and reproducing equipment	89,785	81,550	71,330	25,067	23,817	21,540
Other special industrial machineries	49,104	46,543	33,245	11,048	11,319	8,613
General industrial machinery and equipment	64,585	66,867	63,578	23,903	23,268	21,446
Air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment	12,352	13,502	12,633	4,959	5,281	5,177
Pumps and compressors	8,147	8,267	8,126	3,019	3,025	2,760
Other electrical machinery and apparatus	20,981	21,590	20,500	6,110	6,130	5,625
Other general industrial machineries	23,105	23,508	22,319	9,815	8,832	7,884
Transport equipment	106,642	121,572	120,450	22,286	24,958	25,491
Road vehicles	73,971	86,092	105,679	18,073	19,944	24,378
Railway transport	131	144	166	195	75	110
Air transport	27,015	26,932	9,729	3,120	3,659	466
Water transport	5,525	8,404	4,878	898	1,281	537
Miscellaneous equipment	47,263	48,637	46,257	20,246	20,729	19,693
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	18,708	20,150	18,120	10,143	9,830	8,796
Other miscellaneous durable equipment	28,555	28,486	28,137	10,103	10,899	10,897

**Source:** National Statistical Coordination Board.

**TABLE 23.20 Balance of Payments of the Philippines: 2004-2009**  
(In Million US Dollars)

Item	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A. Current Account	1,628	1,984	5,347	7,119	3,633	9,358
Goods and Services	(7,461)	(9,113)	(6,595)	(6,142)	(11,725)	(6,728)
Exports	42,837	44,788	52,970	59,278	57,970	48,624
Imports	50,298	53,901	59,565	65,420	69,695	55,352
Goods	(5,684)	(7,773)	(6,732)	(8,391)	(12,885)	(8,842)
Credit: Exports	38,794	40,263	46,526	49,512	48,253	37,610
Debit: Imports	44,478	48,036	53,258	57,903	61,138	46,452
Services	(1,777)	(1,340)	137	2,249	1,160	2,114
Credit: Exports	4,043	4,525	6,444	9,766	9,717	11,014
Debit: Imports	5,820	5,865	6,307	7,517	8,557	8,900
Income	(71)	(294)	(1,255)	(882)	111	(193)
Credit: Receipts	3,725	3,937	4,388	5,351	5,973	5,712
Debit: Payments	3,796	4,231	5,643	6,243	5,862	5,905
Current Transfers	9,160	11,391	13,197	14,153	15,247	16,279
Credit: Receipts	9,420	11,711	13,511	14,573	15,780	16,910
Debit: Payments	260	320	314	420	533	631
B. Capital and Financial Account	(1,630)	2,229	20	3,527	(1,802)	(1,627)
Capital Account	17	40	138	24	53	104
Credit: Receipts	46	58	181	108	114	166
Debit: Payments	29	18	43	84	61	62
Financial Account	(1,647)	2,189	(118)	3,503	(1,855)	(1,731)
Direct Investment	109	1,665	2,818	(620)	1,285	1,604
Debit: Assets, Residents' Investments Abroad	579	189	103	3,536	259	359
Credit: Liabilities, Non-Residents' Investments in the Phils.	688	1,854	2,921	2,916	1,544	1,963
Portfolio Investment	(1,713)	3,475	3,043	4,623	(3,798)	(625)
Debit: Assets, Residents' Investments Abroad	910	146	1,567	(834)	(619)	2,715
Credit: Liabilities, Non-Residents' Investments in the Phils.	(803)	3,621	4,610	3,789	(4,417)	2,090
Financial Derivatives	(27)	(43)	(138)	(288)	(113)	32
Debit: Assets, Residents' Investments Abroad	(58)	(98)	(159)	(170)	(541)	(403)
Credit: Liabilities, Non-Residents' Investments in the Phils.	(85)	(141)	(297)	(458)	(654)	(371)
Other Investment	(16)	(2,908)	(5,841)	(212)	771	(2,742)
Debit: Assets, Residents' Investments Abroad	859	4,791	3,512	4,840	(4,334)	1,967
Credit: Liabilities, Non-Residents' Investments in the Phils.	843	1,883	(2,329)	4,628	(3,563)	(775)
Net Unclassified Items	(278)	(1,803)	(1,598)	(2,089)	(1,742)	(1,310)
Overall BOP Position	(280)	2,410	3,769	8,557	89	6,421
Debit: Change in Reserve Assets	(1,637)	1,621	2,934	8,550	1,597	4,911
Credit: Change in Reserve Liabilities	(1,357)	(789)	(835)	(7)	1,508	(1,510)
Use of Fund Credits	(471)	(321)	(402)	0	0	0
Short-term	(886)	(468)	(433)	(7)	1,508	(1,510)
Memo items:						
Change in Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	(152)	(1,531)	(4,368)	(1,025)	2,852	(3,752)
OFW Cash Remittances	10,261	12,292	14,037	14,956	17,004	17,955
of which channeled thru the banking system	8,551	10,689	12,761	14,450	16,428	17,348
Basic Balance	1,154	3,211	5,519	8,859	3,391	12,058
Net Unclassified Items as Percent of Total Trade	(0.3)	(2.0)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(1.6)

Source: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

## 24 **Comparative International Statistics**

---

**T**he principal sources of data presented in this chapter are the international summary publications prepared by the Statistical Office and Population Division of the United Nations (UN), and other international publications. The countries listed in this chapter are not only those belonging to the membership rosters of the UN and its specialized agencies. Readers must be guided that the quality and comparability of the data are affected by a number of factors, as follows:

The year for which the data are presented may not be the same for all subjects for a particular country, or for a given subject for different countries, although the data shown are the latest available. All such variations have been noted. The data shown are for calendar years unless otherwise stated in headnotes and footnotes.

The bases, methods of estimation, data collection, extent of coverage, precision of definition, scope of territory, and margins of error may vary from different items for a particular country, and for like items or between countries. Many of the measures shown are, at best, rough indicators of magnitude. In this regard, the following be additional points of interest.

- a. One of the basic concepts relating to population size is the difference between *de facto* and *de jure* population. A *de facto* population includes all persons physically present in the country or area on the reference date. The *de jure* population, in contrast, includes all usual residents of the country living here or abroad.
- b. The statistics presented are official unless otherwise indicated. Estimates and projections have been used in certain instances to supplement official data. When data in this issue of the Yearbook differ from those in earlier editions, statistics in this publication are assumed to reflect revisions.

**TABLE 24.1 Population, Area, and Density of Groups of Countries,  
by Continent: 2007-2009**  
(Population in Millions)

Continent and Group of Countries	Midyear Estimates			Area <sup>a</sup>			Density <sup>b</sup>		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
World	6,625	6,705	6,810	51,790	51,790	51,790	128	129	131
Africa	944	966	999	11,698	11,698	11,698	81	83	85
Eastern Africa	294	301	313	2,456	2,456	2,456	120	123	127
Western Africa	283	291	297	2,370	2,370	2,370	119	123	125
Middle Africa	118	122	125	2,553	2,553	2,553	46	48	49
Northern Africa	195	197	205	3,286	3,286	3,286	59	60	62
Southern Africa	55	55	58	1,033	1,033	1,033	53	53	56
America	904	915	920	15,647	15,647	15,647	58	58	59
Northern America	335	338	341	7,700	7,700	7,700	44	44	44
Latin America and the Caribbean	569	577	580	7,947	7,947	7,947	72	73	73
Asia	4,010	4,052	4,177	12,263	12,263	12,263	327	330	341
East Asia	1,550	1,558	1,564	4,546	4,546	4,546	341	343	344
South Central Asia	1,662	1,683	1,726	4,157	4,157	4,157	400	405	415
South East Asia	574	586	597	1,735	1,735	1,735	331	338	344
Western Asia	223	225	231	1,824	1,824	1,824	122	123	127
Europe <sup>c</sup>	733	736	738	8,876	8,876	8,876	83	83	83
Oceania	35	35	36	3,307	3,307	3,307	11	11	11

<sup>a</sup> Area per thousand square miles.

<sup>b</sup> Inhabitants per square miles.

<sup>c</sup> Including the new independent states of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

**Source:** Population Reference Bureau, 2005, 2006 & 2007 *World Population Data Sheet*

**TABLE 24.1a Population, Surface Area, and Density of Groups of Countries,  
by Continent: Selected Years**  
(Population in Millions)

Continent and Group of Countries	Estimates of Midyear Population			Annual Rate of Population Increase	Surface Area <sup>a</sup>			Density <sup>b</sup>		
	2006	2007	2008	(Percent)	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
				2006-2008						
World	6,555	6,626	6,705	2.3	51,789	51,789	51,789	127	128	129
Africa	924	945	967	4.7	11,698	11,698	11,698	79	81	83
Eastern Africa	284	294	301	6.0	2,456	2,456	2,456	116	120	123
Middle Africa	116	118	122	5.2	2,553	2,553	2,553	45	46	48
Northern Africa	198	195	197	(0.5)	3,286	3,286	3,286	60	59	60
Southern Africa	54	55	55	1.9	1,033	1,033	1,033	52	53	53
Western Africa	271	283	291	7.4	2,370	2,370	2,370	114	119	123
Latin America	566	569	577	1.9	7,947	7,947	7,947	71	72	73
Caribbean	39	40	41	5.1	91	91	91	429	440	451
Central America	149	148	150	0.7	957	957	957	156	155	157
South America	378	381	387	2.4	6,899	6,899	6,899	55	55	56
Northern America	332	335	338	1.8	7,700	7,700	7,700	43	44	44
Asia	3,968	4,009	4,052	2.1	12,262	12,262	12,262	324	327	330
East Asia	1,544	1,550	1,558	0.9	4,546	4,546	4,546	340	341	343
South Central Asia	1,642	1,662	1,683	2.5	4,157	4,157	4,157	395	400	405
South East Asia	565	574	586	3.7	1,735	1,735	1,735	326	331	338
Western Asia <sup>c</sup>	218	223	225	3.2	1,824	1,824	1,824	120	122	123
Europe	732	733	736	0.5	8,876	8,876	8,876	82	83	83
Eastern Europe	296	295	295	(0.3)	7,264	7,264	7,264	41	41	41
Northern Europe	97	98	98	1.0	676	676	676	143	145	145
Southern Europe	152	153	155	2.0	508	508	508	299	301	305
Western Europe	187	187	188	0.5	428	428	428	437	437	439
Oceania <sup>d</sup>	34	35	35	2.9	3,307	3,307	3,307	10	11	11

**Notes:** Unless otherwise specified, all figures are estimates of the order of magnitude and are subject to substantial margin of error. Details may not also add up because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup> Area in per thousand square miles.

<sup>b</sup> Inhabitants in per square kilometers.

<sup>c</sup> The European portion of Turkey is included in Western Asia rather than Europe.

<sup>d</sup> Hawaii, a state of the United States of America, is included in Northern America rather than Oceania.

**Composition of macroregions and regions:**

**Africa.** Eastern Africa: British Indian Ocean Territory, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Middle Africa: Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao-Tome and Principe, and Zaire. Northern Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, and Western Sahara. Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland. Western Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, St. Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

**Northern America.** Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and United States.

*Continued*

**Table 24.1a--Concluded**

**Latin America.** Caribbean: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, and United States' Virgin Islands. Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama. South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

**Asia.** Eastern Asia: China, Hong Kong, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Macau, and Mongolia. Southern Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Western Asia: Bahrain, Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine (Gaza Strip), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

**Europe.** Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Northern Europe: Channel Islands, Denmark, Faeroe Island, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Norway, Sweden, and United Kingdom. Southern Europe: Albania, Andora, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, and Yugoslavia. Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

**Oceania.** Australia and New Zealand: Australia, Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, New Zealand, and Norfolk Island. Melanesia: Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Micronesia: Canton and Enderbury Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Johnston Island, Kiribati, Marshall Island, Midway Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, Pacific Islands (Palau), and Wake Islands. Polynesia: American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Niue, Pitcairn, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Wallis, and Futuna Islands.

**Former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

**Source:** Population Reference Bureau, 2005, 2006 & 2008 World Population Data Sheet

**TABLE 24.1b Population, Rate of Natural Increase, Projected Population Area of Countries, and Population Per Square Mile: 2008**  
(Projected Population in Millions, Rate in Percent, Area in Square Kilometers)

Continent and Country	Population Mid-2008	Rate of Natural Increase	Projected Population		Area of Countries	Population Density per Square Km
			mid-2025	mid-2050		
Africa						
Algeria	34.7	1.8	43.3	50.1	919,591	15
Angola	16.8	2.7	26.2	42.7	481,351	13
Botswana	1.8	0.9	2.2	2.4	224,606	3
Burundi	8.9	3.0	15.0	28.3	10,745	318
Cameroon	18.5	2.3	25.5	34.9	183,568	39
Cape Verde	0.5	2.5	0.7	0.9	1,556	125
Comoros	0.7	2.8	1.1	1.8	861	328
Congo	3.8	2.5	5.6	8.8	132,046	11
Cote d'Ivoire	20.7	2.4	26.2	34.7	124,502	64
Djibouti	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.5	8,958	37
Egypt	74.9	2.0	95.9	117.9	386,660	75
Equatorial Guinea	0.6	2.9	0.9	1.4	10,830	22
Ethiopia	79.1	2.5	110.5	147.6	426,371	72
Gambia	1.6	2.7	2.3	3.4	4,363	138
Ghana	23.9	2.2	33.7	48.8	92,100	100
Guinea	16.3	2.9	15.7	24.5	94,927	42
Guinea-Bissau	1.7	3.1	2.9	5.3	13,946	48
Kenya	35.0	2.8	51.3	65.2	224,081	65
Lesotho	1.8	0.2	1.7	1.6	11,718	59
Liberia	3.9	3.1	6.8	12.5	43,000	35
Libya	6.3	2.0	8.1	9.7	679,359	4
Madagascar	18.9	2.9	28.0	41.6	226,656	32
Malawi	13.6	3.2	20.4	30.5	45,745	115
Mali	12.7	3.3	20.6	34.2	478,838	10
Mauritania	3.2	2.7	4.5	6.4	395,954	3
Mauritius	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	788	622
Morocco	31.2	1.4	36.6	42.4	172,413	70
Mozambique	20.4	2.1	27.5	37.2	309,494	25
Niger	14.7	3.1	26.3	53.2	489,189	12
Nigeria	148.1	2.5	205.4	282.2	356,668	160
Reunion	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	969	324
Rwanda	9.6	2.7	14.6	21.7	10,170	365
Senegal	12.7	3.0	18.0	25.3	75,954	64
Sierra Leone	5.5	2.5	7.6	10.9	27,699	76
Somalia	9.0	2.7	14.3	23.8	246,201	191
South Africa	48.3	0.8	51.5	54.8	471,444	40
Sudan	39.4	2.1	54.3	73.0	967,494	16
Swaziland	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	6,703	65
Tanzania	40.2	2.3	58.2	82.5	364,900	14
Togo	6.8	2.8	9.9	14.1	21,927	119

Continued

Table 24.1b--Continued

Continent and Country	Population Mid-2008	Rate of Natural Increase	Projected Population		Area of Countries	Population Density per Square Mile
			mid-2025	mid-2050		
Tunisia	10.3	1.2	12.1	13.2	63,170	63
Uganda	29.2	3.1	56.4	106.0	93,066	121
Western Sahara	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.9	97,344	2
Zambia	12.2	2.1	15.5	19.3	290,583	16
Zimbabwe	13.5	1.1	16.0	19.1	150,873	34
America, North						
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	170	195
Bahamas	9.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	5,359	24
Barbados	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	166	650
Canada	33.3	0.3	37.6	41.9	3,849,670	3
Costa Rica	4.5	1.3	5.6	6.3	19,730	88
Cuba	16.2	0.3	11.2	9.9	42,803	101
Dominica	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	290	97
Dominican Republic	9.9	1.8	12.1	14.0	18,815	203
El Salvador	7.2	1.8	9.2	11.2	8,124	343
Grenada	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	660	308
Guadeloupe	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	660	246
Guatemala	13.7	2.8	20.0	27.9	42,042	126
Haiti	9.1	1.8	11.7	15.1	10,714	328
Honduras	7.3	2.2	9.8	12.4	43,278	65
Jamaica	2.7	1.1	3.0	3.4	4,243	245
Martinique	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	425	368
Mexico	107.7	1.6	123.8	131.6	756,062	55
Netherlands Antilles	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	309	249
Nicaragua	5.7	2.1	6.8	7.9	50,193	44
Panama	3.4	1.6	4.2	5.0	29,158	45
Puerto Rico	4.0	0.5	4.1	3.8	3,456	446
United States	304.5	0.6	355.7	438.2	3,717,796	32
America, South						
Argentina	39.7	1.1	46.3	52.5	1,073,514	14
Bolivia	10.0	2.1	13.3	16.7	424,162	9
Brazil	195.1	1.3	228.9	259.8	3,300,154	23
Chile	16.8	0.9	19.1	20.2	292,135	22
Colombia	44.4	1.4	53.8	59.2	439,734	39
Ecuador	13.8	2.0	17.5	20.4	109,483	49
French Guiana	0.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	34,749	2
Guyana	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	83,000	4
Paraguay	6.2	2.1	8.0	10.1	157,046	15
Peru	27.9	1.5	34.0	39.3	496,224	22
Suriname	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	63,039	3

Continued



Table 24.1b--Continued

Continent and Country	Population Mid-2006	Rate of Natural Increase	Projected Population		Area of Countries	Population Density per Square Mile
			mid-2025	mid-2050		
Uruguay	3.4	0.6	3.8	4.2	68,498	49
Venezuela	25.7	1.9	35.2	41.7	352,143	73
Asia						
Afghanistan	28.7	2.4	45.9	67.2	251,772	114
Armenia	3.2	0.6	3.4	3.4	11,506	280
Azerbaijan	8.2	0.8	9.7	11.6	33,436	246
Bahrain	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.2	266	2,545
Bangladesh	146.7	2.2	208.3	254.6	55,598	2,639
Bhutan	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	18,147	52
Brunei	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.7	2,228	162
Cambodia	12.6	1.8	18.5	24.4	69,900	180
China	1,228.7	0.6	1,454.7	1,393.6	3,696,100	349
Cyprus	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	3,571	262
East Timor	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	5,741	136
Georgia	4.7	-0.0	3.9	2.6	26,911	173
Hong Kong, China	6.8	0.2	8.4	7.5	413	16,513
India	1,068.6	1.7	1,363.0	1,628.0	1,269,340	842
Indonesia	220.5	1.6	281.9	315.6	735,355	300
Iran	66.6	1.2	84.7	96.5	630,575	106
Iraq	24.2	2.5	41.5	60.5	169,236	143
Israel	6.7	1.5	9.3	11.0	8,131	825
Japan	127.5	0.1	121.1	100.6	145,869	874
Jordan	5.5	2.4	8.7	11.8	34,444	159
Kazakhstan	14.8	0.5	14.7	13.3	1,049,151	14
Korea, North	22.7	0.6	24.7	24.9	46,541	487
Korea, South	47.9	0.7	50.6	44.3	38,324	1,251
Kuwait	2.4	1.7	4.6	7.0	6,880	346
Kyrgyzstan	5.0	1.3	6.4	7.1	76,641	66
Laos	5.6	2.3	8.5	11.3	91,429	61
Lebanon	4.2	1.4	5.2	5.7	4,015	1,045
Macao, China	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	8	57,628
Malaysia	25.1	2.1	34.3	46.6	127,317	197
Maldives	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.5	116	2,461
Mongolia	2.5	1.1	3.2	3.6	604,826	4
Myanmar	49.5	1.4	59.7	64.4	261,228	189
Nepal	25.2	2.4	37.8	50.8	56,826	443
Oman	2.6	2.5	4.4	6.3	82,031	32
Pakistan	149.1	2.7	249.7	348.6	307,375	485
Palestinian Territory	3.6	3.5	7.4	11.9	2,417	1,504
Philippines	81.6	2.2	111.5	132.8	115,830	704
Qatar	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.9	4,247	148
Saudi Arabia	24.1	2.9	46.1	74.2	829,996	29
Singapore	4.2	0.7	4.8	4.4	239	17,528

Continued

Table 24.1b--Continued

Continent and Country	Population Mid-2008	Rate of Natural Increase	Projected Population		Area of Countries	Population Density per Square Km.
			mid-2025	mid-2050		
Sri Lanka	20.3	1.2	23.2	25.4	25,332	309
Syria	19.9	2.5	26.8	34.0	71,498	108
Tajikistan	7.3	2.2	9.5	11.5	55,251	51
Thailand	66.1	0.5	70.2	68.9	198,116	129
Turkey	74.8	1.2	87.8	88.7	299,158	95
Turkmenistan	5.2	1.7	6.5	7.6	188,456	11
United Arab Emirates	4.5	1.3	6.2	7.8	32,278	54
Uzbekistan	27.2	1.7	33.3	37.6	172,741	61
Vietnam	86.2	1.2	100.1	112.8	128,066	260
Yemen	22.2	3.2	35.2	55.8	203,849	42
Europe						
Albania	3.2	0.7	3.5	3.6	11,100	113
Austria	8.4	0.0	8.8	9.5	32,378	100
Belarus	9.7	(0.3)	9.0	7.7	80,154	47
Belgium	10.7	0.2	10.8	11.0	11,787	350
Bulgaria	7.6	(0.5)	6.6	5.0	42,822	69
Czech Republic	10.4	6.1	10.2	9.4	30,448	132
Denmark	5.5	0.2	5.6	5.5	16,637	127
Estonia	1.3	(0.1)	1.2	1.1	17,413	30
Finland	5.3	0.2	5.6	5.7	130,560	16
France	62.0	0.4	66.1	70.0	212,934	113
Germany	82.2	(0.2)	79.6	71.4	137,830	230
Greece	11.2	0.1	11.3	10.8	50,950	85
Hungary	10.0	(0.4)	9.6	8.9	35,919	108
Iceland	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	39,768	3
Ireland	4.5	0.9	4.9	5.1	27,135	64
Italy	59.9	0.0	62.0	61.7	116,320	199
Latvia	2.3	0.4	2.1	1.9	24,942	35
Lithuania	3.4	(0.4)	3.1	2.9	25,174	51
Luxembourg	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	999	189
Malta	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	124	1,304
Monaco	0.03	0.9	0.04	0.04	1	34,000
Netherlands	16.4	0.3	16.9	16.8	15,768	396
Norway	4.8	0.4	5.6	6.6	125,050	12
Poland	38.1	0.0	36.7	31.4	124,807	122
Portugal	10.6	0.0	10.5	9.3	35,514	115
Moldova	4.1	(0.1)	3.8	3.2	13,012	122
Romania	21.5	(0.2)	19.7	17.1	92,042	90
Russia	141.9	(0.3)	129.3	110.1	6,592,819	8
Spain	46.5	0.2	46.2	43.9	195,363	92
Sweden	9.2	0.2	9.9	10.4	173,730	252
Switzerland	7.6	0.2	8.1	8.1	15,942	185
United Kingdom	61.3	0.3	68.8	76.9	94,548	252

Continued

Table 24.1b--Concluded

Continent and Country	Population Mid-2008	Rate of Natural Increase	Projected Population		Area of Countries	Population Density per Square Km.
			mid-2025	mid-2050		
Oceania						
Australia	21.3	0.7	24.7	28.1	2,988,888	3
Fiji	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	7,054	47
Guam	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	212	332
New Zealand	4.3	0.8	4.9	5.5	104,452	16
Papua New Guinea	6.5	2.1	8.6	11.2	178,703	14

Source: 2003 World Population Data Sheet, United Nations.

**TABLE 24.2 The 15 Most Populous Countries, Ranked by Size:  
2025, 2030, and 2050  
(Population in Millions)**

2025		2030		2050	
Country	Population	Country	Population	Country	Population
1. China	1,480	1. China	1,499	1. India	1,755
2. India	1,330	2. India	1,384	2. China	1,437
3. USSR (former)*	369	3. USSR (former)*	369	3. USA	438
4. USA	332	4. USA	337	4. Indonesia	343
5. Indonesia	275	5. Indonesia	286	5. Pakistan	295
6. Pakistan	268	6. Pakistan	286	6. Nigeria	282
7. Nigeria	238	7. Nigeria	261	7. Brazil	260
8. Brazil	216	8. Brazil	223	8. Bangladesh	215
9. Bangladesh	179	9. Bangladesh	189	9. Congo, Democratic Republic of	189
10. Ethiopia	136	10. Ethiopia	153	10. Ethiopia	170
11. Mexico	130	11. Mexico	152	11. Mexico	153
12. Iran, Islamic Republic of	128	12. Iran, Islamic Republic of	150	12. Philippines	150
13. Japan	121	13. Japan	118	13. Egypt	127
14. Zaire	110	14. Zaire	118	14. Russia	119
15. Vietnam	105	15. Vietnam	115	15. Vietnam	117

\* Including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Latvia and Lithuania are included in Northern Europe.

Source: UN World Population Prospects. 2008 Revision.

**TABLE 24.3 Crude Birth Rates of Selected Countries: 2002-2008**  
(Per 1,000 Population)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Armenia	10.0	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Australia	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.0
Austria	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.6
Azerbaijan	13.5	13.8	15.8	16.9	17.6	16.8	15.9
Barbados	14.1	13.8	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.7
Belarus	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2
Bulgaria	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.0
Hong Kong, China	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.4	9.6	8.6	8.4
Cuba	12.6	12.2	11.3	10.7	10.6	10.3	11.2
Cyprus <sup>a</sup>	11.1	11.2	11.3	10.9	11.0	10.8	11.0
Czech Republic	9.6	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.0
Denmark	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.3	11.4	11.3
Egypt	26.5	26.1	26.2	26.0	25.9	26.2	25.8
Estonia	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.7
Finland	10.7	10.9	11.4	11.0	11.2	11.0	11.2
France	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.0	12.6	12.5
Germany	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2
Greece	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5
Hungary	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.4
Ireland	15.5	15.4	15.3	14.3	15.0	14.7	15.2
Israel	21.2	21.7	21.3	20.3	21.3	20.6	21.2
Italy	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.4
Japan	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.6
Kazakhstan	15.3	16.6	18.2	17.0	18.0	17.6	16.2
Kyrgyzstan	20.2	20.9	21.6	21.4	23.3	21.2	22.0
Latvia	8.6	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.9
Lithuania	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.2	8.9	9.0
Luxembourg	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.6	11.2
Macao, China	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.2
Macedonia	13.7	13.3	13.3	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.2
Mauritius <sup>b</sup>	16.5	15.8	15.1	15.1	14.1	14.2	14.3
Netherlands	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.8	11.4
New Zealand	13.7	14.0	14.3	13.9	14.0	14.2	13.8
Norway	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.0
Poland	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3
Portugal	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.3	12.6
Republic of Moldova	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.5	11.1	10.7	10.2
Romania	9.7	9.8	-	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0
Russian Federation	9.6	10.2	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.4
Serbia	-	10.6	10.5	9.7	9.6	9.7	10.2
Slovakia	9.5	9.6	10.0	9.3	10.0	10.0	9.6
Slovenia	8.8	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2
Spain	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.3
Sweden	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.0
Switzerland	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.2
Ukraine	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.1	9.9	9.6	9.9
United Kingdom	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.3	11.8
United States	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.0	14.0	14.1	13.9

**Note:** Data refer to live births which occurred or were registered during the period indicated. For the purpose of international comparability, this table is limited to countries for which complete or virtually complete registration data exist.

<sup>a</sup> Data referred to government controlled areas.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Rodrigues and other small islands.

**Source:** United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics 2005*. Issue No. 1056. Vol. LXIII No. 7. New York 2009.

**TABLE 24.4 Crude Death Rates of Selected Countries: 2002-2008**  
(Per 1,000 Population)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Armenia	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.2
Australia	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8
Austria	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.2
Azerbaijan	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.8	7.0
Barbados	8.5	8.4	8.9	7.9	8.5	7.6	7.9
Belarus	14.8	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.5
Bulgaria	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.8
Hong Kong, China <sup>a</sup>	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.5
Cuba	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.0
Cyprus	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3
Czech Republic	10.6	10.9	10.5	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.0
Denmark	10.9	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.8	10.6
Egypt	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5
Estonia	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.7
Finland	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.1
France	9.0	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.4
Germany	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.2	10.2
Greece	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5
Hungary	13.1	13.4	13.1	13.5	13.1	13.3	13.2
Ireland	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.4
Israel	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5
Italy	9.8	10.2	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.2
Japan	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.4	7.9
Kazakhstan	10.1	10.4	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.8
Kyrgyzstan	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.1
Latvia	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.2	13.9	14.0	14.2
Lithuania	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.8	13.2	12.8	13.0
Luxembourg	8.4	9.0	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.2
Macao, China	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1
Macedonia	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.2
Mauritius <sup>b</sup>	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.0
Netherlands	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.2
New Zealand	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
Norway	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6
Poland	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.5
Portugal	10.2	10.4	9.7	9.4	10.6	10.5	10.0
Republic of Moldova	11.6	11.9	11.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	13.0
Romania	12.4	12.3	-	12.1	11.9	12.1	11.9
Russian Federation	16.1	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.0
Serbia	-	13.9	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.9
Slovakia	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.9
Slovenia	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.1
Spain	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.9	8.0	8.4	8.6
Sweden	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.4
Switzerland	8.5	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.5
Ukraine	15.7	16.1	16.1	16.6	16.2	16.0	16.2
United Kingdom	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.2
United States	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.0	8.5	8.1

**Note:** Data refer to live births which occurred or were registered during the period indicated. For the purpose of international comparability, this table is limited to countries for which complete or virtually complete registration data exist.

<sup>a</sup> Data referred to government controlled areas. <sup>b</sup> Excluding Rodrigues and other small islands.

**Source:** United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* 2009. Issue No. 1056. Vol. LXII No. 7. New York 2009.

**TABLE 24.5 Total and Economically Active Populations of Selected Countries by Sex: Latest Year Available**

Country	Code	Reference Date	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
			Total Population	Economically Active	Total Population	Economically Active	Total Population	Economically Active
<b>Africa</b>								
Egypt <sup>a</sup>	BA	V-X1-2001	64,199,600	19,253,000	32,850,700	15,032,400	31,348,900	4,220,600
Maroc <sup>b</sup>	BA	2001	29,171,087	10,604,734	14,512,034	7,866,043	14,659,053	2,738,691
Mauritius	BA	2001	1,199,900	538,500	594,500	352,100	605,400	186,400
<b>America</b>								
Brazil <sup>c</sup>	BA	IX-2001	169,369,557	83,243,239	82,456,030	48,390,475	86,913,527	34,852,764
Ecuador	BA	VI-2002	8,318,721	3,801,340	4,159,619	2,261,412	4,159,101	1,539,928
El Salvador	BA	XII-2002	6,510,348	2,572,977	3,084,625	1,528,010	3,425,723	1,044,967
Mexico <sup>d,e</sup>	BA	IV-VI-2002	101,398,353	41,085,736	49,004,795	26,888,135	52,393,558	14,197,601
Venezuela	B	VII-XII.2002	25,148,518	11,673,915	12,648,212	7,046,822	12,500,306	4,627,093
<b>Asia</b>								
Cyprus	BA	IV-VI-2002	679,300	326,100	329,400	181,500	349,800	144,600
Hong Kong, China <sup>f</sup>	B	2002	6,732,000	3,487,900	3,272,500	1,964,600	3,459,500	1,523,300
Macau, China <sup>g</sup>	BA	2002	425,300	214,000	202,500	113,000	222,700	101,000
Oman <sup>h,i</sup>	BA	2000	1,798,353	365,889	902,534	301,513	895,819	64,376
Pakistan	A	05-III-1998	129,175,948	28,734,533	67,221,639	27,778,395	61,954,309	956,138
Syria <sup>g</sup>	BA	2002	17,130,000	5,460,000	8,763,000	4,289,000	8,367,000	1,170,000
Thailand	BA	VII-IX-2001	63,001,400	34,487,900	31,390,900	19,021,700	31,610,500	15,466,200
<b>Europe</b>								
Austria <sup>d</sup>	BA	2002	8,139,310	3,996,663	3,959,568	2,230,667	4,179,742	1,765,996
Bulgaria <sup>e</sup>	BA	VI-2002	7,929,000	3,399,700	3,862,400	1,797,800	4,066,500	1,601,800
Czech Republic <sup>e</sup>	BA	2002	10,205,000	5,139,000	4,967,000	2,870,000	5,237,000	2,269,000
Spain <sup>g,i</sup>	BA	2002	40,292,000	18,340,000	19,758,500	11,034,500	20,533,500	7,305,900
Estonia <sup>h</sup>	BA	2002	1,361,242	652,700	627,591	333,600	733,651	319,100
Finland <sup>e</sup>	BA	2002	5,201,000	2,630,000	2,541,000	1,372,000	2,659,000	1,258,000
Germany	BA	IV-2002	82,455,000	40,022,000	40,282,000	22,318,000	42,173,000	17,704,000
Latvia <sup>g,i</sup>	BA	XI-2002	2,345,800	1,123,500	1,080,100	579,600	1,265,700	543,900
Luxembourg	BA	III-VI-2002	448,300	194,327	221,009	115,566	227,291	78,762
Malta <sup>e</sup>	BA	XII-2002	397,412	159,278	196,762	108,835	200,650	50,443
Portugal	BA	2002	10,379,684	5,387,391	5,015,099	2,926,765	5,364,586	2,460,626
Slovakia <sup>g,i</sup>	BA	X-XII-2002	5,402,500	2,623,400	2,626,100	1,427,200	2,766,500	1,196,200
United Kingdom	BA	III-V-2002	59,259,926	29,933,958	29,334,258	16,537,945	29,925,668	13,396,013
<b>Oceania</b>								
Australia <sup>e</sup>	BA	2002	19,662,800	9,942,700	9,753,800	5,553,900	9,909,000	4,388,800
New Caledonia <sup>h</sup>	BA	IV-1996	196,836	80,589	100,842	48,612	95,994	31,977

**Notes:**

- A - Latest population census.  
 B - Household survey.  
 BA - Labor force sample survey.

<sup>a</sup> Egyptian population only. Excluding armed forces.

<sup>e</sup> *De jure* population.

<sup>b</sup> Economically active population relates to employed 7 years and over and to unemployed 15 years and over.

<sup>f</sup> Civilian usually resident population.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding rural population of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Para and Amapa.

<sup>g</sup> Excluding armed forces.

<sup>h</sup> *De facto* population.

<sup>d</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>i</sup> Omanis only.

<sup>j</sup> Excluding conscripts.

**Source:** International Labour Office. 2003 *ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Sixty-second issue. Geneva, Switzerland.

**TABLE 24.5a Employment Levels in Selected Countries: 1998-2004**  
(Thousands)

Continent and Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Africa</b>							
Mauritius	487.2	495.8	483.6	490.8	490.1	500.0	488.6
Morocco <sup>a,b</sup>	4,168.4	4,174.5	4,198.8	4,371.8	4,541.0	4,244.3	4,565.3
<b>America</b>							
Argentina <sup>c,d,e</sup>	8,278.6	8,285.2	8,261.7	8,143.4	8,016.1	8,122.3	8,344.0
Bermuda <sup>f,g</sup>	35.3	37.8	38.0	37.6	37.8	39.4	41.0
Canada <sup>h</sup>	14,326.4	14,531.2	14,909.7	15,076.8	15,411.8	15,746.0	15,666.2
Colombia <sup>h,i</sup>	16,499.0	16,534.0	16,506.0	16,497.6	16,619.9	17,066.0	16,972.0
Chile <sup>a,j,k</sup>	5,432.4	5,404.5	5,381.5	5,479.4	5,531.3	5,326.4	5,385.0
Ecuador <sup>b,c</sup>	3,151.2	3,226.1	3,376.1	3,673.2	3,459.4	3,677.2	3,548.2
El Salvador <sup>c</sup>	2,227.5	2,274.7	2,322.7	2,451.3	2,412.8	2,531.4	2,812.0
Jamaica <sup>l,m</sup>	954.3	936.8	935.6	942.3	942.3	933.5	935.6
Mexico <sup>n</sup>	38,659.0	38,953.0	39,502.0	39,386.0	40,302.0	36,236.2	35,062.0
Puerto Rico <sup>o</sup>	1,136.0	1,149.0	1,174.0	1,150.0	1,150.0	1,150.0	1,174.0
USA <sup>o</sup>	131,463.0	133,488.0	135,208.0	135,073.0	135,208.0	135,036.0	13,426.9
Venezuela <sup>a,j</sup>	8,710.7	8,716.5	8,821.8	9,404.6	9,698.9	9,226.4	9,685.6
Virgin Islands (US) <sup>p</sup>	41.7	41.1	42.1	42.6	43.2	44.6	43.9
<b>Asia</b>							
Azerbaijan	3,701.5	3,702.8	3,704.5	3,715.0	3,726.5	3,700.4	3,733.5
Hong Kong, China <sup>a,j</sup>	3,122.0	3,112.1	3,207.3	3,252.3	3,232.3	3,257.3	3,253.7
Indonesia <sup>a,q</sup>	87,674.0	88,817.0	89,838.0	90,807.0	91,647.0	87,000.5	86,076.4
Israel <sup>a,j,r</sup>	2,072.4	2,136.7	2,221.2	2,264.9	2,284.4	2,316.0	2,317.9
Japan <sup>a,s</sup>	65,140.0	64,620.0	64,460.0	64,120.0	63,300.0	64,464.0	64,400.0
Korea, Republic of <sup>a,i,t</sup>	19,994.0	20,281.0	21,061.0	21,068.0	22,169.0	22,139.0	22,425.0
Macau, China <sup>l,m</sup>	196.5	196.1	195.3	202.8	200.6	202.0	206.8
Malaysia <sup>u</sup>	8,599.6	8,837.8	9,321.7	9,535.0	9,520.8	9,423.0	9,500.6
Monqolia <sup>v</sup>	792.6	813.6	809.0	832.3	870.8	855.7	860.8
Philippines <sup>a,j,w</sup>	28,262.0	27,762.0	27,775.0	30,085.0	30,251.0	29,156.0	30,062.0
Singapore <sup>a,x</sup>	1,869.7	1,885.9	2,094.8	2,046.7	2,017.4	2,252.8	2,441.4
Sri Lanka <sup>c,z,a1</sup>	5,946.2	6,159.0	6,307.8	6,212.4	6,662.8	6,407.3	6,363.8
Westbank and Gaza strip <sup>a</sup>	549.0	588.0	597.4	507.9	486.2	596.0	473.0
<b>Europe</b>							
Austria <sup>a</sup>	3,123.3	3,162.3	3,133.7	31,482.0	3,155.2	3,184.8	3,136.4
Belarus	4,416.6	4,442.0	4,441.0	4,417.4	4,380.8	4,288.7	4,300.0
Belgium <sup>a,b1,c1</sup>	3,857.5	4,006.9	4,092.2	4,051.2	4,069.8	4,114.0	3,977.5
Croatia <sup>a,d1</sup>	1,543.8	1,491.6	1,553.0	1,469.5	1,527.2	1,572.3	1,534.0
Czech Republic <sup>a,e1</sup>	4,866.0	4,764.0	4,732.0	4,728.0	4,765.0	4,738.6	4,791.7
Denmark <sup>f1</sup>	2,692.4	2,707.0	2,722.1	2,725.1	2,715.3	2,734.0	2,753.0
Estonia <sup>g1,h1</sup>	606.5	579.3	572.5	577.7	585.5	582.7	588.6
Finland <sup>g1</sup>	2,247.0	2,317.0	2,356.0	2,388.0	2,393.0	2,372.0	2,365.0
France <sup>a,i1,j1</sup>	22,478.5	22,672.1	23,261.5	22,759.0	22,942.0	22,190.3	21,866.7
Germany <sup>a,k1,j1</sup>	35,860.0	36,402.0	36,604.0	38,083.0	38,753.0	38,919.0	38,690.0
Gibraltar <sup>m1,n1</sup>	12.8	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.3	14.5	14.8
Hungary <sup>g1,o1,p1</sup>	3,697.7	3,811.5	3,849.1	3,859.5	3,870.6	3,848.9	3,888.9
Iceland <sup>g1,q1</sup>	147.9	153.3	156.4	159.0	156.7	156.9	156.9
Italy <sup>a,r1,s1</sup>	20,618.0	20,864.0	21,225.0	21,080.0	21,514.0	21,829.0	21,691.0
Latvia	1,043.0	1,038.0	941.1	962.1	989.0	993.6	1,003.8
Lithuania <sup>a,t1</sup>	1,597.6	1,598.4	1,397.8	1,351.8	1,405.9	1,460.6	1,405.9
Luxembourg <sup>u1</sup>	236.4	248.3	262.3	277.0	285.7	288.9	290.4

Continued

Table 24.5a--Concluded

Continent and Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Norway <sup>g1</sup>	2,248.0	2,259.0	2,269.0	2,278.0	2,286.0	2,285.0	2,298.0
Poland <sup>a,v1,w1</sup>	15,354.0	10,782.0	10,547.0	10,226.0	9,904.0	9,942.0	10,630.0
Portugal <sup>u,x1</sup>	4,651.9	4,836.9	5,028.9	5,098.4	5,106.5	5,119.2	5,129.6
Romania <sup>a</sup>	10,844.9	10,775.7	10,763.8	10,696.9	9,234.2	10,465.0	10,658.0
Slovakia <sup>a,o1,y1</sup>	2,198.6	2,132.1	2,101.7	2,123.7	2,127.0	2,139.0	2,150.6
Spain <sup>o,z1</sup>	13,807.6	14,568.0	15,369.7	15,945.6	16,257.6	15,777.8	15,866.4
Switzerland <sup>d</sup>	4,014.0	4,046.0	4,089.0	4,156.0	4,172.0	4,186.7	4,222.0
Sweden <sup>b1,a2</sup>	3,979.0	4,068.0	4,159.0	4,239.0	4,244.0	4,230.0	4,394.0
Turkey <sup>a,j,b2</sup>	20,872.0	21,413.0	20,579.0	20,367.0	20,286.0	21,524.0	21,354.0
Ukraine <sup>e2,d2</sup>	22,998.4	20,048.2	20,419.8	20,238.1	20,400.7	20,110.0	20,515.0
United Kingdom <sup>a,e2</sup>	27,115.6	27,442.3	27,792.5	27,501.0	27,693.0	27,894.0	27,795.0
Oceania							
Australia <sup>a,j</sup>	8,553.1	8,747.4	9,043.3	9,156.6	9,334.4	9,420.7	9,591.5
New Caledonia	55.0	58.1	60.0	62.0	62.2	62.0	63.2
New Zealand <sup>a,j,f2</sup>	1,725.0	1,750.3	1,779.0	1,823.4	1,876.8	1,860.7	1,905.1

<sup>a</sup> Persons aged 15 years and over.

<sup>b</sup> Urban areas.

<sup>c</sup> Persons aged 10 years and over.

<sup>d</sup> May and October of each year.

<sup>e</sup> 28 urban agglomerations.

<sup>f</sup> Excluding unpaid family workers.

<sup>g</sup> August of each year.

<sup>h</sup> Persons aged 12 years and over.

<sup>i</sup> Prior to 2001: 7 main cities; September of each year.

<sup>j</sup> Civilian labor force employed.

<sup>k</sup> Fourth quarter of each year.

<sup>l</sup> In 1996, sample design were revised.

<sup>m</sup> Persons aged 14 years and over.

<sup>n</sup> Second quarter of each year.

<sup>o</sup> Persons aged 16 years and over.

<sup>p</sup> Based on an establishment survey plus an estimation for agriculture.

<sup>q</sup> May of each year.

<sup>r</sup> Beginning 1998: methodology revised.

<sup>s</sup> Including self-defence forces.

<sup>t</sup> Estimates based on the 2000 Population Census results.

<sup>u</sup> Persons aged 15 to 64 years.

<sup>v</sup> 31st December of each year.

<sup>w</sup> October of each year.

<sup>x</sup> June of each year.

<sup>y</sup> In 2000 based on population census.

<sup>z</sup> Excluding northern and eastern provinces.

<sup>a1</sup> First quarter of each year.

<sup>b1</sup> Including professional army; excluding compulsory military service.

<sup>c1</sup> Prior to 1999: April of each year.

<sup>d1</sup> In 1996: November; In 1997: June.

<sup>e1</sup> In 1996 to 1997 - including persons on child-care leave.

<sup>f1</sup> Persons aged 15 to 66 years.

<sup>g1</sup> Persons aged 15 to 74 years.

<sup>h1</sup> Prior to 1997: persons aged 15 to 69 years.

<sup>i1</sup> March of each year.

<sup>j1</sup> In 1999 - January.

<sup>k1</sup> April of each year.

<sup>l1</sup> In 2000 - May.

<sup>m1</sup> October.

<sup>n1</sup> Non-agricultural activities.

<sup>o1</sup> Excluding conscripts.

<sup>p1</sup> In 2002 estimates were based on the 2001 Population Census results.

<sup>q1</sup> April and November of each year.

<sup>r1</sup> Including conscripts.

<sup>s1</sup> Including permanent members of institutional households.

<sup>t1</sup> Prior to 2000: persons aged 14 years and over.

<sup>u1</sup> Including the armed forces.

<sup>v1</sup> Excluding regular military living in barracks and conscripts.

<sup>w1</sup> In 1999 - first and fourth quarters.

<sup>x1</sup> Prior to 1998: persons aged 14 years and over.

<sup>y1</sup> Excluding persons on childcare leave.

<sup>z1</sup> Excluding compulsory military service.

<sup>a2</sup> Persons aged 16 to 64 years.

<sup>b2</sup> Prior to 2000: persons aged 12 years and over.

<sup>c2</sup> Persons aged 15 to 70 years.

<sup>d2</sup> In 1996-1997: October; In 1998: November.

<sup>e2</sup> March - May of each year.

<sup>f2</sup> In 1997 methodology was revised: data not strictly comparable.

Source: International Labour Office. 2004 Yearbook of Labour Statistics. Sixty-second issue. Geneva, Switzerland.



