2003 City and Municipal Level Poverty Estimates

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The **2003 City and Municipal Level Poverty Estimates** is a major output of the Intercensal Updating of Small Area Poverty Estimates Project implemented by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) with funding assistance from the World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (WB TFSCB).

23 March 2009
Makati City, Philippines

FOREWORD

This report features the 2003 small area poverty estimates (SAPE) for the 1,622 cities and municipalities in the country as part of the output of the Intercensal Updating of Small Area Poverty Estimates Project. The project was implemented by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) with funding assistance from the World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (WB TFSCB). It is a follow-up study to the NSCB project on Poverty Mapping in the Philippines funded through the WB-Asia Europe Meeting Trust Fund, which generated provincial and municipal level poverty estimates for 2000 using small area estimation (SAE) techniques.

The SAE methodology employed in the project combined survey and census data to produce reliable poverty estimates at lower levels of geographic disaggregation. The SAE methodology was based on Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw (ELL) methodology developed by the WB, which was modified to come up with estimates even during intercensal years. The methodology combined the data from the 2003 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), 2003 Labor Force Survey (LFS) and 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) to estimate 2003 poverty incidence, poverty gap, and severity for all cities and municipalities in the country.

We acknowledge the valuable assistance provided by the Project Technical Adviser, Dr. Peter Lanjouw of the WB, and the Project Consultants, Dr. Roy van der Weide also of the WB and Dr. Zita VJ. Albacea of the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB). We also express our deepest appreciation to Mr. Karl Kendrick Chua, the Project Task Team Leader of the WB, for his encouraging support in this undertaking and for his untiring efforts to help us improve the Philippine Statistical System.

This report also highlights actual policy uses in the Philippines as well as in other countries and the relevance of the project outputs to national policymaking. Thus, it is hoped that the results of this project will help local communities and policymakers in the formulation of appropriate programs and improvements in targeting schemes aimed at reducing poverty.

ROMULO A. VIROLA
Secretary General
National Statistical Coordination Board

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Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which affirmed commitments of member countries of the United Nations towards reducing the worst forms of human deprivation, has as its primary goal halving poverty by 2015. Towards the achievement of this goal, it is imperative that policy- and decision-makers have access to subnational information on the poverty situation as program interventions are implemented and done at the local level.

The National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), under Executive Order No. 352 issued in 1996, *Designation of Statistical Activities that will Generate Critical Data for Decision-making of the Government and the Private Sector*, generates and release the country's official poverty statistics using the official poverty estimation methodology as approved in NSCB Resolution No. 1 Series of 2003 *Approving the Proposed Methodology for the Computation of Provincial Poverty Statistics*. Poverty incidence and other measures of poverty are directly estimated using the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) collected by the National Statistics Office (NSO) every three years. Due to limited resources of the government and the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), these are available only at the national, regional, and provincial levels.

With increasing clamor for lower disaggregation of poverty statistics, the NSCB embarked on a Poverty Mapping Project with funding assistance from the World Bank Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) Trust Fund in 2004. This Project made possible the release of 2000 poverty estimates for all the 1,623 municipalities in the country through small area estimation in 2005. Small area estimation is a statistical methodology that allows the estimation at lower levels of disaggregation by combining data from other sources such as the census, in addition to information collected from a survey. A variant of this methodology, called the Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw (ELL) Method, was applied in this Project using the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), 4th Round of the 2000 Labor Force Survey (LFS) and 2000 FIES.

Recognizing the need to update these 2000 city and municipal level poverty estimates, the NSCB implemented the "Intercensal Updating of Small Area Poverty Estimates Project" in 2006 through the World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (WB TFSCB). The study aims to explore the possibility of generating reliable 2003 city

and municipal level poverty estimates using a slight modification of the ELL Methodology used in the earlier Project, using 2000 census data.

It is hoped that the results of this Project like the earlier initiative, will be a useful guide to local government units, policy makers and program implementers in formulating/designing intervention programs aimed at reducing poverty.

II. 2003 City and Municipal Level Poverty Estimates

A. 2003 Poorest Cities and Municipalities Across the Nation

A total of 1,622 municipal and city level poverty estimates were generated for the year 2003 using the small area estimation technique discussed in the Annex section. Annex F gives the complete list of these estimates. Based on the results, the poorest municipality is *Siayan* of Zamboanga del Norte with a poverty incidence of 97.5 percent and coefficient of variation (CV) equal to 1.4 percent. This municipality is located seven hours away from the poblacion. The figure indicates that 97.5 percent or almost all of the municipality residents are poor. Siayan is a third class municipality[1] with a population of 34,588 in 2007 Census of Population (PopCen) and has fishing and farming as its main source of livelihood.

On the other hand, the least poor residents are found in *Binondo*, where the biggest Chinatown in the City of Manila is located, with poverty incidence placed at 1.1 percent. In this area with a population of 12,100 in 2007 PopCen, only one out of every ten residents is considered in poverty. However, this estimate has a CV equal to 86 percent. It should be noted that it is generally believed that the reliability of an estimate is within acceptable level, if its CV is low, which is at most 20 percent.

On the average, the municipality and city level poverty incidence estimates is less than 50 percent, with a reported average value of 37.5 percent. Thus, on the average, around four out of every ten residents of a municipality or city are said to be poor. Table 1 shows the distribution of the poverty incidences at the municipality and city level estimates. As shown in the table, almost half (48 percent) of the 1,622 municipalities and cities have estimates ranging from 25 percent to 50 percent. Only 2 percent of the municipalities (36 out of 1,622) have higher than 75 percent poverty incidence.

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[1] Income classification is based on the Department of Finance' Order No. 20-05, effective July 29, 2005.

Table 1. Frequency distribution of 1,622 municipal and city level poverty incidence estimates for 2003

Poverty Incidence Estimates (%)	Frequency	Percent	<RCF
< 25	442	27	27
25 – 50	776	48	75
51 – 75	368	23	98
> 75	36	2	100

The 1,622 municipal and city level estimates generated are mostly reliable as shown in Table 2. Thirty eight percent of the estimates (623 out of 1,622) have CVs less than 10 percent while 757 estimates or around 47 percent have estimates with acceptable values of the CV. Hence, a total of 1,380 out of 1,622 municipalities and cities or around 85 percent are having reliable poverty incidence estimates, which can be used to better target the poor population in a province.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of the coefficients of variation of the 1,622 municipal and city level poverty incidence estimates for 2003

CV (%)	Frequency	Percent	<RCF
< 10	623	38	38
11 – 20	757	47	85
21 – 50	223	14	99
> 50	19	1	100

The confidence bounds of the estimates are plotted in Figure 1. It can be seen that only few estimates have wide intervals like in the Municipalities of *Turtle Islands*, *Adams* and *Matanog* while the rest of the estimates have narrow confidence interval estimates.

Figure 1. Confidence interval estimates of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidences
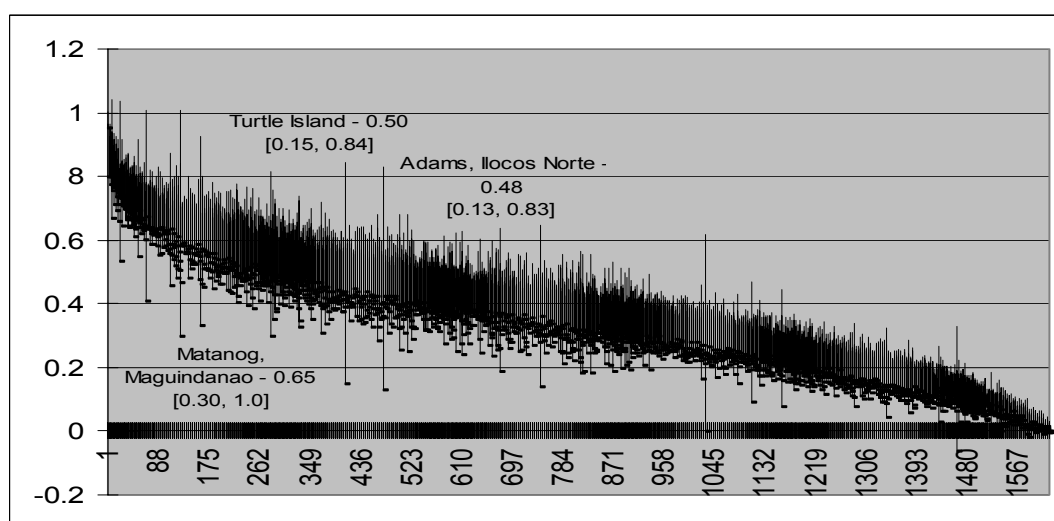
A poverty map of the 1,622 city and municipal estimates of poverty is shown in Figure 2. The color shading indicates the degree of poverty in the locality. Red color indicates municipalities or cities with high poverty incidences while the green colors indicate the opposite condition. The map in Figure 2 shows that most of the Luzon group of islands is shaded with green indicating lower poverty incidence in these areas, while majority of the Visayas and Mindanao region are shaded with red and orange, indicating high poverty incidence.

Figure 2. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence
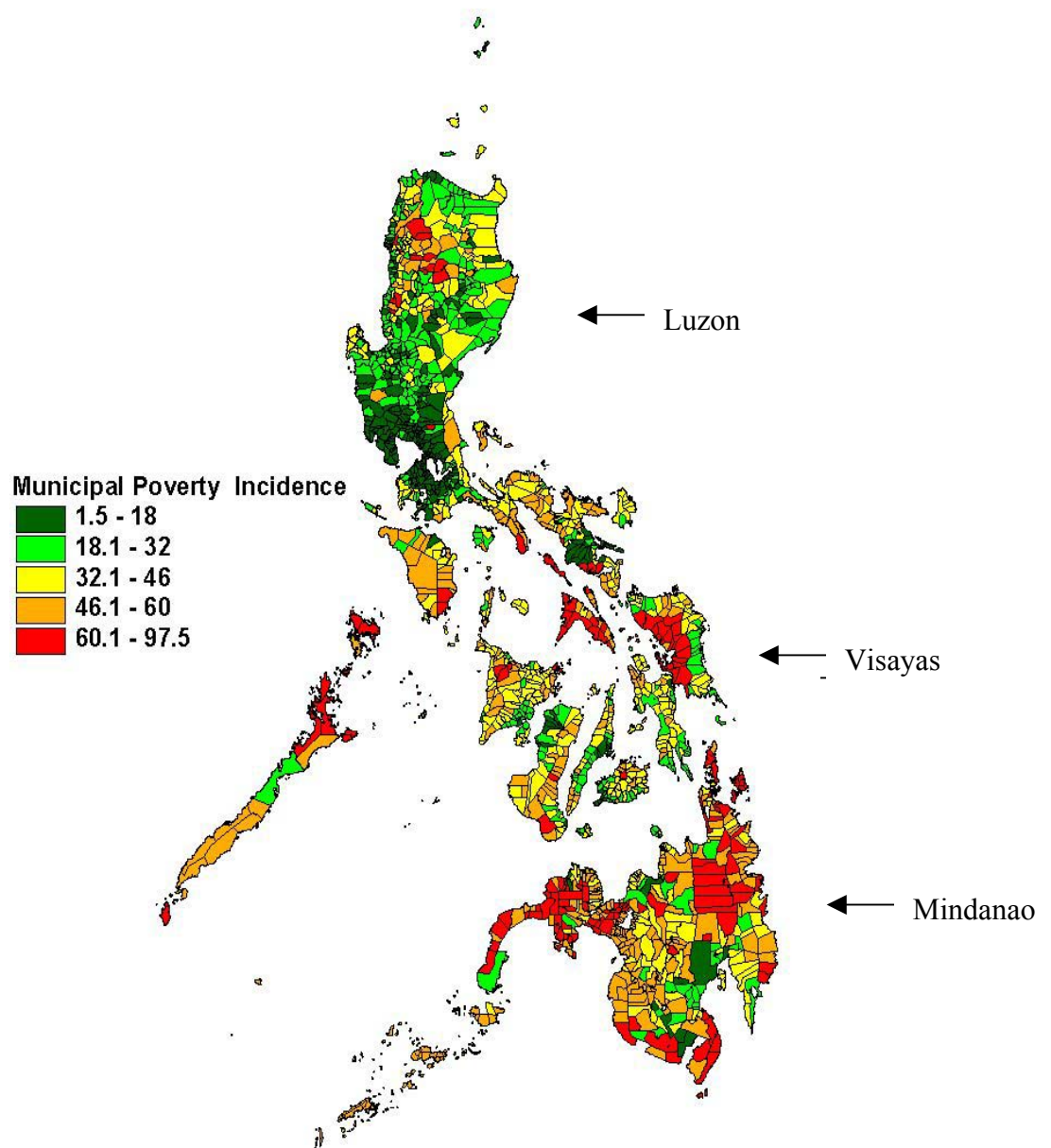
1. The Poorest 40 Municipalities in 2003

As mentioned earlier, the Municipality of *Siayan* in the Province of Zamboanga del Norte found in Region IX tops the list of the municipalities and cities based on the estimated poverty incidence. The list is actually composed of municipalities with no city included. The 2nd poorest municipality is *Tanudan,* a fourth class municipality and a remote place in the Province of Kalinga. In this community, almost nine out of every ten residents are in poverty. The lowest poverty incidence estimate among these 40 municipalities is 74.3 percent indicating that at least seven out of every ten residents are poor.

Among the poorest 40 municipalities, only five are in Luzon. Specifically, two are in the Province of Kalinga in Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR), one in the Province of La Union in Region I, and two from Region 4-B; one each in the Provinces of Palawan and Oriental Mindoro. In the Visayas, the seven municipalities included in the list all came from Region VIII, specifically in the province of Western Samar, which is considered the poorest province in 2003 using the SAE. Mindanao has the rest of the municipalities (28 out of 40) and mostly from Regions IX, X, XI and Caraga. These municipalities in Mindanao are found in the provinces of Zamboanga del Norte (7), Zamboanga del Sur (7), Davao del Norte (1), Davao del Sur (3), Agusan del Sur (4), Surigao del Norte (2), and Lanao del Norte (4).

The provinces with municipalities belonging to the poorest 40 are the same provinces identified in the 40 poorest provinces based on the SAE estimates for 2003. The list of 40 provinces includes the provinces mentioned above except for Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur. Hence, it can be said that within a province that is not generally considered poor, there are municipalities that are very poor and need more assistance compared to other municipalities or cities in the same province.

All the 40 estimates are found to have CV of at most 16.4 percent. Only two estimates have CVs greater than ten but less than 20 percent, hence these two estimates are still with acceptable measures of reliability. The rest of the 40 estimates (38 out of 40) are reliable with CVs less than 10 percent.

Table 3. Poorest 40 municipalities based on 2003 SAE of poverty among population

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence (%)	Standard Error (%)	CV	Rank
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIAYAN	97.5	1.4	1.4	1
CAR	KALINGA	TANUDAN	88.1	4.2	4.8	2
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	SOMINOT	87.5	4.1	4.7	3
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	TANGKAL	86.7	4.8	5.6	4
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	MIDSALIP	86.3	3.1	3.6	5
I	LA UNION	BAGULIN	85.5	9.6	11.2	6
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	BACUNGAN	85.2	4.3	5.1	7
XI	DAVAO DEL SUR	JOSE ABAD SANTOS	84.6	4.7	5.6	8
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	GODOD	84.6	4.3	5.1	9
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	LAPUYAN	84.3	3.7	4.4	10
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	SAN LUIS	83.1	3.3	4.0	11
CAR	KALINGA	TINGLAYAN	82.1	5.8	7.0	12
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	SAN JOSE DE BUAN	81.9	3.1	3.8	13
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	POONA-PIAGAPO	81.7	4.3	5.2	14
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	MATUGUINAO	81.4	3.1	3.8	15
XI	DAVAO DEL SUR	DON MARCELINO	80.8	6.0	7.4	16
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	ZUMARRAGA	80.1	2.7	3.3	17
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	LA PAZ	80.0	4.5	5.7	18
XI	DAVAO DEL SUR	SARANGANI	78.7	6.7	8.5	19
XI	DAVAO DEL NORTE	TALAINGOD	78.6	12.7	16.4	20
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	ESPERANZA	78.4	2.8	3.5	21
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	TARANGNAN	78.0	2.2	2.8	22
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	DARAM	78.0	2.3	2.9	23
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	TAGOLOAN	77.9	7.0	9.0	24
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	LORETO	77.7	3.6	4.6	25
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	PRES. MANUEL A. ROXAS	77.7	3.5	4.5	26
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	MABUHAY	77.7	3.9	5.0	27
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	SAN PABLO	76.9	3.7	4.8	28
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIBUCO	76.6	3.6	4.7	29
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	SANTA RITA	76.5	2.5	3.2	30
IV-B	PALAWAN	LINAPACAN	76.4	5.2	6.8	31
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIRAWAI	76.1	5.0	6.5	32
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	VICENZO A. SAGUM	75.8	4.4	5.8	33
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	MUTIA	75.7	5.8	7.6	34
CARAGA	SURIGAO DEL NORTE	SAN ISIDRO	75.5	6.1	8.1	35
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	MAGSAYSAY	75.1	3.4	3.6	36
IV-B	ORIENTAL MINDORO	BULALACAO (SAN PEDRO)	74.7	3.3	4.4	37
CARAGA	SURIGAO DEL NORTE	CAGDIANAO	74.5	4.0	5.3	38
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	TIGBAO	74.5	4.3	5.8	39
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	PINABACDAO	74.3	2.7	3.7	40

2. 40 Municipalities in 2003 with Highest Poverty Gap

Another poverty measure is poverty gap, which measures the total income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty line) of individuals with income below the poverty line divided by the total number of individuals. This could actually provide information as to how much, on the average, is needed by each individual for them to become non-poor.

The 2003 municipal and city level poverty gap estimates were also generated using the SAE technique described in the Annex. The Municipality of *Siayan* in the Province of Zamboanga del Norte found in Region IX still tops the list of the municipalities and cities based on the estimated poverty gap. Thus, the people of *Siayan* are not only poor but their incomes are also the farthest from the threshold compared to other poor municipalities since their municipality has the highest poverty gap estimated at 63.2 percent. This means that on the average, the per capita income of Filipino families living in Siayan is 63.2 percent short of the poverty threshold. Again, no city was included in the list (see Table 5).

The fifth class municipality of *Tangkal* in the Province of Lanao del Norte ranks 2nd highest in terms of poverty gap. The Municipality of *Tanudan* in Kalinga, which ranks 2nd in terms of poverty incidence, is now 5th in the list. Hence, while *Tanudan* has high proportion of poor, the income of its residents are closer to the poverty threshold, compared to those residing in *Tangkal,* the smallest municipality in Lanao del Norte. Six municipalities in the list of 40 poorest municipalities based on the poverty incidence were not included in the list based on the poverty gap. These six municipalities were replaced by municipalities coming from the province of Lanao del Norte in Region X.

The list of 40 municipalities with high poverty gap is composed of two municipalities from the Province of Kalinga in Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR); one in the Province of La Union in Region I, six municipalities from the Province of Western Samar, and the rest from the provinces in Mindanao. Only one of the 40 estimates in Table 4 has CV greater than 20 percent, at 26 percent. The rest in the list has CVs less than 20 percent, which indicates that the measures of reliability of the estimates are still acceptable.

Table 4. 40 Municipalities in 2003 with Highest Poverty Gap

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence (%)	Standard Error (%)	CV	Rank
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIAYAN	62.3	3.8	6.0	1
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	TANGKAL	46.6	5.9	12.7	2
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	SOMINOT	46.3	4.4	9.4	3
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	MIDSALIP	45.5	3.3	7.2	4
CAR	KALINGA	TANUDAN	43.9	5.1	11.5	5
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	BACUNGAN	43.4	4.1	9.4	6
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	LAPUYAN	42.2	3.2	7.6	7
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	GODOD	41.2	4.1	9.9	8
I	LA UNION	BAGULIN	40.7	10.6	26.2	9
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	POONA-PIAGAPO	39.8	4.0	10.2	10
XI	DAVAO DEL SUR	JOSE ABAD SANTOS	38.9	4.4	11.3	11
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	SAN LUIS	38.8	3.4	8.9	12
CAR	KALINGA	TINGLAYAN	37.9	5.3	14.0	13
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	MATUGUINAO	36.6	2.3	6.3	14
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	SAN JOSE DE BUAN	36.5	2.6	7.3	15
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	MABUHAY	36.1	3.4	9.4	16
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	LA PAZ	35.9	4.4	12.2	17
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	PRES. MANUEL A. ROXAS	35.5	2.8	8.0	18
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	TAGOLOAN	35.2	5.7	16.1	19
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	ZUMARRAGA	35.1	2.4	6.7	20
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	MAGSAYSAY	35.1	3.0	8.6	21
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	SAN PABLO	34.9	2.7	7.8	22
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	ESPERANZA	34.7	2.4	7.0	23
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	PANTAO RAGAT	34.5	4.7	13.7	24
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	MATUNGAO	34.3	4.1	11.9	25
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIRAWAI	34.2	4.2	12.4	26
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	VICENZO A. SAGUM	34.1	3.5	10.3	27
XI	DAVAO DEL SUR	DON MARCELINO	34.1	4.0	11.6	28
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	SALVADOR	34.1	3.8	11.2	29
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	LORETO	34.0	3.2	9.4	30
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	TARANGNAN	33.7	1.8	5.4	31
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	MUTIA	33.6	4.2	12.6	32
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIBUCO	33.6	2.6	7.7	33
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	NUNUNGAN	33.5	3.3	9.7	34
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	DARAM	33.2	1.8	5.4	35
CARAGA	SURIGAO DEL NORTE	SAN ISIDRO	33.1	4.9	14.9	36
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	TIGBAO	32.7	3.0	9.2	37
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	SULTAN NAGA DIMAPORO (KAROMATAN)	32.6	2.7	8.4	38
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	SANTA RITA	32.3	1.9	5.8	39
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	SAPAD	32.2	3.6	11.3	40

3. 40 Municipalities in 2003 with Highest Severity of Poverty

Severity of poverty is a poverty measure that estimates the inequality among poor. This measure is sensitive to the distribution of living standards among the poor. A high value indicates that the distribution is worse or that poverty is severe. The severity of poverty index of the 1,622 municipalities and cities were generated using the SAE technique. The Municipality of *Siayan* in the Province of Zamboanga del Norte found in Region IX still ranked first in the list of municipalities with high estimated severity of poverty. Thus, the most severe in poverty is being experienced by the people of *Siayan*. The 40 municipalities that comprise the list is shown in Table 6.

On the average, the severity of poverty of the municipalities and cities in 2003 is 5.1 percent, which is higher than the country's official measure in 2003. The highest index was observed in *Siayan*, which is equal to 42.9 percent while the least severe is the first class Municipality of *Angono* in the Province of Rizal with severity index equal to 0.1 percent. The municipalities comprising the list of 40 municipalities with the highest index of severity is the same as those in the list of 40 municipalities with highest poverty gap except for one municipality. The Municipality of *Sta. Rita* in the Province of Western Samar of Region VIII now ranks 42nd based on severity of poverty while it ranks 39th based on poverty gap. Hence, the residents of this municipality are said to be poor with incomes that are far from the poverty line but their state of poverty is less severe compared to those in the list.

As mentioned before, the composition of the list of 40 municipalities is almost the same as that of the list based on poverty gap except for Sta. Rita in Western Samar. Thus, the list is composed of two municipalities from the Province of Kalinga in Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR); one in the Province of La Union in Region I, five municipalities from the Province of Western Samar, and the rest from the provinces in Mindanao. In terms of reliability, the estimates for the municipalities of *Baculin* of Ilocos Norte and *Tagoloan* of Lanao del Norte have high CVs, with values greater than 20 percent. Hence, these estimates must be used with caution.

Table 5. 40 Municipalities in 2003 with Highest Severity of Poverty

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence (%)	Standard Error (%)	CV	Rank
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIAYAN	42.8	4.0	9.4	1
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	TANGKAL	28.8	5.1	17.8	2
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	SOMINOT	28.2	3.6	12.7	3
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	MIDSALIP	27.6	2.7	9.8	4
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	BACUNGAN	25.8	3.3	12.6	5
CAR	KALINGA	TANUDAN	25.5	4.1	16.0	6
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	LAPUYAN	24.7	2.4	9.7	7
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	GODOD	23.6	3.2	13.4	8
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	POONA-PIAGAPO	23.1	3.2	14.0	9
I	LA UNION	BAGULIN	22.8	8.5	37.5	10
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	SAN LUIS	21.3	2.7	12.6	11
XI	DAVAO DEL SUR	JOSE ABAD SANTOS	21.2	3.2	15.2	12
CAR	KALINGA	TINGLAYAN	21.0	4.0	19.3	13
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	MABUHAY	20.0	2.5	12.7	14
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	MAGSAYSAY	19.7	2.4	12.3	15
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	MATUGUINAO	19.5	1.6	8.3	16
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	PRES. MANUEL A. ROXAS	19.5	2.1	10.8	17
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	LA PAZ	19.4	3.3	17.1	18
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	PANTAO RAGAT	19.3	3.6	18.6	19
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	SAN JOSE DE BUAN	19.3	1.9	10.0	20
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	MATUNGAO	19.3	3.3	16.9	21
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	TAGOLOAN	19.3	4.2	21.7	22
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	SAN PABLO	19.1	2.0	10.2	23
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	SALVADOR	19.0	2.8	14.9	24
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIRAWAI	18.7	3.1	16.6	25
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	VICENZO A. SAGUM	18.6	2.6	13.7	26
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	ESPERANZA	18.5	1.8	9.7	27
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	ZUMARRAGA	18.4	1.7	9.5	28
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	NUNUNGAN	18.3	2.4	12.8	29
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	MUTIA	18.2	2.9	16.1	30
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	LORETO	18.0	2.3	13.0	31
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIBUCO	17.9	1.8	10.1	32
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	SULTAN NAGA DIMAPORO (KAROMATAN)	17.8	2.0	11.2	33
CARAGA	SURIGAO DEL NORTE	SAN ISIDRO	17.7	3.5	19.6	34
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	TIGBAO	17.7	2.1	12.0	35
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	TARANGNAN	17.5	1.4	7.8	36
XI	DAVAO DEL SUR	DON MARCELINO	17.5	2.6	15.1	37
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	SAPAD	17.4	2.5	14.6	38
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	DARAM	17.1	1.3	7.4	39
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SALUG	17.0	2.2	12.6	40

4. Municipalities in Terms of the Three Poverty Measures

Using the three measures of poverty, namely; poverty incidence, poverty gap and severity of poverty, municipalities that have high estimates in the three poverty measures can be identified and targeted. These municipalities are those that are consistently in the list of 40 municipalities when each of the poverty measures was considered. This comprises a total of 31 municipalities as shown in Table 6.

The Municipality of *Siayan* of Zamboaga del Norte in Region IX tops this list. Many residents of this municipality are poor with incomes that are far from the poverty line. In addition, the poor residents of the municipality are in very severe poverty state. Hence, being first in terms of the three poverty measures indicates that a considerable amount of resources is needed to alleviate poverty in this area.

There are municipalities, which rank low in poverty incidences but rank high in poverty gap and severity of poverty. For example, the Municipality of *Mabuhay* in the Province of Zamboanga del Sur, has less percentage of poor residents but the condition of its poor residents is more severe compared to other municipalities. The case of the Municipality of *Zumarraga* of the Province of Western Samar of Region VIII, which was visited by four typhoons in 2003, is the opposite. There is a high percentage of poor residents in this municipality but the condition of the poor residents is less severe compared to other municipalities.

The municipalities with high estimates on the three poverty measures are mostly from Mindanao provinces. Only three municipalities are from Luzon while five are from the Visayas.   It is in Region IX where most of these municipalities can be found, specifically in the provinces of Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur. Each of these provinces has seven of its municipalities in the list. Other municipalities are from Lanao del Norte of Region X, Davao del Sur of Region XI and Agusan del Sur of the Caraga Region.

Among the 1,622 cities and municipalities, these municipalities identified in Table 6 are said to have higher percentages of poor residents with incomes far from poverty line making their conditions more severe compared to others.

Table 6. Municipalities with High Ranking Based on the Three Poverty Measures

Region	Province	Municipality	Rank based on Poverty Incidence	Rank based on Poverty Gap	Rank based on Severity of Poverty
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIAYAN	1	1	1
CAR	KALINGA	TANUDAN	2	5	6
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	SOMINOT	3	3	3
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	TANGKAL	4	2	2
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	MIDSALIP	5	4	4
I	LA UNION	BAGULIN	6	9	10
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	BACUNGAN	7	6	5
XI	DAVAO DEL SUR	JOSE ABAD SANTOS	8	11	12
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	GODOD	9	8	8
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	LAPUYAN	10	7	7
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	SAN LUIS	11	12	11
CAR	KALINGA	TINGLAYAN	12	13	13
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	SAN JOSE DE BUAN	13	15	20
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	POONA-PIAGAPO	14	10	9
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	MATUGUINAO	15	14	16
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	ZUMARRAGA	17	20	28
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	LA PAZ	18	17	18
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	ESPERANZA	21	23	27
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	TARANGNAN	22	31	36
VIII	WESTERN SAMAR	DARAM	23	35	39
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	TAGOLOAN	24	19	22
CARAGA	AGUSAN DEL SUR	LORETO	25	30	31
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	PRES. MANUEL A. ROXAS	26	18	17
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	MABUHAY	27	16	14
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	SAN PABLO	28	22	23
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIBUCO	29	33	32
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	SIRAWAI	32	26	25
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	VICENZO A. SAGUM	33	27	26
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	MUTIA	34	32	30
X	LANAO DEL NORTE	MAGSAYSAY	36	21	15
IX	ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	TIGBAO	39	37	35

B. 2003 Poorest Cities and Municipalities: The Regional Situation

1. National Capital Region (NCR)

Figure 3. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in NCR
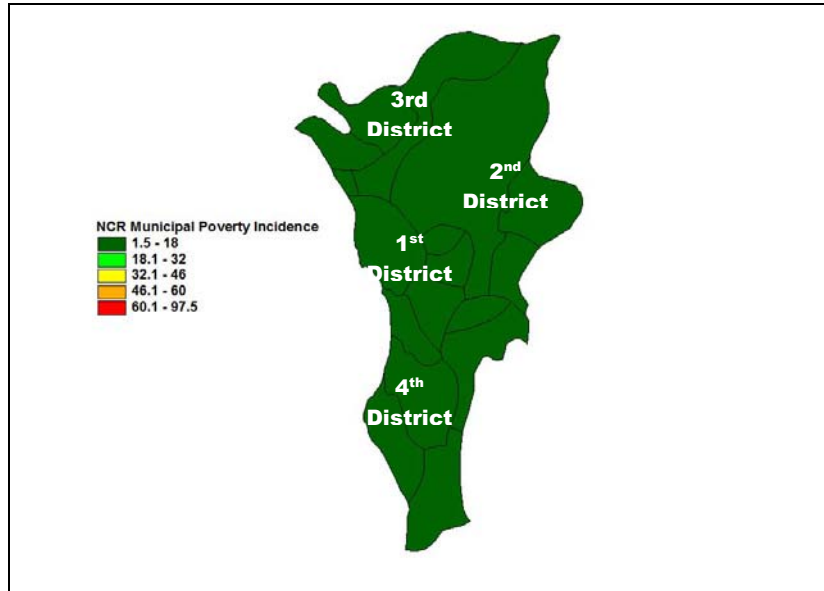
Metropolitan Manila or the National Capital Region (NCR) is the capital of the country and home to more than 11.5 million Filipinos based on the 2007 PopCen. Being the center of business, trade, and industry, poverty incidence in all of its 30 cities and municipalities have not exceeded ten percent, excluding Port Area in Manila with 13.2 percent, as shown in the map where the entire Region was shaded with green.

Table 7. Five Poorest Cities and Municipalities by District in NCR, 2003

1st District		2nd District		3rd District		4th District	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
PORT AREA	13.2	CITY OF PASIG	3.6	NAVOTAS	7.4	TAGUIG	5.2
SAN NICOLAS	8.9	QUEZON CITY	3.0	KALOOKAN CITY	5.2	PATEROS	4.1
INTRAMUROS	8.0	MANDALUYONG CITY	3.0	MALABON	5.1	CITY OF MUNTINLUPA	4.0
TONDO	6.7	CITY OF MARIKINA	2.7	CITY OF VALENZUELA	4.4	PASAY CITY	3.7
SAN MIGUEL	4.4	SAN JUAN	1.5			CITY OF LAS PIÑAS	3.4

Unlike other regions, NCR is divided into four districts, which consists of several cities and municipalities. In 2003, the poorest three municipalities in NCR were found in the first district, more commonly known as Manila. Port Area registered

the highest poverty incidence with 13.2 percent, followed by San Nicolas and Intramuros, with 8.9 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively.

In the second district, Pasig City had the highest poverty incidence estimated at 3.6 percent, followed by Quezon City (3.0 percent) and Mandaluyong City (3.0 percent).

Navotas, which is also known as the fishing capital in the region, topped the list of the poorest municipalities in the third district with an estimated poverty incidence of 7.4 percent. This was followed by its nearby municipalities, Kalookan City and Malabon.

The fourth district of NCR, consisting of five cities and two municipalities registered Taguig as its poorest municipality in 2003 with 5.2 percent of its total population classified as poor. Pateros, known for its balut-making industry, ranked 2nd poorest in the municipality at 4.1 percent followed by the City of Muntinlupa at 4.0 percent.

Variables found to be significantly correlated with income in this region include those related to education, family size, and floor area of the house.

2. **Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)**

Figure 4. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in CAR
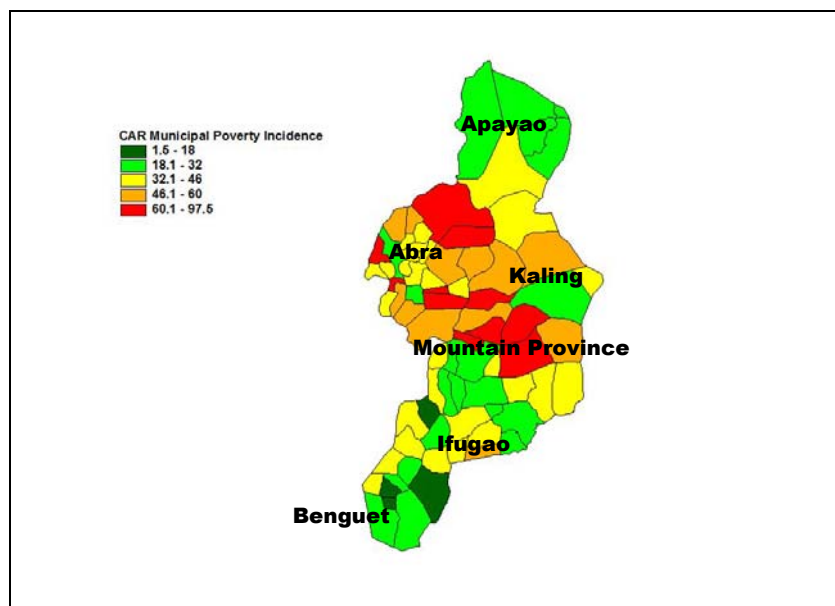
The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) is the only land-locked region in the country and the least populous region based on the 2007 PopCen. It consists of six provinces and a total of 77 cities and municipalities. As indicated in Figure 4, poverty incidences are generally high in areas located in the middle portion of the region where Abra, Kalinga, and Mountain Province are situated.

Table 8. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in CAR, 2003

Abra		Benguet		Ifugao		Kalinga	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
BOLINEY	73.5	KAPANGAN	44.2	ASIPULO	55.5	TANUDAN	88.0
TINEG	69.0	BAKUN	41.4	TINOC	46.0	TINGLAYAN	82.1
SAN ISIDRO	65.5	KABAYAN	39.0	HUNGDUAN	40.9	PASIL	70.0
LANGIDEN	63.8	KIBUNGAN	37.7	MAYOYAO	35.4	PINUKPUK	52.2
BUCLOC	62.7	SABLAN	33.3	AGUINALDO	34.3	LUBUAGAN	50.4

Mt. Province		Apayao	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
SADANGA	63.5	CONNER	40.4
NATONIN	60.6	KABUGAO (Capital)	36.3
PARACELIS	59.9	PUDTOL	30.7
BARLIG	40.9	FLORA	23.9
BESAO	36.9	CALANASAN (BAYAG)	22.9

Among all municipalities in the region, *Tanudan* in Kalinga registered the highest poverty incidence in 2003 with 88.1 percent of its total population classified as poor. Next in the poorest list are *Tinglayan* (also in Kalinga) and *Boliney* (in Abra), which registered 82.1 percent and 73.5 percent incidence, respectively.

Variables found to be significantly correlated to income in this region include those related to education, presence of amenities in the barangay (e.g., presence of a market, health center, street pattern), and accessibility to national highway.

3. Ilocos Region (Region I)

Ilocos Region consists of four provinces and a total of nine cities and 116 municipalities. As presented in Figure 5, poverty incidences are relatively low for municipalities located in the left side of the Region.

Figure 5. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region I
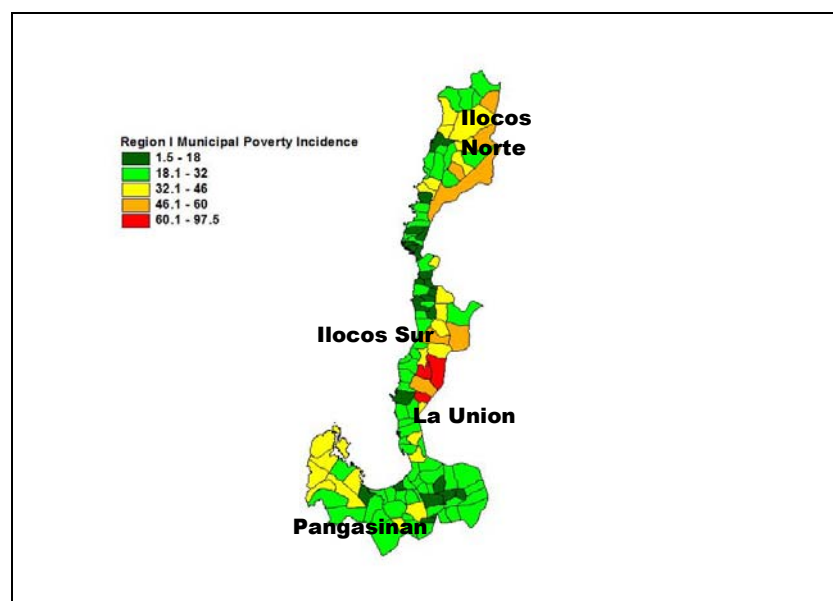
Table 9 shows that among all the municipalities in the Region, poverty incidence is highest in *Bagulin*, La Union having 85.5 percent of its population classified as poor, followed by *Santol* (also in La Union) and *Sugpon* of Ilocos Sur.

Table 9. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region I, 2003

Ilocos Norte		Ilocos Sur		La Union		Pangasinan	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
NUEVA ERA	55.1	SUGPON	70.7	BAGULIN	85.5	AGNO	46.0
MARCOS	48.4	CERVANTES	55.7	SANTOL	73.1	BOLINAO	45.5
ADAMS	47.8	SUYO	46.7	SAN GABRIEL	47.9	BANI	43.6
CARASI	46.3	ALILEM	45.2	BURGOS	43.2	SUAL	36.8
PINILI	38.4	SAN EMILIO	41.2	ROSARIO	38.8	MABINI	36.6

Variables related to education, presence of a street pattern and number of hotels and similar establishments were found to be significantly related to income of families residing in the Region.

4. Cagayan Valley (Region II)

Region II, home to more than 3 million Filipinos, is composed of five provinces and 93 cities and municipalities. Poverty incidences among cities/municipalities in the Region range from a low of 9.17 percent (Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya) to a high of 57.71 (Santa Maria, Isabela), wherein no area or municipality was shaded with red (i.e,, municipalities with poverty incidence higher than 60 percent) and very few

municipalities were shaded with dark green (municipalities with poverty incidence less than or equal to 18 percent).