**TABLE 24.5b Unemployment Levels in Selected Countries: 2001-2008**  
(Thousands)

Continent and Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Africa</b>								
Mauritius	22.5	21.2	23.7	25.7	51.6	50.2	46.4	40.6
Morocco <sup>a,b</sup>	1,061.1	1,017.2	1,210.0	1,307.0	1,247.0	1,083.1	1,088.9	1,075.4
<b>America</b>								
Argentina <sup>c,d,e,f</sup>	260.2	330.0	312.8	322.6	444.2	523.6	486.7	566.9
Canada <sup>g,h</sup>	1,169.6	1,277.6	1,300.9	1,318.5	1,172.8	1,108.4	1,079.4	1,119.3
Colombia <sup>i</sup>	2,846.0	3,084.4	2,907.0	3,028.0	2,289.2	2,305.5	2,161.5	2,219.3
Chile <sup>k,l</sup>	469.4	535.7	535.0	529.0	627.4	531.8	494.3	562.4
Ecuador <sup>c,m,n</sup>	451.0	352.9	366.4	354.0	333.3	344.5	309.5	330.9
El Salvador <sup>c</sup>	183.5	160.2	170.2	180.3	188.6	190.2	187.6	190.6
Mexico <sup>c</sup>	183.5	160.2	188.7	180.6	1,542.5	1,573.0	1,655.0	1,801.2
Puerto Rico <sup>o</sup>	13.0	13.3	13.8	13.5	159.9	146.0	152.4	157.7
USA <sup>p</sup>	6,742.0	8,378.0	8,266.0	8,774.0	7,590.6	7,043.1	7,077.7	8,924.3
Venezuela <sup>a</sup>	1,435.8	1,822.6	2,268.7	1,887.7	1,465.8	1,214.6	1,050.0	925.7
<b>Asia</b>								
Armenia <sup>q</sup>	138.4	127.3	132.6	135.8	133.8	144.6	139.6	144.2
Azerbaijan <sup>r</sup>	48.4	51.0	50.0	52.6	50.6	53.8	54.9	56.2
Cyprus <sup>s,s</sup>	9.5	10.6	11.9	14.6	19.5	17.0	15.4	14.5
Hong Kong, China <sup>a</sup>	174.8	255.5	268.0	297.3	198.0	170.9	140.6	129.1
India <sup>u</sup>	41,996.0	41,171.0	41,352.0	42,097.0	41,936.8	42,333.8	42,839.6	43,001.9
Israel <sup>q,v</sup>	233.9	262.4	266.8	268.3	246.4	236.1	211.8	180.4
Japan <sup>a</sup>	3,400.0	3,590.0	3,620.0	3,650.0	2,944.2	2,750.8	2,568.3	2,645.8
Kazakhstan <sup>r</sup>	216.1	193.7	222.2	230.4	639.3	625.4	598.4	557.7
Korea, Republic of <sup>a</sup>	845.0	708.0	777.0	825.0	886.8	827.3	782.9	769.3
Macau, China <sup>1</sup>	13.9	13.4	14.0	14.4	10.2	10.4	9.5	10.1
Malaysia <sup>1</sup>	34.2	32.3	33.5	37.1	377.1	353.4	360.4	370.2
Mongolia <sup>r</sup>	40.3	30.9	39.6	40.4	42.3	45.6	44.2	48.9
Philippines <sup>a,y</sup>	3,269.0	3,423.0	3,653.0	3,874.0	3,068.3	2,828.8	2,653.0	2,715.8
Singapore <sup>a,11</sup>	6.4	11.6	6.3	11.6	12.9	66.3	56.7	62.9
Sri Lanka <sup>c,a1,b1,c1</sup>	518.3	632.8	630.2	642.6	623.3	497.7	447.0	394.0
<b>Europe</b>								
Albania	181.0	172.0	178.0	210.7	155.0	150.3	144.5	140.6
Austria <sup>a</sup>	142.5	116.0	232.4	239.6	207.8	195.6	185.6	162.3
Belarus <sup>u</sup>	102.9	130.5	112.5	127.4	97.8	63.5	48.6	43.8
Belgium <sup>a,d1</sup>	469.7	474.4	491.5	538.1	390.4	383.2	353.0	333.4
Bulgaria <sup>a,z</sup>	661.1	599.2	592.4	663.9	334.4	305.7	240.2	199.7
Czech Republic <sup>a,e1</sup>	418.0	454.0	418.3	374.1	410.2	371.7	276.6	229.8
Denmark <sup>f1</sup>	145.1	144.7	135.0	137.0	139.7	113.8	110.5	98.0
Estonia <sup>g1,h1</sup>	83.1	67.2	78.5	92.2	52.2	40.5	32.0	38.4
Finland <sup>g1</sup>	238.0	237.0	235.0	226.0	219.8	204.5	183.4	172.2
France <sup>a,i1,j1</sup>	2,338.2	2,125.2	2,258.9	2,395.8	2,425.4	2,434.2	2,220.4	2,070.4
Germany <sup>a,k1,l1</sup>	3,889.0	3,858.2	4,071.2	4,379.8	4,572.9	4,248.6	3,602.0	3,141.2
Gibraltar <sup>m1</sup>	0.4	0.5	10.0	12.9	11.8	12.0	13.2	13.0
Hungary <sup>g1,n1</sup>	232.9	238.8	262.5	267.4	302.2	316.8	312.0	329.2
Iceland <sup>o1,p1</sup>	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.0	5.4
Ireland <sup>p</sup>	86.7	98.9	70.8	82.0	88.6	93.0	101.1	134.7
Italy <sup>a</sup>	2,647.0	2,495.0	2,267.9	2,163.8	1,888.6	1,673.4	1,506.1	1,691.9
Latvia <sup>r1</sup>	160.0	161.0	158.7	144.7	101.0	79.6	71.3	90.6
Lithuania <sup>a,s1</sup>	284.0	224.4	285.2	299.3	133.0	89.5	69.0	94.3
Luxembourg <sup>t1,u1</sup>	4.9	5.8	7.5	8.3	9.0	9.7	8.6	10.8

Continued

Table 24.5b--Concluded

Continent and Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Malta <sup>u,v1</sup>	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.4	11.7	11.2	10.8	12.3
Moldova <sup>u</sup>	140.0	117.7	109.8	114.7	103.7	66.6	51.8	81.0
Netherlands <sup>t1</sup>	146.0	170.0	255.0	302.0	402.3	335.7	277.9	243.0
Norway <sup>o1</sup>	84.0	94.0	92.0	97.0	104.6	82.8	62.3	65.8
Poland <sup>a,w1</sup>	3,170.0	3,431.0	3,186.0	3,375.0	3,045.4	2,344.3	1,618.8	1,210.7
Portugal <sup>a,x1</sup>	211.5	272.3	215.6	331.8	422.3	427.8	448.6	427.1
Romania <sup>u</sup>	826.9	760.6	845.3	821.2	704.5	728.4	640.9	575.6
Spain <sup>p</sup>	1,869.1	2,082.9	2,866.2	2,933.5	1,912.5	1,837.1	1,833.9	2,590.6
Switzerland <sup>a,o</sup>	101.0	120.0	100.5	145.6	148.8	131.5	109.2	101.7
Sweden <sup>t1</sup>	175.0	176.0	205.0	200.0	365.1	336.9	298.3	305.4
Turkey <sup>a,y1</sup>	1,901.0	2,412.0	1,967.0	2,464.0	2,500.0	2,448.3	2,360.8	2,605.0
United Kingdom <sup>p,q1</sup>	1,412.9	1,519.4	1,577.0	1,511.0	1,433.6	1,641.8	1,622.8	1,752.5
Oceania								
Australia <sup>a</sup>	666.7	631.3	660.5	629.1	536.7	524.1	478.3	473.6
New Zealand <sup>a</sup>	102.3	102.4	105.3	102.7	79.3	82.6	82.6	95.1

<sup>a</sup> Persons aged 15 years and over.

<sup>b</sup> Urban areas.

<sup>c</sup> Persons aged 10 years and over.

<sup>d</sup> May and October of each year.

<sup>e</sup> Urban agglomerations.

<sup>f</sup> Prior to 1996: Gran Buenos Aires.

<sup>g</sup> Excluding residents of the territories and indigenous persons living on reserves.

<sup>h</sup> Excluding full-time members of the armed forces.

<sup>i</sup> Persons aged 12 years and over.

<sup>j</sup> Prior 2001: 7 main cities; September of each year.

<sup>k</sup> July of each year.

<sup>l</sup> In 1996, sample design were revised.

<sup>m</sup> November of each year.

<sup>n</sup> In 2001-July.

<sup>o</sup> Second quarter of each year.

<sup>p</sup> Persons aged 16 years and over.

<sup>q</sup> Persons aged 16 years to 63 years.

<sup>r</sup> 31st December of each year.

<sup>s</sup> The data relate to the government-controlled areas.

<sup>t</sup> Persons aged 14 years and over.

<sup>u</sup> December of each year.

<sup>v</sup> Beginning 1998: methodology revised.

<sup>w</sup> 2000 data estimates based on 2000 Population Census results.

<sup>x</sup> Persons aged 15 to 64 years.

<sup>y</sup> October of each year.

<sup>z</sup> June of each year.

<sup>a1</sup> First quarter of each year.

<sup>b1</sup> Excluding northern and eastern provinces.

<sup>c1</sup> In 1999, third quarter.

<sup>d1</sup> Prior to 1999: April of each year.

<sup>e1</sup> In 1995-1997, excluding persons on child care leave actively seeking a job.

<sup>f1</sup> Persons aged 16 to 66 years.

<sup>g1</sup> Persons aged 15 to 74 years.

<sup>h1</sup> Prior to 1997, persons aged 15 to 69 years.

<sup>i1</sup> March of each year.

<sup>j1</sup> In 1999-January.

<sup>k1</sup> April of each year.

<sup>l1</sup> In 2000-May.

<sup>m1</sup> Persons aged 15 to 65 years.

<sup>n1</sup> 2001 data estimates based on the 2001 Population Census results.

<sup>o1</sup> Persons aged 16 to 74 years.

<sup>p1</sup> April and November of each year.

<sup>q1</sup> March-May of each year.

<sup>r1</sup> Age limits vary according to the year.

<sup>s1</sup> Prior to 2000: persons of 14 years and over.

<sup>t1</sup> Persons aged 16 to 64 years.

<sup>u1</sup> In 1997, revised series.

<sup>v1</sup> Persons aged 16 to 61 years.

<sup>w1</sup> In 1999, first and fourth quarters.

<sup>x1</sup> Prior to 1998: persons aged 14 years and over.

<sup>y1</sup> Prior to 2000: persons aged 12 years and over, April and October of each year.

**Source:** International Labour Office. *2004 Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Sixty-second issue. Geneva, Switzerland.

TABLE 24.5c Wages in Agriculture in Selected Countries: 2001-2007

Continent and Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Africa</b>							
Botswana (E/m-Pula) <sup>a,b</sup>	425	466	482	500	586	623	688
Mauritius (E/m-Rupees) <sup>c,d</sup>	7,581	7,722	6,876	5,929	6,286	6,579	7,225
Seychelles (E/m-Rupees)	3,097	3,255	3,384	2,947	3,010	3,181	3,364
Zimbabwe (E/h-Dollars)	20.72	19.20	22.01	23.77	28.42	32.64	36.52
<b>America</b>							
Costa Rica (E/m-Colones) <sup>v</sup>	69,044	58,766	62,342	64,596	64,770	64,866	64,905
Mexico (E/m-Nuevos Pesos) <sup>d</sup>	1,689.2	1,311.0	1,512.0	1,654.0	1,700.0	1,757.6	1,810.3
Nicaragua (E/m-Cordobas) <sup>f</sup>	703.9	777.6	808.9	812.6	844.3	866.9	900.3
Peru (R/d-Nuevos Soles) <sup>g,h,i</sup>	27.12	28.07	30.12	33.00	40.10	44.60	49.55
United States (E/w-Dollars) <sup>j</sup>	371	374	410	474	512	539	594
<b>Asia</b>							
Azerbaijan (E/m-Manats) <sup>d</sup>	78,414.9	89,430.0	74,236.9	68,265.3			
China (E/m-Yuan) <sup>g,k</sup>	905.83	1,035.17	888.00	976.00	1,000.99	1,112.33	1,368.24
Israel (E/m-New Shekels) <sup>k,l,m</sup>	4,166	4,200	4,300	4,394	4,655	4,976	5,356
Philippines (R/d-Pesos)	132.55	134.27	137.30	142.00	151.36	159.44	171.79
<b>Europe</b>							
Bulgaria (E/m-Leva) <sup>d,n,o</sup>	185	196	339	344	379	401	459
Croatia (E/m-Kunar)	4,083	4,383	3,960	4,100	4,366	4,658	5,000
Czech Republic (E/m-Koruny) <sup>d,p,q</sup>	11,261	11,657	9,477	9,617	9,877	9,819	9,900
Estonia (E/m-Kroons) <sup>d</sup>	3,868	4,382	3,477	4,012	4,180	4,438	4,712
Germany (E/h-Euros) <sup>f,s</sup>	7.76	13.33	9.70	11.16	13.22	18.96	24.30
Hungary (E/m-Forint) <sup>d,l,u,v</sup>	72,128	84,251	50,760	52,523	52,966	53,779	53,779
Latvia (E/m-Lats)	109.83	126.65	111.88	133.81	149.77	156.44	177.77
Lithuania (E/m-Litas) <sup>d,w,x</sup>	713	756	60	799	828	877	903
Macedonia (E/m-Denars) <sup>y</sup>	9,400	9,432	9,530	9,423	9,512	9,786	9,964
Moldova (E/m-Leu) <sup>d</sup>	315.4	394.1	401.5	429.6	494.5	515.7	539.3
Poland (E/m-New Zlotys) <sup>d</sup>	1,863.67	1,940.70	1,877.10	1,900.20	1,959.14	2,000.10	2,235.50
Slovakia (E/m-Koruny) <sup>d,z,a1</sup>	9,750	10,789	11,670	10,950	11,200	11,700	12,000
Slovenia (E/m-Tolars) <sup>d</sup>	185,269	196,453	177,136	180,956	180,496	188,542	192,868
United Kingdom (E/h-Pounds) <sup>d,b1,c</sup>	6.85	7.06	8.08	9.00	12.10	12.86	13.92
<b>Oceania</b>							
Australia (E/w-Dollars)	484	500	588	495	580	602	644

**Notes:** E/m = earnings per month.  
E/w = earnings per week.  
E/d = earnings per day.  
E/h = earnings per hour.

R/d = rate per day.  
R/m = rate per month.  
R/h = rate per hour.

Continued

**Table 24.5c--Concluded**

<sup>a</sup> Citizens only.	<sup>p</sup> In 1996-enterprises with 25 or more employees.
<sup>b</sup> September of each year.	<sup>q</sup> In 1997-2002; enterprises with 20 or more employees.
<sup>c</sup> March of each year.	<sup>r</sup> Permanent workers.
<sup>d</sup> Agriculture and fishery.	<sup>s</sup> In 2001, euros; 1 euro=1.95583 DEM.
<sup>e</sup> July of each year.	<sup>t</sup> Full time employees.
<sup>f</sup> Agricultural and livestock production, agricultural services.	<sup>u</sup> Enterprises with 5 or more employees.
<sup>g</sup> Beginning in 1996, urban areas; annual averages.	<sup>v</sup> Prior to 1999; enterprises with more than 20 employees.
<sup>h</sup> In 2001, average for the first three quarters.	<sup>w</sup> Excluding individual unincorporated enterprises.
<sup>i</sup> In 2002, Metropolitan Lima.	<sup>x</sup> All employees converted into full-time units.
<sup>j</sup> Median.	<sup>y</sup> Net earnings.
<sup>k</sup> State-owned units, urban collective-owned units and other ownership units.	<sup>z</sup> Excluding enterprises with less than 20 employees.
<sup>l</sup> Including workers from Judea, Samaria, and Gaza areas.	<sup>a1</sup> In 1991-1996; excluding enterprises with less than 25 employees.
<sup>m</sup> Including payments subject to income tax.	<sup>b1</sup> April; excluding Northern Ireland.
<sup>n</sup> Including veterinary services.	<sup>c1</sup> Full-time employees on adults rate of pay.
<sup>o</sup> In 1999-new denomination.	<sup>d1</sup> Excluding overtime payments.

**Source:** International Labour Office. *2007 Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Sixty-third issue. Geneva, Switzerland.

TABLE 24.5d Wages in Nonagricultural Activities in Selected Countries: 2002-2008

Continent and Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Africa							
Botswana (E/m-Pula) <sup>a,b,c,d</sup>	862.4	865.7	870.6	888.8	900.6	922.9	937.6
Mauritius (E/m-Rupees) <sup>a,e</sup>	6,118	6,366.2	6,384.2	6,390.4	6,400.1	6,422.7	6,589.7
South Africa (E/m-Rand) <sup>a</sup>	4,652.3	4,734.2	4,886.0	1,106.0	1,142.3	1,182.2	1,293.3
Zimbabwe <sup>e</sup> (E/h-Dollars) <sup>a</sup>	85.65	90.15	96.82	98.88	100.44	103.76	104.45
America							
Canada (E/w-Dollars) <sup>a</sup>	830.14	895.70	850.60	158.26	161.38	165.29	167.99
Mexico (E/h-Nuevos Pesos) <sup>a</sup>	25.09	28.70	36.44	350.08	363.47	372.15	377.15
Nicaragua (E/m-Cordobas) <sup>a</sup>	3,276.00	3,288.74	3,300.00	3,100.00	3,293.10	3,376.00	3,445.17
Peru (R/d-Nuevos Soles) <sup>a,f,g,h</sup>	28.07	30.76	32.66	33.60	34.00	35.10	36.44
Puerto Rico (E/h-Dollars) <sup>a</sup>	10.30	11.28	11.67	10.44	10.43	10.28	10.05
USA (E/h-Dollars) <sup>a,i</sup>	54.60	60.44	62.82	139.53	142.22	143.95	143.19
Asia							
Azerbaijan (E/m-Manats) <sup>a</sup>	348,816	286,700	300,093	296,786	300,100	333,245	355,768
Bahrain (E/m-Dinars) <sup>a,l</sup>	252	274	300	355	388	401	439
China (E/m-Yuan) <sup>a,k</sup>	916.75	926.70	940.60	238.00	267.00	300.00	323.00
Hong Kong, China (R/d-Dollars) <sup>a</sup>	326.10	330.90	367.80	2,485.00	2,533.00	2,586.00	2,630.00
Israel (E/m-New Shekels) <sup>a,l,m</sup>	3,179	3,292.3	3,347.6	2,444.0	2,528	263.0	...
Japan (E/m-Yen) <sup>a,n,o</sup>	60,350	60,230	60,420	60,752	61,099	61,398	61,351
Korea, Rep. of (E/m-Won) <sup>a,p,q,r</sup>	20,101.0	20,189.0	20,482.5	21,041.0	21,366.0	21,706.0	21,885.0
Philippines (E/m-Pesos) <sup>a,s</sup>	18,940.0	19,416.0	20,232.0	20,685.0	20,954.0	21,775.0	22,058.0
Singapore (E/m-Dollars) <sup>a,t</sup>	3,154.00	2,686.70	2,813.90	2,844.95	2,960.76	2,977.80	2,877.40
Taiwan, China (E/d-Taiwan)	5,415.3	5,443.2	5,583.0	5,599.0	5,646.2	5,686.9	5,722.11
Europe							
Bulgaria (E/m-Leva) <sup>a,u,v</sup>	1,735.8	1,960.9	2,074.5	2,716.0	2,858.0	3,007.0	3,110.0
Croatia (E/m-Kunas) <sup>a</sup>	1,029.4	1,025.0	1,052.4	1,301.0	1,361.0	1,405.0	1,417.0
Czech Republic (E/m-Koruny) <sup>a,w,x</sup>	4,533.3	4,518.8	4,504.4	4,575.0	4,646.0	4,746.0	4,844.0
Estonia (E/m-Kroons) <sup>a,y,z</sup>	588	547.0	561.0	575.0	614.0	624.0	631.0
France (E/m-Euros) <sup>a,a1</sup>	23,200.8	23,419.0	23,560.6	24,070.0	24,201.0	24,688.0	25,210.0
Germany (E/h-Euros) <sup>a,b1</sup>	15.55	16.77	20.88	35.78	36.53	37.35	38.19
Hungary (E/m-Forint) <sup>a,c1,d1</sup>	3,629.8	3,632.2	3,645.0	3,712.0	3,742.0	3,746.0	3,712.0
Luxembourg (E/h-Euros) <sup>a,e1,f1</sup>	18.60	20.00	25.40	190.00	192.00	199.00	199.00
Poland (E/m-New Zlotys) <sup>a,g1</sup>	7,962	7,995	7,714	11,664	12,290	12,994	13,593
Slovakia (E/m-Koruny) <sup>a,h1</sup>	1,839.0	1,798.8	1,818.7	2,110.0	2,201.0	2,258.0	2,337.0
Sweden (E/h-Kronor) <sup>a,i1</sup>	4,060.0	4,143.0	4,151.0	4,186.0	4,254.0	4,359.0	4,493.0
United Kingdom (E/h-Pounds) <sup>a,j1,k1,l1</sup>	25,688.00	25,772.00	24,692.00	28,272.00	28,540.00	28,720.00	29,047.00
Oceania							
New Zealand (E/h-Dollars) <sup>a,m1,n1,o1,p1</sup>	1,178.00	1,209.60	1,258.00	1,925.00	1,966.00	2,019.00	2,036.00

Continued

**Table 24.5d--Concluded**

**Notes:** E/m = earnings per month.  
 E/w = earnings per week.  
 E/d = earnings per day.  
 E/h = earnings per hour.  
 R/d = rates per day.

<sup>a</sup> Manufacturing activities.

<sup>b</sup> Citizens only.

<sup>c</sup> September of each year.

<sup>d</sup> In 1996; March.

<sup>e</sup> March of each year.

<sup>f</sup> Prior to 1996, Lima: June. Beginning 1996, urban areas; annual averages.

<sup>g</sup> In 2001: average for the first three quarters.

<sup>h</sup> In 2002: Metropolitan Lima.

<sup>i</sup> Private sector.

<sup>j</sup> Establishments with 10 or more persons employed.

<sup>k</sup> State-owned units, urban collective-owned units and other ownership units.

<sup>l</sup> Including payments subject to income tax.

<sup>m</sup> In 2002-2002; Israeli workers only.

<sup>n</sup> Regular scheduled cash earnings.

<sup>o</sup> Private sector; establishments with 10 or more regular employees; June of each year.

<sup>p</sup> Figures in thousands.

<sup>q</sup> Establishments with 10 or more regular employees.

<sup>r</sup> Including family allowances and the value of payments in kind.

<sup>s</sup> Computed on the basis of annual wages.

<sup>t</sup> In 1998, methodology revised; data not strictly comparable.

<sup>u</sup> Employees under labor contract.

<sup>v</sup> Starting 1999; new denomination: 1 new lev = 1000 old leva.

<sup>w</sup> Enterprises with 20 or more employees.

<sup>x</sup> In 1996: enterprises with 100 or more employees.

<sup>y</sup> In 1996: enterprises with 20 or more employees, state-owned and municipal enterprises, institutions and organizations.

<sup>z</sup> In 1997-2002: enterprises with 50 or more employees, state-owned and municipal enterprises, institutions and organizations.

<sup>a1</sup> Starting 1999, Euros; 1 euro = 6.55957 FRF; net earnings.

<sup>b1</sup> In 2001, Euros; 1 euro = 1.95583 DEM

<sup>c1</sup> Full time employees.

<sup>d1</sup> Enterprises with 5 or more employees.

<sup>e1</sup> October of each year.

<sup>f1</sup> Starting 1999, Euros; 1 euro = 40.3399 LUF.

<sup>g1</sup> Including the value of payments in kind.

<sup>h1</sup> Excluding enterprises with less than 20 employees.

<sup>i1</sup> Excluding holidays, sick-leave and overtime payments.

<sup>j1</sup> April; excluding Northern Ireland.

<sup>k1</sup> Full-time employees on adult rates.

<sup>l1</sup> Excluding overtime payments.

<sup>m1</sup> Establishments with the equivalent of more than 2 full-time paid employees.

<sup>n1</sup> February of each year.

<sup>o1</sup> Full-time equivalent employees.

<sup>p1</sup> Starting 2000, establishments with the equivalent of more than 0.5 full-time paid employees.

**Source:** International Labour Office. 2004 Yearbook of Labour Statistics. Sixty-third issue. Geneva, Switzerland.

**TABLE 24.6 National Income and Gross Domestic Product  
of Selected Countries: 2003-2007**  
(Current Prices, in Billions of National Currency Units)

Country and Unit		National Income (A) and Gross Domestic Product (B)				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Philippines (Pesos)	A	4,129,123	4,637,325	5,426,827	5,876,515	6,508,150
	B	4,293,026	4,826,342	5,846,762	6,031,164	6,648,619
Australia (Australian dollars)	A	358,924	379,680	388,766	394,822	401,577
	B	362,400	372,223	382,645	388,075	392,763
Austria (Schillings)	A	1,660,528	1,700,046	1,739,327	1,786,894	1,859,000
	B	1,288,939	1,300,418	1,333,084	1,400,846	1,439,016
Belgium (Belgian francs)	A	8,400,287	8,646,406	8,888,600	8,936,520	9,010,320
	B	268,822	273,640	279,212	282,167	294,279
Brazil (Cruzeiros)	A	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	B	575,266	559,612	577,844	580,200	584,764
Canada (Canadian dollars)	A	650,708	719,570	722,775	743,300	747,684
	B	509,241	511,360	536,786	539,692	542,200
China (Yuan)	A	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	B	600,326	649,420	653,766	675,692	684,787
Denmark (Kroner)	A	749,949	754,606	777,328	789,310	792,076
	B	147,368	144,897	146,864	152,438	159,786
Finland (Markkaa)	A	455,223	439,612	457,511	488,662	490,069
	B	91,767	92,949	93,769	93,998	94,281
France (Francs)	A	6,900,322	6,989,395	7,010,421	7,214,800	7,364,921
	B	1,296,690	1,410,074	1,468,687	1,500,511	1,555,864
Germany, Federal Republic of (Deutsche marks)	A	2,200,238	2,349,110	2,554,577	2,796,322	2,866,606
	B	1,988,873	2,004,043	2,459,872	2,566,223	2,687,400
Greece (Drachmas)	A	12,896	13,000	13,884	14,255	14,955
	B	73,461	74,100	75,398	77,594	79,800
Hong Kong (HK dollars)	A	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	B	134,705	133,422	135,872	139,327	144,786
Italy (Lire)	A	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	B	1,381,013	1,514,760	1,556,065	1,742,175	1,788,786
Japan* (Yen)	A	465,786	472,548	475,863	488,676	499,822
	B	504,023	506,662	516,900	522,367	525,673
Korea, Republic of (Won)	A	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	B	238,200	23,846	24,368	24,789	25,727
Kuwait (Dinars)	A	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	B	6,700	6,779	6,800	6,976	7,640
Mexico (Pesos)	A	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	B	1,126,023	1,285,800	1,292,766	1,406,418	1,607,872
Netherlands (Guilders)	A	536,788	522,418	523,864	536,900	540,464
	B	650,884	656,900	657,757	666,398	679,075
South Africa (Rands)	A	77,659	78,069	79,476	79,777	80,100
	B	238,167	239,863	240,834	241,200	243,282
Spain (Pesetas)	A	363,593	364,238	377,864	379,464	380,277
	B	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sweden (Kroner)	A	59,444	60,326	62,761	62,988	71,400
	B	1,442,939	1,510,438	1,628,121	1,676,620	1,794,367
		1,699,924	1,700,289	1,739,260	1,768,772	1,863,429

Continued

Table 24.6--Concluded

Country and Unit	National Income (A) and Gross Domestic Product (B)		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Switzerland (Swiss francs)	A		339,624	346,065	350,236	352,780	366,236
	B		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom (Pound sterling)	A		587,200	590,075	600,421	633,279	659,935
	B		576,935	600,065	588,763	600,863	619,744
USA (Dollars)	A		7,949,540	8,100,410	8,479,600	8,886,424	9,079,400
	B		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Venezuela (Bolivares)	A		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	B		4,788,300	4,833,825	4,977,600	5,010,646	5,394,710

**Note:** \* The item 'National Income' for this country includes consumption of fixed capital.

**Source:** United Nations National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables 2009. New York, 2008.



**TABLE 24.7 International Reserves of Selected Countries: 2001-2007**  
(Million US Dollars)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Philippines	13,476	13,329	13,655	13,116	15,926	20,025	30,211
Algeria	18,081	23,238	33,125	43,246	56,303	77,914	110,318
Argentina	14,553	10,489	14,153	18,884	27,179	30,904	44,682
Australia	17,955	20,689	32,189	35,803	41,941	53,448	24,769
Austria	12,509	9,683	8,470	7,858	6,839	7,010	10,689
Belgium	11,266	11,855	10,989	10,361	8,241	8,783	10,384
Brazil	35,739	37,684	49,111	52,740	53,574	85,561	179,433
Canada	33,962	36,984	36,222	34,429	32,962	34,994	40,991
China, People's Republic of	215,605	291,128	408,151	614,500	821,514	1,068,490	1,530,280
Denmark	17,110	26,986	37,105	39,084	32,930	29,724	32,534
Egypt	12,926	13,242	13,589	14,273	20,609	24,462	30,188
Finland	7,983	9,285	10,515	12,222	10,521	6,494	7,063
France	31,749	28,365	30,187	35,314	27,753	42,652	45,710
Germany	51,404	51,171	50,694	48,823	45,140	41,687	44,327
Greece	5,154	8,083	4,361	1,191	506	566	631
India	45,871	67,666	98,938	126,593	131,924	170,738	266,988
Indonesia	27,246	30,971	34,962	34,953	32,989	40,934	54,976
Ireland	5,587	5,415	4,079	2,831	779	720	779
Israel	23,379	24,083	26,315	27,094	28,059	29,153	28,519
Italy	24,419	28,603	30,372	27,859	25,515	25,662	28,385
Japan	395,155	461,186	663,289	833,891	834,275	879,682	952,784
Korea, Republic of	102,753	121,345	155,284	198,997	210,317	238,882	262,150
Kuwait	9,897	9,208	7,577	8,242	12,566	8,242	16,660
Malaysia	29,522	33,361	43,822	65,881	69,850	82,133	101,019
Mexico	44,741	50,594	58,956	64,141	74,054	76,271	87,105
Netherlands	9,034	9,563	11,167	10,655	8,986	10,802	10,270
New Zealand	3,565	4,963	6,085	6,947	8,893	13,475	17,247
Nigeria	10,457	7,331	7,128	16,956	28,280	42,299	51,334
Norway	23,278	32,000	37,220	44,308	46,986	56,842	60,840
Peru	8,672	9,339	9,777	12,176	13,599	16,733	26,857
Saudi Arabia	17,596	20,610	22,620	27,291	26,530	27,523	33,760
Singapore	75,677	82,221	96,246	112,579	116,172	136,260	162,957
Spain	29,582	34,536	19,788	12,389	9,678	10,822	11,480
Sweden	13,977	17,127	19,681	22,158	22,090	24,778	27,044
Switzerland	32,006	40,155	47,653	55,497	36,297	38,094	44,474
Thailand	32,355	38,046	41,077	48,664	50,691	65,291	85,221
United Kingdom	34,189	37,550	35,349	39,942	38,467	40,698	48,958
USA	57,634	67,962	74,894	75,890	54,084	54,854	59,524
Venezuela	9,239	8,487	16,035	18,375	23,919	29,417	24,196

**Note:** International reserves minus gold by components.

**Source:** *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics 2008*. Issue No. 1056. Vol. LXIII No. 8. New York, 2009.

**TABLE 24.8 Exchange Rates in Selected Countries: 2004-2008**  
(National Currency per US Dollar)

Country	Unit	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Philippines	Peso	56.27	53.07	49.13	41.40	47.49
Australia	Australian dollar	1.28	1.36	1.26	1.79	1.79
Brazil	Real <sup>a</sup>	2.65	2.34	2.14	1.77	2.34
Bulgaria	Lev <sup>b</sup>	1.44	1.66	1.49	1.33	1.39
Canada	Canadian dollar	1.20	1.16	1.17	0.99	1.22
Chile	Peso	559.83	514.21	534.43	495.82	629.11
China	Yuan	8.28	8.07	7.81	7.30	6.53
Czech Republic	Koruna <sup>b</sup>	22.37	24.59	20.88	18.08	19.35
Denmark	Krone	5.47	6.32	5.66	5.08	5.28
Egypt	Pound	6.13	5.73	5.70	5.50	-
Euro Area <sup>c</sup>	Euro	0.73	0.85	0.76	0.68	0.72
Hungary	Forint <sup>b</sup>	180.29	213.58	191.62	172.61	187.91
India	Rupee	43.59	45.07	44.25	39.42	48.43
Indonesia	Rupiah	9,290.00	9,830.00	9,020.00	9,419.00	10,950.00
Iran	Rial	8,793.00	9,091.00	9,223.00	9,282.00	9,825.00
Israel	New sheqel	4.31	4.60	4.23	3.85	3.80
Japan	Yen	104.12	117.97	118.95	114.00	90.75
Korea, Rep. of	Won	1,035.10	1,011.60	929.80	936.60	1,259.50
Kuwait	Dinar <sup>b</sup>	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.28
Lebanon	Pound	1,507.50	1,507.50	1,507.50	1,507.50	1,507.50
Malaysia	Ringgit <sup>b</sup>	3.80	3.78	3.53	3.31	3.46
Mexico	Peso	11.26	10.78	10.88	10.87	13.54
Nepal	Rupee	71.80	74.05	71.10	63.55	77.65
New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	1.39	1.47	1.42	1.29	1.73
Nigeria	Naira <sup>a</sup>	132.35	129.00	128.27	117.97	132.56
Norway	Krone <sup>b</sup>	6.04	6.77	6.26	5.41	7.00
Oman	Rial <sup>b</sup>	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Papua New Guinea	Kina	3.13	3.10	3.03	2.84	2.68
Peru	New sol	3.28	3.43	3.20	3.00	3.14
Qatar	Riyal <sup>b</sup>	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64
Saudi Arabia	Riyal <sup>b</sup>	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Singapore	Singapore dollar	1.63	1.66	1.53	1.44	1.44
South Africa	Rand <sup>a</sup>	5.63	6.33	6.97	6.81	9.31
Sweden	Krona <sup>b</sup>	6.61	7.96	6.86	6.41	7.81
Switzerland	Franc	1.13	1.31	1.22	1.13	0.06
Thailand	Baht <sup>b</sup>	39.06	41.03	36.05	33.72	34.90
United Arab Emirates	Dirham <sup>b</sup>	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	0.52	0.58	0.51	0.50	0.69
Venezuela	Bolivar <sup>b</sup>	1.92	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.14
Zambia	Kwacha <sup>b</sup>	4,771.31	3,508.98	4,406.67	3,844.81	4,832.26

<sup>a</sup> Principal rate.

<sup>b</sup> Official rate.

<sup>c</sup> Euro area comprises Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Slovenia.

**Source:** *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* 2009. Issue No. 1056. Vol. LXIII No. 6. New York, 2009.

TABLE 24.9 Money Supply in Selected Countries: 2003-2008

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Philippines (Billion pesos)	519.84	567.74	620.22	772.30	880.50	-
Algeria (Billion dinars)	1,414.07	1,850.70	2,032.30	2,724.96	3,704.28	4,335.41
Argentina (Billion pesos)	42.94	55.93	71.24	78.38	106.21	111.64
Australia (Million Australian dollars)	231.55	243.95	268.90	298.57	337.31	359.98
Austria (Billion euro)	60.66	66.08	72.40	76.46	83.08	87.97
Belgium (Billion euro)	62.08	72.72	81.18	83.68	85.47	86.85
Brazil (Billion cruzeiros)	109.25	127.48	144.20	173.59	236.98	222.37
Canada (Billion Canadian dollars)	365.91	395.71	416.35	455.08	387.69	434.51
China, People's Republic of (Billion yuan)	8,411.86	9,581.54	10,690.30	12,603.50	15,256.00	16,621.70
Denmark (Billion kroner)	469.15	536.60	643.62	699.46	755.23	755.24
Egypt (Billion pounds)	97.48	83.99	101.14	121.34	151.80	174.46
Finland (Million euro)	44.38	46.04	49.22	51.36	53.43	54.89
France (Billion euro)	344.81	357.47	396.03	419.85	446.45	436.52
Germany (Billion euro)	622.59	646.54	716.24	746.15	770.07	810.46
Greece (Billion euro)	79.27	91.49	98.96	99.84	98.56	90.07
India (Billion rupees)	5,025.98	6,067.65	7,212.93	8,600.46	9,889.89	456,737.00
Indonesia (Billion rupiahs)	213,681.00	245,675.00	270,825.00	346,971.00	449,993.00	
Ireland (Billion euro)	48.83	54.26	64.59	77.31	82.82	69.90
Israel (Billion new sheqels)	42.84	52.93	61.08	64.96	76.94	-
Italy (Billion euro)	515.70	546.25	590.56	629.23	647.66	692.49
Japan (Billion yen)	397,901.00	414,082.00	438,771.00	439,723.00	497,804.00	491,627.00
Korea, Republic of (Billion won)	65,480.80	68,423.40	77,273.60	85,830.80	86,677.00	92,142.90
Kuwait (Billion dinars)	2.61	3.17	3.73	3.55	4.08	4.28
Malaysia (Billion ringgit)	101.63	112.98	122.86	137.83	163.54	178.35
Mexico (Billion new pesos)	684.69	743.22	865.89	988.47	1,125.20	1,250.27
Netherlands (Billion euro)	151.96	158.48	178.75	189.90	184.40	183.44
New Zealand (Billion New Zealand dollars)	21.71	21.79	22.47	31.79	23.02	23.70
Nigeria (Billion naira)	1,225.56	1,330.66	1,541.65	1,623.06	3,164.42	4,678.18
Pakistan (Billion rupee)	1,387.60	1,687.36	2,306.84	2,700.41	3,229.78	-
Peru (Billion new sol)	21.35	23.73	26.34	32.70	43.98	48.59
Saudi Arabia (Billion riyals)	223.22	263.94	284.57	312.94	384.11	-
Singapore (Billion Singapore dollars)	38.72	44.16	46.09	52.24	63.93	75.70
South Africa (Billion rands)	218.60	244.03	291.52	337.56	398.29	415.81
Spain (Billion euro)	201.85	223.99	440.68	501.62	497.39	473.97
Switzerland (Billion francs)	237.41	224.06	232.61	224.06	241.70	291.99
Thailand (Billion bahts)	741.39	803.82	862.96	880.17	965.37	1,003.73
United Arab Emirates (Billion dirham)	58.26	80.82	104.45	120.02	181.66	208.13
USA (Billion US dollars)	1,283.75	1,356.00	1,343.80	1,284.93	1,382.61	1,445.24
Vietnam (Billion Dong)	157,025.00	197,889.00	242,002.00	197,989.00	435,168.00	433,318.00
Zambia (Billion Kwacha)	1,498.11	1,840.99	2,099.73	3,340.09	3,828.85	4,994.42

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics 2007. Issue No. 1033. Vol. LXI No. 7. New York, 2007.

**TABLE 24.10 Total Energy Balance in Selected Countries: 2000-2004**  
(Terajoules)

Country	Total Energy				Final Consumption			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	363,824	363,917	366,766	368,702	344,706	344,486	344,486	344,486
Bangladesh	275	275	275	276	352	352	352	352
Barbados	8	8	8	8	14	14	14	14
Bolivia	288	294	304	298	134	134	134	134
Brazil	2,975	2,988	3,010	3,000	4,320	4,320	4,320	4,320
Chile	300	300	300	300	648	648	648	648
Colombia	2,762	2,588	2,616	2,618	960	960	960	960
Costa Rica	102	102	102	102	38	38	38	38
Cyprus	78	78	78	78	50	50	50	50
Ecuador	922	924	930	930	270	270	270	270
Egypt	2,868	2,878	2,900	2,500	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,377
El Salvador	101	101	100	101	33	33	33	33
Fiji	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Gabon	880	840	856	860	68	68	68	68
Honduras	72	74	78	72	9	9	9	9
India	10,609	10,600	10,617	10,700	10,284	10,300	10,310	10,000
Indonesia	8,549	8,844	8,858	8,306	3,316	3,318	3,322	3,400
Israel	1,086	1,086	1,086	1,086	6	6	6	6
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	126	126	126	126
Jordan	-	-	-	-	180	180	180	180
Kenya	128	128	128	128	28	29	34	28
Korea, Republic of	5,490	5,490	5,490	5,490	868	870	877	868
Kuwait (including part of Neutral Zone)	5,044	5,239	5,300	5,400	678	678	682	680
Malawi	12	12	12	12	3	3	3	3
Morocco	348	348	348	348	42	44	48	44
Nepal	30	30	30	30	12	14	18	16
Nicaragua	46	47	53	50	44	44	50	54
Niger	4,974	4,888	4,892	4,900	470	470	470	470
Pakistan	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,374	1,020	1,026	1,032	1,040
Papua New Guinea	444	462	477	452	38	38	38	38
Qatar	1,493	1,500	1,500	1,500	570	570	570	570
Singapore	-	-	-	-	859	859	859	859
Sri Lanka	97	97	97	97	22	22	22	22
Thailand	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	876	879	884	800
Trinidad and Tobago	794	788	794	800	296	300	309	300
Tunisia	280	277	286	250	209	209	209	209
Uruguay	98	98	98	98	49	52	56	60
Venezuela	8,796	8,786	8,794	8,700	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910
Zambia	72	74	78	80	54	54	54	54
Zimbabwe	132	132	132	132	98	100	106	110

Source: United Nations Energy Balance and Electricity Profiles 2004, New York 2005.

## Appendices

---

**T**his edition of the Philippine Yearbook has six appendices that provide information to its readers. Appendix A is a list and classification of income of provinces, cities and municipalities, while Appendix B is a directory of government agencies and head of office.

Appendix C is a listing of government officials of the Republic of the Philippines. Containing a directory of public and private colleges and universities in the Philippines is Appendix D. Appendix E is the directory of Philippine embassies.

**APPENDIX A. List and Income Classification of Provinces, Cities,  
and Municipalities, by Region: As of June 2008**

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
<b>National Capital Region (Metropolitan Manila)</b>						
First District ( <i>Special</i> ) (1 City, 14 City Districts)	Binondo	-		Quiapo	-	
	Ermita	-		Sampaloc	-	
	Intramuros	-		San Miguel	-	
	Malate	-		San Nicolas	-	
	City of Manila	HUC		Santa Ana	-	
	Paco	-		Santa Cruz	-	
	Pandacan	-		Tondo	-	
	Port Area	-				
Second District ( <i>Special</i> ) (5 Cities)	City of Mandaluyong	HUC	1st	Quezon City	HUC	<i>Special</i>
	City of Marikina	HUC	1st	City of San Juan	HUC	1st
	City of Pasig	HUC	1st			
Third District ( <i>Special</i> ) (4 Cities)	Kaloocan City	HUC	1st	City of Navotas	HUC	1st
	City of Malabon	HUC	1st	City of Valenzuela	HUC	1st
Fourth District ( <i>Special</i> ) (1 Municipality, 6 Cities)	City of Las Piñas	HUC	1st	Pasay City	HUC	1st
	City of Makati	HUC	1st	Taguig City	HUC	1st
	City of Muntinlupa	HUC	1st	Pateros	-	1st
	City of Parañaque	HUC	1st			
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)</b>						
Abra ( <i>3rd</i> ) (27 Municipalities)	<u>Bangued (capital)</u>	-	1st	Malibcong	-	5th
	Baay-Licuan	-	5th	Manabo	-	5th
	Boliney	-	5th	Peñarrubia	-	5th
	Bucay	-	5th	Pidigan	-	5th
	Bucloc	-	5th	Pilar	-	5th
	Daguioinan	-	5th	Sal-lapadan	-	5th
	Danglas	-	5th	San Isidro	-	-
	Dolores	-	5th	San Juan	-	5th
	La Paz	-	5th	San Quintin	-	5th
	Lacub	-	5th	Tayum	-	5th
	Lagangilang	-	5th	Tineg	-	3rd
	Lagayan	-	5th	Tubo	-	4th
	Langiden	-	5th	Villaviciosa	-	5th
	Luba	-	5th			
	Apayao ( <i>4th</i> ) (7 Municipalities)	<u>Kabugao (capital)</u>	-	2nd	Luna	-
Calanasan		-	1st	Pudtol	-	4th
Conner		-	3rd	Santa Marcela	-	5th
Flora		-	4th			
Benguet ( <i>2nd</i> ) (13 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>La Trinidad (capital)</u>	-	1st	Kabayan	-	4th
	Atok	-	4th	Kapangan	-	4th
	Baguio City	HUC	1st	Kibungan	-	4th
	Bakun	-	4th	Mankayan	-	3rd
	Bokod	-	4th	Sablan	-	5th
	Buguias	-	3rd	Tuba	-	2nd
	Itogon	-	1st	Tublay	-	5th

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification
Ifugao (3rd) (11 Municipalities)	<u>Lagawe (capital)</u>	-	4th	Hungduan	-	4th
	Aguinaldo	-	3rd	Kiangnan	-	4th
	Alfonso Lista (Potia)	-	3rd	Lamut	-	4th
	Asipulo	-	5th	Mayoyao	-	4th
	Banaue	-	4th	Tinoc	-	5th
	Hingyon	-	5th			
Kalinga (3rd) (7 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>City of Tabuk (capital)</u>	CoC	--	Pinukpuk	-	2nd
	Balbalan	-	3rd	Rizal (Liwang)	-	4th
	Lubuagan	-	4th	Tanudan	-	4th
	Pasil	-	5th	Tinglayan	-	4th
Mountain Province (4th) (10 Municipalities)	<u>Bontoc (capital)</u>	-	3rd	Paracelis	-	3rd
	Barlig	-	5th	Sabangan	-	5th
	Bauko	-	4th	Sadanga	-	5th
	Besao	-	5th	Sagada	-	5th
	Natonin	-	4th	Tadian	-	4th

## I - Ilocos Region

Ilocos Norte (1st) (21 municipalities, 2 Cities)	<u>Laoag City (capital)</u>	CoC	3rd	Marcos	-	4th
	Adams	-	5th	Nueva Era	-	4th
	Bacarra	-	3rd	Pagudpud	-	4th
	Badoc	-	3rd	Paoay	-	4th
	Bangui	-	4th	Pasuquin	-	4th
	Banna (Espiritu)	-	4th	Piddig	-	4th
	City of Batac	CoC	--	Pinili	-	4th
	Burgos	-	5th	San Nicolas	-	3rd
	Carasi	-	5th	Sarrat	-	4th
	Currimao	-	5th	Solsona	-	4th
	Dingras	-	3rd	Vintar	-	2nd
	Dumalneg	-	5th			
	Ilocos Sur (1st) (32 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	<u>City of Vigan (capital)</u>	CoC	5th	San Emilio	-
Alilem		-	4th	San Esteban	-	5th
Banayoyo		-	5th	San Ildefonso	-	5th
Bantay		-	4th	San Juan (Lapog)	-	4th
Burgos		-	4th	San Vicente	-	4th
Cabugao		-	2nd	Santa	-	4th
City of Candon		CoC	4th	Santa Catalina	-	5th
Caoayan		-	5th	Santa Cruz	-	3rd
Cervantes		-	4th	Santa Lucia	-	3rd
Galimuyod		-	4th	Santa Maria	-	4th
Gregorio del Pilar (Concepcion)		-	--	Santiago	-	5th
Lididda		-	5th	Santo Domingo	-	4th
Magsingal		-	3rd	Sigay	-	5th
Nagbukel		-	5th	Sinit	-	3rd
Narvacan		-	2nd	Sugpon	-	5th
Quirino (Angkaki)		-	4th	Suyo	-	4th
Salcedo (Baugen)		-	4th	Tagudin	-	3rd

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
La Union (1st) (19 Municipalities, 1 City)	City of San Fernando (capital)	CoC	3rd	Luna	-	4th
	Agoo	-	1st	Naguilian	-	1st
	Aringay	-	3rd	Pugo	-	5th
	Bacnotan	-	2nd	Rosario	-	2nd
	Bagulin	-	5th	San Gabriel	-	5th
	Balaoan	-	2nd	San Juan	-	3rd
	Bangar	-	3rd	Santo Tomas	-	4th
	Bauang	-	1st	Santol	-	4th
	Burgos	-	5th	Sudipen	-	4th
	Caba	-	4th	Tubao	-	4th
Pangasinan (1st) (44 Municipalities, 4 Cities)	Lingayen (capital)	-	1st	Malasiqui	-	1st
	Agno	-	4th	Manaoag	-	2nd
	Agular	-	3rd	Mangaldan	-	1st
	City of Alaminos	CoC	5th	Mangatarem	-	2nd
	Alcala	-	4th	Mapandan	-	4th
	Anda	-	4th	Natividad	-	4th
	Asingan	-	3rd	Pozzorubio	-	2nd
	Balungao	-	4th	Rosales	-	2nd
	Bani	-	3rd	San Carlos City	CoC	3rd
	Basista	-	4th	San Fabian	-	2nd
	Bautista	-	4th	San Jacinto	-	3rd
	Bayambang	-	1st	San Manuel	-	2nd
	Binalonan	-	2nd	San Nicolas	-	3rd
	Binmaley	-	2nd	San Quintin	-	4th
	Bolinao	-	3rd	Santa Barbara	-	1st
	Bugallon	-	3rd	Santa Maria	-	4th
	Burgos	-	4th	Santo Tomas	-	5th
	Calasiao	-	--	Sison	-	3rd
	Dagupan City	CoC	2nd	Sual	-	1st
	Dasol	-	4th	Tayug	-	3rd
	Infanta	-	4th	Umingan	-	3rd
	Labrador	-	4th	Urbiztondo	-	3rd
	Laoac	-	4th	City of Urdaneta	CoC	2nd
Mabini	-	4th	Villasis	-	2nd	
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>						
Batanes (5th) (6 Municipalities)	Basco (capital)	-	5th	Mahatao	-	6th
	Itbayat	-	5th	Sabtang	-	5th
	Ivana	-	6th	Uyugan	-	6th
Cagayan (1st) (28 Municipalities, 1 City)	Tuguegarao City (capital)	CoC	2nd	Ballesteros	-	4th
	Abulug	-	4th	Buguey	-	4th
	Alcala	-	3rd	Calayan	-	3rd
	Allacapan	-	3rd	Camalaniugan	-	4th
	Amulung	-	3rd	Claveria	-	3rd
	Aparri	-	1st	Enrile	-	4th
	Baggao	-	1st	Gattaran	-	1st

Continued



## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification
	Gonzaga	-	2nd	Sanchez-Mira	-	4th
	Iguig	-	4th	Santa Ana	-	3rd
	Lal-lo	-	2nd	Santa Praxedes	-	5th
	Lasam	-	3rd	Santa Teresita	-	4th
	Pamplona	-	4th	Santo Niño (Faire)	-	3rd
	Peñablanca	-	1st	Solana	-	2nd
	Piat	-	4th	Tuao	-	2nd
	Rizal	-	5th			
Isabela (1st) (35 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	<u>Iligan (capital)</u>	ICoC	1st	Naguilian	-	4th
	Alicia	-	2nd	Palanan	-	2nd
	Angadanan	-	3rd	Quezon	-	4th
	Aurora	-	3rd	Quirino	-	4th
	Benito Soliven	-	4th	Ramon	-	3rd
	Burgos	-	5th	Reina Mercedes	-	5th
	Cabagan	-	2nd	Roxas	-	2nd
	Cabatuan	-	4th	City of Santiago	ICoC	1st
	City of Cauayan	CoC	4th	San Agustin	-	--
	Cordon	-	3rd	San Guillermo	-	4th
	Delfin Albano (Magsaysay)	-	4th	San Isidro	-	--
	Dinapigue	-	--	San Manuel	-	--
	Divilacan	-	3rd	San Mariano	-	1st
	Echague	-	1st	San Mateo	-	2nd
	Gamu	-	4th	San Pablo	-	3rd
	Jones	-	2nd	Santa Maria	-	4th
	Luna	-	5th	Santo Tomas	-	4th
	Maconacon	-	4th	Tumauini	-	1st
	Mallig	-	4th			
Nueva Vizcaya (2nd) (15 Municipalities)	<u>Bayombong (capital)</u>	-	2nd	Dupax del Sur	-	3rd
	Alfonso Castañeda	-	4th	Kasibu	-	3rd
	Ambaguio	-	5th	Kayapa	-	3rd
	Aritao	-	2nd	Quezon	-	4th
	Bagabag	-	3rd	Santa Fe	-	4th
	Bambang	-	2nd	Solano	-	1st
	Diadi	-	4th	Villaverde	-	5th
	Dupax del Norte	-	3rd			
Quirino (3rd) (6 Municipalities)	<u>Cabarroguis (capital)</u>	-	3rd	Maddela	-	1st
	Aglipay	-	4th	Nagtipunan	-	--
	Diffun	-	3rd	Saguday	-	--
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>						
Aurora (3rd) (8 Municipalities)	<u>Baler (capital)</u>	-	4th	Dingalan	-	4th
	Casiguran	-	--	Dipaculao	-	3rd
	Dilasag	-	4th	Maria Aurora	-	3rd
	Dinalungan	-	4th	San Luis	-	3rd
Bataan (1st) (11 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>City of Balanga (capital)</u>	CoC	4th	Mariveles	-	1st
	Abucay	-	3rd	Morong	-	4th
	Bagac	-	4th	Orani	-	1st
	Dinalupihan	-	1st	Orion	-	3rd
	Hermosa	-	2nd	Pilar	-	4th
	Limay	-	1st	Samal	-	4th

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification	
Bulacan (1st) (21 Municipalities, 3 Cities)	City of Malolos (capital)	CoC	4th	City of Meycauayan	CoC	--	
	Angat	-	2nd	Norzagaray	-	1st	
	Balagtas (Bigaa)	-	1st	Obando	-	2nd	
	Baliuag	-	1st	Pandi	-	3rd	
	Bocaue	-	1st	Paombong	-	3rd	
	Bulacan	-	2nd	Plaridel	-	1st	
	Bustos	-	3rd	Pullian	-	1st	
	Calumpit	-	1st	San Ildefonso	-	1st	
	Dofia Remedios Trinidad	-	2nd	City of San Jose del Monte	CoC	2nd	
	Guiguinto	-	1st	San Miguel	-	1st	
	Hagonoy	-	1st	San Rafael	-	2nd	
	Marilao	-	1st	Santa Maria	-	1st	
	Nueva Ecija (1st) (27 Municipalities, 5 Cities)	Palayan City (Capital)	CoC	5th	Lupao	-	4th
		Aliaga	-	3rd	Nampicuan	-	--
Bongabon		-	3rd	Pantabangan	-	--	
Cabanatuan City		CoC	1st	Peñaranda	-	4th	
Cabiao		-	2nd	Quezon	-	4th	
Carranglan		-	2nd	Rizal	-	3rd	
Cuyapo		-	2nd	San Antonio	-	2nd	
Gabaldon (Bitulok and Sabani)		-	4th	San Isidro	-	4th	
City of Gapan		CoC	4th	San Jose City	CoC	3rd	
General Mamerto Natividad		-	4th	San Leonardo	-	2nd	
General Tinio (Papaya)		-	2nd	Santa Rosa	-	2nd	
Guimba		-	1st	Santo Domingo	-	3rd	
Jaen		-	3rd	Science City of Muñoz	CoC	5th	
Laur		-	3rd	Talavera	-	1st	
Licab		-	--	Talugtug	-	4th	
Llanera	-	4th	Zaragoza	-	4th		
Pampanga (1st) (20 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	San Fernando City (capital)	CoC	2nd	Magalang	-	2nd	
	Angeles City	HUC	1st	Masantol	-	3rd	
	Apalit	-	1st	Mexico	-	1st	
	Arayat	-	1st	Minalin	-	4th	
	Bacolor	-	4th	Porac	-	1st	
	Candaba	-	1st	San Luis	-	4th	
	Floridablanca	-	1st	San Simon	-	3rd	
	Guagua	-	1st	Santa Ana	-	4th	
	Lubao	-	1st	Santa Rita	-	4th	
	Mabalacat	-	1st	Santo Tomas	-	4th	
	Macabebe	-	2nd	Sasmuan (Sexmoan)	-	--	
	Tarlac (1st) (17 Municipalities, 1 City)	City of Tarlac (capital)	CoC	1st	Moncada	-	2nd
		Anao	-	5th	Paniqui	-	1st
Bamban		-	3rd	Pura	-	5th	
Camiling		-	1st	Ramos	-	5th	
Capas		-	1st	San Clemente	-	5th	
Concepcion		-	1st	San Jose	-	4th	
Gerona		-	2nd	Santa Ignacia	-	3rd	
La Paz		-	3rd	San Manuel	-	5th	
Mayantoc		-	3rd	Victoria	-	3rd	

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
Zambales (2nd) (13 Municipalities, 1 City)	Iba (capital)	-	3rd	Palauig	-	3rd
	Botolan	-	1st	San Antonio	-	3rd
	Cabangan	-	4th	San Felipe	-	4th
	Candelaria	-	3rd	San Marcelino	-	3rd
	Castillejos	-	4th	San Narciso	-	4th
	Masinloc	-	2nd	Santa Cruz	-	2nd
	Olongapo City	HUC	1st	Subic	-	1st
<b>IVA - Calabarzon</b>						
Batangas (1st) (31 Municipalities, 3 Cities)	Batangas City (capital)	CoC	1st	Mataas na Kahoy	-	5th
	Agoncillo	-	4th	Nasugbu	-	1st
	Alitagtag	-	5th	Padre Garcia	-	3rd
	Balayan	-	1st	Rosario	-	1st
	Balete	-	5th	San Jose	-	2nd
	Bauan	-	1st	San Juan	-	1st
	Calaca	-	2nd	San Luis	-	4th
	Calatagan	-	3rd	San Nicolas	-	5th
	Cuenca	-	4th	San Pascual	-	1st
	Ibaan	-	3rd	Santa Teresita	-	5th
	Laurel	-	4th	Santo Tomas	-	1st
	Lemery	-	1st	Taal	-	3rd
	Lian	-	3rd	Talisay	-	4th
	Lipa City	CoC	1st	City of Tanauan	CoC	3rd
	Lobo	-	3rd	Taysan	-	2nd
	Mabini	-	2nd	Tingloy	-	5th
Malvar	-	4th	Tuy	-	4th	
Cavite (1st) (20 Municipalities, 3 Cities)	Trece Martires City (Capital)	CoC	4th	Kawit	-	1st
	Alfonso	-	2nd	Magallanes	-	5th
	Amadeo	-	4th	Maragondon	-	4th
	Bacoor	-	1st	Mendez (Mendez-Nuñez)	-	4th
	Carmona	-	1st	Naic	-	1st
	Cavite City	CoC	4th	Noveleta	-	3rd
	Dasmariñas	-	1st	Rosario	-	1st
	General Emilio Aguinaldo	-	5th	Silang	-	1st
	General Mariano Alvarez	-	1st	Tagaytay City	CoC	3rd
	General Trias	-	1st	Tanza	-	1st
	Imus	-	1st	Ternate	-	4th
	Indang	-	3rd			
	Laguna (1st) (27 Municipalities, 3 Cities)	Santa Cruz (capital)	-	1st	Liliw	-
Alaminos		-	3rd	Los Baños	-	1st
Bay		-	3rd	Luisiana	-	4th
Bifan		-	1st	Lumban	-	4th
Cabuyao		-	1st	Mabitac	-	5th
Calauan		-	3rd	Magdalena	-	5th
Cavinti		-	4th	Majayjay	-	--
City of Calamba		CoC	1st	Nagcarlan	-	3rd
Famy		-	5th	Paete	-	4th
Kalayaan		-	4th	Pagsanjan	-	4th

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
	Pakil	-	5th	San Pedro	-	1st
	Pangil	-	4th	Santa Maria	-	4th
	Pila	-	4th	City of Santa Rosa	CoC	1st
	Rizal	-	5th	Siniloan	-	3rd
	San Pablo City	CoC	1st	Victoria	-	4th
Quezon (1st) (39 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	<u>Lucena City (capital)</u>	HUC	2nd	Padre Burgos	-	5th
	Agdangan	-	5th	Pagbilao	-	1st
	Alabat	-	5th	Panukulan	-	5th
	Atimonan	-	2nd	Patnanungan	-	--
	Buenavista	-	3rd	Perez	-	--
	Burdeos	-	4th	Pitogo	-	5th
	Calauag	-	2nd	Plaridel	-	5th
	Candelaria	-	1st	Polillo	-	4th
	Catanauan	-	2nd	Quezon	-	5th
	Dolores	-	4th	Real	-	2nd
	General Luna	-	4th	Sampaloc	-	5th
	General Nakar	-	1st	San Andres	-	4th
	Guinayangan	-	3rd	San Antonio	-	5th
	Gumaca	-	2nd	San Francisco (Aurora)	-	3rd
	Infanta	-	2nd	San Narciso	-	3rd
	Jomalig	-	5th	Sariaya	-	1st
	Lopez	-	1st	Tagkawayan	-	2nd
	Lucban	-	3rd	City of Tayabas	CoC	--
	Macalelon	-	4th	Tiaong	-	2nd
	Mauban	-	1st	Unisan	-	4th
	Mulanay	-	2nd			
Rizal (1st) (13 Municipalities, 1 City)	City of Antipolo	CoC	1st	Morong	-	3rd
	Angono	-	1st	Piililla	-	2nd
	Baras	-	4th	Rodriguez (Montalban)	-	1st
	Binangonan	-	1st	San Mateo	-	1st
	Cainta	-	1st	Tanay	-	1st
	Cardona	-	3rd	Taytay	-	1st
	Jala-jala	-	4th	Teresa	-	3rd
<b>IVB - Mimaropa</b>						
Marinduque (4th) (6 Municipalities)	<u>Boac (capital)</u>	-	2nd	Mogpog	-	4th
	Buenavista	-	4th	Santa Cruz	-	1st
	Gasán	-	4th	Torrijos	-	4th
Occidental Mindoro (1st) (11 Municipalities)	<u>Mamburao (capital)</u>	-	3rd	Paluan	-	3rd
	Abra de Ilog	-	4th	Rizal	-	4th
	Calintaan	-	4th	Sablayan	-	1st
	Looc	-	5th	San Jose	-	1st
	Lubang	-	4th	Santa Cruz	-	3rd
	Magsaysay	-	3rd			

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
Oriental Mindoro (2nd) (14 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>City of Calapan (capital)</u>	CoC	3rd	Pinamalayan	-	1st
	Baco	-	4th	Pola	-	4th
	Bansud	-	3rd	Puerto Galera	-	3rd
	Bongabong	-	1st	Roxas	-	3rd
	Bulalacao (San Pedro)	-	3rd	San Teodoro	-	4th
	Gloria	-	3rd	Socorro	-	3rd
	Mansalay	-	3rd	Victoria	-	3rd
	Naujan	-	1st			
Palawan (1st) (23 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>Puerto Princesa City (capital)</u>	HUC	1st	Dumaran	-	--
	Aborlan	-	2nd	El Nido (Bacuit)	-	1st
	Agutaya	-	5th	Kalayaan	-	5th
	Araceli	-	--	Linapacan	-	--
	Balabac	-	--	Magsaysay	-	5th
	Bataraza	-	2nd	Narra	-	--
	Brooke's Point	-	1st	Quezon	-	--
	Busuanga	-	--	Rizal (Marcos)	-	--
	Cagayancillo	-	5th	Roxas	-	1st
	Coron	-	1st	San Vicente	-	--
Culion	-	--	Sofronio Española	-	--	
Cuyo	-	4th	Taytay	-	--	
Romblon (3rd) (17 Municipalities)	<u>Romblon (capital)</u>	-	4th	Magdiwang	-	5th
	Alcantara	-	--	Odiangan	-	3rd
	Banton	-	5th	San Agustin	-	4th
	Cajidiocan	-	4th	San Andres	-	5th
	Calatrava	-	5th	San Fernando	-	4th
	Concepcion	-	5th	San Jose	-	--
	Corcuera	-	5th	Santa Fe	-	5th
	Ferrol	-	5th	Santa Maria (Imelda)	-	5th
	Looc	-	4th			
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>						
Albay (1st) (15 Municipalities, 3 Cities)	<u>Legazpi City (capital)</u>	CoC	2nd	Malinao	-	4th
	Bacacay	-	2nd	Manito	-	4th
	Camalig	-	2nd	Oas	-	2nd
	Daraga (Locsin)	-	1st	Pio Duran	-	3rd
	Guinobatan	-	1st	Polangui	-	1st
	Jovellar	-	5th	Rapu-rapu	-	4th
	Libon	-	2nd	Santo Domingo (Libog)	-	4th
	City of Ligao	CoC	4th	City of Tabaco	CoC	4th
	Malilipot	-	4th	Tiwi	-	2nd
Camarines Norte (2nd) (12 Municipalities)	<u>Daet (capital)</u>	-	1st	Paracale	-	3rd
	Basud	-	3rd	San Lorenzo Ruiz (Imelda)	-	5th
	Capalonga	-	4th	San Vicente	-	5th
	Jose Panganiban	-	2nd	Santa Elena	-	3rd
	Labo	-	1st	Talisay	-	5th
	Mercedes	-	3rd	Vinzons	-	3rd

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
Camarines Sur (1st) (35 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	<u>Pili (capital)</u>	-	1st	Lupi	-	4th
	Baao	-	3rd	Magarao	-	5th
	Balatan	-	4th	Milaor	-	4th
	Bato	-	3rd	Minalabac	-	4th
	Bombon	-	5th	Nabua	-	2nd
	Buhi	-	2nd	Naga City	ICoC	2nd
	Bula	-	3rd	Ocampo	-	4th
	Cabusao	-	5th	Pamplona	-	4th
	Calabanga	-	2nd	Pasacao	-	3rd
	Camaligan	-	5th	Presentacion (Parubcan)	-	5th
	Canaman	-	4th	Ragay	-	2nd
	Caramoan	-	--	Sagnay	-	4th
	Del Gallego	-	4th	San Fernando	-	4th
	Gainza	-	5th	San Jose	-	4th
	Garchitorena	-	4th	Sipocot	-	2nd
	Goa	-	2nd	Siruma	-	5th
Iriga City	CoC	4th	Tigaon	-	4th	
Lagonoy	-	3rd	Tinambac	-	2nd	
Libmanan	-	1st				
Catanduanes (3rd) (11 Municipalities)	<u>Virac (capital)</u>	-	1st	Pandan	-	5th
	Bagamanoc	-	5th	Panganiban (Payo)	-	5th
	Baras	-	5th	San Andres (Calolbon)	-	4th
	Bato	-	5th	San Miguel	-	5th
	Caramoran	-	4th	Viga	-	4th
	Gigmoto	-	5th			
Masbate (1st) (20 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>City of Masbate (capital)</u>	CoC	4th	Milagros	-	2nd
	Aroroy	-	1st	Mobo	-	4th
	Baleno	-	4th	Monreal	-	4th
	Balud	-	4th	Palanas	-	4th
	Batuan	-	--	Pio V. Corpuz (Limbuhan)	-	4th
	Cataingan	-	3rd	Placer	-	3rd
	Cawayan	-	3rd	San Fernando	-	--
	Claveria	-	3rd	San Jacinto	-	4th
	Dimasalang	-	4th	San Pascual	-	3rd
	Esperanza	-	5th	Uson	-	3rd
	Mandaon	-	3rd			
Sorsogon (2nd) (14 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>City of Sorsogon (capital)</u>	CoC	4th	Irosin	-	3rd
	Barcelona	-	5th	Juban	-	4th
	Bulan	-	1st	Magallanes	-	4th
	Bulusan	-	5th	Matnog	-	4th
	Casiguran	-	4th	Pilar	-	2nd
	Castilla	-	3rd	Prieto Diaz	-	5th
	Donsol	-	3rd	Santa Magdalena	-	5th
	Gubat	-	2nd			

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>						
Aklan (2nd) (17 Municipalities)	<u>Kalibo (capital)</u>	-	1st	Madalag	-	4th
	Altavas	-	4th	Makato	-	4th
	Balete	-	4th	Malay	-	3rd
	Banga	-	4th	Malinao	-	4th
	Batan	-	4th	Nabas	-	4th
	Buruanga	-	5th	New Washington	-	4th
	Ibajay	-	3rd	Numancia	-	4th
	Lezo	-	5th	Tangalan	-	5th
	Libacao	-	4th			
	Antique (2nd) (18 Municipalities)	<u>San Jose (capital)</u>	-	3rd	Libertad	-
Anini-y		-	5th	Pandan	-	4th
Barbaza		-	4th	Patnongon	-	4th
Belison		-	5th	San Remigio	-	3rd
Bugasong		-	4th	Sebaste	-	5th
Caluya		-	4th	Sibalom	-	2nd
Culasi		-	3rd	Tibiao	-	4th
Hamtic		-	4th	Tobias Fornier (Dao)	-	4th
Laua-an		-	4th	Valderrama	-	4th
Capiz (1st) (16 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>Roxas City (capital)</u>	CoC	3rd	Panay	-	3rd
	Cuartero	-	4th	Panitan	-	4th
	Dao	-	4th	Pilar	-	4th
	Dumalag	-	4th	Pontevedra	-	3rd
	Dumarao	-	3rd	President Roxas	-	4th
	Ivisan	-	4th	Sapi-an	-	4th
	Jamindan	-	3rd	Sigma	-	4th
	Ma-ayon	-	4th	Tapaz	-	2nd
	Mambusao	-	4th			
Guimaras (4th) (5 Municipalities)	<u>Jordan (capital)</u>	-	3rd	San Lorenzo	-	5th
	Buenavista	-	3rd	Sibunag	-	5th
	Nueva Valencia	-	4th			
Iloilo (1st) (42 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	<u>Iloilo City (capital)</u>	HUC	1st	Dingle	-	3rd
	Ajuy	-	3rd	Dueñas	-	3rd
	Alimodian	-	4th	Dumangas	-	3rd
	Anilao	-	4th	Estancia	-	4th
	Badianan	-	4th	Guimbal	-	4th
	Balasan	-	4th	Igbaras	-	3rd
	Banate	-	4th	Janiuay	-	2nd
	Barotac Nuevo	-	3rd	Lambunao	-	3rd
	Barotac Viejo	-	4th	Leganes	-	4th
	Batac	-	5th	Lemery	-	4th
	Bingawan	-	4th	Leon	-	3rd
	Cabatuan	-	3rd	Maasin	-	3rd
	Calinog	-	2nd	Miag-ao	-	3rd
	Carles	-	3rd	Mina	-	5th
	Concepcion	-	4th	New Lucena	-	4th

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
	Oton	-	2nd	San Miguel	-	5th
	City of Passi	CoC	3rd	San Rafael	-	4th
	Pavia	-	3rd	Santa Barbara	-	3rd
	Pototan	-	2nd	Sara	-	3rd
	San Dionisio	-	4th	Tigbauan	-	3rd
	San Enrique	-	4th	Tubungan	-	4th
	San Joaquin	-	3rd	Zarraga	-	--
Negros Occidental (1st) (19 Municipalities, 13 Cities)	<u>Bacolod City (capital)</u>	HUC	1st	La Castellana	-	2nd
	Bago City	CoC	2nd	Manapla	-	3rd
	Binalbagan	-	2nd	Moises Padilla (Magallon)	-	3rd
	Cadiz City	CoC	2nd	Murcia	-	1st
	Calatrava	-	1st	Pontevedra	-	3rd
	Candoni	-	4th	Pulupandan	-	4th
	Cauayan	-	1st	Sagay City	CoC	2nd
	Enrique B. Magalona (Saravia)	-	2nd	Salvador Benedicto	-	4th
	City of Escalante	CoC	5th	San Carlos City	CoC	2nd
	City of Himamaylan	CoC	4th	San Enrique	-	5th
	Hinigaran	-	1st	Silay City	-	3rd
	Hinoba-an (Asia)	-	2nd	City of Sipalay	CoC	4th
	City of Kabankalan	CoC	1st	City of Talisay	CoC	3rd
	Ilog	-	3rd	Toboso	-	3rd
	Isabela	-	3rd	Valladolid	-	4th
	La Carlota City	CoC	4th	City of Victorias	CoC	3rd
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>						
Bohol (1st) (47 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>Tagbilaran City (capital)</u>	CoC	3rd	Guindulman	-	4th
	Alburquerque	-	5th	Inabanga	-	3rd
	Alicia	-	4th	Jagna	-	4th
	Anda	-	--	Jetafe	-	4th
	Antequera	-	4th	Lila	-	5th
	Baclayon	-	5th	Loay	-	--
	Balilihan	-	4th	Loboc	-	5th
	Batuan	-	5th	Loon	-	3rd
	Bien Unido	-	5th	Mabini	-	4th
	Bilar	-	4th	Maribojoc	-	5th
	Buenavista	-	4th	Panglao	-	4th
	Calape	-	4th	Pilar	-	4th
	Candijay	-	--	Pres. Carlos P. Garcia (Pitogo)	-	5th
	Carmen	-	3rd	Sagbayan (Borja)	-	5th
	Catigbian	-	4th	San Isidro	-	--
	Clarín	-	5th	San Miguel	-	4th
	Corella	-	6th	Sevilla	-	5th
	Cortes	-	5th	Sierra Bullones	-	4th
	Dagohoy	-	5th	Sikatuna	-	4th
	Danao	-	4th	Talibon	-	1st
	Dauis	-	--	Trinidad	-	4th
	Dimiao	-	5th	Tubigon	-	3rd
	Duero	-	5th	Ubay	-	2nd
	Garcia Hernandez	-	4th	Valencia	-	4th

Continued



## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	
Cebu (1st) (44 Municipalities, 9 Cities)	<u>Cebu City (capital)</u>	HUC	1st	Madridejos	-	4th	
	Alcantara	-	5th	Malabuyoc	-	5th	
	Alcoy	-	5th	Mandaue City	HUC	1st	
	Alegria	-	4th	Medellin	-	3rd	
	Aloguinsan	-	4th	Minglanilla	-	1st	
	Argao	-	2nd	Moalboal	-	4th	
	Asturias	-	3rd	City of Naga	CoC	--	
	Badian	-	4th	Oslob	-	4th	
	Balamban	-	1st	Pilar	-	5th	
	Bantayan	-	2nd	Pinamungahan	-	3rd	
	Barili	-	3rd	Poro	-	4th	
	City of Bogo	CoC	--	Ronda	-	5th	
	Boljoon	-	5th	Samboan	-	5th	
	Borbon	-	4th	San Fernando	-	2nd	
	City of Carcar	CoC	--	San Francisco	-	4th	
	Carmen	-	3rd	San Remigio	-	3rd	
	Catmon	-	5th	Santa Fe	-	5th	
	Compostela	-	5th	Santander	-	5th	
	Consolacion	-	2nd	Sibonga	-	3rd	
	Cordoba	-	4th	Sogod	-	4th	
	Daan Bantayan	-	2nd	Tabogon	-	4th	
	Dalaguete	-	2nd	Tabuelan	-	4th	
	Danao City	CoC	3rd	City of Talisay	CoC	4th	
	Dumanjug	-	4th	Toledo City	CoC	3rd	
	Ginatilan	-	5th	Tuburan	-	2nd	
	Lapu-Lapu City (Opon)	HUC	1st	Tudela	-	5th	
	Liloan	-	2nd				
	Negros Oriental (1st) (19 Municipalities, 6 Cities)	<u>Dumaguete City (capital)</u>	CoC	3rd	Mabinay	-	2nd
		Amlan (Ayuquitan)	-	4th	Manjuyod	-	3rd
		Ayungon	-	3rd	Pamplona	-	3rd
		Bacong	-	4th	San Jose	-	5th
		Bais City	CoC	3rd	Santa Catalina	-	1st
		Basay	-	4th	Siaton	-	2nd
City of Bayawan (Tulong)		CoC	3rd	Sibulan	-	3rd	
Bindoy (Payabon)		-	4th	City of Tanjay	CoC	4th	
Canlaon City		CoC	4th	Tayasan	-	4th	
Dauin		-	4th	Valencia (Luzurriaga)	-	1st	
City of Guihulngan		CoC	--	Vallehermoso	-	4th	
Jimalalud		-	4th	Zamboanguita	-	4th	
La Libertad		-	3rd				
Siquijor (4th) (6 Municipalities)	<u>Siquijor (Capital)</u>	-	4th	Lazi	-	4th	
	Enrique Villanueva	-	5th	Maria	-	5th	
	Larena	-	5th	San Juan	-	5th	
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>							
Biliran (4th) (8 Municipalities)	<u>Naval (capital)</u>	-	3rd	Caibiran	-	--	
	Almeria	-	5th	Culaba	-	5th	
	Biliran	-	--	Kawayan	-	5th	
	Cabucgayan	-	--	Maripipi	-	5th	

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	
Eastern Samar (2nd) (22 Municipalities, 1 City)	City of Borongan (capital)	CoC	1st	Llorente	-	3rd	
	Arteche	-	--	Maslog	-	5th	
	Balangiga	-	5th	Maydolong	-	4th	
	Balangkayan	-	5th	Mercedes	-	5th	
	Can-avid	-	--	Oras	-	4th	
	Dolores	-	3rd	Quinapondan	-	5th	
	General Macarthur	-	5th	Salcedo	-	5th	
	Giporlos	-	--	San Julian	-	5th	
	Guiuan	-	3rd	San Policarpo	-	--	
	Hernani	-	--	Sulat	-	5th	
	Jipapad	-	5th	Taft	-	4th	
	Lawaan	-	5th				
	Leyte (1st) (40 Municipalities, 3 Cities)	Tacloban City (capital)	CoC	1st	La Paz	-	5th
		Abuyog	-	1st	Leyte	-	4th
Alangalang		-	3rd	Mahaplag	-	4th	
Albuera		-	3rd	Matag-ob	-	5th	
Babatngon		-	4th	Matalom	-	4th	
Barugo		-	4th	Mayorga	-	--	
Bato		-	4th	McArthur	-	5th	
City of Baybay		CoC	--	Merida	-	4th	
Burauen		-	2nd	Ormoc City	ICoC	1st	
Calubian		-	4th	Palo	-	--	
Capoocan		-	4th	Palompon	-	2nd	
Carigara		-	3rd	Pastrana	-	5th	
Dagami		-	4th	San Isidro	-	4th	
Dulag		-	3rd	San Miguel	-	5th	
Hilongos		-	2nd	Santa Fe	-	5th	
Hindang		-	5th	Tabango	-	4th	
Inopacan		-	4th	Tabontabon	-	5th	
Isabel		-	2nd	Tanauan	-	3rd	
Jaro		-	3rd	Tolosa	-	5th	
Javier (Bugho)		-	4th	Tunga	-	6th	
Julita	-	5th	Villaba	-	4th		
Kananga	-	1st					
Northern Samar (2nd) (24 Municipalities)	Catarman (capital)	-	--	Mapanas	-	5th	
	Allen	-	5th	Mondragon	-	--	
	Biri	-	--	Palapag	-	--	
	Bobon	-	5th	Pambujan	-	4th	
	Capul	-	5th	Rosario	-	5th	
	Catubig	-	--	San Antonio	-	5th	
	Gamay	-	4th	San Isidro	-	4th	
	Laoang	-	2nd	San Jose	-	5th	
	Lapinig	-	5th	San Roque	-	--	
	Las Navas	-	--	San Vicente	-	5th	
	Lavezares	-	4th	Silvino Lobos	-	--	
	Lope de Vega	-	--	Victoria	-	5th	

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
Samar (1st) (24 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	City of Catbalogan (capital)	-	1st	Paranas (Wright)	-	--
	Almagro	-	5th	Pinabacdao	-	5th
	Basey	-	2nd	San Jorge	-	4th
	Calbayog City	CoC	1st	San Jose de Buan	-	4th
	Calbiga	-	4th	San Sebastian	-	5th
	Daram	-	4th	Santa Margarita	-	4th
	Gandara	-	3rd	Santa Rita	-	3rd
	Hinabangan	-	4th	Santo Niño	-	5th
	Jiabong	-	5th	Tagapul-an	-	5th
	Marabut	-	5th	Talalora	-	5th
	Matuguinao	-	5th	Tarangnan	-	4th
	Motiong	-	5th	Villareal	-	4th
	Pagsanghan	-	5th	Zumurraga	-	5th
	Southern Leyte (3rd) (18 Municipalities, 1 City)	City of Maasin (capital)	CoC	4th	Padre Burgos	-
Anahawan		-	5th	Pintuyan	-	5th
Bontoc		-	4th	Saint Bernard	-	4th
Hinunangan		-	4th	San Francisco	-	5th
Hinundayan		-	5th	San Juan (Cabalian)	-	5th
Libagon		-	5th	San Ricardo	-	--
Liloan		-	4th	Silago	-	4th
Limasawa		-	6th	Sogod	-	3rd
Macrohon		-	4th	Tomas Oppus	-	5th
Malitbog		-	4th			
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>						
	City of Isabela (capital)	CoC				
Zamboanga del Norte (1st) (25 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	Dipolog City (capital)	CoC	3rd	Piñan (La Piñan)	-	4th
	Bacungan (Leon T. Postigo)	-	4th	Polanco	-	3rd
	Baliguian	-	4th	Pres. Manuel A. Roxas	-	3rd
	Dapitan City	CoC	3rd	Rizal	-	5th
	Godod	-	--	Salug	-	4th
	Gutalac	-	3rd	Sergio Osmeña Sr.	-	--
	Jose Dalman (Ponot)	-	4th	Siayan	-	3rd
	Kalawit	-	4th	Sibuco	-	--
	Katipunan	-	3rd	Sibutad	-	5th
	La Libertad	-	5th	Sindangan	-	1st
	Labason	-	3rd	Siocon	-	--
	Liloy	-	3rd	Sirawai	-	4th
	Manukan	-	3rd	Tampilisan	-	4th
	Mutia	-	6th			
	Zamboanga del Sur (1st) (26 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	Pagadian City (capital)	CoC	2nd	Labangan	-
Aurora		-	3rd	Lakewood	-	4th
Bayog		-	3rd	Lapuyan	-	4th
Dimataling		-	4th	Mahayag	-	3rd
Dinas		-	4th	Margosatubig	-	4th
Dumalinao		-	4th	Midsalip	-	4th
Dumingag		-	2nd	Molave	-	2nd
Guipos		-	5th	Pitogo	-	4th
Josefina		-	6th	Ramon Magsaysay (Liargo)	-	4th
Kumalarang		-	4th	San Miguel	-	4th

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
	San Pablo	-	4th	Tigbao	-	5th
	Sominot (Don Mariano Marcos)	-	5th	Tukuran	-	4th
	Tabina	-	4th	Vicenzo A. Sagun	-	5th
	Tambulig	-	--	Zamboanga City	HUC	1st
Zamboanga Sibugay (3rd) (16 Municipalities)	Ipil (capital)	-	1st	Naga	-	3rd
	Alicia	-	4th	Olutanga	-	4th
	Buug	-	3rd	Payao	-	4th
	Diplahan	-	4th	Roseller Lim	-	3rd
	Imelda	-	4th	Siay	-	3rd
	Kabasalan	-	3rd	Talusan	-	5th
	Mabuhay	-	4th	Titay	-	3rd
	Malangas	-	3rd	Tungawan	-	3rd
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>						
Bukidnon (1st) (20 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	City of Malaybalay (capital)	CoC	1st	Lantapan	-	3rd
	Baungon	-	3rd	Libona	-	3rd
	Cabanglasan	-	4th	Mailibog	-	3rd
	Damulog	-	--	Manolo Fortich	-	1st
	Dangcagan	-	--	Maramag	-	1st
	Don Carlos	-	2nd	Pangantucan	-	2nd
	Impasug-ong	-	1st	Quezon	-	1st
	Kadingilan	-	4th	San Fernando	-	2nd
	Kalilangan	-	3rd	Sumilao	-	4th
	Kibawe	-	3rd	Talakag	-	1st
	Kitaotao	-	--	City of Valencia	CoC	3rd
Camiguin (5th) (5 Municipalities)	Mambajao (capital)	-	3rd	Mahinog	-	5th
	Cataman	-	5th	Sagay	-	5th
	Guinsilban	-	5th			
Lanao del Norte (2nd) (22 Municipalities, 1 City)	Tubod (capital)	-	--	Matungao	-	--
	Bacolod	-	5th	Munai	-	--
	Baloi	-	--	Nunungan	-	--
	Baroy	-	4th	Pantao Ragat	-	--
	Iligan City	HUC	1st	Pantar	-	5th
	Kapatagan	-	3rd	Poona Piagapo	-	--
	Kauswagan	-	--	Salvador	-	5th
	Kolambugan	-	4th	Sapad	-	5th
	Lala	-	3rd	Sultan Naga Dimaporo (Karomatan)	-	4th
	Linamon	-	5th	Tagoloan	-	--
	Magsaysay	-	--	Tangcal	-	
	Maigo	-	5th			
Misamis Occidental (2nd) (14 Municipalities, 3 Cities)	Oroquieta City (capital)	CoC	4th	Lopez Jaena	-	4th
	Aloran	-	4th	Ozamis City	CoC	3rd
	Baliangao	-	5th	Panaon	-	--
	Bonifacio	-	4th	Plaridel	-	4th
	Calamba	-	4th	Sapang Dalaga	-	5th
	Clarín	-	4th	Sinacaban	-	5th
	Concepcion	-	--	Tangub City	CoC	4th
	Don Victoriano Chiongbian	-	4th	Tudela	-	4th
	Jimenez	-	4th			

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification
Misamis Oriental (1st) (23 Municipalities, 3 Cities)	<u>Cagayan de Oro City (capital)</u>	HUC	1st	Laguindingan	-	5th
	Alubijid	-	--	Libertad	-	5th
	Balingasag	-	--	Lugait	-	--
	Balingoan	-	--	Magsaysay (Linugos)	-	4th
	Binuangan	-	--	Manticao	-	4th
	Claveria	-	2nd	Medina	-	4th
	City of El Salvador	CoC	--	Naawan	-	5th
	Gingoog City	CoC	2nd	Opol	-	--
	Gitagum	-	5th	Salay	-	--
	Initao	-	4th	Sugbongcogon	-	--
	Jasaan	-	3rd	Tagoloan	-	--
	Kinoguitan	-	5th	Talisayan	-	--
	Lagonglong	-	--	Villanueva	-	--
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>						
Compostela Valley (1st) (11 Municipalities)	<u>Nabunturan (capital)</u>	-	2nd	Mawab	-	3rd
	Compostela	-	1st	Monkayo	-	1st
	Laak (San Vicente)	-	1st	Montevista	-	3rd
	Mabini (Doña Alicia)	-	3rd	New Bataan	-	2nd
	Maco	-	1st	Pantukan	-	1st
	Maragusan (San Mariano)	-	2nd			
Davao (1st) (8 Municipalities, 3 Cities)	<u>City of Tagum (capital)</u>	CoC	1st	New Corella	-	3rd
	Asuncion (Saug)	-	2nd	City of Panabo	CoC	4th
	Braulio E. Dujali	-	4th	San Isidro	-	--
	Carmen	-	2nd	Santo Tomas	-	1st
	Island Garden City of Samal	CoC	3rd	Talaingod	-	3rd
	Kapalong	-	1st			
Davao del Sur (1st) (14 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	<u>City of Digos (capital)</u>	CoC	3rd	Malalag	-	--
	Bansalan	-	2nd	Malita	-	1st
	Davao City	HUC	1st	Matanao	-	3rd
	Don Marcelino	-	3rd	Padada	-	4th
	Hagonoy	-	3rd	Santa Cruz	-	1st
	Jose Abad Santos (Trinidad)	-	1st	Santa Maria	-	3rd
	Kiblawan	-	2nd	Sarangani	-	5th
	Magsaysay	-	3rd	Sulop	-	--
Davao Oriental (1st) (10 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>City of Mati (capital)</u>	CoC	--	Governor Generoso	-	3rd
	Baganga	-	1st	Lupon	-	1st
	Banaybanay	-	2nd	Manay	-	2nd
	Boston	-	4th	San Isidro	-	3rd
	Caraga	-	2nd	Tarragona	-	4th
	Cateel	-	3rd			
<b>XII - Soccsksargen</b>						
	<u>Cotabato City</u>	ICoC	2nd			
Cotabato (1st) (17 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>City of Kidapawan (capital)</u>	CoC	2nd	Aleosan	-	4th
	Alamada	-	1st	Antipas	-	3rd

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification
	Arakan	-	2nd	Matalam	-	1st
	Banisanlan	-	2nd	Midsayap	-	1st
	Carmen	-	--	M'lang	-	1st
	Kabacan	-	1st	Pigkawayan	-	2nd
	Libungan	-	3rd	Pikit	-	1st
	Magpet	-	1st	President Roxas	-	2nd
	Makilala	-	1st	Tulunan	-	3rd
Sarangani (2nd) (7 Municipalities)	<u>Alabel (capital)</u>	-	1st	Maitum	-	3rd
	Glan	-	1st	Malapatan	-	1st
	Kiamba	-	2nd	Malungon	-	1st
	Maasim	-	3rd			
South Cotabato (1st) (10 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	<u>City of Koronadal (capital)</u>	CoC	3rd	Santo Niño	-	4th
	Banga	-	1st	Surallah	-	1st
	General Santos City (Dadiangas)	HUC	1st	Tampakan	-	3rd
	Lake Sebu	-	1st	Tantangan	-	4th
	Norala	-	3rd	T'boli	-	1st
	Polomolok	-	1st	Tupi	-	2nd
Sultan Kudarat (1st) (11 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>City of Tacurong (capital)</u>	CoC	4th	Lambayong (Mariano Marcos)	-	--
	Bagumbayan	-	1st	Lebak	-	1st
	Cumbio	-	2nd	Lutayan	-	3rd
	Esperanza	-	2nd	Palimbang	-	2nd
	Isulan	-	1st	President Quirino	-	4th
	Kalamansig	-	1st	Sen. Ninoy Aquino	-	3rd
<b>XIII - Caraga</b>						
Agusan del Norte (3rd) (10 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	<u>Butuan City (capital)</u>	HUC	1st	Las Nieves	-	3rd
	Buenavista	-	2nd	Magallanes	-	4th
	City of Cabadbaran	CoC	--	Nasipit	-	3rd
	Carmen	-	4th	Remedios T. Romualdez	-	5th
	Jabonga	-	4th	Santiago	-	4th
	Kitcharao	-	4th	Tubay	-	4th
Agusan del Sur (1st) (13 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>Prosperidad (capital)</u>	-	--	San Francisco	-	1st
	City of Bayugan	CoC	--	San Luis	-	--
	Bunawan	-	--	Santa Josefa	-	--
	Esperanza	-	--	Sibagat	-	2nd
	La Paz	-	--	Talacogon	-	--
	Loreto	-	--	Trento	-	--
	Rosario	-	--	Veruela	-	--
Dinagat Island (~) (7 Municipalities)	<u>San Jose (capital)</u>	-	4th	Libjo (Albor)	-	4th
	Basilisa (Rizal)	-	5th	Loreto	-	4th
	Cagdianao	-	4th	Tubajon	-	5th
	Dinagat	-	5th			
Surigao del Norte (2nd) (20 Municipalities, 1 City)	<u>Surigao City (capital)</u>	CoC	2nd	Dapa	-	4th
	Alegria	-	5th	Del Carmen	-	5th
	Bacuag	-	5th	General Luna	-	5th
	Burgos	-	6th	Gigaquit	-	4th
	Claver	-	4th	Mainit	-	4th

Continued

## Appendix A--Continued

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication	City or Municipality	City Classi- fication	Income Classi- fication
	Malimono	-	5th	Santa Monica (Sapao)	-	5th
	Pilar	-	5th	Sison	-	5th
	Placer	-	4th	Socorro	-	4th
	San Benito	-	5th	Tagana-an	-	5th
	San Francisco (Anao-aon)	-	5th	Tubod	-	5th
	San Isidro	-	5th			
Surigao del Sur (1st) (17 Municipalities, 2 Cities)	City of Tandag (capital)	CoC	--	Lanuza	-	4th
	Barobo	-	3rd	Lianga	-	4th
	Bayabas	-	5th	Lingig	-	4th
	City of Bislig	CoC	4th	Madrid	-	4th
	Cagwait	-	4th	Marihatag	-	4th
	Cantilan	-	3rd	San Agustin	-	4th
	Carmen	-	5th	San Miguel	-	2nd
	Carrascal	-	4th	Tagbina	-	3rd
	Cortes	-	5th	Tago	-	3rd
	Hinatuan	-	3rd			
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</b>						
Basilan (3rd) (11 Municipalities, 1 City)	Isabela City (capital)*	-	5th	Maluso	-	--
	Akbar	-	--	Sumisip	-	--
	Al-Barka	-	--	Tabuan-Lasa	-	--
	Hadji Mohammad Ajul	-	--	Tipo-tipo	-	--
	Hadji Muhtamad	-	--	Tuburan	-	2nd
	City of Lamitan	-	--	Ungkaya Pukan	-	--
	Lantawan	-	4th			
Lanao del Sur (1st) (39 Municipalities, 1 City)	Marawi City (capital)	CoC	4th	Madamba	-	5th
	Bacolod Kalawi (Bacolod Grande)	-	--	Maguing	-	3rd
	Balabagan	-	4th	Malabang	-	4th
	Balindong (Watu)	-	4th	Marantao	-	3rd
	Bayang	-	5th	Marogong	-	4th
	Binidayan	-	5th	Masiu	-	--
	Buadiposo-Buntong	-	5th	Mulondo	-	4th
	Bubong	-	--	Pagayawan (Tatarikan)	-	5th
	Bumbaran	-	4th	Piagapo	-	4th
	Butig	-	--	Picong (Sultan Gumander)	-	4th
	Calanogas	-	5th	Poona Bayabao (Gata)	-	--
	Ditsaan-Ramain	-	4th	Pualas	-	5th
	Ganassi	-	5th	Saguiaran	-	4th
	Kapai	-	4th	Sultan Dumalondong	-	--
	Kapatagan	-	5th	Tagoloan II	-	--
	Lumba-Bayabao	-	4th	Tamparan	-	5th
	Lumabaca-Unayan	-	--	Taraka	-	4th
	Lumbatan	-	5th	Tubaran	-	4th
	Lumbayanague	-	--	Tugaya	-	4th
	Madalum	-	--	Wao	-	--

Continued

## Appendix A--Concluded

Region, Province and Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification	City or Municipality	City Classification	Income Classification
Maguindanao (1st) (22 Municipalities)	Shariff Aguak (Maganoy) (capita)	-	--	Mamasapano	-	--
	Ampatuan	-	--	Mangudadatu	-	--
	Buluan	-	--	Pandag	-	--
	Datu Abdullah Sangki	-	--	Pagagawan	-	--
	Datu Angcal Midtimbang	-	--	Pagalungan	-	--
	Datu Paglas	-	--	Paglat	-	--
	Datu Piang	-	--	Rajah Buayan	-	--
	Datu Saudi-Ampatuan	-	--	South Upi	-	--
	Datu Unsay	-	--	Sultan sa Barongis (Lambayong)	-	--
	Gen. S. K. Pendatun	-	--	Talayan	-	--
	Guindulungan	-	--	Talitay	-	--
Shariff Kabunsuan (-) (11 Municipalities)	Datu Odin Sinsuat (Dinaig) (cap)	-	--	Northern Kabuntalan	-	--
	Barira	-	4th	Parang	-	--
	Buldon	-	--	Sultan Kudarat (Nuling)	-	--
	Datu Blah T. Sinsuat	-	--	Sultan Mastura	-	--
	Kabuntalan (Tumbao)	-	--	Upi	-	--
Matanog	-	--				
Sulu (3rd) (19 Municipalities)	Jolo (capital)	-	3rd	Panglima Estino	-	5th
	Hadji Panglima Tahil	-	5th	Pangutaran	-	4th
	Indanan	-	3rd	Parang	-	3rd
	Kalingalan Caluang	-	5th	Pata	-	5th
	Lugus	-	5th	Patikul	-	4th
	Luuk	-	4th	Siasi	-	3rd
	Maimbung	-	5th	Talipao	-	2nd
	Old Panamao	-	4th	Tapul	-	5th
	Omar	-	--	Tongkil	-	5th
	Pandami	-	5th			
Tawi-Tawi (4th) (11 Municipalities)	Bongao (capital)	-	3rd	Simunul	-	4th
	Languyan	-	3rd	Sitangkai	-	2nd
	Mapun (Cagayan de Tawi-Tawi)	-	4th	South Ubian	-	4th
	Panglima Sugala (Balimbing)	-	3rd	Tandubas	-	3rd
	Sapa-sapa	-	4th	Turtle Islands	-	5th
	Sibutu	-	--			

\* Not included in the ARMM.

## Classifications of provinces and cities:

- First Class : Average annual income of P75,000,000 or more.  
 Second Class : Average annual income of P50,000,000 or more but less than P75,000,000.  
 Third Class : Average annual income of P30,000,000 or more but less than P50,000,000.  
 Fourth Class : Average annual income of P20,000,000 or more but less than P30,000,000.  
 Fifth Class : Average annual income of P10,000,000 or more but less than P20,000,000.  
 Sixth Class : Average annual income of less than P10,000,000.

## City Classes:

- HUC - highly urbanized city  
 CoC - component city  
 ICoC - independent component city

Sources: Department of Finance, Bureau of Local Government Finance and National Statistical Coordination Board.