Figure 6. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region II
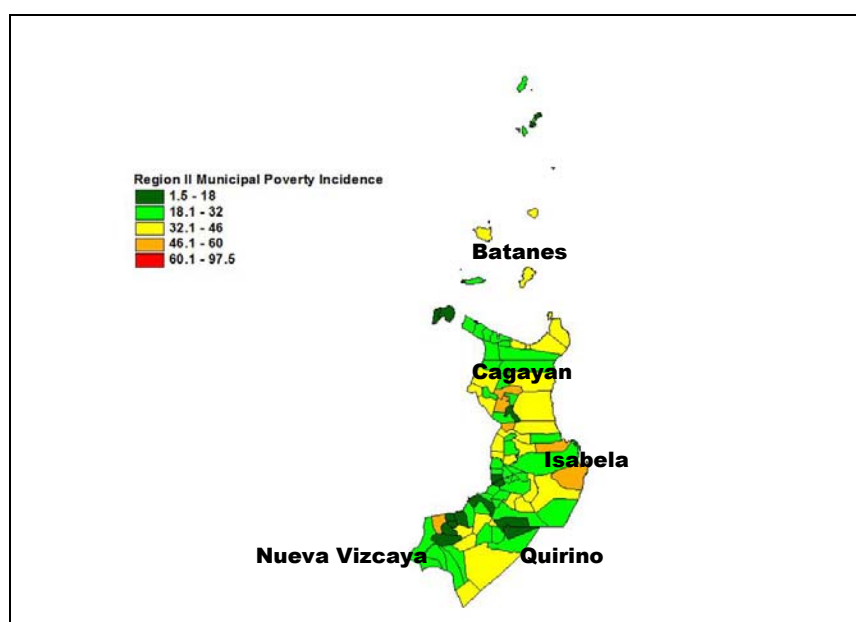
Table 10. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region II, 2003

Batanes		Cagayan		Isabela	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
ITBAYAT	20.7	SOLANA	46.7	SANTA MARIA	57.7
SABTANG	20.1	AMULUNG	46.5	PALANAN	48.2
MAHATAO	18.4	CALAYAN	44.9	DIVILACAN	48.1
UYUGAN	14.6	TUAO	38.5	QUIRINO	45.7
IVANA	11.9	SANTO NIÑO (FAIRE)	37.3	SAN MARIANO	45.2

Nueva Vizcaya		Quirino	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
AMBAGUIO	51.0	SAGUDAY	36.9
ALFONSO CASTANEDA	41.7	NAGTIPUNAN	35.2
KASIBU	39.3	DIFFUN	32.2
QUEZON	32.7	AGLIPAY	30.0
KAYAPA	30.2	MADDELA	21.2

The municipality of *Santa Maria, Isabela* registered as the poorest municipality in the Region, with 57.7 percent of its population classified as poor. It may also be noted that among the municipalities of *Batanes, Itbayat* posted the highest poverty incidence at only 20.7 percent.

For Region II, variables related to housing materials, education, presence of a postal system in the barangay, and proportion of houses with radio in the municipality, were found to be significantly related to income of households residing in this area.

5. Central Luzon (Region III)

Region III, with seven provinces consisting of 130 cities and municipalities, is the third most populated region in the country based on the 2007 PopCen. From Figure 7, it can be observed that cities and municipalities in the Region posted relatively low poverty incidences.

Figure 7. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region III
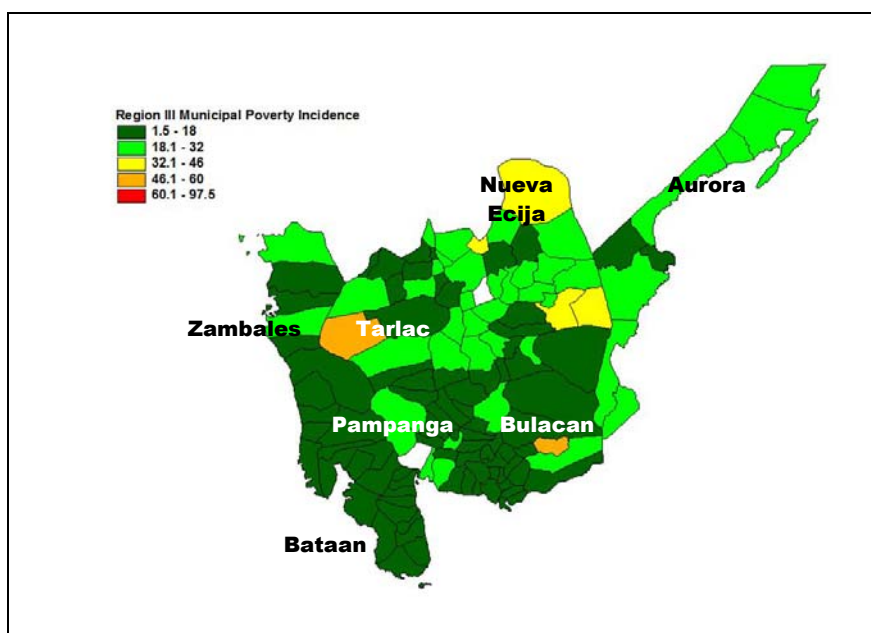
Table 11. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region III, 2003

Aurora		Bataan		Bulacan		Nueva Ecija	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
DILASAG	23.7	BAGAC	16.0	DOÑA REMEDIOS TRINIDAD	51.6	TALUGTUG	38.3
DINGALAN	22.8	HERMOSA	15.4	NORZAGARAY	20.1	GABALDON (BITULOK & SABANI)	34.1
CASIGURAN	22.8	DINALUPIHAN	12.4	SAN MIGUEL	16.9	CARRANGLAN	33.8
DIPACULAO	19.9	SAMAL	10.9	SAN ILDEFONSO	16.3	LAUR	33.1
SAN LUIS	19.9	PILAR	10.2	PAOMBONG	15.2	QUEZON	32.1

Pampanga		Tarlac		Zambales	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
CANDABA	21.8	SAN JOSE	47.9	PALAUIG	24.4
MASANTOL	20.2	LA PAZ	22.6	SANTA CRUZ	18.4
MINALIN	19.7	SAN MANUEL	21.8	CANDELARIA	17.4
PORAC	19.7	CAPAS	21.7	CABANGAN	16.7
SASMUAN (Sexmoan)	18.4	RAMOS	20.9	SUBIC	14.7

Doña Remedios Trinidad in Bulacan registered as the poorest municipality in the Region at 51.6 percent, followed by San Jose, Tarlac at 47.9. It is worth noting that other than these above-mentioned municipalities, no other city or municipality in the Region had poverty incidence higher than 40 percent.

Variables found to be significantly related to income of households residing in the Region were almost similar to the variables of NCR (e.g., education variables and characteristics of the house).

6. CALABARZON (Region IV-A)

Figure 8. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region IV-A
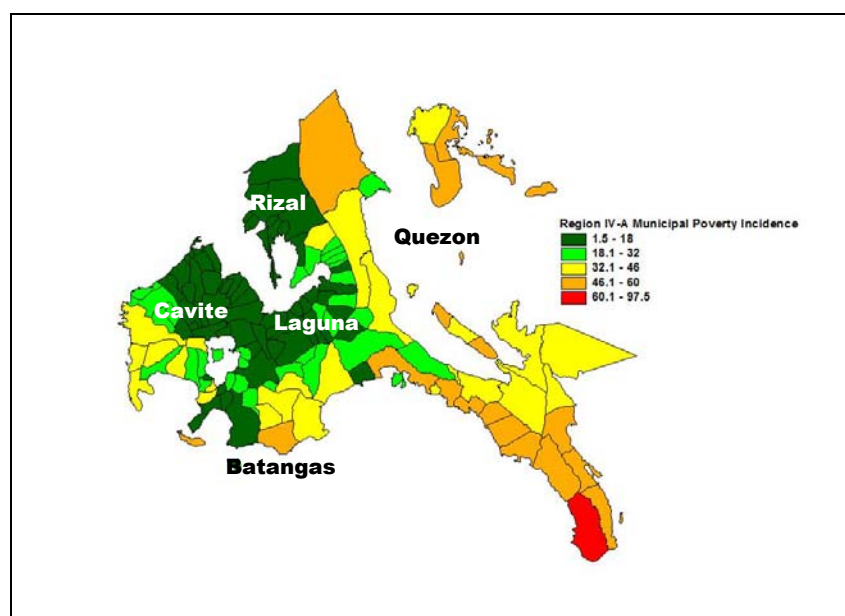
Similar to the observation made on Region I, poverty incidences are relatively low for cities/municipalities located in the left side of the CALABARZON.

Table 12. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region IV-A, 2003

Batangas		Cavite		Laguna	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
LOBO	49.6	MAGALLANES	23.3	SANTA MARIA	37.8
TINGLOY	49.3	MARAGONDON	22.2	CAVINTI	27.5
LAUREL	44.5	GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO	21.9	FAMY	27.1
SAN JUAN	42.0	TERNATE	18.4	MAGDALENA	25.4
ROSARIO	39.7	ALFONSO	16.0	PAKIL	25.1

Quezon		Rizal	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
SAN FRANCISCO (AURORA)	60.9	JALA-JALA	25.5
SAN ANDRES	59.1	BARAS	11.6
BUENAVISTA	58.1	TANAY	10.2
SAN NARCISO	58.0	CARDONA	10.0
JOMALIG	55.0	PILILLA	7.3

The municipality of San Francisco in Quezon, with an estimated poverty incidence of 60.9 percent, registered as the poorest municipality in the Region. It can also be observed that the five poorest municipalities in the Region are all from the province of Quezon.

The variables used to estimate income and generate poverty incidence for the Region also include education-related variables and location variables (e.g., presence of a housing project or a telephone system in the barangay, and census means such as percentage of households in the municipalities owning a washing machine, subscribed to a telephone system, and other residential land).

7. MIMAROPA (Region (IV-B)

MIMAROPA Region is composed of five provinces with 72 cities and municipalities. In contrast with the poverty situation in CALABARZON, majority of the areas in the Region have relatively high poverty incidence. As shown in Figure 9, very few municipalities have poverty incidence lower than 32 percent in 2003.

Figure 9. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region IV-B
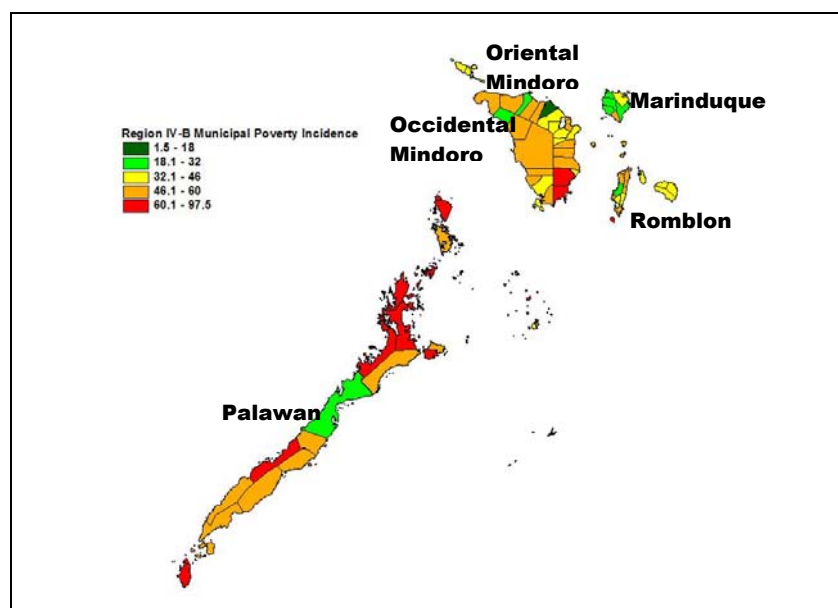
The municipality of Linapacan in Palawan registered as the poorest municipality in the Region with poverty incidence estimated at 76.4 percent. Next in the poorest list are Bulalacao of Oriental Mindoro and Dumaran, Palawan, with estimated poverty incidences of 74.7 and 70.5 percents, respectively.

Table 13. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region IV-B, 2003

Marinduque		Occidental Mindoro		Oriental Mindoro	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
BUENAVISTA	49.4	PALUAN	58.4	BULALACAO (SAN PEDRO)	74.7
TORRIJOS	39.2	MAGSAYSAY	55.6	MANSALAY	68.4
SANTA CRUZ	31.6	RIZAL	55.0	POLA	55.6
GASAN	28.2	SANTA CRUZ	54.0	BANSUD	52.4
MOGPOG	22.0	ABRA DE ILOG	53.8	BACO	51.7

Palawan		Romblon	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
LINAPACAN	76.4	SAN JOSE	62.2
DUMARAN	70.5	CORCUERA	57.5
AGUTAYA	66.7	SANTA FE	54.5
BUSUANGA	66.7	SAN AGUSTIN	52.8
BALABAC	65.1	CALATRAVA	50.5

8. Bicol Region (Region V)

Figure 10. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region V
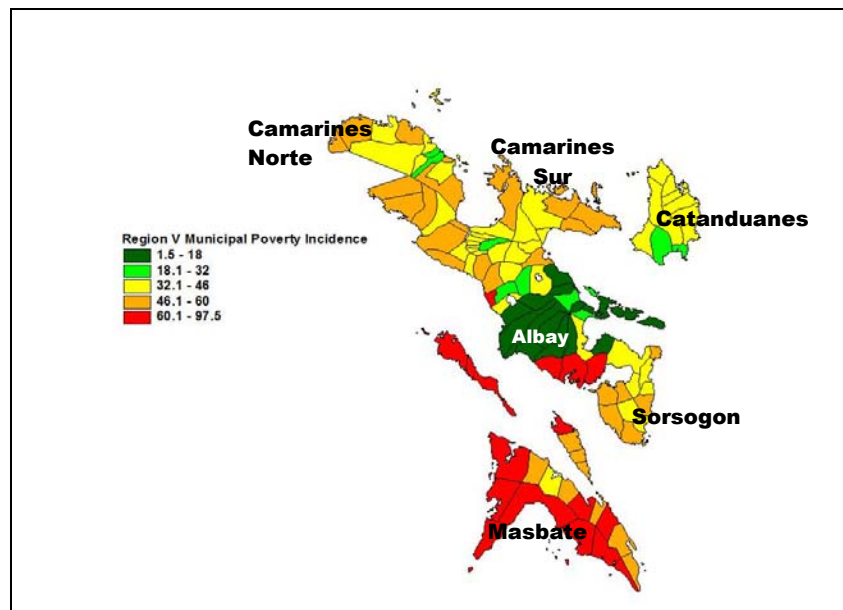
Poverty incidences of municipalities in the six provinces of the Region were relatively high, ranging from 22.8 percent to 72.5 percent, except for those located in the province of Albay[2]. As illustrated in the map, it can be observed that relatively high poverty incidence is concentrated in the municipalities of Masbate, while municipalities with low poverty incidences are concentrated in Albay.

Table 14. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region V, 2003

Albay		Camarines Norte		Camarines Sur	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
LEGAZPI CITY (Capital)	36.5	CAPALONGA	54.0	BALATAN	61.0
CITY OF TABACO	21.7	PARACALE	50.2	GARCHITORENA	59.3
SANTO DOMINGO (LIBOG)	20.1	SANTA ELENA	49.4	CABUSAO	57.9
MALILIPOT	14.9	SAN LORENZO RUIZ (IMELDA)	48.7	PASACAO	57.0
PIO DURAN	14.9	MERCEDES	47.6	SIRUMA	56.0

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[2] It was observed that poverty incidence generated for Albay using the regional model developed in SAE was estimated as 15.1 percent with a CV of 3.7. The computed incidence is considered relatively low compared to the 2003 official poverty estimates of 42.7 percent with a CV of 7.3. While the Project Team recognizes that there may be other variables that are correlated with income (particularly for households of Albay), these, however, were not included in the model developed for the region due to some constraints (e.g., limited time, data, manpower and financial resources). Thus, users are adviced to take into consideration the above-mentioned concern in the analysis of the estimates for Albay, including all its cities and municipalities.

Catanduanes		Masbate		Sorsogon	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
PANDAN	44.8	CAWAYAN	72.5	DONSOL	68.7
BAGAMANOC	42.7	SAN PASCUAL	72.0	PILAR	61.3
CARAMORAN	42.7	CLAVERIA	69.6	CASTILLA	61.2
VIGA	41.8	PLACER	68.7	MATNOG	57.6
BARAS	37.0	MONREAL	66.7	MAGALLANES	56.1

Highest poverty incidence in the Region was observed in Cawayan, Masbate at 72.5 percent, followed by San Pascual (72.0 percent) and Claveria (69.6 percent), which are also located in Masbate.

These estimates were generated through the significant relation of income with variables like education-related variables, average family size, and housing materials.

9. Western Visayas (Region VI)

Figure 11. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region VI
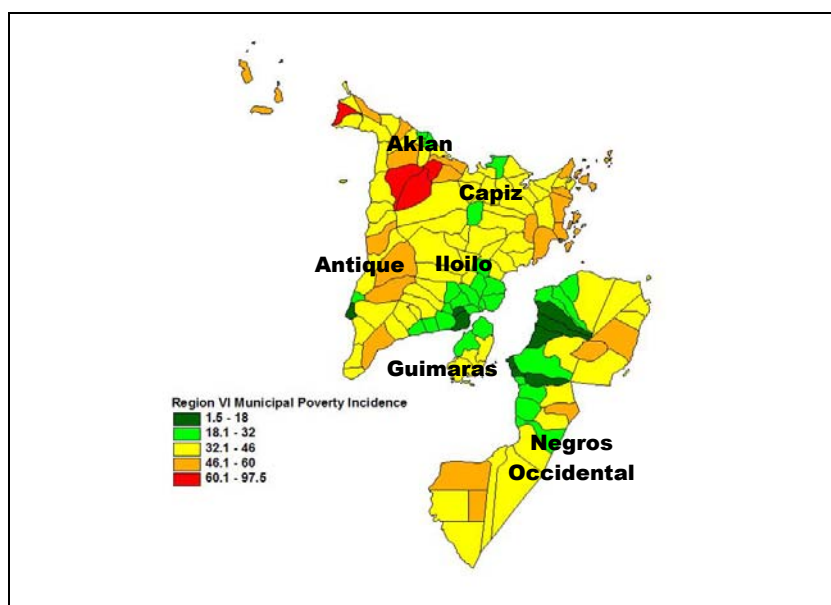
Western Visayas, located in Central Philippines is composed of six provinces with six cities and 117 municipalities. As can be observed from the map, most cities/municipalities in the Region have poverty incidences between 32.1 and 46 percent.

Table 15. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region VI, 2003

Aklan		Antique		Capiz	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
MADALAG	71.3	VALDERRAMA	51.5	JAMINDAN	44.4
LIBACAO	71.0	SAN REMIGIO	49.4	PANAY	41.6
BURUANGA	62.2	LAUA-AN	47.3	MA-AYON	40.2
BALETE	60.9	CALUYA	47.0	PILAR	39.7
MALINAO	53.8	BARBAZA	42.4	TAPAZ	39.7

Iloilo		Negros Occidental		Guimaras	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
CARLES	59.8	MOISES PADILLA (MAGALLON)	56.6	SAN LORENZO	44.7
CONCEPCION	57.1	CAUAYAN	52.2	SIBUNAG	40.5
SAN DIONISIO	52.9	SALVADOR BENEDICTO	50.5	NUEVA VALENCIA	36.0
SAN JOAQUIN	52.7	CALATRAVA	50.2	JORDAN	31.5
AJUY	50.3	CANDONI	48.3	BUENAVISTA	25.7

Among the poor municipalities in the Region, Madalag, Libacao and Buruanga, which are all located in Aklan, posted the highest poverty incidences estimated at more than 60 percent. It can also be observed that poverty incidence of municipalities in Guimaras, which consists of only five municipalities, are relatively low compared with other municipalities in the Region.

These estimates were generated through a model containing variables found to be significantly related to income such as education, characteristics of the house, and general composition of families in a barangay.

10. Central VIsayas (Region VII)

Figure 12. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region VII
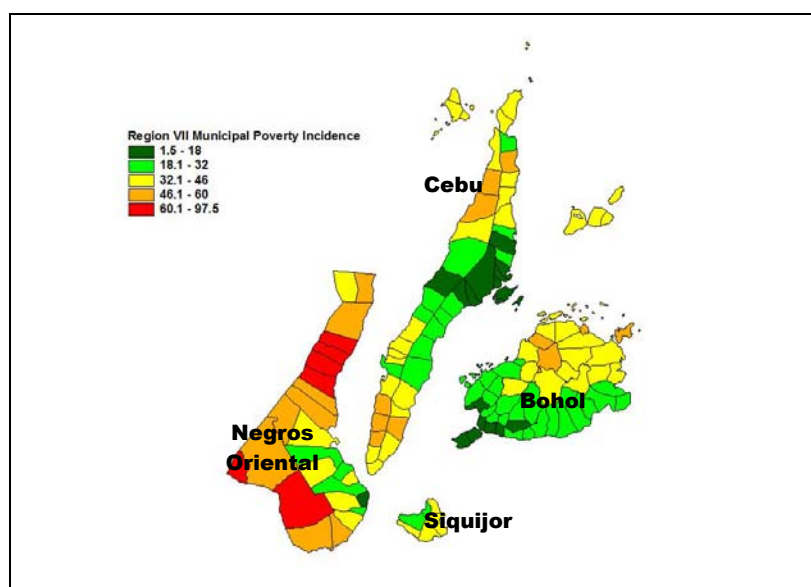
Central Visayas consists of four provinces, with 16 cities and 116 municipalities. It can be observed from the map that municipalities with low poverty incidence are generally concentrated in specific areas of the province, such as Cebu City of Cebu, Dumaguete City of Negros Oriental and Tagbilaran City of Bohol.

Table 16. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region VII, 2003

Bohol		Cebu		Negros Oriental		Siquijor	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
DANAO	57.2	MALABUYOC	54.9	JIMALALUD	65.7	ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA	43.2
BUENAVISTA	51.7	ALEGRIA	53.1	LA LIBERTAD	64.8	LAZI	42.0
PRES. CARLOS P. GARCIA (PITOGO)	50.2	TUBURAN	51.2	TAYASAN	63.9	MARIA	41.0
BIEN UNIDO	46.4	GINATILAN	49.5	BASAY	63.5	SAN JUAN	32.1
UBAY	45.9	TABOGON	47.9	SANTA CATALINA	61.4	SIQUIJOR (Capital)	24.3

Across all cities and municipalities in the Region, Jimalalud in Negros Oriental posted the highest poverty incidence estimated at 65.7 percent. It can be observed that the five poorest municipalities in Central Visayas are all located in Negros Oriental.

Variables found to be significantly related to the income of households in the Region include presence of accommodation establishments (e.g., hotels and dormitories), highest educational attainment of the household head, housing materials, and percentage of households in the municipality that own a television.

11. Eastern Visayas (Region VIII)

Figure 13. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region VIII
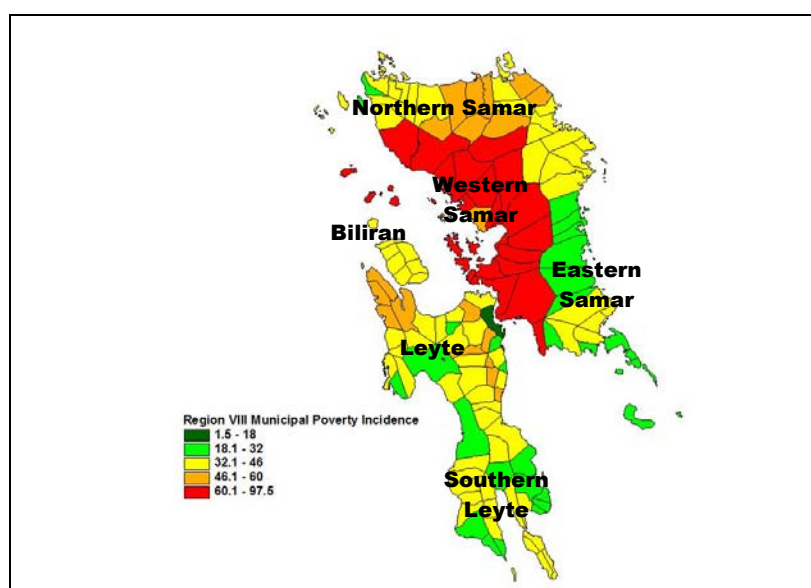
Eastern Visayas consists of six provinces, with seven cities and 136 municipalities. It can be observed in the poverty map presented in Figure 13 that poverty in the Region is highly concentrated in Western Samar.

Table 17. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region VIII, 2003

Eastern Samar		Leyte		Northern Samar	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
JIPAPAD	45.8	LEYTE	55.1	LAS NAVAS	53.3
ARTECHE	45.7	SAN ISIDRO	54.3	SILVINO LOBOS	52.1
MASLOG	44.7	CALUBIAN	52.0	PAMBUJAN	50.0
HERNANI	42.4	MAYORGA	49.4	MAPANAS	49.2
SAN POLICARPO	39.3	TABANGO	49.3	SAN ROQUE	48.5

Western Samar		Southern Leyte		Biliran	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
SAN JOSE DE BUAN	81.9	PINTUYAN	36.6	CULABA	41.9
MATUGUINAO	81.4	SAINT BERNARD	36.3	CABUCGAYAN	41.4
ZUMARRAGA	80.1	BONTOC	35.8	CAIBIRAN	40.2
TARANGNAN	78.0	TOMAS OPPUS	35.2	KAWAYAN	39.4
DARAM	78.0	SAN RICARDO	34.9	MARIPIPI	36.7

Consequently, municipalities from Western Samar were identified as the poorest municipalities in the Region with poverty incidence registering as high as 80 percent. It should be noted that variables on education, housing materials, and presence of community work in the barangay were found to be significantly related to income of families residing in the Region.

12. Zamboanga Peninsula (Region IX)

The Zamboanga Peninsula is a region bounded by three bodies of water, namely Moro Gulf, Celebes Sea, and Sulu Sea. The Region consisting of three provinces, five cities and 67 municipalities is home to more than 3.2 million Filipinos based on the 2007 PopCen. As presented in Figure 14, poverty is heavily concentrated in Zamboanga del Norte. Ironically, the least poor municipality in the region, which was identified as Dipolog City with poverty incidence of 16.2 percent, is also located in this province.

Figure 14. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region IX
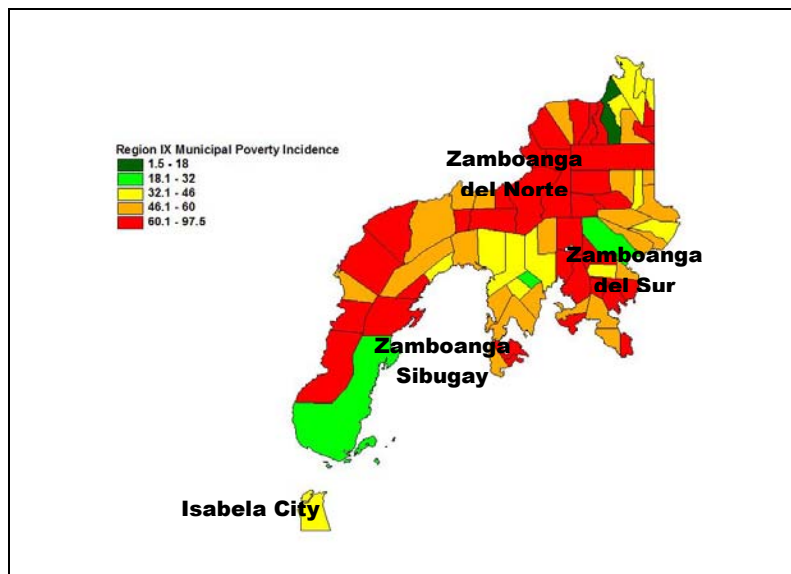
Table 18. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region IX, 2003

Zamboanga del Norte		Zamboanga del Sur		Zamboanga Sibugay		Isabela City	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
SIAYAN	97.5	SOMINOT (DON MARIANO MARCOS)	87.5	MABUHAY	77.7	CITY OF ISABELA	37.0
BACUNGAN (Leon T. Postigo)	85.2	MIDSALIP	86.3	TALUSAN	69.1		
GODOD	84.6	LAPUYAN	84.4	ROSELLER LIM	67.7		
PRES. MANUEL A. ROXAS	77.7	SAN PABLO	76.9	TUNGAWAN	66.6		
SIBUCO	76.6	VINCENZO A. SAGUN	75.8	MALANGAS	58.7		

The poorest municipality in this region is also the poorest municipality in the whole country with 97.5 percent of the residents of Siayan are classified as poor. This was followed by two municipalities of Zamboanga del Sur, namely, Sominot and Midsalip, with poverty incidences estimated as 87.5 percent and 86.3 percent, respectively.

Variables found to be significantly related to the income of its residents, include housing materials, census means (proportion in the municipality that are five years and older who knows how to speak English, proportion of households who own residential and agricultural lands) and location variables (presence of electric power and hospitals in the barangay).

13. Northern Mindanao (Region X)

Figure 15. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region X
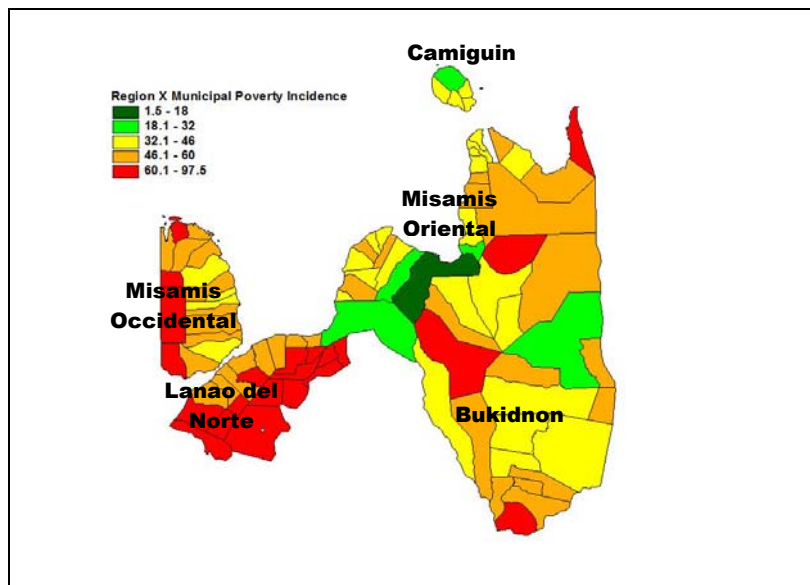
The Northern Mindanao consists of five provinces, with nine cities and 84 municipalities. As illustrated in Figure 15, pockets of poverty can be found in the Region, specifically in the province of Lanao del Norte where all of its municipalities have poverty incidence greater than 46 percent. For the entire region, only Cagayan de Oro City was shaded with dark green indicating a poverty incidence lower than 18 percent.

The five poorest municipalities in the Region were all located in Lanao del Norte. The municipality of Tangkal registered as the poorest municipality with a poverty incidence of 86.7 percent. Comparing the poverty incidences of the five poorest municipalities in each of the provinces in the Region, it is worth noting that poverty incidences of the municipalities in Camiguin were relatively low as compared to

Table 19. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region X, 2003

Bukidnon		Camiguin		Lanao del Norte	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
TALAKAG	62.9	SAGAY	38.0	TANGCAL	86.7
MALITBOG	60.9	MAHINOG	37.8	POONA PIAGAPO	81.7
DAMULOG	60.3	GUINSILIBAN	35.0	TAGOLOAN	77.9
KITAOTAO	59.5	CATARMAN	32.2	MAGSAYSAY	75.1
SAN FERNANDO	58.7	MAMBAJAO (Capital)	23.6	NUNUNGAN	74.3

Misamis Occidental		Misamis Oriental	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
CONCEPCION	72.4	MAGSAYSAY (LINUGOS)	63.4
DON VICTORIANO CHIONGBIAN	72.0	LAGONGLONG	53.1
BONIFACIO	64.1	ALUBIJID	50.7
BALIANGAO	60.5	CLAVERIA	50.4
LOPEZ JAENA	59.0	BALINGASAG	49.2

municipalities in other provinces, with Sagay – its poorest municipality, posting 38 percent in poverty incidence. Education of the household head, housing materials, presence of a street pattern in the barangay, proportion of households in the municipality with washing machine, and average proportion of household members who are children of the household head in the barangay were variables found to be significantly related to the income of families in the Region.

14. Southern Mindanao (Region XI)

Southern Mindanao, home to almost 4.2 million Filipinos based on the 2007 PopCen or 19.3 percent of the total population in Mindanao, is composed of four provinces, with a total of six cities and 43 municipalities. Unfortunately, most of its residents, as shown in Figure 16, are still living in poverty. As can be observed in the map, the only areas shaded with dark green, which indicates poverty incidence of 18 percent and below, are areas of Davao City in Davao del Sur and City of Tagum in Davao del Norte.

Figure 16. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region XI
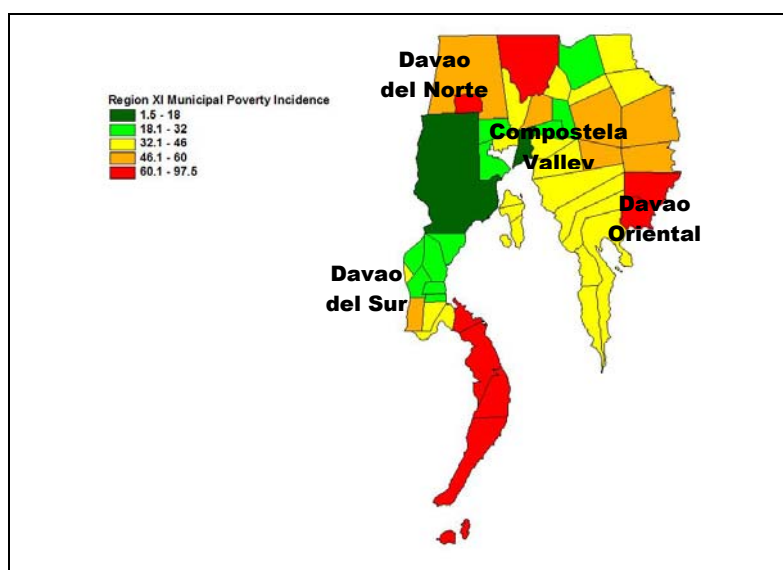
Table 20. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region XI, 2003

Davao del Norte		Davao del Sur		Davao Oriental		Compostela Valley	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
TALAINGOD	78.6	JOSE ABAD SANTOS (TRINIDAD)	84.6	MANAY	63.4	LAAK (SAN VICENTE)	69.6
KAPALONG	51.2	DON MARCELINO	80.8	TARRAGONA	62.3	MARAGUSAN (SAN MARIANO)	50.3
NEW CORELLA	49.6	SARANGANI	78.7	CARAGA	57.3	NEW BATAAN	48.8
ASUNCION (SAUG)	44.9	MALITA	64.6	BAGANGA	50.5	PANTUKAN	44.1
ISLAND GARDEN CITY OF SAMAL	44.5	SANTA MARIA	63.6	GOVERNOR GENEROSO	45.9	MONTEVISTA	42.0

Contrary to the situation in Davao City, considered as one of the more progressive cities in the country, other municipalities in the province particularly for the municipality of Jose Abad Santos, posted relatively high poverty incidences. Table 20 shows that poverty incidence in Jose Abad Santos was estimated at 84.6 percent, the highest among all the cities and municipalities in the Region. The municipalities of Don Marcelino and Sarangani, which are both located in Davao del Sur, ranked 2nd and 3rd poorest municipalities with poverty incidences of 80.8 and 78.7 percent, respectively.

Variables found to be significantly related to income of families in this region include education variables, housing materials for urban areas, average family size in a barangay, and presence of electric power, telephone and housing project in a barangay.

15. Central Mindanao (Region XII)

Based on the 2007 PopCen, the total population in Central Mindanao is home to more than 3.8 million or 4.3 percent of the country's total population. It is composed of four provinces, with five cities and 45 municipalities, contributing 3.6 percent to the country's total economy in 2003 – the third largest contributor among the six regions in Mindanao. However, high incidences of poverty still persist in some of its municipalities, particularly those located in the southern part of the Region. As presented in Figure 17, poverty incidences of municipalities in Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato, and Sarangani were estimated to be more than 60 percent.

Figure 17. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Region XII
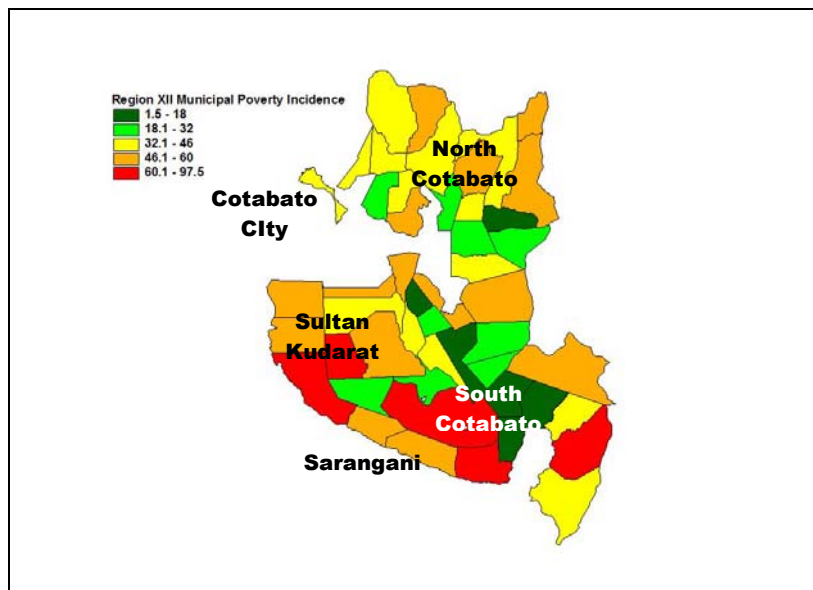
Table 21. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Region XII, 2003

North Cotabato		South Cotabato		Sarangani	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
BANISILAN	52.6	T'BOLI	66.5	MALAPATAN	66.4
ARAKAN	50.7	LAKE SEBU	65.3	MAASIM	62.2
PRESIDENT ROXAS	48.8	BANGA	39.0	MALUNGON	50.6
MAGPET	48.4	NORALA	36.7	MAITUM	48.7
PIKIT	47.6	TUPI	30.8	KIAMBA	46.4

Sultan Kudarat		Cotabato City	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
SEN. NINOY AQUINO	63.6	COTABATO CITY	41.4
PALIMBANG	61.1		
BAGUMBAYAN	57.0		
COLUMBIO	55.2		
KALAMANSIG	54.2		

Among the municipalities, the municipality of T'boli was estimated to have the highest poverty incidence in the region with 66.5 percent of its residents classified as poor. This was followed by Malapatan and Lake Sebu with poverty incidences estimated at 66.4 and 65.3 percent. It can also be noted that while T'boli and Lake Sebu have poverty incidences greater than 60 percent, all other municipalities in South Cotabato had poverty incidences not more than 40 percent.

Variables found to be significantly related to the income of household are: education, proportion of persons in the municipality involved in agriculture, and presence of the following in the barangay: community work, hospitals, housing project, hotels and similar accommodation establishments.

16. Caraga Region

The Caraga Administrative Region boasts of Butuan, the site of some of the oldest archeological discoveries in the country and Siargao Island, the surfing capital of the Philippines. The Region is composed of four provinces, with six cities and 67 municipalities and home to 2.3 million Filipinos based on the 2007 PopCen. As illustrated in Figure18, most of its residents were classified as poor in 2003, with most areas shaded red. In fact, only two areas were estimated to have poverty incidences lower than 32 percent, namely Butuan City and Nasipit, both of Agusan del Norte.

Figure 18. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in Caraga
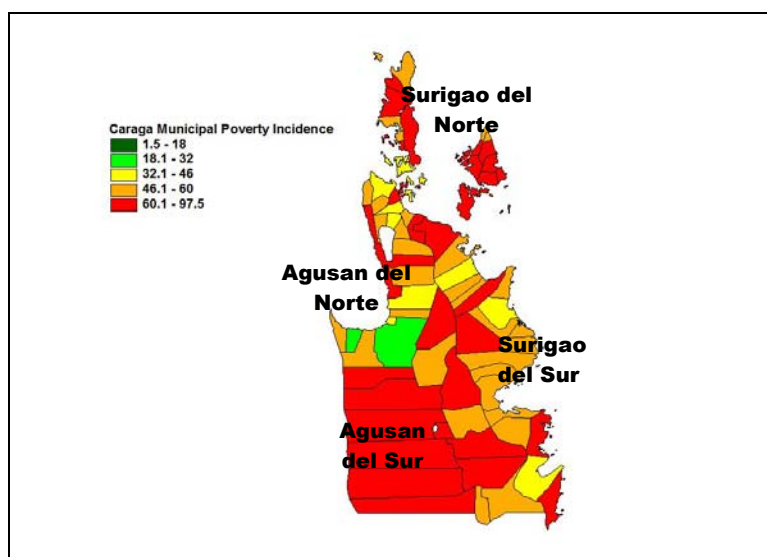
**Table 22. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in Caraga, 2003**

Agusan del Norte		Agusan del Sur		Surigao del Norte		Surigao del Sur	
Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.	Municipalities	Pov. Inc.
LAS NIEVES	65.9	SAN LUIS	83.1	SAN ISIDRO	75.5	LINGIG	70.5
JABONGA	63.2	LA PAZ	79.7	CAGDIANAO	74.5	SAN MIGUEL	69.7
TUBAY	60.6	ESPERANZA	78.4	PILAR	72.6	LANUZA	63.5
SANTIAGO	59.1	LORETO	77.7	GIGAQUIT	70.2	HINATUAN	63.3
REMEDIOS T. ROMUALDEZ	53.2	VERUELA	70.6	LIBJO (ALBOR)	69.8	TAGBINA	59.8

Among the municipalities in the Region, San Luis in Agusan del Sur was estimated to have the highest poverty incidence with 83.1 percent of its population or eight out of ten individuals considered to be poor in 2003. The 2nd and 3rd poorest municipalities in the region were also part of Agusan del Sur, namely, La Paz and Esperanza with poverty incidences of 79.7 percent and 78.4 percent, respectively.

Variables that were significantly related to income of the families in this region were education, housing materials, presence of a market in a barangay, and proportion of individuals in the municipality five years and older who can speak Filipino.

17. Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) created in August 1, 1989 by virtue of Republic Act No. 6734 or known as the Organic Act of Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, is composed of five provinces, with one city and 93 municipalities. As presented in Figure 19, only five areas were estimated to have poverty incidences lower than 32 percent: Marawi City, Bubong, Buadiposo Buntung and Taraka, which are all in Lanao del Sur, and Lamitan in Basilan. Poverty incidences among municipalities in the Region were generally high ranging from 34.0 to 66.5 percent.

Figure 19. Poverty map of the 2003 municipal and city level poverty incidence in ARMM
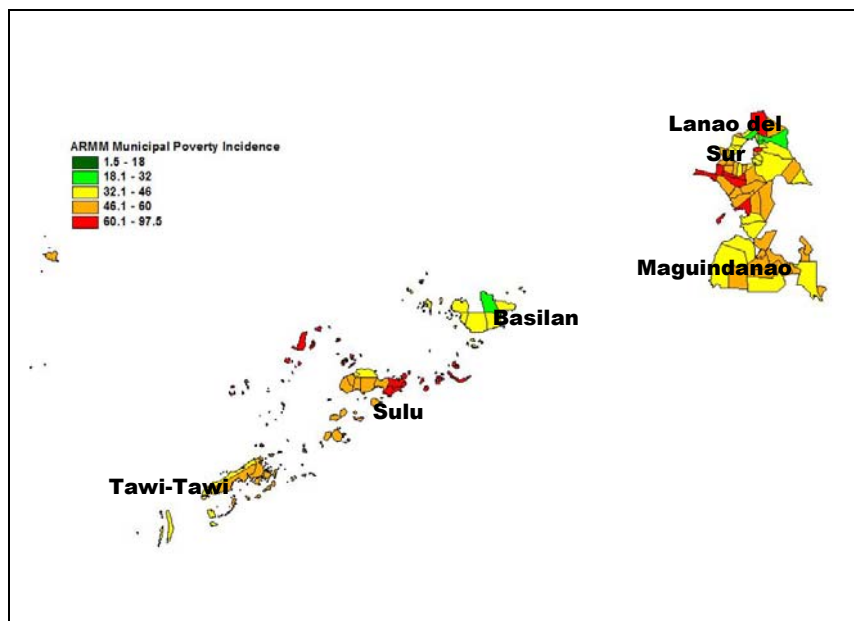
Table 23. Five Poorest Municipalities by Province in ARMM, 2003

Basilan		Lanao del Sur		Maguindanao	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
TIPO-TIPO	44.5	SULTAN GUMANDER	65.7	MATANOG	65.0
SUMISIP	43.3	TUBARAN	65.2	MAMASAPANO	58.8
LANTAWAN	40.0	CALANOGAS	61.5	TALAYAN	58.6
TUBURAN	39.9	MAROGONG	60.5	TALITAY	57.4
MALUSO	39.9	KAPAI	60.2	GEN. S. K. PENDATUN	54.6

Sulu		Tawi-Tawi	
Municipalities	**Pov. Inc.**	**Municipalities**	**Pov. Inc.**
PANGLIMA ESTINO (NEW PANAMAO)	66.5	SOUTH UBIAN	53.9
LUUK	65.4	TURTLE ISLANDS	49.7
KALINGALAN CALUANG	65.0	MAPUN (CAGAYAN DE TAWI-TAWI)	48.9
PANDAMI	63.1	TANDUBAS	48.8
HADJI PANGLIMA TAHIL (MARUNGGAS)	62.8	SAPA-SAPA	48.1

Among the cities and municipalities in the region, the municipality of *Panglima Estino* in *Sulu* posted the highest poverty incidence, estimated at 66.5 percent in 2003. This was followed by *Sultan Gumander* of *Lanao del Sur* at 65.7 percent and *Luuk* of *Sulu* at 65.4 percent. It can also be noted from Table 23 that among the five provinces, poverty incidences of municipalities in *Basilan* were relatively low as compared to the poverty incidences of other municipalities in the Region.

Aside from proportion of households in the municipalities that has television, presence of health center in the barangay and proportion of non-Filipino citizen among urban municipalities, education variables were also found to be significantly related to income of families in ARMM.

III. Actual Policy Uses

Behind all these efforts by the NSCB to generate small area estimates of poverty, there is a need for statistical capacity building among the producers, users and the providers of statistics. As the NSCB responds to the need to produce more relevant statistics, there is a strong need for the data users to demonstrate better use of statistics to improve the relevance of the NSCB and the PSS.

A. Philippines

It is worth noting that the results of the earlier poverty mapping project undertaken by the NSCB played a significant role, especially in policy formulation and targeting. Following is a list of actual policy uses of the 2000 small area estimates of poverty released in 2005, which can also serve as a reference for other policy- and decision-makers:

1. Targeting Beneficiaries of Programs/Projects

1.1 The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) used the small area estimates of poverty in their *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* to identify the poorest municipalities from the 20 poorest provinces. Data will be collected from residents of these municipalities to determine beneficiaries of their poverty reduction programs.

1.2 The National Nutrition Council (NNC) and DSWD used the small area estimates of poverty in December 2007 to identify priority households for the *Pamaskong Handog* of GMA.

1.3 The Department of Agriculture (DA) used the 2000 small area estimates of poverty as one criterion in the identification of target sites of the Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resources Management Project (CHARMP II).

1.4 The Regional Development Council of Region I (RDC I) used the 2000 small area estimates of poverty in the identification of common priority areas for poverty-related programs in the region.

1.5   The Regional KALAHI Convergence Group (RKCG) used the estimates to serve as one of the bases in identifying its convergence municipalities throughout the region (e.g., MIMAROPA, Region VI).

1.6   The NSCB RD VI provided a list of the five poorest municipalities for each of the six provinces of the region to the Office of the Presidential Adviser for Regional Development (OPARD). The list will be used in identifying target municipalities for the livelihood projects of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). These projects include the Integrated Services for Livelihood Advancement of Fisherfolks (ISLA) and ***Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged Workers*** (TUPAD).

1.7   The Philippine Health Insurance Corporation used the results as inputs to determine target enrolment for its health insurance sponsored programs in 2007 (e.g.,Regions VIII and XII).

1.8   The small area poverty estimates were used by the Local Government Units (LGUs) in Antique, DSWD, Department of Education (DepEd) and National Food Authority (NFA) in the estimation of the volume of rice needed for the "Food for Children" Program in the province.

1.9   The MPAI-World Vision used the poverty mapping results to determine priority municipalities in Leyte in May 2007 for: (i) sponsorship program for schooling of indigent children; and (ii) for micro-enterprise development (MED) projects.

1.10 The DSWD used the municipal poverty incidences in identifying priority municipalities for ***Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan*** Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS) (e.g., Samar).

1.11 The LGUs in Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga Sibugay used the SAE of poverty extensively for the allocation of funds to and implementation of projects in priority/depressed areas.

2. Policy Formulation and Planning

2.1 The SAE of poverty were used as reference by the Millennium Development Goals – International Conference on Population and Development (MDG-ICPD) Localization Task Force in Region VI in its orientation to various Provincial Poverty Reduction Action Teams (PPRATs), in the design and implementation of their local poverty action plan.

2.2 The estimates were used by the KALAHI CIDDSS Project Management Team in Region VIII (RPMT) for project planning.

2.3 The NEDA XII used the estimates as inputs for their study on the socio economic reconstruction and development of conflict-affected areas in Mindanao and in the revision of their Medium Term Regional Development Plan (MTRDP).

2.4 The *Runggiyan* Social Development Foundation used the estimates in the preparation of a proposal on the Infrastructure for Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector Project of *Barugo, Leyte*.

2.5 The Compostela Valley Provincial Government used the results in the revision of their Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan and in the preparation of their Provincial Plan for Children.

3. Poverty Monitoring

3.1 Various local government units (LGUs) of Regions I, IV, and VIII used the estimates in monitoring the attainment of the MDGs at the local level as basis in setting the MDG targets (Goal 1) as well as in the preparation of their MDG action plans in 2006.

3.2 The LGUs in CALABARZON used the small area poverty estimates, along with the official poverty statistics, in the preparation of their 2007 State of the Children Report.

3.3 The NEDA Regional Development Council (NEDA RDC) used the estimates in the assessment of interventions being provided to the poorest municipalities in Eastern Visayas and for future targeting purposes of the different local government agencies.

3.4 The NNC Region VIII used the estimates in assessing the nutritional situation of municipalities in the region in October 2007.

3.5 The Asia Pacific and Policy Center (APPC)/Human Development Network (HDN) used the estimates as inputs in the preparation of the *La Union* Provincial Development Report.

3.6 The estimates were used by the LGUs in La Union in the development of their Provincial MDG database

Further, it is worth-noting that the relevance of the 2003 intercensal small area estimates of poverty was already demonstrated by various government agencies, within seven months[3] from its release in September 2008. Below is a list of the actual policy uses of the 2003 estimates:

1. The 2003 intercensal small area estimates of poverty was used by the DSWD as basis for prioritizing target households for the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTSPR) as well as in their conditional cash transfer (CCT) program presently being implemented.

2. The DOLE, Department of Health (DOH), and the Professional Regulation Commission, Board of Nursing (PRC-BON) used the 2003 SAE of poverty as inputs in the design and implementation of their collaborative training/deployment Project on Nurses Assigned in Rural Service (NARS). The Project aims to mobilize unemployed registered nurses to the 1,000 poorest municipalities in the country to improve the delivery of health care services.

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[3] As of March 2009.

B. International community

Small area estimation methodology has been used not only in the Philippines but in numerous countries around the world. The following are just some of the experiences in the different countries around the world as presented by Dr. Roy van der Weide during the National Dissemination Forum last 4 September 2008:

1. Indonesia

    1.1 "In 2005, the government of Indonesia decided to cut fuel subsidies. The resulting increase in fuel prices would particularly affect the poor, and the government planned to cushion this negative shock by providing unconditional cash transfers to the poor. The Ministry of Finance used the poverty maps to estimate the budget for the cash transfers" (Ahmad and Goh, 2007).

2. Cambodia

    2.1 The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has "used the poverty map as a guide in selecting target areas for agro-ecosystems analysis" – and "to target the poorest communes for agricultural productivity improvement and crop diversification" (Fujii, 2007).

3. China

    3.1 Food-and-cash for work programs make "use of the surplus labor resources in poor areas to build infrastructure such as roads, water management structures and drinking water treatment facilities. The program aims at providing poor farmers with job opportunities and sources of income" (Ahmand and Goh, 2007).

4. Morocco

    4.1 "The impact of the poverty maps on Moroccan social policy has been strong and direct". They were released in June 2004, which was followed by a World Bank analysis of poverty and targeting at the local level, and in

"May 2005, King Mohammed VI launched the National Initiative for Human Development". One Billion USD would be allocated, half of which would be invested in the poorest 360 rural communes and poorest 250 urban neighborhoods (Litvack, 2007).

4.2 Poverty maps played a role in promoting local governance. The maps provided citizens and local officials with relative poverty rankings of the areas in which they live. "This empowered them to question the government allocations to their communes and hold government officials accountable for any lack of equitable treatment in the geographical distribution of government programs" (Litvack, 2007).

5. Bulgaria

5.1 "Immediately after the 2005 maps had been completed, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MLSP) organized consultations with the mayors and other representatives of the 13 poorest municipalities", which resulted in "the development of an ad hoc Program for Poverty Reduction … It identified priority areas for intervention and the allocation of resources, including the generation of employment, especially among the long-term unemployed and disadvantaged groups in the labor market" (Gotcheva, 2007).

5.2 Contributed in reducing poverty in the disadvantaged municipalities by creating alternative income sources such as agro-industries, bio-fuels, rural tourism, local crafts, wood working, carpentry …" (Gotcheva, 2007).

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Using the modified ELL methodology, 1,380 out of 1,622 (85%) city and municipal level estimates for 2003 have Cvs not greater than 20 percent.

2. For further improvement of the estimates, inclusion of other indicators in the conduct of survey (i.e., FIES) or census (i.e., CPH) may be considered, such as migration and tourism indicators. Inclusion of these variables in the development of the regional models will likely improve poverty estimates that will be generated.

3. In the intercensal updating of small area poverty estimates, variables to be used in the model-building process need not be restricted to only those that are considered to be time-invariant. Possibility of using regression model(s) to come up with intercensal estimates of independent variables, which may possibly be significantly correlated with income but may vary over time.

4. Cognizant of the importance of this information for targeting and policymaking, the NSCB would like to update these estimates to further guide the national and local governments in targeting priority areas in the implementation of poverty reduction programs of the government. However, as this is beyond the regular work of the NSCB and in light of its limited manpower and financial resources, the Government should realize that statistics play a critical role for coming up with informed decisions, better design of programs; hence, should invest more on statistics.

5. Behind all these efforts by the NSCB to generate small area estimates of poverty, there is a need for statistical capacity building among the producers, users and the providers of statistics. As the NSCB responds to the need to produce more relevant statistics, data users should demonstrate better use of statistics in policy-making and program implementation.

ANNEX

A. Definition of Terms

1. **Poor** – Based on Republic Act 8425, otherwise known as Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act, dated 11 December 1997, the poor refers to individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the government and/or those that cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other amenities of life.

2. **Poverty Threshold** - the minimum income/expenditure required for a family/individual to meet the basic food and non-food requirements

    Notes:

    Basic food requirements are currently based on 100% adequacy for the Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intake (RENI) for protein and energy equivalent to an average of 2000 kilocalories per capita, and 80% adequacy for other nutrients. On the other hand, basic non-food requirements, indirectly estimated by obtaining the ratio of food to total basic expenditures from a reference group of families, cover expenditure on: 1) clothing and footwear; 2) housing; 3) fuel, light, water; 4) maintenance and minor repairs; 5) rental of occupied dwelling units; 6) medical care; 7) education; 8) transportation and communication; 9) non-durable furnishings; 10) household operations; and 11) personal care & effects.

    $$PT = FT/(FE/TBE)$$

    where:

    FE = actual food expenditure of families within the +/- ten percentile of the food threshold

    TBE = total basic expenditure of families within the +/- ten percentile of the food threshold

3. **Poverty Incidence** - the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals

    $$P = (Q/n) * 100$$

    where:

    Q = number of families/individuals with per capita annual income/ expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold

    n = total number of families/ individuals

4. **Poverty Gap** - the total income/ expenditure shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families/ individuals with income/ expenditure below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families/ individuals

$$PG = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{Q} \left(\frac{PT - X_i}{PT} \right)$$

where:

PT = per capita poverty threshold

X_i = per capita income/ expenditure of the ith poor family/individual

Q = number of families/individuals with per capita annual income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold

n = total number of families/individuals

5. **Severity of Poverty** - the total of the squared income/expenditure shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families/ individuals with income/expenditure below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families/ individuals

Notes:

This is equal to the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) family of measures with alpha = 2. It is a poverty measure, which is sensitive to the income/ expenditure distribution among the poor – the worse this distribution is, the more severe poverty is.

$$SP = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{Q} \left(\frac{PT - X_i}{PT} \right)^2$$

where:

PT = per capita poverty threshold

X_i = per capita income/ expenditure of the ith poor family/individual

Q = number of families/individuals with per capita annual income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold

n = total number of families/individuals

B. Methodology

1. Overview

In this study, the main consideration is to identify local areas that need to be prioritized in poverty alleviation programs. These areas, which have uncontained pockets of poverty, are often sought through the use of nationwide survey data that provide information on poverty indicators. These surveys usually have a great deal of information, such as income and expenditure, but have limited sample size that can only provide reliable estimates at larger geographic disaggregation such as regions, but not at smaller geographic level such as provinces or municipalities or cities. The census, on the other hand, has complete coverage and therefore can produce reliable estimates at smaller geographic levels. However, the census usually has limited information and does not contain data on income and expenditure, which are the variables usually needed as inputs in poverty estimation.

A solution to this problem is the use of small area estimation (SAE) technique. There are numerous techniques that can be used to generate statistics at the local area. One of these techniques is the methodology developed by the World Bank, which is commonly referred to as the Elbers, Lanjouw and Lanjouw (ELL) methodology. Such methodology requires the use of census and survey data sets conducted on the same year. In the Philippines, this situation occurred in the year 2000. Consequently, a Poverty Mapping Project implemented by the NSCB with funding assistance from the World Bank used the ELL method to generate the municipal and city level poverty statistics for 2000. As mentioned in the previous section, the project made use of the FIES, LFS and CPH data sets that were all gathered in the same year, 2000, as required in the methodology. More so, the methodology in the project made use of a single regression model[4] for the whole country to predict the family income per capita in logarithmic form.

The situation, however, is different in 2003. While there are no census data set for the year to speak of there is a nationwide survey, which is the usual source of poverty statistics, in 2003. Thus, in updating the small area poverty estimates from

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[4] Regression is a statistical tool used to predict one variable using other variables/information. For example, one can predict a salesperson's total yearly sales using information on age, education and years of experience of the salesperson.

the census year 2000 to the intercensal year 2003, a slightly different approach was used.

The information from the 2003 FIES, 2003 LFS and 2000 CPH were combined to estimate poverty incidence, poverty gap, and poverty severity for the provincial and municipal levels. Statistical regression is used to predict per capita family income, expressed in natural logarithmic form Y, using explanatory variables, which are denoted as X.

Similarly with 2000 poverty mapping project, X can be classified into two types: the survey-obtainable variables, at the household or individual level (e.g., educational attainment of household head); and the census-derivable location variables, which correspond to barangay or municipal means (e.g. average family size in the barangay). It is important that the X's used in modeling should be comparable both in the survey and the census. In general, comparability means that X has the same definition in both survey and census.

However, the 2000 poverty mapping project, comparability assessment was more straightforward because the data sets used (i.e., FIES, LFS and CPH) have the same reference period: the year 2000. Selection of survey-obtainable variables was done by examining the survey and census questionnaires to identify which questions elicit equivalent information. In several cases, equivalence were achieved by collapsing some categories of answers. When common variables had been identified, the appropriate summary statistics were compared for the survey and the census data.

It is ideal that the summary statistics for the census data be within the confidence interval for the survey. Comparability assessment is not required for the case of location-effect variables because these are essentially sourced from the census, which were only merged with the survey; and as long as the geographic configurations between survey and census are the same.

Assessing comparability in the case of updating small area poverty statistics requires more attention. It should be noted that the survey data were taken in 2003 while census data were obtained in 2000, while the goal is to come up with 2003 poverty statistics at the small area level. Hence, there is a time component that should be taken into consideration. Using the same methodology as in the 2000 poverty mapping project will result to ambiguity since such procedure captures

relationship between Y and X, through regression modeling using 2003 survey information but fitting the model using 2000 census data, which is of a different reference period.

To address the issue, the survey-obtainable variables were carefully evaluated. First, the survey and census questionnaires were examined carefully not only to identify which questions refer to equivalent information but also those, which are time-invariant. Time invariance implies that the characteristic is not likely to change from time to time, or at least in three years in this case. This can be done by purposely collapsing some categories of answers to pre-defined categories. For example, a binary variable *head_athsgrad1* can be created, with value 1 if the head of the household is at least high school graduate and 0 otherwise. If the head of the household is at least high school graduate in 2000, he/she is still at least high school graduate in 2003. When there are sufficient number of time-invariant variables that have been created, appropriate summary statistics are compared for the survey and census data. A variable will be included in the list of possible X's if the summary statistics for the census data is within the confidence interval of the survey data. Likewise, location-effect variables represented by the census are also considered.

After identifying possible X's, several regression models were developed to estimate the natural logarithmic form of per capita income Y. A reasonable model is then chosen which satisfies the following practical criteria (in addition to the usual regression diagnostics):

- The relationship of the variables, whether positive or negative, on Y is generally consistent with earlier researches on poverty (e.g. education should have a positive effect on income).
- The models should be robust, which means that small changes to the model do not greatly affect the significance or signs of the variables.
- Estimated regional poverty incidence does not largely differ from the official regional poverty estimates.

Selected regional models were then used to generate 2003 per capita income for all households in the CPH and these were compared to the poverty lines to estimate the different poverty measures, poverty incidence, poverty gap and severity of poverty at the provincial, city and municipal levels.

2. Data Sources

A. 2003 Official Poverty Statistics

The NSCB generates official poverty statistics based on the NSCB Resolution No. 1 Series of 2003, *Approving the Proposed Methodology for the Computation of Provincial Poverty Statistics*. Official Poverty Statistics include food threshold, poverty threshold, subsistence incidence, poverty incidence, magnitude of poor, income gap, poverty gap and severity of poverty. The 2003 official provincial poverty thresholds, with urban and rural disaggregation, were applied in the estimation of the 2003 small area poverty estimates in this Project.

B. This study also made used of the following datasets from the National Statistics Office (NSO):

- **2003 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)**

  The FIES is a nationwide survey conducted every three years where information on household income and expenditure, as well as, some socio-demographic characteristics of the household head are collected. It is the main source of data in the estimation of official poverty statistics in the country. The 2003 FIES is a regular module of the Integrated Survey of Household (ISH), which contains 42,094 sample households, distributed across the 17 regions of the country.

- **January 2004 Round of the Labor Force Survey (LFS)**

  The LFS is another regular module of the ISH conducted every quarter of the year. It collects data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population 15 years old and over. Sample households of the second and fourth quarter round of the LFS coincide with the sample households of the FIES. Thus, these two data sets were combined to form a richer data set.

- **2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH)**

  The CPH is a complete enumeration of the population in the country conducted at least every ten years. It is a vital source of information on the composition of the population and characteristics of their housing units. It covers all areas under the jurisdiction of the Philippines as defined by the 1987 Constitution.

3. Implementation of the Methodology[5]

This section presents a general perspective on small area estimation following the ELL method implemented in the Philippines for the intercensal year 2003. As the methodology used in this updating is similar to the previous poverty mapping project up to a certain extent, some parts of this section are lifted directly from the previous *Estimation of Local Poverty in the Philippines* report.

a. Introduction/Background

In introducing the concept of small area estimation, we consider the thrust of the national government of alleviating the poverty status of the country. To maximize the effect of any poverty alleviation program, there are a number of factors that have to be carefully taken into account before implementation. One of the most common considerations is the proper identification of priority areas. Answers to questions such as *which areas need most help and assistance from the government* are often sought from national surveys that provide information on poverty indicators. Needless to say, users want surveys to have as much coverage as that of a census. However, this is not usually feasible because survey coverage is directly proportional to the amount of administrative and financial resources required to carry out the survey. Thus, surveys being incomplete enumeration of all populations units, have limitations and sampling errors. Due to the sampling design, surveys may not be representative at the province and district level, such that estimates may tend to be biased. In this context, survey domains provide information on the level of disaggregation of direct estimates that can be derived from a survey which are theoretically reliable. For example, the domain of the 2003 FIES conducted by NSO corresponds to the geographic region. Therefore, it is not surprising to get relatively high standard errors for some poverty estimates at the provincial level. This could imply that the sample is not representative at that level, and so, the estimates may tend to be biased. Further, analogous estimates at the municipal level is expected to be less reliable should these be generated directly from the survey. In this example, the sets of geographic provinces and municipalities are referred to as statistical small areas. Hence, small area estimation is a collection of statistical techniques designed to provide reliable

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[5] Most of the procedures discussed in this section were implemented using PovMap version 2.06. PovMap is a software package that computes poverty and inequality indicators at a spatially disaggregated level.

estimates beyond the survey domain. There are a number of small area techniques and among them is the ELL method used to generate the municipal poverty statistics for the census year 2000.

In updating the small area poverty estimates from the 2000 census year to the intercensal year 2003, a similar approach was used. The information from the 2003 FIES, 2003 Labor Force Survey (LFS), and 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) were combined to estimate poverty incidence, poverty gap, and poverty severity at the provincial and municipal levels. Statistical regression was used to predict per capita family income, expressed in natural logarithmic form[6], Y, using explanatory variables, which we denote as X.

b. Selection of Explanatory Variables

Similar to the earlier poverty mapping project, X can be classified into two types: the survey-obtainable variables, at the household or individual level (e.g., educational attainment of household head, etc.); and the census-derivable location variables, which correspond to barangay or municipal means (e.g., existence of a market in the barangay). It is important that X used in modeling should be (a) available both in the survey and census; (b) comparable and/or consistent with both the survey and census (i.e., X follows the same definition in both survey and census) and (c) have survey and census statistics (mean value) that match.

It may be noted that the overall objective is to compute city and municipal level poverty statistics, with reliable and/or acceptable levels of precision. This can be done by modeling income using X and fitting the resulting model using its census counterpart. Once this has been done, there will be predicted (per capita) income for all family units in the population. Effectively, strength is borrowed from the census which has a larger coverage than the survey. Note that such procedure requires that the variables constituting X should also be available from the census. In addition to availability, comparability is also an essential component in order to make the substitution of X with its census counterpart to compute predicted (per capita) family income become valid.

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[6] Using natural logarithmic form of income is a usual approach in a number of econometric models. This is done because log of income has symmetric distribution (while income has a highly skewed distribution). The error term in the model, which denotes the unexplained part of the dependent variable, is also assumed symmetric. Such that a model specification where the dependent variable and the error term have a similar distribution will be preferred to a model where they have very different distributions. For a more thorough discussion of this approach, the readers are referred to statistical regression theory texts.

In the earlier poverty mapping project, comparability assessment is more straightforward as the data sets used (i.e., FIES, LFS and CPH) have the same reference period (i.e., 2000). Selection of survey-obtainable explanatory data can be done by examining the survey and census questionnaires to identify which questions elicit equivalent information. In several cases, equivalence may be achieved by collapsing some categories of answers. When common variables have been identified, the appropriate summary statistics are compared for the survey and the census data. For variables to be considered as consistent, summary statistics for the census data should be within the confidence interval for the survey. Comparability assessment is not required for the case of location-effect variables as these are sourced from the census, which were merged with the survey; and as long as the geographic configurations between survey and census are the same.

Assessing comparability in the case of updating small area poverty statistics requires more attention. Note that survey data is for 2003 while census data is for 2000, and our goal is to come up with 2003 poverty statistics at the small area level. Hence, the time component has to be taken into consideration, otherwise ambiguity may arise when the relationship between Y and X is captured through regression modeling using 2003 survey information but fitting the model using 2000 census data. To address the issue, survey-obtainable variables were carefully screened by examining the survey and census questionnaires not only to identify which questions elicit equivalent information but also those, which are time-invariant. Time invariance, as used in this Project, means that the characteristic is not likely to change from time to time (i.e., stable over time). For some of the variables, this can be done by purposely collapsing some categories of answers to pre-defined categories. For example, a binary variable *hea_noed* can be created, with value 1 if the head of the household did not have any formal education, 0 otherwise. If the head of the household has no formal education in 2003, he / she also has no formal education in 2000. When as many as possible of these "at least" type of variables have been created, appropriate summary statistics are compared for the survey and census data. A variable will be included in the list of explanatory variables X if the summary statistics for the census data is within the confidence interval of the survey data. Likewise, we also include in the list of explanatory variables X, location-effect variables represented by the census means.

Table 24. Complete List of Variables Considered

Variable Name	Description
1. Household Characteristics	
extended_fam	1 if household is extended
hea_ategrad	1 if household head has at least finished grade 6
hea_athsgrad	1 if household head has at least finished high school
hea_atleasthh	1 if household head has at least finished 4th year high school
hea_atlowed	1 if household head has at least finished grade 5
hea_lowed	1 if household head has at least completed pre-school and at most finished grade 5
hea_noed	1 if household head has no education
hh_kids	1 if household has at least a member who is son/daughter of the household head
men_ategrad	proportion of male members in the household who have finished grade 6
men_athsgrad	proportion of male members in the household who have at least finished 4th year high school
men_atleasthh	proportion of male members in the household who have at least finished 4th year high school
men_atlowed	proportion of male members in the household who have no education
men_lowed	proportion of male members in the household who have at least completed pre-school and at most finished grade 5
roof_light	1 if roof is made of light materials (cogon, nipa, anahaw)
single_fam	1 if household does not have "extended family members"
wall_light	1 if wall is made of light materials (bamboo, sawali, nipa, cogon)
wall_strong	1 if wall is made of strong materials (concrete, brick, stone, wood, galvanized iron)
wom_ategrad	proportion of female members in the household who have finished grade 6
wom_athsgrad	proportion of female members in the household who have at least finished 4th year high school
wom_atleasthh	proportion of female members in the household who have at least finished 4th year high school
wom_atlowed	proportion of female members in the household who have no education
wom_lowed	proportion of female members in the household who have at least completed pre-school and at most finished grade 5
2. Barangay Characteristics	
Bgy_allcoed	Average proportion of household members with college education within the barangay
bgy_cemetery	1 if the barangay has a cemetery
bgy_church	1 if the barangay has a church, chapel or mosque with religious service at least once a month
bgy_college	1 if the barangay has a college/university
bgy_comwork	1 if the barangay has community water work system
bgy_elep	1 if the barangay has electric power
bgy_elschool	1 if the barangay has an elementary school
Bgy_fa_xxl	Average proportion of housing units in the barangay with floor area between 83.6 and 139.4 sqm
Bgy_famsize	Average family size in the barangay
bgy_hall	1 if the barangay has a barangay hall
bgy_health	1 if the barangay hasa puericulture center/barangay health center
bgy_highway	1 if the barangay is accessible to the national highway
bgy_hischool	1 if the barangay has a highschool
bgy_hosp	1 if the barangay has a hospital
bgy_housprj	1 if the barangay has housing projects (government or private)
bgy_library	1 if the barangay has a public library
bgy_market	1 if the barangay has a market place or building were trading activities are carried on at least once a week
bgy_nbank	average number of (banking institution, pawnshop, financing/investment or insurance company or agency, etc.) in the barangay (where the value of the variable in the census is 10 if there are more than 10 establishment of this type)

Table 24. (continued)

Variable Name	Description
2. Barangay Characteristics	
bgy_ncafe	average number of (restaurants, cafeteria, or refreshment parlor excluding temporary restaurants, cafeteria, or refreshment parlor; beauty parlor; barber shop; industry shop; funeral parlor; and other personal services establishments) in the barangay (where the value of the variable in the census is 10 if there are more than 10 establishment of this type)
bgy_news	1 if the barangay has a newspaper circulation
bgy_nfactory	average number of (manufacturing establishments like rice or corn mill, tailor or dress shop or shoe factory, furniture factory, blacksmith shop) in the barangay (where the value of the variable in the census is 10 if there are more than 10 establishment of this type)
bgy_nhotel	average number of (hotel dormitory, and other lodging places) in the barangay (where the value of the variable in the census is 10 if there are more than 10 establishment of this type)
bgy_nplay	average number of (recreational establishments like theater or movie house, night club, cabaret, bar, beer garden, billiard hall, bowling alley, pool room, etc.) in the barangay (where the value of the variable in the census is 10 if there are more than 10 establishment of this type)
bgy_nrepair	average number of (auto repair shop, vulcanizing shop and other repair shops) in the barangay (where the value of the variable in the census is 10 if there are more than 10 establishment of this type)
bgy_nstore	average number of (wholesale store, department store, bazaar, hardware store, drugstore, sari-sari store and other store with current merchandise worth P600 or more; gasoine station) in the barangay (where the value of the variable in the census is 10 if there are more than 10 establishment of this type)
bgy_park	1 if the barangay has a public plaza or park for recreation
Bgy_per61up	Average Proportion of household members who are 61 and above
Bgy_perkids	Average proportion of household members who are children of household head in the barangay
bgy_post	1 if the barangay has postal service
bgy_provcap	1 if the barangay has a town/city hall or provincial capitol
bgy_streets	1 if the barangay has a street pattern, i.e. networks of streets of at least three (3) streets or roads
bgy_teleg	1 if the barangay has telegraph
bgy_telep	1 if the barangay has telephone
bgy_towncity	1 if barangay is a part of the town/city proper or former poblacion of the municipality, or poblacion/city district
hea_rel_mus	proportion of household heads in the barangay whose religion is Islam
hea_rel_oth	proportion of household heads in the barangay whose religion is not Islam but is not unknown
head_abroad	proportion of household heads in the barangay who lived in a foreign country, five years ago
head_nohere	proportion of household heads in the barangay who did not live in the same city/municipality five years ago
hou_9600	proportion of houses/building in the barangay which were constructed in 1996 or later
hou_nrprtd	proportion of houses in the barangay whose state of repair was not reported
hou_reno	proportion of houses in the barangay that require/ are under renovation
hou_repair	proportion of houses in the barangay that need major repair
hou_unfconst	proportion of houses in the barangay which can be considered as unfinished construction
per_disa	proportion of household members in the barangay who have disability
per_indig	proportion of household members in the barangay who are considered indigenous people

Table 24. (continued)

Variable Name	Description
3. Municipality Characteristics	
hou_acq_2	% of houses constructed by owner
hou_coelpg	% of households that use electricity or lpg for cooking
hou_const	proportion of houses in the barangay that are under construction
hou_dilap	proportion of houses in the barangay that are condemned/dilapidated
hou_gar_tru	% of households with pick-up by truck
hou_lan_ag1	% of households that own agricultural lands
hou_lan_ag2	% of households that own agricultural lands acquired through CARP
hou_lan_oth	% of households that own other agricultural lands
hou_lan_res	% of households that own other residential lands
hou_li_ele	% of households that use electricity for lighting
hou_notoi	% of households with no toilet
hou_own_rad	% of households who have radio
hou_own_ref	% of households who have refrigerator
hou_own_tel	% of households who have telephone
hou_own_tv	% of households who have TV
hou_own_vcr	% of households who have VCR
hou_own_veh	% of households who have motorized vehicle
hou_own_was	% of households who have washing machine
hou_ren	% of houses that are rented
hou_renf1	% of houses that are rent-free with consent of owner
hou_renf2	% of houses that are rent-free without consent of owner
hou_untoi	% of households with unsanitary (open pit) toilet
hou_waduns	% of households that use an unsanitary water source for drinking
per_eng	% of persons 5 and older who speak English
per_ind_1t5	% of persons employed in agriculture, hunting and forest
per_ind_45	% of persons employed in construction
per_ind_52	% of persons employed in retail trade
per_ind_60	% of persons employed in land transport
per_lit	% of persons 5 and older who can read in some language
per_nonphi	% of non-Philippine citizens
per_sch_abr	% of persons ages 5 to 18 who attended school in foreign country
per_sch_cit	% of persons ages 5 to 18 who attended school in same city/municipality
per_school	% of persons ages 5 to 18 who attended school from June 99-March 2000
per_taga	% of persons 5 and older who speak Filipino/Tagalog
per_wor_abr	% of persons who worked overseas
per_wor_gov	% who worked for private government
per_wor_pre	% who worked for private establishment
per_wor_prh	% who worked for private household

c. Statistical Modeling

This section provides a brief discussion of the regression modeling for per capita income (Note: Please refer to the Estimation of Local Poverty in the Philippines released in 2005 for a discussion of more advanced statistical concepts such as multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity modeling, and bootstrapping.).

Since there is limited number of time invariant variables at the household level, the explanatory variables X is dominated more by the location-effect variables. Recall that the dependent variable Y is expressed at the household level. To capture a significant amount of variability of Y, it is operationally useful to construct more time-invariant variables. This was done by computing two-way interactions among variables in X. Interactions of explanatory variables with urbanity were also computed. These approaches created more household-level auxiliary data.

Separate models were fitted for each geographic region. The objective is to tailor the model to account for the differences of geographic regions in the country, such as spatial peculiarities. The set of geographic *barangays* comprise the clusters. Per geographic region, computing through PovMap begins in the estimation of the income function,

$$\ln Y_{ij} = E[\ln Y_{ij} \mid \underline{X}_{ij}] + u_{ij} \qquad (1)$$

where Y_{ij} is the per capita income of jth household in i^{th} cluster, $\underline{X}$ is the explanatory variable and u is the error component. This error component u_{ij} can be attributed into two components: variability among the clusters and variability among households. Thus, we can represent u_{ij} as,

$$u_{ij} = h_i + e_{ij} \qquad (2)$$

where h_i is the cluster component and e_{ij} is the household component. For each region, a number of candidate models were estimated. As mentioned earlier, estimation of these models was implemented using PovMap.

d. Development and Selection of Final Model

After model estimation and fitting of parameter estimates to census, it is necessary to undo the log transform used for Y, also implemented through PovMap. The set of official provincial poverty thresholds for the year 2003 was used to compute poverty estimates. These estimates were determined at the municipal, provincial and regional levels. Bootstrap estimates were summarized by their mean and standard deviation giving a point estimate and standard error for the desired level of disaggregation. Bootstrapping is used to provide accurate estimates of the standard errors. As imputed income depends non-linearly on the stochastic variables involved (the estimated model parameters, the correlated error terms), computing the standard errors analytically will be very demanding.

Assessment of candidate models for each region involved comparison of similarity of (subset of) parameter estimates and similarity of small area estimates, in addition to basic statistical criterion such as adjusted R squares, among others. This approach of assessment is also useful in identifying over-fitted models, aberrant fluctuations as well as robustly significant variables. Further, the resulting model-based poverty estimates at the regional levels were also compared to direct survey estimates.

Selection of a reasonable model for a specific region was done by considering the following criteria:

- The relationship of the variables, whether positive or negative, on Y is generally consistent with earlier researches on poverty (e.g. education should have a positive effect on income).
- The models should be robust, which means that small changes to the model do not greatly affect the significance or signs of the variables.
- Estimated regional poverty incidence does not largely differ from the official regional poverty estimates.

    As illustrated in Figure 20, regional poverty incidences based on SAE are relatively close to the official poverty estimates although when they differ, SAE tends to underestimate poverty a bit.

Figure 20 Official vs. SAE Poverty Incidence by Region, 2003
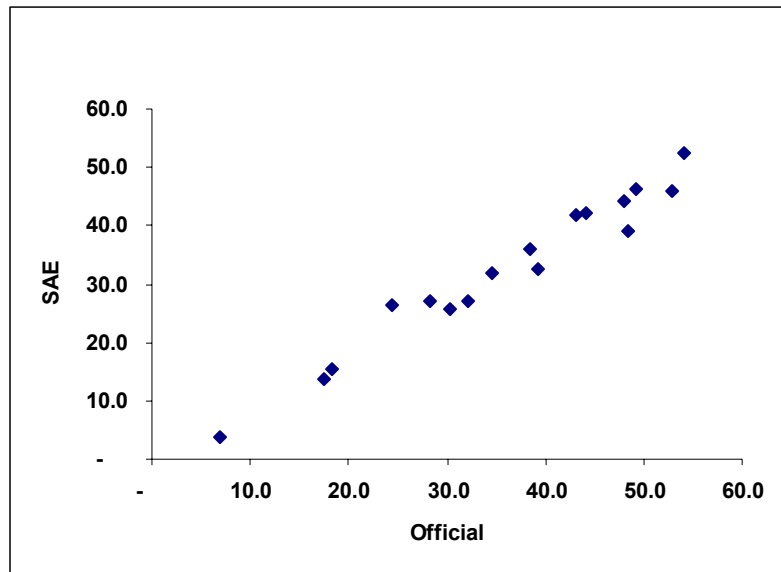
This was also observed in a similar exercise in Vietnam. Possible reasons could be the following:

- Since variables used in model-building were limited to those that are considered to be time-invariant, variables such as household size and number of children were replaced with proxy indicators such as cluster means (i.e. average household size in a barangay). These variables, however, were not always significant. In cases that they are found to be significant, it was noted that these proxy indicators are not able to capture the dependency variables adequately, which are negatively correlated with income. Hence, it is expected to over-predict income, resulting to an underestimation of poverty.

- The assumption that the geographic distribution of households (household characteristics) has been stable over time may have been optimistic. It is possible that migration, and/or variations in birth and death rates between the poor and non-poor may have altered the picture.