**APPENDIX B. Directory of Government Agencies**  
(as of April 2011)

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
I. Office of the President (OP)	H.E. Benigno S. Aquino III (President, Republic of the Philippines)	2/F Bonifacio Hall Malacañang Palace Compound Jose P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila 733-3676; Fax: 735-4840 www.president.gov.ph
	H.E. Jejomar C. Binay (Vice President, Republic of the Philippines)	PNB Financial Center Diosdado Macapagal Boulevard, Pasay City 833-3339; Fax: 831-6676 vp@ovp.gov.ph
<b>The Cabinet:</b>		
Executive Secretary	Paquito N. Ochoa (Executive Secretary)	Premier Guest House Malacañang Palace Compound Jose P. Laurel Street, San Miguel, Manila 733-3010; Fax: 733-3676
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)	Virgilio R. delos Reyes (Secretary)	DAR Building, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City 920-0380; Fax: 482-1390 www.dar.gov.ph
Department of Agriculture (DA)	Proceso J. Alcala (Secretary)	4/F DA Annex Building, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City 920-3986; Fax: 920-2223 www.da.gov.ph
Department of Budget and Management (DBM)	Florencio B. Abad (Secretary)	2/F DBM Building I, General Solano Street San Miguel, Manila 735-4926; Fax: 735-4927 www.dbm.gov.ph
Department of Education (DepEd)	Bro. Armin A. Luistro FSC (Secretary)	2/F Rizal Building I, University of Life Compl Meralco Avenue, Pasig City 633-7208; 633-7228; Fax: 636-4876 www.deped.gov.ph
Department of Energy (DOE)	Jose Rene D. Almendras (Secretary)	4/F DOE Building, PNPC Complex Meritt Road, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City 840-2286; Fax: 812-6194 www.doe.gov.ph
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Ramon Jesus P. Paje (Secretary)	2/F DENR Building, Visayas Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 920-4352; Fax: 920-4301 www.denr.gov.ph
Department of Finance (DOF)	Cesar V. Purisima (Secretary)	6/F DOF Building Roxas Boulevard, Manila 523-9215; Fax: 521-9495 www.dof.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)	Alberto G. Romulo (Secretary)	11/F DFA Building Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City 834-7374; Fax: 832-1597 www.dfa.gov.ph
Department of Health (DOH)	Enrique T. Ona (Secretary)	2/F DOH Building, San Lazaro Compound Rizal Avenue, Santa Cruz, Manila 743-6393; Fax: 743-1829 www.doh.gov.ph
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Jesse M. Robredo (Secretary)	A. Francisco Gold Condominium II EDSA corner Mapagmahal Street Diliman, Quezon City 925-0330; Fax: 925-0332 www.dilg.gov.ph
Department of Justice (DOJ)	Leila M. de Lima (Secretary)	DOJ Main Building, Padre Faura Street Ermita, Manila 521-1908; Fax: 523-9548 www.doj.gov.ph
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	Rosalinda D. Baldoz (Secretary)	Rm 701 DOLE Building Intramuros, Manila 527-5523; Fax: 527-3494 www.dole.gov.ph
Department of National Defense (DND)	Voltaire T. Gazmin (Secretary)	Rm 301 DND Building Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City 911-6193; 911-6213 www.dnd.gov.ph
Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	Rogelio L. Singson (Secretary)	Rm 201 DPWH Building Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila 304-3300; Fax: 304-3020 www.dpwh.gov.ph
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	Mario G. Montejó (Secretary)	2/F DOST Main Building, DOST Compound General Santos Avenue, Bicutan, Taguig Cit 837-2939; Fax: 837-2937 www.dost.gov.ph
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	Corazon Juliano-Soliman (Secretary)	3/F DSWD Building, Batasang Pambansa Constitution Hills, Quezon City 931-8068; Fax: 931-8191 www.dswd.gov.ph
Department of Tourism (DOT)	Dante Jimenez Jr. (Secretary)	Rm 400 DOT Building T. M. Kalaw Street, Manila 524-1751; Fax: 521-7374 www.wowphilippines.com.ph
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Gregory L. Domingo (Secretary)	4/F BOI Building 385 Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati Cit 890-9338; Fax: 896-1166 www.dti.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)	Manuel A. Roxas III (Secretary)	17/F Columbia Tower Ortigas Avenue, Mandaluyong City 726-7125; Fax: 726-7104 www.dotc.gov.ph
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Cayetano W. Paderanga, Jr. (Director-General)	6/F NEDA sa Pasig Blessed Jose Maria Escriva Drive Ortigas Center, Pasig City 631-3716; Fax: 631-3747 www.neda.gov.ph
Office of the Press Secretary	Edwin Lacierda (Presidential Spokesperson)	3/F New Executive Building Malacañang Compound, Manila 736-0719; Fax: 735-6167 www.ops.gov.ph
Presidential Management Staff	Julia Andrea R. Abad (Head)	10/F PMS Building Arlegui Street, San Miguel, Manila 734-2094; Fax: 734-2105
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Clark Development Corporation	Benigno N. Ricafort (President and CEO)	Bldg. 2122 E. Quinto corner C.P. Garcia Str Clark Freeport Zone, Philippines (045) 599-2092; Fax: 599-2507 www.clark.com.ph
Commission on Information and Communications Technology	Ivan John E. Uy (Chairman)	CICT-NCC Building Carlos P. Garcia Avenue, Diliman, Quezon C 920-0101 local 1001; 426-1526; Fax: 426-15 www.cict.gov.ph
Committee on Intellectual Property Rights	Gregory L. Domingo (Chairman)	DTI Building, Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue Makati City 895-3575; 897-6734; Fax: 896-1166
Manila Economic and Cultural Office	Amadeo R. Perez Jr. (Chairman)	7/F Trafalgar Plaza, 105 H.V. dela Costa Str Salcedo Village, Makati City 848-3798; Fax: 848-3799 www.meco.ph
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	Francis N. Tolentino (Chairman)	MMDA Building, EDSA corner Orense Street Guadalupe, Makati City 882-0854; 882-4151; Fax: 882-0859 www.mmda.gov.ph
National Computer Center	Denis F. Villoriente (Officer-in-Charge)	University of the Philippines Carlos P. Garcia Avenue, Diliman Quezon City 920-0101; Fax: 920-7414 www.ncc.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
National Solid Waste Management Commission	Emelita C. Aguinaldo (Acting Executive Director)	4/F Bookman Building 373 Quezon Avenue, Quezon City 929-6620; Fax: 920-2252
Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process	Teresita Q. Deles (Presidential Adviser)	7/F Agustin I Building Emerald Avenue Ortigas Complex, Pasig Cit 636-0701; 637-6083; Fax: 638-2216 www.opapp.gov.ph
Philippine Center on Transnational Crime	Felizardio M. Serapio Jr. (Executive Director)	Camp Crame, Quezon City 724-2362; 724-8875; Fax: 721-3065 www.pctc.gov.ph
Presidential Commission on Visiting Forces Agreement	Edilberto P. Adan (Executive Director)	Department of Foreign Affairs Building Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City 834-3898; Fax: 832-6198
North Luzon Growth Quadrangle Area	Hermingildo C. Dumlaog (Executive Director)	3/F Bulaong Talavera Building Governor Luna Street San Fernando City, La Union (072) 242-0310; Fax: 242-0309
<b>Other Executive Offices:</b>		
Anti-Money Laundering Council	Vicente S. Aquino (Executive Director)	5/F, EDPC Building, BSP Complex Malate, Manila 524-7011 loc. 3083; 523-4421; Fax: 524-608
Commission on Filipinos Overseas	Mary Grace A. Tirona (Acting Executive Director)	City Gold Center Qurino Avenue cor. Osmeña Highway, Manil 561-8321; 564-1927; Fax: 561-8333 www.cfo.gov.ph
Commission on Higher Education	Patricia B. Licuanan (Chairman)	University of the Philippines Carlos P. Garcia Avenue, Diliman, Quezon C 351-7413; Fax: 441-1177 www.ched.gov.ph
Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino	Jose Laderas-Santos (Chairman)	Watson Building Malacañang, Manila 736-2521; Telefax: 736-0315
Dangerous Drugs Board	Edgar C. Galvante (Undersecretary and Acting Executive Director)	3/F PDEA Building, NIA Site corner NIA Roa Diliman, Quezon City 929-6639; 929-4544 loc.103-104; 929-1617 www.ddb.gov.ph
Energy Regulatory Commission	Zenaida G. Cruz-Ducut (Chairman)	Pacific Center Building, San Miguel Avenue Ortigas Complex, Pasig City 631-5806; Fax: 631-5871 www.erc.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
Film Development Council of the Philippines	Briccio G. Santos (Chairperson and CEO)	20/F Centerpoint Building Ortigas Center, Pasig City 632-9512; Fax: 638-2739
Games and Amusements Board	Juan Ramon M. Guanzon (Chairman)	2/F Legaspi Towers 200 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City 840-0274; Fax: 815-2168
Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board	Antonio M. Bernardo (Commissioner and CEO)	HLURB Building, Kalayaan Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 924-3384; Fax: 924-3378 www.hlurb.gov.ph
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	H.E. Jejomar C. Binay (Chairman)	15/F BDP Plaza Paseo de Roxas, Makati City Telefax: 811-4116 www.hudcc.gov.ph
Mindanao Development Authority	Luwalhati R. Antonio (Chairperson)	4/F SSS Building Bajada, Davao City (082) 224-2278; 221-1345
Movie and Television Review and Classification Board	Mary Grace Poe Llamanzares (Chairperson)	6/F President Tower Building 81 Timog Avenue, Quezon City 925-5004 and 07; Fax: 925-5002
National Anti-Poverty Commission	Jose Eliseo M. Rocamora (Lead Convenor)	3/F Agricultural Training Institute Building Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City 426-5028; 426-5249 www.napc.gov.ph
National Archives of the Philippines	Marietta R. Chou (Executive Director)	National Library Building T.M. Kalaw Street, Ermita, Manila 525-1828; Fax: 524-2054
National Commission for Culture and the Arts	Felipe de Leon, Jr. (Chairman)	633 General Luna Street Intramuros, Manila 527-2212; 527-2193; Fax: 527-2191 www.ncca.gov.ph
National Historical Commission of the Philippines	Prof. Ambet R. Ocampo (Chairman)	T.M. Kalaw Street Ermita, Manila 525-7695; 523-9043; Fax: 536-3181 www.nhi.gov.ph
National Library of the Philippines	Yolanda E. Jacinto (OIC-Director)	T.M. Kalaw Street Ermita, Manila 525-3196; 525-1748; Fax: 524-2329 www.nlp.gov.ph
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos	Bai Omera D. Dianalan-Lucman (Secretary)	79 Jocfer Annex Building Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon Ci Telefax: 952-4875
National Council on Disability Affairs	Mateo A. Lee, Jr. (Deputy Executive Director)	NCDA Building, Isadora Street Barangay Holy Spirit, Quezon City 932-3663; Fax: 951-6033

*Continued*

## Appendix B--Continued

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
National Intelligence Coordinating Agency	Trifonio P. Salazar (Director-General)	V. Luna Road corner East Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 928-6992; Fax: 927-4331 www.nica.gov.ph
National Security Council	Cesar P. Garcia, Jr. (Director General)	NICA Compound V. Luna Road corner East Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 927-2964; 927-6271; Fax: 928-6029 www.nsc.gov.ph
National Water Resources Board	Vicente S. Paragas (Executive Director)	8/F NIA Building EDSA, Quezon City 928-2365; Fax: 920-2641 www.nwrb.gov.ph
National Youth Commission	Christopher Lawrence S. Arnuco (Chairperson)	4/F Bookman Building 373 Quezon Avenue, Quezon City 749-9409; 749-9399; Fax: 781-1152 www.youth.net.ph
Optical Media Board	Ronald N. Ricketts (Chairman)	35 Scout Limbaga Barangay Laging Handa, Quezon City 373-6829; 374-0217
Philippine Commission on Women	Emmeline L. Versoza (Executive Director)	1145 J.P. Laurel Street San Miguel, Manila 735-4955; Fax: 736-4449
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency	Dionisio R. Santiago (Director-General)	PDEA Bldg., NIA Road Barangay Piñahan, Quezon City 927-9702; 928-3534; Fax: 920-9916
Philippine Racing Commission	Jose Ferdinand M. Roxas II (Chairman)	4/F Electra House Herrera corner Esteban Streets Legaspi Village, Makati City 815-6453; 834-0971 to 73; Fax: 813-7198 www.philracom.gov.ph
Philippine Sports Commission	Ricardo R. Garcia (Chairman)	Rizal Memorial Sports Complex Pablo Ocampo Sr. Street, Malate, Manila 522-3598; Fax: 524-4941 www.psc.gov.ph
Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor	Romeo L. Lagahit (OIC-Chairman)	Rm. 328, Tahanan ng Masa Building Malacañang Complex, Manila 5/F DHC Building 1115 EDSA, Quezon City 410-4691; Fax: 410-4713
Presidential Legislative Liaison Office	Antonio P. Roman (Head)	Rm. 365, Mabini Hall Malacañang Complex, Manila Telefax: 736-1152 www.pllo.gov.ph

Continued

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
Presidential Management Staff	Julia Andrea R. Abad (Secretary)	10/F PMS Building Alegui Street, San Miguel, Manila 734-2094; Fax: 734-2105
Securities and Exchange Commission	Fe B. Barin (Chairperson)	SEC Building, EDSA Greenhills, Mandaluyong City 584-5343; Fax: 725-4399
Professional Regulations Commission	Leonor T. Rosero (Chairperson)	P. Paredes Street Sampaloc, Manila 735-1535; 735-4671 to 74; Fax: 735-1535 www.prc.gov.ph
<b>II. Office of the Vice-President (OVP)</b>	H.E. Jejomar C. Binay (Vice President, Republic of the Philippines)	PNB Financial Center Diosdado Macapagal Boulevard, Pasay City 833-3399; Fax: 831-6676 www.ovp.gov.ph
Office of the Chief of Staff- Office of the Vice-President	Benjamin E. Martinez Jr. (Chief of Staff)	PNB Financial Center Diosdado Macapagal Boulevard, Pasay City 831-2616; 551-3897; Fax: 831-2618
Assistant Chief of Staff	Rosalie R. Licauco (Assistant Chief of Staff)	PNB Financial Center Diosdado Macapagal Boulevard, Pasay City 891-8701; 831-6572; 551-3950
<b>III. Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)</b>	Virgilio R. delos Reyes (Secretary)	Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City 920-0380; 928-3979; Fax: 929-3088 Trunkline: 928-7031 www.dar.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Agrarian Legal Assistance	Omar D. Ibra (Director)	Elliptical Road, Diliman Quezon City Telefax: 928-5747
Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development	Susana E. Leones (Director)	Elliptical Road, Diliman Quezon City Telefax: 926-1890
Bureau of Agrarian Reform Information and Education	Nelia I. Manahan (Director)	Elliptical Road, Diliman Quezon City Telefax: 922-8975
Bureau of Land Acquisition and Distribution	Rodolfo Bernardo M. Bueno (Director)	Elliptical Road, Diliman Quezon City 480-5441

**Continued**

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
Bureau of Land Development	Leandro A. Caymo (Director)	Elliptical Road, Diliman Quezon City 426-2606; 928-7031
<b>IV. Department of Agriculture (DA)</b>	Proceso J. Alcala (Secretary)	4/F DA Annex Building, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City 920-4323; 926-4358; Fax: 926-6426 Trunkline: 928-8741 to 65 www.da.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Agricultural Training Institute	Asterio P. Saliot (Director)	ATI Building, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City 928-7397; Fax: 920-9792 www.ati.da.gov.ph
Bureau of Agricultural Research	Nicomedes P. Eleazar (Director)	ATI Building, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City 926-2538; Fax: 927-5691 www.bar.gov.ph
Bureau of Agricultural Statistics	Romeo S. Recide (Director)	Ben-lor Building 1184 Quezon Avenue, Quezon City 371-2050; Fax: 371-2086 www.bas.gov.ph
Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Product Standards	Gilberto F. Layese (Director)	BPI Compound, Visayas Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 467-9039; Fax: 920-6131
Bureau of Animal Industry	Efren C. Nuestro (Director)	Visayas Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 927-0971; Fax: 926-6883
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Malcolm I. Sarmiento Jr. (Director)	PCA Building Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City 929-8074; Fax: 929-9597 www.bfar.gov.ph
Bureau of Plant Industry	Clarito M. Barron (Director)	692 San Andres Malate, Manila 525-7857; Fax: 521-7650 www.bpi.da.gov.ph
Bureau of Soils and Water Management	Silvino Q. Tejada (Director)	Soil Research Center, Visayas Avenue Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City 920-4382; Fax: 920-4318 www.bswm.da.gov.ph

*Continued*



**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Agricultural Credit Policy Council	Jovita M. Corpuz (Director)	3/F, Agustin I Building, Emerald Avenue Ortigas Complex, Pasig City 634-3320; Fax: 634-3319 www.acpc.gov.ph
Cotton Development Administration	Eugenio D. Orpia Jr. (Administrator)	G/F Rm. 100 ATI Building Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City 920-8878; Fax: 920-9238 www.coda.da.gov.ph
Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority	Norlito R. Gicana (Executive Director)	4/F Building B, NIA Complex EDSA, Quezon City Telefax: 920-9173 www.fadinap.org/philippines
Fiber Industry Development Authority	Cecilia Gloria J. Soriano (Administrator)	12 Scout Borromeo Street Barangay South Triangle, Quezon City 373-7489; Fax: 373-7494 www.fida.da.gov.ph
Livestock Development Council	Manuel R. Jarmin (Acting Executive Director)	Apacible Hall, DA Compound, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City Telefax: 929-6066 www ldc.da.gov.ph
National Agricultural and Fishery Council	Noel A. Juliano (OIC-Executive Director)	DA Compound, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City 927-8614; Fax: 924-3361 www.nafc.gov.ph
National Meat Inspection Service	Jane C. Bacayo (Acting-Executive Director)	BAI Compound, Visayas Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 924-3118; Fax: 924-7973 www.nmis.gov.ph
Philippine Carabao Center	Dr. Libertado C. Cruz (Executive Director)	Central Luzon State University Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija (044) 456-0735; Fax: 921-3863 Manila Office: 921-3863 www.pcc.da.gov.ph
<b>V. Department of Budget and Management (DBM)</b>	Florencio B. Abad (Secretary)	G/F DBM Building I, Ayala Bridge General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila 735-4926-27; Fax: 735-4936 www.dbm.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Budget and Management Bureau - A	Ricalinda N. Adriatico (Director)	G/F DBM Building II General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila Telefax: 735-4888
Budget and Management Bureau - B	Luz M. Cantor (Concurrent Head)	3/F DBM Building II, Ayala Bridge General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila 735-1612; 735-1988
Budget and Management Bureau - C	Bingle B. Gutierrez (Director)	3/F DBM Building II, Ayala Bridge General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila 735-1778; Fax: 735-1989
Budget and Management Bureau - D	Tina Rose Marie L. Canda (Director)	3/F DBM Building II General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila Telefax: 735-1987
Budget and Management Bureau - E	Nora C. Oliveros (Director)	4/F DBM Building II General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila 735-1879
Budget and Management Bureau - F	Mary Grace R. Chua (Director)	4/F DBM Building II General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila Telefax: 735-7815
Budget and Management Bureau - G	Carmencita N. Delantar (Director)	4/F DBM Building II General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila Fax: 736-7815
Fiscal Planning Bureau	Laura B. Pascua (Undersecretary and Concurrent Head)	DBM Building I, General Solano Street San Miguel, Manila 735-1782; Fax: 735-1956
Organization, Position Classification, and Compensation Bureau	Myrna S. Chua (Director)	G/F DBM Building I General Solano Street, San Miguel, Manila Telefax: 735-1956
Systems and Productivity Improvement Bureau	Amelita D. Castillo (Concurrent Head)	Mabini Hall, Malacañang Palace San Miguel, Manila 735-4844; Fax: 735-1740
<b>VI. Department of Education (DepEd)</b>	Bro. Armin A. Luistro (Secretary)	DepEd Complex Meralco Avenue, Pasig City 633-7208; 633-7228; Fax: 636-4876 Trunkline: 632-1361 to 71 www.deped.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Alternative Learning System	Carolina S. Guerrero (Director)	3/F Mabini Building, University of Life Compl Meralco Avenue, Pasig City 635-5188; Fax: 635-5189
Bureau of Elementary Education	Angelita M. Esdicul (OIC-Director)	Bonifacio Building 2, University of Life Comp Meralco Avenue, Pasig City 636-6540; 637-4346; Fax: 633-7270
Bureau of Secondary Education	Ma. Lolita M. Andrada (Director)	3/F Bonifacio Building, UL Complex Meralco Avenue, Pasig City 633-7242; Fax: 636-5173
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
National Book Development Board	Dennis T. Gonzalez (Chairman)	2/F National Printing Office EDSA corner NIA Northside Road Diliman, Quezon City 929-3881
National Council for Children's Television	Frank G. Rivera (Executive Director)	4/F Bonifacio Building, DepEd Complex Meralco Avenue, Pasig City 637-2306; Fax: 634-7156
National Museum	Jeremy R. Barns (Director)	Executive House Building P. Burgos Street, Taft Avenue, Manila 527-2326; Fax: 527-0306
Philippine High School for the Arts	Fr. Carmelo Caluag (Director)	National Arts Center, Mount Makiling Los Baños, Laguna (049) 536-2862; Telefax: 536-5971 to 72
<b>VII. Department of Energy (DOE)</b>	Jose Rene D. Almendras (Secretary)	Energy Center, Meritt Road Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City 840-2286; Fax: 840-1731 Trunkline: 840-1401 to 21 www.doe.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Electric Power Industry Management Bureau	Mylene C. Capongcol (Director)	Energy Center, Meritt Road Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City Telefax: 840-2120
Energy Policy and Planning Bureau	Jesus T. Tamang (OIC-Director)	Philippine National Petroleum Center Meritt Road, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City Telefax: 840-2250

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
Energy Resource Development Bureau	Alice N. Reyes (Director)	Philippine National Petroleum Center Meritt Road, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City Telefax: 840-2268
Energy Utilization Management Bureau	Mario C. Marasigan (Director)	Philippine National Petroleum Center Meritt Road, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City Telefax: 840-2268
Oil Industry Management Bureau	Zenaida Y. Monsada (Director)	Energy Center, Meritt Road Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City 840-2114; Fax: 840-2095
<b>VIII. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)</b>	Ramon J.P. Paje (Secretary)	2/F DENR Building, Visayas Avenue Diliman, Quezon City Trunklines: 929-6626 to 29; Fax: 920-4301 www.denr.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Environmental Management Bureau	Juan Miguel T. Cuna (OIC-Director)	DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 927-1517; Fax: 927-1518 www.emb.gov.ph
Land Registration Authority	Clemente Diaz Eulalio III (Director)	LRA, NIA Road corner East Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 929-6626
Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau	Leo L. Jasareno (Director)	MGB Compound, North Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 928-8642; Fax: 920-9132 www.mgb.gov.ph
National Mapping and Resources Information Authority	Peter N. Tiangco (Administrator)	NAMRIA Bldg. Fort Bonifacio, Makati City 810-0547; Fax: 810-5466 www.namria.gov.ph
National Commission on Indigenous People	Roque Agton, Jr. (Director)	2/F N. dela Merced Building corner West Avenue, Quezon City 373-9787
Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff	Romeo B. Dorado (Executive Director)	The One Executive Office, West Avenue Corner Col. Martinez, Quezon City 376-2060 to 61
<b>IX. Department of Finance (DOF)</b>	Cesar B. Purisima (Secretary)	Executive Tower Building BSP Complex, Roxas Boulevard, Manila 523-9215; Fax: 526-8474

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Customs	Angelito A. Alvarez (Commissioner)	BOC Building, South Harbor Port Area, Manila 527-4537; 527-4573 www.customs.gov.ph
Bureau of Internal Revenue	Kim Jacinto-Henares (Commissioner)	Internal Revenue Building Agham Road, Diliman, Quezon City 921-0430; Fax: 922-4894 www.bir.gov.ph
Bureau of Local Government Finance	Ma. Presentacion R. Montesa (Executive Director)	8/F EDPC Building, BSP Complex Roxas Boulevard, Manila Telefax: 527-2780 www.blgf.gov.ph
Bureau of the Treasury	Roberto B. Tan (Officer-in-charge)	Palacio del Gobernador Building Intramuros, Manila 522-8122 local. 304; Fax: 527-2822 www.treasury.gov.ph
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Central Board of Assessment Appeals	Cesar S. Gutierrez (Chairman)	8/F EDPC Building, BSP Complex Roxas Boulevard, Manila 525-1410; Fax: 525-1411 www.cbaa.gov.ph
Cooperative Development Authority	Lecira V. Juarez (Chairman)	CDA Building, 827 Brgy. Concepcion Aurora Boulevard, Quezon City 721-5324; 721-5325 www.cda.gov.ph
Fiscal Incentives Review Board	Cesar V. Purisima (Chairperson)	6/F DOF Building, Roxas Boulevard corner Pablo Ocampo Street, Manila 523-9215; 523-6051; Fax: 521-9495
Insurance Commission	Vida T. Chiong (OIC-Commissioner)	Insurance Commission Building 1071 United Nations Avenue, Manila 523-8462 to 70; Fax: 532-1434 www.ic.gov.ph
National Tax Research Center	Dante V. Sy (Executive Director)	Harbor Center II Building 23rd corner A.C. Delgado Street, Port Area, Manila Telefax: 527-2050 www.ntrc.gov.ph
Privatization and Management Office	Crisanta S. Legaspi (Chief Privatization Officer)	3/F North Davao Mining Corporation Building 104 Gamboa Street, Legaspi Village, Makati 893-1692; 893-2383; Fax: 893-3453 www.pmo.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b>X. Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)</b>	Alberto G. Romulo (Secretary)	ADB Building Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City 834-3004 www.dfa.gov.ph
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Foreign Service Institute	Laura Q. del Rosario (Acting Director)	DFA Building Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City 834-4981; Fax: 831-5393
Technical Cooperation Council of the Philippines	Olivia V. Palala (Chair-alternate)	DFA Building Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City 834-3945; Fax: 834-3129
UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines Secretariat	Dr. Virginia A. Miralao Secretary-General	G/F DFA Building Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City 834-3447; Fax: 831-8873
<b>XI. Department of Health (DOH)</b>	Enrique T. Ona (Secretary)	2/F DOH Building, San Lazaro Compound Rizal Avenue, Sta. Cruz, Manila 743-6393; Fax: 743-1829 Trunkline: 743-8301 to 23 www.doh.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Health Facilities and Services	Nicolas B. Lutero (Director)	DOH San Lazaro Compound Santa Cruz, Manila Telefax: 711-6982
Bureau of International Health Cooperation	Mylene M. Beltran (Director)	Building No. 3, DOH San Lazaro Compound Santa Cruz, Manila 781-0751; 781-8843
Bureau of Local Health Development	Lilibeth C. David (Director)	DOH San Lazaro Compound Sta. Cruz, Manila 711-6285
Bureau of Quarantine and International Health Surveillance	Edgardo C. Sabitsana (Director)	Delgado Street Port Area, Manila 301-9100; 527-4678
Health Human Resource and Development Bureau	Kenneth G. Ronquillo (Director)	DOH San Lazaro Compound Santa Cruz, Manila 743-1776; Telefax: 781-1721
Health Policy Development and Planning Bureau	Ma. Virginia G. Ala (Director)	DOH San Lazaro Compound Santa Cruz, Manila 711-5377; Telefax: 781-4362

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Commission on Population	Tomas M. Osias (Executive Director)	Welfareville Compound Mandaluyong City 531-6805; 531-6735; Telefax: 533-5122
National Nutrition Council	Maria Bernardita T. Flores (Executive Director)	Nutrition Building 2332 Chino Roces Avenue, Taguig City 843-5832 to 38; Fax: 892-4271 www.nnc.da.gov.ph
<b>Special Hospitals:</b>		
Amang Rodriguez Medical Center	Ricardo DG Lustre (Medical Center Chief)	Sumulong Highway Santo Niño, Marikina City 941-5854; Telefax: 941-3441
Dr. Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital	Ruben C. Flores (Medical Center Chief)	Lope de Vega Street Sta. Cruz, Manila 734-5561; Telefax: 735-7146
East Avenue Medical Center	Roland L. Cortez (Medical Center Chief)	East Avenue, Quezon City 928-0611 to 23; Fax: 426-4405
Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center	Ma. Alicia M. Lim (Medical Center Chief)	Rizal Avenue, Santa Cruz, Manila 711-9491; 732-1071; Telefax: 732-1077
National Center for Mental Health	Bernardino A. Vicente (Medical Center Chief)	Nueve de Pebrero Street Mandaluyong City 531-9001 to 05; Fax: 531-8682 www.ncmh.gov.ph
National Children's Hospital	Robert S. Enriquez (Medical Center Chief)	E. Rodriguez Avenue, Quezon City 724-0656 to 59; 725-4533; Fax: 721-9125
Philippine Orthopedic Center	Luisito R. Maaño (Medical Center Chief)	Banawe Avenue, Quezon City 712-6871 to 74; Fax: 712-4746
Quirino Memorial Medical Center	Angeles T. de Leon (Medical Center Chief)	Quirino CPD, Project 4 Quezon City 421-2250; Fax: 913-4758
Research Institute for Tropical Medicine	Remigio M. Olveda (Director)	Filinvest Corporate City Alabang, Muntinlupa City 809-7599; 807-2628 to 32; Fax: 842-2245 www.ritm.gov.ph
Rizal Medical Center	Relito Saquilayan (Medical Center Chief)	Barangay Pineda, Pasig City 671-9740 local 102; Fax: 671-4216

**Continued**

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
San Lazaro Hospital	Jose Benito Villarama (Medical Center Chief)	Quiricada Street Santa Cruz, Manila 732-3776 to 78 local 202/203; Fax: 711-6971
Tondo Medical Center	Victor J. Dela Cruz (Medical Center Chief)	Balut, Tondo, Manila 251-8421 to 23 local 222; Fax: 251-8481
<b>XII. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)</b>	Jesse M. Robredo (Secretary)	A. Francisco Gold Condominium II EDSA cor. Mapagmahal Street Diliman, Quezon City 925-0330; Fax: 925-0332 www.dilg.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Fire Protection	Rolando M. Bandilla, Jr. (Director)	Union Square I Condominium 15th Avenue, Cubao, Quezon City 911-7060; Fax: 911-9985 rmbandillajr@yahoo.com
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology	Rosendo M. Dial (Director)	144 Juco Building Mindanao Avenue, Quezon City Telefax: 456-1922; 453-1196 www.bjmp.fws1.com
Bureau of Local Government Development	Manuel Q. Gotis (Director)	A. Francisco Gold Condominium II EDSA cor. Mapagmahal Street Diliman, Quezon City 920-3513; Fax: 927-7852
Bureau of Local Government Supervision	Rolando M. Acosta (Director)	A. Francisco Gold Condominium II EDSA cor. Mapagmahal Street Diliman, Quezon City 925-0377; Fax: 928-9181
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Local Government Academy	Marivel C. Sacendoncillo (Executive Director)	Agustin I Building Emerald Avenue, Pasig City 634-8430; 634-8436; Fax: 634-5724 www.lga.gov.ph
National Barangay Operations Office	John M. Castañeda (Director)	A. Francisco Gold Condominium II EDSA corner Mapagmahal Street Diliman, Quezon City 925-0371; Fax: 925-0328
National Police Commission	Eduardo U. Escueta (Vice-Chairman and Executive Director)	1st E- Bank Building Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 890-3050 www.napolcom.gov.ph

*Continued*



**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
Philippine National Police	Raul M. Bacalzo (Police Director General)	EDSA, Camp Crame, Quezon City 726-4361; Fax: 724-8763 www.pnp.gov.ph
Philippine Public Safety College	Margarita R. Cojuangco (President)	Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City 881-2722 loc. 201 www.ppsc.gov.ph
<b>XIII. Department of Justice (DOJ)</b>	Leila M. de Lima (Secretary)	DOJ Main Building, Padre Faura Street Ermita, Manila 521-1908; Trunkline: 523-9548 www.doj.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Corrections	Oscar C. Calderon (Undersecretary)	New Bilibid Prisons Reservation Muntinlupa City 809-8073; 809-8299 www.doj.gov.ph/agencies/bucor.html
Bureau of Immigration	Ronaldo P. Ledesma (OIC-Commissioner)	Magallanes Drive Intramuros, Manila 527-3248; 309-7752 www.immigration.gov.ph
National Bureau of Investigation	Magtanggol B. Gatdula (Director)	NBI Building, Taft Avenue Ermita, Manila 524-5084; Fax: 525-6895 www.nbi.gov.ph
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Commission on the Settlement of Land Problems	Perla Y. Duque (Commissioner)	DOJ Agencies Building NIA Road corner East Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 929-1123; 929-2083 www.doj.gov.ph/agencies/coslmp.html
Office of the Government Corporate Counsel	Raul C. Creencia (Government Corporate Counsel)	3/F MWSS Administration Building Katipunan Road, Balara, Quezon City 436-4429; 927-0030 www.ogcc.gov.ph
Office of the Solicitor-General	Jose Anselmo I. Cadiz (Solicitor General)	OSG Building 134 Amorsolo Street Legaspi Village, Makati City 816-6354 www.osg.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
Parole and Probation Administration	Manuel G. Co (Officer-In-Charge)	DOJ Agencies Building NIA Road corner East Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 929-6826; Fax: 928-0235 www.probatation.gov.ph
Presidential Commission on Good Government	Juan Andres D. Bautista (Chairperson)	82 RIC Building EDSA, Mandaluyong City 725-7098; Fax: 727-2926 www.pcg.gov.ph
Public Attorney's Office	Persida V. Rueda-Acosta (Chief Public Attorney)	DOJ Agencies Building NIA Road corner East Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 929-9437; Fax: 927-6810 www.doj.gov.ph/agencies/pao.html
<b>XIV. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)</b>	Rosalinda D. Baldoz (Secretary)	DOLE Building, Muralla cor. Gen. Luna Sts. Intramuros, Manila Trunkline: 527-3000; 527-5523; Fax: 527-34 www.dole.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics	Ma. Teresa V. Peralta (OIC-Director)	3/F DOLE Building Intramuros, Manila 527-3000 local 314-315; Fax: 527-5506 www.bles.dole.gov.ph
Bureau of Labor Relations	Rebecca C. Chato (Director)	6/F First Intramuros BF Condo Corporation Solano Street corner Andres Soriano Avenue Intramuros, Manila 527-2551; Fax: 527-2459 www.dole.blr.gov.ph
Bureau of Local Employment	Ma. Criselda R. Sy (Director)	6/F First Intramuros BF Condominium Corp. Solano Street corner Andres Soriano Avenue Intramuros, Manila 528-0087; Fax: 527-2421 www.dole.ble.gov.ph
Bureau of Workers With Special Concerns	Chita DG. Cilindro (Director)	9/F G.E. Antonio Building T.M. Kalaw corner Bocobo Streets Malate, Manila 527-5858; Fax: 404-3336
Bureau of Working Conditions	Ma. Brenda L. Villafuerte (Director)	3/F Muralla Wing, DOLE Building Intramuros, Manila Fax: 536-8975 www.dole.bwc.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
International Labor Affairs Bureau	Ma. Celeste M. Valderrama (Director)	2/F DOLE Building Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila Fax: 527-3097
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Institute for Labor Studies	Cynthia R. Cruz (Executive Director)	5/F DOLE Building Intramuros, Manila 527-3456; 527-3448 www.ilsdole.gov.ph
Maritime Training Council	Liberty T. Casco (Executive Director)	10/F GE Antonio Building T.M. Kalaw, Ermita, Manila 467-4398 www.mtc.gov.ph
National Conciliation and Mediation Board	Reynaldo R. Ubaldo (Executive Director IV)	4/F Arcadia Building Quezon Avenue, Quezon City 332-4176; 332-4175 www.ncmb.dole.gov.ph
National Labor Relations Commission	Gerardo Benjamin C. Nograles (Chairman)	PPSTA Building, P. Florentino Street corner Banaue Avenue, Quezon City 711-1500; Fax: 711-1554 www.nlrc.dole.gov.ph
National Maritime Polytechnic	Grace Marie T. Ayaso (OIC-Executive Director)	2/F ECC Building Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 899-3283; 897-2767 www.nmp.gov.ph
National Wages and Productivity Commission	Ciriaco A. Lagunzad III (Executive Director)	2/F DY International Building, General Malvar corner Marcelino Sts., Malate, Manila 527-5141; 527-5139 www.nwpc.dole.gov.ph
Overseas Workers Welfare Administration	Carmelita S. Dimzon (Administrator)	7/F OWWADEC Building F.B. Harrison Sts., Pasay City 834-0148 www.owwa.gov.ph
Philippine Overseas Employment Administration	Hans Leo J. Cacdac (Administrator)	POEA Building, EDSA corner Ortigas Avenue Mandaluyong City 722-1163; 722-1159; Fax: 724-3724 www.poea.gov.ph
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority	Emmanuel Joel J. Villanueva (Director General)	TESDA Complex East Service Road, South Superhighway Taguig City 893-2454; 818-8829 www.tesda.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b>XV. Department of National Defense (DND)</b>	Voltaire T. Gazmin (Secretary)	Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo Quezon City 911-6183; 911-6193; Trunkline: 911-6001 to www.dnd.gov.ph
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Armed Forces of the Philippines	Lt. Gen. Ricardo David, Jr. (Chief of Staff)	Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, Quezon City Telefax: 911-6436 www.armedforces.mil.ph
AFP Medical Center	Col. Joselito P. Avanceña (Commanding Officer)	General Headquarters V. Luna, Quezon City 923-0812; Trunkline: 924-5733
Government Arsenal	Jonathan C. Martir (Director IV)	Camp Antonio Luna Limay, Bataan (047) 244-5624
Military Shrine Services	Teresita C. Cuevas (Chief)	PVAO Compound, Camp Aguinaldo EDSA, Quezon City 911-4296; Fax: 911-4335
National Defense College of the Philippines	Fermin R. de Leon, Jr. (Acting President)	LogCom Compound, Camp Aguinaldo EDSA, Quezon City Telefax: 911-8469 www.ndcp.edu.ph
Office of Civil Defense	Benito T. Ramos (Acting Administrator)	DND, Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo EDSA, Quezon City 912-6675; 421-1926
Philippine Air Force	Lt. Gen. Oscar H. Rabena (Commanding General)	Villamor Air Base, Pasay City Trunkline: 854-6732 www.paf.mil.ph
Philippine Army	Lt. Gen. Arturo B. Ortiz (Commanding General)	Fort Bonifacio, Makati City 818-0877; Fax: 816-1162 www.army.mil.ph
Philippine Military Academy	V. Adm. Leonardo C. Calderon, Jr. (Superintendent)	Fort del Pilar, Baguio City (074) 447-2634; Fax: 447-2825 www.pma.ph
Philippine Navy	Rear Adm. Danilo M. Cortez (Flag Officer-in-Command)	Roxas Boulevard, Manila 524-4322; Fax: 521-0050 www.navy.mil.ph
Presidential Security Group	Col. Ramon Mateo U. Dizon (Commanding General)	Malacañang Palace Park, Manila 564-3478; Fax: 564-3481

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
Philippine Veterans Affairs Office	Ernesto G. Carolina (Administrator)	Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo EDSA, Quezon City 986-1906; 359-2180 www.pvao.mil.ph
Veterans Memorial Medical Center	Nona F. Legaspi (Acting Director)	North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City 927-1873; Fax: 920-2487
<b>XVI. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)</b>	Rogelio L. Singson (Secretary)	DPWH Building, Bonifacio Drive Port Area, Manila 304-3300; Fax: 304-3020; Trunkline: 304-30 www.dpwh.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Construction	Walter R. Ocampo (Director)	Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila 304-3340
Bureau of Design	Gilberto S. Reyes (OIC-Director)	Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila Telefax: 304-3270
Bureau of Equipment	Virgilio A. Arpafo (Director)	Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila Telefax: 304-3639
Bureau of Maintenance	Angelito M. Twaño (Director)	Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila Telefax: 304-3618
Bureau of Research and Standards	Antonio V. Molano Jr. (Director)	DPWH, EDSA, Quezon City Telefax: 926-3530
<b>XVII. Department of Science and Technology (DOST)</b>	Mario G. Montejo (Secretary)	DOST Main Building, General Santos Avenu Bicutan, Taguig City 837-2939; Fax: 837-2937 Trunkline: 837-3171 to 90 www.dost.gov.ph
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD)	Patricio S. Faylon (Executive Director)	Paseo de Valmayor, Los Baños, Laguna (049) 536-0014 to 20; Fax: 536-0016 G/F DOST Main Building, Gen. Santos Aven Bicutan, Taguig City 837-3171 to 82 local 2420; Fax: 8371-1651 www.pcarrd.dost.gov.ph

**Continued**

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (PCAMRD)	Cesar R. Pagdilao (OIC-Executive Director)	Eusebio Building, BPI Economic Garden Los Baños, Laguna (049) 536-1574; 536-5577 to 80; Fax: 536-1- PTRI Building, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 837-1331; 837-2071 to 82 local 2430 www.pcamrd.dost.gov.ph
Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD)	Jaime C. Montoya (Executive Director)	3/F DOST Main Building, Gen. Santos Aveni Bicutan, Taguig City 837-7534; 837-2942; Fax: 837-2924 www.pchrd.dost.gov.ph
Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development (PCIEERD)	Carol M. Yorobe (Officer-In-Charge)	3/F DOST Main Building, Gen. Santos Aveni Bicutan, Taguig City 837-6154; 837-2926; Fax: 837-2925 www.pcierd.dost.gov.ph
<b>Research and Development Institutes:</b>		
Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI)	Denis F. Villorente (Director)	ASTI Building, Technopark Complex C. P. Garcia Street, UP Diliman, Quezon Cit 426-9755; Fax: 426-9756 www.asti.dost.gov.ph
Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)	Mario V. Capanzana (Director)	DOST Complex, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 837-2071 to 82 local 2296; Fax: 837-3164 www.fnri.dost.gov.ph
Forest Products Research and Development Institute (FPRDI)	Romulo T. Aggangan (Director)	College, Los Baños, Laguna Telefax: (049) 536-3630 www.uplb.edu.ph/fprdi/
Industrial Technology Development Institute (ITDI)	Nuna E. Almanzor (Director)	DOST Complex, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 837-6150; Fax: 837-3167 www.mis.dost.gov.ph/itdi/
Metals Industry Research and Development Center (MIRDC)	Arthur Lucas C. Cruz (Executive Director)	DOST Complex, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 837-0431 to 38; 837-0613; Fax: 837-0430 www.mirdc.dost.gov.ph
Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)	Alumanda M. Dela Rosa (Acting Director)	Commonwealth Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 929-4719; 929-6010 to 19; Fax: 929-1646 www.pnri.dost.gov.ph
Philippine Textile Research Institute (PTRI)	Carlos C. Tomboc (Director)	DOST Complex, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 837-2071 to 82 local 2360; Fax: 837-1325 www.ptri.dost.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b>Science and Technology Service Institutes:</b>		
Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)	Nathaniel T. Servando (Director)	PAGASA Science Garden Agham Road, Quezon City 929-4865; Telefax: 434-9040 www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)	Renato U. Solidium Jr. (Director)	Philvolcs Building, Carlos P. Garcia Avenue UP Campus, Diliman, Quezon City 426-1468 to 79; 926-2611; Fax: 929-8366 www.phivolcs.dost.gov.ph
Philippine Science High School (PSHS) System	Filma G. Brawner (Executive Director)	Agham Road, Diliman, Quezon City 926-3137; Fax: 924-0639 www.pshs.edu.ph
Science and Technology Information Institute (STII)	Raymund E. Lieoro (OIC-Director)	DOST Complex, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 837-2191 to 95; Fax 837-7517 www.stii.dost.gov.ph
Science Education Institute (SEI)	Ester B. Ogena (Director)	3/F PTRI Building, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 839-0241; 837-1359; Fax: 837-1924 www.sei.dost.gov.ph
Technology Application and Promotion Institute (TAPI)	Edgar I. Garcia (Director)	DOST Complex, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 837-2071 o 82 Loc. 2153; Fax: 837-6188 www.tapi.dost.gov.ph
Technology Resource Center	Dennis L. Cunanan (Director-General)	Jose Abad Street, San Juan City 721-0124; Telefax: 721-0049
<b>Advisory Bodies:</b>		
National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST)	Luningning E. Samarita (Executive Director)	2/F PSHC Building DOST Complex, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 837-2071 to 82 local 2173; Fax: 837-3170
National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP)	Napoleon P. Hernandez (Executive Director)	DOST Complex, General Santos Avenue Bicutan, Taguig City 837-6142; Fax: 837-6143
<b>XVIII. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)</b>	Corazon Juliano-Soliman (Secretary)	Batasang Pambansa Complex Constitution Hills, Quezon City 931-8068; Fax: 931-8191 Trunkline: 931-8101 to 07 www.dswd.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Policy Development and Planning Bureau	Florita R. Villar (Officer-In-Charge)	DSWD Building, Batasan Pambansa Comple Constitution Hills, Quezon City Telefax: 931-8130
Program Management Bureau	Vilma B. Cabrera (Director)	DSWD Building, Batasan Pambansa Comple Constitution Hills, Quezon City 951-7437; Telefax: 951-2801
Social Technology Bureau	Gemma B. Gabuya (Officer-In-Charge)	DSWD Building, Batasan Pambansa Comple Constitution Hills, Quezon City 951-7124; Telefax: 951-2802
Social Welfare and Institutional Development Bureau	Margarita V. Sampang (Director)	DSWD Building, Batasan Pambansa Comple Constitution Hills, Quezon City Telefax: 931-8130
Standards Bureau	Thelsa P. Biolena (Director)	DSWD Building, Batasan Pambansa Comple Constitution Hills, Quezon City 951-7125; Telefax: 931-3181
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Council for the Welfare of Children	Ma. Elena S. Caraballo (Executive Director)	10 Apo Street, Santa Mesa Heights Quezon City 740-8864; Telefax: 743-8374 www.cwc.gov.ph
Inter-Country Adoption Board	Bernadette B. Abejo (Executive Director)	2 Chicago corner Ermin Garcia Streets Barangay Pinagkaisahan, Cubao, Quezon C 721-9781; 725-6664 www.skyinet.net/~icaba www.ncwdp.gov.ph
<b>XIX. Department of Tourism (DOT)</b>	Ramon Jimenez Jr. (Secretary)	4/F, DOT Building, Agrifina Circle T. M. Kalaw Street, Rizal Park 1000, Manila 524-1751; Fax: 521-7374 Trunkline: 523-8411 www.tourism.gov.ph
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Intramuros Administration	Jose A. Capistrano Jr. (Administrator)	Palacio del Gobernador Building Intramuros, Manila 527-3155; Fax: 527-3084 jcapistrano@intramuros.ph

*Continued*



**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
National Parks Development Committee	Juliet H. Villegas (Executive Director)	Agrifina Circle Rizal Park, Manila 302-7381; Fax: 302-7119 jhvillegas@nationalparks.ph
<b>XX. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)</b>	Gregory L. Domingo (Secretary)	Industry and Investments Building 385 Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati City 899-7450; Fax: 896-1166 www.dti.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Domestic Trade	Meynard R. Orbeta (Director)	2/F Trade and Industry Building 361 Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati City 751-3223; Fax: 751-3224
Bureau of Export Trade Promotion	Senen M. Perlada (Director)	6/F DTI International Building 375 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 895-3634; Fax: 895-4430
Bureau of Import Services	Luis M. Catibayan (Director)	3/F Oppen Building 349 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 896-4431; Fax: 896-4430
Bureau of International Trade Relations	Ann Claire C. Cabochan (Director)	4/F Trade and Industry Building 375 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 659-8743; 425-3649
Bureau of Product Standards	Cirila S. Botor (Officer-in-charge)	3/F Trade and Industry Building 361 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 751-3127; 751-4735
Bureau of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development	Rhodora M. Leaño (Director)	5/F Trade and Industry Building 361 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 751-5036; Fax: 896-7916
Bureau of Trade Regulation and Consumer Protection	Victorio Mario A. Dimagiba (Director)	2/F Trade and Industry Building 361 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 751-3288; Fax: 751-4706
Garments and Textile Industry Development Office	Eleazar E. Ricote (Director)	4/F Industry and Investment Building 385 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 976-5732; Fax: 976-5722
<b>Attached Agencies/Offices:</b>		
Board of Investments	Cristino L. Panilio (Undersecretary and Managing Head)	4/F Industry and Investment Building 385 Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati City 890-9303; Fax: 895-3512 www.boi.gov.ph