Table 25 Characteristics of the Different Regional Models

Region	Number of Observations	Adjusted R-square
NCR	3,964	28.3
CAR	1,620	49.0
Region I	2,441	24.1
Region II	2,100	28.4
Region III	3,389	24.3
Region IV-A	4,087	35.0
Region IV-B	1,867	36.8
Region V	2,529	48.1
Region VI	2,970	37.3
Region VII	2,982	46.3
Region VIII	2,296	43.3
Region IX	1,796	47.4
Region X	2,090	32.8
Region XI	2,184	43.4
Region XII	2,181	31.5
CARAGA	1,851	38.3
ARMM	1,787	21.4

Table 26 Variables Included in the Regional Models

1. Household Characteristics

VARIABLES	Regions																	# of Regions
	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IV-A	IV-B	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	CARAGA	ARMM	
HEAD_ATHSGRAD 1 if hhld head has at least finished high school	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	**15**
ROOF_LIGHT 1 if roof is made of light materials				√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√		**10**
WALL_LIGHT 1 if wall is made of light materials				√	√		√	√	√	√		√				√		**8**
WOM_ATEGRAD Prop. of female hhld members who have finished grade 6		√	√			√		√			√				√		√	**7**
MEN_ATEGRAD Prop. of male members in the hhld who have finished grade 6	√		√				√				√							**4**
MEN_ATLOWED Prop. of male members in the hhld who have no education		√													√			**2**
EXTENDED_FAM 1 if hhld is an extended family				√														**1**
MEN_ATLEASTHH Prop of male members in the hhld who have at least finished 4th yr high school																	√	**1**
MEN_LOWED Prop. of male members in the hhld who have at least completed pre-school & at most finished grade V														√				**1**
WOM_ATLOWED Prop. Of female members in the hhld who have no educ.														√				**1**
HEA_NOED 1 if hhld head has no educ.												√						**1**
HEAD_ATEGRAD 1 if household head has at least finihed grade VI															√			**1**
WALL_STRONG 1 if wall is made of strong materials		√																**1**

2. Barangay Characteristics

VARIABLES	Regions																	# of Models
Barangay Characteristics	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IV-A	IV-B	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	CARAGA	ARMM	
BGY_WOM_COED Mean of the prop. of women hh members with college education in the bgy	√				√			√	√							√		5
BGY_TELEP 1 if the bgy has a phone system						√	√			√					√			4
BGY_HOSP 1 if the bgy has a hospital							√					√			√			3
BGY_HOUSPRJ 1 if the bgy has housing project (govt. or private)						√								√	√			3
BGY_NHOTEL Average number of lodging dormitories in the bgy.		√								√					√			3
BGY_PER_KIDS Mean of the prop of hhld members who children of the hhld head		√					√						√					3
BGY_STREETS 1 if the bgy has a street pattern		√	√										√					3
BGY_HEALTH 1 if the bgy has a health/puericulture center		√															√	2
BGY_COMWORK 1 if the bgy has community works system											√				√			2
BGY_ELEP 1 if the bgy has electric power												√		√				2
BGY_FA_XXL Prop of hhlds in the bgy w/ lot floor area between 83.6 & 139.4 sq. m.	√								√									2
BGY_FAMSIZE Mean family size in the bgy									√					√				2
BGY_HIGHWAY 1 if bgy is accessible to natl highway		√					√											2
BGY_MARKET 1 if the bgy has has a market place		√														√		2
BGY_PER_61UP Mean of the prop of hhld members aged 61 & up in the bgy							√		√									2
BGY_TOWNCITY 1 if the bgy is part of a town/city		√	√															2
BGY_ALL_COED Mean of the prop. of hhld members w/ college educ. In the bgy.	√										√							2
BGY_POST 1 if the bgy has a postal service				√														1

3. Municipality Characteristics

VARIABLES	Regions																	# of Models
Barangay Characteristics	NCR	CAR	I	II	III	IV-A	IV-B	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	CARAGA	ARMM	
HOU_OWN_TV % of hhld who owns TV in the municipality							√			√							√	**3**
PER_ENG % of persons 5 yrs & older who speak English in the municipality			√	√								√						**3**
HOU_LAN_RES % of hhlds that own other residential lands						√						√						**2**
HOU_OWN_RAD % of hhlds who own radio				√										√				**2**
HOU_OWN_WAS % of hhlds who own washing machine						√							√					**2**
HOU_COELPG % of hhlds that use electricity or lpg for cooking		√																**1**
HOU_LAN_AG1 % of hhlds that own agricultural lands												√						**1**
HOU_NOTOI % of hhlds with no toilet									√									**1**
HOU_OWN_TEL % of hhlds who have phone						√												**1**
HOU_UNTOI % of hhlds with unsanitary toilet			√															**1**
PER_IND_45 % of persons employed in construction															√			**1**
PER_LIT % of persons 5 & older who can read in some language														√				**1**
PER_SCH_CIT % of persons ages 5-18 who attended school in same city/municipality		√																**1**
PER_TAGA % of persons who speak Filipino															√			**1**
PER_WOR_PRH % of hhld members who worked for private hhld					√													**1**

4.Limitations of the Study

a. Data

In the absence of a census, as well as panel data in 2003, in which case, survey household income from 2003 can be linked to X variables in 2000, only time-invariant variables[7] or location effect variables/census means were used in the development of the regression models to predict income of households in 2003. As a result, variables such as household size and number of children were replaced with proxy indicators such as cluster means (i.e., average household size in a barangay). These variables, however, were not always significant. In cases that they are found to be significant, it was noted that these proxy indicators are not able to capture the dependency variables adequately, which are negatively correlated with income. Hence, it is expected to over-predict income, resulting to an underestimation of poverty.

b. Estimation of Magnitude of Poor Population in 2003

To be able to come up with the magnitude of poor population in 2003, poverty incidence in each municipality was multiplied with the estimated total population in each municipality. With estimated total population by municipality computed using the following data:

- 2000-based population projection for 2003 (provincial level)
- 2000-based population projection for 2007 (provincial level)
- Actual Population for 2007 (provincial and municipal level)

The difference between the 2007 projections and actual population at the provincial level were computed and used to adjust the 2000-based population projection for 2003. Further, the distribution of the 2007 actual population among the municipalities was also used to estimate the municipal level population projection for 2003.

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[7] Time-invariant variables are variables considered to be "stable" over time.

c. Regional model may not necessarily capture the unique characteristics of provinces/municipalities

As models specified are at the regional level, characteristics of the municipalities atypical of the province/region may not be fully captured by the model.

1. Siayan, Zamboanga del Norte

This municipality is characterized[8] as follows:

- Ranked as the poorest municipality in 2003
- Has farming and fishing is known to be the common source of income
- Located very far from the *poblacion* (i.e., approx. 7 hrs. away) with roads that are described to be "rugged and rough".
- Yet it was found that GIS-based maps of poverty related indicators done by NSCB Regional Division IX (NSCB RD IX) presented good status of the municipality, except for malnutrition.
- It was also noted that an "e-center" of the National Computer Center (NCC) has been established in this municipality.

2. Albay

- It was observed that poverty incidence generated for Albay using the regional model developed in SAE was estimated as 15.1 percent with a CV of 3.7. The computed incidence is considered relatively low compared to the 2003 official poverty estimates of 42.7 percent with a CV of 7.3. While the Project Team recognizes that there may be other variables that are correlated with income (particularly for households of Albay), these, however, were not included in the model developed for the region due to some constraints (e.g., limited time, data, manpower and financial resources).

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[8] Per consultation with NSCB Regional Division IX.

d. Non-inclusion of variables on migration and tourism

Although it has been recognized that migration and tourism might be significant variables that could have been considered in the model building, these were not included in the model due to limited time and data available. (Note: Tourism was somehow incorporated in the model building through the census variable "number of hotel or accommodation establishments in the barangay"). Nevertheless, with the availability of data on these areas of concern, the NSCB plans to consider these in the future endeavors on SAE.

e. Comparison of the 2000 and 2003 SAE

It is recognized that trend analysis, specifically for poverty measurement, is important. However, in consideration of the differences in model building, such as:

- National model for 2000 SAE and regional models for 2003 SAE
- 2003 models were only developed using time invariant variables, location-effect/census means

Thus, it might not be appropriate to do a trend analysis from 2000 SAE to 2003 SAE.

C. Validation Workshops

1. Objectives

Similar to the earlier poverty mapping project, which the NSCB conducted in 2004-2005, a series of provincial validation exercises were conducted in order to assess the acceptability and consistency of the estimates generated. These exercises were done to assess how well the estimates relate to the assessment of local government units, the academe, and non-government organizations in the province. Specifically, these activities aim to:

- Solicit the participants' expert opinion and intimate knowledge of the poverty situation in their province;
- Present the initial results of the Intercensal Project;
- Serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas and discussion of the provincial and municipal level poverty estimates produced through the project and to evaluate how well they relate to the assessment of the local participants;
- Serve as an advocacy for poverty mapping at the local level; and
- Convince the local government units (LGUs) to invest on and appreciate statistics.

2. Mechanics

Invited workshop participants were composed of:

Group 1: P*rovincial key informants* with <u>detailed knowledge of all the municipalities</u> in the province, e.g., provincial planning and development coordinator.

Group 2: *Municipal key informants*, e.g., representatives from the municipal planning and development offices.

- The participants were asked to accomplish the validation form, which included the indicators significant in the small area modeling procedure, other correlates of poverty, and the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators.
- The following indicators were included in the validation form:
    - Level of educational attainment
    - Age dependency ratio

- Employment

- Absence of malnourished or underweight children under 5 years of age

- Maternal mortality ratio

- Access to health facilities

- Literacy rate

- Ownership of residence

- Quality of housing

- Access to safe water

- Access to sanitary toilet

- Access to electricity

- Ownership of refrigerator

- Peace and order

3. Workshop Design

a. Areas that were covered include:

Province	Rationale
1. Sorsogon (29 April to 2 May 2008)	Ranked 29th poorest; Representative of a poor province Poverty incidence from 2000 to 2003 dropped by 7.6 percentage points from 41.4% to 33.7%, respectively; then, posting 43.5% in 2006.
2. Camiguin (16 to 19 June 2008)	Ranked 43th poorest; Representative of a "not very poor" province 2003 FIES sample size: 68 2003 estimated HHs (based on FIES): 15,509
3. Palawan (15 to 18 July 2008)	Ranked 14th poorest; Representative of a very poor province For continuity of assessment/validation; One of the validation exercises in the earlier 2000 Poverty Mapping Project was conducted in Palawan.

b. Workshop Participants

Participants	Sorsogon	Camiguin	Palawan
Local Government Units	24	24	24
Academe	0	0	4
Non-Government Organizations	1	0	3
Other Participants/ guests	0	Vice-Governor of the Province of Camiguin	0
TOTAL	25	25	31
No. of municipalities	16	5	23 (excluding Kalayaan)

c. Field Validation

In addition to the validation workshops conducted, ocular assessments were also done in some of the municipalities/barangays of the three provinces. Members of the Team were asked to accomplish an Ocular Assessment Form (See Annex C) containing the different variables found to be significant in the regional model. These were done for the Team to gain better insights on the province, as well as validate whether the variables are truly reflective of the actual poverty situation in the municipalities.

Through these ocular assessments, some of the SAE results were verified such as Donsol being a poor municipality (perceived by some of the workshop participants as relatively non-poor municipality because of its popularity as a tourist destination) with most houses still made of light materials including those along the highway. These also gave the members of the Team the chance to actually talk to people residing in the visited municipalities and understand better their way of life.

4. VALIDATION FORMS

VALIDATION WORKSHOP FOR THE WB ASEM/NSCB POVERTY MAPPING PROJECT

Paras Beach Resort, Mambajao, Camiguin

June 18, 2008

Type of Informant (Please check the appropriate box)**:** ☐ **Provincial Key Informant**   ☐ **Municipal Key Informant**

Note: Provincial key informants are requested to rate all the municipalities, while municipal key informants have the option to provide answers only for their respective municipalities.

Instructions:

Based on your perception at present, please rate each municipality in terms of the identified poverty indicators using a rating of 1-10, with **1=lowest** and **10=highest**. [Please refer to the even numbered columns]. Indicate whether the present condition is **1 = an improvement over, 2 = the same as, or 3 = worse than** the situation in 2003. [Please refer to the odd numbered columns, starting with column 3.]

Municipality	Level of educational attainment		Age dependency ratio		Employment		Absence of malnourished or underweight children under 5 years of age		Maternal mortality ratio	
	For every 10 individuals aged 15 and above in the municipality, how many were able to reach at least secondary education?		For every 10 individuals aged 15-64 in the municipality, how many have dependents (with age below 15 or above 64)?		For every 10 individuals aged 15 and above in the municipality, how many are employed (including self-employed)?		For every 10 children under 5 years of age in the municipality, how many are not malnourished/underweight?		For every 10 pregnant women in the municipality, how many are able to give birth safely?	
	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Catarman										
Guinsiliban										
Mahinog										
Mambajao										
Sagay										

Municipality	Access to health facilities		Literacy rate		Ownership of residence		Quality of housing		Access to safe water		Access to sanitary toilet	
	For every 10 families in the municipality, how many have access to health facilities (e.g. RHUs, public hospitals, BHS)?		For every 10 individuals aged 10 and above in the municipality, how many are able to read and write?		For every 10 families in the municipality, how many own their house and lot?		For every 10 families in the municipality, how many have houses made of strong construction materials (galvanized iron/aluminum, tile, concrete, brick stone or asbestos)?		For every 10 families in the municipality, how many have access to safe water (faucet, tubed or piped well)?		For every 10 families in the municipality, how many have access to sanitary toilets (water-sealed or closed pit type)?	
	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Catarman												
Guinsiliban												
Mahinog												
Mambajao												
Sagay												

Municipality	Access to electricity		Ownership of refrigerator		Peace and order			Overall level of poverty		Ranking of Municipalities
	For every 10 families in the municipality, how many have access to electricity?		For every 10 families in the municipality, how many own a refrigerator?		For every 10 families in the municipality, how many will not consider peace and order/security a problem?			For every 10 families in the municipality, how many are not poor?		
	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)		At present	Present condition compared with 2003 condition (1 = Improvement 2 = The same 3 = Worse)	
(1)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)		(30)	(31)	(32)
Catarman										
Guinsiliban										
Mahinog										
Mambajao										
Sagay										

INTERCENSAL UPDATING OF SMALL-AREA POVERTY ESTIMATES

Ocular Assessment in Palawan
15-18 June 2008

Observer: _____ Municipality: _____ PovInc: ____

Sample	Highway 1 if bgy. Is accessible to national highway; 0 otherwise	Hospital 1 if bgy has a hospital; 0 otherwise	Bgy Telephone 1 if there is a phone in the bgy; 0 otherwise	Telephone 1 if there is a phone in the hhld; 0 otherwise	Roof Materials 1- light (cogon, nipa, anahaw) 0 - otherwise	Wall Materials 1- light (bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa, anahaw) 0 - otherwise
BGY.						
Household 1						
Household 2						
Household 3						
Household 4						
Household 5						
Household 6						
Household 7						
Household 8						
Household 9						
Household 10						
BGY.						
Household 1						
Household 2						
Household 3						
Household 4						
Household 5						
Household 6						
Household 7						
Household 8						
Household 9						
Household 10						

5. Matrix of Findings

In the validation workshops conducted in the three provinces, some of the general insights and findings of the Team were as follows:

- As the design of the validation form is expected to exhibit memory bias, it is not surprising that participants encountered some difficulties in recalling the situation five years ago.

- The results generated from the SAE methodology did not produce a unique ranking of the municipalities. While the poverty incidences were unique, due to sampling errors, it was not possible to establish definitive rankings of municipalities.

- SAE rankings were generally consistent with the participants' assessment, except for some municipalities.

The following were specific observations in each of the provinces:

Province	Aspect	Reactions/Remarks
1. Sorsogon	Methodology and regional model	The model does not include tourism-specific variables as significant predictors of income. Presence of financial institutions was included as one of the variables in the initial regional model of Bicol. However, per the citizens' perception, this is not a strong indicator of the economic situation for all municipalities.
	Validation results	Donsol ranked poorest in SAE but 10th poorest (among 16) based on participant's assessment. A participant from an NGO noted that in their recently conducted poverty mapping activity in Sorsogon, Donsol also ranked as poorest, consistent with SAE. Participants also noted that their assessments are mostly based on their perception as a number of them have yet to personally see/visit Donsol.

Province	Aspect	Reactions/Remarks
2. Camiguin	Methodology and regional model	In appreciation of the SAE experience and the usefulness of lower-level poverty statistics, they have strongly expressed interest to invest on statistics within their province (e.g., conduct of their own community-based data collection activities). Further, they stressed the need for their participation (e.g., as enumerators) in national government-initiated surveys/censuses.
	Validation results	Sagay was identified to be the poorest municipality based on SAE but participants perceive it to be Guinsiliban. The following were noted as slightly varied rankings were observed: 1) There were only five municipalities in Camiguin; 2) Range of poverty incidence, excluding least poor, is 30.1 to 36.8
3. Palawan	Methodology and regional model	There is general agreement in the model developed for the region.
	Validation results	The participants strongly recommended the exclusion of Kalayaan as this is a government regulated island. Hence, its characteristics are not comparable to the rest of the municipalities. During the validation workshop, municipal rankings of some participants slightly differed with the rankings based on SAE. Although, it should be noted that some participants have yet to personally see/visit some municipalities. Nonetheless, this was addressed by the Project by further improving the models based on the result of the validation workshop. Like what happened in Region V wherein the number of financial institutions in the barangay was considered to be dropped from the model.

D. Advocacy

1. National Dissemination Forum

A National Dissemination Forum was held on 4 September 2008 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel to:

a. Present the project results, providing details on the methodology and variables used;

b. Serve as a venue for the exchange of ideas and discussion of the estimates produced through the project;

c. Develop awareness among national government agencies, the academe, non-government organizations, local government units and other institutions/ organizations on the importance of the small area estimation methodology and the results generated.

Some of the important points raised during the forum include:

- Suggestion to include the magnitude of poor families in the poverty estimates to reflect the density of poverty across the country. An attempt to generate estimates of the magnitude of poor population has been done during the presentation of the SAE to the Congress, however, it should be noted that it entailed a number of assumptions since 2003 actual population is not available. Provided in Annex E is the table with magnitude of poor population.

- Possibility of generating poverty estimates at the barangay level. While it is possible to generate poverty estimates at the barangay level, the estimates might not even be useful or acceptable to data users due to expected large errors of the estimates.

- Difference of the 2003 small area poverty estimates with the 2003 official poverty estimates and how to relate them. Which provincial ranking should be used? Although it has been presented during the forum that the 2003 provincial poverty estimates based on SAE have lower coefficients of variation as compared to the official poverty estimates, the SAE methodology adopted in the Philippines is still undergoing further review/refinements/ improvements. Thus, ranking of poverty estimates should still be based on the 2003 official poverty estimates.

- Need for better data dissemination schemes for better appreciation at the local level. As NSCB recognized the need to communicate the results of the Project to policy makers and local government units, presentations have been

done with various data users of poverty. In addition, this final report has also been prepared such that it will be more user-friendly, easy to understand and not very technical.

- Timeliness of release of poverty data. At present, the generation of SAE is not yet included in the regular work of NSCB since this exercise will entail additional resources and manpower. However, its implementation is part of the future plans of NSCB.

- Possibility of partnership between the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) and the local government units (LGUs), specifically, in maximizing the use of Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) database. This issue was raised by the City Planning and Development Coordinator (CPDC) of Pasay City as one of the discussant during the forum. The NSCB, in response, has already communicated with the Office of the Mayor the willingness of NSCB to provide technical assistance in the analysis of CBMS data.

- Use of the SAE in monitoring poverty over time. It is recognized that monitoring of poverty over time is important, specifically, if we want to determine whether gains in poverty reduction programs have been significant. However, with a slight variation of the methodology used in the earlier project, (used of only time-invariant variables in the model and developing regional models in the 2003 SAE, as compared to the national model used in the earlier project) it might not be appropriate to do a trend analysis between the 2000 and 2003 SAE.

- Explore other SAE methods, such as the Bayes' Hierarchical Model. This may be considered in the future studies of NSCB on SAE.

- Effectiveness of the SAE method in estimating poverty, specifically when dealing with non-censal year, considering the fact that one is only limited into using time-invariant variables. In this Project, regional models using only time-invariant variables were able to produce poverty estimates with acceptable level of error for most of the provinces and even for majority of the cities and municipalities.

- Variables such as housing materials, which were considered to be time-invariant, can actually be affected by typhoon and other external factors. While this may be correct, average values were used in the computation of estimates thereby negating the contribution of extreme values.

- As this is a regression modeling study, there is a need to also present the diagnostic checks done to assess the effectiveness/robustness of the models developed. In the dissemination fora, the results of the diagnostic tests were not fully discussed because of time limitation but in this report, indicators used to assess the appropriateness of the models are provided.

- Use of consumption/expenditure instead of income as welfare measure. There is indeed a debate on the use of consumption/expenditure instead of income in welfare measure. However, since the official methodology of poverty measures in the Philippines makes use of income, the study considered the same as the welfare measure.

- Given the assumption of area homogeneity with the use of regional models, questions on how cultural diversity and conflict areas, specifically in Mindanao, were taken into consideration in the models developed. The cultural diversity within a region was not accounted for in the model building process since there is no measure of such characteristic in the data sets used in the study.

- Need to make available subsistence incidence, which are useful to government agencies like the DSWD who are targeting those who are food poor. This may actually be done but will entail some time. Also, DSWD has already started using the ranking of provinces and municipalities based on poverty incidence among families.

- Need to check the consistency of the model and estimates across the years, 2000, 2003 and 2006. It might not be appropriate to do a comparative analysis of the 2000 and 2003 SAE because of its differences in the model building: a) national model for 2000 and regional model for 2003 and b) 2003 model were developed using only time-invariant variables.

- It might be useful to compare the result of the CBMS data with the SAE. Although comparison of the result of the CBMS and SAE is feasible, it must be noted that the methodologies used in these two studies as well as the data sets are different. Hence, the comparison is baseless.

- The sustainability of this activity, specifically, on whether there will already be a regular generation of SAE through the help of World Bank. It is recognized that World Bank can only support this activity to a certain extent and thus, the NSCB, and also with the help of World Bank, started to explore other possibilities like seeking the help of Congress to fund this activity and make it part of the regular work of NSCB.

2. Various presentations to various agencies/organizations

Various presentations on the SAE were also made to the following to disseminate the results and methodology, generate comments and gather support, specifically from policymakers, to be able to have the necessary resources to sustain the generation of small area poverty estimates:

- House of Representatives through the Congressional Planning and Budget Department (CPBD)
- NSCB Executive Board
- Provincial Social Welfare and Development in Rizal
- Inter-agency Committee of the Department of Labor and Employment
- National Economic Development Authority - Region IV-A
- UP Junior Executive Society
- UNSD / UNESCAP Workshop on MDG Monitoring

E. Lessons Learned

1. In producing SAE on poverty, variables to be used in the model-building process need not be restricted to only those that are time-invariant. Possible regressors that are perceived to be significantly correlated with income, but may vary over time, may be estimated through regression modeling.

2. Use of latest/up-to-date version of the PovMap software is expected to greatly improve the model building process.

3. In designing and conducting validation/dissemination workshops, the following should have been considered by the Team to ensure outputs presented are fully optimized:

   - Inclusion of an activity wherein participants will be requested to identify actual programs in their locality where the small area poverty estimates presented to them can possibly be used.
   - Identification of more targeted participants by selecting agencies/ organization which are possible users of the estimates.

Annex F
2003 City and Municipal Level Poverty Estimates

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
NCR	1st district	TONDO	6.73	1.09	16.2	1557	45,300	1.25	0.30	0.37	0.12
		BINONDO	1.14	0.98	86.0	1622	147	0.19	0.26	0.06	0.13
		QUIAPO	4.18	1.89	45.2	1582	1,032	0.77	0.51	0.22	0.19
		SAN NICOLAS	8.93	4.78	53.5	1523	4,120	1.71	1.24	0.52	0.47
		SANTA CRUZ	3.35	0.88	26.3	1599	4,247	0.59	0.23	0.17	0.10
		SAMPALOC	1.93	0.46	23.8	1615	7,303	0.32	0.11	0.09	0.04
		SAN MIGUEL	4.37	2.76	63.2	1580	752	0.80	0.69	0.22	0.24
		ERMITA	2.40	1.58	65.8	1611	159	0.41	0.39	0.11	0.15
		INTRAMUROS	7.97	4.26	53.5	1535	427	1.47	1.08	0.42	0.40
		MALATE	3.90	1.07	27.4	1587	3,253	0.69	0.25	0.20	0.10
		PACO	3.07	0.87	28.3	1602	2,271	0.51	0.19	0.13	0.06
		PANDACAN	3.66	0.96	26.2	1592	2,974	0.62	0.23	0.17	0.09
		PORT AREA	13.17	9.99	75.9	1463	6,844	2.71	3.11	0.86	1.43
		SANTA ANA	3.79	0.93	24.5	1590	7,232	0.67	0.25	0.19	0.11
	2nd district	MANDALUYONG CITY	2.96	1.77	59.8	1605	9,073	0.52	0.44	0.15	0.16
		CITY OF MARIKINA	2.72	1.91	70.2	1609	10,727	0.47	0.50	0.14	0.22
		CITY OF PASIG	3.62	1.67	46.1	1593	20,928	0.63	0.39	0.17	0.14
		QUEZON CITY	3.03	0.88	29.0	1604	78,710	0.55	0.26	0.16	0.11
		SAN JUAN	1.50	1.03	68.7	1619	2,024	0.26	0.30	0.08	0.14
	3rd district	KALOOKAN CITY	5.16	1.70	32.9	1575	65,183	0.91	0.39	0.26	0.15
		MALABON	5.10	1.82	35.7	1576	17,575	0.90	0.48	0.26	0.20
		NAVOTAS	7.41	3.12	42.1	1543	17,484	1.37	0.80	0.39	0.30
		CITY OF VALENZUELA	4.40	1.52	34.5	1579	22,676	0.73	0.35	0.20	0.13
	4th district	CITY OF LAS PIÑAS	3.40	1.57	46.2	1598	15,010	0.58	0.37	0.16	0.14
		CITY OF MAKATI	1.86	0.89	47.8	1617	9,618	0.31	0.24	0.09	0.10
		CITY OF MUNTINLUPA	3.98	1.84	46.2	1585	15,446	0.66	0.42	0.18	0.16
		CITY OF PARAÑAQUE	2.03	1.15	56.7	1613	10,340	0.34	0.28	0.10	0.11
		PASAY CITY	3.73	0.67	18.0	1591	15,067	0.66	0.17	0.19	0.06
		PATEROS	4.13	3.21	77.7	1583	2,584	0.72	0.76	0.20	0.27
		TAGUIG	5.23	2.26	43.2	1574	27,149	0.95	0.62	0.28	0.25
CAR	Abra	BANGUED (Capital)	19.74	2.43	12.3	1310	8,622	5.28	0.87	2.04	0.41
		BOLINEY	73.52	6.58	8.9	47	2,476	31.64	4.70	16.94	3.35
		BUCAY	37.19	4.25	11.4	817	5,766	11.28	1.84	4.72	0.98
		BUCLOC	62.68	8.46	13.5	161	1,392	23.34	4.85	11.23	3.08
		DAGUIOMAN	40.97	7.67	18.7	689	761	13.39	3.39	5.90	1.88
		DANGLAS	49.56	7.79	15.7	415	2,346	17.21	3.77	7.96	2.18
		DOLORES	38.99	4.87	12.5	754	3,974	13.19	2.30	6.01	1.32
		LA PAZ	40.53	4.96	12.2	698	5,734	12.71	2.21	5.45	1.18
		LACUB	61.48	5.69	9.3	174	1,857	24.09	3.68	12.03	2.54
		LAGANGILANG	38.54	4.21	10.9	770	4,958	12.11	1.88	5.19	1.02
		LAGAYAN	52.54	7.28	13.9	347	2,163	18.44	3.95	8.55	2.36
		LANGIDEN	63.81	8.23	12.9	138	1,956	25.25	5.54	12.75	3.73
		LICUAN-BAAY (LICUAN)	50.84	5.07	10.0	378	1,958	18.18	2.72	8.61	1.65
		LUBA	52.42	6.01	11.5	349	3,325	18.12	3.05	8.32	1.80
		MALIBCONG	53.46	6.13	11.5	325	1,755	18.16	2.99	8.20	1.69
		MANABO	26.52	5.48	20.7	1145	2,642	7.02	2.04	2.67	0.98
		PEÑARRUBIA	35.89	5.45	15.2	866	2,242	11.10	2.26	4.73	1.17
		PIDIGAN	34.44	3.77	10.9	916	3,765	10.32	1.59	4.29	0.84
		PILAR	39.00	4.62	11.8	752	3,697	11.85	1.99	4.94	1.04
		SALLAPADAN	37.95	5.18	13.6	791	2,309	11.86	2.38	5.09	1.34
		SAN ISIDRO	65.52	5.65	8.6	116	2,957	26.34	3.97	13.34	2.71
		SAN JUAN	33.70	4.61	13.7	944	3,205	9.96	1.87	4.09	0.94

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		SAN QUINTIN	36.76	9.60	26.1	834	1,831	10.83	3.91	4.43	1.96
		TAYUM	36.67	5.61	15.3	837	4,625	11.17	2.43	4.68	1.27
		TINEG	68.96	7.06	10.2	86	2,666	27.83	4.56	14.12	2.98
		TUBO	51.04	6.08	11.9	374	2,871	17.69	2.93	8.15	1.70
		VILLAVICIOSA	54.79	7.84	14.3	294	2,758	19.76	4.34	9.33	2.62
	Benguet	ATOK	20.83	5.21	25.0	1278	3,835	4.70	1.73	1.59	0.77
		BAGUIO CITY	2.80	0.89	31.8	1607	7,379	0.50	0.19	0.14	0.06
		BAKUN	41.39	8.17	19.7	670	4,542	12.16	3.65	4.94	1.93
		BOKOD	14.50	4.43	30.6	1434	1,861	3.07	1.21	0.99	0.47
		BUGUIAS	21.16	4.24	20.0	1266	6,615	4.79	1.30	1.62	0.56
		ITOGON	19.74	5.10	25.8	1311	9,911	4.64	1.68	1.62	0.76
		KABAYAN	38.98	6.28	16.1	755	4,655	11.11	2.59	4.33	1.27
		KAPANGAN	44.19	4.78	10.8	580	8,052	13.72	2.17	5.82	1.21
		KIBUNGAN	37.65	6.22	16.5	801	5,440	11.41	2.56	4.83	1.40
		LA TRINIDAD (Capital)	5.64	1.79	31.7	1567	4,739	1.10	0.46	0.34	0.18
		MANKAYAN	14.37	3.42	23.8	1436	4,649	3.13	1.07	1.03	0.45
		SABLAN	33.32	5.53	16.6	952	3,408	9.38	2.08	3.68	1.03
		TUBA	19.13	4.61	24.1	1328	7,629	4.72	1.50	1.71	0.67
		TUBLAY	23.97	5.36	22.4	1203	3,351	6.09	1.86	2.23	0.86
	Ifugao	BANAUE	31.10	4.14	13.3	1018	6,509	8.06	1.48	2.98	0.69
		HUNGDUAN	40.92	6.83	16.7	690	3,885	11.90	2.62	4.80	1.29
		KIANGAN	32.22	4.60	14.3	984	5,115	8.90	1.97	3.48	1.01
		LAGAWE (Capital)	29.95	3.09	10.3	1049	5,157	8.44	1.27	3.37	0.65
		LAMUT	29.24	4.04	13.8	1070	5,560	7.96	1.49	3.07	0.72
		MAYOYAO	35.40	3.54	10.0	879	6,112	10.55	1.52	4.33	0.82
		ALFONSO LISTA (POTIA)	32.83	4.13	12.6	968	7,240	9.32	1.62	3.73	0.83
		AGUINALDO	34.35	5.11	14.9	918	6,094	9.62	1.97	3.78	0.98
		HINGYON	29.55	6.24	21.1	1062	2,596	7.74	2.24	2.90	1.06
		TINOC	46.00	7.20	15.7	524	4,848	13.61	3.23	5.47	1.69
		ASIPULO	55.53	6.16	11.1	279	6,757	17.73	3.02	7.56	1.73
	Kalinga	BALBALAN	49.54	5.24	10.6	416	5,599	16.76	2.44	7.59	1.38
		LUBUAGAN	50.37	6.09	12.1	393	5,072	16.46	2.80	7.21	1.59
		PASIL	70.01	5.84	8.3	76	6,950	27.37	4.30	13.52	2.88
		PINUKPUK	52.16	4.56	8.7	356	13,675	18.34	2.42	8.51	1.43
		RIZAL (LIWAN)	34.91	4.53	13.0	902	4,934	10.41	1.77	4.31	0.90
		TABUK (Capital)	28.11	3.77	13.4	1105	22,668	8.08	1.34	3.28	0.66
		TANUDAN	88.06	4.23	4.8	2	6,407	43.87	5.06	25.54	4.09
		TINGLAYAN	82.14	5.77	7.0	12	9,465	37.89	5.32	20.96	4.04
	Mountain Province	BARLIG	40.86	6.30	15.4	691	2,300	12.49	2.77	5.22	1.48
		BAUKO	29.74	3.87	13.0	1058	7,944	7.96	1.36	3.03	0.65
		BESAO	36.89	5.21	14.1	828	2,615	10.53	2.22	4.19	1.16
		BONTOC (Capital)	21.13	4.13	19.5	1268	5,035	5.06	1.35	1.76	0.59
		NATONIN	60.56	5.86	9.7	189	5,674	21.58	3.31	10.01	2.00
		PARACELIS	59.91	4.61	7.7	196	13,408	23.64	2.88	11.87	1.91
		SABANGAN	30.81	4.30	14.0	1025	2,719	8.38	1.55	3.21	0.75
		SADANGA	63.53	6.57	10.3	144	5,701	22.79	3.77	10.55	2.33
		SAGADA	23.07	3.31	14.3	1227	2,470	5.61	1.13	1.98	0.52
		TADIAN	34.33	4.39	12.8	919	5,589	9.76	1.87	3.86	0.96

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	Apayao	CALANASAN (BAYAG)	22.90	5.14	22.4	1228	2,093	5.97	1.69	2.25	0.78
		CONNER	40.44	5.05	12.5	700	8,397	12.05	2.05	4.96	1.03
		FLORA	23.90	4.35	18.2	1205	3,570	6.09	1.48	2.25	0.66
		KABUGAO (Capital)	36.27	5.14	14.2	852	4,855	10.79	2.20	4.43	1.13
		LUNA	19.42	2.62	13.5	1320	3,111	4.92	0.90	1.83	0.42
		PUDTOL	30.67	3.71	12.1	1031	3,702	9.09	1.29	3.78	0.67
		SANTA MARCELA	22.60	4.35	19.2	1241	2,469	5.47	1.39	1.96	0.61
Region I	Ilocos Norte	ADAMS	47.78	17.85	37.4	475	670	13.02	7.51	4.87	3.68
		BACARRA	32.88	3.94	12.0	965	9,906	8.37	1.48	3.02	0.68
		BADOC	32.54	3.37	10.4	979	9,339	8.28	1.27	2.99	0.59
		BANGUI	23.17	4.62	19.9	1223	3,277	5.38	1.46	1.82	0.60
		BATAC	24.63	2.70	11.0	1189	11,906	5.90	0.91	2.05	0.40
		BURGOS	26.67	4.80	18.0	1142	2,181	6.40	1.57	2.22	0.68
		CARASI	46.34	11.00	23.7	516	596	13.58	4.90	5.37	2.47
		CURRIMAO	20.01	4.16	20.8	1301	2,126	4.43	1.12	1.46	0.44
		DINGRAS	35.23	4.74	13.5	882	12,102	9.22	1.74	3.38	0.77
		DUMALNEG	30.74	15.74	51.2	1029	461	7.37	5.22	2.58	2.24
		BANNA (ESPIRITU)	30.29	4.43	14.6	1042	5,239	7.47	1.55	2.63	0.69
		LAOAG CITY (Capital)	17.12	2.49	14.5	1374	16,582	3.74	0.70	1.23	0.27
		MARCOS	48.41	8.18	16.9	455	7,610	14.28	3.62	5.68	1.79
		NUEVA ERA	55.14	10.47	19.0	285	3,825	18.05	5.70	7.78	3.23
		PAGUDPUD	29.30	4.61	15.7	1068	5,602	7.28	1.54	2.58	0.67
		PAOAY	27.85	4.06	14.6	1112	6,158	6.80	1.37	2.39	0.60
		PASUQUIN	34.20	3.86	11.3	925	8,444	8.89	1.42	3.26	0.65
		PIDDIG	35.12	3.92	11.2	889	6,714	9.05	1.44	3.29	0.67
		PINILI	38.40	4.86	12.7	776	6,030	10.20	1.90	3.77	0.89
		SAN NICOLAS	20.17	3.41	16.9	1294	6,439	4.54	1.07	1.51	0.45
		SARRAT	30.30	3.59	11.8	1040	6,961	7.53	1.30	2.68	0.59
		SOLSONA	31.79	4.11	12.9	999	6,640	7.94	1.44	2.82	0.63
		VINTAR	36.77	4.33	11.8	833	10,404	9.79	1.72	3.63	0.82
	Ilocos Sur	ALILEM	45.23	7.14	15.8	550	2,710	12.91	3.19	5.01	1.64
		BANAYOYO	10.99	3.71	33.8	1490	753	2.19	0.91	0.68	0.34
		BANTAY	24.71	4.28	17.3	1186	7,767	5.63	1.36	1.87	0.57
		BURGOS	17.12	3.25	19.0	1375	1,876	3.49	0.89	1.08	0.34
		CABUGAO	25.84	3.81	14.7	1164	8,471	5.97	1.14	2.02	0.48
		CITY OF CANDON	16.29	2.80	17.2	1390	8,728	3.39	0.74	1.07	0.28
		CAOAYAN	15.15	3.44	22.7	1420	2,793	3.08	0.91	0.95	0.35
		CERVANTES	55.66	7.93	14.2	275	7,379	17.80	4.20	7.48	2.31
		GALIMUYOD	26.76	4.53	16.9	1141	2,601	6.16	1.36	2.07	0.55
		GREGORIO DEL PILAR (CONCEPCION)	34.21	6.93	20.3	923	1,367	8.52	2.67	3.02	1.27
		LIDLIDDA	12.56	5.07	40.4	1468	455	2.48	1.25	0.75	0.45
		MAGSINGAL	28.37	4.97	17.5	1098	7,476	6.76	1.63	2.33	0.68
		NAGBUKEL	38.19	6.75	17.7	782	1,722	10.02	2.37	3.67	1.09
		NARVACAN	22.74	2.83	12.4	1238	9,135	5.10	0.90	1.69	0.37
		QUIRINO (ANGKAKI)	35.90	7.81	21.8	865	2,628	9.15	2.81	3.27	1.24
		SALCEDO (BAUGEN)	24.14	4.54	18.8	1200	2,452	5.38	1.33	1.77	0.54
		SAN EMILIO	41.21	11.49	27.9	678	2,649	11.37	5.00	4.34	2.53
		SAN ESTEBAN	14.28	4.20	29.4	1440	1,071	2.87	1.04	0.87	0.37

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		SAN ILDEFONSO	17.13	3.97	23.2	1373	1,054	3.62	1.09	1.14	0.42
		SAN JUAN (LAPOG)	30.63	4.12	13.5	1032	6,997	7.43	1.39	2.59	0.60
		SAN VICENTE	23.63	5.16	21.8	1214	2,748	5.32	1.78	1.76	0.78
		SANTA	14.68	3.44	23.4	1429	2,023	2.93	0.86	0.89	0.31
		SANTA CATALINA	18.53	5.00	27.0	1336	2,404	3.90	1.40	1.22	0.53
		SANTA CRUZ	20.35	2.50	12.3	1292	6,995	4.43	0.77	1.43	0.33
		SANTA LUCIA	19.79	3.25	16.4	1307	4,605	4.30	0.98	1.39	0.39
		SANTA MARIA	11.64	2.67	22.9	1481	3,152	2.35	0.68	0.73	0.25
		SANTIAGO	20.01	3.86	19.3	1302	3,201	4.30	1.08	1.38	0.42
		SANTO DOMINGO	17.77	3.13	17.6	1359	4,338	3.70	0.82	1.17	0.31
		SIGAY	37.23	9.92	26.6	813	851	9.38	3.66	3.28	1.68
		SINAIT	17.05	2.88	16.9	1376	4,094	3.56	0.81	1.12	0.32
		SUGPON	70.71	15.40	21.8	67	2,554	27.41	10.51	13.28	6.76
		SUYO	46.68	10.87	23.3	504	4,779	13.75	4.99	5.49	2.52
		TAGUDIN	25.36	3.62	14.3	1172	8,534	5.86	1.14	1.97	0.46
		CITY OF VIGAN (Capital)	13.60	2.39	17.6	1451	6,207	2.78	0.63	0.87	0.24
	La Union	AGOO	25.85	2.69	10.4	1162	14,047	6.07	0.86	2.08	0.36
		ARINGAY	30.48	5.20	17.1	1037	12,404	7.54	1.77	2.66	0.75
		BACNOTAN	20.54	2.97	14.5	1287	7,548	4.49	0.84	1.46	0.33
		BAGULIN	85.50	9.61	11.2	6	9,755	40.65	10.64	22.75	8.52
		BALAOAN	25.07	3.32	13.2	1180	8,831	5.74	0.99	1.93	0.40
		BANGAR	31.13	3.73	12.0	1017	9,875	7.69	1.33	2.71	0.58
		BAUANG	19.67	2.73	13.9	1316	12,890	4.38	0.82	1.44	0.34
		BURGOS	43.17	9.90	22.9	610	3,274	12.25	4.12	4.75	1.99
		CABA	26.19	4.01	15.3	1152	5,183	6.17	1.36	2.12	0.59
		LUNA	29.91	3.72	12.4	1053	10,212	7.30	1.27	2.56	0.55
		NAGUILIAN	26.17	3.58	13.7	1154	11,060	6.14	1.19	2.09	0.52
		PUGO	27.19	5.22	19.2	1130	4,546	6.42	1.72	2.20	0.75
		ROSARIO	38.79	4.47	11.5	762	17,862	10.27	1.76	3.79	0.82
		CITY OF SAN FERNANDO (Capital)	14.47	2.75	19.0	1435	15,413	3.06	0.74	0.97	0.29
		SAN GABRIEL	47.93	6.56	13.7	469	7,158	14.23	2.94	5.69	1.49
		SAN JUAN	19.80	3.02	15.3	1306	6,093	4.36	0.87	1.43	0.35
		SANTO TOMAS	20.49	3.46	16.9	1288	6,531	4.54	0.97	1.50	0.39
		SANTOL	73.13	9.52	13.0	51	8,110	28.63	6.99	13.90	4.59
		SUDIPEN	35.18	5.31	15.1	886	5,315	8.95	1.90	3.22	0.84
		TUBAO	37.22	5.47	14.7	815	9,262	9.78	2.06	3.59	0.96
	Pangasinan	AGNO	45.96	7.21	15.7	526	11,283	13.54	3.20	5.40	1.61
		AGUILAR	31.64	5.34	16.9	1000	10,809	7.90	1.92	2.82	0.86
		CITY OF ALAMINOS	20.76	3.17	15.3	1281	15,430	4.71	0.97	1.58	0.41
		ALCALA	15.28	3.35	21.9	1416	5,637	3.25	0.89	1.04	0.34
		ANDA	34.71	4.91	14.1	910	11,055	9.17	1.90	3.40	0.89
		ASINGAN	17.23	3.39	19.7	1371	8,877	3.65	0.88	1.17	0.33
		BALUNGAO	19.26	3.41	17.7	1325	4,686	4.23	0.98	1.39	0.40
		BANI	43.56	9.57	22.0	601	19,081	12.56	4.20	4.97	2.11
		BASISTA	25.90	5.23	20.2	1160	6,767	6.10	1.77	2.09	0.76
		BAUTISTA	20.82	4.32	20.7	1279	5,454	4.63	1.26	1.53	0.50
		BAYAMBANG	29.53	2.42	8.2	1064	28,731	7.17	0.86	2.51	0.38
		BINALONAN	16.75	3.05	18.2	1383	8,373	3.63	0.85	1.18	0.33
		BINMALEY	21.28	3.01	14.1	1263	15,368	4.81	0.94	1.61	0.39
		BOLINAO	45.53	7.20	15.8	543	29,563	13.58	3.17	5.47	1.61
		BUGALLON	27.57	4.44	16.1	1119	16,219	6.51	1.52	2.22	0.65

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		BURGOS	35.74	8.89	24.9	871	6,624	9.57	3.38	3.58	1.55
		CALASIAO	24.40	3.70	15.2	1195	19,200	5.65	1.11	1.90	0.44
		DAGUPAN CITY	10.82	2.84	26.2	1495	15,402	2.23	0.73	0.70	0.27
		DASOL	28.92	4.54	15.7	1084	7,082	7.17	1.60	2.56	0.71
		INFANTA	30.11	6.88	22.8	1046	6,488	7.42	2.39	2.63	1.06
		LABRADOR	16.61	4.83	29.1	1386	3,170	3.48	1.36	1.10	0.53
		LINGAYEN (Capital)	23.24	3.39	14.6	1221	21,139	5.32	1.01	1.79	0.42
		MABINI	36.60	6.14	16.8	839	7,999	9.90	2.34	3.73	1.10
		MALASIQUI	34.39	3.73	10.8	917	39,061	8.79	1.39	3.18	0.63
		MANAOAG	20.90	3.44	16.5	1274	12,409	4.65	1.02	1.53	0.41
		MANGALDAN	21.64	2.79	12.9	1259	18,094	4.78	0.82	1.56	0.33
		MANGATAREM	31.22	2.90	9.3	1013	19,369	7.73	1.05	2.74	0.48
		MAPANDAN	20.79	3.99	19.2	1280	6,361	4.66	1.19	1.54	0.50
		NATIVIDAD	28.18	4.77	16.9	1104	5,807	6.82	1.61	2.39	0.70
		POZZORUBIO	24.70	2.80	11.3	1187	14,700	5.70	0.91	1.93	0.39
		ROSALES	22.83	2.97	13.0	1232	12,328	5.20	0.94	1.74	0.40
		SAN CARLOS CITY	28.03	3.18	11.3	1106	42,629	6.73	1.02	2.33	0.42
		SAN FABIAN	28.86	3.75	13.0	1087	19,591	7.05	1.33	2.47	0.59
		SAN JACINTO	27.62	4.50	16.3	1117	9,133	6.62	1.49	2.29	0.64
		SAN MANUEL	27.13	4.46	16.4	1133	12,130	6.52	1.49	2.27	0.65
		SAN NICOLAS	31.93	4.33	13.6	996	10,199	8.01	1.54	2.86	0.69
		SAN QUINTIN	27.70	4.53	16.4	1114	8,119	6.56	1.48	2.25	0.63
		SANTA BARBARA	23.13	3.07	13.3	1226	15,592	5.32	0.97	1.81	0.41
		SANTA MARIA	30.21	4.08	13.5	1043	8,751	7.58	1.39	2.71	0.60
		SANTO TOMAS	16.82	5.89	35.0	1381	2,141	3.53	1.61	1.11	0.61
		SISON	21.40	3.57	16.7	1262	8,527	4.84	1.07	1.62	0.43
		SUAL	36.75	6.38	17.4	835	10,265	9.96	2.39	3.76	1.12
		TAYUG	17.54	3.42	19.5	1362	6,305	3.78	0.98	1.22	0.39
		UMINGAN	25.81	2.51	9.7	1165	15,201	6.09	0.84	2.08	0.36
		URBIZTONDO	36.22	5.91	16.3	855	14,836	9.49	2.20	3.50	1.02
		CITY OF URDANETA	16.00	1.98	12.4	1401	17,923	3.45	0.56	1.12	0.23
		VILLASIS	18.18	3.40	18.7	1348	9,779	3.91	0.98	1.26	0.39
		LAOAC	28.32	3.30	11.7	1101	7,510	6.79	1.14	2.35	0.51
Region II	Batanes	BASCO (Capital)	9.97	3.44	34.5	1511	690	2.18	0.92	0.71	0.39
		ITBAYAT	20.66	5.37	26.0	1283	640	5.27	1.65	1.90	0.71
		IVANA	11.93	4.85	40.7	1478	141	2.71	1.48	0.91	0.63
		MAHATAO	18.40	5.18	28.2	1338	286	4.59	1.60	1.63	0.73
		SABTANG	20.07	5.24	26.1	1300	293	4.93	1.70	1.74	0.76
		UYUGAN	14.61	6.09	41.7	1432	159	3.49	1.89	1.20	0.82
	Cagayan	ABULUG	23.90	2.82	11.8	1206	6,910	5.77	0.94	1.99	0.41
		ALCALA	28.97	3.00	10.4	1083	9,684	7.16	1.10	2.51	0.49
		ALLACAPAN	26.58	2.58	9.7	1144	7,455	6.40	0.84	2.18	0.36
		AMULUNG	46.47	3.68	7.9	508	19,511	13.40	1.50	5.19	0.73
		APARRI	22.40	2.60	11.6	1246	13,145	5.21	0.83	1.75	0.35
		BAGGAO	33.93	3.17	9.3	936	23,163	8.74	1.20	3.14	0.55
		BALLESTEROS	25.75	2.65	10.3	1166	7,705	6.27	0.92	2.17	0.42
		BUGUEY	34.77	3.59	10.3	908	9,349	9.28	1.35	3.42	0.63
		CALAYAN	44.85	6.30	14.0	559	6,764	12.55	2.41	4.78	1.12
		CAMALANIUGAN	20.86	2.18	10.5	1276	4,492	4.69	0.65	1.53	0.28
		CLAVERIA	16.84	2.57	15.3	1380	4,994	3.63	0.72	1.14	0.28
		ENRILE	29.59	3.06	10.3	1061	8,407	7.52	1.09	2.67	0.50
		GATTARAN	27.09	2.48	9.2	1137	12,949	6.56	0.86	2.26	0.37

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

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		GONZAGA	34.23	4.83	14.1	922	11,374	8.97	1.72	3.27	0.77
		IGUIG	29.45	3.19	10.8	1065	7,383	7.32	1.18	2.56	0.53
		LAL-LO	19.72	2.39	12.1	1312	7,418	4.38	0.74	1.42	0.31
		LASAM	27.50	2.79	10.1	1123	9,431	6.69	0.92	2.30	0.40
		PAMPLONA	30.61	4.07	13.3	1033	6,332	7.76	1.47	2.76	0.65
		PEÑABLANCA	35.22	3.45	9.8	883	13,222	9.47	1.28	3.51	0.60
		PIAT	31.47	3.57	11.3	1005	7,002	8.06	1.29	2.90	0.58
		RIZAL	32.96	3.46	10.5	962	5,305	8.29	1.29	2.93	0.58
		SANCHEZ-MIRA	18.08	3.14	17.4	1349	4,053	3.98	0.87	1.27	0.34
		SANTA ANA	34.92	6.28	18.0	900	8,254	9.04	2.10	3.26	0.91
		SANTA PRAXEDES	11.22	3.31	29.5	1486	360	2.25	0.86	0.67	0.35
		SANTA TERESITA	33.02	4.10	12.4	961	5,226	8.74	1.46	3.20	0.68
		SANTO NIÑO (FAIRE)	37.27	3.64	9.8	811	8,893	9.86	1.43	3.60	0.67
		SOLANA	46.74	4.11	8.8	503	30,826	13.81	1.84	5.45	0.94
		TUAO	38.52	2.99	7.8	771	20,491	10.33	1.23	3.81	0.59
		TUGUEGARAO CITY (Capital)	10.47	1.86	17.8	1499	12,469	2.10	0.46	0.63	0.17
	Isabela	ALICIA	22.60	2.30	10.2	1242	12,675	5.23	0.72	1.74	0.31
		ANGADANAN	32.77	2.85	8.7	970	12,529	8.50	1.03	3.07	0.47
		AURORA	17.94	2.30	12.8	1353	5,339	3.92	0.66	1.25	0.27
		BENITO SOLIVEN	38.38	4.25	11.1	778	9,259	10.28	1.63	3.79	0.78
		BURGOS	21.05	3.56	16.9	1269	4,287	4.82	1.04	1.59	0.42
		CABAGAN	38.09	4.02	10.6	786	15,862	10.44	1.45	3.92	0.67
		CABATUAN	12.21	2.38	19.5	1475	3,906	2.47	0.61	0.75	0.22
		CITY OF CAUAYAN	23.17	2.38	10.3	1224	24,011	5.49	0.79	1.86	0.33
		CORDON	23.76	2.66	11.2	1208	8,224	5.59	0.83	1.88	0.35
		DINAPIGUE	20.59	6.72	32.6	1285	730	4.61	1.98	1.47	0.77
		DIVILACAN	48.05	10.24	21.3	466	2,103	13.98	4.05	5.49	1.93
		ECHAGUE	22.66	1.64	7.2	1240	14,248	5.38	0.57	1.83	0.26
		GAMU	25.17	3.27	13.0	1176	6,248	6.13	1.12	2.12	0.49
		ILAGAN (Capital)	26.44	1.96	7.4	1149	32,345	6.51	0.70	2.27	0.32
		JONES	14.79	2.42	16.4	1428	5,893	3.15	0.66	0.98	0.25
		LUNA	19.62	2.77	14.1	1317	2,906	4.36	0.80	1.41	0.33
		MACONACON	19.31	4.13	21.4	1324	788	4.35	1.25	1.40	0.51
		DELFIN ALBANO (MAGSAYSAY)	29.27	2.75	9.4	1069	6,893	7.41	1.00	2.63	0.45
		MALLIG	36.60	4.20	11.5	840	9,158	9.85	1.54	3.65	0.71
		NAGUILIAN	26.00	2.89	11.1	1154	7,031	6.34	1.03	2.20	0.47
		PALANAN	48.20	5.30	11.0	461	7,144	14.24	2.21	5.66	1.10
		QUEZON	32.66	3.72	11.4	974	6,664	8.49	1.41	3.07	0.64
		QUIRINO	45.65	4.38	9.6	537	9,070	13.57	1.94	5.39	1.02
		RAMON	21.48	3.06	14.2	1261	9,143	5.02	0.98	1.69	0.41
		REINA MERCEDES	25.31	3.28	13.0	1173	5,238	6.03	1.09	2.05	0.46
		ROXAS	20.39	2.71	13.3	1290	10,037	4.70	0.85	1.55	0.34
		SAN AGUSTIN	16.10	2.74	17.0	1397	3,269	3.41	0.75	1.06	0.29
		SAN GUILLERMO	33.43	3.03	9.1	949	4,940	8.65	1.12	3.12	0.52
		SAN ISIDRO	19.39	3.02	15.6	1321	3,842	4.41	0.96	1.44	0.41
		SAN MANUEL	30.76	3.39	11.0	1028	8,364	7.81	1.23	2.78	0.55
		SAN MARIANO	45.21	4.15	9.2	552	19,355	13.01	1.72	5.03	0.87
		SAN MATEO	20.30	2.19	10.8	1293	11,291	4.64	0.72	1.53	0.30
		SAN PABLO	33.26	3.71	11.2	954	6,532	8.71	1.31	3.16	0.59
		SANTA MARIA	57.71	6.08	10.5	242	11,234	19.06	3.07	8.16	1.68
		CITY OF SANTIAGO	11.67	1.68	14.4	1480	13,601	2.39	0.47	0.73	0.18
		SANTO TOMAS	30.78	3.25	10.6	1026	6,630	7.79	1.18	2.76	0.53
		TUMAUINI	34.64	2.75	7.9	912	17,621	9.13	1.05	3.32	0.49

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

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	Nueva Vizcaya	AMBAGUIO	50.95	9.05	17.8	376	4,689	14.82	3.93	5.80	1.92
		ARITAO	20.64	2.45	11.9	1284	6,807	4.89	0.78	1.67	0.34
		BAGABAG	17.39	3.05	17.5	1367	5,368	3.92	0.93	1.29	0.38
		BAMBANG	17.45	2.38	13.6	1364	7,439	3.98	0.72	1.32	0.29
		BAYOMBONG (Capital)	9.17	2.14	23.3	1519	4,684	1.83	0.55	0.56	0.21
		DIADI	27.90	3.68	13.2	1111	3,865	7.07	1.25	2.53	0.55
		DUPAX DEL NORTE	19.04	3.46	18.2	1329	4,305	4.34	0.99	1.44	0.40
		DUPAX DEL SUR	18.33	3.50	19.1	1344	2,944	4.01	1.01	1.27	0.39
		KASIBU	39.28	4.98	12.7	738	10,799	10.43	1.70	3.84	0.76
		KAYAPA	30.15	3.90	12.9	1044	6,063	7.46	1.25	2.58	0.53
		QUEZON	32.67	4.16	12.7	974	5,245	8.46	1.58	3.04	0.74
		SANTA FE	25.08	3.83	15.3	1179	3,013	6.02	1.31	2.05	0.55
		SOLANO	13.58	2.07	15.2	1452	7,253	2.93	0.58	0.95	0.24
		VILLAVERDE	17.88	3.68	20.6	1356	2,976	4.05	1.11	1.35	0.47
		ALFONSO CASTANEDA	41.69	7.66	18.4	657	2,508	12.20	2.92	4.83	1.40
	Quirino	AGLIPAY	30.04	2.93	9.8	1047	6,877	7.77	1.06	2.81	0.49
		CABARROGUIS (Capital)	20.48	3.04	14.8	1289	5,401	4.75	0.92	1.58	0.39
		DIFFUN	32.23	3.16	9.8	983	12,540	8.62	1.15	3.18	0.53
		MADDELA	21.16	2.35	11.1	1267	6,563	4.90	0.75	1.63	0.32
		SAGUDAY	36.86	4.81	13.0	829	4,535	10.16	1.71	3.84	0.78
		NAGTIPUNAN	35.16	5.43	15.4	888	6,169	9.27	1.93	3.39	0.87
Region III	Aurora	BALER (Capital)	10.12	2.79	27.6	1506	3,281	2.01	0.77	0.61	0.30
		CASIGURAN	22.75	3.96	17.4	1237	4,828	5.24	1.28	1.76	0.55
		DILASAG	23.72	4.67	19.7	1211	3,223	5.24	1.48	1.71	0.65
		DINALUNGAN	19.02	4.39	23.1	1330	1,808	4.02	1.36	1.26	0.56
		DINGALAN	22.78	5.85	25.7	1235	4,220	4.97	1.78	1.60	0.73
		DIPACULAO	19.93	2.98	15.0	1303	4,689	4.34	0.94	1.41	0.40
		MARIA AURORA	9.72	1.66	17.1	1514	3,338	1.89	0.44	0.56	0.17
		SAN LUIS	19.89	3.71	18.7	1304	4,209	4.29	1.14	1.39	0.49
	Bataan	ABUCAY	4.50	1.90	42.2	1578	1,695	0.77	0.44	0.21	0.16
		BAGAC	16.02	2.95	18.4	1398	3,632	3.54	0.92	1.17	0.39
		CITY OF BALANGA (Capital)	7.15	1.48	20.7	1551	5,636	1.39	0.35	0.42	0.13
		DINALUPIHAN	12.41	1.79	14.4	1472	10,812	2.62	0.49	0.83	0.20
		HERMOSA	15.36	2.45	16.0	1414	7,612	3.36	0.71	1.09	0.30
		LIMAY	9.98	3.27	32.8	1510	4,965	2.05	0.91	0.64	0.36
		MARIVELES	7.88	2.11	26.8	1540	7,355	1.47	0.48	0.43	0.17
		MORONG	7.93	3.00	37.8	1538	1,937	1.47	0.73	0.43	0.27
		ORANI	10.00	2.01	20.1	1509	5,615	1.99	0.57	0.60	0.22
		ORION	10.13	2.05	20.2	1505	4,737	2.06	0.59	0.64	0.24
		PILAR	10.16	2.26	22.2	1503	4,148	2.01	0.62	0.60	0.23
		SAMAL	10.91	2.58	23.6	1493	3,579	2.32	0.70	0.74	0.28
	Bulacan	ANGAT	10.81	2.57	23.8	1496	5,478	2.11	0.69	0.63	0.26
		BALAGTAS (BIGAA)	10.97	3.55	32.4	1491	6,240	2.16	0.94	0.64	0.35
		BALIUAG	7.89	1.79	22.7	1539	10,428	1.49	0.45	0.43	0.17
		BOCAUE	7.17	2.29	31.9	1550	7,225	1.31	0.58	0.37	0.21
		BULACAN	12.27	3.60	29.3	1474	8,512	2.46	1.01	0.75	0.39
		BUSTOS	3.47	2.05	59.1	1596	1,990	0.58	0.38	0.15	0.11
		CALUMPIT	7.22	1.69	23.4	1548	6,879	1.31	0.41	0.37	0.14
		GUIGUINTO	6.90	2.11	30.6	1554	5,480	1.28	0.49	0.37	0.18
		HAGONOY	9.60	1.86	19.4	1517	11,983	1.87	0.50	0.56	0.20
		CITY OF MALOLOS (Capital)	7.41	1.34	18.1	1544	15,773	1.42	0.36	0.42	0.14

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		MARILAO	4.20	1.58	37.6	1581	6,009	0.75	0.34	0.21	0.12
		MEYCAUAYAN	7.97	1.85	23.2	1536	14,272	1.50	0.42	0.44	0.15
		NORZAGARAY	20.12	4.75	23.6	1297	18,331	4.63	1.40	1.55	0.58
		OBANDO	6.00	2.34	39.0	1564	3,252	1.07	0.52	0.30	0.19
		PANDI	11.46	2.49	21.7	1484	6,384	2.28	0.64	0.69	0.25
		PAOMBONG	15.20	3.27	21.5	1419	8,107	3.30	1.03	1.08	0.45
		PLARIDEL	7.08	2.14	30.2	1552	6,702	1.34	0.52	0.39	0.19
		PULILAN	11.59	2.58	22.3	1483	9,588	2.27	0.70	0.68	0.28
		SAN ILDEFONSO	16.34	1.95	11.9	1389	14,626	3.55	0.56	1.16	0.24
		CITY OF SAN JOSE DEL MONTE	8.61	1.69	19.6	1527	31,092	1.66	0.46	0.49	0.18
		SAN MIGUEL	16.91	2.11	12.5	1378	23,103	3.75	0.64	1.24	0.26
		SAN RAFAEL	13.29	2.36	17.8	1461	10,762	2.76	0.64	0.87	0.25
		SANTA MARIA	11.13	2.40	21.6	1488	20,700	2.19	0.62	0.66	0.23
		DOÑA REMEDIOS TRINIDAD	51.58	6.36	12.3	365	8,564	15.36	3.17	6.16	1.72
	Nueva Ecija	ALIAGA	22.58	2.64	11.7	1242	12,972	5.28	0.88	1.80	0.39
		BONGABON	24.87	2.94	11.8	1182	17,429	6.04	1.01	2.13	0.46
		CABANATUAN CITY	10.01	1.08	10.8	1508	24,292	2.09	0.32	0.67	0.13
		CABIAO	17.94	3.18	17.7	1354	11,397	3.86	0.93	1.25	0.38
		CARRANGLAN	33.81	4.08	12.1	940	10,590	8.83	1.64	3.25	0.81
		CUYAPO	27.23	2.40	8.8	1129	14,873	6.86	0.87	2.47	0.41
		GABALDON (BITULOK & SABANI)	34.05	4.48	13.2	930	9,414	9.03	1.74	3.38	0.85
		CITY OF GAPAN	13.44	2.37	17.6	1457	12,841	2.80	0.65	0.89	0.26
		GENERAL MAMERTO NATIVIDAD	24.11	3.68	15.3	1201	7,587	5.85	1.23	2.06	0.54
		GENERAL TINIO (PAPAYA)	12.48	3.39	27.2	1470	4,612	2.60	0.97	0.81	0.39
		GUIMBA	28.27	2.45	8.7	1102	26,414	7.13	0.84	2.57	0.38
		JAEN	20.36	2.33	11.4	1291	12,328	4.63	0.73	1.56	0.32
		LAUR	33.11	3.83	11.6	958	9,660	8.86	1.51	3.32	0.73
		LICAB	27.61	4.31	15.6	1118	6,292	6.82	1.62	2.42	0.78
		LLANERA	20.95	2.78	13.3	1272	6,510	4.85	0.96	1.65	0.43
		LUPAO	25.22	2.82	11.2	1175	8,998	6.24	1.01	2.23	0.47
		SCIENCE CITY OF MUÑOZ	17.91	2.06	11.5	1355	12,358	4.12	0.68	1.40	0.30
		NAMPICUAN	31.22	3.89	12.5	1014	3,609	8.26	1.46	3.09	0.71
		PALAYAN CITY (Capital)	23.22	2.77	11.9	1222	6,841	5.73	0.95	2.04	0.45
		PANTABANGAN	28.78	3.68	12.8	1091	6,757	7.34	1.35	2.67	0.67
		PEÑARANDA	23.76	5.78	24.3	1209	6,070	5.67	1.90	1.97	0.84
		QUEZON	32.08	3.80	11.8	993	10,343	8.36	1.42	3.09	0.69
		RIZAL	19.78	2.69	13.6	1308	9,758	4.56	0.84	1.55	0.35
		SAN ANTONIO	23.73	4.11	17.3	1210	15,405	5.59	1.34	1.92	0.59
		SAN ISIDRO	12.34	3.54	28.7	1473	5,330	2.53	0.95	0.79	0.36
		SAN JOSE CITY	14.93	2.20	14.7	1425	17,058	3.35	0.68	1.11	0.29
		SAN LEONARDO	16.69	3.07	18.4	1385	8,577	3.56	0.93	1.15	0.39
		SANTA ROSA	12.86	1.90	14.8	1466	7,047	2.69	0.55	0.86	0.23
		SANTO DOMINGO	20.76	2.86	13.8	1282	9,406	4.83	0.97	1.65	0.43
		TALAVERA	19.34	2.37	12.3	1323	19,032	4.42	0.69	1.49	0.28
		TALUGTUG	38.31	3.28	8.6	780	7,648	10.77	1.38	4.17	0.71
		ZARAGOZA	24.30	3.35	13.8	1198	9,355	5.81	1.13	2.02	0.50
	Pampanga	ANGELES CITY	6.44	1.56	24.2	1562	19,274	1.18	0.39	0.34	0.15
		APALIT	15.14	3.51	23.2	1421	13,720	3.08	0.93	0.95	0.36
		ARAYAT	16.23	2.34	14.4	1392	17,934	3.52	0.70	1.14	0.29

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		BACOLOR	15.25	4.13	27.1	1417	3,573	3.20	1.02	0.99	0.37
		CANDABA	21.80	2.62	12.0	1254	19,637	4.93	0.85	1.64	0.37
		FLORIDABLANCA	18.30	2.09	11.4	1345	17,612	4.30	0.64	1.49	0.28
		GUAGUA	8.48	1.72	20.3	1529	8,367	1.65	0.45	0.49	0.17
		LUBAO	18.08	2.01	11.1	1350	24,157	4.02	0.64	1.34	0.28
		MABALACAT	7.86	2.95	37.5	1541	14,554	1.48	0.71	0.43	0.26
		MACABEBE	11.17	2.26	20.2	1487	7,514	2.21	0.58	0.67	0.22
		MAGALANG	9.92	2.41	24.3	1512	8,740	2.03	0.62	0.63	0.23
		MASANTOL	20.16	3.10	15.4	1295	9,894	4.40	0.94	1.42	0.39
		MEXICO	14.23	2.50	17.6	1442	18,465	3.01	0.70	0.95	0.28
		MINALIN	19.70	4.02	20.4	1313	7,436	4.38	1.22	1.43	0.50
		PORAC	19.68	3.00	15.2	1315	18,452	4.57	0.95	1.56	0.41
		CITY OF SAN FERNANDO (Capital)	6.55	1.68	25.6	1561	16,033	1.26	0.46	0.38	0.18
		SAN LUIS	15.75	3.54	22.5	1406	7,027	3.28	0.90	1.02	0.35
		SAN SIMON	11.42	3.13	27.4	1485	5,042	2.32	0.86	0.72	0.34
		SANTA ANA	15.52	3.60	23.2	1409	6,959	3.37	1.09	1.10	0.46
		SANTA RITA	16.42	4.46	27.2	1388	5,681	3.57	1.39	1.17	0.59
		SANTO TOMAS	8.12	3.62	44.6	1534	3,015	1.54	0.82	0.46	0.29
		SASMUAN (Sexmoan)	18.38	4.07	22.1	1339	4,769	3.95	1.21	1.28	0.51
	Tarlac	ANAO	12.16	2.33	19.2	1476	1,273	2.54	0.66	0.80	0.27
		BAMBAN	15.58	4.12	26.4	1408	8,715	3.40	1.20	1.12	0.51
		CAMILING	13.88	1.56	11.2	1448	10,827	3.05	0.48	1.00	0.20
		CAPAS	21.71	4.21	19.4	1257	24,109	5.07	1.31	1.74	0.57
		CONCEPCION	19.77	2.12	10.7	1309	24,919	4.45	0.62	1.49	0.27
		GERONA	19.47	1.81	9.3	1319	15,280	4.54	0.60	1.56	0.27
		LA PAZ	22.56	3.07	13.6	1245	13,264	5.28	1.04	1.81	0.45
		MAYANTOC	20.15	2.72	13.5	1296	5,219	4.74	0.84	1.63	0.38
		MONCADA	16.12	2.62	16.3	1396	8,407	3.61	0.84	1.20	0.36
		PANIQUI	16.17	2.07	12.8	1394	12,877	3.63	0.64	1.21	0.27
		PURA	12.50	2.80	22.4	1469	2,665	2.67	0.85	0.86	0.36
		RAMOS	20.86	3.85	18.5	1277	3,927	4.89	1.30	1.68	0.59
		SAN CLEMENTE	17.77	3.75	21.1	1360	2,096	4.14	1.23	1.40	0.53
		SAN MANUEL	21.77	3.41	15.7	1256	4,787	5.02	1.04	1.70	0.45
		SANTA IGNACIA	15.60	2.51	16.1	1407	6,462	3.49	0.78	1.16	0.33
		CITY OF TARLAC (Capital)	12.59	1.38	11.0	1467	37,289	2.72	0.40	0.88	0.16
		VICTORIA	17.77	2.44	13.7	1361	9,807	3.98	0.74	1.32	0.30
		SAN JOSE	47.93	5.42	11.3	470	14,214	14.13	2.52	5.64	1.32
	Zambales	BOTOLAN	13.95	2.80	20.1	1446	6,520	3.01	0.83	0.97	0.34
		CABANGAN	16.72	2.57	15.4	1384	3,260	3.69	0.87	1.21	0.38
		CANDELARIA	17.36	3.09	17.8	1369	3,988	3.81	0.93	1.24	0.39
		CASTILLEJOS	14.23	3.11	21.9	1443	5,524	3.06	0.92	0.98	0.38
		IBA (Capital)	13.94	3.20	23.0	1447	5,704	2.97	0.90	0.94	0.36
		MASINLOC	12.98	2.95	22.7	1464	5,050	2.76	0.91	0.88	0.39
		OLONGAPO CITY	3.82	1.62	42.4	1589	8,579	0.65	0.34	0.18	0.13
		PALAUIG	24.38	3.15	12.9	1196	7,080	5.84	1.10	2.03	0.51
		SAN ANTONIO	10.84	2.26	20.8	1494	3,365	2.21	0.59	0.69	0.24
		SAN FELIPE	5.56	2.38	42.8	1570	1,136	1.08	0.67	0.32	0.27
		SAN MARCELINO	13.57	2.40	17.7	1453	3,921	3.01	0.75	0.98	0.31
		SAN NARCISO	8.88	1.95	22.0	1524	2,144	1.81	0.56	0.56	0.23
		SANTA CRUZ	18.37	2.48	13.5	1341	9,120	4.11	0.81	1.36	0.35
		SUBIC	14.65	3.27	22.3	1431	10,005	3.21	1.03	1.05	0.44

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Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
Region IV-A	Batangas	AGONCILLO	17.78	2.74	15.4	1358	5,756	3.95	0.87	1.28	0.36
		ALITAGTAG	15.87	2.88	18.1	1404	3,516	3.36	0.78	1.07	0.30
		BALAYAN	25.71	3.32	12.9	1167	19,260	6.32	1.04	2.23	0.43
		BALETE	31.99	5.39	16.8	995	5,702	8.28	1.83	2.99	0.83
		BATANGAS CITY (Capital)	13.80	1.95	14.1	1449	38,714	2.92	0.53	0.93	0.21
		BAUAN	9.09	1.73	19.0	1522	7,060	1.74	0.39	0.51	0.14
		CALACA	37.56	3.64	9.7	804	23,382	10.57	1.42	4.10	0.68
		CALATAGAN	39.41	4.21	10.7	733	19,300	11.12	1.72	4.32	0.84
		CUENCA	20.91	3.68	17.6	1273	5,887	4.68	1.01	1.54	0.39
		IBAAN	23.39	3.14	13.4	1218	10,366	5.47	1.00	1.86	0.43
		LAUREL	44.51	5.38	12.1	570	15,157	13.08	2.18	5.21	1.09
		LEMERY	23.68	2.40	10.1	1212	17,260	5.66	0.78	1.95	0.34
		LIAN	34.01	4.70	13.8	931	14,739	9.14	1.75	3.43	0.81
		LIPA CITY	13.40	1.60	11.9	1459	33,222	2.82	0.43	0.89	0.16
		LOBO	49.64	4.80	9.7	412	18,260	15.34	2.25	6.34	1.21
		MABINI	17.18	4.45	25.9	1372	6,758	3.77	1.33	1.23	0.52
		MALVAR	15.50	3.08	19.9	1410	6,172	3.26	0.81	1.02	0.31
		MATAAS NA KAHOY	21.80	3.62	16.6	1255	5,364	5.19	1.21	1.79	0.54
		NASUGBU	32.54	3.33	10.2	980	35,614	8.71	1.29	3.27	0.61
		PADRE GARCIA	21.23	3.26	15.4	1264	8,783	4.69	0.93	1.54	0.37
		ROSARIO	39.65	3.18	8.0	729	36,632	11.35	1.17	4.45	0.57
		SAN JOSE	26.45	3.13	11.8	1148	15,392	6.48	1.05	2.28	0.46
		SAN JUAN	42.04	3.31	7.9	649	35,768	12.47	1.38	5.03	0.72
		SAN LUIS	33.19	4.74	14.3	957	9,584	8.97	1.68	3.39	0.76
		SAN NICOLAS	22.86	4.58	20.0	1231	4,213	5.25	1.32	1.76	0.51
		SAN PASCUAL	8.87	2.11	23.8	1523	4,764	1.73	0.49	0.52	0.18
		SANTA TERESITA	32.39	4.70	14.5	982	5,347	8.52	1.66	3.14	0.74
		SANTO TOMAS	14.36	2.57	17.9	1437	15,413	3.03	0.67	0.96	0.26
		TAAL	22.34	2.88	12.9	1247	11,234	5.36	0.99	1.86	0.44
		TALISAY	17.44	4.02	23.1	1365	6,477	3.86	1.19	1.27	0.48
		CITY OF TANAUAN	13.49	2.56	19.0	1455	18,553	2.82	0.70	0.89	0.27
		TAYSAN	36.92	4.36	11.8	827	11,688	10.11	1.57	3.84	0.72
		TINGLOY	49.34	6.86	13.9	428	8,976	15.18	2.95	6.23	1.48
		TUY	37.36	4.58	12.3	809	14,775	10.38	1.79	3.99	0.86
	Cavite	ALFONSO	16.02	3.29	20.5	1399	7,394	3.53	0.92	1.15	0.35
		AMADEO	7.42	1.94	26.1	1542	2,320	1.38	0.48	0.40	0.18
		BACOOR	2.82	0.76	27.0	1606	10,952	0.45	0.15	0.12	0.05
		CARMONA	10.92	2.82	25.8	1492	7,280	2.20	0.75	0.68	0.29
		CAVITE CITY	5.66	1.12	19.8	1566	6,056	1.01	0.26	0.28	0.09
		DASMARIÑAS	6.94	1.12	16.1	1553	31,744	1.27	0.24	0.36	0.08
		GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO	21.87	5.58	25.5	1253	3,874	5.08	1.65	1.72	0.67
		GENERAL TRIAS	8.43	1.75	20.8	1530	17,455	1.59	0.44	0.46	0.16
		IMUS	1.89	0.51	27.0	1616	4,097	0.29	0.10	0.07	0.03
		INDANG	10.66	2.37	22.2	1497	6,294	2.10	0.61	0.63	0.23
		KAWIT	6.66	1.80	27.0	1559	4,837	1.21	0.39	0.34	0.13
		MAGALLANES	23.26	4.02	17.3	1220	4,195	5.43	1.24	1.84	0.53
		MARAGONDON	22.20	3.34	15.0	1248	7,174	5.20	1.04	1.76	0.43
		MENDEZ (MENDEZ-NUÑEZ)	6.16	1.78	28.9	1563	1,626	1.13	0.42	0.32	0.15

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		NAIC	12.90	2.52	19.5	1465	10,879	2.68	0.66	0.84	0.25
		NOVELETA	2.41	1.10	45.6	1610	889	0.37	0.22	0.09	0.07
		ROSARIO	13.67	2.70	19.8	1450	11,960	2.78	0.70	0.86	0.27
		SILANG	10.29	1.83	17.8	1500	19,164	2.04	0.46	0.61	0.17
		TAGAYTAY CITY	13.30	2.49	18.7	1460	7,736	2.75	0.62	0.86	0.23
		TANZA	7.21	1.42	19.7	1549	11,761	1.32	0.33	0.38	0.12
		TERNATE	18.35	4.39	23.9	1342	3,512	4.03	1.20	1.31	0.48
		TRECE MARTIRES CITY (Capital)	4.60	1.46	31.7	1577	3,885	0.75	0.32	0.19	0.11
		GEN. MARIANO ALVAREZ	14.98	2.45	16.4	1422	19,106	3.15	0.65	1.00	0.25
	Laguna	ALAMINOS	10.28	2.34	22.8	1501	3,785	1.97	0.54	0.58	0.20
		BAY	8.21	2.03	24.7	1532	3,734	1.49	0.46	0.42	0.16
		BIÑAN	3.42	1.45	42.4	1597	7,935	0.55	0.28	0.14	0.08
		CABUYAO	3.28	1.05	32.0	1600	5,909	0.52	0.20	0.13	0.07
		CITY OF CALAMBA	3.12	0.75	24.0	1601	9,810	0.50	0.15	0.13	0.05
		CALAUAN	15.36	2.97	19.3	1415	7,638	3.23	0.81	1.02	0.32
		CAVINTI	27.50	5.22	19.0	1124	5,284	6.89	1.59	2.46	0.67
		FAMY	27.10	4.66	17.2	1136	3,199	6.61	1.54	2.32	0.66
		KALAYAAN	18.35	7.18	39.1	1343	3,357	3.93	1.99	1.26	0.80
		LILIW	14.18	3.09	21.8	1444	4,310	2.93	0.76	0.91	0.27
		LOS BAÑOS	3.04	1.24	40.8	1603	2,753	0.49	0.26	0.13	0.09
		LUISIANA	17.49	4.24	24.2	1363	3,159	3.79	1.18	1.22	0.45
		LUMBAN	13.27	2.93	22.1	1462	3,493	2.76	0.78	0.87	0.29
		MABITAC	24.42	4.57	18.7	1194	3,873	5.74	1.37	1.96	0.56
		MAGDALENA	25.39	4.84	19.1	1171	4,592	6.27	1.54	2.21	0.64
		MAJAYJAY	24.69	3.37	13.6	1188	5,586	5.99	1.08	2.09	0.46
		NAGCARLAN	17.36	2.38	13.7	1370	9,092	3.76	0.70	1.21	0.28
		PAETE	7.36	2.68	36.4	1545	1,705	1.35	0.66	0.38	0.24
		PAGSANJAN	14.56	3.19	21.9	1433	4,736	3.01	0.89	0.94	0.35
		PAKIL	25.14	4.98	19.8	1178	4,546	6.07	1.58	2.11	0.67
		PANGIL	18.97	5.06	26.7	1331	3,974	4.13	1.39	1.33	0.55
		PILA	11.12	2.48	22.3	1489	4,453	2.26	0.64	0.70	0.25
		RIZAL	14.67	3.24	22.1	1430	2,117	3.00	0.92	0.92	0.35
		SAN PABLO CITY	6.70	1.08	16.1	1558	14,656	1.19	0.24	0.33	0.09
		SAN PEDRO	1.43	0.85	59.4	1621	3,350	0.22	0.18	0.06	0.06
		SANTA CRUZ (Capital)	7.31	1.84	25.2	1547	6,825	1.33	0.44	0.38	0.16
		SANTA MARIA	37.83	5.03	13.3	795	9,171	10.49	1.94	4.01	0.93
		CITY OF SANTA ROSA	1.94	0.86	44.3	1614	4,394	0.29	0.17	0.07	0.06
		SINILOAN	18.63	2.96	15.9	1333	5,789	4.12	0.85	1.33	0.35
		VICTORIA	13.41	3.87	28.9	1458	4,107	2.75	0.92	0.85	0.33
	Quezon	AGDANGAN	44.23	5.53	12.5	579	4,827	13.16	2.42	5.30	1.26
		ALABAT	41.17	4.98	12.1	681	5,984	11.90	2.09	4.70	1.04
		ATIMONAN	31.84	3.92	12.3	997	18,207	8.35	1.42	3.08	0.66
		BUENAVISTA	58.13	4.17	7.2	232	13,615	19.33	2.24	8.35	1.27
		BURDEOS	52.39	6.51	12.4	350	11,690	16.79	2.83	7.12	1.45
		CALAUAG	42.43	3.40	8.0	635	28,367	12.48	1.43	4.99	0.73
		CANDELARIA	20.99	2.81	13.4	1271	20,681	4.84	0.91	1.63	0.40
		CATANAUAN	51.19	3.67	7.2	371	32,274	16.32	1.80	6.89	0.98
		DOLORES	26.05	4.26	16.4	1156	6,449	6.32	1.32	2.20	0.56
		GENERAL LUNA	51.87	5.89	11.4	360	11,780	16.78	2.77	7.18	1.47
		GENERAL NAKAR	50.77	6.85	13.5	380	11,520	15.88	3.34	6.63	1.79
		GUINAYANGAN	45.80	3.54	7.7	533	17,215	13.77	1.53	5.58	0.81