*Continued*

## Appendix B--Continued

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
Center for Industrial Competitiveness - National Industrial Manpower Training Council	Virgilio P. Fulgencio (Executive Director)	6/F Trade and Industry Building 361 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 751-3404; Fax: 890-4889
Construction Industry Authority of the Philippines	Jesus L. Motoomull (Executive Director)	5/F Executive Center Building Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 895-4424; Fax: 897-9336
Construction Manpower Development Foundation	Pedro Vicente C. Mendoza (Executive Director)	2/F Oppen Building 349 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati City 890-1069; Fax: 890-1037
DTI-CARP National Program Office	Manuel B. Abad (Program Manager)	4/F Oppen Building, 361 Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati Ci 976-5750; Fax: 897-1024
DTI-Rural Micro Enterprise Promotion Program	Jerry T. Clavesillas (Program Manager)	3/F Trade and Industry Building 361 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City Telefax: 751-3260
E-Commerce Office	Maria Lourdes A. Yaptinchay (Director)	4/F Industry and Investment Building 385 Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati Cit 976-5701; Fax: 896-7889
Foreign Trade Service Corps	Jason T. Lao (Executive Director)	3/F DTI International Building 375 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 897-9659; Fax: 890-5073
International Coffee Organization - Certifying Agency	Senen M. Perlada (Supervising Director)	Penthouse, DTI International Building 375 Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati Cit Telefax: 897-0515
National Consumer Affairs Council	Velma M. Lim (Officer-In-Charge)	6/F Trade and Industry Building Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 751-4782; Fax: 890-4930
National Development Company	Ma. Lourdes F. Rebuena (Officer-In-Charge)	8/F NDC Building, 116 Tordesillas Street Salcedo Village, Makati City 840-4838; Fax: 840-4862 www.ndc.gov.ph
Philippine Accreditation Office	Jaime Lasaro L. Olmos (Officer-In-Charge)	3/F Trade and Industry Building 361 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 751-3235; Fax: 751-3262
Philippine Trade Training Center	Adelaida L. Inton (Executive Director)	International Trade Center Complex Roxas Boulevard corner Gil J. Puyat Avenue Pasay City 468-8970; Fax: 834-1341 www.pttc.gov.ph
Philippine Shippers' Bureau	Pedro Vicente C. Mendoza (Director)	2/F Trade and Industry Building 361 Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati Cit 751-3306; Fax: 751-3305

Continued

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
Product Development and Design Center of the Philippines	Myrna M. Sunico (Executive Director)	CCP Complex, Roxas Boulevard Pasay City 832-3649
<b>XXI. Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)</b>	Manuel A. Roxas II (Secretary)	The Columbia Tower Ortigas Avenue, Mandaluyong City 726-7125; Fax: 726-7104 Trunkline: 727-7960 to 79 www.dotc.gov.ph
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
Civil Aeronautics Board	Carmelo L. Arcilla (Executive Director)	CAB Building, Old MIA Road Pasay City 851-7268; 851-3028; Fax: 851-6911 www.cab.gov.ph
Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board	Dante Xenon Atienza (Executive Director)	East Avenue, Quezon City 925-7194; Fax: 925-8410 www.lftrb.gov.ph
Land Transportation Office	Virginia P. Torres (Assistant Secretary)	East Avenue, Quezon City Telefax: 921-9077 www.lto.gov.ph
Maritime Industry Authority	Emerson M. Lorenzo (Administrator)	PPL Building United Nations Avenue, Manila 526-0971; Fax: 523-9078 www.marina.gov.ph
Office of Transportation Cooperatives	Pedro T. Galero (Executive Director)	Sugar Center North Avenue, Quezon City 332-9312 to 13 otc@pacificnet.ph
Office for Transportation Security	Lucas V. Cauton Jr. (Administrator)	Andrews Avenue corner Aurora Boulevard Pasay City 855-2735; Fax: 855-2418
Philippine Coast Guard	Adm. Wilfredo D. Tamayo (Commandant)	139 25th Street, Port Area, Manila 527-8481 to 89 local 6002; Fax: 6005 www.pcg.gov.ph
Toll Regulatory Board	Manuel G. Imperial (Executive Director)	2/F IBP Building, Doña Julia Vargas Avenue Ortigas Center, Pasig City 631-5025; Fax: 631-6034

**Continued**

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b>XXII. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)</b>	Cayetano W. Paderanga Jr. (Director General)	6/F NEDA sa Pasig, Escriva Drive Ortigas Center, Pasig City 631-3716; Fax: 631-3747 Trunkline: 631-0945 to 64 www.neda.gov.ph
<b>Attached Agencies:</b>		
National Statistical Coordination Board	Romulo A. Virola (Secretary General)	403 Midland Plaza Building Senator Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Makati City 895-2395; Fax: 896-1778 www.nscb.gov.ph
National Statistics Office	Carmelita N. ERICTA (Administrator and Civil Registrar General)	Solicarel I Building R. Magsaysay Boulevard, Santa Mesa, Mani 713-7074; 715-6502; Fax: 713-7073 www.census.gov.ph
Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency	Joselito C. De Vera (Executive Director)	NEDA Complex (opposite GMA Channel 7) Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, Quezon City 926-8902; Fax: 929-6376 www.pnvsca.neda.gov.ph
Statistical Research and Training Center	Gervacio G. Selda Jr. (Executive Director)	J&S Building, 104 Kalayaan Avenue Diliman, Quezon City Telefax: 433-1745 www.srtc.gov.ph
Tariff Commission	Edgardo B. Abon (Chairman)	5/F Philippine Heart Center Building East Avenue, Quezon City 928-8106; Fax: 921-7660 www.tariffcommission.gov.ph
<b>XXIII. Presidential Communications Operations Office</b>	Herminio B. Coloma, Jr. (Secretary)	2/F New Executive Building Malacañang Compound, Manila 733-3630; Fax: 734-5883 www.ops.gov.ph
<b>Bureaus:</b>		
Bureau of Broadcast Services	Tito G. Cruz (Director)	4/F Media Center Building, Visayas Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 925-3717; Fax: 920-3968
Bureau of Communications Services	Christopher Ray Tio (Concurrent Head)	Philippine Cancer Society Building San Rafael Street, San Miguel, Manila 734-2119; Fax: 734-2118 bcsodir@info.com.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
News and Information Bureau	Brando F. Herrera (Director)	News and Information Bureau Building Malacañang Palace, Manila 733-1631; Fax: 733-1613
National Printing Office	Felipe P. Evardone (OIC-Director)	EDSA corner NIA Northside Road Diliman, Quezon City 925-2187 to 88 www.ops.gov.ph/npof
Philippine Information Agency	Jose A. Fabia (Director-General)	PIA Building, Visayas Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 920-4386; Fax: 928-6917
Radio Television Malacañang (RTVM)	Virgilio P. Nadal, Jr. (Executive Director)	RTVM Building, Gate 7 Malacañang Compound, Manila 735-6186; Fax: 735-6175
<b>XXIV. Constitutional Offices</b>		
Civil Service Commission	Francisco T. Duque III (Chairman)	CSC Building, Constitutional Hills Batasang Pambansa Complex Diliman, Quezon City 931-7913; Fax: 931-7997 Trunkline: 931-8036 www.csc.gov.ph
Commission on Audit	Reynaldo A. Villar (Chairman)	COA Building, Commonwealth Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 931-9220; Fax: 931-9223 www.coa.gov.ph
Commission on Elections	Sixto S. Brillantes Jr. (Chairman)	Palacio del Gobernador Building Intramuros, Manila 527-2711; Fax: 527-3925 www.comelec.gov.ph
Commission on Human Rights	Loretta Ann P. Rosales (Chairperson)	SAAC Building, UP Complex Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon Ci 928-5655; 926-6188; Fax: 929-0102 www.chr.gov.ph
Office of the Ombudsman	Conchita Carpio Morales (Ombudsman)	Ombudsman Building Agham Road, Quezon City 479-7300 www.ombudsman.gov.ph
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	Ansaruddin A. Adiong (Acting Regional Governor)	ARMM Complex, Cotabato City (064) 421-1227; 421-5189 www.armm.gov.ph

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
<b>XXV. Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations</b>		
Aurora Special Economic Zone Authority	Vitaliano T. Sabalo Jr. (Chairman and Administrator)	2/F SSS Building, Ayala Avenue Corner Rufino Street, Makati City 813-4381 and 4384
Authority of the Freeport of Bataan	Deogracias G.P. Custodio (Chairman and Administrator)	2/F Administrative Building Mariveles, Bataan (+6347) 935-4004; 935-6046
Bases Conversion Development Authority	Narciso L. Abaya (President and CEO)	2/F Bonifacio Technology Center 31st Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
Cagayan Economic Zone Authority	Jose Marie B. Ponce (Administrator and CEO)	7/F Westar Building 611 Shaw Boulevard, Pasig City 636-5780 to 82; /Fax: 631-3997 www.ceza.gov.ph
Cebu Ports Authority	Vicente T. Suazo Jr. (General Manager)	C/P Complex, Serging Osmeña Boulevard North Reclamation Area, Cebu City (032) 412-9026; Fax: 231-6848
Center for International Trade Expositions and Missions	Ma. Lourdes E. Mediran (Executive Director)	Golden Shell Pavillion, Roxas Boulevard Corner Gil J. Puyat Avenue, Pasay City 831-1945; Fax: 832-3965
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines	Alfonso G. Cusi (General Manager)	Manila International Airport Authority Road Pasay City 879-9102 to 06; Fax: 879-9101
Cottage Industry Technology Center	Franklin P. Bunoan (Executive Director)	20 Russel Street, SSS Village Marikina City 942-0080; 941-4651
Credit Information Corporation	Gregorio S. Navarro (President)	Securities and Exchange Building EDSA, Mandaluyong City 584-5498
Cultural Center of the Philippines	Raul M. Sunico (President)	CCP Complex, Roxas Boulevard Pasay City 832-3637; Fax: 815-2168
Development Academy of the Philippines	Antonio D. Kalaw Jr. (President)	DAP Building, San Miguel Avenue Pasig City 631-2153; Fax: 631-2123
Duty Free Philippines Corporation	Michael Christian U. Kho (General Manager)	Fiesta Shopping Center Ninoy Aquino Avenue, Parañaque City 879-3668; Telefax: 879-3690
Employees Compensation Commission	Evelyn F. Tablang (Executive Director)	3/F ECC Building 355 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 899-4251; Fax: 896-3446

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
Human Settlements Development Corporation	Claron R. Alcantara (Acting General Manager)	1405 West Tower, PSE Building Ortigas, Pasig City 635-9225; Fax: 632-3451
Laguna Lake Development Authority	Rodrigo E. Cabrera (General Manager)	Club Manila East Km. 23.5 Manila East Road, Taytay, Rizal 284-4792; 256-6119 llda.gov.ph
Light Rail Transit Authority	Rafael S. Rodriguez (Administrator)	LRTA Compound, Aurora Boulevard Quezon City 853-6041; Fax: 831-6449 www.lrta.gov.ph
Local Water Utilities Administration	Daniel L. Landingin (Administrator)	Katipunan Road, Balara Quezon City 929-5068; Fax: 922-3434
Lung Center of the Philippines	Raoul C. Villarete (OIC-Executive Director)	Quezon Avenue, Quezon City 924-6101; Fax: 925-2021 lung_ctr@pxionline.com
Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority	Danilo Augusto T. Francia (General Manager)	Lapu-lapu City, Cebu (032) 340-2313; Fax: 340-0228 www.mactan-cebuaiport.com.ph
Manila International Airport Authority	Jose Angel A. Honrado (General Manager)	MIAA Road, Pasay City 833-1176; Fax: 833-1180 www.miaa.gov.ph
Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System	Macra A. Cruz (Officer-in-Charge)	MWSS-LWUA Complex Katipunan Road, Balara, Quezon City 922-2586; Fax: 928-5691
National Dairy Authority	Grace J. Cenas (Administrator)	NDA Building, BAI Compound Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City 929-6755; Fax: 926-8847
National Electrification Administration	Edita S. Bueno (Administrator)	NIA Road, Government Center Diliman, Quezon City 926-1328; Fax: 926-1320
National Food Authority	Angelito T. Banayo (Administrator)	SRA Building, North Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 928-1634; Fax: 926-6493
National Housing Authority	Chito M. Cruz (General Manager)	NHA Building, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City 921-7828; Fax: 922-2058
National Irrigation Administration	Antonio S. Nangel (Administrator)	NIA Building, EDSA Diliman, Quezon City 922-2795; Fax: 926-2846
National Kidney Institute	Aileen R. Javier (OIC-Executive Director)	East Avenue, Quezon City 924-3601; Fax: 922-5608

**Continued**

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
National Livelihood Development Corporation	Gondelina G. Amata (President)	7/F One Corporate Plaza 845 A. Arnaiz Avenue, Makati City 817-0449; Fax: 817-1401
National Power Corporation	Froilan A. Tampinco (President)	NPC Building corner Quezon Avenue, Agham Road Diliman, Quezon City 921-2998; Fax: 922-4339
National Tobacco Administration	Edgardo D. Zaragoza (Acting Administrator)	NTA Building, Panay Avenue corner Scout Reyes Street, Quezon City 374-3987; Fax: 374-2505
National Transmission Corporation	Moslemen T. Macarambon (President and CEO)	NTC Compound Diliman, Quezon City 981-2550; Fax: 921-3375
Natural Resources Development Corporation	Melchor R. Monsod (President)	9/F DENR Building 1515 Roxas Boulevard, Manila Trunkline 921-9421; Telefax: 521-9466
Nayong Pilipino Foundation, Incorporated	Apolonio B. Anota Jr. (Executive Director)	MIA Road, Pasay City 831-0173; Fax: 831-0177 www.nayong_pilipino@yahoo.com
People's Television Network, Incorporated (Channel 4)	Rolando G. Reyes (Chairman)	Broadcast Complex, Visayas Avenue Quezon City Telefax: 920-4305
Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation	Antonio G. Buendia Jr. (President)	MIAA Road, Pasay City 851-0067; Fax: 853-7756 padc@pworld.net.ph
Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation	Cristino L. Naguiat, Jr. (Chairman and CEO)	PAGCOR House, 1330 Roxas Boulevard, Ermita, Manila 521-6673; 526-7509; Fax: 247-1033
Philippine Center for Economic Development	Arsenio M. Balisacan (Executive Director)	UP Campus Diliman, Quezon City Telefax: 920-5461
Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office	Margarita P. Juico (Chairman, Board of Directors)	PCSO Complex E. Rodriguez Sr. Avenue, Quezon City 749-4371; Fax: 749-1363
Philippine Children's Medical Center	Julius Lecciones (Executive Director)	Quezon Avenue, Quezon City 924-0836; Fax: 924-0840 www.pcmc.gov.ph
Philippine Coconut Authority	Oscar G. Garin (Administrator)	7/F PCA Building, Elliptical Road Diliman, Quezon City 927-8706; Fax: 921-6173

*Continued*



**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
Philippine Economic Zone Authority	Dr. Lilia B. de Lima (Director General)	Roxas Boulevard cor San Luis Street Pasay City 551-3455; Fax: 891-6380
Philippine Fisheries Development Authority	Petronilo B. Buendia (General Manager)	2/F PCA Annex Building, PCA Compound Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon Ci 925-6138; Fax: 925-8472
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation	Rey B. Aquino (President and CEO)	City State Center Building Shaw Boulevard, Pasig City 687-5421; Fax: 637-6448
Philippine Heart Center	Manuel Chua Chiaco (Acting Executive Director)	East Avenue, Quezon City 925-2402 to 50; Fax: 922-0551
Philippine Institute for Development Studies	Jose T. Yap (President)	NEDA sa Makati Building 106 Amorsolo Street Legaspi Village, Makati City 893-9592; Fax: 816-1091
Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care	Jovencio F. Ordoña (Director General)	Unit 2402, Atlanta Center No. 31 Annapolis Street, Greenhills, San Juc 727-2113; 727-7621
Philippine International Trading Corporation	Maria Lourdes T. Bawa (President)	5/F NDC Building 116 Tordesillas Street, Salcedo Village 892-0425; Fax: 892-0782
Philippine National Oil Company	Antonio M. Cailao (President and CEO)	PNOC Building 6, Energy Center Merritt Road, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City 840-1812; Fax: 840-1432
Philippine National Railways	Junio M. Ragragio (General Manager)	Torres Bugallon Street Caloocan City 319-0170; Fax: 319-0169 www.pnr.gov.ph
Philippine Ports Authority	Juan C. Sta. Ana (General Manager)	Marsman Building Port Area, Manila 527-4856; Fax: 527-4853 www.ppa.gov.ph
Philippine Postal Corporation	Antonio Z. de Guzman (OIC-Postmaster General)	Liwasang Bonifacio, Manila 527-8327 to 30; Fax: 527-0034 www.philpost.gov.ph
Philippine Reclamation Authority	Peter Anthony A. Abaya (General Manager and CEO)	27/F Legaspi Tower 200 Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village, Makati Cit 815-2661; 817-4711 www.pea.gov.ph
Philippine Retirement Authority	Veredigno P. Atienza (General Manager)	15/F Citibank Tower, Citibank Plaza 8741 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City Trunkline 848-1412; Fax: 848-1411 www.pra.gov.ph

**Continued**

**Appendix B--Continued**

<b>Department, Bureau, or Agency</b>	<b>Head of Office and Position</b>	<b>Address</b>
Philippine Rice Research Institute	Ronilo A. Beronio (Executive Director)	Maligaya Science City of Muñoz Nueva Ecija (044) 456-0354; Fax: 456-0112
Philippine Sugar Corporation	Ma. Regina Bautista-Martin (Chairperson)	1401-A, Security Bank Centre Ayala Avenue, Makati City 830-0317
Philippine Veterans Investment Development Corporation (PHIVIDEC) Industrial Authority	Nympha Along-Albañia (Administrator)	4/F DAO 1 Condominium Salcedo Village, Makati City 817-5330; Fax: 818-1338
Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation	Emmanuel R. Ledesma, Jr. (President and CEO)	7/F Bankmer Building 6756 Ayala Avenue, Makati City 902-9006; Fax: 840-5341
Quedan and Rural Credit Guarantee Corporation	Federico A. Espiritu (President and CEO)	34 Panay Avenue, Quezon City 373-9719; Fax: 373-6800
Southern Philippines Development Authority	Sultan Yahya Jerry M. Tomawis (Administrator and CEO)	4/F Karpentrade Building Km. 2, MacArthur Highway, Matina, Davao C (082) 298-5745 Manila Office: (02) 410-5921; 412-2056
Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority	Armand C. Arreza (Administrator)	SBMA Center Building, 229 Waterfront Road Subic Bay Freeport Zone, Olongapo City (047) 252-4895; 252-3014
Sugar Regulatory Administration	Ma. Regina Bautista-Martin (Administrator)	North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City 455-7402; Fax: 455-3376
Technology Resource Center	Dennis L. Cunanan (Director General)	TRC Building, 103 J. Abad Santos Street San Juan City 727-6205
Tourism Promotions Board	Vicente Romano III (OIC-Chief Operating Officer)	4/F Legaspi Towers 300 Roxas Boulevard, Metro Manila 525-3314
Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority	Mark T. Lapid (General Manager)	DOT Building, Agrifina Circle Rizal Park, Manila 536-0747; Fax: 536-0762
Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority	Georgina P. Yu (Chairperson and Administrator)	2/F Security Bank Building Veterans Avenue, Zamboanga City (062) 992-2012; Fax: (062) 993-0209
<b>Government Financial Institutions</b>		
Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines	Enrique D. Bautista Jr. (Chief Executive Officer)	4/F DBP Building, Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue Corner Makati Avenue, Makati City 816-4258; Fax: 819-5249

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Continued**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	Amando M. Tetangco, Jr. (Governor and Chairman)	Vito Cruz corner Mabini Street Malate, Manila 523-8808; Fax: 536-0076
Development Bank of the Philippines	Jose A. Nuñez Jr. (Chairman)	Senator Gil Puyat Avenue Corner Makati Avenue, Makati City 813-0060; Fax: 818-8037
Government Service and Insurance System	Robert G. Vergara (President and General Manager)	GSIS Financial Center Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City 976-4900; 479-3600
Home Development and Mutual Fund	Darlene Marie Berberabe (President and CEO)	The Atrium of Makati Makati Avenue, Makati City 816-4402; Fax: 815-1382
Home Guaranty Corporation	Manuel R. Sanchez (President)	Jade Building 335 Senator Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City 890-5531; Fax: 890-5474
Land Bank of the Philippines	Gilda E. Pico (President and CEO)	1598 M.H. del Pilar cor Dr. J. Quintos Street Malate, Manila 405-7388; Fax: 528-8580
National Development Corporation	Ma. Lourdes F. Rebuena (Acting General Manager)	116 Tordesillas Street Salcedo Village, Makati City 840-1139; Fax: 840-4937
National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation	Joseph Peter S. Sison (Acting President)	101 Filomena Building, Amorsolo Street Legaspi Village, Makati City 892-5102; Fax: 892-5146
Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation	Jovy C. Bernabe (President)	3/F VAG Building, Ortigas Avenue Greenhills, San Juan 497-8133; Fax: 441-0667
Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation	Cesar V. Purisima (Chairman)	6/F Department of Finance Building Roxas Boulevard, Manila 524-4194; Fax: 526-8474
Philippine Export-Import Credit Agency (former Trade and Investment Development Corporation)	Francisco S. Magsajo Jr. (President and CEO)	17/F Citibank Tower Valero Street, Makati City 893-4926; Fax: 893-4672
Small Business Corporation	Ramon M. Quesada (Chairman and CEO)	17/F, 139 Corporate Centre 139 Valero Street, Salcedo Village, Makati C Telefax: 813-5720
Social Security System	Juan B. Santos (Chairman)	SSS Building, East Avenue Diliman, Quezon City 920-6401; Fax: 920-6446

*Continued*

**Appendix B--Concluded**

Department, Bureau, or Agency	Head of Office and Position	Address
<b>XXVI. Judicial Offices</b>		
Supreme Court of the Philippines	Renato C. Corona (Chief Justice)	Padre Faura Street corner Taft Avenue Ermita, Manila 523-4179 <a href="http://www.supremecourt.gov.ph">www.supremecourt.gov.ph</a>
Court of Appeals	Andres B. Reyes (Presiding Justice)	Maria Orosa Street Ermita, Manila 525-6748
Court of Tax Appeals	Ernesto D. Acosta (Presiding Judge)	Government Center, Agham Road Diliman, Quezon City 920-1171
Sandiganbayan	Efren De La Cruz (Chairperson)	Centennial Building, Commonwealth Avenue Batasan Road, Quezon City 951-4607 <a href="http://www.sandiganbayan.gov.ph">www.sandiganbayan.gov.ph</a>
<b>XXVII Legislative Offices:</b>		
House of Representatives	Feliciano Belmonte Jr. (House Speaker)	Constitution Hills Quezon City 931-5001 to 09; Fax: 931-6437 <a href="http://www.congress.gov.ph">www.congress.gov.ph</a>
Senate of the Philippines	Juan Ponce Enrile (Senate President)	GSIS Headquarters Building, Financial Cent Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City 552-6690 and 6691 <a href="http://www.senate.gov.ph">www.senate.gov.ph</a>

**Sources:** Department of Budget and Management.

**APPENDIX C. Government Officials of the Republic of the Philippines**  
(As of April 2011)

Post	Official
President of the Philippines	His Excellency Benigno S. Aquino III
Vice-President of the Philippines	His Excellency Jejomar C. Binay
Department Secretaries and Other Members of the Cabinet	
Agrarian Reform	Hon. Virgilio R. delos Reyes
Agriculture	Hon. Proceso J. Alcala
Budget and Management	Hon. Florencio B. Abad
Education	Hon. Bro. Armin A. Luistro
Energy	Hon. Jose Rene D. Almendras
Environment and Natural Resources	Hon. Ramon Jesus P. Paje
Finance	Hon. Cesar V. Purisima
Foreign Affairs	Hon. Alberto G. Romulo
Health	Hon. Enrique T. Ona
Interior and Local Government	Hon. Jesse M. Robredo
Justice	Hon. Lilia B. de Lima
Labor and Employment	Hon. Rosalinda D. Baldoz
National Defense	Hon. Voltaire T. Gazmin
Public Works and Highways	Hon. Rogelio L. Singson
Science and Technology	Hon. Mario G. Montejo
Social Welfare and Development	Hon. Corazon Juliano-Soliman
Tourism	Hon. Dante Jimenez Jr.
Trade and Industry	Hon. Gregory L. Domingo
Transportation and Communication	Hon. Manuel A. Roxas III
National Economic and Development Authority	Hon. Cayetano W. Paderanga Jr.
Office of the Executive Secretary	Hon. Paquito N. Ochoa Jr.
Office of the Press Secretary (Presidential Spokesman)	Hon. Edwin Lacierda
Presidential Management Staff	Hon. Julia Andrea R. Abad
Other Regular Members of Cabinet:	
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	Hon. Jejomar C. Binay
Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	Hon. Francis N. Tolentino
National Anti-Poverty Commission	Hon. Jose Eliseo M. Rocamora
Office of the Chief Presidential Legal Counsel	Hon. Eduardo de Mesa
National Security Adviser	Hon. Cesar Garcia
Presidential Adviser on Peace Process	Hon. Teresita Deles
Presidential Legislative Liaison Office	Hon. Antonio P. Roman
Constitutional Commissioners	
Commission on Audit	Hon. Reynaldo A. Villar
Commission on Elections	Hon. Sixto S. Brillantes Jr.
Civil Service Commission	Hon. Francisco T. Duque III
Commission on Human Rights	Hon. Loretta Ann P. Rosales

**Continued**

**Appendix C--Continued**

Post	Official
Justices of the Supreme Court of the Philippines	
Chief Justice	Hon. Renato C. Corona
Associate Justices:	
Hon. Roberto A. Abad	Hon. Mariano C. del Castillo
Hon. Lucas P. Bersamin	Hon. Jose C. Mendoza
Hon. Arturo D. Brion	Hon. Diosdado M. Peralta
Hon. Antonio T. Carpio	Hon. Jose P. Perez
Hon. Conchita Carpio-Morales	Hon. Presbitero J. Velasco Jr.
Hon. Teresita J. Leonardo-de Castro	Hon. Martin S. Villarama, Jr.
Justices of the Court of Appeals	
Presiding Justice	Hon. Andres B. Reyes Jr.
Associate Justices:	
Hon. Portia Aliño-Hormachuelos	Hon. Romeo F. Barza
Hon. Remedios Salazar-Fernando	Hon. Antonio L. Villamor
Hon. Bienvenido L. Reyes	Hon. Priscilla Baltazar-Padilla
Hon. Josefina Guevara-Salonga	Hon. Mario V. Lopez
Hon. Rebecca de Guia-Salvador	Hon. Francisco P. Acosta
Hon. Juan Q. Enriquez Jr.	Hon. Stephen C. Cruz
Hon. Amelita G. Tolentino	Hon. Jane Aurora C. Lantion
Hon. Mario L. Guariña III	Hon. Michael P. Elbinias
Hon. Rosmari D. Carandang	Hon. Elihu A. Ybañez
Hon. Hakim S. Abdulwahid	Hon. Franchito N. Diamante
Hon. Noel G. Tijam	Hon. Amy C. Lazaro-Javier
Hon. Rosalinda Asuncion-Vicente	Hon. Florito S. Macalino
Hon. Jose C. Reyes Jr.	Hon. Edgardo T. Lloren
Hon. Fernanda Lampas-Peralta	Hon. Ruben C. Ayson
Hon. Magdangal M. de Leon	Hon. Edgardo L. delos Santos
Hon. Vicente S.E. Veloso	Hon. Rodil V. Zalameda
Hon. Isais P. Dican	Hon. Manuel M. Barrios
Hon. Japar B. Dimaampao	Hon. Samuel H. Gaerlan
Hon. Celia C. Librea-Leagogo	Hon. Danton Q. Bueser
Hon. Pampio A. Abarintos	Hon. Leoncia R. Dimagiba
Hon. Estela M. Perlas-Bernabe	Hon. Edwin D. Sorongon
Hon. Marifor Punzalan-Castillo	Hon. Ramon A. Cruz
Hon. Sesonando E. Villon	Hon. Agnes R. Carpio
Hon. Ramon M. Bato Jr.	Hon. Socorro B. Inting
Hon. Romulo V. Borja	Hon. Angelita A. Gacutan
Hon. Edgardo A. Camello	Hon. Myra G. Fernandez
Hon. Rodrigo F. Lim Jr.	Hon. Eduardo B. Peralta Jr.
Hon. Normandie B. Pizarro	Hon. Ramon Paul V. Hernando
Hon. Apolinario D. Bruselas Jr.	Hon. Nina G. Antonio-Valenzuela
Hon. Ramon R. Garcia	Hon. Marlene Gonzales-Sison
Hon. Ricardo R. Rosario	

*Continued*

**Appendix C--Continued**

<b>Post</b>	<b>Official</b>
Judges of the Court of Tax Appeals	
Presiding Judge	Hon. Ernesto D. Acosta
Associate Judges:	
Hon. Lovell R. Bautista	Hon. Amelia C. Manalastas
Hon. Caesar A. Casanova	Hon. Cielito Mindaro-Grulla
Hon. Juanito C. Castañeda Jr.	Hon. Erlinda P. Uy
Hon. Olga Palanca-Enriquez	Hon. Esperanza Fabon-Victorino
<i>Clerk of Court:</i> Elvessa P. Apolinario	
Office of the Ombudsman	
Ombudsman	Hon. Conchita Carpio-Morales
Overall Deputy Ombudsman	Hon. Orlando C. Casimiro
Deputy Ombudsman for Luzon	Hon. Francis H. Jardeleza
Deputy Ombudsman for Visayas	Hon. Pelagio S. Apostol
Deputy Ombudsman for Mindanao	Hon. Humphrey T. Monteroso
Deputy Ombudsman for Military and Other Law Enforcement Agencies	Hon. Eulogio S. Cecilio
Justices of the Sandiganbayan	
Presiding Justice (Chairman, First Division)	Hon. Efen N. dela Cruz
Associate Justices:	
Hon. Efen N. dela Cruz	Chairman, First Division
Hon. Rodolfo A. Ponferrada	Senior Member, First Division
vacant	Acting Junior Member, First Division
Hon. Edilberto G. Sandoval	Chairman, Second Division
Hon. Teresita V. Diaz-Baldos	Senior Member, Second Division
vacant	Junior Member, Second Division
Hon. Francisco H. Villaruz Jr.	Chairman, Third Division
Hon. Samuel R. Martires	Senior Member, Third Division
Hon. Alex L. Quiroz	Junior Member, Third Division
Hon. Gregory S. Ong	Chairman, Fourth Division
Hon. Jose R. Hernandez	Senior Member, Fourth Division
Hon. Maria Cristina J. Cornejo	Junior Member, Fourth Division
Hon. Roland B. Jurado	Chairman, Fifth Division
Hon. Alexander G. Gesmundo	Senior Member, Fifth Division
Hon. Napoleon E. Inoturan	Junior Member, Fifth Division
Congress of the Philippines	
A. Senate (15th Congress)	
President of the Senate	Hon. Juan Ponce-Enrile
President Pro Tempore	Hon. Jinggoy Ejercito Estrada
Majority Floor Leader	Hon. Vicente C. Sotto III
Minority Floor Leader	Hon. Alan Peter S. Cayetano
Senators:	
Hon. Edgardo J. Angara	Hon. Manuel M. Lapid
Hon. Joker P. Arroyo	Hon. Loren B. Legarda
Hon. Alan Peter S. Cayetano	Hon. Ferdinand R. Marcos
Hon. Pia S. Cayetano	Hon. Sergio R. Osmeña III
Hon. Miriam Defensor Santiago	Hon. Francis N. Pangilinan

*Continued*

**Appendix C--Continued**

<b>Post</b>	<b>Official</b>
Hon. Franklin M. Drilon	Hon. Ralph G. Recto
Hon. Francis G. Escudero	Hon. Ramon Revilla Jr.
Hon. Teofisto L. Guingona III	Hon. Antonio F. Trillanes IV
Hon. Gregorio B. Honasan II	Hon. Manuel B. Villar Jr.
Hon. Panfilo M. Lacson	Hon. Juan Miguel F. Zubiri
<b>B. House of Representatives (14th Congress)</b>	
Speaker	Hon. Feliciano Belmonte Jr.
Deputy Speakers:	
Hon. Maria Isabella G. Climaco	Hon. Arnulfo P. Fuentebella
Hon. Raul A. Daza	Hon. Jesus Crispin C. Remulla
Hon. Pablo F. Garcia	Hon. Lorenzo R. Tanada III
Majority Floor Leader	Hon. Neptali M. Gonzales III
Minority Floor Leader	Hon. Edcel C. Lagman
<b>National Capital Region</b>	
<b>Manila</b>	
First District	Hon. Benjamin Dr. Asilo
Second District	Hon. Carlo V. Lopez
Third District	Hon. Ma. Zenaida B. Angping
Fourth District	Hon. Maria Theresa B. Bonoan-David
Fifth District	Hon. Amado S. Bagatsing
Sixth District	Hon. Rosenda Ann M. Ocampo
<b>Kalookan City</b>	
First District	Hon. Oscar G. Malapitan
Second District	Hon. Mary Mitzi L. Cajayon
<b>Las Piñas City</b>	
Lone District	Hon. Mark A. Villar
<b>Makati City</b>	
First District	Hon. Monique Yasmin Q. Lagdameo
Second District	Hon. Mar-Len Abigail S. Binay
<b>Malabon City-Navotas City</b>	
Lone District	Hon. Josephine Veronique R. Lason-Noel
<b>Manadaluyong City</b>	
Lone District	Hon. Neptali M. Gonzales II
<b>Marikina City</b>	
First District	Hon. Marcelino R. Teodoro
Second District	Hon. Romero Federico S. Quimbo
<b>Muntinlupa City</b>	
Lone District	Hon. Rodolfo G. Biazon
<b>Parañaque City</b>	
First District	Hon. Edwin DL. Olivarez
Second District	Hon. Roilo S. Golez
<b>Pasay City</b>	
Lone District	Hon. Imelda G. Calixto-Rubiano
<b>Pasig City</b>	
Lone District	Hon. Roman T. Romulo

*Continued*



## Appendix C--Continued

Post	Official
Quezon City	
First District	Hon. Vincent P. Crisologo
Second District	Hon. Winston T. Castelo
Third District	Hon. Jorge John B. Banal Jr.
Fourth District	Hon. Feliciano Belmonte Jr.
San Juan City	
Lone District	Hon. Joseph Victor G. Ejercito
Taguig City-Pateros	
First District	Hon. Arnel M. Cerafica
Second District	Hon. Sigfrido R. Tinga
Valenzuela City	
First District	Hon. Rexlon T. Gatchalian
Second District	Hon. Magtanggol T. Gunigundo
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	
Abra	
Lone District	Hon. Maria Jocelyn V. Bernos
Apayao	
Lone District	Hon. Eleonor C. Bulut-Begtang
Benguet	
Lone District	Hon. Rolando M. Cosalan
Baguio City	
Lone District	Hon. Bernardo M. Vergara
Ifugao	
Lone District	Hon. Teddy Brawner Baguilat Jr.
Kalinga	
Lone District	Hon. Manuel S. Agyao
Mountain Province	
Lone District	Hon. Maximo B. Dalog
I - Ilocos Region	
Ilocos Norte	
First District	Hon. Rodolfo C. Fariñas
Second District	Hon. Imelda R. Marcos
Ilocos Sur	
First District	Hon. Ronald V. Singson
Second District	Hon. Eric G. Singson Jr.
La Union	
First District	Hon. Victor Francisco C. Ortega
Second District	Hon. Eufranio C. Eriguel
Pangasinan	
First District	Hon. Jesus "Boying" F. Celeste
Second District	Hon. Leopoldo N. Bataoil
Third District	Hon. Ma. Rachel J. Arenas
Fourth District	Hon. Georgina P. de Venecia
Fifth District	Hon. Carmen S. Cojuangco
Sixth District	Hon. Marlyn L. Primicias-Agabas
II - Cagayan Valley	
Batanes	
Lone District	Hon. Henedina R. Abad

Continued

## Appendix C--Continued

Post	Official
Cagayan	
First District	Hon. Juan Ponce-Enrile Jr.
Second District	Hon. Florencio L. Vargas (deceased)
Third District	Hon. Randolph S. Ting
Isabela	
First District	Hon. Rodolfo B. Albano Jr.
Second District	Hon. Ana Cristina S. Go
Third District	Hon. Napoleon S. Dy
Fourth District	Hon. Giorgidi B. Aggabao
Nueva Vizcaya	
Lone District	Hon. Carlos M. Padilla
Quirino	
Lone District	Hon. Dakila Carlo E. Cua
III - Central Luzon	
Aurora	
Lone District	Hon. Juan Edgardo M. Angara
Bataan	
First District	Hon. Herminia B. Roman
Second District	Hon. Albert Raymond S. Garcia
Bulacan	
First District	-
Second District	Hon. Pedro M. Pancho
Third District	Hon. Joselito Andrew R. Mendoza
Fourth District	Hon. Linabelle Ruth R. Villarica
Nueva Ecija	
First District	Hon. Josefina M. Joson
Second District	Hon. Joseph Gilbert F. Violago
Third District	Hon. Czarina D. Umali
Fourth District	Hon. Rodolfo W. Antonino
Pampanga	
First District	Hon. Carmelo F. Lazatin
Second District	Hon. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
Third District	Hon. Aurelio D. Gonzales Jr.
Fourth District	Hon. Anna York P. Bondoc
San Jose del Monte City	
Lone District	Hon. Arturo B. Robes
Tarlac	
First District	Hon. Enrique M. Cojuangco
Second District	Hon. Susan A. Yap
Third District	Hon. Jeci A. Lapus
Zambales	
First District	Hon. Maria Milagros H. Magsaysay
Second District	Hon. Antonio M. Diaz
IV - A Calabarzon	
Batangas	
First District	Hon. Tomas V. Apacible
Second District	Hon. Hermilando I. Mandanas
Third District	Hon. Nelson P. Collantes
Fourth District	Hon. Mark Llandro L. Mendoza

Continued

## Appendix C--Continued

Post	Official
Cavite	
First District	Hon. Joseph Emilio A. Abaya
Second District	Hon. Lani M. Revilla
Third District	Hon. Erineo S. Maliksi
Fourth District	Hon. Elpidio F. Barzaga Jr.
Fifth District	Hon. Roy M. Loyola
Sixth District	Hon. Antonio A. Ferrer
Seventh District	Hon. Jesus Crispin C. Remulla
Laguna	
First District	Hon. Danilo Ramon S. Fernandez
Second District	Hon. Justin SB. Chipeco
Third District	Hon. Maria Evita R. Arago
Fourth District	Hon. Edgar S. San Luis
Quezon	
First District	Hon. Wilfrido Mark M. Enverga
Second District	Hon. Irvin M. Alcala
Third District	Hon. Danilo E. Suarez
Fourth District	Hon. Lorenzo R. Tañada III
Rizal	
First District	Hon. Joel Roy R. Duavit
Second District	Hon. Isidro S. Rodriguez Jr.
Antipolo City	
First District	Hon. Roberto V. Puno
Second District	Hon. Romeo M. Acop
IV - B Mimaropa	
Marinduque	
Lone District	Hon. Lord Allan Jay Q. Velasco
Occidental Mindoro	
Lone District	Hon. Ma. Amelita C. Villarosa
Oriental Mindoro	
First District	Hon. Rodolfo G. Valencia
Second District	Hon. Reynaldo V. Umali
Palawan	
First District	Hon. Antonio C. Alvarez
Second District	Hon. Victorino Dennis M. Socrates
Romblon	
Lone District	Hon. Eleandro Jesus F. Madrona
V - Bicol Region	
Albay	
First District	Hon. Edcel C. Lagman
Second District	Hon. Al Francis C. Bichara
Third District	Hon. Fernando V. Gonzalez
Camarines Norte	
First District	Hon. Renato J. Unico Jr.
Second District	Hon. Elmer E. Panotes
Camarines Sur	
First District	Hon. Rolando G. Andaya Jr.
Second District	Hon. Diosdado M. Arroyo
Third District	Hon. Luis R. Villafuerte
Fourth District	Hon. Arnulfo P. Fuentesbella
Fifth District	Hon. Salvio B. Fortunio

Continued

## Appendix C--Continued

Post	Official
Catanduanes	
Lone District	Hon. Cesar V. Sarmiento
Masbate	
First District	Hon. Narciso R. Bravo Jr.
Second District	Hon. Antonio T. Kho
Third District	Hon. Scott Davies S. Lanete
Sorsogon	
First District	Hon. Salvador H. Escudero III
Second District	Hon. Deogracias B. Ramos Jr.
VI - Western Visayas	
Aklan	
Lone District	Hon. Florencio T. Miraflores
Antique	
Lone District	Hon. Paolo Everardo S. Javier
Bacolod City	
Lone District	Hon. Anthony Rolando T. Golez Jr.
Capiz	
First District	Hon. Antonio A. del Rosario
Second District	Hon. Jane T. Castro
Guimaras	
Lone District	Hon. Joaquin Carlos Rahman A. Nava
Iloilo	
First District	Hon. Janette L. Garin
Second District	Hon. Augusto L. Syjuco Jr.
Third District	Hon. Arthur R. Defensor Jr.
Fourth District	Hon. Ferjanel G. Biron
Fifth District	Hon. Niel C. Tupas Jr.
Iloilo City	
Lone District	Hon. Jerry P. Trefias
Negros Occidental	
First District	Hon. Julio A. Ledesma IV
Second District	Hon. Alfredo D. Marañon III
Third District	Hon. Alfredo Abelardo B. Benitez
Fourth District	Hon. Jeffrey P. Ferrer
Fifth District	Hon. Ignacio T. Arroyo
Sixth District	Hon. Mercedes K. Alvarez
VII - Central Visayas	
Bohol	
First District	Hon. Rene L. Relampagos
Second District	Hon. Erico B. Aumentado
Third District	Hon. Arthur C. Yap
Cebu	
First District	Hon. Eduardo R. Gullas
Second District	Hon. Pablo P. Garcia
Third District	Hon. Pablo John F. Garcia
Fourth District	Hon. Benhur L. Salimbangon
Fifth District	Hon. Ramon H. Durano VI
Sixth District	Hon. Gabriel R. Quisumbing
Cebu City	
First District	Hon. Rachel Marguerite B. del Mar
Second District	Hon. Tomas DR. Osmeña

Continued

## Appendix C--Continued

Post	Official
Lapu-Lapu City	
First District	Hon. Arturo O. Radaza
Negros Oriental	
First District	Hon. Jocelyn Sy-Limkaichong
Second District	Hon. George P. Arnaiz
Third District	Hon. Pryde Henry A. Teves
Siquijor	
Lone District	Hon. Orlando B. Fua
VIII - Eastern Visayas	
Biliran	
Lone District	Hon. Rogelio J. Espina
Eastern Samar	
Lone District	Hon. Ben P. Evardone
Leyte	
First District	Hon. Ferdinand Martin G. Romualdez
Second District	Hon. Sergio AF. Apostol
Third District	Hon. Andres D. Salvacion Jr.
Fourth District	Hon. Lucy T. Gomez
Fifth District	Hon. Jose Carlos L. Cari
Northern Samar	
First District	Hon. Paul R. Daza
Second District	Hon. Emil L. Ong
Samar	
First District	Hon. Mel Senen S. Sarmiento
Second District	Hon. Milagros T. Tan
Southern Leyte	
Lone District	Hon. Roger G. Mercado
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	
Zamboanga del Norte	
First District	Hon. Seth Frederick P. Jalosjos
Second District	Hon. Rosendo S. Labadlabad
Third District	Hon. Cesar G. Jalosjos
Zamboanga del Sur	
First District	Hon. Victor J. Yu
Second District	Hon. Aurora Enrico Cerilles
Zamboanga City	
First District	Hon. Maria Isabelle G. Climaco
Second District	Hon. Erico Basilio A. Fabian
Zamboanga Sibugay	
First District	Hon. Jonathan C. Yambao
Second District	Hon. Romeo M. Jalosjos Jr.
X - Northern Mindanao	
Bukidnon	
First District	Hon. Jesus Emmanuel M. Paras
Second District	Hon. Florencio T. Flores Jr.
Third District	Hon. Jose F. Zubiri III
Cagayan de Oro City	
First District	Hon. Jose Benjamin A. Benaldo
Second District	Hon. Rufus B. Rodriguez

Continued

## Appendix C--Continued

Post	Official
Camiguin	
Lone District	Hon. Pedro P. Romualdo
Iligan City	
Lone District	Hon. Vicente F. Belmonte Jr.
Lanao del Norte	
First District	Hon. Imelda Quibranza-Dimaporo
Second District	Hon. Fatima Aliah Q. Dimaporo
Misamis Occidental	
First District	Hon. Jorge T. Almonte
Second District	Hon. Loreto Leo S. Ocampos
Misamis Oriental	
First District	Hon. Peter M. Unabia Sr.
Second District	Hon. Yevgeny Vicente B. Emano
XI - Davao Region	
Compostela Valley	
First District	Hon. Maria Carmen Zamora-Apsay
Second District	Hon. Rommel C. Amatong
Davao City	
First District	Hon. Karlo Alexei B. Nograles
Second District	Hon. Mylene J. Garcia-Albano
Third District	Hon. Isidro T. Ungab
Davao del Norte	
First District	Hon. Antonio Rafael G. del Rosario
Second District	Hon. Antonio F. Lagdameo Jr.
Davao del Sur	
First District	Hon. Marc Douglas C. Cagas IV
Second District	Hon. Franklin P. Bautista
Davao Oriental	
First District	Hon. Nelson L. Dayanghirang
Second District	Hon. Thelma Z. Almario
XII - Soccsksargen	
North Cotabato	
First District	Hon. Jesus N. Sacdalan
Second District	Hon. Nancy A. Catamco
Saranggani	
Lone District	Hon. Emmanuel D. Pacquaio
South Cotabato	
First District	Hon. Pedro B. Acharon Jr.
Sultan Kudarat	
First District	Hon. Raden C. Sakaluran
Second District	Hon. Arnulfo F. Go
XIII - Caraga	
Agusan del Norte	
First District	Hon. Jose S. Aquino II
Second District	Hon. Angelica M. Amante-Matba
Agusan del Sur	
First District	Hon. Maria Valentina G. Plaza
Second District	Hon. Evelyn P. Mellana
Dinagat Islands	
Lone District	Hon. Ruben B. Ecleo Jr.