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		GUMACA	35.46	3.65	10.3	878	21,760	9.80	1.40	3.77	0.68
		INFANTA	29.08	4.24	14.6	1078	16,369	7.44	1.42	2.70	0.62
		JOMALIG	55.00	8.48	15.4	289	3,331	18.23	3.86	7.93	2.12
		LOPEZ	37.85	3.27	8.6	794	31,652	10.73	1.35	4.18	0.67
		LUCBAN	16.01	2.88	18.0	1400	7,071	3.42	0.77	1.09	0.30
		LUCENA CITY (Capital)	8.79	1.88	21.4	1526	18,890	1.72	0.48	0.52	0.18
		MACALELON	53.60	4.89	9.1	324	13,444	17.15	2.29	7.26	1.21
		MAUBAN	42.20	4.00	9.5	645	22,762	12.29	1.68	4.88	0.87
		MULANAY	54.52	4.82	8.8	304	24,865	17.55	2.31	7.45	1.25
		PADRE BURGOS	50.61	5.12	10.1	385	9,923	15.72	2.45	6.52	1.33
		PAGBILAO	26.02	4.51	17.3	1157	14,906	6.50	1.42	2.31	0.59
		PANUKULAN	41.55	9.43	22.7	664	4,652	12.05	3.89	4.75	1.90
		PATNANUNGAN	47.37	8.53	18.0	483	5,574	14.31	3.67	5.85	1.87
		PEREZ	50.01	6.60	13.2	404	5,115	15.94	3.10	6.77	1.65
		PITOGO	46.44	4.71	10.1	509	9,405	14.15	2.03	5.79	1.03
		PLARIDEL	44.02	7.76	17.6	590	4,282	13.03	3.12	5.25	1.50
		POLILLO	47.00	5.81	12.4	496	12,629	14.38	2.53	5.91	1.29
		QUEZON	47.93	6.07	12.7	471	7,037	14.71	2.69	6.05	1.39
		REAL	35.17	4.94	14.0	887	10,272	9.65	1.86	3.69	0.88
		SAMPALOC	29.05	5.88	20.2	1079	3,829	7.34	1.78	2.65	0.75
		SAN ANDRES	59.14	7.30	12.3	216	15,265	19.97	3.61	8.77	2.05
		SAN ANTONIO	42.05	4.61	11.0	648	12,017	11.99	1.90	4.67	0.94
		SAN FRANCISCO (AURORA)	60.86	6.45	10.6	186	30,827	21.01	3.25	9.38	1.83
		SAN NARCISO	57.99	4.88	8.4	236	22,205	19.35	2.40	8.43	1.35
		SARIAYA	32.89	3.30	10.0	964	39,760	8.74	1.26	3.25	0.59
		TAGKAWAYAN	43.91	4.31	9.8	594	20,137	13.21	1.72	5.38	0.87
		TAYABAS	27.27	2.91	10.7	1128	21,903	6.88	0.93	2.47	0.40
		TIAONG	31.24	3.34	10.7	1012	25,805	8.06	1.12	2.93	0.50
		UNISAN	46.83	4.52	9.7	501	10,891	14.09	2.07	5.72	1.08
	Rizal	ANGONO	1.45	1.00	69.0	1620	1,240	0.21	0.22	0.05	0.08
		CITY OF ANTIPOLO	4.08	1.32	32.4	1584	19,285	0.68	0.29	0.18	0.10
		BARAS	11.60	2.93	25.3	1482	3,377	2.30	0.76	0.70	0.29
		BINANGONAN	6.66	1.30	19.5	1560	14,758	1.21	0.31	0.34	0.11
		CAINTA	1.84	1.28	69.6	1618	4,159	0.27	0.27	0.07	0.10
		CARDONA	10.04	2.74	27.3	1507	4,343	1.92	0.67	0.56	0.25
		JALA-JALA	25.54	5.30	20.8	1170	6,873	6.20	1.65	2.16	0.71
		RODRIGUEZ (MONTALBAN)	6.83	2.57	37.6	1556	13,974	1.24	0.55	0.35	0.18
		MORONG	2.73	1.37	50.2	1608	1,343	0.44	0.31	0.12	0.12
		PILILLA	7.32	2.76	37.7	1546	4,028	1.35	0.64	0.39	0.22
		SAN MATEO	2.09	1.07	51.2	1612	3,441	0.33	0.22	0.09	0.07
		TANAY	10.21	2.52	24.7	1502	8,747	2.00	0.60	0.59	0.22
		TAYTAY	3.57	2.08	58.3	1594	8,477	0.58	0.45	0.15	0.16
		TERESA	3.57	1.59	44.5	1595	1,483	0.55	0.31	0.13	0.10
Region IV-B	Marinduque	BOAC (Capital)	18.55	2.15	11.6	1335	9,130	4.57	0.64	1.65	0.29
		BUENAVISTA	49.40	3.43	6.9	423	9,919	16.02	1.79	6.85	1.05
		GASAN	28.23	2.93	10.4	1103	9,343	7.44	1.01	2.77	0.47
		MOGPOG	22.02	2.42	11.0	1249	7,223	5.37	0.75	1.91	0.33
		SANTA CRUZ	31.58	2.12	6.7	1001	18,971	8.64	0.82	3.31	0.41
		TORRIJOS	39.23	3.21	8.2	740	11,113	11.54	1.20	4.64	0.61

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

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	Occidental Mindoro	ABRA DE ILOG	53.78	4.78	8.9	319	13,316	18.07	2.78	7.88	1.70
		CALINTAAN	52.53	4.20	8.0	348	13,144	17.17	2.00	7.32	1.13
		LOOC	44.94	4.88	10.9	556	4,912	14.01	2.29	5.84	1.23
		LUBANG	34.21	3.90	11.4	924	9,364	9.73	1.49	3.85	0.77
		MAGSAYSAY	55.59	4.51	8.1	278	15,869	19.72	2.22	9.00	1.27
		MAMBURAO (Capital)	27.50	3.13	11.4	1125	8,896	7.51	1.23	2.87	0.64
		PALUAN	58.40	5.53	9.5	230	7,891	19.90	2.99	8.77	1.74
		RIZAL	54.97	3.56	6.5	290	16,507	18.70	1.88	8.27	1.09
		SABLAYAN	49.93	3.39	6.8	406	32,844	16.53	1.74	7.14	0.99
		SAN JOSE	33.67	2.14	6.4	943	37,712	10.28	0.90	4.28	0.52
		SANTA CRUZ	53.99	4.22	7.8	314	14,481	17.95	2.21	7.78	1.28
	Oriental Mindoro	BACO	51.72	2.61	5.0	362	16,593	17.39	1.35	7.70	0.78
		BANSUD	52.35	3.08	5.9	351	17,803	17.86	1.54	7.94	0.94
		BONGABONG	49.36	2.57	5.2	424	28,543	16.35	1.33	7.09	0.78
		BULALACAO (SAN PEDRO)	74.70	3.30	4.4	37	20,729	31.23	2.61	15.75	1.87
		CITY OF CALAPAN (Capital)	17.84	2.74	15.4	1357	19,278	4.45	0.83	1.63	0.35
		GLORIA	47.18	2.51	5.3	490	18,227	15.09	1.19	6.43	0.66
		MANSALAY	68.38	3.31	4.8	94	28,632	26.64	2.15	12.85	1.43
		NAUJAN	39.09	1.70	4.3	746	33,606	11.68	0.78	4.76	0.42
		PINAMALAYAN	36.53	2.39	6.5	843	26,228	10.85	0.91	4.42	0.46
		POLA	55.63	2.80	5.0	277	17,334	19.42	1.52	8.81	0.92
		PUERTO GALERA	25.64	3.75	14.6	1169	6,493	7.01	1.34	2.72	0.66
		ROXAS	40.35	2.62	6.5	703	18,068	12.69	1.06	5.34	0.56
		SAN TEODORO	49.31	4.41	8.9	430	7,029	15.66	2.04	6.60	1.14
		SOCORRO	41.75	2.41	5.8	656	14,680	12.83	1.02	5.34	0.56
		VICTORIA	32.20	2.34	7.3	985	13,269	9.17	0.91	3.63	0.47
	Palawan	ABORLAN	53.77	3.18	5.9	321	13,807	17.80	1.56	7.64	0.90
		AGUTAYA	66.68	5.61	8.4	103	6,487	24.80	3.77	11.57	2.38
		ARACELI	59.50	4.69	7.9	207	7,117	21.00	2.25	9.44	1.30
		BALABAC	65.08	6.07	9.3	123	18,161	22.95	3.11	10.28	1.77
		BATARAZA	53.17	3.95	7.4	334	24,575	17.00	1.89	7.10	1.02
		BROOKE'S POINT	51.84	3.65	7.0	361	29,595	16.73	1.84	7.04	1.04
		BUSUANGA	66.67	4.32	6.5	104	11,288	23.84	2.55	10.75	1.55
		CAGAYANCILLO	53.46	4.87	9.1	326	3,368	17.45	2.32	7.45	1.28
		CORON	60.08	3.92	6.5	194	23,150	21.50	2.03	9.77	1.22
		CUYO	45.74	3.13	6.8	534	9,088	14.63	1.44	6.21	0.81
		DUMARAN	70.50	3.52	5.0	70	11,752	26.42	2.20	12.30	1.42
		EL NIDO (BACUIT)	62.19	3.36	5.4	169	16,808	22.12	2.06	9.98	1.30
		LINAPACAN	76.37	5.23	6.8	31	8,317	30.22	3.70	14.57	2.42
		MAGSAYSAY	53.97	4.54	8.4	315	6,092	18.38	2.39	8.19	1.46
		NARRA	48.46	3.15	6.5	451	27,856	15.47	1.53	6.51	0.89
		PUERTO PRINCESA CITY (Capital)	23.51	2.49	10.6	1216	43,681	6.10	0.91	2.26	0.43
		QUEZON	61.23	3.75	6.1	180	30,602	21.38	1.94	9.48	1.19
		ROXAS	59.64	2.90	4.9	204	27,540	20.44	1.51	9.03	0.90
		SAN VICENTE	64.18	4.34	6.8	134	13,655	23.12	2.67	10.53	1.65
		TAYTAY	64.93	3.57	5.5	126	35,276	23.67	1.97	10.88	1.20
		CULION	55.68	5.14	9.2	274	8,654	20.17	2.60	9.30	1.56
		RIZAL (MARCOS)	59.86	5.30	8.9	197	18,758	19.44	2.82	8.17	1.62
		SOFRONIO ESPAÑOLA	57.74	5.20	9.0	240	14,978	18.67	2.63	7.85	1.50
	Romblon	ALCANTARA	40.24	4.20	10.4	704	5,976	12.03	1.76	4.87	0.89
		BANTON	46.59	5.33	11.4	506	3,312	14.39	2.35	5.95	1.21
		CAJIDIOCAN	38.42	3.58	9.3	775	7,871	11.07	1.59	4.35	0.81
		CALATRAVA	50.45	4.43	8.8	389	4,662	16.49	2.41	7.09	1.44
		CONCEPCION	49.26	5.35	10.9	432	2,012	15.71	2.38	6.62	1.25
		CORCUERA	57.54	4.86	8.4	245	6,180	19.32	2.36	8.35	1.28
		LOOC	38.70	3.71	9.6	765	7,680	11.38	1.54	4.54	0.79
		MAGDIWANG	44.15	4.05	9.2	584	5,421	13.40	1.67	5.47	0.91

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

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		ODIONGAN	24.62	2.52	10.2	1190	9,979	6.29	0.87	2.28	0.41
		ROMBLON (Capital)	39.99	2.53	6.3	715	14,196	12.12	1.03	4.94	0.54
		SAN AGUSTIN	52.82	3.39	6.4	341	11,575	17.69	1.88	7.69	1.15
		SAN ANDRES	48.32	3.20	6.6	457	6,490	15.44	1.71	6.50	0.97
		SAN FERNANDO	45.71	3.76	8.2	536	10,004	13.87	1.72	5.63	0.94
		SAN JOSE	62.16	5.94	9.6	172	5,621	22.61	3.37	10.37	2.01
		SANTA FE	54.54	4.26	7.8	303	8,602	18.58	2.25	8.18	1.31
		FERROL	48.11	5.12	10.6	462	3,025	14.69	2.31	5.98	1.22
		SANTA MARIA (IMELDA)	49.53	5.24	10.6	417	3,481	15.30	2.52	6.26	1.36
Region V	Albay	BACACAY	10.53	0.70	6.6	1498	6,100	3.36	0.36	1.44	0.21
		CAMALIG	9.43	0.69	7.3	1518	5,391	2.84	0.30	1.17	0.16
		DARAGA (LOCSIN)	13.46	1.14	8.5	1456	13,778	4.04	0.44	1.69	0.22
		GUINOBATAN	5.75	0.52	9.0	1565	4,032	1.73	0.22	0.71	0.12
		JOVELLAR	7.97	0.70	8.8	1537	1,306	2.89	0.45	1.33	0.29
		LEGAZPI CITY (Capital)	36.48	1.83	5.0	845	59,424	12.22	0.90	5.51	0.52
		LIBON	8.32	0.51	6.1	1531	5,471	2.85	0.31	1.27	0.19
		CITY OF LIGAO	10.14	0.70	6.9	1504	9,602	3.14	0.32	1.32	0.18
		MALILIPOT	14.92	1.34	9.0	1426	4,718	4.52	0.66	1.88	0.39
		MALINAO	5.55	0.44	7.9	1571	2,072	1.62	0.21	0.65	0.11
		MANITO	11.86	1.64	13.8	1479	2,377	3.64	0.77	1.52	0.42
		OAS	6.85	0.55	8.0	1555	4,232	2.14	0.25	0.90	0.13
		PIO DURAN	14.86	0.86	5.8	1427	6,216	5.28	0.53	2.42	0.33
		POLANGUI	9.65	0.74	7.7	1516	7,029	2.96	0.34	1.24	0.19
		RAPU-RAPU	14.27	1.53	10.7	1441	4,436	5.02	0.91	2.30	0.57
		SANTO DOMINGO (LIBOG)	20.10	2.17	10.8	1298	5,733	6.20	0.97	2.62	0.52
		CITY OF TABACO	21.65	1.35	6.2	1258	24,671	6.78	0.65	2.89	0.36
		TIWI	5.48	0.77	14.1	1572	2,461	1.60	0.31	0.64	0.15
	Camarines Norte	BASUD	38.63	3.58	9.3	766	13,122	10.82	1.55	4.21	0.78
		CAPALONGA	54.03	4.06	7.5	313	14,822	17.38	2.04	7.42	1.14
		DAET (Capital)	30.56	2.28	7.5	1034	26,496	9.61	0.98	4.15	0.53
		SAN LORENZO RUIZ (IMELDA)	48.68	6.59	13.5	443	5,284	15.38	3.37	6.59	1.90
		JOSE PANGANIBAN	43.44	3.86	8.9	604	20,079	13.25	1.74	5.49	0.91
		LABO	42.29	2.62	6.2	640	33,506	12.53	1.18	5.08	0.61
		MERCEDES	47.57	3.19	6.7	479	18,837	14.47	1.49	5.95	0.79
		PARACALE	50.19	3.46	6.9	400	20,952	16.21	1.84	7.02	1.09
		SAN VICENTE	40.08	7.62	19.0	712	3,578	12.03	3.47	4.95	1.83
		SANTA ELENA	49.35	3.68	7.5	426	17,711	15.42	1.84	6.49	1.04
		TALISAY	30.51	4.58	15.0	1035	6,391	8.25	1.96	3.14	0.98
		VINZONS	44.27	4.10	9.3	577	16,317	13.52	2.10	5.57	1.18
	Camarines Sur	BAAO	35.75	3.24	9.1	870	17,763	10.57	1.44	4.32	0.77
		BALATAN	60.96	5.00	8.2	183	14,792	21.20	3.00	9.54	1.78
		BATO	43.73	3.20	7.3	598	18,145	13.50	1.61	5.62	0.90
		BOMBON	42.77	3.44	8.0	625	5,644	13.70	1.63	5.92	0.91
		BUHI	43.25	2.55	5.9	608	28,655	13.25	1.31	5.50	0.73
		BULA	46.31	3.05	6.6	517	26,490	14.20	1.47	5.86	0.81
		CABUSAO	57.86	4.73	8.2	237	9,651	20.83	2.92	9.74	1.83
		CALABANGA	42.79	2.74	6.4	624	28,603	13.19	1.34	5.53	0.73

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		CAMALIGAN	37.08	4.72	12.7	820	6,879	11.61	2.20	4.98	1.20
		CANAMAN	32.70	3.39	10.4	972	9,406	9.56	1.45	3.86	0.76
		CARAMOAN	50.96	2.97	5.8	375	19,670	16.12	1.51	6.80	0.85
		DEL GALLEGO	50.05	3.55	7.1	402	9,857	15.79	1.87	6.66	1.04
		GAINZA	38.59	4.43	11.5	769	3,406	11.03	1.82	4.36	0.91
		GARCHITORENA	59.29	4.06	6.8	211	14,567	19.68	2.17	8.58	1.24
		GOA	38.08	2.31	6.1	787	19,463	11.31	1.03	4.59	0.55
		IRIGA CITY	30.01	2.42	8.1	1048	28,701	8.97	1.06	3.73	0.57
		LAGONOY	42.82	4.49	10.5	619	18,916	12.52	2.05	5.02	1.08
		LIBMANAN	48.64	2.58	5.3	445	42,897	15.39	1.27	6.50	0.70
		LUPI	48.56	3.96	8.2	449	13,095	14.75	2.02	6.05	1.12
		MAGARAO	36.47	2.98	8.2	846	7,602	10.91	1.38	4.47	0.73
		MILAOR	36.03	3.69	10.2	863	8,673	10.19	1.51	4.02	0.75
		MINALABAC	49.35	3.09	6.3	427	20,869	15.17	1.51	6.25	0.82
		NABUA	29.33	2.37	8.1	1067	20,838	7.97	0.91	3.03	0.44
		NAGA CITY	23.49	2.41	10.3	1217	34,882	7.02	0.96	2.93	0.49
		OCAMPO	44.29	4.91	11.1	576	16,011	13.46	2.46	5.56	1.34
		PAMPLONA	45.62	5.47	12.0	540	13,351	14.02	2.71	5.83	1.47
		PASACAO	56.96	3.32	5.8	258	21,488	18.87	1.91	8.21	1.16
		PILI (Capital)	32.85	2.83	8.6	966	22,712	9.64	1.18	3.91	0.60
		PRESENTACION (PARUBCAN)	49.51	5.53	11.2	419	9,662	15.10	2.87	6.21	1.59
		RAGAY	50.30	4.11	8.2	396	24,477	16.14	2.30	6.89	1.33
		SAGÑAY	49.63	3.95	8.0	413	13,120	15.31	2.07	6.35	1.17
		SAN FERNANDO	42.80	2.95	6.9	622	12,030	13.30	1.42	5.54	0.79
		SAN JOSE	33.96	3.13	9.2	933	11,180	9.33	1.30	3.57	0.64
		SIPOCOT	44.01	2.53	5.7	591	23,974	13.61	1.29	5.71	0.72
		SIRUMA	55.97	5.42	9.7	271	9,074	17.78	2.67	7.48	1.41
		TIGAON	38.51	2.99	7.8	773	15,785	11.18	1.23	4.47	0.62
		TINAMBAC	54.70	3.14	5.7	296	30,532	17.91	1.61	7.80	0.93
	Catanduanes	BAGAMANOC	42.74	5.09	11.9	626	4,175	12.96	2.59	5.34	1.45
		BARAS	36.97	4.27	11.5	825	4,102	10.40	1.74	4.07	0.86
		BATO	28.42	3.82	13.4	1096	4,951	7.76	1.57	2.98	0.79
		CARAMORAN	42.74	2.67	6.2	627	10,346	13.52	1.31	5.90	0.74
		GIGMOTO	35.80	4.58	12.8	869	2,526	10.46	1.88	4.26	0.95
		PANDAN	44.83	3.78	8.4	560	8,524	13.80	1.80	5.75	0.97
		PANGANIBAN (PAYO)	35.40	3.65	10.3	880	3,167	10.60	1.63	4.33	0.87
		SAN ANDRES (CALOLBON)	32.85	2.61	7.9	967	10,212	8.97	1.04	3.44	0.51
		SAN MIGUEL	33.77	3.11	9.2	941	4,152	9.05	1.21	3.43	0.60
		VIGA	41.79	4.01	9.6	655	7,448	12.53	1.88	5.13	1.00
		VIRAC (Capital)	22.79	1.81	7.9	1235	13,324	6.10	0.73	2.33	0.36
	Masbate	AROROY	65.40	2.24	3.4	118	40,741	23.87	1.47	11.04	0.95
		BALENO	55.81	3.42	6.1	273	12,002	18.45	1.89	8.00	1.09
		BALUD	64.11	3.64	5.7	135	19,882	22.60	2.48	10.17	1.59
		BATUAN	52.85	3.74	7.1	338	6,292	17.57	2.19	7.67	1.38
		CATAINGAN	57.24	2.66	4.6	251	27,675	19.41	1.56	8.60	0.92
		CAWAYAN	72.46	2.91	4.0	55	40,983	27.56	2.14	13.05	1.42
		CLAVERIA	69.59	3.36	4.8	80	26,642	26.30	2.20	12.46	1.42
		DIMASALANG	59.00	3.79	6.4	219	12,422	20.83	2.22	9.44	1.36
		ESPERANZA	63.66	5.01	7.9	140	10,362	22.40	3.17	10.14	1.96
		MANDAON	64.82	3.15	4.9	127	21,458	23.20	1.82	10.58	1.09
		CITY OF MASBATE (Capital)	40.08	1.93	4.8	713	31,234	13.17	1.00	5.73	0.58
		MILAGROS	64.26	4.21	6.6	132	29,610	23.04	2.47	10.53	1.50
		MOBO	57.72	3.84	6.7	241	18,750	19.47	2.22	8.57	1.34
		MONREAL	66.66	4.30	6.5	105	14,462	24.51	2.87	11.42	1.83
		PALANAS	62.48	3.15	5.0	164	15,215	22.37	1.89	10.24	1.17

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		PIO V. CORPUZ (LIMBUHAN)	56.78	4.47	7.9	264	12,262	18.87	2.45	8.24	1.41
		PLACER	68.67	2.73	4.0	90	33,012	25.94	2.06	12.27	1.35
		SAN FERNANDO	54.28	4.14	7.6	307	10,288	18.05	2.33	7.88	1.37
		SAN JACINTO	56.93	2.81	4.9	261	14,991	20.19	1.88	9.19	1.18
		SAN PASCUAL	72.02	2.93	4.1	60	29,890	27.25	2.16	12.84	1.42
		USON	62.23	3.28	5.3	168	31,018	21.89	1.95	9.89	1.19
	Sorsogon	BACON	38.37	2.76	7.2	779	17,680	10.92	1.23	4.30	0.64
		BARCELONA	45.01	4.14	9.2	555	8,517	13.60	1.92	5.60	1.01
		BULAN	47.52	2.85	6.0	481	42,366	14.88	1.36	6.26	0.74
		BULUSAN	47.56	3.94	8.3	480	10,042	14.57	1.99	6.02	1.12
		CASIGURAN	44.18	4.33	9.8	582	13,082	13.30	2.03	5.49	1.07
		CASTILLA	61.16	2.92	4.8	181	28,941	21.77	1.74	10.07	1.07
		DONSOL	68.73	2.83	4.1	88	29,948	27.74	2.21	13.97	1.53
		GUBAT	41.30	2.45	5.9	674	22,486	12.42	1.13	5.09	0.61
		IROSIN	44.69	3.46	7.7	564	21,238	13.43	1.57	5.48	0.81
		JUBAN	47.58	4.77	10.0	478	13,260	14.66	2.26	6.10	1.21
		MAGALLANES	56.08	3.66	6.5	270	18,527	18.44	2.02	7.96	1.15
		MATNOG	57.60	3.23	5.6	244	19,102	18.85	1.83	8.13	1.09
		PILAR	61.34	3.02	4.9	177	38,157	20.97	1.79	9.29	1.05
		PRIETO DIAZ	49.15	4.08	8.3	436	9,134	15.33	1.93	6.45	1.04
		SANTA MAGDALENA	44.32	3.80	8.6	575	6,743	13.45	1.84	5.52	1.00
		CITY OF SORSOGON (Capital)	35.11	2.43	6.9	890	34,226	11.03	1.15	4.74	0.64
Region VI	Aklan	ALTAVAS	50.85	3.82	7.5	377	11,466	17.34	1.88	7.72	1.10
		BALETE	60.92	5.45	8.9	184	15,332	21.19	2.74	9.45	1.57
		BANGA	39.62	2.82	7.1	730	12,985	12.13	1.32	5.02	0.71
		BATAN	47.97	4.25	8.9	468	13,538	15.41	1.98	6.56	1.07
		BURUANGA	62.18	3.90	6.3	170	9,468	23.84	2.63	11.54	1.75
		IBAJAY	43.00	3.23	7.5	616	17,680	13.50	1.36	5.70	0.71
		KALIBO (Capital)	18.71	2.55	13.6	1332	11,932	4.74	0.83	1.73	0.37
		LEZO	36.52	3.89	10.7	844	4,449	10.87	1.64	4.41	0.84
		LIBACAO	70.99	3.63	5.1	66	18,213	28.74	2.65	14.22	1.83
		MADALAG	71.29	3.54	5.0	64	12,381	28.14	2.52	13.72	1.72
		MAKATO	42.21	3.53	8.4	644	9,772	13.33	1.59	5.66	0.87
		MALAY	40.21	4.39	10.9	706	10,733	12.29	1.74	5.09	0.88
		MALINAO	53.84	3.94	7.3	318	12,248	19.02	2.22	8.68	1.34
		NABAS	46.56	3.60	7.7	507	12,578	14.93	1.66	6.39	0.90
		NEW WASHINGTON	40.67	3.63	8.9	697	15,322	12.39	1.47	5.11	0.74
		NUMANCIA	23.38	2.71	11.6	1219	5,940	6.07	0.96	2.25	0.45
		TANGALAN	49.01	3.56	7.3	437	8,651	16.13	1.79	7.01	1.03
	Antique	ANINI-Y	38.52	3.86	10.0	772	7,065	11.04	1.47	4.32	0.71
		BARBAZA	42.37	3.34	7.9	638	8,374	12.77	1.38	5.19	0.69
		BELISON	24.74	5.09	20.6	1185	2,844	6.24	1.62	2.25	0.70
		BUGASONG	39.68	3.44	8.7	726	11,182	11.47	1.39	4.49	0.72
		CALUYA	47.01	3.90	8.3	495	11,252	15.03	1.70	6.38	0.93
		CULASI	36.99	2.70	7.3	822	13,009	10.64	1.06	4.18	0.52
		TOBIAS FORNIER (DAO)	35.11	2.89	8.2	891	10,085	9.63	1.15	3.65	0.56
		HAMTIC	34.06	2.59	7.6	929	13,349	9.50	1.10	3.65	0.55
		LAUA-AN	47.28	3.35	7.1	486	10,592	14.35	1.47	5.81	0.76
		LIBERTAD	41.87	4.28	10.2	653	5,619	12.52	1.86	5.04	0.95
		PANDAN	33.68	3.12	9.3	945	9,329	9.35	1.18	3.57	0.56
		PATNONGON	40.13	3.34	8.3	711	12,861	11.35	1.35	4.37	0.65
		SAN JOSE (Capital)	14.97	1.90	12.7	1423	7,527	3.49	0.56	1.19	0.23
		SAN REMIGIO	49.36	3.42	6.9	425	13,147	15.83	1.67	6.74	0.91
		SEBASTE	38.01	5.17	13.6	789	6,008	10.71	1.95	4.13	0.92
		SIBALOM	32.61	2.07	6.3	977	16,294	9.03	0.80	3.46	0.38
		TIBIAO	40.70	3.39	8.3	696	9,471	12.08	1.39	4.86	0.72
		VALDERRAMA	51.54	4.02	7.8	366	8,974	16.35	1.82	6.81	0.97

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
	Capiz	CUARTERO	36.43	3.07	8.4	847	8,477	10.37	1.31	4.05	0.67
		DAO	33.95	3.42	10.1	935	10,185	8.99	1.23	3.33	0.57
		DUMALAG	31.50	4.10	13.0	1002	8,707	8.12	1.54	2.95	0.72
		DUMARAO	36.83	3.07	8.3	830	14,837	10.13	1.34	3.83	0.67
		IVISAN	34.09	3.26	9.6	928	8,158	9.11	1.35	3.39	0.65
		JAMINDAN	44.38	3.25	7.3	574	13,833	13.03	1.48	5.15	0.77
		MA-AYON	40.23	2.81	7.0	705	13,555	11.51	1.18	4.49	0.60
		MAMBUSAO	34.19	3.26	9.5	926	11,975	9.37	1.27	3.54	0.61
		PANAY	41.61	2.84	6.8	661	16,569	12.09	1.22	4.76	0.62
		PANITAN	34.78	3.13	9.0	907	13,040	9.31	1.18	3.47	0.55
		PILAR	39.71	3.50	8.8	725	15,726	11.41	1.46	4.47	0.73
		PONTEVEDRA	35.09	3.27	9.3	893	13,908	9.51	1.25	3.58	0.60
		PRESIDENT ROXAS	37.87	3.33	8.8	793	10,407	11.09	1.37	4.43	0.70
		ROXAS CITY (Capital)	19.37	1.96	10.1	1322	25,853	4.72	0.68	1.66	0.30
		SAPI-AN	37.22	4.98	13.4	816	8,436	10.32	2.00	3.94	0.96
		SIGMA	33.27	3.18	9.6	953	9,047	8.77	1.19	3.23	0.57
		TAPAZ	39.66	3.10	7.8	728	18,665	11.23	1.25	4.34	0.61
	Iloilo	AJUY	50.27	3.29	6.5	397	21,849	16.00	1.64	6.76	0.90
		ALIMODIAN	40.19	3.24	8.1	708	13,052	12.87	1.37	5.50	0.74
		ANILAO	44.09	3.35	7.6	587	9,686	13.64	1.65	5.65	0.90
		BADIANGAN	36.26	3.57	9.8	853	8,551	9.94	1.44	3.78	0.69
		BALASAN	41.36	2.92	7.1	672	10,683	12.61	1.35	5.19	0.73
		BANATE	40.82	3.26	8.0	692	10,915	12.16	1.49	4.92	0.79
		BAROTAC NUEVO	31.07	3.09	9.9	1021	14,779	8.64	1.25	3.34	0.61
		BAROTAC VIEJO	42.53	2.81	6.6	631	15,539	13.12	1.24	5.43	0.66
		BATAD	48.78	3.37	6.9	442	8,366	15.80	1.69	6.77	0.99
		BINGAWAN	42.72	4.92	11.5	628	4,959	12.53	1.93	5.00	0.94
		CABATUAN	31.08	2.19	7.0	1020	15,115	8.38	0.79	3.16	0.37
		CALINOG	42.46	2.40	5.7	634	20,107	13.15	1.19	5.45	0.66
		CARLES	59.84	3.16	5.3	198	31,766	20.87	1.67	9.36	0.98
		CONCEPCION	57.13	2.75	4.8	256	19,180	19.53	1.50	8.64	0.90
		DINGLE	30.30	2.63	8.7	1041	11,769	8.29	0.99	3.17	0.46
		DUEÑAS	42.23	2.77	6.6	643	12,916	12.78	1.25	5.21	0.65
		DUMANGAS	29.77	2.67	9.0	1057	17,788	8.03	0.97	3.05	0.46
		ESTANCIA	34.79	3.28	9.4	906	12,408	10.19	1.30	4.10	0.64
		GUIMBAL	26.13	2.73	10.4	1155	7,356	6.88	0.94	2.56	0.42
		IGBARAS	44.41	3.36	7.6	573	12,602	13.58	1.45	5.57	0.73
		ILOILO CITY (Capital)	9.70	1.13	11.6	1515	37,753	2.18	0.32	0.73	0.13
		JANIUAY	42.66	2.49	5.8	629	23,374	13.48	1.24	5.69	0.69
		LAMBUNAO	43.15	2.88	6.7	613	25,663	13.21	1.36	5.45	0.73
		LEGANES	23.98	2.63	11.0	1202	6,102	6.37	0.95	2.39	0.46
		LEMERY	47.65	2.84	6.0	476	10,901	14.84	1.35	6.16	0.71
		LEON	41.53	2.53	6.1	666	18,119	13.17	1.27	5.57	0.72
		MAASIN	45.23	3.34	7.4	551	14,389	14.63	1.57	6.25	0.86
		MIAGAO	39.67	2.19	5.5	727	22,824	12.25	0.99	5.09	0.53
		MINA	33.11	3.44	10.4	959	6,072	9.03	1.36	3.42	0.67
		NEW LUCENA	29.02	3.26	11.2	1080	5,935	7.64	1.10	2.83	0.49
		OTON	24.59	2.13	8.7	1192	17,737	6.37	0.77	2.34	0.36
		CITY OF PASSI	41.07	2.46	6.0	684	29,705	12.61	1.10	5.20	0.60
		PAVIA	15.25	2.24	14.7	1418	5,491	3.60	0.69	1.24	0.30
		POTOTAN	29.02	2.29	7.9	1081	18,588	7.75	0.86	2.91	0.41
		SAN DIONISIO	52.85	3.12	5.9	339	15,930	17.54	1.58	7.62	0.89
		SAN ENRIQUE	44.19	3.04	6.9	581	12,158	13.61	1.47	5.62	0.80
		SAN JOAQUIN	52.71	2.60	4.9	344	25,299	18.13	1.44	8.11	0.85
		SAN MIGUEL	21.58	2.95	13.7	1260	4,812	5.27	1.04	1.86	0.47
		SAN RAFAEL	44.93	5.79	12.9	558	5,728	13.80	2.46	5.69	1.26
		SANTA BARBARA	26.49	2.00	7.6	1146	12,882	7.05	0.74	2.64	0.35
		SARA	40.19	2.91	7.2	709	16,688	11.97	1.26	4.83	0.64
		TIGBAUAN	31.04	2.32	7.5	1022	15,766	8.74	0.87	3.40	0.43
		TUBUNGAN	42.80	3.10	7.2	623	8,519	13.14	1.40	5.45	0.76
		ZARRAGA	27.11	2.72	10.0	1135	5,478	7.35	1.04	2.79	0.49

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
	Negros Occidental	BACOLOD CITY (Capital)	5.57	1.27	22.8	1569	25,424	1.10	0.31	0.33	0.11
		BAGO CITY	27.43	2.80	10.2	1126	40,409	6.98	0.98	2.52	0.44
		BINALBAGAN	31.19	3.98	12.8	1016	19,533	9.07	1.85	3.59	0.98
		CADIZ CITY	33.21	3.37	10.1	956	49,450	9.13	1.28	3.49	0.61
		CALATRAVA	50.23	4.94	9.8	398	39,024	15.83	2.29	6.65	1.20
		CANDONI	48.26	6.05	12.5	458	10,072	14.76	2.74	6.02	1.42
		CAUAYAN	52.20	4.07	7.8	354	46,476	16.03	1.84	6.52	0.98
		ENRIQUE B. MAGALONA (SARAVIA)	29.10	3.61	12.4	1076	15,934	7.71	1.25	2.87	0.57
		CITY OF ESCALANTE	35.50	4.54	12.8	877	30,602	9.67	1.56	3.66	0.72
		CITY OF HIMAMAYLAN	35.73	3.48	9.7	872	34,837	10.09	1.44	3.92	0.73
		HINIGARAN	28.85	2.88	10.0	1088	22,163	7.60	1.03	2.81	0.47
		HINOBA-AN (ASIA)	33.64	4.67	13.9	947	17,968	9.02	1.74	3.37	0.79
		ILOG	36.11	3.90	10.8	861	19,026	10.03	1.57	3.83	0.79
		ISABELA	43.56	3.73	8.6	602	24,424	13.21	1.76	5.37	0.93
		CITY OF KABANKALAN	43.08	3.31	7.7	615	66,102	12.82	1.42	5.12	0.72
		LA CARLOTA CITY	17.42	2.60	14.9	1366	10,707	4.22	0.84	1.48	0.37
		LA CASTELLANA	36.14	4.53	12.5	860	23,834	9.91	1.69	3.76	0.79
		MANAPLA	27.69	3.94	14.2	1115	13,576	7.19	1.36	2.63	0.63
		MOISES PADILLA (MAGALLON)	56.62	5.66	10.0	265	20,595	18.97	3.13	8.25	1.82
		MURCIA	34.26	3.71	10.8	920	23,006	9.22	1.34	3.44	0.61
		PONTEVEDRA	22.00	2.95	13.4	1250	9,759	5.18	0.95	1.76	0.40
		PULUPANDAN	17.97	2.54	14.1	1352	4,652	4.25	0.77	1.46	0.32
		SAGAY CITY	34.01	3.90	11.5	932	45,524	9.27	1.42	3.52	0.67
		SAN CARLOS CITY	41.17	3.54	8.6	682	51,964	12.25	1.67	4.92	0.90
		SAN ENRIQUE	18.49	3.28	17.7	1337	4,014	4.22	1.01	1.42	0.43
		SILAY CITY	17.00	2.76	16.2	1377	18,538	4.00	0.91	1.37	0.39
		CITY OF SIPALAY	43.84	4.10	9.4	596	27,127	13.46	1.83	5.52	0.96
		CITY OF TALISAY	15.86	2.38	15.0	1405	14,386	3.70	0.70	1.26	0.29
		TOBOSO	42.87	4.93	11.5	618	16,527	12.65	2.20	5.08	1.15
		VALLADOLID	18.00	2.50	13.9	1351	5,964	4.17	0.76	1.41	0.33
		CITY OF VICTORIAS	18.58	2.52	13.6	1334	15,070	4.44	0.83	1.53	0.36
		SALVADOR BENEDICTO	50.45	6.57	13.0	390	10,259	15.18	2.88	6.10	1.46
	Guimaras	BUENAVISTA	25.67	2.55	9.9	1168	10,548	6.56	0.89	2.38	0.41
		JORDAN	31.50	3.69	11.7	1003	9,425	8.66	1.35	3.31	0.65
		NUEVA VALENCIA	36.03	3.06	8.5	864	12,102	9.97	1.22	3.80	0.60
		SAN LORENZO	44.74	4.17	9.3	562	9,490	12.98	1.86	5.10	0.96
		SIBUNAG	40.46	4.20	10.4	699	6,527	11.57	1.66	4.52	0.81
Region VII	Bohol	ALBURQUERQUE	16.78	3.34	19.9	1382	1,478	4.10	1.05	1.47	0.47
		ALICIA	39.77	4.62	11.6	724	8,745	11.96	1.98	4.93	1.07
		ANDA	30.45	3.91	12.8	1039	4,705	8.34	1.57	3.21	0.79
		ANTEQUERA	21.97	3.53	16.1	1252	3,112	5.37	1.16	1.90	0.52
		BACLAYON	15.50	2.62	16.9	1411	2,683	3.64	0.83	1.28	0.37
		BALILIHAN	31.22	3.41	10.9	1015	5,301	8.49	1.29	3.26	0.63
		BATUAN	30.51	4.07	13.3	1036	3,481	8.39	1.63	3.25	0.81
		BILAR	23.64	2.96	12.5	1213	3,763	6.05	1.12	2.22	0.55
		BUENAVISTA	51.68	3.51	6.8	364	12,468	17.34	1.86	7.70	1.09
		CALAPE	25.17	2.71	10.8	1177	7,170	6.56	0.96	2.43	0.43
		CANDIJAY	29.11	3.63	12.5	1075	8,907	7.92	1.33	3.03	0.64
		CARMEN	39.84	3.53	8.9	723	15,634	11.88	1.52	4.86	0.79
		CATIGBIAN	33.82	3.92	11.6	939	7,505	9.46	1.53	3.69	0.76
		CLARIN	28.82	3.27	11.3	1089	5,263	7.82	1.19	3.00	0.58
		CORELLA	19.24	4.11	21.4	1326	1,447	4.63	1.41	1.64	0.64
		CORTES	19.15	3.77	19.7	1327	2,660	4.65	1.19	1.65	0.52
		DAGOHOY	38.17	4.97	13.0	783	6,357	11.25	1.98	4.57	1.00
		DANAO	57.21	3.64	6.4	252	9,156	20.61	2.29	9.62	1.45
		DAUIS	13.52	3.46	25.6	1454	4,654	3.13	1.08	1.09	0.47

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		DIMIAO	23.93	2.80	11.7	1204	3,252	6.10	1.00	2.22	0.47
		DUERO	29.41	3.44	11.7	1066	4,805	8.04	1.30	3.10	0.64
		GARCIA HERNANDEZ	24.27	3.23	13.3	1199	4,716	6.28	1.17	2.34	0.57
		GUINDULMAN	27.31	4.29	15.7	1127	8,421	7.24	1.46	2.71	0.65
		INABANGA	39.92	2.66	6.7	719	16,360	12.03	1.20	4.97	0.64
		JAGNA	19.81	2.63	13.3	1305	5,792	4.90	0.92	1.75	0.41
		JETAFE	45.72	3.77	8.2	535	11,587	14.62	1.78	6.31	1.00
		LILA	29.09	3.68	12.7	1077	3,095	7.75	1.40	2.93	0.70
		LOAY	18.38	2.84	15.5	1340	2,871	4.43	1.04	1.57	0.50
		LOBOC	17.38	2.74	15.8	1368	2,805	4.11	0.83	1.44	0.37
		LOON	23.14	2.35	10.2	1225	9,774	5.85	0.80	2.12	0.35
		MABINI	45.64	4.53	9.9	539	12,129	14.70	2.08	6.38	1.15
		MARIBOJOC	14.34	2.92	20.4	1438	2,565	3.25	0.88	1.11	0.37
		PANGLAO	16.91	3.76	22.2	1379	4,048	4.10	1.25	1.47	0.57
		PILAR	45.60	4.44	9.7	541	11,308	14.20	1.88	6.00	0.97
		PRES. CARLOS P. GARCIA (PITOGO)	50.21	3.82	7.6	399	12,690	16.38	1.90	7.16	1.10
		SAGBAYAN (BORJA)	34.89	3.71	10.6	902	6,212	9.97	1.48	3.97	0.76
		SAN ISIDRO	29.60	5.26	17.8	1060	2,675	7.87	1.92	2.97	0.93
		SAN MIGUEL	35.70	3.64	10.2	873	7,248	10.46	1.59	4.22	0.85
		SEVILLA	24.61	4.48	18.2	1191	2,751	6.42	1.51	2.40	0.71
		SIERRA BULLONES	29.95	3.31	11.1	1050	7,761	8.17	1.30	3.16	0.67
		SIKATUNA	21.03	4.71	22.4	1270	1,270	5.14	1.53	1.79	0.68
		TAGBILARAN CITY (Capital)	3.95	1.30	32.9	1586	3,231	0.83	0.37	0.28	0.15
		TALIBON	34.93	3.42	9.8	897	19,102	10.32	1.55	4.22	0.83
		TRINIDAD	44.62	4.22	9.5	567	11,495	14.28	2.07	6.18	1.18
		TUBIGON	21.21	2.57	12.1	1265	8,893	5.35	0.90	1.96	0.42
		UBAY	45.91	2.89	6.3	529	28,340	14.76	1.46	6.38	0.83
		VALENCIA	28.79	3.01	10.5	1090	7,656	7.75	1.14	2.93	0.55
		BIEN UNIDO	46.40	4.80	10.3	514	10,276	15.08	2.32	6.57	1.30
	Cebu	ALCANTARA	34.89	5.35	15.3	903	4,314	10.10	2.37	4.04	1.26
		ALCOY	37.41	6.34	16.9	808	5,058	11.09	2.63	4.53	1.37
		ALEGRIA	53.11	5.93	11.2	336	11,286	18.14	3.18	8.16	1.86
		ALOGUINSAN	31.10	4.82	15.5	1019	7,680	8.59	1.86	3.35	0.91
		ARGAO	29.00	2.48	8.6	1082	17,261	8.20	0.96	3.24	0.48
		ASTURIAS	39.90	3.94	9.9	720	15,476	12.38	1.64	5.24	0.86
		BADIAN	39.18	3.55	9.1	744	13,146	12.06	1.53	5.08	0.82
		BALAMBAN	27.54	2.70	9.8	1120	17,354	7.97	1.05	3.24	0.55
		BANTAYAN	38.44	3.31	8.6	774	26,601	11.70	1.50	4.88	0.81
		BARILI	38.78	2.84	7.3	763	22,120	11.61	1.29	4.78	0.70
		BOGO	31.44	3.26	10.4	1007	20,736	9.10	1.37	3.69	0.72
		BOLJOON	47.89	6.42	13.4	474	6,961	15.66	2.97	6.84	1.63
		BORBON	40.80	4.20	10.3	694	12,705	12.44	1.83	5.19	0.96
		CARCAR	22.88	3.85	16.8	1230	21,505	5.93	1.32	2.22	0.61
		CARMEN	27.01	3.16	11.7	1139	10,518	7.38	1.15	2.85	0.56
		CATMON	38.81	4.06	10.5	759	10,017	12.11	1.78	5.15	0.98
		CEBU CITY (Capital)	3.83	0.73	19.1	1588	28,591	0.80	0.19	0.26	0.07
		COMPOSTELA	18.25	3.16	17.3	1346	6,649	4.61	1.11	1.70	0.51
		CONSOLACION	9.16	1.87	20.4	1520	7,246	2.08	0.54	0.71	0.23
		CORDOBA	12.03	2.77	23.0	1477	4,915	2.70	0.80	0.91	0.33

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		DAANBANTAYAN	39.38	4.05	10.3	734	26,746	12.18	1.72	5.16	0.92
		DALAGUETE	32.68	3.32	10.2	973	18,962	9.29	1.30	3.69	0.66
		DANAO CITY	15.89	1.88	11.8	1402	16,177	4.12	0.67	1.55	0.32
		DUMANJUG	43.79	3.48	7.9	597	18,250	13.51	1.65	5.67	0.91
		GINATILAN	49.46	4.90	9.9	420	6,485	16.48	2.36	7.30	1.36
		LAPU-LAPU CITY (OPON)	5.63	1.27	22.6	1568	14,567	1.21	0.33	0.40	0.13
		LILOAN	9.91	2.48	25.0	1513	8,244	2.22	0.75	0.76	0.32
		MADRIDEJOS	41.42	4.67	11.3	667	12,052	12.65	2.12	5.28	1.14
		MALABUYOC	54.90	4.64	8.5	292	9,048	18.75	2.61	8.43	1.61
		MANDAUE CITY	5.38	1.25	23.2	1573	16,117	1.11	0.33	0.35	0.13
		MEDELLIN	32.79	3.99	12.2	969	14,100	9.50	1.62	3.82	0.83
		MINGLANILLA	9.13	1.74	19.1	1521	8,385	2.04	0.52	0.69	0.22
		MOALBOAL	29.92	3.60	12.0	1052	7,706	8.55	1.42	3.42	0.75
		NAGA	19.56	2.54	13.0	1318	17,023	4.94	0.92	1.80	0.43
		OSLOB	44.16	3.77	8.5	583	9,509	13.91	1.72	5.94	0.95
		PILAR	35.81	4.29	12.0	868	4,244	10.51	1.85	4.26	0.98
		PINAMUNGAHAN	31.37	3.37	10.7	1009	15,974	8.88	1.35	3.54	0.69
		PORO	38.87	4.52	11.6	758	8,053	11.77	1.97	4.89	1.04
		RONDA	34.95	3.77	10.8	896	5,710	10.36	1.67	4.24	0.90
		SAMBOAN	43.19	5.00	11.6	609	7,458	13.89	2.27	6.04	1.27
		SAN FERNANDO	22.78	2.77	12.2	1236	11,779	5.89	0.97	2.19	0.46
		SAN FRANCISCO	36.81	4.12	11.2	832	15,368	10.76	1.91	4.36	1.03
		SAN REMIGIO	42.47	3.34	7.9	633	19,228	13.23	1.61	5.61	0.90
		SANTA FE	33.88	5.03	14.8	937	8,586	9.85	2.13	3.98	1.13
		SANTANDER	32.95	4.22	12.8	963	4,755	9.59	1.81	3.86	0.95
		SIBONGA	29.21	2.79	9.6	1071	11,187	8.21	1.08	3.23	0.55
		SOGOD	40.01	3.92	9.8	714	11,098	12.47	1.86	5.30	1.05
		TABOGON	47.90	3.86	8.1	473	14,846	15.52	1.82	6.74	1.02
		TABUELAN	47.41	5.08	10.7	482	9,677	15.53	2.58	6.81	1.50
		CITY OF TALISAY	8.51	1.89	22.2	1528	13,656	1.85	0.53	0.62	0.21
		TOLEDO CITY	16.24	2.19	13.5	1391	22,677	4.04	0.69	1.47	0.31
		TUBURAN	51.16	3.16	6.2	372	26,736	17.26	1.62	7.72	0.94
		TUDELA	42.15	5.65	13.4	646	4,695	13.07	2.74	5.51	1.53
	Negros Oriental	AMLAN (AYUQUITAN)	24.85	5.22	21.0	1184	5,340	6.48	2.05	2.42	1.00
		AYUNGON	60.66	3.68	6.1	187	24,393	21.63	2.13	10.01	1.33
		BACONG	27.64	3.70	13.4	1116	7,133	7.55	1.48	2.91	0.74
		BAIS CITY	37.56	3.43	9.1	805	26,881	11.31	1.49	4.69	0.79
		BASAY	63.45	5.57	8.8	145	14,176	23.28	3.45	10.98	2.25
		CITY OF BAYAWAN (TULONG)	58.25	3.78	6.5	231	59,739	20.64	2.16	9.49	1.33
		BINDOY (PAYABON)	59.74	5.32	8.9	201	21,127	21.04	2.88	9.65	1.73
		CANLAON CITY	38.62	4.51	11.7	767	18,127	11.58	2.04	4.76	1.08
		DAUIN	36.94	3.50	9.5	826	8,192	11.19	1.57	4.64	0.86
		DUMAGUETE CITY (Capital)	8.13	1.74	21.4	1533	8,651	1.79	0.51	0.60	0.21
		GUIHULNGAN	54.76	3.07	5.6	295	48,919	19.03	1.73	8.67	1.06
		JIMALALUD	65.67	3.32	5.1	115	17,438	24.28	2.26	11.47	1.49
		LA LIBERTAD	64.82	3.63	5.6	128	23,538	23.57	2.23	11.01	1.44
		MABINAY	54.58	4.54	8.3	300	35,080	18.54	2.31	8.30	1.31
		MANJUYOD	48.21	3.80	7.9	459	17,867	15.51	1.82	6.69	1.02
		PAMPLONA	43.71	4.15	9.5	599	14,553	13.64	2.00	5.79	1.11

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		SAN JOSE	33.71	4.70	13.9	943	5,380	9.77	1.78	3.94	0.87
		SANTA CATALINA	61.41	4.39	7.1	176	41,424	22.18	2.58	10.33	1.58
		SIATON	57.38	4.09	7.1	246	35,360	19.75	2.13	8.90	1.27
		SIBULAN	19.70	3.20	16.2	1314	8,590	5.02	1.12	1.85	0.51
		CITY OF TANJAY	29.21	3.37	11.5	1072	22,257	8.25	1.46	3.27	0.77
		TAYASAN	63.91	3.66	5.7	137	18,832	23.40	2.25	10.99	1.42
		VALENCIA (LUZURRIAGA)	32.43	3.02	9.3	981	8,478	9.48	1.29	3.83	0.69
		VALLEHERMOSO	55.66	4.85	8.7	276	18,485	18.89	2.51	8.44	1.44
		ZAMBOANGUITA	48.10	5.73	11.9	463	11,335	15.51	2.96	6.68	1.74
	Siquijor	ENRIQUE VILLANUEVA	43.16	4.97	11.5	611	2,372	13.66	2.21	5.86	1.20
		LARENA	20.55	2.48	12.1	1286	2,418	5.57	0.92	2.15	0.45
		LAZI	42.00	3.83	9.1	651	7,897	13.02	1.61	5.49	0.84
		MARIA	41.04	3.63	8.8	686	5,113	12.66	1.72	5.33	0.94
		SAN JUAN	32.11	4.81	15.0	991	4,025	9.23	1.90	3.72	0.97
		SIQUIJOR (Capital)	24.34	2.56	10.5	1197	5,323	6.52	0.91	2.49	0.44
Region VIII	Eastern Samar	ARTECHE	45.65	3.72	8.1	538	6,142	12.83	1.61	4.85	0.81
		BALANGIGA	34.89	4.52	13.0	904	4,178	9.58	1.80	3.59	0.87
		BALANGKAYAN	31.43	4.81	15.3	1008	2,396	8.01	1.75	2.85	0.77
		BORONGAN (Capital)	20.87	1.90	9.1	1275	11,579	5.01	0.62	1.72	0.27
		CAN-AVID	33.76	3.20	9.5	942	5,615	8.52	1.10	2.99	0.48
		DOLORES	36.17	3.04	8.4	859	11,675	9.43	1.17	3.39	0.54
		GENERAL MACARTHUR	37.78	3.03	8.0	797	4,208	10.07	1.20	3.68	0.58
		GIPORLOS	29.67	3.41	11.5	1059	3,381	7.49	1.15	2.64	0.49
		GUIUAN	25.87	1.94	7.5	1161	10,759	6.08	0.64	2.03	0.27
		HERNANI	42.35	3.85	9.1	639	3,235	11.74	1.73	4.41	0.88
		JIPAPAD	45.81	4.03	8.8	531	2,889	13.15	1.61	5.07	0.79
		LAWAAN	24.93	3.46	13.9	1181	2,412	5.86	1.11	1.97	0.46
		LLORENTE	36.32	2.48	6.8	850	6,736	9.64	1.03	3.51	0.50
		MASLOG	44.74	4.97	11.1	563	1,857	12.33	1.90	4.61	0.92
		MAYDOLONG	28.03	3.11	11.1	1107	3,324	6.75	1.01	2.30	0.43
		MERCEDES	22.89	3.14	13.7	1229	1,051	5.14	0.97	1.66	0.41
		ORAS	34.59	3.17	9.2	914	10,132	8.92	1.08	3.19	0.48
		QUINAPONDAN	36.20	2.99	8.3	858	4,143	9.37	1.16	3.36	0.54
		SALCEDO	31.80	3.00	9.4	998	5,966	7.97	1.09	2.79	0.47
		SAN JULIAN	31.49	4.06	12.9	1004	4,091	7.87	1.42	2.76	0.63
		SAN POLICARPO	39.25	4.47	11.4	739	4,970	10.39	1.65	3.76	0.73
		SULAT	26.19	3.42	13.1	1153	4,765	6.32	1.09	2.16	0.46
		TAFT	27.14	2.97	10.9	1132	4,022	6.48	0.95	2.19	0.40
	Leyte	ABUYOG	38.81	2.15	5.5	760	20,503	10.72	0.82	4.05	0.38
		ALANGALANG	45.59	2.85	6.3	542	18,276	13.77	1.28	5.54	0.66
		ALBUERA	41.93	3.39	8.1	652	15,415	11.91	1.42	4.58	0.71
		BABATNGON	45.20	3.40	7.5	553	10,273	13.14	1.41	5.13	0.69
		BARUGO	39.23	2.92	7.4	741	10,104	11.15	1.27	4.29	0.64
		BATO	45.02	3.33	7.4	554	14,051	13.23	1.47	5.21	0.74
		BAYBAY	29.55	2.04	6.9	1063	28,558	7.40	0.70	2.61	0.30
		BURAUEN	41.23	2.18	5.3	675	18,672	12.24	1.00	4.87	0.52
		CALUBIAN	52.03	2.96	5.7	359	13,981	16.42	1.44	6.79	0.78
		CAPOOCAN	41.60	3.86	9.3	662	10,854	11.67	1.54	4.44	0.73
		CARIGARA	38.94	2.55	6.5	756	16,610	10.98	0.98	4.21	0.47

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		DAGAMI	43.65	2.24	5.1	600	12,434	12.79	1.04	5.02	0.55
		DULAG	43.56	2.80	6.4	603	16,551	12.79	1.22	5.04	0.62
		HILONGOS	40.81	2.38	5.8	693	20,703	11.49	0.93	4.40	0.45
		HINDANG	33.83	3.08	9.1	938	6,533	9.12	1.07	3.40	0.47
		INOPACAN	36.05	3.65	10.1	862	6,551	9.67	1.36	3.58	0.62
		ISABEL	26.28	2.76	10.5	1151	9,747	6.65	0.94	2.38	0.41
		JARO	41.06	2.66	6.5	685	15,277	11.91	1.10	4.66	0.55
		JAVIER (BUGHO)	45.50	3.74	8.2	545	9,967	13.15	1.54	5.13	0.76
		JULITA	48.43	3.58	7.4	454	5,385	14.86	1.63	6.02	0.86
		KANANGA	42.10	3.76	8.9	647	17,699	11.94	1.49	4.59	0.70
		LA PAZ	45.96	3.34	7.3	527	8,271	13.95	1.59	5.63	0.83
		LEYTE	55.12	3.54	6.4	286	18,384	17.54	1.65	7.29	0.89
		MACARTHUR	44.14	3.70	8.4	585	7,078	12.93	1.60	5.09	0.78
		MAHAPLAG	39.05	3.67	9.4	749	9,926	10.34	1.34	3.80	0.62
		MATAG-OB	40.38	3.98	9.9	702	6,210	11.17	1.44	4.24	0.66
		MATALOM	45.90	2.59	5.6	530	14,257	13.62	1.24	5.41	0.66
		MAYORGA	49.44	3.79	7.7	422	6,433	15.00	1.77	6.02	0.93
		MERIDA	39.00	3.16	8.1	753	9,559	11.01	1.23	4.24	0.60
		ORMOC CITY	31.29	1.97	6.3	1011	50,502	8.28	0.74	3.05	0.34
		PALO	28.02	2.05	7.3	1108	14,456	7.59	0.82	2.86	0.41
		PALOMPON	32.19	2.15	6.7	986	15,610	8.51	0.81	3.13	0.38
		PASTRANA	48.21	3.25	6.7	460	7,050	14.58	1.42	5.85	0.71
		SAN ISIDRO	54.32	3.89	7.2	306	14,602	17.35	1.88	7.23	1.02
		SAN MIGUEL	47.21	3.90	8.3	489	7,215	14.00	1.73	5.55	0.87
		SANTA FE	46.11	3.29	7.1	521	6,601	13.69	1.44	5.43	0.74
		TABANGO	49.32	4.58	9.3	429	14,062	14.71	1.99	5.85	1.00
		TABONTABON	48.58	4.06	8.4	448	4,347	14.85	1.91	6.02	1.02
		TACLOBAN CITY (Capital)	16.56	1.43	8.6	1387	31,345	3.94	0.44	1.36	0.19
		TANAUAN	34.15	2.44	7.1	927	15,082	9.41	0.86	3.57	0.41
		TOLOSA	28.42	3.68	12.9	1097	4,489	7.27	1.32	2.62	0.59
		TUNGA	23.78	3.59	15.1	1207	1,324	5.79	1.24	2.03	0.57
		VILLABA	41.15	2.88	7.0	683	14,726	11.66	1.10	4.50	0.51
	Northern Samar	ALLEN	31.47	3.61	11.5	1006	6,663	8.04	1.34	2.86	0.61
		BIRI	44.66	6.17	13.8	566	4,482	12.50	2.41	4.71	1.15
		BOBON	34.65	3.52	10.2	911	6,398	8.85	1.21	3.13	0.53
		CAPUL	38.11	4.84	12.7	784	4,198	10.04	1.94	3.63	0.91
		CATARMAN (Capital)	35.06	2.48	7.1	894	26,615	9.68	1.02	3.64	0.49
		CATUBIG	42.51	3.13	7.4	632	11,945	11.73	1.23	4.38	0.58
		GAMAY	43.14	4.12	9.6	614	8,645	12.03	1.62	4.53	0.76
		LAOANG	44.76	3.28	7.3	561	24,600	12.76	1.41	4.88	0.70
		LAPINIG	43.29	4.45	10.3	606	4,521	12.05	1.84	4.54	0.88
		LAS NAVAS	53.27	3.16	5.9	330	16,398	16.02	1.50	6.35	0.78
		LAVEZARES	39.85	3.21	8.1	722	9,990	10.50	1.19	3.79	0.54
		MAPANAS	49.16	4.83	9.8	435	5,352	14.08	2.19	5.41	1.10
		MONDRAGON	46.94	4.01	8.5	499	14,313	13.13	1.78	4.94	0.88
		PALAPAG	47.09	3.16	6.7	494	14,334	13.42	1.40	5.13	0.72
		PAMBUJAN	49.98	3.89	7.8	405	12,885	14.48	1.67	5.57	0.83
		ROSARIO	38.80	4.17	10.7	761	3,083	10.67	1.59	3.98	0.76
		SAN ANTONIO	31.31	4.72	15.1	1010	2,456	7.79	1.81	2.72	0.83
		SAN ISIDRO	37.15	3.93	10.6	818	8,081	9.95	1.53	3.66	0.72
		SAN JOSE	43.96	4.55	10.4	593	6,330	12.46	1.94	4.75	0.95

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		SAN ROQUE	48.45	4.58	9.5	453	10,264	13.99	2.18	5.38	1.09
		SAN VICENTE	41.64	6.53	15.7	658	2,673	11.51	2.52	4.30	1.16
		SILVINO LOBOS	52.08	4.39	8.4	358	6,520	15.14	1.84	5.86	0.89
		VICTORIA	37.52	3.95	10.5	807	4,390	10.10	1.50	3.71	0.70
		LOPE DE VEGA	46.36	5.01	10.8	515	5,173	12.82	2.00	4.79	0.94
	Western Samar	ALMAGRO	64.76	2.91	4.5	129	5,263	24.53	1.70	11.66	1.09
		BASEY	67.10	2.29	3.4	102	30,878	26.84	1.51	13.30	1.00
		CALBAYOG CITY	66.48	1.77	2.7	108	100,219	26.39	1.13	13.01	0.74
		CALBIGA	68.73	2.60	3.8	89	13,145	28.34	1.76	14.37	1.17
		CATBALOGAN (Capital)	51.69	2.79	5.4	363	43,098	19.24	1.37	9.18	0.79
		DARAM	77.96	2.28	2.9	23	28,242	33.23	1.78	17.10	1.27
		GANDARA	72.91	2.04	2.8	52	21,845	30.51	1.47	15.55	1.02
		HINABANGAN	62.89	3.40	5.4	157	7,264	24.39	1.81	11.88	1.15
		JIABONG	69.10	3.07	4.4	82	9,900	27.38	1.92	13.40	1.22
		MARABUT	68.54	3.06	4.5	93	9,442	27.04	2.26	13.25	1.51
		MATUGUINAO	81.35	3.10	3.8	15	4,634	36.61	2.29	19.54	1.63
		MOTIONG	73.24	3.56	4.9	50	9,253	30.33	2.18	15.36	1.39
		PINABACDAO	74.34	2.73	3.7	40	9,891	31.65	1.97	16.35	1.37
		SAN JOSE DE BUAN	81.91	3.09	3.8	13	4,906	36.45	2.65	19.27	1.93
		SAN SEBASTIAN	73.97	3.62	4.9	45	4,968	30.59	2.75	15.48	1.89
		SANTA MARGARITA	70.54	3.49	4.9	69	15,711	28.82	2.10	14.47	1.31
		SANTA RITA	76.49	2.46	3.2	30	24,108	32.28	1.87	16.49	1.31
		SANTO NIÑO	73.39	3.56	4.9	49	8,751	30.06	2.62	15.10	1.76
		TALALORA	71.42	4.19	5.9	63	5,165	28.70	2.59	14.21	1.69
		TARANGNAN	77.99	2.15	2.8	22	17,071	33.69	1.82	17.47	1.37
		VILLAREAL	71.22	2.11	3.0	65	16,678	29.40	1.60	14.85	1.11
		PARANAS (WRIGHT)	66.38	2.35	3.5	110	17,292	25.92	1.37	12.61	0.87
		ZUMARRAGA	80.11	2.67	3.3	17	12,598	35.13	2.37	18.37	1.74
		TAGAPUL-AN	74.05	3.38	4.6	42	5,427	30.70	2.49	15.54	1.71
		SAN JORGE	68.61	2.46	3.6	91	8,773	27.98	1.61	14.06	1.08
		PAGSANGHAN	68.80	3.83	5.6	87	4,934	26.89	2.31	13.07	1.48
	Southern Leyte	ANAHAWAN	26.02	2.89	11.1	1158	1,968	6.25	0.98	2.15	0.43
		BONTOC	35.83	2.56	7.1	867	9,383	9.59	0.97	3.54	0.45
		HINUNANGAN	28.89	2.40	8.3	1143	7,401	7.19	0.85	2.53	0.38
		HINUNDAYAN	29.14	3.10	10.6	1074	3,118	7.43	1.15	2.67	0.54
		LIBAGON	33.43	4.20	12.6	950	4,478	8.57	1.53	3.07	0.69
		LILOAN	32.74	3.42	10.4	971	6,753	8.41	1.20	3.01	0.53
		CITY OF MAASIN (Capital)	26.59	1.75	6.6	1143	19,675	6.60	0.63	2.32	0.28
		MACROHON	28.00	2.58	9.2	1109	6,387	6.88	0.83	2.40	0.36
		MALITBOG	32.58	2.69	8.3	978	5,809	8.50	0.98	3.08	0.44
		PADRE BURGOS	26.48	3.13	11.8	1147	2,468	6.48	1.08	2.25	0.50
		PINTUYAN	36.60	3.16	8.6	841	3,320	10.03	1.17	3.76	0.54
		SAINT BERNARD	36.30	3.04	8.4	851	8,537	9.59	1.13	3.51	0.53
		SAN FRANCISCO	32.14	3.21	10.0	989	3,687	8.37	1.14	3.04	0.51
		SAN JUAN (CABALIAN)	27.08	3.41	12.6	1138	3,694	6.76	1.16	2.38	0.51
		SAN RICARDO	34.93	3.76	10.8	898	3,281	9.13	1.35	3.30	0.62
		SILAGO	28.70	3.81	13.3	1093	2,952	7.04	1.20	2.44	0.51
		SOGOD	28.50	2.53	8.9	1095	10,428	7.09	0.79	2.49	0.34
		TOMAS OPPUS	35.20	3.10	8.8	885	5,237	9.42	1.21	3.48	0.56
		LIMASAWA	34.76	5.46	15.7	909	1,818	8.84	1.98	3.12	0.88
	Biliran	ALMERIA	34.53	3.97	11.5	915	4,599	9.15	1.49	3.37	0.70
		BILIRAN	34.86	4.58	13.1	905	4,707	9.41	1.62	3.50	0.72
		CABUCGAYAN	41.38	4.97	12.0	671	7,261	11.62	1.89	4.44	0.88
		CAIBIRAN	40.19	3.41	8.5	710	7,761	11.16	1.39	4.24	0.67
		CULABA	41.87	3.23	7.7	654	4,184	11.96	1.34	4.64	0.66
		KAWAYAN	39.37	3.59	9.1	735	7,122	10.94	1.41	4.16	0.68
		MARIPIPI	36.68	3.65	10.0	836	2,466	10.08	1.39	3.81	0.67
		NAVAL (Capital)	35.28	2.73	7.7	881	14,116	9.63	1.05	3.61	0.49

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
Region IX	Zamboanga del Norte	DAPITAN CITY	37.55	3.17	8.4	806	25,650	11.63	1.42	4.91	0.77
		DIPOLOG CITY (Capital)	16.17	3.03	18.7	1395	16,658	4.20	1.05	1.57	0.48
		KATIPUNAN	65.15	4.67	7.2	122	23,943	26.27	3.26	13.31	2.22
		LA LIBERTAD	62.54	5.95	9.5	163	4,646	24.32	3.53	12.05	2.19
		LABASON	52.16	5.19	10.0	357	19,175	18.37	2.78	8.52	1.64
		LILOY	49.67	4.44	8.9	410	17,487	17.26	2.08	7.88	1.13
		MANUKAN	46.97	4.55	9.7	497	14,593	16.09	2.21	7.30	1.27
		MUTIA	75.69	5.77	7.6	34	8,620	33.62	4.22	18.24	2.94
		PIÑAN (NEW PIÑAN)	47.34	3.73	7.9	485	8,389	16.43	1.88	7.54	1.09
		POLANCO	42.43	3.87	9.1	636	14,072	13.62	1.79	5.89	0.97
		PRES. MANUEL A. ROXAS	77.69	3.48	4.5	26	25,880	35.50	2.85	19.54	2.12
		RIZAL	37.80	6.58	17.4	796	5,324	11.98	3.08	5.16	1.68
		SALUG	72.91	4.02	5.5	53	20,724	31.79	3.02	17.01	2.15
		SERGIO OSMEÑA SR.	69.05	4.14	6.0	84	19,036	28.53	3.03	14.66	2.06
		SIAYAN	97.46	1.38	1.4	1	30,581	62.32	3.76	42.75	4.00
		SIBUCO	76.56	3.59	4.7	29	20,177	33.60	2.60	17.94	1.82
		SIBUTAD	43.16	6.74	15.6	612	6,733	13.91	3.18	6.04	1.73
		SINDANGAN	62.76	3.04	4.8	160	52,151	24.97	2.01	12.54	1.36
		SIOCON	50.31	4.19	8.3	395	20,108	17.55	2.20	8.08	1.32
		SIRAWAI	76.12	4.95	6.5	32	14,052	34.23	4.23	18.71	3.11
		TAMPILISAN	67.98	4.14	6.1	98	13,142	28.31	2.69	14.67	1.80
		JOSE DALMAN (PONOT)	70.16	4.27	6.1	74	16,274	29.25	2.91	15.12	1.94
		GUTALAC	73.47	5.10	6.9	48	19,242	31.25	3.86	16.38	2.68
		BALIGUIAN	70.21	5.98	8.5	72	12,651	28.41	4.21	14.34	2.82
		GODOD	84.58	4.31	5.1	9	12,569	41.17	4.09	23.59	3.17
		BACUNGAN (Leon T. Postigo)	85.17	4.32	5.1	7	15,830	43.42	4.08	25.78	3.26
		KALAWIT	47.17	5.96	12.6	492	9,013	15.48	2.89	6.80	1.61
	Zamboanga del Sur	AURORA	44.09	3.34	7.6	588	19,891	14.97	1.55	6.76	0.87
		BAYOG	58.74	5.39	9.2	224	15,288	22.17	2.90	10.78	1.72
		DIMATALING	55.04	4.10	7.4	288	14,400	20.39	2.13	9.74	1.26
		DINAS	68.12	3.13	4.6	97	22,152	28.48	2.22	14.82	1.55
		DUMALINAO	59.54	4.47	7.5	206	18,573	23.03	2.43	11.41	1.51
		DUMINGAG	63.66	3.26	5.1	141	28,148	26.20	1.90	13.51	1.28
		KUMALARANG	62.47	5.23	8.4	165	16,158	24.40	3.01	12.11	1.85
		LABANGAN	47.23	3.89	8.2	488	16,119	16.64	1.89	7.73	1.10
		LAPUYAN	84.35	3.73	4.4	10	20,824	42.24	3.19	24.67	2.39
		MAHAYAG	53.44	5.37	10.0	327	21,468	19.40	2.77	9.19	1.61
		MARGOSATUBIG	54.28	5.95	11.0	308	18,704	21.71	2.62	11.08	1.52
		MIDSALIP	86.32	3.12	3.6	5	24,766	45.45	3.29	27.62	2.72
		MOLAVE	42.59	3.54	8.3	630	18,793	14.51	1.57	6.60	0.89
		PAGADIAN CITY (Capital)	22.80	2.48	10.9	1233	32,847	6.42	0.84	2.55	0.38
		RAMON MAGSAYSAY (LIARGO)	49.91	4.10	8.2	408	11,800	17.39	1.96	7.98	1.09
		SAN MIGUEL	61.32	5.95	9.7	178	10,842	24.00	3.37	11.95	2.06
		SAN PABLO	76.85	3.72	4.8	28	18,503	34.86	2.73	19.14	1.96
		TABINA	72.17	4.54	6.3	59	15,813	30.41	3.22	15.84	2.15
		TAMBULIG	59.29	3.60	6.1	212	18,743	23.02	1.98	11.42	1.22
		TUKURAN	57.05	6.32	11.1	257	19,559	21.59	3.21	10.50	1.86
		ZAMBOANGA CITY	20.08	2.26	11.3	1299	139,026	5.42	0.76	2.09	0.35
		LAKEWOOD	68.58	6.65	9.7	92	11,909	29.84	3.98	16.05	2.58
		JOSEFINA	47.35	7.05	14.9	484	4,648	16.43	3.69	7.55	2.17
		PITOGO	56.95	8.34	14.6	259	13,066	21.44	4.64	10.41	2.80
		SOMINOT (DON MARIANO MARCOS)	87.54	4.12	4.7	3	13,203	46.25	4.36	28.16	3.58
		VINCENZO A. SAGUN	75.80	4.38	5.8	33	14,173	34.13	3.52	18.64	2.55

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

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		GUIPOS	37.28	7.38	19.8	810	6,609	11.87	3.05	5.13	1.55
		TIGBAO	74.45	4.33	5.8	39	12,513	32.74	3.00	17.69	2.12
	Zamboanga Sibugay	ALICIA	56.26	3.90	6.9	268	17,175	20.87	2.16	9.99	1.31
		BUUG	33.23	3.98	12.0	955	10,543	10.27	1.54	4.36	0.78
		DIPLAHAN	27.52	5.38	19.5	1121	6,821	7.47	1.82	2.86	0.80
		IMELDA	32.19	4.24	13.2	987	6,686	9.83	1.73	4.12	0.92
		IPIL	36.39	3.62	9.9	848	21,509	11.44	1.50	4.88	0.77
		KABASALAN	39.21	3.97	10.1	742	14,447	12.39	1.72	5.32	0.90
		MABUHAY	77.67	3.86	5.0	27	21,500	36.11	3.38	19.96	2.53
		MALANGAS	58.72	4.86	8.3	225	16,947	23.74	2.53	12.13	1.58
		NAGA	49.52	4.83	9.8	418	17,900	16.96	2.34	7.64	1.31
		OLUTANGA	57.21	6.11	10.7	253	15,271	21.19	3.27	10.14	1.94
		PAYAO	57.21	5.48	9.6	254	14,606	20.94	3.08	9.90	1.88
		ROSELLER LIM	67.71	4.93	7.3	99	21,724	27.49	3.39	13.99	2.28
		SIAY	38.61	5.60	14.5	768	12,813	11.83	2.34	4.94	1.17
		TALUSAN	69.09	5.59	8.1	83	13,756	28.85	3.89	14.96	2.68
		TITAY	55.52	4.21	7.6	280	22,097	20.39	2.25	9.68	1.33
		TUNGAWAN	66.59	4.88	7.3	106	22,760	26.46	3.25	13.24	2.10
	City of Isabela	CITY OF ISABELA	36.99	3.44	9.3	823	30,310	12.02	1.55	5.29	0.85
Region X	Bukidnon	BAUNGON	52.83	6.12	11.6	340	14,204	18.53	3.02	8.47	1.72
		DAMULOG	60.29	5.44	9.0	192	11,891	23.52	3.11	11.59	1.96
		DANGCAGAN	48.51	6.93	14.3	450	9,041	16.51	3.24	7.40	1.81
		DON CARLOS	40.39	5.01	12.4	701	23,101	12.90	2.22	5.52	1.17
		IMPASUG-ONG	54.58	6.74	12.3	301	19,237	19.37	3.63	8.95	2.20
		KADINGILAN	52.18	5.76	11.0	355	14,714	18.35	2.83	8.45	1.64
		KALILANGAN	42.81	5.49	12.8	621	14,382	14.22	2.50	6.32	1.37
		KIBAWE	54.63	4.21	7.7	299	18,470	20.23	2.35	9.66	1.51
		KITAOTAO	59.47	4.32	7.3	209	22,944	22.82	2.48	11.12	1.57
		LANTAPAN	54.64	6.20	11.3	298	25,142	19.19	3.23	8.78	1.89
		LIBONA	39.37	5.04	12.8	736	12,948	12.25	2.18	5.12	1.13
		CITY OF MALAYBALAY (Capital)	30.68	3.54	11.5	1030	38,423	9.10	1.51	3.71	0.77
		MALITBOG	60.88	7.11	11.7	185	12,486	23.19	4.31	11.28	2.88
		MANOLO FORTICH	32.10	4.94	15.4	992	23,618	9.57	2.18	3.92	1.15
		MARAMAG	36.55	4.30	11.8	842	27,831	11.34	1.79	4.75	0.96
		PANGANTUCAN	53.21	4.75	8.9	332	23,253	19.05	2.57	8.88	1.56
		QUEZON	44.45	4.36	9.8	572	38,473	14.50	1.89	6.34	1.07
		SAN FERNANDO	58.65	5.62	9.6	227	23,383	22.06	2.93	10.62	1.77
		SUMILAO	42.82	8.06	18.8	620	8,160	13.46	3.52	5.72	1.91
		TALAKAG	62.86	4.92	7.8	158	30,555	24.69	2.88	12.24	1.84
		VALENCIA	36.38	4.56	12.5	849	54,064	11.16	1.94	4.67	1.03
		CABANGLASAN	58.13	5.76	9.9	233	17,400	21.51	3.32	10.22	2.08
	Camiguin	CATARMAN	32.19	5.28	16.4	988	4,984	9.57	2.09	3.91	1.05
		GUINSILIBAN	34.96	6.88	19.7	895	1,763	10.68	2.87	4.45	1.51
		MAHINOG	37.75	6.12	16.2	799	4,744	11.88	2.56	5.05	1.36
		MAMBAJAO (Capital)	23.57	4.76	20.2	1215	7,809	6.41	1.68	2.46	0.76
		SAGAY	37.95	6.88	18.1	792	4,262	11.92	2.83	5.09	1.48
	Lanao del Norte	BACOLOD	54.66	5.63	10.3	297	10,314	20.66	3.24	10.05	2.08
		BALOI	63.27	5.63	8.9	150	25,710	25.63	3.29	13.10	2.11
		BAROY	54.88	4.11	7.5	293	10,941	21.21	2.36	10.46	1.51
		ILIGAN CITY	28.78	2.88	10.0	1092	79,999	8.83	1.19	3.75	0.63
		KAPATAGAN	62.42	3.85	6.2	166	28,608	25.73	2.51	13.26	1.74

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		SULTAN NAGA DIMAPORO (KAROMATAN)	72.27	3.87	5.4	58	30,405	32.56	2.74	17.82	1.99
		KAUSWAGAN	54.09	5.76	10.6	311	12,016	20.33	3.26	9.84	2.02
		KOLAMBUGAN	55.21	4.12	7.5	283	13,450	21.56	2.31	10.76	1.47
		LALA	59.79	4.37	7.3	200	32,224	23.82	2.53	12.01	1.59
		LINAMON	46.95	7.53	16.0	498	7,244	16.59	3.57	7.69	2.03
		MAGSAYSAY	75.06	3.43	4.6	36	9,089	35.07	3.02	19.74	2.43
		MAIGO	53.77	5.90	11.0	322	9,480	20.29	3.14	9.88	1.90
		MATUNGAO	74.04	4.81	6.5	43	6,779	34.31	4.08	19.25	3.25
		MUNAI	72.00	4.79	6.7	61	13,687	30.75	3.08	16.21	2.06
		NUNUNGAN	74.27	4.42	6.0	41	9,507	33.45	3.26	18.30	2.35
		PANTAO RAGAT	74.03	5.39	7.3	44	13,690	34.46	4.72	19.34	3.59
		POONA PIAGAPO	81.68	4.26	5.2	14	15,379	39.83	4.05	23.08	3.24
		SALVADOR	73.67	5.04	6.8	46	16,374	34.07	3.83	19.01	2.83
		SAPAD	72.42	5.42	7.5	56	11,667	32.18	3.63	17.43	2.54
		TAGOLOAN	77.89	7.00	9.0	24	6,976	35.21	5.68	19.25	4.17
		TANGCAL	86.72	4.83	5.6	4	7,730	46.55	5.90	28.78	5.13
		TUBOD (Capital)	52.72	5.08	9.6	342	21,537	19.68	2.74	9.49	1.69
		PANTAR	67.20	5.49	8.2	101	9,580	29.88	3.99	16.30	2.86
	Misamis Occidental	ALORAN	49.45	3.99	8.1	421	11,334	17.72	2.18	8.30	1.30
		BALIANGAO	60.51	5.55	9.2	190	9,065	23.83	3.39	11.86	2.21
		BONIFACIO	64.09	4.21	6.6	136	17,711	26.26	2.84	13.48	1.91
		CALAMBA	48.06	4.93	10.3	465	9,200	17.42	2.55	8.24	1.53
		CLARIN	46.41	3.85	8.3	512	14,805	16.26	2.02	7.51	1.20
		CONCEPCION	72.36	4.47	6.2	57	5,084	31.20	3.42	16.49	2.48
		JIMENEZ	38.05	4.60	12.1	788	9,146	12.59	2.14	5.58	1.21
		LOPEZ JAENA	58.96	4.86	8.2	220	12,784	22.88	3.12	11.29	2.04
		OROQUIETA CITY (Capital)	37.59	3.38	9.0	802	23,475	12.45	1.50	5.55	0.83
		OZAMIS CITY	37.06	3.00	8.1	821	42,859	12.07	1.38	5.29	0.77
		PANAON	41.56	4.99	12.0	663	3,860	13.83	2.35	6.14	1.32
		PLARIDEL	50.02	4.52	9.0	403	16,238	18.18	2.42	8.58	1.44
		SAPANG DALAGA	56.10	5.37	9.6	269	8,678	21.24	2.90	10.30	1.73
		SINACABAN	50.83	5.36	10.5	379	8,533	18.41	3.01	8.65	1.85
		TANGUB CITY	57.15	3.33	5.8	255	31,335	21.98	2.09	10.79	1.37
		TUDELA	53.18	3.95	7.4	333	12,397	20.03	2.18	9.71	1.36
		DON VICTORIANO CHIONGBIAN (DON MARIANO MARCOS)	71.99	6.21	8.6	62	6,808	30.81	3.98	16.25	2.62
	Misamis Oriental	ALUBIJID	50.69	5.46	10.8	381	12,339	18.26	2.93	8.60	1.77
		BALINGASAG	49.21	3.98	8.1	433	27,521	17.68	2.11	8.29	1.27
		BALINGOAN	46.07	7.05	15.3	523	4,020	16.57	3.39	7.84	1.96
		BINUANGAN	42.42	7.14	16.8	637	2,755	13.98	3.39	6.13	1.87
		CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY (Capital)	15.50	2.35	15.2	1412	77,305	4.10	0.78	1.55	0.35
		CLAVERIA	50.38	4.77	9.5	392	20,043	17.65	2.53	8.09	1.50
		EL SALVADOR	41.64	5.56	13.4	659	16,556	13.93	2.60	6.22	1.44
		GINGOOG CITY	47.26	2.60	5.5	487	52,383	16.68	1.37	7.73	0.84
		GITAGUM	44.68	6.43	14.4	565	6,406	14.81	2.93	6.54	1.64