Continued

**Appendix C--Concluded**

Post	Official
Surigao del Norte	
First District	Hon. Francisco T. Matugas
Second District	Hon. Guillermo A. Romarate Jr.
Surigao del Sur	
First District	Hon. Philip A. Pichay
Second District	Hon. Florencio C. Garay
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	
Basilan	
Lone District	Hon. Jim S. Hataman-Saluman
Lanao del Sur	
First District	-
Second District	Hon. Pangalian M. Balindong
Maguindanao	
Lone District	Hon. Bai Sandra A. Sema
Sulu	
First District	Hon. Tupay T. Loong
Second District	Hon. Nur-Ana I. Sahidulla
Tawi-Tawi	
Lone District	Hon. Nur G. Jaafar
Party-List or Sectoral Representatives	
Abante Mindanao	Hon. Maximo B. Rodriguez Jr.
Abono	Hon. Robert Raymund M. Estrella
Abono	Hon. Francisco Emmanuel R. Ortega III
ABS	Hon. Catalina Leonen-Pizarro
Act Teachers	Hon. Dante Antonio L. Tinio
AGAP	Hon. Nicanor M. Briones
Agbiag	Hon. Patricio Antonio
Akbayan	Hon. Arlene J. Bag-ao
Akbayan	Hon. Walden F. Bello
Alagad	Hon. Rodante D. Marcoleta
Anak Pawis	Hon. Rafael V. Mariano
An Waray	Hon. Neil Benedict A. Montejo
An Waray	Hon. Florencio G. Noel
Ang Galing Pinay	Hon. Juan Miguel Macapagal-Arroyo
AVE	Hon. Eulogio "Amang" R. Magsaysay
Bagong Henerasyon	Hon. Bernadette R. Herrera-Dy
Bayan Muna	Hon. Teodoro A. Casiño
Bayan Muna	Hon. Neri J. Colmenares
COOP-NATCCO	Hon. Jose R. Ping-ay
COOP-NATCCO	Hon. Cresente Paez
DIWA	Hon. Emmeline Y. Aglipay
Gabriela	Hon. Luzviminda C. Ilagan
Gabriela	Hon. Emerenciana A. de Jesus
Kabataan	Hon. Raymond V. Palatino
KAKUSA	Hon. Ranulfo P. Canonigo
Kalinga	Hon. Abigail Faye C. Ferriol
Kasangga sa Kaunlaran	Hon. Teodorico T. Jaresco Jr.
PBA	Hon. Mark Aeron H. Sambar
Senior Citizens	Hon. Godofredo V. Arquiza
Senior Citizens	Hon. David Kho
TUCP	Hon. Raymond DC. Mendoza
Una ang Pamilya	Hon. Reena Concepcion G. Obillo
YACAP	Hon. Carol Jayne B. Lopez

Sources: Department of Budget and Management

**APPENDIX D. Directory of Higher Education Institutions in the Philippines**  
(as of December 2007)

<b>Region and Province</b>	<b>College or University</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b><u>National Capital Region (NCR)</u></b>			
<b>Caloocan City</b>	ABE International College of Business and Economics - Caloocan City	P	EDSA, Caloocan City
	AMA Computer College - Caloocan	P	Sangandaan, Caloocan City
	Asian College of Science and Technology - Caloocan	P	10th Avenue, Caloocan City
	Asian Institute of Computer Studies	P	Rizal Avenue Extension, Caloocan City
	Child Jesus College	P	Bagong Silang, Caloocan City
	Divine Mercy College Foundation	P	University Avenue, Caloocan City
	Holy Rosary College Foundation	P	Tala, Caloocan City
	Immaculada Concepcion College	P	Soldier's Hills III Subd., Caloocan City
	Informatics College - Caloocan	P	Grace Park, Caloocan City
	Interface Computer College - Caloocan	P	10th Ave. cor Rizal Ave., Caloocan City
	La Consolacion College - Caloocan	P	Mabini Street, Caloocan City
	Lady of Lourdes Hospital and Colleges of Caybiga	P	Caybiga, Caloocan City
	Manila Central University	P	Edsa, Caloocan City
	Martinez Memorial College	P	Maypajo, Caloocan City
	Metro Polytechnic College	P	Bagong Silang, Caloocan City
	St. Dominic Savio College	P	Quirino Highway, Caloocan City
	St. Claire College of Caloocan	P	Camarin, Caloocan City
	STI College - Caloocan	P	10th Avenue, Caloocan City
	Systems Plus Computer College - Caloocan	P	10th Avenue, Caloocan City
	Tasashyass College	P	Camarin, Caloocan City
University of Caloocan City	P	Sangandaan, Caloocan City	
<b>Las Piñas City</b>	ABE International College of Business and Accountancy	P	Las Piñas City
	AMA Computer College - Las Piñas	P	Alabang-Zapote Road, Las Piñas City
	Bernardo College	P	Pulang Lupa, Las Piñas City
	Colegio de Santa Monica	P	Talon I., Las Piñas City
	Dr. Filemon C. Aguilar Memorial College	G	Talon III, Las Piñas City
	Las Piñas College	P	Almanza, Las Piñas City
	PMMS Colleges	P	Talon I, Las Piñas City
	Saint Francis of Assissi College	P	Talon III, Las Piñas City
	Southville International School and Colleges	P	BF Homes International, Las Piñas City
	STI College - Las Piñas	P	Pamplona, Las Piñas City
University of Perpetual Help - Las Piñas	P	Pamplona, Las Piñas City	
<b>City of Manila</b>	ABE International College of Business and Accountancy	P	Taft, Manila
	ABE International College of Business and Economics	P	Legarda, Manila
	Access Computer and Technical College - Manila	P	C.M. Recto, Manila
	Adamson University	P	Ermita, Manila
	AMA Computer College - Sta. Mesa	P	Sta. Mesa, Manila
	Arellano University - Manila	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	Asian Social Institute	P	Malate, Manila
	Centro Escolar University	P	San Miguel, Manila
	Chiang Kai Shek College	P	Tondo, Manila
	Chinese General Hospital College of Nursing and Liberal Arts	P	Sta. Cruz, Manila
	Colegio de San Juan de Letran	P	Intramuros, Manila
	College of the Holy Spirit of Manila	P	Mendiola, Manila
	Concordia College	P	Paco, Manila
	De La Salle University - Manila	P	Taft Avenue, Manila
	De La Salle - College of Saint Benilde	P	Taft Avenue, Manila
	De Ocampo Memorial College	P	Sta. Mesa, Manila

*Continued*



## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Emilio Aguinaldo College	P	Paco, Manila
	Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology	G	Sampaloc, Manila
	Far Eastern University	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	Feati University Institute of Technology	P	Sta. Cruz, Manila
	FEU - East Asia College	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	Gregg Business College	P	Sta. Cruz, Manila
	Guzman College of Science and Technology	P	Quiapo, Manila
	Hotel and Tourism Institute of the Philippines	P	Intramuros, Manila
	iCollege of the Philippines	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	Informatics Computer College - Manila	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	Interface Computer College - Manila	P	Recto, Manila
	Jesus Reigns Christian College Foundation	P	Malate, Manila
	La Consolacion College - Manila	P	Mendiola, Manila
	Lyceum of the Philippines University	P	Intramuros, Manila
	Manila Business College	P	Sta. Cruz, Manila
	Manila Law College	P	Sta. Cruz, Manila
	Manila Theological College	P	Sta. Mesa, Manila
	Manuel L. Quezon University	P	Quiapo, Manila
	Mapua Institute of Technology	P	Intramuros, Manila
	Mary Chiles College	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	Mary Johnston College	P	Tondo, Manila
	Metropolitan Hospital College of Nursing	P	Santa Cruz, Manila
	National University	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila	G	Intramuros, Manila
	Perpetual Help College of Manila	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	Philippine Christian University	P	Ermita, Manila
	Philippine College of Criminology	P	Sta. Cruz, Manila
	Philippine College of Health Sciences	P	Recto, Manila
	Philippine Maritime Institute - Manila	P	Sta. Cruz, Manila
	Philippine Merchant Marine School - Manila	P	Sta. Cruz, Manila
	Philippine Normal University	P	Taft Avenue, Manila
	Philippine School of Business Administration - Manila	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	Philippine Women's University - Manila	P	Malate, Manila
	Philsin Colleges Foundation	P	Sta. Mesa, Manila
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines	G	Sta. Mesa, Manila
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Lepanto	G	Lepanto, Manila
	Saint Rita College of Manila	P	Quiapo, Manila
	San Beda College	P	San Miguel, Manila
	San Sebastian College	P	Quiapo, Manila
	Santa Isabel College	P	Taft Avenue, Manila
	St. John Berchmans School of Manila Foundation	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	St. Jude College	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	St. Paul University - Manila	P	Malate, Manila
	St. Rita Hospital College of Nursing and School of Midwifery	P	Tondo, Manila
	St. Scholastica's College	P	Malate, Manila
	Sta. Catalina College	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	STI College - Recto	P	Recto, Manila
	STI College - Taft	P	Taft, Manila
	Technological Institute of the Philippines - Manila	P	Quiapo, Manila
	Technological University of the Philippines - Manila	G	Ermita, Manila
	The Family Clinic	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	The Manila Times School of Journalism	P	Port Area, Manila

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	The National Teachers College	P	Quiapo, Manila
	The University of Manila	P	Quiapo, Manila
	Unciano College and General Hospital	P	Sta. Mesa, Manila
	Universidad de Manila	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	University of Santo Tomas	P	Sampaloc, Manila
	University of the East - Manila	P	Recto, Manila
	University of the Philippines - Manila	G	Ermita, Manila
<b>Makati City</b>	AMA Computer College - Makati	P	Pasong Tamo Extension, Makati City
	AMA School of Medicine	P	South Superhighway, Makati City
	Asia Pacific College	P	Magallanes Village, Makati City
	Asian Institute for Distance Education	P	Legaspi Village, Makati City
	Asian Institute of Management	P	Paseo de Roxas, Makati City
	Asian Seminary of Christian Ministries	P	Salcedo Village, Makati City
	Assumption College	P	San Lorenzo Village, Makati City
	Ateneo Graduate School of Business	P	Salcedo Village, Makati City
	CAP College Foundation	P	Legaspi Village, Makati City
	Information and Communications Technology Academy	P	Ayala Avenue, Makati City
	International Academy of Management and Economics	P	San Antonio Village, Makati City
	L.D. Woosley Bethany Colleges	P	Palanan, Makati City
	Metropolitan Hospital College of Nursing	P	Sta. Cruz, Manila
	Philippine Public Safety College	G	Fort Bonifacio, Makati City
	Remedios T. Romualdez Memorial School	P	Amorsolo Street, Makati City
	San Carlos Seminary	P	Guadalupe Viejo, Makati City
	STI College - Makati	P	Gil Puyat, Makati City
	Trace College	P	Guadalupe Nuevo, Makati City
	University of Makati	P	West Rembo, Makati City
<b>Malabon City</b>	Arellano University - Malabon	P	Gov. W. Pascual Avenue, Malabon City
	City of Malabon University	G	Dagat-Dagatan, Malabon City
	De La Salle - Araneta University	P	Victoneta Avenue, Malabon City
<b>Mandaluyong City</b>	Don Bosco Technical College	P	Kalentong, Mandaluyong City
	International Baptist College	P	Barangka Drive, Mandaluyong City
	Jose Rizal University	P	Shaw Boulevard, Mandaluyong City
	Messiah College Foundation	P	Ortigas Avenue, Mandaluyong City
	Namei Polytechnic Institute	P	A. Mabini Street, Mandaluyong City
	Our Lady of Guadalupe Colleges	P	Sierra Madre corner Esteban Street
	Rizal Technological University	G	Boni Avenue, Mandaluyong City
	STI College - Edsa Crossing	P	Shaw Boulevard, Mandaluyong City
<b>Marikina City</b>	IETI College of Science and Technology - Marikina	P	#3 Lark Street, Marikina City
	Kalayaan College	P	Riverbanks Center, Marikina City
	Marikina Polytechnic College	G	Sta. Elena, Marikina City
	National Christian Life College	P	1st Street, Marikina City
	Our Lady of Perpetual Succor College	P	Concepcion, Marikina City
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Marikina	G	Concepcion Uno, Marikina City
	Roosevelt College Marikina	P	Lamuan, Marikina City
	St. Cammillus College Seminary	P	Marikina Heights, Marikina City
	STI College - Marikina	P	Sumulong Highway, Marikina City
<b>Muntinlupa City</b>	Asian College of Science and Technology - Alabang	P	Bayanan, Muntinlupa City
	Criminal Justice College	P	Tunasan, Muntinlupa City
	IETI College - Alabang	P	Alabang, Muntinlupa City

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Informatics College - Northgate	P	Alabang, Muntinlupa City
	Lyceum of Alabang	P	Putatan, Muntinlupa City
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Muntinlupa	G	Poblacion, Muntinlupa City
	Saint Dominic College of Arts and Science Gregdom Foundation	P	Muntinlupa City
	San Beda College Alabang	P	Alabang, Muntinlupa City
	South Mansfield College	P	Soldier Hills, Muntinlupa City
	St. Bernadette College of Alabang	P	Alabang, Muntinlupa City
	STI College - Alabang	P	Alabang, Muntinlupa City
	West Bay College	P	Ilaya Street, Muntinlupa City
<b>Navotas</b>	Governor Andres Pascual College	P	M. Naval Street, Navotas
	Navotas Polytechnic College	G	Bangus cor. Apahap Street, Navotas
<b>Parañaque City</b>	AMA Computer College - Parañaque	P	Dr. A. Santos Avenue, Parañaque City
	Don Bosco Center of Studies	P	Better Living Subdivision, Parañaque City
	Immaculate Heart of Mary College - Paranaque	P	Better Living Subdivision, Parañaque City
	Olivarez College	P	Sucac, Parañaque City
	PATTS College of Aeronautics	P	San Isidro, Parañaque City
	Regis Marie College	P	Dr. Santos Avenue, Parañaque City
	Rogationist Seminary	P	Merville Park, Parañaque City
	Saint Rita College of Parañaque	P	Sucac, Parañaque City
	St. James College of Parañaque	P	Dr. A. Santos Avenue, Paranaque City
	STI College - Parañaque	P	San Dionision, Parañaque City
	Universal College of Nursing	P	Sucac, Parañaque City
<b>Pasay City</b>	Air Link International Aviation School	P	Domestic Airport Road, Pasay City
	Arellano University - Pasay	P	Taft Avenue, Pasay City
	Asian Institute of Maritime Studies	P	Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City
	Datamex Computer College - Pasay	P	Cartimar Building, Pasay City
	Flight School International	P	Domestic Road, Pasay City
	Lacson College	P	Taft Avenue, Pasay City
	Manila Adventist Medical Center and Colleges	P	Donada Street, Pasay City
	Manila Doctors College	P	Macapagal Boulevard, Pasay City
	Metro Business Computer College	P	Taft Avenue, Pasay City
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Pasay	G	Pasadena Street, Pasay City
	Philippine Law School	P	F.B. Harrison Street, Pasay City
	Philippine State College of Aeronautics (Main)	G	Villamor Air Base, Pasay City
	San Juan de Dios Educational Foundation	P	Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City
	Southeastern College	P	College Road, Pasay City
	Wesleyan College of Manila	P	Leveriza St., Pasay City
<b>Pasig City</b>	AMA Computer College - Pasig City	P	San Miguel Avenue, Pasig City
	Arellano University - Pasig	P	Caniogan, Pasig City
	Development Academy of the Philippines	P	San Miguel Avenue, Pasig City
	Enderun College	P	Ortigas Center, Pasig City
	Greenville College	P	Greenpark Village, Pasig City
	La Consolacion College - Pasig	P	San Miguel, Pasig City
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Pasig	G	Kapasigan, Pasig City
	Pasig Catholic College	P	Malinao, Pasig City
	University of Asia and the Pacific	P	Ortigas Center, Pasig City
<b>Pateros</b>	Pateros Technological College	G	Sto. Rosario, Kanluran, Pateros

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
Quezon City	ABE International College of Business and Accountancy	P	Quezon Ave., Quezon City
	Access Computer and Technical College	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	Abraham Dumlao Colleges of the Philippines	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Alejandro Colleges	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Alliance Graduate School	P	Project 7, Quezon City
	AMA Computer College - Fairview	P	Fairview, Quezon City
	AMA University	P	Project 8, Quezon City
	Angelicum College	P	Quezon Ave., Quezon City
	Asia School of Arts and Sciences - The College of Information Technology	P	Culiat, Quezon City
	Asian College of Science and Technology - Cubao	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	Asian College of Science and Technology - Novaliches	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Asian Theological Seminary	P	Sct. Madriñan, Quezon City
	Ateneo de Manila University - Quezon City	P	Loyola Heights, Quezon City
	Capitol Medical Center Colleges	P	Sto. Domingo Avenue, Quezon City
	Center for Early Childhood Care and Development	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Central Colleges of the Philippines	P	Aurora Boulevard, Quezon City
	CICM Mission Seminaries School of Theology	P	New Manila, Quezon City
	Colegio de San Lorenzo	P	Project 8, Quezon City
	College of St. Catherine	P	Baesa, Quezon City
	De Los Santos - STI College of Health Professions	P	E. Rodriguez Boulevard, Quezon City
	De Los Santos - STI College of Quezon Avenue	P	Quezon Ave., Quezon City
	Development Academy of the Philippines	P	San Miguel Avenue, Ortigas, Pasig City
	Divine Word Mission Seminary	P	E. Rodriguez Sr. Avenue, Quezon City
	Dr. Carlos S. Lanting College	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Entrepreneurs School of Asia	P	Bagumbayan, Quezon City
	FEU - Dr. Nicanor Reyes Medical Foundation	P	West Fairview, Quezon City
	FEU - Fern College	P	Diliman, Quezon City
	Grace Christian College	P	Sto. Domingo Avenue, Quezon City
	Informatics College - Eastwood	P	Bagumbayan, Libis, Quezon City
	Informatics College - Quezon City	P	EDSA, Quezon City
	Institute of Community and Family Health	P	Dofia Josefa, Quezon City
	Institute of Formation and Religious Studies	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	International School of Theology - Asia	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	J.P. Sioson General Hospital and Colleges	P	Bagong Bantay, Quezon City
	Kester Grant College Philippines	P	Quezon Ave., Quezon City
	La Consolacion College - Deparo	P	Deparo, Quezon City
	Mary the Queen College of Science and Technology	P	Commonwealth Avenue, Quezon City
	Metro Business Computer College	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	Metro Manila College	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Miriam College	P	Loyola Heights, Quezon City
	Mother of Life Center	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	National College of Business and Arts - Cubao	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	National College of Business and Arts - Fairview	P	Fairview, Quezon City
	National Defense College	G	Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City
	National Polytechnic College of Science and Technology	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	New England College	P	Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
	New Era University	P	Diliman, Quezon City
	Nova Computer College	P	1197 Edsa, Quezon City
	NOVAGEN College of Quezon City	P	Quirino Highway, Gulod, Novaliches
	Our Lady of Fatima College - Quezon City	P	Lagro, Quezon City

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Our Lady of Lourdes Technological College	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Our Lady of the Angels Seminary	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Our Lord's Grace Montessori School and Colleges	P	Fairview, Quezon City
	PACE Graduate School of Christian Education	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	Philippine Dominican Center of Institutional Studies	P	Quezon Boulevard, Quezon City
	Philippine Maritime Institute - Quezon City	P	San Francisco Del Monte, Quezon City
	Philippine Rehabilitation Institute Foundation	P	Banawe, Quezon City
	Philippine School of Business Administration	P	Aurora Boulevard, Quezon City
	Philippine Women's University - Quezon City	P	Edsa, Quezon City
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines	P	Commonwealth, Quezon City
	Quezon City Polytechnic University	G	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Republican College	P	Murphy, Quezon City
	Saint Anthony Mary Claret College	P	Tandang Sora, Quezon City
	Saint Bernadette College of Health and Sciences	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Saint Pedro Poveda College	P	Poveda Street, Quezon City
	Samson College of Science and Technology	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	Sienna College	P	Del Monte Avenue, Quezon City
	Southeast Asian College	P	Espana, Quezon City
	St. Bernadette of Lourdes College	P	West Fairview, Quezon City
	St. Francis Divine Institute	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	St. James College of Quezon City	P	Tandang Sora, Quezon City
	St. John of Beverly School	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	St. John Technological College of the Philippines	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	St. Joseph's College of Quezon City	P	E. Rodriguez, Quezon City
	St. Luke's College of Medicine William H. Quasha Memorial	P	Cathedral Heights, Quezon City
	St. Mary's College	P	Mother Ignacia Avenue, Quezon City
	St. Paul University - Quezon City	P	Aurora, Quezon City
	Sto. Niño de Novaliches School	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	Stella Maris College	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	STI College - Cubao	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	STI College - Fairview	P	Fairview, Quezon City
	STI College - Muñoz	P	Muñoz, Quezon City
	STI College - Novaliches	P	Novaliches, Quezon City
	System Plus Computer College - Quezon City	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	Tech Pacific College	P	Cubao, Quezon City
	Technological Institute of the Philippines - Quezon City	P	20th Avenue, Cubao, Quezon City
	Trinity University of Quezon City	P	E. Rodriguez Sr. Boulevard, Quezon City
	University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center	P	Aurora Boulevard, Quezon City
	University of the Philippines - Diliman	G	Diliman, Quezon City
	Villagers Montessori College	P	GSIS Village, Project 8, Quezon City
	World Citi Colleges	P	T. Morato Avenue, Quezon City
<b>San Juan</b>	AMA Computer College - San Juan	P	Barangay Batis, San Juan
	Asian Institute of Journalism and Communication	P	Greenhills, San Juan
	Dominican College	P	Blumentritt St., San Juan
	OB Montessori Center	P	Greenhills, San Juan
<b>Taguig City</b>	Global City Innovative College	P	Fort Bonifacio, Taguig
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Taguig	G	Tuktukan, Taguig City
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Taguig	G	Taguig, Taguig City
	STI College - Global City	P	Global City, Taguig City
	Technological University of the Philippines - Taguig	G	East Service Road, Taguig
	The Fisher's Valley College	P	Hagunoy, Taguig City

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
<b>Valenzuela City</b>	Asia Graduate School of Theology	P	Karuhatan, Valenzuela City
	Biblical Seminary of the Philippines	P	Karuhatan, Valenzuela City
	Children of Mary Immaculate College	P	Malinta, Valenzuela City
	Febias College of Bible	P	Karuhatan Road, Valenzuela City
	Our Lady of Fatima University - Valenzuela	P	0McArthur Highway, Valenzuela City
	Our Lady of Lourdes College	P	Gen. T. de Leon Street, Valenzuela City
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Valenzuela	G	Malinta, Valenzuela City
	St. Louis College - Valenzuela	P	Maysan Road, Valenzuela City
	Sta. Cecilia College	P	Gen. T. de Leon Street, Valenzuela City
	Valenzuela City Polytechnic College	G	Parada, Valenzuela City
<b>Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)</b>			
<b>Abra</b>	Abra State Institute of Science and Technology - Bangued	G	Bangued, Abra
	Abra State Institute of Science and Technology - Main	G	Lagangilang, Abra
	Abra Valley Colleges	P	Bangued, Abra
	Data Center College of the Philippines of Bangued	P	Bangued, Abra
	Divine Word College of Bangued	P	Bangued, Abra
<b>Apayao</b>	Apayao State College - Conner	G	Conner, Apayao
	Apayao State College - Luna	G	Luna, Apayao
<b>Benguet</b>	AMA Computer College - Baguio	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Baguio Central University	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Benguet Central College	P	La Trinidad, Benguet
	Benguet State University - Bokod Campus	G	Bokod, Benguet
	Benguet State University - Buguias Campus	G	Buguias, Benguet
	Benguet State University - Main	G	La Trinidad, Benguet
	Benguet State University - Open University	G	La Trinidad, Benguet
	Beti College of Technology	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	BSBT College	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	BVS College	P	La Trinidad, Benguet
	Casiciaco Recoletos Seminary	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Cordillera Career Development College	P	La Trinidad, Benguet
	Data Center College of the Philippines of Baguio City	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Easter College	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Eastern Luzon Colleges - Benguet	P	La Trinidad, Benguet
	International Christian Colleges	P	Tuba, Benguet
	Kalos M.A. College	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Luzon Nazarene Bible College	P	Trinidad, Benguet
	Monticello International College	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	National University - CEDCE	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Philippine Military Academy	G	Baguio City, Benguet
	Philippines Women's University - CDCEC	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Pines City Colleges	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Saint Louis University	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	Systems Technology Institute ECollege - Baguio	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	San Pablo Major Seminary	P	Baguio City, Benguet
	University of Baguio	P	Baguio City, Benguet
University of the Cordilleras	P	Baguio City, Benguet	
University of the Philippines Baguio	G	Baguio City, Benguet	

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
<b>Ifugao</b>	Ifugao State College of Agriculture and Forestry - Main	G	Lamut, Ifugao
	Ifugao State College of Agriculture and Forestry - Lagawe	G	Lagawe, Ifugao
	Ifugao State College of Agriculture and Forestry - Potia	G	Potia, Ifugao
	Ifugao State College of Agriculture and Forestry - Tinoc	G	Tinoc, Ifugao
<b>Kalinga</b>	Cordillera A+ Computer Technology College	P	City of Tabuk, Kalinga
	C.S. Colleges of Tabuk	P	City of Tabuk, Kalinga
	Kalinga-Apayao State College - Dagupan	G	Dagupan, Tabuk, Kalinga
	Kalinga-Apayao State College - Main	G	City of Tabuk, Kalinga
	Kalinga Colleges of Science and Technology	P	City of Tabuk, Kalinga
	Saint Louis College of Bulanao	P	City of Tabuk, Kalinga
Saint Tonis College	P	City of Tabuk, Kalinga	
<b>Mountain Province</b>	Mountain Province State Polytechnic College - Main	G	Bontoc, Mountain Province
	Mountain Province State Polytechnic College - Mt. Data	G	Bauko, Mountain Province
	Mountain Province State Polytechnic College - Tadian	G	Tadian, Mountain Province
<b><u>I - Ilocos Region</u></b>			
<b>Ilocos Norte</b>	AMA Computer College - Laoag City	P	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Bacarra Medical Center School of Midwifery	P	Bacarra, Ilocos Norte
	Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City	P	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Divine Word College of Laoag	P	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Mariano Marcos State University	G	Batac, Ilocos Norte
	Mariano Marcos State University (Currimaog Campus)	G	Currimaog, Ilocos Norte
	Mariano Marcos State University (Dingras Campus)	G	Dingras, Ilocos Norte
	Mariano Marcos State University (Laoag Campus)	G	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Northern Christian College	P	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Northwestern University	P	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
<b>Ilocos Sur</b>	Data Center College of the Philippines - Vigan City	P	Vigan City, Ilocos Sur
	Divine Word College of Vigan	P	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	Ilocos Sur Community College	G	Bantay, Ilocos Sur
	Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College (ISPSC)	G	Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur
	Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College - Candon	G	City of Candon, Ilocos Sur
	Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College - Cervantes	G	Cervantes, Ilocos Sur
	Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College - Narvacan	G	Narvacan, Ilocos Sur
	Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College - Santiago	G	Santiago, Ilocos Sur
	Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College - Tagudin	G	Tagudin, Ilocos Sur
	Macro Computer College	P	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
	Northern Ilocandia College of Science and Technology	P	City of Candon, Ilocos Sur
	Saint Mary's College	P	Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur
Saint Paul College of Ilocos Sur	P	Vigan, Ilocos Sur	
University of Northern Philippines	G	Vigan, Ilocos Sur	
University of Northern Philippines - Candon	G	City of Candon, Ilocos Sur	
<b>La Union</b>	Agoo Computer College	P	Agoo, La Union
	AMA Computer College La Union	P	San Fernando City, La Union
	Asia College of Theology and Seminary	P	San Fernando City, La Union
	Central Ilocandia College of Science and Technology	P	San Fernando City, La Union
	Congress College	P	Agoo, La Union
	Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University - Agoo	G	Agoo, La Union
DMMMSU - Main Campus	G	Bacnotan, La Union	

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	DMMMSU - San Fernando	G	San Fernando City, La Union
	La Union College of Nursing	P	San Fernando City, La Union
	La Union College of Science and Technology	P	Bauang, La Union
	Lorma Colleges	P	San Fernando City, La Union
	National College of Science and Technology	P	San Fernando City, La Union
	Northern Philippines College for Maritime, Science and Technology	P	San Fernando City, La Union
	Osias Educational Foundation	P	Balaoan, La Union
	Philippine Central College of Arts, Science and Technology	P	Naguilian, La Union
	Polytechnic College of La Union	P	Agoo, La Union
	Saint Louis College of San Fernando	P	San Fernando, La Union
	Sea and Sky College	P	San Fernando, La Union
	South Ilocandia College of Arts and Technology	P	Aringay, La Union
	Sta. Veronica College	P	Bacnotan, La Union
	Systems Technology Institute College - San Fernando City	P	San Fernando City, La Union
	Union Christian College	P	San Fernando, La Union
<b>Pangasinan</b>	ABE International College of Business and Economics	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	ABE International College of Business and Accountancy	P	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
	Adelphi College	P	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	AMA Computer College - Dagupan City	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Asbury College	P	Anda, Pangasinan
	Asian Institute of E-Commerce	P	Calasiao, Pangasinan
	Central Colleges of Pangasinan	P	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	Colegio de Dagupan	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Colegio San Jose de Alaminos	P	Alaminos City, Pangasinan
	Dagupan Colleges Foundation	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Divine Word College of Urdaneta	P	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
	East Pangasinan Colleges of Science and Technology	P	Tayug, Pangasinan
	Escuela de Nuestra Sra. De La Salette	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Golden West Colleges	P	Alaminos City, Pangasinan
	Great Plebian College	P	Alaminos City, Pangasinan
	International Colleges of Asia	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Kingfisher School of Business and Finance	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Luna Colleges	P	Tayug, Pangasinan
	Luzon College of Science and Technology -Urdaneta	P	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
	Lyceum Northwestern - Florencia T. Duque College	P	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
	Lyceum Northwestern University	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Lyceum of Northern Luzon	P	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
	Malasiqui Agno Valley College	P	Malasiqui, Pangasinan
	Marianne College of Science and Technology	P	Bayambang, Pangasinan
	Mary Help of Christians College Seminary	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Metro Dagupan Colleges	P	Mangaldan, Pangasinan
	Mystical Rose College of Science and Technology	P	Mangatarem, Pangasinan
	Northern Colleges Foundation	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Northern Luzon Adventist College	P	Sison, Pangasinan
	NJ Valdez Colleges Foundation	P	Bacag, Villasis, Pangasinan
	Our Lady of Manaoag College	P	Manaoag, Pangasinan
	Palaris College	P	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan Colleges of Science and Technology	P	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan Memorial College	P	Lingayen, Pangasinan

Continued



## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Pangasinan Merchant Marine Academy	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan State University	G	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan State University - Asingan	G	Asingan, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan State University - Bayambang	G	Bayambang, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan State University - Binmaley	G	Binmaley, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan State University - Infanta	G	Infanta, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan State University - Open University	G	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan State University - San Carlos City	G	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan State University - Sta. Maria	G	Sta. Maria, Pangasinan
	Pangasinan State University - Urdaneta City	G	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
	PASS College	P	Alaminos City, Pangasinan
	Perpetual Help College of Pangasinan	P	Malasiqui, Pangasinan
	Philippine College of Science and Technology	P	Calasiao, Pangasinan
	Philippine Institute for Maritime Studies and Technology	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Philippine Western Union College	P	Alaminos City, Pangasinan
	Saint Columban's College	P	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	Saint Therese College	P	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	St. Camillus College of Manaoag	P	Manaoag, Pangasinan
	San Carlos College	P	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	Systems Technology Institute College - Dagupan City	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	University of Luzon	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	University of Pangasinan	P	Dagupan City, Pangasinan
	Urdaneta City University	P	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan
	Virgen Milagrosa University Foundation	P	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	Zaragosa College	P	Tayug, Pangasinan
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>			
<b>Batanes</b>	Batanes State College	G	Basco, Batanes
	Saint Dominic College of Batanes	P	Basco, Batanes
<b>Cagayan</b>	AMA Computer College - Tuguegarao City	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	Cagayan Colleges Tuguegarao	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	Cagayan State University - Tuguegarao	G	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	Cagayan State University - Aparri	G	Aparri, Cagayan
	Cagayan State University - Gonzaga	G	Gonzaga, Cagayan
	Cagayan State University - Lallo	G	Lal-lo, Cagayan
	Cagayan State University - Lasam	G	Lasam, Cagayan
	Cagayan State University - Piat	G	Piat, Cagayan
	Cagayan State University - Sanchez Mira	G	Sanchez Mira, Cagayan
	Central College of the North	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	Florencio L. Vargas College - Abulug	P	Abulug, Cagayan
	Florencio L. Vargas College - Tuguegarao City	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	International School of Asia and the Pacific	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	John Wesley College	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	Lyceum of Aparri	P	Aparri, Cagayan
	Lyceum of Tuao	P	Tuao, Cagayan
	Medical Colleges of Northern Philippines	P	Peñablanca, Cagayan
	MCN College	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	Northern Cagayan Colleges	P	Ballesteros, Cagayan
	Philippine Law Enforcement College	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	Quezon Colleges of the North	P	Ballesteros, Cagayan

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Saint Anthony's College	P	Sta. Ana, Cagayan
	Saint Joseph's College of Baggao	P	Baggao, Cagayan
	Saint Paul University Philippines	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	STI College - Tuguegarao	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
	University of St. Louis - Tuguegarao	P	Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
<b>Isabela</b>	AMA Computer College - Santiago City	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	Cagayan Valley Computer and Information Technology College	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	Eveland Christian College	P	San Mateo, Isabela
	HGB College	P	Tumauini, Isabela
	Infant Jesus Montessori School (College Department)	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	Isabela College of Arts and Technology	P	Cauayan, Isabela
	Isabela Colleges	P	Cauayan, Isabela
	Isabela State University - Angadanan Campus	G	Angadanan, Isabela
	Isabela State University - Cabagan	G	Cabagan, Isabela
	Isabela State University - Cauayan	G	Cauayan, Isabela
	Isabela State University - Echague	G	Echague, Isabela
	Isabela State University - Ilagan	G	Ilagan, Isabela
	Isabela State University - Jones	G	Jones, Isabela
	Isabela State University - Roxas	G	Roxas, Isabela
	Isabela State University - San Mariano	G	San Mariano, Isabela
	Isabela State University - San Mateo	G	San Mateo, Isabela
	Mallig Plains Colleges	P	Mallig, Isabela
	Metropolitan School of Science and Technology	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	Northeastern College	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	Our Lady of the Pillar College - Cauayan	P	Cauayan, Isabela
	Patria Sable Corpuz College	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	Philippine Normal University	G	Alicia, Isabela
	Saint Ferdinand College - Cabagan	P	Cabagan, Isabela
	Saint Ferdinand College - Ilagan	P	Ilagan, Isabela
	Santiago City Colleges	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	Superior Institute of Science and Technology - Santiago	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	STI College - Santiago City	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	University of La Salette	P	Santiago City, Isabela
	University of Perpetual Help System	P	Cauayan, Isabela
<b>Nueva Vizcaya</b>	Aldersgate College	P	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
	Eastern Luzon Colleges	P	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
	Fuzeko Polytechnic College	P	Solano, Nueva Vizcaya
	Nueva Vizcaya State University - Bayombong	G	Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
	Nueva Vizcaya State University - Bambang	G	Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya
	Programming Language Technique College	P	Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
	Saint Claire College of Region 2	P	Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya
	Saint Mary's University	P	Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
	Sierra College	P	Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
	Vizcaya Institute of Computer Science	P	Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya
<b>Quirino</b>	Cagayan Valley Colleges of Quirino	P	Cabarroquis, Quirino
	Quirino Polytechnic College	G	Cabarroquis, Quirino
	Quirino State College	G	Diffun, Quirino

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>			
<b>Aurora</b>	Aurora State College of Technology	G	Baler, Aurora
	Aurora State College of Technology - Bazal	G	Maria Aurora, Aurora
	Mount Carmel College - Baler	P	Baler, Aurora
	Mount Carmel College of Casiguran	P	Casiguran, Aurora
	Wesleyan University - Aurora	P	Maria Aurora, Aurora
<b>Bataan</b>	Asia Pacific College of Advanced Studies	P	Balanga City, Bataan
	Bataan Heroes Memorial College	P	Balanga City, Bataan
	Bataan Peninsula State University - Abucay	G	Abucay, Bataan
	Bataan Peninsula State University - Balanga	G	Balanga, Bataan
	Bataan Peninsula State University - Dinalupihan	G	Dinalupihan, Bataan
	Bataan Peninsula State University - Orani	G	Orani, Bataan
	Colegio de San Juan de Letran	P	Abucay, Bataan
	College of the Most Holy Trinity	P	Hermosa, Bataan
	Kalayaan College in Bataan	P	Abucay, Bataan
	Limay Polytechnic College	G	Limay, Bataan
	Maritime Academy of Asia and the Pacific	P	Mariveles, Bataan
	Microcity Computer Colleges Foundation	P	Balanga City, Bataan
	Northern Bataan Institute	P	Dinalupihan, Bataan
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Mariveles	G	Mariveles, Bataan
	Saint Patrick College	P	Orani, Bataan
	St. Joseph's College of Balanga City	P	Balanga City, Bataan
	Softnet College of Science and Technology	P	Balanga City, Bataan
	STI College - Balanga	P	Balanga City, Bataan
	Tomas del Rosario College	P	Balanga City, Bataan
<b>Bulacan</b>	ABE International College of Business and Accountancy	P	Malolos City, Bulacan
	Academia de San Lorenzo Dema Ala	P	San Jose Del Monte City, Bulacan
	ACLC College of Meycauayan	P	City of Meycauayan, Bulacan
	AMA Computer College - Malolos	P	Malolos City, Bulacan
	Asian College of Science and Technology - Baliuag	P	Baliuag, Bulacan
	AsiaTech Educational Foundation	P	Sta. Maria, Bulacan
	Baliuag University	P	Baliuag, Bulacan
	Baliuag Maritime Foundation	P	San Rafael, Bulacan
	Bulacan Agricultural State College	G	San Ildefonso, Bulacan
	Bulacan Agricultural State College - Doña Remedios Trinidad	G	Doña Remedios Trinidad, Bulacan
	Bulacan College of Business	P	Marilao, Bulacan
	Bulacan State University	G	Guinhawa, Malolos, Bulacan
	Bulacan State University - Bustos	G	Bustos, Bulacan
	Bulacan State University - Meneses	G	Bulacan, Bulacan
	Bulacan State University - San Jose Del Monte	G	San Jose Del Monte City, Bulacan
	Centro Escolar University at Malolos	P	McArthur Highway, Malolos, Bulacan
	Colegio de Calumpit	P	Calumpit, Bulacan
	Colegio Dela Sagrada Familia	P	Baliuag, Bulacan
	Colegio de San Gabriel Arcangel	P	San Jose Del Monte City, Bulacan
	Colegio de San Miguel	P	San Miguel, Bulacan
	Colegio de San Pascual Baylon	P	Obando, Bulacan
	College of Mary Immaculate	P	Pandi, Bulacan
	College of Saint Lawrence	P	Balagtas, Bulacan
	Datacase College of Science and Technology Foundation	P	Malolos City, Bulacan

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Divine Colleges of Malolos City	P	Malolos City, Bulacan
	Dr. Yanga's Colleges	P	McArthur Highway, Bocaue, Bulacan
	Fernandez College of Arts and Technology	P	Baliuag, Bulacan
	Fortunato F. Halili National Agricultural School	G	Santa Maria, Bulacan
	Francisco Homes Learning Academy	P	San Jose del Monte City, Bulacan
	Hillsdale College	P	San Jose del Monte City, Bulacan
	Immaculate Conception Major Seminary	P	Guiguinto, Bulacan
	Jesus Is Lord Colleges Foundation	P	Bocaue, Bulacan
	La Concepcion College	P	San Jose del Monte City, Bulacan
	Lourdes College of Bulacan	P	Angat, Bulacan
	Mary Chiles College of Arts and Sciences	P	Pulilan, Bulacan
	Meycauayan College	P	City of Meycauayan, Bulacan
	Mount Carmel College of Bocaue	P	Bocaue, Bulacan
	Nazareus College Foundation	P	City of Meycauayan, Bulacan
	OAA Computer College Foundation	P	Malolos, Bulacan
	Our Lady of Manaoag Montessori College	P	Balagtas, Bulacan
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Pulilan	G	Pulilan, Bulacan
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Santa Maria	G	Santa Maria, Bulacan
	Saint Augustine College	P	Baliuag, Bulacan
	Saint Joseph College of Bulacan	P	Sta. Maria, Bulacan
	Saint Louise College of San Jose del Monte	P	San Jose del Monte City, Bulacan
	Saint Mary's College of Baliuag	P	Baliuag, Bulacan
	Saint Mary's College of Meycauayan	P	City of Meycauayan, Bulacan
	Saint Paul College of San Miguel	P	San Miguel, Bulacan
	Santa Clara de Montefalco	P	City of Meycauayan, Bulacan
	Shepherds College	P	City of Meycauayan, Bulacan
	Sienna College of San Jose	P	San Jose del Monte City, Bulacan
	St. Louis Anne Montessori High School and Colleges	P	Bulacan, Bulacan
	STI College - Balagtas	P	Balagtas, Bulacan
	STI College - Baliuag	P	Baliuag, Bulacan
	STI College - Malolos	P	Malolos City, Bulacan
	STI College - Meycauayan	P	City of Meycauayan, Bulacan
	STI College - Sta Maria	P	Sta. Maria, Bulacan
	Sto. Rosario Sapang Palay College	P	San Jose del Monte City, Bulacan
	Trinitas School	P	City of Meycauayan, Bulacan
	University of Regina Carmeli	P	Malolos, Bulacan
<b>Nueva Ecija</b>	ABE International College of Business and Economics	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	AMA Computer College - Cabanatuan City	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Asian College of Science and Technology - Cabanatuan	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Central Luzon State University	G	Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
	College for Research and Technology - Cabanatuan City	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	College of the Immaculate Concepcion	P	Del Pilar, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Colleges of the Republic	P	San Jose City, Nueva Ecija
	Divina Pastora College	P	Gapan, Nueva Ecija
	Dr. Gloria D. Lacson Foundation Colleges	P	San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija
	Eduardo I. Josen Memorial College	P	Palayan City, Nueva Ecija
	Eulogio R. Dizon College of Nueva Ecija	P	Guimba, Nueva Ecija
	General de Jesus College	P	San Isidro, Nueva Ecija
	Good Samaritan Colleges	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Holy Cross College - Nueva Ecija	P	Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija
	Holy Rosary Colleges Foundation of Calaba	P	San Isidro, Nueva Ecija
	Interface Computer College	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	La Fortuna College	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	L.F. College of Science and Technology	P	San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija
	Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Maria Assumpta Seminary	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Mater Redemptoris College of San Jose City	P	San Jose City, Nueva Ecija
	Midway Maritime Foundation	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Nueva Ecija Colleges	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology - Aliaga	G	Aliaga, Nueva Ecija
	Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology - Atate	G	Palayan City, Nueva Ecija
	Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology - Fort Magsaysay	G	Palayan City, Nueva Ecija
	Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology - San Isidro	G	San Isidro, Nueva Ecija
	Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology - Sumacab	G	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology - Peñafiorida	G	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	NEUST - Sebani Estate Agricultural College	G	Gabalton, Nueva Ecija
	Pamantasan ng Araullo	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Philippine Statesman College	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	San Jose Christian Colleges	P	San Jose City, Nueva Ecija
	STI College - Cabanatuan City	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Trace Computer and Business College - Cabanatuan City	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
	Wesleyan University - Cabanatuan City	P	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija
<b>Pampanga</b>	AMA Computer College - Angeles City	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	AMA Computer College - San Fernando City	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	Angeles System Plus Computer College	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	Angeles University Foundation	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	Central Luzon College of Science and Technology - City of San Fernando	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	Computer System Specialist	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	Development for Advanced Technology Achievement College	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	Dee Hwa Liong College Foundation	P	Mabalacat, Pampanga
	Don Honorio Ventura College of Arts and Trades	G	Bacolor, Pampanga
	Don Honorio Ventura College of Arts and Trades - Mexico	G	Mexico, Pampanga
	East Central Colleges	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	Guagua National Colleges	P	Guagua, Pampanga
	J & K International College	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	Harvardian Colleges	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	Holy Angel University	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	Holy Cross College - Pampanga	P	Sta. Ana, Pampanga
	Integrated Computer School Foundation	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	Jose C. Feliciano College	P	Mabalacat, Pampanga
	Mary the Queen College - Pampanga	P	Guagua, Pampanga
	Mega Computer College	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	Megabyte College	P	Floridablanca, Pampanga
	Megabyte College of Science and Technology - Guagua	P	Guagua, Pampanga
	Megabyte College of Science and Technology - Florida	P	Floridablanca, Pampanga

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Mother of Good Counsel Seminary	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	Mother of Perpetual Help Institute - School of Midwifery and Nursing Aide	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Institute of Medical Studies	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	Padova College	P	Mabalacat, Pampanga
	Pampanga Agricultural College	G	Magalang, Pampanga
	Pampanga Colleges	P	Macabebe, Pampanga
	Philippine Rehabilitation Institute Foundation	P	Guagua, Pampanga
	Philippine State College of Aeronautics - Pampanga Extension	G	Floridablanca, Pampanga
	Republic Central Colleges	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	Saint Anthony College of Technology	P	Mabalacat, Pampanga
	Saint Michael's College	P	Guagua, Pampanga
	San Lorenzo Ruiz Center of Studies and School	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	Somascan Fathers Seminary	P	Lubao, Pampanga
	St. Mary's Angel College of Pampanga	P	Santa Ana, Pampanga
	St. Nicholas College of Business and Technology	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	STI College - Angeles City	P	Angeles City, Pampanga
	STI College - City of San Fernando	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	University of the Assumption	P	San Fernando City, Pampanga
	University of the Philippines - Diliman (Pampanga)	G	San Fernando City, Pampanga
<b>Tarlac</b>	AMA Computer College - Tarlac City	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	Camiling Colleges	P	Camiling, Tarlac
	Carthel Science Educational Foundation	P	San Manuel, Tarlac
	CIT Colleges	P	Paniqui, Tarlac
	Central Luzon Doctors' Hospital Educational Institution	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	College of the Holy Spirit of Tarlac	P	San Sebastian, Tarlac
	Concepcion Holy Cross College	P	Concepcion, Tarlac
	Dominican College of Tarlac	P	Capas, Tarlac
	Ecumenical Christian College	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	Ednor Colleges	P	San Vicente, Tarlac
	Fundamental Baptist College for Asians	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	Gerona Junior College	P	Gerona, Tarlac
	Interworld Colleges Foundation Incorporated	P	Paniqui, Tarlac
	Interworld College of Technology Foundation	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	Osiac Colleges	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	Our Lady of Peace College Seminary	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	Saint Augustine Colleges Foundation	P	Paniqui, Tarlac
	Saint Paul College of Technology	P	Paniqui, Tarlac
	Saint Rose College Educational Foundation	P	Paniqui, Tarlac
	STI College - City of Tarlac	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	Tarlac City Colleges	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	Tarlac Christian Colleges	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	Tarlac College of Agriculture	P	Camiling, Tarlac
	Tarlac State University	G	Tarlac City, Tarlac
	United School of Science and Technology Colleges	P	Tarlac City, Tarlac
<b>Zambales</b>	AMA Computer College - Olongapo City	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Central Luzon College of Technology - Olongapo City	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	College of Subic Montessori	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Columban College - Olongapo City	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Columban College - Sta. Cruz	P	Sta. Cruz, Zambales

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Comteq Computer and Business College	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Freeport Institute of Research Science and Technology	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Global City Innovative College Subic	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Gordon College	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Holy Infant Jesus College	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Kolehiyo ng Subic	P	Subic, Zambales
	Lyceum of Subic Bay	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Magsaysay Memorial College of Zambales	P	San Narciso, Zambales
	Metro Subic Colleges	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Micro Asia College of Science and Technology	P	Iba, Zambales
	Mondriaan Aura College	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Network Computer and Business Colleges	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Northern Zambales College	P	Masinloc, Zambales
	On-line Data Center Computer School	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Paaralang Tersaryo ng Pilipinas	P	San Marcelino, Zambales
	Philippine Merchant Marine Academy	G	San Narciso, Zambales
	Ramon Magsaysay Technological University - Botolan	P	Botolan, Zambales
	Ramon Magsaysay Technological University - Candelaria	G	Candelaria, Zambales
	Ramon Magsaysay Technological University - Castillejos	G	Castillejos, Zambales
	Ramon Magsaysay Technological University - Masinloc	G	Masinloc, Zambales
	Ramon Magsaysay Technological University - Santa Cruz	G	Santa Cruz, Zambales
	RMTU - Mondriaan Aura College	G	Olongapo City, Zambales
	RMTU - R. Magsaysay Polytechnic University	G	Iba, Zambales
	RMTU - Western Luzon Agricultural College	G	San Marcelino, Zambales
	St. Joseph College - Olongapo	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	STI College - Olongapo City	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Subic Bay College	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
	University of the Philippines - Diliman (Olongapo City)	G	Olongapo City, Zambales
	Virgen De Los Remedios College - Olongapo City	P	Olongapo City, Zambales
<b><u>IVA - Calabarzon</u></b>			
<b>Batangas</b>	Agoncillo College	P	Agoncillo, Batangas
	Alitagtag College	P	Alitagtag, Batangas
	AMA Computer College - Batangas City	P	Batangas City, Batangas
	AMA Computer College - Lipa City	P	Lipa, Batangas
	Balayan Colleges	P	Balayan, Batangas
	Batangas Eastern Academy	P	San Juan, Batangas
	Batangas Science School	P	Lipa City, Batangas
	Batangas State University	G	Batangas City, Batangas
	Batangas State University - Alangilan	G	Alangilan, Batangas City
	Batangas State University - Balayan	G	Balayan, Batangas
	Batangas State University - Calaca	G	Calaca, Batangas
	Batangas State University - Lemery	G	Lemery, Batangas
	Batangas State University - Lipa	G	Lipa City, Batangas
	Batangas State University - Lobo	G	Lobo, Batangas
	Batangas State University - Padre Garcia	G	Padre Garcia, Batangas
	Batangas State University - Rosario	G	Rosario, Batangas
	Batangas State University - San Juan	G	San Juan, Batangas
	Batangas State University - Taysan	G	Taysan, Batangas