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		INITAO	45.44	5.49	12.1	547	13,444	15.65	2.47	7.10	1.38
		JASAAN	35.60	4.95	13.9	875	15,471	11.06	2.09	4.68	1.10
		KINOGUITAN	41.23	4.88	11.8	676	4,678	13.64	2.26	6.05	1.26
		LAGONGLONG	53.09	5.47	10.3	337	9,414	19.45	2.88	9.22	1.75
		LAGUINDINGAN	41.23	5.82	14.1	677	8,109	13.48	2.76	5.89	1.51
		LIBERTAD	46.25	6.93	15.0	519	4,994	15.77	3.30	7.09	1.86
		LUGAIT	41.36	7.90	19.1	673	6,787	13.63	3.58	6.04	1.95
		MAGSAYSAY (LINUGOS)	63.42	4.34	6.8	148	17,926	25.38	2.78	12.74	1.82
		MANTICAO	46.63	5.92	12.7	505	11,593	16.21	2.72	7.45	1.58
		MEDINA	42.25	4.04	9.6	642	11,847	14.38	1.91	6.51	1.08
		NAAWAN	42.96	6.27	14.6	617	7,619	14.38	3.12	6.40	1.75
		OPOL	29.94	5.32	17.8	1051	13,350	9.43	2.14	4.05	1.07
		SALAY	41.21	4.53	11.0	679	9,229	13.59	2.02	5.99	1.11
		SUGBONGCOGON	41.63	6.01	14.4	660	3,289	13.87	2.89	6.18	1.63
		TAGOLOAN	29.83	4.96	16.6	1056	15,299	8.85	2.11	3.63	1.12
		TALISAYAN	47.16	5.93	12.6	493	9,421	16.58	2.69	7.67	1.52
		VILLANUEVA	39.21	6.03	15.4	743	10,763	12.51	2.68	5.41	1.45
Region XI	Davao	ASUNCION (SAUG)	44.94	4.80	10.7	557	21,947	13.08	1.86	5.22	0.94
		CARMEN	32.07	4.67	14.6	994	17,808	8.29	1.72	3.06	0.84
		KAPALONG	51.23	5.00	9.8	370	31,234	16.21	2.32	6.89	1.30
		NEW CORELLA	49.62	5.53	11.1	414	20,951	15.20	2.33	6.30	1.30
		PANABO	22.74	3.13	13.8	1239	31,396	5.54	0.99	1.96	0.43
		ISLAND GARDEN CITY OF SAMAL	44.48	3.62	8.1	571	38,115	13.42	1.55	5.53	0.82
		SANTO TOMAS	26.30	5.13	19.5	1150	22,939	7.22	1.58	2.84	0.71
		CITY OF TAGUM (Capital)	15.42	3.09	20.0	1413	29,784	3.60	0.94	1.25	0.40
		TALAINGOD	78.56	12.86	16.4	20	13,884	30.30	8.89	14.57	5.67
		BRAULIO E. DUJALI	36.22	7.70	21.3	856	8,083	10.04	3.03	3.93	1.57
	Davao del Sur	BANSALAN	26.91	4.85	18.0	1140	14,500	7.11	1.77	2.73	0.85
		DAVAO CITY	14.94	1.57	10.5	1424	187,100	3.59	0.48	1.26	0.20
		CITY OF DIGOS (Capital)	18.22	2.95	16.2	1347	24,689	4.53	1.02	1.64	0.48
		HAGONOY	22.60	4.16	18.4	1243	10,121	5.37	1.19	1.87	0.49
		JOSE ABAD SANTOS (TRINIDAD)	84.63	4.73	5.6	8	51,816	38.93	4.39	21.24	3.23
		KIBLAWAN	57.26	4.40	7.7	250	23,094	19.74	2.53	8.92	1.59
		MAGSAYSAY	33.39	4.20	12.6	951	14,783	9.24	1.54	3.58	0.77
		MALALAG	32.67	4.92	15.1	975	11,018	8.60	1.70	3.22	0.79
		MALITA	64.61	4.68	7.2	131	67,189	23.27	2.74	10.73	1.67
		MATANAO	28.35	3.10	10.9	1099	13,638	7.43	1.16	2.79	0.59
		PADADA	21.99	4.53	20.6	1251	5,424	5.36	1.50	1.91	0.66
		SANTA CRUZ	28.69	3.85	13.4	1094	21,207	7.97	1.50	3.17	0.77
		SANTA MARIA	63.56	5.70	9.0	143	29,746	22.46	2.93	10.35	1.70
		SULOP	41.54	4.98	12.0	665	11,918	11.90	2.14	4.70	1.11
		SARANGANI	78.67	6.71	8.5	19	15,345	31.61	4.89	15.51	3.13
		DON MARCELINO	80.75	5.99	7.4	16	26,990	34.10	3.96	17.47	2.64
	Davao Oriental	BAGANGA	50.52	5.06	10.0	388	23,397	15.80	2.38	6.64	1.31
		BANAYBANAY	35.55	5.97	16.8	876	11,787	9.70	2.22	3.75	1.11
		BOSTON	43.91	7.55	17.2	595	4,704	12.58	3.19	4.98	1.64

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		CARAGA	57.31	6.63	11.6	248	18,700	18.95	3.27	8.25	1.84
		CATEEL	39.32	4.61	11.7	737	12,439	11.80	1.98	4.90	1.08
		GOVERNOR GENEROSO	45.92	5.02	10.9	528	20,803	13.65	2.16	5.54	1.17
		LUPON	37.76	5.29	14.0	798	21,720	11.08	2.11	4.52	1.07
		MANAY	63.43	5.86	9.2	147	22,921	22.76	3.37	10.49	2.01
		MATI (Capital)	32.14	4.19	13.0	990	37,102	9.07	1.49	3.62	0.71
		SAN ISIDRO	44.57	4.75	10.7	568	13,917	14.10	2.20	6.06	1.25
		TARRAGONA	62.30	5.93	9.5	167	14,194	21.24	3.02	9.54	1.78
	Compostela Valley	COMPOSTELA	40.98	5.29	12.9	688	25,517	12.17	2.17	4.95	1.16
		LAAK (SAN VICENTE)	69.62	3.97	5.7	79	40,373	25.54	2.38	11.90	1.49
		MABINI (DOÑA ALICIA)	41.02	6.39	15.6	687	13,446	11.41	2.46	4.41	1.23
		MACO	36.24	3.53	9.7	854	24,137	9.87	1.35	3.78	0.66
		MARAGUSAN (SAN MARIANO)	50.33	5.37	10.7	394	25,028	15.68	2.32	6.57	1.25
		MAWAB	30.48	5.42	17.8	1038	9,799	8.28	1.90	3.18	0.91
		MONKAYO	25.27	5.26	20.8	1174	20,688	6.23	1.65	2.22	0.69
		MONTEVISTA	42.04	4.54	10.8	650	13,477	12.10	1.86	4.78	0.99
		NABUNTURAN	29.88	4.10	13.7	1054	18,624	7.80	1.45	2.89	0.69
		NEW BATAAN	48.81	6.81	14.0	441	20,696	15.23	3.15	6.40	1.71
		PANTUKAN	44.06	5.99	13.6	589	27,549	13.86	2.73	5.96	1.52
Region XII	Cotabato	ALAMADA	40.78	6.75	16.6	695	19,298	11.22	2.62	4.27	1.22
		CARMEN	39.99	5.53	13.8	716	25,256	10.96	2.11	4.14	0.97
		KABACAN	30.95	3.75	12.1	1023	20,895	8.18	1.29	3.01	0.59
		CITY OF KIDAPAWAN (Capital)	12.46	2.82	22.6	1471	13,367	2.60	0.71	0.82	0.26
		LIBUNGAN	36.22	5.20	14.4	857	14,421	9.31	1.88	3.35	0.85
		MAGPET	48.41	5.21	10.8	456	19,650	14.00	2.31	5.46	1.15
		MAKILALA	27.17	4.29	15.8	1131	17,886	6.44	1.30	2.19	0.54
		MATALAM	41.21	4.53	11.0	680	25,605	11.21	1.60	4.19	0.72
		MIDSAYAP	29.88	3.25	10.9	1055	33,343	7.31	1.08	2.55	0.46
		M'LANG	28.34	4.13	14.6	1100	23,332	6.84	1.29	2.36	0.53
		PIGKAWAYAN	39.46	4.34	11.0	732	21,521	10.52	1.55	3.89	0.71
		PIKIT	47.64	4.49	9.4	477	42,427	13.78	2.11	5.40	1.09
		PRESIDENT ROXAS	48.84	4.76	9.7	439	19,365	14.34	2.21	5.68	1.13
		TULUNAN	37.59	4.59	12.2	803	16,280	10.13	1.71	3.79	0.80
		ANTIPAS	44.14	6.97	15.8	586	9,347	12.31	2.76	4.69	1.32
		BANISILAN	52.58	5.58	10.6	346	17,639	16.09	2.64	6.56	1.40
		ALEOSAN	43.99	6.28	14.3	592	13,184	12.40	2.56	4.77	1.23
		ARAKAN	50.67	5.18	10.2	383	17,867	15.36	2.42	6.20	1.26
	South Cotabato	BANGA	39.03	4.92	12.6	750	26,683	10.27	1.80	3.75	0.81
		GENERAL SANTOS CITY (DADIANGAS)	13.98	3.31	23.7	1445	62,480	2.96	0.89	0.94	0.34
		CITY OF KORONADAL (Capital)	16.18	3.17	19.6	1393	22,089	3.43	0.84	1.09	0.33
		NORALA	36.66	5.77	15.7	838	15,485	9.42	1.89	3.38	0.83
		POLOMOLOK	14.29	3.15	22.0	1439	16,828	3.06	0.90	0.98	0.37
		SURALLAH	27.80	4.13	14.9	1113	18,964	6.85	1.49	2.43	0.70
		TAMPAKAN	27.52	6.82	24.8	1122	8,429	6.64	2.20	2.31	0.96
		TANTANGAN	27.12	4.72	17.4	1134	8,991	6.38	1.36	2.15	0.56
		T'BOLI	66.50	5.96	9.0	107	40,591	23.14	3.33	10.24	1.89
		TUPI	30.78	5.03	16.3	1027	16,301	7.66	1.72	2.70	0.76
		SANTO NIÑO	24.55	5.30	21.6	1193	8,625	5.45	1.49	1.76	0.58
		LAKE SEBU	65.31	7.46	11.4	120	33,621	22.81	4.35	10.16	2.51
	Sarangani	ALABEL (Capital)	36.98	6.44	17.4	824	23,956	9.65	2.17	3.53	0.96
		GLAN	45.81	4.74	10.3	532	42,303	13.16	2.01	5.12	0.99

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		KIAMBA	46.41	5.47	11.8	513	22,336	13.31	2.07	5.17	0.98
		MAASIM	62.18	6.14	9.9	171	28,069	21.26	3.22	9.35	1.80
		MAITUM	48.66	5.69	11.7	444	16,775	14.73	2.54	5.96	1.29
		MALAPATAN	66.37	6.42	9.7	111	38,919	23.77	3.83	10.81	2.28
		MALUNGON	50.63	4.55	9.0	384	40,576	15.12	2.04	6.05	1.05
	Sultan Kudarat	BAGUMBAYAN	56.95	5.50	9.7	260	30,641	18.51	2.64	7.91	1.40
		COLUMBIO	55.19	6.45	11.7	284	12,260	17.43	2.91	7.26	1.50
		ESPERANZA	53.78	6.61	12.3	320	25,536	16.75	2.98	6.90	1.52
		ISULAN (Capital)	33.45	5.22	15.6	948	23,958	8.74	1.72	3.20	0.76
		KALAMANSIG	54.19	5.36	9.9	309	22,829	16.87	2.52	6.95	1.35
		LEBAK	46.30	4.35	9.4	518	32,705	13.31	1.89	5.17	0.92
		LUTAYAN	49.27	7.54	15.3	431	23,748	14.61	3.40	5.83	1.74
		LAMBAYONG (MARIANO MARCOS)	49.92	5.63	11.3	407	27,603	14.98	2.68	6.05	1.39
		PALIMBANG	61.13	4.46	7.3	182	44,550	20.37	2.45	8.79	1.41
		PRESIDENT QUIRINO	46.23	4.25	9.2	520	14,208	13.36	1.94	5.23	1.00
		CITY OF TACURONG	15.89	3.68	23.2	1403	12,059	3.35	1.03	1.06	0.41
		SEN. NINOY AQUINO	63.63	5.27	8.3	142	19,798	21.68	2.95	9.50	1.69
	City of Cotabato	COTABATO CITY	41.42	3.80	9.2	668	72,105	12.16	1.57	4.88	0.77
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte	BUENAVISTA	50.61	3.54	7.0	387	25,278	17.48	1.94	7.96	1.19
		BUTUAN CITY (Capital)	29.20	2.03	7.0	1073	81,089	8.74	0.86	3.63	0.45
		CABADBARAN	38.94	3.05	7.8	757	23,195	12.39	1.52	5.33	0.88
		CARMEN	48.64	5.09	10.5	446	8,674	15.98	2.57	7.02	1.50
		JABONGA	63.19	4.20	6.6	154	13,672	23.53	2.51	11.15	1.60
		KITCHARAO	51.06	6.37	12.5	373	10,488	17.07	3.01	7.56	1.67
		LAS NIEVES	65.93	3.87	5.9	113	14,706	25.13	2.73	12.09	1.77
		MAGALLANES	34.25	4.93	14.4	921	6,922	10.69	2.17	4.55	1.16
		NASIPIT	30.14	3.10	10.3	1045	11,011	8.98	1.41	3.74	0.79
		SANTIAGO	59.05	5.41	9.2	217	9,723	20.88	3.27	9.54	2.03
		TUBAY	60.60	4.47	7.4	188	10,656	21.72	2.78	10.09	1.75
		REMEDIOS T. ROMUALDEZ	53.16	4.57	8.6	335	7,220	18.39	2.73	8.35	1.73
	Agusal del Sur	BAYUGAN	54.16	3.11	5.7	310	45,291	19.55	1.68	9.17	1.03
		BUNAWAN	61.63	4.54	7.4	173	19,245	23.41	2.60	11.31	1.66
		ESPERANZA	78.40	2.77	3.5	21	33,637	34.68	2.44	18.48	1.80
		LA PAZ	79.69	4.54	5.7	18	17,790	35.90	4.38	19.41	3.32
		LORETO	77.71	3.60	4.6	25	24,218	33.99	3.20	17.97	2.34
		PROSPERIDAD (Capital)	63.71	2.91	4.6	139	41,844	24.90	1.71	12.28	1.13
		ROSARIO	63.40	4.24	6.7	149	17,107	23.71	2.76	11.31	1.77
		SAN FRANCISCO	48.46	2.95	6.1	452	27,155	17.31	1.50	8.10	0.92
		SAN LUIS	83.06	3.29	4.0	11	22,317	38.75	3.45	21.32	2.69
		SANTA JOSEFA	59.23	3.47	5.9	214	12,161	22.38	2.29	10.79	1.56
		TALACOGON	66.26	4.61	7.0	112	18,344	26.35	2.95	13.17	1.91
		TRENTO	55.84	4.55	8.1	272	21,876	20.50	2.20	9.74	1.33
		VERUELA	70.58	3.53	5.0	68	21,446	28.61	2.42	14.42	1.66
		SIBAGAT	70.12	3.69	5.3	75	18,376	28.82	2.61	14.71	1.76
	Surigao del Norte	ALEGRIA	59.16	4.57	7.7	215	7,201	22.09	2.72	10.62	1.70
		BACUAG	53.77	5.53	10.3	323	6,758	19.20	2.95	8.94	1.78
		BASILISA (RIZAL)	69.40	3.73	5.4	81	18,814	27.84	2.69	13.92	1.81
		BURGOS	59.01	7.00	11.9	218	2,216	21.73	4.15	10.32	2.61
		CAGDIANAO	74.50	3.98	5.3	38	10,396	31.65	3.12	16.45	2.21
		CLAVER	63.24	3.61	5.7	152	11,217	24.35	2.45	11.91	1.64
		DAPA	63.21	2.55	4.0	153	14,075	25.64	1.73	13.02	1.23
		DEL CARMEN	67.24	2.86	4.3	100	9,943	27.26	1.92	13.76	1.31
		DINAGAT	64.76	3.36	5.2	130	7,726	26.75	2.53	13.66	1.85

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		GENERAL LUNA	68.19	3.28	4.8	96	8,892	27.92	2.34	14.20	1.63
		GIGAQUIT	70.21	3.37	4.8	73	12,733	28.52	2.61	14.37	1.86
		LIBJO (ALBOR)	69.75	3.59	5.1	77	11,699	28.40	2.63	14.42	1.86
		LORETO	49.82	4.94	9.9	409	4,041	17.34	2.77	7.96	1.66
		MAINIT	56.88	3.90	6.9	262	12,842	21.24	2.41	10.23	1.54
		MALIMONO	69.03	3.62	5.2	85	11,810	28.67	2.70	14.69	1.85
		PILAR	72.64	3.53	4.9	54	5,767	30.44	2.74	15.65	1.99
		PLACER	45.52	4.20	9.2	544	9,306	15.33	2.04	6.88	1.15
		SAN BENITO	68.36	5.61	8.2	95	3,377	27.50	4.20	13.86	2.85
		SAN FRANCISCO (ANAO-AON)	52.32	4.66	8.9	353	6,304	18.15	2.56	8.28	1.53
		SAN ISIDRO	75.45	6.10	8.1	35	4,305	33.13	4.93	17.71	3.48
		SANTA MONICA (SAPAO)	57.67	3.32	5.8	243	4,381	21.62	2.05	10.41	1.34
		SISON	55.36	5.43	9.8	282	5,981	20.03	3.03	9.44	1.85
		SOCORRO	64.26	4.56	7.1	133	10,920	24.40	2.92	11.81	1.89
		SURIGAO CITY (Capital)	37.27	2.90	7.8	812	45,842	13.03	1.22	6.05	0.69
		TAGANA-AN	65.44	3.72	5.7	117	8,950	26.02	2.63	12.99	1.80
		TUBAJON	62.98	4.26	6.8	156	4,491	24.14	2.78	11.79	1.85
		TUBOD	39.09	4.69	12.0	747	4,529	12.26	2.34	5.26	1.36
		SAN JOSE	60.00	4.45	7.4	195	17,082	22.29	2.62	10.66	1.65
	Surigao del Sur	BAROBO	54.36	4.10	7.5	305	21,947	19.18	2.12	8.83	1.25
		BAYABAS	56.29	5.63	10.0	267	4,025	19.42	3.36	8.82	2.12
		CITY OF BISLIG	33.11	4.57	13.8	960	31,927	10.35	1.77	4.43	0.89
		CAGWAIT	52.67	4.46	8.5	345	9,883	18.41	2.47	8.42	1.55
		CANTILAN	43.34	3.67	8.5	605	12,224	14.29	1.88	6.32	1.11
		CARMEN	50.43	5.23	10.4	391	5,106	17.27	2.67	7.82	1.60
		CARRASCAL	53.85	4.11	7.6	317	7,718	18.89	2.28	8.64	1.37
		CORTES	57.78	5.17	8.9	239	9,180	20.71	2.90	9.64	1.76
		HINATUAN	63.27	3.16	5.0	151	22,194	23.49	2.05	11.11	1.35
		LANUZA	63.45	3.96	6.2	146	6,858	23.58	2.70	11.17	1.79
		LIANGA	47.92	4.26	8.9	472	12,537	16.50	2.11	7.50	1.25
		LINGIG	70.48	3.61	5.1	71	15,794	27.72	2.42	13.59	1.61
		MADRID	46.44	3.51	7.6	510	6,736	15.52	1.72	6.89	1.01
		MARIHATAG	59.68	5.06	8.5	202	9,251	21.62	3.04	10.08	1.89
		SAN AGUSTIN	59.66	4.34	7.3	203	10,906	21.94	2.75	10.38	1.77
		SAN MIGUEL	69.73	4.23	6.1	78	20,615	27.89	2.90	13.90	1.93
		TAGBINA	59.82	3.56	6.0	199	19,612	21.37	2.15	9.89	1.35
		TAGO	59.50	3.13	5.3	208	18,042	21.63	1.72	10.12	1.10
		TANDAG (Capital)	36.83	3.15	8.6	831	16,472	11.83	1.26	5.16	0.68
ARMM	Basilan	LAMITAN	24.87	6.10	24.5	1183	19,589	5.44	1.70	1.74	0.66
		LANTAWAN	39.97	7.00	17.5	717	18,233	9.76	2.59	3.36	1.13
		MALUSO	39.90	8.32	20.9	721	18,870	9.90	2.94	3.45	1.30
		SUMISIP	43.29	8.31	19.2	607	29,104	11.17	3.05	4.01	1.38
		TIPO-TIPO	44.54	6.99	15.7	569	33,107	11.38	2.54	4.02	1.12
		TUBURAN	39.94	6.27	15.7	718	28,207	9.89	2.16	3.44	0.96
	Lanao del Sur	BACOLOD-KALAWI (BACOLOD GRANDE)	37.96	7.76	20.4	790	7,762	9.79	2.79	3.52	1.22
		BALABAGAN	54.91	6.34	11.5	291	17,717	16.02	2.80	6.28	1.42
		BALINDONG (WATU)	41.41	7.52	18.2	669	11,434	10.87	2.81	3.98	1.27
		BAYANG	38.71	6.37	16.5	764	9,111	10.02	2.34	3.63	1.06
		BINIDAYAN	51.34	5.97	11.6	367	10,557	14.57	2.75	5.61	1.44
		BUBONG	30.95	7.70	24.9	1024	6,448	7.46	2.35	2.57	0.96
		BUTIG	55.09	9.01	16.4	287	11,340	16.55	3.95	6.65	2.02
		GANASSI	51.32	6.70	13.1	368	12,152	14.78	3.05	5.75	1.53
		KAPAI	60.22	7.34	12.2	193	9,817	18.52	3.84	7.51	2.04
		LUMBA-BAYABAO (MAGUING)	35.21	8.15	23.1	884	19,341	8.75	2.71	3.07	1.13
		LUMBATAN	56.80	6.47	11.4	263	12,899	17.03	2.97	6.81	1.57
		MADALUM	58.13	5.41	9.3	234	13,616	17.67	2.68	7.11	1.43

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		MADAMBA	50.61	6.28	12.4	386	9,422	14.19	2.76	5.39	1.37
		MALABANG	46.84	5.32	11.4	500	18,058	13.11	2.19	5.00	1.09
		MARANTAO	38.39	7.03	18.3	777	11,213	9.93	2.57	3.60	1.17
		MARAWI CITY (Capital)	28.91	7.21	24.9	1085	38,355	7.11	2.24	2.50	0.92
		MASIU	38.25	7.11	18.6	781	10,508	9.84	2.58	3.55	1.14
		MULONDO	34.93	8.19	23.4	899	5,702	8.80	2.87	3.12	1.27
		PAGAYAWAN (TATARIKAN)	59.26	8.39	14.2	213	10,300	18.07	4.02	7.31	2.13
		PIAGAPO	58.46	6.00	10.3	229	18,661	17.59	2.83	6.99	1.45
		POONA BAYABAO (GATA)	40.20	7.93	19.7	707	8,680	10.45	2.86	3.78	1.28
		PUALAS	58.68	6.79	11.6	226	10,112	17.82	3.38	7.17	1.84
		DITSAAN-RAMAIN	37.23	8.21	22.1	814	9,402	9.58	2.95	3.46	1.30
		SAGUIARAN	37.70	8.15	21.6	800	8,655	9.65	3.06	3.47	1.40
		TAMPARAN	48.63	6.05	12.4	447	12,733	13.50	2.50	5.11	1.20
		TARAKA	27.91	9.65	34.6	1110	7,428	6.64	3.11	2.29	1.30
		TUBARAN	65.21	7.55	11.6	121	12,770	21.10	4.23	8.89	2.39
		TUGAYA	37.11	9.41	25.4	819	8,498	9.56	3.30	3.47	1.47
		WAO	39.59	6.62	16.7	731	15,100	10.17	2.44	3.66	1.11
		MAROGONG	60.47	7.46	12.3	191	11,366	18.79	3.92	7.70	2.18
		CALANOGAS	61.48	6.91	11.2	175	10,963	18.85	3.52	7.62	1.96
		BUADIPOSO-BUNTONG	25.85	9.39	36.3	1163	4,572	6.02	2.91	2.03	1.18
		MAGUING	38.11	8.81	23.1	785	10,973	9.70	3.18	3.48	1.44
		SULTAN GUMANDER	65.73	7.28	11.1	114	14,300	21.22	4.09	8.90	2.36
		LUMBAYANAGUE	46.00	8.76	19.0	525	9,527	12.77	3.66	4.85	1.75
		BUMBARAN	58.90	8.71	14.8	221	6,898	17.89	4.35	7.17	2.36
		TAGOLOAN II	58.12	7.43	12.8	235	6,071	17.41	3.65	6.94	1.95
		KAPATAGAN	59.61	8.02	13.5	205	10,684	18.21	4.02	7.35	2.22
		SULTAN DUMALONDONG	55.52	13.22	23.8	281	8,723	16.54	6.03	6.60	3.10
	Maguindanao	AMPATUAN	39.01	7.47	19.1	751	12,247	9.84	2.77	3.51	1.27
		BULDON	50.69	8.09	16.0	382	16,995	14.40	3.59	5.56	1.85
		BULUAN	44.25	8.63	19.5	578	14,204	11.91	3.10	4.40	1.40
		DATU PAGLAS	46.76	7.21	15.4	502	12,876	12.75	2.97	4.77	1.43
		DATU PIANG	46.10	6.02	13.1	522	22,092	12.52	2.58	4.67	1.31
		DATU ODIN SINSUAT (DINAIG)	39.06	5.53	14.2	748	36,882	9.86	1.97	3.48	0.87
		SHARIFF AGUAK (MAGANOY) (Capital)	49.18	7.43	15.1	434	33,944	13.59	3.14	5.13	1.62
		MATANOG	65.04	18.12	27.9	124	21,867	20.56	10.09	8.51	5.91
		PAGALUNGAN	46.42	8.01	17.3	511	12,807	12.54	3.50	4.66	1.73
		PARANG	35.10	7.39	21.1	892	34,184	8.67	2.50	3.03	1.09
		SULTAN KUDARAT (NULING)	35.70	5.47	15.3	874	40,096	8.65	1.80	2.97	0.77
		SULTAN SA BARONGIS (LAMBAYONG)	54.04	7.81	14.5	312	13,237	15.51	3.52	6.01	1.77
		KABUNTALAN (TUMBAO)	48.02	6.42	13.4	467	9,754	13.17	2.80	4.93	1.39
		UPI	45.43	7.02	15.5	548	27,737	12.32	2.71	4.56	1.28
		TALAYAN	58.60	6.05	10.3	228	9,228	17.54	3.04	6.98	1.66
		SOUTH UPI	53.22	10.50	19.7	331	15,504	15.09	4.63	5.75	2.31
		BARIRA	51.28	10.54	20.6	369	13,219	14.55	4.69	5.59	2.34
		GEN. S. K. PENDATUN	54.55	7.93	14.5	302	18,399	15.73	3.42	6.09	1.72
		MAMASAPANO	58.84	9.53	16.2	222	16,525	17.59	4.16	6.96	2.07
		TALITAY	57.37	8.17	14.2	247	7,705	17.25	3.77	6.84	1.95
		PAGAGAWAN	52.35	8.92	17.0	352	15,347	14.67	3.76	5.58	1.83

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
		MADAMBA	50.61	6.28	12.4	386	9,422	14.19	2.76	5.39	1.37
		MALABANG	46.84	5.32	11.4	500	18,058	13.11	2.19	5.00	1.09
		MARANTAO	38.39	7.03	18.3	777	11,213	9.93	2.57	3.60	1.17
		MARAWI CITY (Capital)	28.91	7.21	24.9	1085	38,355	7.11	2.24	2.50	0.92
		MASIU	38.25	7.11	18.6	781	10,508	9.84	2.58	3.55	1.14
		MULONDO	34.93	8.19	23.4	899	5,702	8.80	2.87	3.12	1.27
		PAGAYAWAN (TATARIKAN)	59.26	8.39	14.2	213	10,300	18.07	4.02	7.31	2.13
		PIAGAPO	58.46	6.00	10.3	229	18,661	17.59	2.83	6.99	1.45
		POONA BAYABAO (GATA)	40.20	7.93	19.7	707	8,680	10.45	2.86	3.78	1.28
		PUALAS	58.68	6.79	11.6	226	10,112	17.82	3.38	7.17	1.84
		DITSAAN-RAMAIN	37.23	8.21	22.1	814	9,402	9.58	2.95	3.46	1.30
		SAGUIARAN	37.70	8.15	21.6	800	8,655	9.65	3.06	3.47	1.40
		TAMPARAN	48.63	6.05	12.4	447	12,733	13.50	2.50	5.11	1.20
		TARAKA	27.91	9.65	34.6	1110	7,428	6.64	3.11	2.29	1.30
		TUBARAN	65.21	7.55	11.6	121	12,770	21.10	4.23	8.89	2.39
		TUGAYA	37.11	9.41	25.4	819	8,498	9.56	3.30	3.47	1.47
		WAO	39.59	6.62	16.7	731	15,100	10.17	2.44	3.66	1.11
		MAROGONG	60.47	7.46	12.3	191	11,366	18.79	3.92	7.70	2.18
		CALANOGAS	61.48	6.91	11.2	175	10,963	18.85	3.52	7.62	1.96
		BUADIPOSO-BUNTONG	25.85	9.39	36.3	1163	4,572	6.02	2.91	2.03	1.18
		MAGUING	38.11	8.81	23.1	785	10,973	9.70	3.18	3.48	1.44
		SULTAN GUMANDER	65.73	7.28	11.1	114	14,300	21.22	4.09	8.90	2.36
		LUMBAYANAGUE	46.00	8.76	19.0	525	9,527	12.77	3.66	4.85	1.75
		BUMBARAN	58.90	8.71	14.8	221	6,898	17.89	4.35	7.17	2.36
		TAGOLOAN II	58.12	7.43	12.8	235	6,071	17.41	3.65	6.94	1.95
		KAPATAGAN	59.61	8.02	13.5	205	10,684	18.21	4.02	7.35	2.22
		SULTAN DUMALONDONG	55.52	13.22	23.8	281	8,723	16.54	6.03	6.60	3.10
	Maguindanao	AMPATUAN	39.01	7.47	19.1	751	12,247	9.84	2.77	3.51	1.27
		BULDON	50.69	8.09	16.0	382	16,995	14.40	3.59	5.56	1.85
		BULUAN	44.25	8.63	19.5	578	14,204	11.91	3.10	4.40	1.40
		DATU PAGLAS	46.76	7.21	15.4	502	12,876	12.75	2.97	4.77	1.43
		DATU PIANG	46.10	6.02	13.1	522	22,092	12.52	2.58	4.67	1.31
		DATU ODIN SINSUAT (DINAIG)	39.06	5.53	14.2	748	36,882	9.86	1.97	3.48	0.87
		SHARIFF AGUAK (MAGANOY) (Capital)	49.18	7.43	15.1	434	33,944	13.59	3.14	5.13	1.62
		MATANOG	65.04	18.12	27.9	124	21,867	20.56	10.09	8.51	5.91
		PAGALUNGAN	46.42	8.01	17.3	511	12,807	12.54	3.50	4.66	1.73
		PARANG	35.10	7.39	21.1	892	34,184	8.67	2.50	3.03	1.09
		SULTAN KUDARAT (NULING)	35.70	5.47	15.3	874	40,096	8.65	1.80	2.97	0.77
		SULTAN SA BARONGIS (LAMBAYONG)	54.04	7.81	14.5	312	13,237	15.51	3.52	6.01	1.77
		KABUNTALAN (TUMBAO)	48.02	6.42	13.4	467	9,754	13.17	2.80	4.93	1.39
		UPI	45.43	7.02	15.5	548	27,737	12.32	2.71	4.56	1.28
		TALAYAN	58.60	6.05	10.3	228	9,228	17.54	3.04	6.98	1.66
		SOUTH UPI	53.22	10.50	19.7	331	15,504	15.09	4.63	5.75	2.31
		BARIRA	51.28	10.54	20.6	369	13,219	14.55	4.69	5.59	2.34
		GEN. S. K. PENDATUN	54.55	7.93	14.5	302	18,399	15.73	3.42	6.09	1.72
		MAMASAPANO	58.84	9.53	16.2	222	16,525	17.59	4.16	6.96	2.07
		TALITAY	57.37	8.17	14.2	247	7,705	17.25	3.77	6.84	1.95
		PAGAGAWAN	52.35	8.92	17.0	352	15,347	14.67	3.76	5.58	1.83

City and Municipal-level Small Area Poverty Estimates, 2003

Region	Province	Municipality	Poverty Incidence	Standard error (SE)	Coefficient of variation (CV)	Rank (Poorest=1)	Magnitude of Poor Population	Poverty Gap	SE	Severity of Poverty	SE
	Sulu	INDANAN	50.13	6.51	13.0	401	41,443	14.47	2.86	5.65	1.41
		JOLO (Capital)	39.14	12.94	33.1	745	53,807	10.58	5.11	3.99	2.43
		KALINGALAN CALUANG	64.99	9.55	14.7	125	18,293	20.95	5.25	8.75	3.04
		LUUK	65.40	9.08	13.9	119	21,389	21.18	4.68	8.84	2.56
		MAIMBUNG	58.79	8.54	14.5	223	20,773	17.85	3.95	7.13	2.06
		HADJI PANGLIMA TAHIL (MARUNGGAS)	62.83	15.21	24.2	159	3,815	19.92	7.25	8.27	3.88
		OLD PANAMAO	53.32	9.63	18.1	329	25,884	15.58	3.96	6.10	1.95
		PANGUTARAN	61.30	8.59	14.0	179	16,482	19.47	4.46	8.08	2.49
		PARANG	53.36	7.70	14.4	328	33,528	15.42	3.51	6.01	1.79
		PATA	59.42	8.11	13.6	210	11,735	17.98	4.42	7.29	2.53
		PATIKUL	42.28	9.22	21.8	641	23,975	11.72	3.77	4.46	1.84
		SIASI	52.72	6.71	12.7	343	33,075	15.19	2.93	5.90	1.48
		TALIPAO	56.62	5.32	9.4	266	48,617	16.94	2.54	6.76	1.32
		TAPUL	57.28	9.71	17.0	249	9,882	16.66	4.39	6.52	2.25
		TONGKIL	62.59	9.02	14.4	162	12,776	19.83	5.03	8.25	2.89
		PANGLIMA ESTINO (NEW PANAMAO)	66.46	10.72	16.1	109	22,196	21.66	5.57	9.10	3.11
		LUGUS	57.79	9.62	16.6	238	12,152	17.34	4.44	6.88	2.24
		PANDAMI	63.14	8.09	12.8	155	14,587	19.76	4.36	8.10	2.48
	Tawi-tawi	PANGLIMA SUGALA (BALIMBING) (Capital)	47.18	7.54	16.0	491	22,361	12.56	3.13	4.60	1.53
		BONGAO	34.60	5.78	16.7	913	30,391	8.52	2.09	2.97	0.94
		MAPUN (CAGAYAN DE TAWI-TAWI)	48.92	7.87	16.1	438	14,509	13.20	3.23	4.86	1.57
		SIMUNUL	33.96	7.77	22.9	934	12,441	8.24	2.54	2.83	1.08
		SITANGKAI	45.35	7.00	15.4	549	17,114	12.51	3.07	4.75	1.58
		SOUTH UBIAN	53.91	5.75	10.7	316	17,730	15.76	2.81	6.21	1.54
		TANDUBAS	48.82	7.74	15.9	440	15,866	13.40	3.09	5.01	1.47
		TURTLE ISLANDS	49.66	17.76	35.8	411	3,018	13.30	8.04	4.92	4.01
		LANGUYAN	45.48	7.04	15.5	546	22,956	12.16	3.13	4.47	1.60
		SAPA-SAPA	48.09	7.89	16.4	464	17,251	12.94	3.08	4.77	1.51

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- Philippine Statistical Yearbook
- The Philippine Countryside in Figures
- Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics
- Statistical Indicators for Philippine Development
- Compendium of Philippine Social Statistics

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  - Quarterly, Semestral and Annual NAP
  - Gross Regional Domestic Product
  - Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure
  - Input-Output Accounts
- Economic Indicators
- Quarterly Economic Indices
- Leading Economic Indicators
- Foreign Direct Investments
- Food Balance Sheet of the Philippines
- Philippine National Health Accounts
- National Education Expenditure Accounts

Social
- Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines
- Statistical Report on Children and Women
- Report on the Philippine Human Development Index
- Philippine Poverty Statistics

Sub-national Statistics
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- Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET)
  (CAR, I , IVA, IVB, V, VI, VIII, IX ,X,XI,XII)
- Statistical Handbook on Women and Men
  (CAR, I, V, VI, VIII, IX, XI, XII)

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- Statistically Speaking
- StatWatch
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Standard Classifications
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- Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC)
- Philippine Standard Classification for Education (PSCEd)
- Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC)
- Philippine Central Product Classification (PCPC)

Proceedings of Conventions
- National Convention on Statistics
- Asian Regional Section, International Conference on Statistical Computing

Reference Materials
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- Inventory of Ports
- Philippine Statistical Development Program
- Profile of Censuses and Surveys
- Directory of Statistical Services in the Philippines
- Catalogue of Philippine Statistical Publications
- Dictionary of Selected Statistical Terms
- Manual on the Preparation of Statistical Project Proposals
- A Guide to Statistics for Business Planning
- Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
- Registry of Top Foreign Direct Investment Enterprises in the Philippines
- State of the Philippine Land and Soil Resources

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2. The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) to serve as blueprint of priority programs and activities to be undertaken to improve the PSS in the Medium Term

3. National Accounts and related economic accounts to assess the economic performance of the country thru the following:
   - National Accounts
   - Regional Accounts
   - Input-Output (I-O) Accounts

4. Other economic and social indicators
   - Poverty statistics
   - Environment statistics
   - Food balance sheet
   - Indicators on children and women
   - Gender and development statistics
   - Quarterly economic indices
   - Foreign direct investments
   - Leading economic indicators
   - Human development index
   - National Health Accounts
   - National Education Accounts

5. Standards and classification systems to prescribe uniform standards in government statistics
   - Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC)
   - Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC)
   - Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC)
   - Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC)
   - Philippine Standard Classification of Education (PSCED)
   - Philippine Classification of Commodities by Broad

   - Economic Categories (PCCBEC)
   - Philippine Central Product Classification (PCPC)

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1. Maintenance of a one-stop statistical information center
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3. Coordination of subnational statistical system
4. Coordination of inter-agency concerns on statistics
5. Survey review and clearance
6. On-line statistical service through the internet (www.nscb.gov.ph)
7. Servicing data requests
8. Technical services
9. Advocacy for statistical awareness
   - National Statistics Month
   - National Convention on Statistics
   - Government Statistics Accessibility Program
   - Hosting of international conferences in statistics

NSCB TECHNICAL STAFF*

ROMULO A. VIROLA
Secretary General

ESTRELLA V. DOMINGO
Assistant Secretary

PROGRAMS, POLICIES AND STANDARDS

CANDIDO J. ASTROLOGO, JR.
OIC-Director (Concurrent)

FE VIDA N. DY-LIACCO
Chief, Programs, Policies,
and Advocacy Division

SEVERA B. DE COSTO
Chief, Standards and Classification
Systems Division

SOCIAL STATISTICS OFFICE

CYNTHIA S. REGALADO
OIC - Director

REDENCION M. IGNACIO
Chief, Population, Health and Nutrition,
and Education Statistics Division

JESSAMYN O. ENCARNACION
Chief, Poverty, Labor, Human Development,
and Gender Statistics Division

ECONOMIC STATISTICS OFFICE

RAYMUNDO J. TALENTO
Director

MA. FE M. TALENTO
OIC, Production Accounts Division

VIVIAN R. ILARINA
Chief, Expenditure Accounts

GLENITA V. AMORANTO
OIC, Integrated Accounts Division

REGINA S. REYES
Chief, Economic Indicators and Satellite
Accounts

NATIONAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION CENTER

CANDIDO J. ASTROLOGO, JR.
OIC - Director

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

LINA V. CASTRO
Director (Concurrent)

ROMEO M. NIMENO
Chief, Administrative Services Division
Affairs Division

EMALYN P. PINEDA
OIC, Human Resource and International
Division

SUBNATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
LINA V. CASTRO
Director

* As of March 2009

Director (Concurrent)

**WB TFSCB/NSCB INTERCENSAL UPDATING
OF SMALL AREA POVERTY ESTIMATES PROJECT STAFF**

NSCB Project Management Committee

Chair
ROMULO A. VIROLA

Members

ESTRELLA V. DOMINGO	**LINA V. CASTRO**
RAYMUNDO J. TALENTO	**CANDIDO J. ASTROLOGO, JR.**
CYNTHIA S. REGALADO	**REDENCION M. IGNACIO**

Project Manager	*Project Team Leader*
LINA V. CASTRO	**JESSAMYN O. ENCARNACION**

Lead Technical Staff
BERNADETTE B. BALAMBAN
ARTURO M. MARTINEZ, JR.
JOSEPH M. ADDAWE

Technical Staff

MILDRED B. ADDAWE	**MARYMELL A. MARTILLAN**
PILAR C. DAYAG	**FLORANDE S. POLISTICO**
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CELESTE MAE C. ROLA
ANDREA S. BAYLON
MAGNOLIA C. SAN DIEGO
JEFFREY E. ENRADO
JOSE A. DAYOT

The World Bank

Task Managers
KARL KENDRICK CHUA
CHORCHING GOH

Project Technical Adviser
DR. PETER LANJOUW

Foreign Consultant
DR. ROY VAN DER WEIDE

Local Consultant
DR. ZITA VJ. ALBACEA