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	BSU - Apolinario R. Apacible School of Fisheries	G	Nasugbu, Batangas
	BSU - Jose P. Laurel Polytechnic College	G	Malvar, Batangas
	Centennial College of the Philippines	P	Calaca, Batangas
	Christian College of Tanauan	P	Tanauan City, Batangas
	Colegio ng Lungsod ng Batangas	G	Batangas City, Batangas
	De La Salle Lipa	P	Lipa City, Batangas
	DMMC Institute of Health Sciences	P	Tanauan City, Batangas
	First Asia Institute of Technology and Humanities	P	Tanauan City, Batangas
	Golden Gate Colleges	P	Batangas City, Batangas
	Immaculate Conception College of Balayan	P	Balayan, Batangas
	Isabelo B. Calingasan Memorial Institution	P	Nasugbu, Batangas
	La Consolacion College - Tanauan	P	Tanauan City, Batangas
	Lemery Colleges	P	Lemery, Batangas
	Lipa City Colleges	P	Lipa City, Batangas
	Lipa City Public College	G	Lipa City, Batangas
	Lyceum of Batangas	P	Batangas City, Batangas
	Lyceum - St. Cabrini College of Allied Medicine	P	Santo Tomas, Batangas
	Mabini College of Batangas	P	Mabini, Batangas
	Mabini Junior College	P	Tanauan City, Batangas
	Oblates of St. Joseph College of Philosophy	P	Lipa City, Batangas
	Our Lady of Lourdes Seminary	P	San Sebastian, Lipa City, Batangas
	Philippine State College of Aeronautics - Fernando Air Base	G	Fernando Air Base, Lipa City, Batangas
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Sto. Tomas	G	Sto. Tomas, Batangas
	Rizal College of Taal	P	Taal, Batangas
	Saint Bridget's College	P	Batangas City, Batangas
	Saint Francis De Sales Theological Seminary	P	Lipa City, Batangas
	Sta. Teresa College	P	Bauan, Batangas
	STI College - Balayan	P	Balayan, Batangas
	STI College - Batangas City	P	Batangas City, Batangas
	STI College - Lipa City	P	Lipa City, Batangas
	STI College - Tanauan	P	Tanauan City, Batangas
	Tanauan Institute	P	Tanauan City, Batangas
	Teodoro M. Luansing College of Rosario	P	Rosario, Batangas
	University of Batangas	P	Batangas City, Batangas
	Westmead International School	P	Batangas City, Batangas
<b>Cavite</b>	Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies	P	Silang, Cavite
	Adventist University of the Philippines	P	Silang, Cavite
	AMA Computer College - Dasmariñas	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	Brockfield College in Cavite	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	Cavite State University - Carmona	G	Carmona, Cavite
	Cavite State University - Cavite City	G	Cavite City, Cavite
	Cavite State University - Imus	G	Imus, Cavite
	Cavite State University - Indang	G	Indang, Cavite
	Cavite State University - Naic	G	Naic, Cavite
	Cavite State University - Rosario	G	Rosario, Cavite
	Cavite State University - Silang Campus	G	Silang, Cavite
	Cavite State University - Trece Martires Campus	G	Trece Martires City, Cavite
	Cavite West Point College	P	Ternate, Cavite
	Colegio de Amore	P	Trece Martires City, Cavite
	De La Salle University - Dasmariñas	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	De La Salle University - Health Sciences Campus	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite

Continued



## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Divine Word School of Theology	P	Tagaytay City, Cavite
	Ebenezer International Colleges	P	General Trias, Cavite
	Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez Institute of Science and Technology - Cavite	G	Cavite City, Cavite
	Far Eastern Polytechnic College	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	Immaculada Conception (Soldier's Hills) College	P	Bacoor, Cavite
	Immanuel Theological Seminary	P	Imus, Cavite
	Imus Business and Technological College	P	Imus, Cavite
	Imus Institute	P	Imus, Cavite
	Mansfield Technological College	P	Naic, Cavite
	Montessori Professional College - Imus	P	Imus, Cavite
	National College of Science and Technology	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	Olivarez College - Tagaytay	P	Tagaytay City, Cavite
	Oxfordian Colleges	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	Philippine Missionary Institute	P	Silang, Cavite
	Philippine Cambridge School of Law, Arts, Sciences, Business Economics and Technology	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	Philippine National Police Academy	G	Silang, Cavite
	Philippine Nautical and Technological College	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Maragondon	G	Maragondon, Cavite
	Power School of Technology	P	Tanza, Cavite
	Presbyterian Theological Seminary	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	Rogationist College	P	Silang, Cavite
	Saint Francis of Assisi College of Cavite	P	Bacoor, Cavite
	Saint Joseph College	P	Cavite City, Cavite
	Saint Jude College - Dasmariñas	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	Saint Paul Seminary Foundation	P	Silang, Cavite
	Saint Scholastica's College - Silang	P	Silang, Cavite
	San Sebastian College - Recoletos de Cavite	P	Cavite City, Cavite
	Southern Philippines Institute of Science and Technology	P	Imus, Cavite
	Southern Luzon College of Business, Maritime, Science and Technology	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	St. Dominic College of Arts and Sciences of Cavite	P	Bacoor, Cavite
	St. Joseph College - Amaya	P	Tanza, Cavite
	STI College - Bacoor	P	Bacoor, Cavite
	STI College - Dasmariñas	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	STI Computer College - Rosario	P	Rosario, Cavite
	STI e-College Southwoods	P	Carmona, Cavite
	Technological University of the Philippines - Cavite	G	Dasmariñas, Cavite
	University of Perpetual Help System - GMA	P	General Mariano Alvarez, Cavite
	Unida Evangelical Colleges	P	Imus, Cavite
	University of Perpetual Help Rizal - Molino Campus	P	Bacoor, Cavite
	Western Colleges	P	Naic, Cavite
	Yaman Lahi Foundation - Emilio Aguinaldo College	P	Dasmariñas, Cavite
<b>Laguna</b>	ACTS Computer College	P	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
	AMA Computer College - Biñan	P	Biñan, Laguna
	AMA Computer College - Calamba	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	AMA Computer College - Sta. Cruz	P	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
	Balian Community College	G	Pangil, Laguna

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Calamba Doctors Health Allied Medical Colleges	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Canossa College	P	San Pablo City, Laguna
	Casa del Niño Schools System	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	City College of Calamba	G	Calamba City, Laguna
	Colegio San Agustin - Biñan	P	Biñan, Laguna
	Colegio De Los Banos	P	Los Banos, Laguna
	Colegio De San Juan De Letran	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Colegio de San Pedro	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	Colegio De Santo Niño de Cabuyao	P	Cabuyao, Laguna
	Dalubhasaan ng Lungsod ng San Pablo	G	San Pablo City, Laguna
	Deaf Evangelistic Alliance Foundation	P	Cavinti, Laguna
	De La Salle University - Canlubang	P	Biñan, Laguna
	Dominican College of Sta. Rosa	P	Sta. Rosa, Laguna
	Don Bosco College - Canlubang	P	Canlubang, Laguna
	Don Bosco College Seminary	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Eastern Laguna Colleges	P	J. Rizal St., Paete, Laguna
	IETI College of Science and Technology	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	La Consolacion College - Biñan	P	Biñan, Laguna
	Laguna College	P	San Pablo City, Laguna
	Laguna College of Business and Arts	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Laguna Northwestern College - Corinthian Center	P	Sta. Rosa, Laguna
	Laguna Northwestern College - San Pedro	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	Laguna Santiago Educational Foundation	P	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
	Laguna Science and Technology College	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	Laguna State Polytechnic College - Siniloan	G	Siniloan, Laguna
	Laguna State Polytechnic College - Laguna College of Arts and Trade - Sta. Cruz	G	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
	Laguna State Polytechnic College - Los Baños	G	Los Baños, Laguna
	Laguna State Polytechnic College - San Pablo City	G	San Pablo City, Laguna
	Laguna University	G	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
	Lyceum Institute of Technology	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Malayan Colleges Laguna	P	Cabuyao, Laguna
	Manila Montessori College - Biñan	P	Biñan, Laguna
	Marcelino Fule Memorial College	P	Alaminos, Laguna
	Marina Ching College Foundation	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	NYK-TDG Maritime Academy	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Our Lady of Assumption College	P	Cabuyao, Laguna
	Our Lady of Assumption College System	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	Pamantasan ng Cabuyao	G	Cabuyao, Laguna
	Philippine Women's University - CDCEC - Calamba City	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Philippine Women's University - CDCEC - Sta. Cruz	P	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Rizal	P	Rizal, Laguna
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - San Pedro	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Santa Rosa	P	Santa Rosa, Laguna
	Rizal College of Laguna	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Saint Francis Institute of Computer Studies	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	Saint James College of Calamba	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Saint John Colleges	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	Saint Louis Anne Colleges	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	Saint Michael's College of Laguna	P	Biñan, Laguna
	Saint Peter's College Seminary	P	San Pablo City, Laguna

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Saints John and Paul Colleges	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	San Antonio De Padua College	P	Pila, Laguna
	San Pablo Colleges	P	San Pablo City, Laguna
	San Pedro College of Business Administration	P	San Pedro, Laguna
	San Sebastian College-Recoletos, Canlubang	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	STI College - Calamba	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	STI Colleges of Luzon - San Pablo Branch	P	San Pablo City, Laguna
	STI College - Sta Cruz	P	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
	STI College - Sta. Rosa	P	Sta. Rosa, Laguna
	Trace College	P	Los Baños, Laguna
	Union College	P	Sta. Cruz, Laguna
	University of Perpetual Help System	P	Biñan, Laguna
	University of Perpetual Help Foundation for Medicine and Health Sciences	P	Biñan, Laguna
	University of Perpetual Help Rizal - Calamba	P	Calamba City, Laguna
	University of the Philippines - Los Baños	G	Los Baños, Laguna
	University of the Philippines - Open University	G	Los Baños, Laguna
<b>Quezon</b>	AMA Computer College - Lucena	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Baptist Voice Bible College	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Calauag Central Colleges	P	Calauag, Quezon
	Calayan Educational Foundation	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	City College of Lucena	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Columbus College	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	CVE Colleges	P	Pagbilao, Quezon
	Eastern Quezon College	P	Gumaca, Quezon
	Eastern Tayabas College	P	Lopez, Quezon
	Holy Child Jesus College	P	Gumaca, Quezon
	Inter-Global Maritime College	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Leon Guinto Memorial College	P	Atimonan, Quezon
	Manuel S. Enverga University Foundation - Candelaria	P	Candelaria, Quezon
	Manuel S. Enverga University Foundation - Catanauan	P	Catanauan, Quezon
	Manuel S. Enverga University Foundation - Lucena	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Manuel S. Enverga University Foundation - San Antonio	P	San Antonio, Quezon
	Maryhill Academy	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Mount Saint Aloysius College Seminary	P	Gumaca, Quezon
	Northern Quezon Cooperative College	P	Infanta, Quezon
	Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary Seminary	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Pambayang Kolehiyo ng Mauban	G	Mauban, Quezon
	Philippine Normal University - Lopez	G	Lopez, Quezon
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Lopez	G	Lopez, Quezon
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Mulanay	G	Mulanay, Quezon
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Unisan	G	Unisan, Quezon
	Quezon Center for Research and Studies	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Quezonian Educational College	P	Atimonan, Quezon
	Rizal Marine and Techno-Computer College	P	Infanta, Quezon
	Sacred Heart College of Lucena	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Saint Alphonsus School of Theology	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	St. Anne College of Lucena	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Southern Luzon Polytechnic College - Alabat	G	Alabat, Quezon
	Southern Luzon Polytechnic College - Infanta	G	Infanta, Quezon
	Southern Luzon Polytechnic College - Lucena	G	Lucena City, Quezon

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Southern Luzon Polytechnic College - Polillo	G	Polillo, Quezon
	Southern Luzon Polytechnic College - Sampaloc	G	Sampaloc, Quezon
	Southern Luzon Polytechnic College - Judge Guillermo Eleazar Polytechnic College - Tagkawayan	G	Tagkawayan, Quezon
	Southern Luzon State University	G	Lucban, Quezon
	STI College - Lucena	P	Lucena City, Quezon
	Tayabas Western Academy	P	Candelaria, Quezon
<b>Rizal</b>	ABE International College of Business and Economics	P	Cainta, Rizal
	AMA School of Medicine - East Rizal	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	AMA Computer College - East Rizal	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	All Nations College	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	Asia Pacific Nazarene Theological Seminary	P	Taytay, Rizal
	Asian College of Science and Technology	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	Baptist Bible Seminary and Institute	P	Taytay, Rizal
	Binangonan Catholic College	P	Binangonan, Rizal
	Cainta Catholic College	P	Cainta, Rizal
	Global Computer Info-Tech School	P	Cainta, Rizal
	Great Commission International College and Seminary	P	Cainta, Rizal
	Harris Memorial College	P	Taytay, Rizal
	ICCT Colleges	P	Cainta, Rizal
	Informatics International College - Rizal	P	Cainta, Rizal
	International Christian College of Manila	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	International Evangelical Holiness College	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	La Salle College - Antipolo	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	Montessori Professional College	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	National College of Business and Arts - Taytay	P	Taytay, Rizal
	Pamantasan ng Montalban	G	Montalban, Rizal
	Roosevelt College - Cainta	P	Cainta, Rizal
	Saint Matthew College	P	San Mateo, Rizal
	San Idefonso College	P	Tanay, Rizal
	Skill Power Institute	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	St. Constantine Institute of Science and Technology	P	Binangonan, Rizal
	Siena College of Taytay	P	Taytay, Rizal
	Southeast Asia Interdisciplinary Development Institute	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	STI College - Antipolo City	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	STI College - Cainta	P	Ortigas Extension, Cainta, Rizal
	The Great Commission International College and Seminary	P	Cainta, Rizal
	Tomas Claudio Memorial College	P	Morong, Rizal
	Unciano Colleges - Antipolo	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	Unification Theological Seminary - Philippines	P	Antipolo City, Rizal
	University of Rizal System - Angono	G	Angono, Rizal
	University of Rizal System - Antipolo	G	Antipolo City, Rizal
	University of Rizal System - Binangonan	G	Binangonan, Rizal
	University of Rizal System - Cainta	G	Cainta, Rizal
	University of Rizal System - Cardona	G	Cardona, Rizal
	University of Rizal System - Morong	G	Morong, Rizal
	University of Rizal System - Pililla	G	Pililla, Rizal
	University of Rizal System - Rodriguez	G	Rodriguez (Montalban), Rizal
	University of Rizal System - Tanay	G	Tanay, Rizal
	World Citi College	P	Antipolo City, Rizal

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
<b>IVB - Mimaropa</b>			
<b>Marinduque</b>	Educational Systems Technological Institute	P	Boac, Marinduque
	Marinduque Midwest College	P	Gasan, Marinduque
	Marinduque State College	G	Boac, Marinduque
	Marinduque State College - Gasan	G	Gasan, Marinduque
	Marinduque State College - Sta. Cruz	G	Sta. Cruz, Marinduque
	Marinduque State College - Torrijos	G	Torrijos, Marinduque
	Saint Mary's College of Marinduque	P	Boac, Marinduque
	Santa Cruz Institute	P	Sta. Cruz, Marinduque
<b>Occidental Mindoro</b>	Colegio De San Sebastian	P	Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro
	Divine Word College of San Jose	P	San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
	Occidental Mindoro National College	G	San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
	Occidental Mindoro National College - Mamburao	G	Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro
	Occidental Mindoro National College - P.T. Mendiola Sr. Memorial Technological and Polytechnic College	G	San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
	Occidental Mindoro National College - Occidental Mindoro Polytechnic College - Murtha	G	Murtha, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
	San Jose Community College	G	San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
<b>Oriental Mindoro</b>	Abada College	P	Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro
	Arc of the Covenant Montessori Chamber of Learning College	P	Victoria, Oriental Mindoro
	Clarendon College	P	Roxas, Oriental Mindoro
	CLCC Institute of Computer, Arts and Technology	P	Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro
	Divine Word College of Calapan	P	Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro
	Eastern Mindoro College	P	Bongabong, Oriental Mindoro
	Eastern Mindoro Institute of Technology and Sciences	P	Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro
	Grace Mission College	P	Socorro, Oriental Mindoro
	John Paul College	P	Roxas, Oriental Mindoro
	IATEC Computer College	P	Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro
	Innovative College of Science and Technology	P	Bongabong, Oriental Mindoro
	Luna Goco Colleges	P	Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro
	Mina de Oro Institute of Science and Technology	P	Victoria, Oriental Mindoro
	Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology - Bongabong Campus	G	Bongabong, Oriental Mindoro
	Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology - Calapan City Campus	G	Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro
	Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology	G	Victoria, Oriental Mindoro
	Paradigm College of Science and Technology	P	Roxas, Oriental Mindoro
	Prince of Peace College	P	Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro
	Roxas College	P	Roxas, Oriental Mindoro
	St. Anthony College of Science and Technology	P	Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro
	St. Augustine Seminary	P	Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro
	Southwestern Institute of Business and Technology	P	Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro
	<b>Palawan</b>	Fullbright College	P
Holy Trinity College of Puerto Princesa		P	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
Loyola College of Culion		P	Culion, Palawan
Palawan Polytechnic College		P	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
Palawan State University		G	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Palawan State University - Araceli	G	Araceli, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Balabac	G	Balabac, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Bataraza	G	Bataraza, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Brookes Point	G	Brookes Point, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Coron	G	Coron, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Cuyo	G	Cuyo, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Dumaran	G	Dumaran, Palawan
	Palawan State University - El Nido	G	El Nido (Bacuit), Palawan
	Palawan State University - Española	G	Española, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Narra	G	Narra, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Palawan College of Arts and Trades	G	Cuyo, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Quezon	G	Quezon, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Rizal	G	Rizal, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Roxas	G	Roxas, Palawan
	Palawan State University - Taytay	G	Taytay, Palawan
	Palawan Technological College	P	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	San Francisco Javier College	P	Narra, Palawan
	Seminario De San Jose	P	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	State Polytechnic College of Palawan - Puerto Princesa	G	Puerto Princesa City, Palawan
	Western Philippines University	P	Aborlan, Palawan
	Western Philippines University - Culion	P	Culion, Palawan
	Western Philippines University - El Nido	P	El Nido (Bacuit), Palawan
	Western Philippines University - Busuanga	P	Busuanga, Palawan
	Western Philippines University - Quezon	P	Quezon, Palawan
	Western Philippines University - Rio Tuba	P	Bataraza, Palawan
<b>Romblon</b>	Romblon College	P	Odiangan, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Odiangan (Main Campus)	G	Odiangan, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Sawang	G	Sawang, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Romblon College of Fisheries and Forestry - Calatrava	G	Calatrava, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Romblon College of Fisheries and Forestry - Cajidiocan	G	Cajidiocan, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Romblon College of Fisheries and Forestry - Ferriol	G	Ferriol, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Romblon College of Fisheries and Forestry - San Agustin	G	San Agustin, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Romblon College of Fisheries and Forestry - San Andres	G	San Andres, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Romblon College of Fisheries and Forestry - Santa Fe	G	Santa Fe, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Romblon College of Fisheries and Forestry - Santa Maria	G	Santa Maria, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Sawang	G	Romblon, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Sibuyan Polytechnic College	G	San Fernando, Romblon
	Romblon State College - Romblon College of Fisheries and Forestry - Tanagan	G	Tanagan, Romblon
	San Lorenzo Ruiz Seminary	P	Odiangan, Romblon

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address	
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>				
Albay	Ago Medical and Educational Center - Bicol Christian College of Medicine	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Albay Institute of Technology	P	Ligao City, Albay	
	AMA Computer College - Legazpi	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Amando Cope College	P	Tabaco City, Albay	
	Aquinas University of Legazpi	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Bicol College	P	Daraga, Albay	
	Bicol University - Daraga Campus	G	Daraga, Albay	
	Bicol University - Guinobatan Campus	G	Guinobatan, Albay	
	Bicol University - Main Campus	G	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Bicol University - Polangui Campus	G	Polangui, Albay	
	Bicol University - Tabaco Campus	G	Tabaco City, Albay	
	Colegio de Sta. Monica of Polangui	P	Polangui, Albay	
	Computer Arts and Technological College	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Computer Communication Development Institute - Legazpi	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Computer Communication Development Institute - Tabaco	P	Tabaco City, Albay	
	Daniel B. Pena Memorial College Foundation	P	Tabaco City, Albay	
	Daraga Community College	P	Daraga, Albay	
	De Vera Institute of Technology	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Divine Word College of Legazpi	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Dr. Carlos S. Lanting Colleges	P	Tabaco City, Albay	
	Immaculate Conception College - Albay	P	Daraga, Albay	
	Libon Community College	G	Libon, Albay	
	Ligao Community College	G	Ligao City, Albay	
	Maba Computer College	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Mariner's Polytechnic Colleges Foundation - Legazpi	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Mater Salutis College Seminary	P	Daraga, Albay	
	Oas Community College	G	Oas, Albay	
	Our Lady of Salvation College	P	Tiwi, Albay	
	Perpetual Help Paramedical College	P	Tabaco City, Albay	
	Polangui Community College	G	Polangui, Albay	
	Polytechnic Institute of Tabaco	P	Tabaco City, Albay	
	Programming Language Technique College	P	Guinobatan, Albay	
	Rapu-Rapu Community College	G	Rapu-Rapu, Albay	
	Republic Colleges of Guinobatan	P	Guinobatan, Albay	
	San Jose Community College	G	Malilipot, Albay	
	SL Technology Foundation	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	STI College - Legazpi	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Tabaco College	P	Tabaco City, Albay	
	Tanchuling College	P	Legazpi City, Albay	
	Tiwi Community College	G	Tiwi, Albay	
	West Coast College	P	Pio Duran, Albay	
	Zamora Memorial College	P	Bacacay, Albay	
	Camarines Norte	Capalonga College	P	Capalonga, Camarines Norte
		Camarines Norte College	P	Labo, Camarines Norte
		Camarines Norte School of Law, Arts and Sciences	P	Talisay Camarines Norte
		Camarines Norte State College - Labo Campus	G	Labo, Camarines Norte
		Camarines Norte State College - Main Campus	G	Daet, Camarines Norte
Camarines Norte State College - Mercedes Campus	G	Mercedes, Camarines Norte		

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Camarines Norte State College - Panganiban Campus	G	Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte
	Holy Trinity College Seminary	P	Labo, Camarines Norte
	La Consolacion College - Daet	P	Daet, Camarines Norte
	Lady of Penafraancia College	P	Daet, Camarines Norte
	Our Lady of Lourdes College Foundation	P	Daet, Camarines Norte
	Mabini College	P	Daet, Camarines Norte
	Our Lady of Lourdes College Foundation	P	Daet, Camarines Norte
	Sta. Elena College	P	Sta. Elena, Camarines Norte
<b>Camarines Sur</b>	Aeronautical Academy of the Philippines	P	Baras, Camarines Sur
	Ago Foundation College	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Alfelor Sr. Memorial College	P	Del Gallego, Camarines Sur
	AMA Computer College - Naga	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Ateneo De Naga University	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Baao Community College	G	Baao, Camarines Sur
	Brentwood College of Asia International School	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Calabanga Community College	G	Calabanga, Camarines Sur
	Camarines Sur Community College	G	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Camarines Sur Polytechnic College - Main Campus	G	Nabua, Camarines Sur
	Camarines Sur Polytechnic College - Naga Campus	G	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Camarines Sur State Agricultural College - Main Campus	G	Pili, Camarines Sur
	Camarines Sur State Agricultural College - Calabanga	G	Calabanga, Camarines Sur
	Camarines Sur State Agricultural College - Sipocot Campus	G	Sipocot, Camarines Sur
	Caramoan Community College	G	Caramoan, Camarines Sur
	Ceguera Technological College	P	Iriga City, Camarines Sur
	Computer Communication Development Institute - Goa	P	Goa City, Camarines Sur
	Computer Communication Development Institute - Iriga	P	Iriga City, Camarines Sur
	Computer Communication Development Institute - Naga	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Fatima School of Science and Technology	P	Goa, Camarines Sur
	Felix O. Alfelor Sr. Foundation College	P	Sipocot, Camarines Sur
	Holy Rosary Major Seminary	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Holy Rosary Minor Seminary	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Holy Trinity College	P	Bato, Camarines Sur
	La Consolacion College - Iriga City	P	Iriga City, Camarines Sur
	Lower Isarog Exponent Foundation	P	Tigaon, Camarines Sur
	Luis H. Dilano Sr. Foundation College	P	Libmanan, Camarines Sur
	Mariner's Polytechnic Colleges - Panganiban	P	Naga, Camarines Sur
	Mariners' Polytechnic Colleges Foundation - Baras	P	Canaman, Camarines Sur
	Naga College Foundation	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Naga View Adventist College	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	Partido College	P	Goa, Camarines Sur
	Partido State University - Main Campus	G	Goa, Camarines Sur
	Partido State University - Caramoan Campus	G	Caramoan, Camarines Sur
	Partido State University - Lagonoy Campus	G	Lagonoy, Camarines Sur
	Partido State University - San Jose Campus	G	San Jose, Camarines Sur
	Partido State University - Salogon Campus	G	San Jose, Camarines Sur
	Partido State University - Sagñay Campus	G	Sagñay, Camarines Sur
	Partido State University - Tinambac Campus	G	Tinambac, Camarines Sur
	Pili Capital College	P	Pili, Camarines Sur
	Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Ragay	G	Ragay, Camarines Sur
	Regina Mondri College	P	Iriga City, Camarines Sur

Continued



## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Saint Peter Baptist College	P	Lupi, Camarines Sur
	Sta. Clara College	P	Tigaon, Camarines Sur
	Universidad de Santa Isabel	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	University of Northeastern Philippines	P	Iriga City, Camarines Sur
	University of Nueva Caceres	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
	University of Saint Anthony	P	Iriga City, Camarines Sur
	Worldtech Resources Foundation - Iriga	P	Iriga City, Camarines Sur
	Worldtech Resources Foundation - Naga	P	Naga City, Camarines Sur
<b>Catanduanes</b>	Catanduanes College	P	Virac, Catanduanes
	Catanduanes Institute of Technology Foundation	P	Virac, Catanduanes
	Catanduanes State College - Panganiban Campus	G	Panganiban, Catanduanes
<b>Masbate</b>	Balud Municipal College	P	Balud, Masbate
	Cataingan Municipal College	G	Cataingan, Masbate
	Dr. E.B. Espinosa Sr. Mem. State College of Agriculture and Technology	G	Mandaon, Masbate
	Liceo de Masbate	P	Masbate City, Masbate
	Liceo de San Jacinto	P	San Jacinto, Masbate
	Masbate College	P	Masbate City, Masbate
	Osmena Colleges	P	Masbate City, Masbate
	Ovilla Technical College	P	Masbate City, Masbate
	Southern Bicol College	P	Masbate City, Masbate
	Southern Masbate Roosevelt College	P	Placer, Masbate
<b>Sorsogon</b>	Aemilianum College	P	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	Annunciation College of Bacon Sorsogon Unit	P	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	Bicol Merchant Marine College	P	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	Computer Communication Development Institute	P	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	Dr. Sun Yat Sen Memorial School of Maritime Institute	P	Bulan, Sorsogon
	Holy Family Center of Studies Foundation	P	Juban, Sorsogon
	Our Lady of Penafrancia Seminary	P	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	R.G. De Castro Colleges	P	Bulan, Sorsogon
	Saint Louise de Marillac College of Sorsogon	P	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	Solis Institute of Technology	P	Bulan, Sorsogon
	Sorsogon College of Criminology	P	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	Sorsogon Community College	G	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	Sorsogon State College - Bulan Campus	G	Bulan, Sorsogon
	Sorsogon State College - Castilla Campus	G	Castilla, Sorsogon
	Sorsogon State College - Main Campus	G	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	Sorsogon State College - Magallanes Campus	G	Magallanes, Sorsogon
	Southern Luzon Institute	P	Bulan, Sorsogon
	Speed Computer College	P	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	The Lewis College	P	Sorsogon City, Sorsogon
	Veritas College of Irosin	P	Irosin, Sorsogon
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>			
<b>Aklan</b>	Aklan Catholic College	P	Kalibo, Aklan
	Aklan Polytechnic Institute	P	Kalibo, Aklan
	Aklan State University - Main	G	Banga, Aklan
	Aklan State University - New Washington	G	New Washington, Aklan
	Aklan State University - Kalibo Campus	G	Kalibo, Aklan

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Aklan State University - Ibajay Campus	G	Ibajay, Aklan
	Aklan State University - Makato Campus	G	Makato, Aklan
	Altavas College	P	Altavas, College
	Balete Community College	G	Balete, Aklan
	Batan Community College	G	Batan, Aklan
	Garcia College of Technology	P	Kalibo, Aklan
	Libacao College of Science and Technology	P	Libacao, Aklan
	Northwestern Visayan Colleges	P	Kalibo, Aklan
	Panay Technological College	P	Kalibo, Aklan
	Saint Gabriel College	P	Kailibo, Aklan
	STI College - Kalibo	P	Kalibo, Aklan
	Sto. Nino Seminary	P	Numancia, Aklan
<b>Antique</b>	Pandan Bay Institute	P	Pandan, Antique
	Polytechnic State College of Antique - Hamtic	G	Hamtic, Antique
	Polytechnic State College of Antique - Main	G	Sibalom, Antique
	Polytechnic State College of Antique - Tibiao	G	Tibiao, Antique
	Saint Anthony's College of Antique	G	San Jose, Antique
	Vicente A. Javier Memorial Community College	G	Culasi, Antique
<b>Capiz</b>	Capiz State University - Dayao Campus	P	Roxas City, Capiz
	Capiz State University - Dumarao	P	Dumarao, Capiz
	Capiz State University - Pilar Campus	P	Pilar, Capiz
	Capiz State University - Poblacion Mambusao	P	Poblacion, Mambusao, Capiz
	Capiz State University - Pontevedra Campus	P	Pontevedra, Capiz
	Capiz State University - Roxas City	P	Roxas City, Capiz
	Capiz State University - Sapián Campus	P	Sapián, Capiz
	Capiz State University - Sigma Campus	P	Pontevedra, Capiz
	Capiz State University - Tapaz Campus	P	Tapaz, Capiz
	Colegio De La Purisma Concepcion	P	Roxas City, Capiz
	College of St. John - Roxas	P	Roxas City, Capiz
	DAV College	P	Roxas City, Capiz
	Filamer Christian College	P	Roxas City, Capiz
	Hercor College	P	Roxas City, Capiz
	Saint Anthony College of Roxas City	P	Roxas City, Capiz
	Sancta Maria, Mater et Regina, Seminarium	P	Roxas City, Capiz
<b>Guimaras</b>	Guimaras State College - Main Campus	G	Buenavista, Guimaras
	Guimaras State College - Mosqueda	G	Guimaras, Guimaras
	Guimaras State College - Mosqueda Campus	G	Estancia, Guimaras
<b>Iloilo</b>	ABE International College of Business and Economics	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	AMA Computer College - Iloilo City	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	ASCI Business and Computer School	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Cabalum Western College	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Central Philippine University	P	Jaro, Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Colegio De San Jose	P	Jaro, Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Colegio del Sagrado Corazon de Jesus	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Computer College of the Visayas	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	De Paul College	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Dominican College of Iloilo	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Gov. Angel Medina Foundation College	P	Panes, Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Iloilo Doctor's College	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Iloilo Doctor's College of Medicine	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Iloilo State College of Fisheries - Main Campus	G	Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo
	Iloilo State College of Fisheries - Dingle	G	Dingle, Iloilo
	Iloilo State College of Fisheries - Dumangas	G	Dumangas, Iloilo
	Iloilo State College of Fisheries - San Enrique Campus	G	San Enrique, Iloilo
	Integrated Midwives Association of the Philippines Foundation School of Midwifery	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Interface Computer College - Iloilo City	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	John B. Lacson College Foundation - Arevalo	P	Arevalo, Iloilo City, Iloilo
	John B. Lacson College Foundation - Molo	P	Molo, Iloilo City, Iloilo
	John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University - Arevalo	P	Sto. Niño, Iloilo City, Iloilo
	John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University - Molo	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	New Lucena Polytechnic College	G	New Lucena, Iloilo
	Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College - Ajuy Campus	G	Ajuy, Iloilo
	Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College - Barotac Viejo Campus	G	Barotac Viejo, Iloilo
	Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College - Batad Campus	G	Batad, Iloilo
	Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College - Concepcion Campus	G	Concepcion, Iloilo
	Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College - Main	G	Estancia, Iloilo
	Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College - Lemery Campus	G	Lemery, Iloilo
	Northern Iloilo Polytechnic State College - Sara Campus	G	Sara, Iloilo
	Passi City College	G	Passi City, Iloilo
	Philippines College of Aeronautics, Science and Technology	P	Jaro, Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Saint Anne College of Iloilo	P	Jolo, Iloilo
	Saint Paul University of Iloilo	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Saint Vincent Ferrer Seminary	P	Jaro, Iloilo
	St. Therese-MTC College - La Fiesta Site	P	La Fiesta, Iloilo
	St. Therese-MTC College - Magdalo	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	St. Therese-MTC College - Tigbauan Campus	P	Tigbauan, Iloilo
	STI - Iloilo City	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	University of Iloilo	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	University of San Agustin	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	University of the Philippines in the Visayas	G	Miag-ao, Iloilo
	West Visayas State University - Main	G	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	West Visayas State University - Calinog Campus	G	Calinog, Iloilo
	West Visayas State University - Janiway Campus	G	Janiway, Iloilo
	West Visayas State University - Lambunao East Branch	G	Lambunao, Iloilo
	West Visayas State University - Pototan Campus	G	Pototan, Iloilo
	Western Institute of Technology	P	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Western Visayas College of Science and Technology - Main	G	Iloilo City, Iloilo
	Western Visayas College of Science and Technology - Leon Campus	G	Leon, Iloilo
	Western Visayas College of Science and Technology - Miagao Campus	G	Miag-ao, Iloilo
<b>Negros Occidental</b>	AMA Computer College - Bacolod City	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Bacolod City College	G	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Bago City College	G	Bago City, Negros Occidental
	Binalbagan Catholic College	P	Binalbagan, Negros Occidental
	Cabarrus Catholic College	P	Sipalay City, Negros Occidental

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Carlos Hilado Memorial State College - Alijis Campus	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Carlos Hilado Memorial State College - Bacolod Campus	G	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Carlos Hilado Memorial State College - Binalbagan Campus	G	Binalbagan, Negros Occidental
	Carlos Hilado Memorial State College - Main Campus	G	Talisay City, Negros Occidental
	Central Negros College	P	San Carlos City, Negros Occidental
	Central Philippine Adventist College	P	Murcia, Negros Occidental
	Colegio De San Agustin - Bacolod	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Colegio De Santa Rita	P	San Carlos City, Negros Occidental
	Convention Baptist Bible College	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Fellowship Baptist College	P	Kabankalan City, Negros Occidental
	John B. Lacson College Foundation - Bacolod	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Kabankalan Catholic College	P	Kabankalan City, Negros Occidental
	La Carlota City College	G	La Carlota City, Negros Occidental
	La Consolacion College - Bacolod	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	La Consolacion College - La Carlota	P	La Carlota City, Negros Occidental
	La Salle College - Victorias	P	Victorias City, Negros Occidental
	Mater Dei College - Silay City	P	Silay City, Negros Occidental
	Mount Carmel College	P	New Escalante, Negros Occidental
	Negros State College of Agriculture - Cauayan Campus	G	Cauayan, Negros Occidental
	Negros State College of Agriculture - Ilog Campus	G	Ilog, Negros Occidental
	Negros State College of Agriculture - Main	G	Kabankalan, Negros Occidental
	Negros State College of Agriculture - Sipalay City	G	Sipalay City, Negros Occidental
	North Negros College	P	Cadiz City, Negros Occidental
	Northern Negros State College of Science and Technology	G	Sagay City, Negros Occidental
	Philippine Normal University	G	Cadiz City, Negros Occidental
	Riverside College	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Silay Institute	P	Silay City, Negros Occidental
	Southern Negros College	P	Binalbagan, Negros Occidental
	STI - Bacolod City	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	Tanon College	P	San Carlos City, Negros Occidental
	Technological University of the Philippines - Visayas	G	Talisay City, Negros Occidental
	University of Negros Occidental - Recoletos	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	University of St. La Salle	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	VMA Global College	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental
	West Negros College	P	Bacolod City, Negros Occidental

**VII - Central Visayas**

<b>Bohol</b>	Batuan Colleges	P	Batuan, Bohol
	Blessed Trinity College	P	Talibon, Bohol
	Bohol Institute of Technology - Carmen	P	Carmen, Bohol
	Bohol Institute of Technology - Jagna	P	Jagna, Bohol
	Bohol Institute of Technology - Talibon	P	Talibon, Bohol
	Bohol Northeastern College	P	Ubay, Bohol
	Bohol Northwestern College	P	Catigbian, Bohol
	Bohol Wisdom School	P	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
	Buenavista Community College	G	Buenavista, Bohol
	Central Visayas State College of Agriculture, Forestry and Technology	G	Bilar, Bohol

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Central Visayas State College of Agriculture, Forestry and Technology - Candijay	G	Candijay, Bohol
	Central Visayas State College of Agriculture, Forestry and Technology - Calape	G	Calape, Bohol
	Central Visayas State College of Agriculture, Forestry and Technology - Clarin	G	Clarin, Bohol
	Central Visayas State College of Agriculture, Forestry and Technology - Tagbilaran	G	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
	Cristal e-College	P	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
	Cristal e-College - Panglao Campus	P	Panglao, Bohol
	Holy Name University	P	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
	Immaculate Heart of Mary Seminary	P	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
	Mater Dei College - Bohol	P	Tubigon, Bohol
	PMI Colleges - Bohol	P	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
	STI College - Tagbilaran	P	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
	Trinidad Municipal College	P	Trinidad, Bohol
	University of Bohol	P	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
<b>Cebu</b>	ABE International College of Business and Accountancy	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Advance Institute of Technology	P	Lapu-lapu City, Cebu
	AMA Computer College - Cebu City	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	AMA Computer Learning Center of Mandaue	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	Andres Soriano Memorial College	P	Toledo City, Cebu
	Asian College of Technology	P	Talisay City, Cebu
	Bantayan Southern Institute	P	Bantayan, Cebu
	Baptist Theological College	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	Benedicto College	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	BMC College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	CBD College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu Aeronautical Technical School	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu Distance Learning Institute	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu Doctor's University	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	Cebu Doctor's University College of Medicine	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	Cebu Eastern College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu Institute of Medicine	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu Institute of Technology	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu International School	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu Mary Immaculate College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu Normal University	G	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu Roosevelt Memorial College	P	Bogo, Cebu
	Cebu Sacred Heart College	P	Talisay City, Cebu
	Cebu School of Midwifery	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - Argao	G	Argao, Cebu City, Cebu
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - College of Fisheries Technology - Carmen	G	Carmen, Cebu
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - College of Agriculture - Sudlon/Barili	G	Barili, Cebu
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - Daanbantayan	G	Daanbantayan, Cebu
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - Danao City	G	Danao City, Cebu
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - Main	G	Cebu City, Cebu

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - Mandaue	G	Mandaue City, Cebu
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - Moalboal	G	Moalboal, Cebu
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - San Francisco	G	San Francisco, Cebu
	Cebu State College of Science and Technology - Tuburan	G	Tuburan, Cebu
	Central Philippine Bible College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Centre for International Education Global Colleges	P	Mabolo, Cebu City
	Colegio de San Antonio de Padua	P	Danao City, Cebu
	College of Technological Science - Cebu	P	Cebu City
	Collegium Societatis Angeli Pacis	P	Talisay City, Cebu
	Concord Technical Institute	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Consolatrix College of Toledo City	P	Toledo City, Cebu
	Cordova Public College	G	Cordoba, Cebu
	Divine Mercy Computer College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Don Bosco Technology Center	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Evangelical Theological College of the Philippines	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Felipe Verardo Memorial Foundation - Bogu	P	Bogu, Cebu
	Flight Dynamic School of Aeronautics	P	Lapu-lapu City, Cebu
	Holy Trinity College	P	Ginatilan, Cebu
	Immanuel Bible College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Indiana School of Aeronautics	P	Lapu-lapu City, Cebu
	Interface Computer College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Informatics - Uptown Cebu	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	La Consolacion College	P	Liloan, Cebu
	Larmen de Guia Memorial College	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	Manto Memorial Foundation College	P	Danao City, Cebu
	Mary's Children Formation College	P	Minglanilla, Cebu
	Mount Moriah College	P	Poru, Cebu
	Northeastern Cebu Colleges	P	Bogu, Cebu
	Northern Cebu College	P	City of Bogu, Cebu
	Philippine State College of Aeronautics - Mactan Airbase	G	Lapu-lapu City, Cebu
	Professional Academy of the Philippines	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Rogationist Seminary College - Cebu	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Royal Christian College	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	Saint Catherine's College	P	Carcar, Cebu
	Saint Louise de Marillac College - Bogu	P	Bogu, Cebu
	Saint Paul College Foundation - F. Ramos	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Saint Paul College Foundation - Mandaue	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	Saint Theresa's College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Salazar Colleges of Science and Institute of Technology	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	San Carlos Seminary College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Seminario Mayor de San Carlos	P	Mabolo, Cebu City
	Southwestern University	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Southwestern University - Matias H. Aznar Memorial College of Medicine	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	St. Vincent College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	STI College - Cebu City	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Talisay City College	G	City of Talisay, Cebu
	Trade-Tech International Science Institute	P	Estancia, Mandaue City, Cebu
	University of Cebu	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	University of Cebu - Banilad	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	University of Cebu - Lapulapu and Mandaue	P	Mandaue City, Cebu

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	University of San Carlos	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	University of San Jose-Recoletos	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	University of Southern Philippines Foundation	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	University of the Philippines-College of Cebu	G	Cebu City, Cebu
	University of the Visayas	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	University of the Visayas - Gullas College Danao City Branch	P	Danao City, Cebu
	University of the Visayas - Gullas College Toledo Branch	P	Toledo City, Cebu
	University of the Visayas - Mandaue Campus	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	UV - Gullas College of Medicine	P	Mandaue City, Cebu
	UV - Gullas College - Minglanilla Campus	P	Minglanilla, Cebu
	Velez College	P	Cebu City, Cebu
	Visayan Nazarene Bible College	P	Banilad, Cebu City, Cebu
<b>Negros Oriental</b>	AMA Computer College - Dumaguete City	P	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Asian College of Science and Technology - Dumaguete	P	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Bayawan College	P	Bayawan, Negros Oriental
	Colegio de Sta. Catalina de Alejandria	P	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Diaz College	P	Tanjay, Negros Oriental
	Foundation University	P	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Negros College	P	Ayungon, Negros Oriental
	Negros Maritime College Foundation	P	Sibulan, Negros Oriental
	Negros Oriental State University	G	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Negros Oriental State University - Bais	G	Bais City, Negros Oriental
	Negros Oriental State University - Bayawan	G	Bayawan City, Negros Oriental
	Negros Oriental State University - Genaro Goni Memorial College	G	Bais City, Negros Oriental
	Negros Oriental State University - Guihulngan	G	Guihulngan, Negros Oriental
	Negros Oriental State University - Mabinay Institute of Technology	G	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Negros Oriental State University - Main II	G	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Negros Oriental State University - Siaton Community College	G	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Presbyterian Theological College	P	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Saint Francis College - Guihulngan	P	Guihulngan, Negros Oriental
	Saint Joseph College of Canlaon	P	Canlaon City, Negros Oriental
	Saint Joseph Seminary College	P	Sibulan, Negros Oriental
	Saint Paul University of Dumaguete	P	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Silliman University	P	Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
	Villaflores College	P	Tanjay, Negros Oriental
<b>Siquijor</b>	Balite Institute of Technology	P	Siquijor, Siquijor
	Quezon Memorial Institute of Siquijor	P	Siquijor, Siquijor
	Siquijor State College	G	Larena, Siquijor
<b><u>VIII - Eastern Visayas</u></b>			
<b>Biliran</b>	Naval Institute of Technology	G	Naval, Biliran
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	Eastern Samar State University	G	Borongan, Eastern Samar
	Eastern Samar State University - Can-Avid	G	Can-Avid, Eastern Samar
	Eastern Samar State University - Guiuan Campus	G	Guiuan, Eastern Samar
	Eastern Samar State University - Maydolong Campus	G	Maydolong, Eastern Samar
	Eastern Samar State University - Salcedo Campus	G	Salcedo, Eastern Samar
	Mater Divine Gratiae College	P	Dolores, Eastern Samar
	Our Lady of Mercy College	P	Borongan, Eastern Samar

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
Leyte	ABE International College of Business and Economics	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Abuyog Community College	G	Abuyog, Leyte
	ACLC College of Tacloban City	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	AMA Computer College	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Asian Development Foundation College	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Bato Institute of Science and Technology	P	Bato, Leyte
	Colegio de La Salle Foundation de Tacloban	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Colegio de Sta. Lourdes of Leyte Foundation	P	Tabontabon, Leyte
	Doña Remedios Trinidad Romualdez Medical Foundation	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Dr. Vicente Orestes Romualdez Educational Foundation	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Eastern Visayas State University	G	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Eastern Visayas State University - Burauen Campus	G	Burauen, Leyte
	Eastern Visayas State University - Carigara College of Fisheries	G	Carigara, Leyte
	Eastern Visayas State University - Dulag Campus	G	Dulag, Leyte
	Eastern Visayas State University - Ormoc Campus	G	Ormoc, Leyte
	Eastern Visayas State University - Tanauan Campus	G	Tanauan, Leyte
	Franciscan College of the Immaculate Conception	P	City of Baybay, Leyte
	Holy Cross College of Carigara	P	Carigara, Leyte
	Holy Infant College	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Holy Spirit Foundation of Leyte	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Holy Virgin of Salvacion Foundation College	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	J.E. Mondejar Computer College	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Jose Navarro Polytechnic College	P	Kananga, Leyte
	Leyte Colleges	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Leyte Normal University	G	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Leyte Polytechnic College	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Leyte School of Professionals	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Montano Lamberto Go (MLG) College of Learning	P	Hilongos, Leyte
	Naval Institute of Technology - Biliran Campus	P	Biliran, Leyte
	Northern Leyte College	P	Palompon, Leyte
	Ormoc City School of Arts and Trades	G	Ormoc City, Leyte
	Palompon Institute of Technology	G	Palompon, Leyte
	Palompon Institute of Technology - Tabango Campus	G	Tabango, Leyte
	Sacred Heart College of Tacloban City	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Sacred Heart Seminary	P	Palo, Leyte
	Saint Scholastica's College of Health Sciences	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	San Lorenzo Ruiz College of Ormoc	P	Ormoc City, Leyte
	St. John the Evangelist School of Theology	P	Palo, Leyte
	St. Michael College - Hindang Campus	P	Hindang, Leyte
	St. Peter's College of Ormoc	P	Ormoc City, Leyte
	St. Paul's Business School	P	Palo, Leyte
	STI College - Ormoc	P	Ormoc City, Leyte
	STI College - Tacloban	P	Tacloban City, Leyte
	Sto. Nino College of Ormoc City	P	Ormoc City, Leyte
	Syntacs Computer College - Ormoc	P	Ormoc City, Leyte
	University of the Philippines in the Visayas Tacloban College	G	Tacloban City, Leyte
	University of the Philippines - Manila (Palo Leyte)	G	Palo, Leyte
	Visayas State University - Alang-Alang Campus	G	Alang-Alang, Leyte
	Visayas State University - Baybay Campus	G	City of Baybay, Leyte
	Visayas State University - Isabel Campus	G	Isabel, Leyte

Continued



## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Visayas State University - Villaba Campus	G	Villaba, Leyte
	Western Leyte College of Ormoc City	P	Ormoc City, Leyte
<b>Northern Samar</b>	Asia College of Advance Studies in Arts, Science and Technology	P	Bobon, Northern Samar
	Colegio de Las Navas - Las Navas	P	Las Navas, Northern Samar
	Colegio de San Juan Samar	P	Lavezares, Northern Samar
	Colegio De San Lorenzo Ruiz De Manila	P	Catarman, Northern Samar
	East Pacific Computer College	P	Catarman, Northern Samar
	Eastern Visayas Central Colleges	P	Catarman, Northern Samar
	Northern Samar Colleges	P	Catarman, Northern Samar
	Saint Francis College	P	Allen, Northern Samar
	Somoroy Central Colleges - Catarman	P	Catarman, Northern Samar
	University of Eastern Philippines - Catarman Campus	G	Catarman, Northern Samar
	University of Eastern Philippines - Catubig Campus	G	Catubig, Northern Samar
	University of Eastern Philippines - Laoang Campus	G	Laoang, Northern Samar
<b>Samar</b>	Calbiga Western Samar College	P	Calbiga, Samar
	Christ the King College of Calbayog	P	Calbayog City, Samar
	Saint Mary's College of Borongan	P	Borongan, Samar
	Saint Mary's College of Catbalogan	P	Catbalogan City, Samar
	Samar College	P	Catbalogan City, Samar
	Samar State College of Agriculture and Forestry	G	San Jorge, Samar
	Samar State University	G	Guindapunan, Catbalogan City, Samar
	Samar State University - Basey Campus	G	Basey, Samar
	Samar State University - Mercedes Campus	G	Mercedes, Catbalogan City, Samar
	Samar State University - Paranas Campus	G	Paranas (Wright), Samar
	St. Vincent De Paul College Seminary	P	Calbayog City, Samar
	Tiburcio Tancinco Memorial Institute of Science and Technology	G	Calbayog City, Samar
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	Saint James College of Padre Burgos	P	Padre Burgos, Southern Leyte
	Saint Joseph College	P	Maasin, Southern Leyte
	Southern Leyte State University - Bontoc Campus	G	Bontoc, Southern Leyte
	Southern Leyte State University - Hinunangan Campus	G	Hinunangan, Southern Leyte
	Southern Leyte State University - San Juan Campus	G	San Juan, Southern Leyte
	Southern Leyte State University - Sogod Campus	G	Sogod, Southern Leyte
	Southern Leyte State University - Tomas Oppus Campus	G	Tomas Oppus, Southern Leyte
	St. Thomas Aquinas College	P	Sogod, Southern Leyte
	The College of Maasin	P	Maasin, Southern Leyte
<b><u>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</u></b>			
<b>Zamboanga del Norte</b>	Andres Bonifacio College	P	Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte
	Colegio de San Francisco Javier	P	Rizal, Zamboanga del Norte
	Dipolog City Institute of Technology	P	Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte
	Dipolog Medical Center College Foundation	P	Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte
	Jose Rizal Memorial State College - Dapitan	G	Dapitan City, Zamboanga del Norte
	Jose Rizal Memorial State College - Dipolog	G	Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte
	Jose Rizal Memorial State College - Katipunan National Agricultural School	G	Katipunan, Zamboanga del Norte
	Jose Rizal Memorial State College - Siocon	G	Siocon, Zamboanga del Norte
	Jose Rizal Memorial State College- Katipunan National Agricultural School	G	Katipunan, Zamboanga del Norte

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Lisun College	P	Fatima Liloy, Zamboanga del Norte
	Philippine Advent College	P	Sindangan, Zamboanga del Norte
	Richmond Montessori College	P	Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte
	Rizal Memorial Institute	P	Dapitan City, Zamboanga del Norte
	Saint Joseph College	P	Sindangan, Zamboanga del Norte
	Saint Vincent's College	P	Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte
	San Estanislao Kostka College	P	Manukan, Zamboanga del Norte
	Southern Philippine College	P	Labason, Zamboanga del Norte
	Saint Mary's Academy	P	Labason, Zamboanga del Norte
	Western Mindanao State University - Zamboanga del Norte Agricultural College - Tampilisan	G	Tampilisan, Zamboanga del Norte
<b>Zamboanga del Sur</b>	Aurora Pioneer Memorial College	P	Aurora, Zamboanga del Sur
	Blancia Carreon College Foundation	P	Molave, Zamboanga del Sur
	Eastern Mindanao College of Technology	P	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	Josefina H. Cerilles State College	G	San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur
	Josefina H. Cerilles State College - Canuto M.S. Enerio College of Arts and Trades	G	Lakewood, Zamboanga del Sur
	Lucan Polytechnic College	P	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	Medina College - Pagadian	P	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	Pagadian Capitol College	P	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	Pagadian Technological and Marine Sciences	P	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	Saint Columban College	P	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	Southern Mindanao College - Agro Tech	P	Dumalinao, Zamboanga del Sur
	Southern Mindanao College	P	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	Western Mindanao State University - Zamboanga Del Sur Agricultural College	G	Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur
	Zamboanga Del Sur Maritime Institute of Technology	P	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
	Zamboanga Medical School Foundation	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur
<b>Zamboanga Sibugay</b>	AMA Computer College - Zamboanga City	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Ateneo de Zamboanga University	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Brent Hospital and Colleges	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Computer Technologies Institute of Zamboanga City	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Dr. Aurelio Mendoza Memorial College	P	Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Ebenezer Bible College and Seminary	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Hmij - Philippine Islamic College	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Immaculate Conception Archdiocesan School	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Marian College	P	Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Medina College - Ipil	P	Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Mein College	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Mindanao State University - Buug College	G	Buug, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Pilar College	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Saint John General Hospital School of Midwifery	P	Buug, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Sibugay Technical Institute	P	Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Southern City Colleges	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Southwestern Philippines - Foundation College	P	Imelda, Zamboanga Sibugay
	STI College - Zamboanga	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Universidad de Zamboanga - Ipil	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Western Mindanao Cooperative College	P	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Western Mindanao State University	G	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
	Zamboanga City State Polytechnic College	G	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Zamboanga State College of Marine Science and Technology	G	Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Sibugay
<b>City of Isabela</b>	Basilan State College	G	Isabela City
	Claret College of Isabela	P	Isabela City
	Juan S. Alano Memorial School	P	Isabela City
<b><u>X - Northern Mindanao</u></b>			
<b>Bukidnon</b>	ACLCL College of Bukidnon	P	Valencia, Bukidnon
	Alemar School of Science and Technology Foundation	P	Valencia, Bukidnon
	Bukidnon State University	G	Malaybalay City, Bukidnon
	Central Mindanao University	G	Musuan, Bukidnon
	Don Carlos Polytechnic College	P	Don Carlos, Bukidnon
	Mindanao Arts and Technological Institute	P	Malaybalay City, Bukidnon
	Mountain View College	P	Malaybalay City, Bukidnon
	Northern Bukidnon Community College	G	Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon
	Philippine College Foundation	P	Valencia, Bukidnon
	Philippine Computer College	P	Maramag, Bukidnon
	Quezon Institute of Technology	P	Quezon, Bukidnon
	Roman C. Villanon Memorial Colleges Foundation	P	Kibawe, Bukidnon
	San Agustin Institute of Technology	P	Valencia, Bukidnon
	San Isidro College	P	Malaybalay City, Bukidnon
	Southern Bukidnon Foundation Academy	P	Don Carlos, Bukidnon
	Southern Maramag Colleges	P	Maramag, Bukidnon
	Valencia Colleges	P	Valencia, Bukidnon
<b>Camiguin</b>	Camiguin Polytechnic State College	G	Mambajao, Camiguin
	Fatima College of Camiguin	P	Mambajao, Camiguin
	Philippine School of Entrepreneurship and Management	P	Mambajao, Camiguin
<b>Lanao del Norte</b>	Christ the King College de Maranding	P	Maranding, Lanao del Norte
	ICTI - Polytechnic College	P	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	Iligan Capitol College	P	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	Iligan Medical Center College	P	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	Lanao School of Science and Technology	P	Maranding, Lanao del Norte
	Lyceum of Iligan Foundation College	P	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	Masters Technological Institute of Mindanao	P	Sabayle, Lanao del Norte
	Mindanao Sanitarium and Hospital College of Medical Arts Foundation	P	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	Mindanao State University - Iligan Institute of Technology	G	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	Mindanao State University - Lanao del Norte Agricultural College	G	Sultan Naga Dimaporo, Lanao del Norte
	Mindanao State University - Iligan Institute of Technology - Maigo School of Arts and Trades	G	Maigo, Lanao del Norte
	North Central Mindanao Colleges	P	Lala, Lanao del Norte
	Santa Monica Institute of Technology	P	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	St. Michael's College	P	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
	St. Peter's College	P	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte
<b>Misamis Occidental</b>	Adventist Technological Institute	P	Jimenez, Misamis Occidental
	Governor Alfonso D. Tan Memorial College	G	Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
	La Salle University	P	Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental
	Medina College	P	Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Medina Foundation College	P	Sapang Dalaga, Misamis Occidental
	Mindanao Polytechnic State College - Oroquieta City	G	Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental
	Mindanao Polytechnic State College - Panaon	G	Panaon, Misamis Occidental
	Misamis Institute of Technology	P	Ozamis City Misamis Occidental
	Misamis University	P	Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental
	Misamis University - Oroquieta City	P	Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental
	Northwestern Mindanao Christian College	P	Tudela, Misamis Occidental
	Northwestern Mindanao State College of Science and Technology	G	Tangub City, Misamis Occidental
	Sacred Heart School	P	Calamba, Misamis Occidental
	Solomon Molina School and Development Center	P	Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental
	Southern Capital College	P	Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental
	Stella Maris College	P	Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental
<b>Misamis Oriental</b>	AMA Computer College - Cagayan de Oro City	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Asian College of Science and Technology - Cagayan de Oro	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Blessed Mother College	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Cagayan De Oro College	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Capitol University	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Christ the King College	P	Gingoog City, Misamis Oriental
	Colegio De Santo Nino De Jasaan	P	Jasa-an, Misamis Oriental
	Gingoog City Junior College	P	Gingoog City, Misamis Oriental
	Gingoog Christian College	P	Gingoog City, Misamis Oriental
	Golden Heritage Polytechnic College	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Guevarra Institute of Technology	P	Gingoog City, Misamis Oriental
	Initao Community College	G	Initao, Misamis Oriental
	Liceo de Cagayan University	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Lourdes College	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Mindanao Institute of Career Management	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Mindanao Polytechnic State College	G	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Mindanao Polytechnic State College - Jasaan	G	Jasaan, Misamis Oriental
	Mindanao State University - Naawan	G	Naawan, Misamis Oriental
	Misamis Oriental State College of Agriculture and Technology	G	Claveria, Misamis Oriental
	Opol Community College	G	Opol, Misamis Oriental
	Oro Bible College	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Pilgrim Christian College	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Southern De Oro Philippines College	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	St. John Vianney Theological Seminary	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	St. Peter's College of Balingasag	P	Balingasag, Misamis Oriental
	St. Rita's College of Balingasag	P	Balingasag, Misamis Oriental
	STI Colleges of Mindanao	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
	Tagaloan Community College	P	Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental
	Xavier University	P	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental
<b><u>XI - Davao Region</u></b>			
<b>Compostela Valley</b>	Laak Institute Foundation	P	Laak, Compostela Valley
	Legacy College of Compostela	P	Compostela, Compostela Valley
	University of Southeastern Philippines - Mabini	G	Mabini, Compostela Valley
<b>Davao</b>	Aces Tagum College	P	Tagum City, Davao
	Arriegado College Foundation	P	Tagum City, Davao

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Assumption College of Nabunturan	P	Nabunturan, Davao
	Davao del Norte Agricultural College Foundation	P	New Corella, Davao
	Davao del Norte State College	G	Panabo City, Davao
	Davao Winchester Colleges	P	Santo Tomas, Davao
	Estela College	P	Santo Tomas, Davao
	Holy Cross of Davao College - Babak	P	Island Garden City of Samal, Davao
	Kapalong College of Agriculture Sciences and Technology	P	Santo Tomas, Davao
	Liceo de Davao	P	Tagum City, Davao
	North Davao College - Panabo	P	Panabo City, Davao
	North Davao College - Tagum Foundation	P	Tagum City, Davao
	Queen of Apostles College Seminary	P	Tagum City, Davao
	The Samal Institute	P	Island Garden City of Samal, Davao
	Saint Mary's College of Tagum	P	Tagum City, Davao
	UM Panabo College	P	Panabo City, Davao
	UM Peñaplata College	P	Island Garden City of Samal, Davao
	UM Tagum College	P	Tagum City, Davao
	University of Southeastern Philippines - College of Agriculture - Tagum	G	Tagum City, Davao
<b>Davao Oriental</b>	Baganga College	P	Baganga, Davao Oriental
	Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology	G	City of Mati, Davao Oriental
	Doña Jacinta L. Esteves Memorial College	P	Baganga, Davao Oriental
	East Coast College	P	Cateel, Davao Oriental
	Mati Doctors College	P	City of Mati, Davao Oriental
	Mati Polytechnic College	P	City of Mati, Davao Oriental
	St. Mary's College of Baganga	P	Baganga, Davao Oriental
<b>Davao del Sur</b>	ABE International College of Business and Economics	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Agro-Industrial Foundation College of the Philippines - Davao City	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Agro-Industrial Foundation College of the Philippines - Sta. Maria Campus	P	Sta. Maria, Davao del Sur
	AMA Computer College - Davao	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Assumption College of Davao	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Ateneo de Davao University	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Brokenshire College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Christian Colleges of Southeast Asia	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Cor Jesu College	P	Digos City, Davao del Sur
	Davao Central College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Davao Doctors' College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Davao Medical School Foundation College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	DMMA College of Southern Philippines	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Fabie School of Midwifery	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Ford Academy of the Arts	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	General Baptist Bible College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Holy Child School of Davao	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Holy Cross Academy of Sasa	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Holy Cross College of Calinan	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Holy Cross of Bansalan College	P	Bansalan, Davao del Sur
	Holy Cross of Davao College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Intercity College of Science and Technology	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Interface Computer College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Joji Ilagan Career Centre Foundation	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	John Paul II College of Davao	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Jose Maria College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	MATS College of Technology	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Mindanao Christian Foundation College and Seminary	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Mindanao Kokosai Daigaku	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Mindanao Medical Foundation College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Mount Apo Science Foundation College	P	Toril, Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Philippine College of Technology	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Philippine Women's College of Davao	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Polytechnic College of Davao del Sur	P	Digos City, Davao del Sur
	Rizal Memorial Colleges	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Saint Francis Xavier College Seminary	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Saint Francis Xavier Regional Major Seminary of Mindanao	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Saint Peter's College of Toril	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	San Pedro College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Serapion C. Basalo Memorial Foundation College	P	Kiblawan, Davao del Sur
	Southeastern College of Padada	P	Padada, Davao del Sur
	Southern Philippine Adventist College	P	Digos City, Davao del Sur
	Southern Philippines Baptist Theological Seminary	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Southern Philippines Agriculture, Business, Marine and Aquatic School of Technology	G	Malita, Davao del Sur
	Southern Philippines Agriculture, Business, Marine and Aquatic School of Technology - Digos	G	Digos City, Davao del Sur
	STI College of Mindanao	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	Tecarro College Foundation	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	UM Bansalan College	P	Bansalan, Davao del Sur
	UM Digos College	P	Digos City, Davao del Sur
	UM Guianga Junior College	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	University of Mindanao	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	University of Southeastern Philippines - Main	G	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	University of Southeastern Philippines - Mintal	G	Mintal, Davao del Sur
	University of the Immaculate Conception	P	Davao City, Davao del Sur
	University of the Philippines - Mindanao	G	Davao City, Davao del Sur
<b><u>XII - Soccsksargen</u></b>			
<b>Sarangani</b>	Edenton Mission College	P	Maitum, Sarangani
<b>South Cotabato</b>	Adventist College of Technology	P	Tupi, South Cotabato
	AMA Computer College - General Santos Campus	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	AMA Computer Learning Center College	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	Brokenshire College	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	Emmanuel College	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	General Santos Doctor's Medical School Foundation	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	Gensantos Foundation College	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	Golden State College	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	Green Valley College Foundation	P	Koronadal, South Cotabato
	Holy Trinity College of General Santos City	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	King's College of Marbel	P	Koronadal, South Cotabato
	Marbel School of Science and Technology	P	Koronadal, South Cotabato
	Mindanao Polytechnic College	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Mindanao State University - General Santos City	G	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	Nikki Louise College	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	Notre Dame of Dadiangas University	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	Notre Dame of Marbel University	P	Koronadal, South Cotabato
	Notre Dame - Sienna College of Polomolok	P	Polomolok, South Cotabato
	Provincial Technical Institute of Technology for Southern Mindanao	P	Polomolok, South Cotabato
	Ramon Magsaysay Memorial College	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	Regency Polytechnic College	P	City of Koronadal, South Cotabato
	Santa Cruz Mission School	P	Lake Sebu, South Cotabato
	Surallah National Agricultural School	G	Surallah, South Cotabato
	STI College - General Santos City	P	General Santos City, South Cotabato
	The Doctor's Clinic and Hospital School Foundation	P	City of Koronadal, South Cotabato
<b>Sultan Kudarat</b>	Dr. Domingo B. Tamondong Memorial School	P	Esperanza, Sultan Kudarat
	King's College of Isulan	P	Isulan, Sultan Kudarat
	Lebak Family Doctor's School of Midwifery	P	Lebak, Sultan Kudarat
	Notre Dame of Salaman College	P	Lebak, Sultan Kudarat
	Notre Dame of Tacurong College	P	Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat
	Quezon Colleges of Southern Philippines	P	Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat
	Senator Ninoy Aquino College Foundation	P	Ninoy Aquino Avenue, Sultan Kudarat
	Southern Mindanao Institute of Technology	P	Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat
	Sultan Kudarat Educational Institution	P	Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat
	Sultan Kudarat Polytechnic State College	G	Tacurong City, Sultan Kudarat
	Sultan Kudarat Polytechnic State College - Isulan	G	Isulan, Sultan Kudarat
	Sultan Kudarat Polytechnic State College - Kalamansig	G	Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat
	Sultan Kudarat Polytechnic State College - Lutayan	G	Lutayan, Sultan Kudarat
<b>Cotabato</b>	Central Mindanao Colleges	P	Kidapawan City, Cotabato
	Central Mindanao Computer School	P	M'lang, Cotabato
	Colegio de Kidapawan	P	Kidapawan City, Cotabato
	Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology	G	Arakan, Cotabato
	Cotabato Medical Foundation College	P	Midsayap, Cotabato
	Read Data Access Computer College	P	Kidapawan City, Cotabato
	North Valley College Foundation	P	Kidapawan City, Cotabato
	Northern Cotabato Colleges Foundation	P	Kabacan, Cotabato
	Notre Dame of Kidapawan College	P	Kidapawan City, Cotabato
	Notre Dame of Midsayap College	P	Midsayap, Cotabato
	Southern Baptist College	P	M'lang, Cotabato
	Southern Christian College	P	Midsayap, Cotabato
	Southern Philippines Methodist College	P	Kidapawan City, Cotabato
	St. Luke's Institute	P	Kabacan, Cotabato
	St. Luke's Institute of Technology	P	M'lang, Cotabato
	University of Southern Mindanao - Kabacan	G	Kabacan, Cotabato
	University of Southern Mindanao - Kidapawan City	G	Kidapawan City, Cotabato
<b>Cotabato City</b>	AMA Computer College - Cotabato City	P	Cotabato City
	Antonio R. Pacheco College	P	Cotabato City
	Cotabato City State Polytechnic College	G	Cotabato City
	De La Vida College	P	Cotabato City
	Dr. Pedro P. Ocampo Colleges	P	Cotabato City
	Headstart College of Cotabato	P	Cotabato City

Continued

## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Kutawato Darrusalam College	P	Cotabato City
	Kutawato Institute of Technology Foundation	P	Cotabato City
	Mindanao Capitol College	P	Cotabato City
	Notre Dame Center for Catechesis	P	Cotabato City
	Notre Dame College of Cotabato	P	Cotabato City
	Notre Dame University	P	Cotabato City
	Sacred Heart College of Cotabato	P	Cotabato City
	Shariff Kabunsuan College	P	Lugay Lugay, Cotabato City
	St. Benedict College of Cotabato	P	Cotabato City
	STI College - Cotabato	P	Cotabato City
	UM Cotabato College	P	Cotabato City
<b>XIII - Caraga</b>			
<b>Agusan del Norte</b>	ACLIC College of Butuan City	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Agusan Business and Arts Foundation	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Agusan Colleges	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Agusan Institute of Technology	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Asian College Foundation	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Balite Institute of Technology	P	Tubay, Agusan del Norte
	Butuan City Colleges	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Butuan Doctor's College	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Caraga Institute of Technology	P	Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte
	Corjesu Computer College	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Elisa R. Ochoa Memorial Northern Mindanao School of Midwifery	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Father Saturnino Urios University	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Holy Child Colleges of Butuan City	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	New Northern Mindanao Colleges	P	Cabadbaran, Agusan del Norte
	Northern Mindanao State Institute of Science and Technology	G	Cabadbaran, Agusan del Norte
	Northern Mindanao State Institute of Science and Technology	G	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Northwestern Agusan Colleges	P	Nasipit, Agusan del Norte
	Saint Joseph Institute of Technology	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Saint Michael College of Caraga	P	Nasipit, Agusan del Norte
	Saint Peter College Seminary	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
	Sunrise Christian College Foundation of the Philippines	P	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
<b>Agusan del Sur</b>	Agusan del Sur College	P	Bayugan, Agusan del Sur
	Agusan del Sur State College of Agriculture and Technology	G	Bunawan, Agusan del Sur
	Mount Carmel College of San Francisco	P	San Francisco, Agusan del Sur
	Philippine Normal University - Agusan Campus	G	Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur
	Saint Francis Xavier College	P	San Francisco, Agusan del Sur
	San Francisco Colleges	P	San Francisco, Agusan del Sur
	Southway College of Technology	P	San Francisco, Agusan del Sur
	West Agusan Colleges	P	Talacogon, Agusan del Sur
<b>Dinagat Islands</b>	Don Jose Ecleo Memorial Foundation College of Science and Technology	P	San Jose, Dinagat Islands
<b>Surigao del Norte</b>	Bucas Grande Foundation College	P	Socorro, Surigao del Norte
	Northeastern Mindanao Colleges	P	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
	Saint Jude Thaddeus Institute of Technology	P	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte

Continued



## Appendix D--Continued

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Siargao Island Institute of Technology	P	Dapa, Surigao del Norte
	Surigao Education Center	P	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
	Surigao State College of Technology	G	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
	Surigao State College of Technology - Malimono Campus	G	Malimono, Surigao del Norte
	Surigao State College of Technology - Siargao National College of Science and Technology	G	Del Carmen, Surigao del Norte
	St. Paul University Surigao	P	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
	STI College - Surigao	P	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
<b>Surigao del Sur</b>	Andres Soriano College	P	Bislig City, Surigao del Sur
	Hinatuan Southern College	G	Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur
	John Bosco College	P	Bislig City, Surigao del Sur
	Liceo Eliseo Del Madrid	P	Madrid, Surigao del Sur
	Saint Michael College	P	Cantilan, Surigao del Sur
	Saint Theresa College	P	Tandag, Surigao del Sur
	Saint Vincent de Paul College	P	Bislig City, Surigao del Sur
	Southern Technological Institute of the Philippines	P	Bislig City, Surigao del Sur
	Surigao del Sur Polytechnic State College	G	Cantilan, Surigao del Sur
	Surigao del Sur Polytechnic State College	G	City of Tandag, Surigao del Sur
	Surigao del Sur Polytechnic State College - Cagwait	G	Cagwait, Surigao del Sur
	Surigao del Sur Polytechnic State College - Lianga	G	Lianga, Surigao del Sur
	Surigao del Sur Polytechnic State College - San Miguel	G	San Miguel, Surigao del Sur
	Surigao del Sur Polytechnic State College - Tagbina	G	Tagbina, Surigao del Sur
	Surigao Sur Colleges	P	Barobo, Surigao del Sur
<b>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)</b>			
<b>Basilan</b>	Mariam School of Nursing	P	City of Lamitan, Basilan
	Mindanao Autonomous College Foundation	P	City of Lamitan, Basilan
<b>Lanao del Sur</b>	Adiong Memorial College Foundation	G	Wao, Lanao del Sur
	Adiong Memorial Polytechnic State College	G	Ditsaan Ramain, Lanao del Sur
	Balabagan Trade School	G	Balabagan, Lanao del Sur
	BUAD Agricultural School	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Bubong Marzok Memorial Foundation College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Cali Paramedical College Foundation	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Central Basak Islamic Regional College	P	Bayabao, Lanao del Sur
	Dansalan Polytechnic College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Datu Mala - Muslim Mindanao Islamic College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Del Sur Good Shepherd College	P	Wao, Lanao del Sur
	Jamiatu Marawi Al-Islamia Foundation	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Jamiatu Muslim Mindanao	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Jamiatu Philippine Al-Islamia	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Lake Lanao College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Lanao Agricultural College	G	Lumbatan, Lanao del Sur
	Lanao College of Criminology	P	Masiu, Lanao del Sur
	Lanao Educational Institute	P	Malabang, Lanao del Sur
	Lanao Islamic Paramedical College Foundation	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Mapandi Memorial College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Marawi Capitol College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Marawi Islamic College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Masiricampo-Abantas Memorial College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur

Continued

## Appendix D--Concluded

Region and Province	College or University	Type	Address
	Mindanao Islamic Computer College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Mindanao State University - Lanao National College of Arts and Trades	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Montashir Islamic Colleges	P	Masiu, Lanao del Sur
	Pacasum College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Philippine Muslim Teacher's College	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Saffrullah M. Dipatuan Foundation Academy	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Senator Ninoy Aquino College Foundation - Marawi	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
	Unda Memorial National Agricultural School	G	Masiu, Lanao del Sur
	Wisdom International School for Higher Education Studies	P	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
<b>Maguindanao</b>	Datu Ibrahim Paglas Memorial College	P	Datu Paglas, Maguindanao
	Eastern Kutawato College	P	Buluan, Maguindanao
	Gani L. Abpi College	P	Buayan, Datu Piang, Maguindanao
	South Upi College	P	South Upi, Maguindanao
	SPA College	P	Datu Piang, Maguindanao
	Regional Madrasah Graduate Academy	P	Buluan, Maguindanao
<b>Shariff Kabunsuan</b>	Alexian College of Parang	P	Parang, Shariff Kabunsuan
	Bai Malgen Mama College	P	Datu Odin Sinsuat, Shariff Kabunsuan
	Hiland Institute Colleges	P	Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan
	Homefront Institute	P	Datu Odin Sinsuat, Shariff Kabunsuan
	Mindanao State University - Maguindanao	G	Datu Odin Sinsuat, Shariff Kabunsuan
	Parang Foundation College	P	Parang, Shariff Kabunsuan
	SAL Foundation College	P	Sultan Kudarat (Nuling), Shariff Kabunsuan
	Shariff Kabunsuan College (Annex)	P	Parang, Shariff Kabunsuan
	Southern Philippines College of Sciences and Health Education	P	Parang, Shariff Kabunsuan
	Sultan Kudarat Islamic Academy Foundation College	P	Sultan Kudarat (Nuling), Shariff Kabunsuan
	Upi Agricultural College - Provincial Technical Institute of Agriculture	G	Upi, Shariff Kabunsuan
<b>Sulu</b>	Central Sulu College	P	Siasi, Sulu
	Hadji Butu School of Arts and Trades	G	Jolo, Sulu
	Lapak Agricultural College	G	Jolo, Sulu
	Mindanao State University - Sulu Development Technical College	G	Jolo, Sulu
	Notre Dame of Jolo College	P	Jolo, Sulu
	Southwestern Mindanao Islamic Institute	P	Jolo, Sulu
	Sulu State College	G	Jolo, Sulu
<b>Tawi-tawi</b>	Abubakar Computer Learning Center Foundation	P	Bongao, Tawi-Tawi
	Mahardika Institute of Technology	P	Bongao, Tawi-Tawi
	Mindanao State University-Tawi-tawi School of Technology and Oceanography	G	Bongao, Tawi-Tawi
	Tawi-Tawi Regional Agricultural College	G	Bongao, Tawi-Tawi
	Tawi-tawi School of Midwifery	P	Bongao, Tawi-Tawi

**Note:** G - Government schools and P - Private schools.

**Source:** Commission on Higher Education.

**Appendix E. Foreign Embassies in the Philippines**  
(As of April 2011)

Country, Ambassador and Address	Country, Ambassador and Address
<p>Argentina H.E. Joaquin Daniel Otero Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Argentine Republic 8/F Liberty Center, 104 H.V. dela Costa Street Salcedo Village, Makati City Tels: 845-3218, 845-3219, and 845-3238; Fax: 845-3220</p>	<p>Australia H.E. Roderick Richard Campbell Smith Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of Australia Level 23-Tower 2, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tels: 750-2850 and 750-2840; Fax: 754-6268 Email: <a href="http://www.philippines.embassy.gov.au">http://www.philippines.embassy.gov.au</a></p>
<p>Austria H.E. Wilhelm Maximilian Donko Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of Austria 4/F Prince Building 117 Rada Street, Legaspi Village Makati City Tels: 817-9191 and 817-4992; Fax: 813-4238 Email: <a href="mailto:manila-ob@bmaa.gv.at">manila-ob@bmaa.gv.at</a></p>	<p>Bangladesh H.E. Majeda Rafiquin Nessa Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 2/F Universal-Re Building 106 Paseo de Roxas corner Perea Street Legaspi Village, Makati City Tels: 817-5001 and 817-5010; Fax: 816-4941 Email: <a href="mailto:dutabash.phil@pacific.net.ph">dutabash.phil@pacific.net.ph</a></p>
<p>Belgium H.E. Christian Meerschman Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Royal Belgian Embassy 9/F Multinational Bancorporation Centre 6805 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tel: 845-1869; Fax: 845-2076 Email: <a href="mailto:manila@diplobel.org">manila@diplobel.org</a></p>	<p>Brazil Mr. Alcides Gastao Rostand Prates Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil 16/F Liberty Center, 104 H.V. dela Costa Street Salcedo Village, Makati City Tels: 845-3651 to 53; Fax: 845-3676 Email: <a href="mailto:brascom@info.com.ph">brascom@info.com.ph</a></p>
<p>Brunei Darrusalam H.E. Malai Haliman Yussof Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of Brunei Darrusalam 11/F Ayala Wing, BPI Building Ayala Avenue corner Paseo de Roxas, Makati City Tels: 816-28-36 to 38; Fax: 891-6646 Email: <a href="mailto:bruemb@info.com.ph">bruemb@info.com.ph</a></p>	<p>Cambodia H.E. In May Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Royal Embassy of Cambodia Unit 7-A, Country Space One Building Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City Tels: 818-9981 and 810-1896; Fax: 818-9983 Email: <a href="mailto:cam.emb.ma@netasia.net">cam.emb.ma@netasia.net</a></p>
<p>Canada H.E. Christopher Thornley Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Canadian Embassy Level 8, Tower 2, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tels: 857-9000 and 857-9002; Fax: 843-1082 URL: <a href="http://www.manila.gc.ca">http://www.manila.gc.ca</a></p>	<p>Chile H.E. Roberto Mayorga Lorca Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of Chile 17/F Liberty Center Building 104 H.V. dela Costa corner Leviste Street Salcedo Village, Makati City Tels: 843-3461 and 843-3471; Fax: 843-1976 Email: <a href="mailto:echileph@eastern.com.ph">echileph@eastern.com.ph</a></p>

*Continued*

**Foreign Embassies--Continued**

<b>Country, Ambassador and Address</b>	<b>Country, Ambassador and Address</b>
<p>China H.E. Liu Jianchao Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the People's Republic of China 4896 Pasay Road, Dasmariñas Village Makati City Tels: 844-3148 and 843-7715; Fax: 845-2465 Email: chinaemb_ph@mfa.gov.ph</p>	<p>Colombia Mrs. Stella Marquez de Araneta* Charge d' Affaires Embassy of the Republic of Colombia 18/F Aurora Tower Araneta Center, Quezon City Tel: 911-3101 local 7214; Fax: 911-2846</p>
<p>Cuba H.E. Juan Carlos Arencibia Corrales Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of Cuba Penthouse, Cacho Gonzales Building 101 Aguirre cor. Trasierra Streets Legaspi Village, Makati City Tel: 817-1192; Fax: 816-4094</p>	<p>Czech Republic H.E. Josef Rychtar Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Czech Republic 30/F Rufino Pacific Tower 6784 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tels: 811-1155 to 56 and 811-1160; Fax: 811-1020 Email: manila@embassy.mzv.cz</p>
<p>East Timor - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Democratic Republic of East Timor 17/F Centerpoint Condominium Garnet Road corner Julia Vargas Avenue Ortigas Center, Pasig City Tels: 637-9404-05</p>	<p>Egypt H.E. Ahmed Mahmoud Maher Abbas Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt 2229 Paraiso corner Banyan Streets Dasmariñas Village, Makati City Tels: 843-9220 and 843-9232; Fax: 843-9239</p>
<p>European Commission H.E. Alistair Bell Mac Donald Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Delegation of the European Commission 30/F Tower II, RCBC Plaza 6819 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave corner Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tel: 859-5100; Fax: 859-5109 Email: www.delphi.ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Finland H.E. Hekki Hannikainen Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of Finland 21/F BPI Buendia Center Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City Tels: 891-5011 to 15; Fax: 891-4107 Email: sanomat.mni@formin.fi</p>
<p>France H.E. Thierry Borja de Mozota Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of France 16/F The Pacific Star Building Makati Avenue corner Sen. Gil Puyat Extension, Makati City Tels: 810-1981 to 88; Fax: 817-5047 and 811-1033 Email: chancellerie.ambafrance.manila@gmail.com</p>	<p>Greece H.E. Polyxeni Stepanidou Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Hellenic Republic 11/F Sage House 110 Herrera Street, legaspi Village, Makati City Tel: 817-4444; 817-3417 Email: gremb.man@gmail.com</p>
<p>Germany H.E. Christian Ludwig Weber Lortsch Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany 25/F RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tel: 702-3000; Fax: 702-3015 Email: www.manila.diplo.de</p>	<p>Holy See - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mr. Stefano Mazzoti Charge d' Affaires Embassy of the Holy See (Apostolic Nunciature) 2140 Taft Avenue, Manila Tels: 521-0306 and 521-0307; Fax: 521-1235</p>

*Continued*

## Foreign Embassies--Continued

<i>Country, Ambassador and Address</i>	<i>Country, Ambassador and Address</i>
<p>India H.E. Yogenda Kumar Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of India 190 Paraiso Street Dasmariñas Village, Makati City Tels: 843-0101 and 843-0102; Fax: 815-8151 Email: amb@embindia.org.ph</p>	<p>Indonesia H.E. Yohanes Kristiarto Soeryo Legowo Minister/Deputy Chief of Mission / Charge d' Affaires, a.i. Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia 185 Salcedo Street Legaspi Village, Makati City Tels: 892-5061 to 68; Fax: 892-5878 and 818-4441 Email: www.kbrimanila.org.ph</p>
<p>Iraq Mr. Wadee Batti Hanna Al-Batti Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iraq 2209 Paraiso Street corner Acacia Street Dasmariñas Village, Makati City Tel: 843-8880; 887-1953 Email: iraq_emabssy@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Iran H.E. Ali Mojtaba Rouzbehani Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran 2224 Paraiso Street corner Pasay Road Dasmariñas Village, Makati City Tels: 888-4757 to 59; Fax: 888-4777 Email: ambassador@iranembassy.org.ph</p>
<p>Israel H.E. Zvi Aviner Vapni Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the State of Israel 23/F Trafalgar Plaza, 105 H.V. Dela Costa Street Salcedo Village, Makati City Tels: 892-5330 to 32 and 894-0441 to 43; Fax: 894-1027 Email: info@manila.mfa.gov.ph</p>	<p>Italy H.E. Luca Fornari Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of Italy 6/F Zeta Building, 191 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City Tels: 892-4531; Fax: 817-1436 Email: www.ambmanila.esteri.it</p>
<p>Japan H.E. Makoto Katsura Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of Japan 2627 Roxas Boulevard (beside Hyatt Regency Hotel) Pasay City Tel: 551-5710; Fax: 551-5780</p>	<p>Korea H.E. Lee Hye-Min Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of Korea 122 Upper Mckinley Road McKinley Town Center, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City Tels: 856-9210; Fax: 856-9019</p>
<p>Kuwait H.E. Hamad O. Bin Eidan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the State of Kuwait 8/F Total Corporate Center, Global City, Fort Bonifacio, Taguig Tels: 536-3860 to 63</p>	<p>Laos H.E. Leuane Sombounkhan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic 34 Lapu-Lapu Street, Magallanes Village, Makati City Telefax: 852-5759</p>
<p>Libya Mr. Sadek A.M. Osman Charge d' Affaires The People's Republic of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 2056 Lumbang corner Caballero Streets Dasmariñas Village, Makati City Tels: 817-7331 to 32; Fax: 817-7337</p>	<p>Malaysia H.E. Dato Seri Dr. Ibrahim Saad Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of Malaysia 107 Tordesillas Street 10/F The World Centre Building, Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati Tels: 864-0761 to 68; 864-0724 Email: malmanila@kin.gov.my</p>

Continued

## Foreign Embassies--Continued

<i>Country, Ambassador and Address</i>	<i>Country, Ambassador and Address</i>
<p>Malta H.E. Leonida L. Vera Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta 908 Paragon Plaza, EDSA corner Reliance Street Mandaluyong City Tels: 812-9497; 817-4263 Email: embassy.smophil@gmail.com</p>	<p>Mexico H.E. Tomas Javier Calvillo Unna Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the United Mexican States 2157 Paraiso Street Dasmariñas Village, Makati City Tels: 812-2211 to 13 and 812-9587; Fax: 892-9824 Email: ebmexfil@info.com.ph</p>
<p>Myanmar H.E. Aung Khin Soe Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Union of Myanmar 8/F Gervasia Corporation Center 152 Amorsolo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City Tels: 893-1944; Fax: 892-8866 Email: myanila@mydestiny.net</p>	<p>Netherlands H.E. Robert Gerard Brinks Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Royal Netherlands Embassy 26/F Equitable PCIBank Tower 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City Tels: 786-6666; Fax: 786-6600 URL: <a href="http://www.netherlandsembassy.ph">http://www.netherlandsembassy.ph</a></p>
<p>New Zealand H.E. Andrew Graeme Matheson Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of New Zealand 23/F BPI Buendia Center Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue (near Makati Avenue), Makati City Tel: 891-5358 to 67; Fax: 891-5357 Email: nzemania@globelines.com.ph</p>	<p>Nigeria Mr. Ndubuisi Vitus Amaku Charge d' Affaires Embassy of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 2211 Paraiso Street Dasmariñas Village, Makati City Tels: 843-9866 and 843-9868; Fax: 843-9867</p>
<p>Norway H.E. Knut Solem Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Royal Norwegian Embassy 21/F Petron Mega Plaza Building 358 Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City Tels: 886-3245 to 49; Fax: 886-3244 Email: emb.manila@mfa.no</p>	<p>Pakistan H.E. Mohsin Razi Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 6/F Alexander House, 132 Amorsolo Street Legaspi Village, Makati City Tels: 817-2772 and 817-2776; Fax: 840-0229 Email: pakrep.manila@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Palau H.E. Ramon Rechibei Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of Panama Marbella Condominium II, Unit 101, G/F 2071 Roxas Blvd., Malate, Manila Tels: 522-1982 and 522-2849; Fax: 521-0402</p>	<p>Panama H.E. Ivan J. Crespo Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of Panama 11/F National Life Insurance Building 6762 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tels: 338-5811; 892-6601 Email: panamaph@pltdsl.net</p>
<p>Papua New Guinea H.E. Christian Anthony Vihuri Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea 3/F Corinthian Plaza Condominium Bldg. Paseo de Roxas corner Gamboa St., Makati City Tels: 811-3465 to 66; Fax: 811-3468 Email: kundumni@pngembml.com.ph</p>	<p>Qatar H.E. Abdullah Ahmed Yousif Almutawa Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the State of Qatar No. 10 Upper McKinley Road, McKinley Hill Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City Tels: 856-6666; 856-1222 Email: qemanila_consular@yahoo.com</p>

Continued

## Foreign Embassies--Continued

<i>Country, Ambassador and Address</i>	<i>Country, Ambassador and Address</i>
<p>Russian Federation H.E. Nikolay R. Kudashev Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Russian Federation 1245 Acacia Road, Dasmariñas Village, Makati City Tels: 817-5406 and 893-0190; Fax: 810-9614 Email: RusEmb@i-manila.com.ph</p>	<p>Saudi Arabia H.E. Abdullah Al Hassan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia Saudi Embassy Building 128 H.V. dela Costa Street, Salcedo Village, Makati City Tel: 856-4444; 812-9997</p>
<p>Singapore H.E. A. Selverajah Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of Singapore 508 Rizal Drive, Bonifacio Global City 1634 Taguig City Tel: 856-9922; 856-9932</p>	<p>South Africa H.E. Agnes Nyamande-Pitso Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of South Africa 29/F Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tel: 889-9383; Fax: 889-9337</p>
<p>Spain H.E. Luis Arias Romero Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of Spain 27/F Equitable Bank Tower 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City Tels: 817-6676; 817-6266 Email: emb.manila@maec.es</p>	<p>Sri Lanka H.E. Nawalage Bennet Cooray Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 7/F No. 150 G.C. Corporate Plaza Legaspi Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City Tels: 812-0124; 812-0126</p>
<p>Sweden - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of Sweden 16/F Equitable PCI Bank Tower 2 Makati Avenue corner Dela Costa Street, Makati City Tels: 819-1951 to 55; Fax: 815-3002 Email: ambassaden.manila@foreign.ministry.se URL: <a href="http://www.swedenabroad.com/manila">http://www.swedenabroad.com/manila</a></p>	<p>Switzerland H.E. Ivo Sieber Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Swiss Confederation 24/F Equitable Bank Tower 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City Tel: 757-9000; Fax: 737-3718 Email: <a href="mailto:vertretung@eda.admin.ch">vertretung@eda.admin.ch</a></p>
<p>Thailand H.E. Kulkumut Singhara Na Ayudhaya Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Royal Thai Embassy Royal Thai Embassy Building 107 Rada Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City Tels: 815-4220 and 816-0697; Fax: 815-4221 Email: <a href="mailto:infomnl@pltdsl.net">infomnl@pltdsl.net</a></p>	<p>Turkey H.E. Hatice Pinar Isik Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of Turkey 2268 Paraiso Street, Dasmariñas Village, Makati City Email: <a href="mailto:turkemb@info.com.ph">turkemb@info.com.ph</a></p>
<p>United Arab Emirates H.E. Moosa Abdulwahid Alkhajah Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the United Arab Emirates 2/F Renaissance Building 215 Salcedo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City Tel: 817-3906; Fax: 818-3577</p>	<p>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland H.E. Stephen Lillie Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary British Embassy 120 Upper McKinley Road, McKinley Town Center Fort Bonifacio, Taguig City Tels: 858-2200; 858-2237 URL: <a href="http://www.britishembassy.gov.uk/philippines">http://www.britishembassy.gov.uk/philippines</a></p>

Continued

**Foreign Embassies--Concluded**

<i>Country, Ambassador and Address</i>	<i>Country, Ambassador and Address</i>
United States of America Hon. Harry K. Thomas Jr. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the United States of America Chancery Building 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Manila Tel: 528-6300; Fax: 522-4361 URL: <a href="http://www.usembassy.state.gov/manila">http://www.usembassy.state.gov/manila</a>	Venezuela Mr. Manuel Perez Iturbe Charge d' Affaires Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Unit 17-A Multinational Bancorporation Center 6705 Ayala Avenue, Makati City Tels: 845-2841 and 845-2842; Fax: 845-2866 Email: <a href="mailto:venezemb@info.com.ph">venezemb@info.com.ph</a>
Vietnam H.E. Nguyen Vu Tu Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 670 Pablo Ocampo Street, Malate, Manila Tels: 521-6843; 856-0472	

**Note:** H.E. - His/Her Excellency

**Source:** Department of Budget and Management, *2011 Directory of Government Officials*.



# NSO PUBLICATIONS



ANNUAL POVERTY INDICATORS SURVEY  
ANNUAL SURVEY OF PHILIPPINE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY  
CENSUS FACTS AND FIGURES  
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES  
CENSUS OF PHILIPPINE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY  
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING  
CENTENNIAL PUBLICATION (SPECIAL EDITION)  
COMMODITY FLOW IN THE PHILIPPINES  
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN THE PHILIPPINES  
FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY  
FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY  
FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS OF THE PHILIPPINES  
FUNCTIONAL LITERACY, EDUCATION AND MASS MEDIA SURVEY (FLEMMS)  
HOUSEHOLD ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY  
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DOMESTIC VISITORS  
INTEGRATED SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS BULLETIN – LABOR FORCE SURVEY  
JOURNAL OF PHILIPPINE STATISTICS  
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SURVEY  
MONOGRAPHS (BASED ON 1990 CPH)  
MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS  
MONTHLY INTEGRATED SURVEY OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES (MISSI)  
AND PRODUCERS PRICE INDEX (PPI)  
NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY  
PHILIPPINE INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE  
PHILIPPINES IN FIGURES  
PHILIPPINE POPULATION PROJECTIONS  
PHILIPPINE YEARBOOK  
PROVINCIAL PROFILE  
NATIONAL QUICKSTAT  
REGIONAL QUICKSTAT  
GENDER QUICKSTAT  
SPECIAL RELEASE  
SPECIAL STUDIES  
SURVEY ON CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD  
SURVEY ON OVERSEAS FILIPINOS  
VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

## NSO PRODUCTS IN CD

### PUBLIC USE FILES (PUF)

Annual Poverty Indicators Survey  
Census of Agriculture  
Census of Population and Housing  
Family Planning Survey  
Family Income and Expenditure Survey  
Functional Literacy, Education and Mass  
Media Survey (FLEMMS)  
Household Energy Consumption Survey  
Household Survey on Domestic Visitor  
Integrated Survey of Households Bulletin -  
Labor Force Survey  
Maternal and Child Health Survey  
National Demographic  
and Health Survey  
Survey on Children  
Survey on Overseas Filipinos

### OTHER PRODUCTS

DATOS (GIS)  
CENSUS (Final Counts) on CD  
Consumer Price Index  
Vital Statistics Report in Excel

### PORTABLE DOCUMENT FILES (PDF)

Annual Poverty Indicators Survey  
Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry  
Census of Population and Housing  
Census of Agriculture  
Census of Fisheries (Philippines)  
Census of Philippine Business and Industry  
Commodity Flow in the Philippines  
Family Income and Expenditure Survey  
Family Planning Survey  
Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media  
Survey (FLEMMS)  
Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines  
Household Energy Consumption Survey  
Household Survey on Domestic Visitors  
Journal of Philippine Statistics  
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics  
National Demographic and Health Survey  
NSO Centennial  
Philippines in Figures  
Philippine Yearbook  
POPCEN 2007  
Survey on Overseas Filipinos  
Vital Statistics Report



# NSO CONTACT INFORMATION

**LOOKING  
FOR NSO  
ON THE WEB?  
VISIT US ON**

<http://www.census.gov.ph>

**INTERESTED  
IN OUR  
PUBLICATIONS?  
WRITE OR CALL**

### DATABANK AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

EMAIL: [info@census.gov.ph](mailto:info@census.gov.ph)

TEL. NOS.: (632) 714-1715  
(632) 713-7081

TELEFAX: (632) 715-6430

**DOING SOME  
RESEARCH WORK?  
VISIT OR CALL**

### NSO LIBRARY

MEZZANINE, SOLICAREL BLDG. II  
R. MAGSAYSAY BLVD., STA. MESA,  
MANILA

TEL: (632) 713-7090

**ASKING ABOUT  
BIRTH, MARRIAGE  
OR DEATH  
CERTIFICATES?  
VISIT OR CONTACT**

### CIVIL REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

VIBAL BLDG., TIMES ST.  
CORNER EDSA, QUEZON CITY

TEL. NOS.: (632) 926-7294  
(632) 926-7204

### NSO HELPLINE PLUS

TEL.: (632) 737-1111

<http://www.e-census.com.ph>

**WANT UPDATES  
AND THE LATEST  
NEWS ON NSO?**

### NSO ON THE AIR

#### CENSUS SERBILIS SA RADYO

DZRB-RADYO NG BAYAN (738 KHZ)  
EVERY SATURDAY, 6:15-7:00 AM

#### VERITAS SERBILIS SA BATAS

DZRV-RADIO VERITAS (846 KHZ)  
EVERY WEDNESDAY, 4:00-5:00 PM  
(WITH THE PUBLIC ATTORNEY'S OFFICE)