ANNEXES

The following tables provide data on all the provinces included in the study:

Annex Table 1 (All Provinces). Change in per capita income using simulated proportion of young dependents

Province	Actual dependency share, 1985	Actual per capita income, 2003	Simulated dependency share, 1985	Simulated per capita income, 2003	Actual Change	% Change	Province	Actual dependency share, 1985	Actual per capita income, 2003	Simulated dependency share, 1985 i	Simulated per capita income, 2003	Actual Change	% Change
Abra	44.35	29,631	35.89	33,209	3,579	12.08	Lanao del Sur	41.31	20,273	35.89	21,810	1,538	7.59
Agusan del Norte	45.33	23,150	35.89	26,290	3,140	13.56	Leyte	42.76	21,265	35.89	23,329	2,064	9.71
Agusan del Sur	47.51	21,977	35.89	25,699	3,722	16.94	Maguindanao	48.92	14,926	35.89	17,787	2,861	19.17
Aklan	37.87	19,227	35.89	19,747	520	2.71	Marinduque	45.37	17,521	35.89	19,908	2,387	13.62
Albay	44.01	20,236	35.89	22,576	2,341	11.57	Masbate	45.09	16,202	35.89	18,341	2,138	13.20
Antique	41.94	25,672	35.89	27,854	2,183	8.50	Metro Manila	33.15	40,867	-	-	-	-
Aurora	42.36	21,949	35.89	23,950	2,001	9.12	Mindoro Occidental	44.37	30,307	35.89	33,977	3,670	12.11
Basilan	41.32	13,115	35.89	14,112	997	7.60	Mindoro Oriental	45.23	20,162	35.89	22,866	2,704	13.41
Bataan	39.09	31,184	35.89	32,560	1,376	4.41	Misamis Occidental	39.34	21,376	35.89	22,394	1,019	4.77
Batanes	42.08	33,322	35.89	36,223	2,901	8.71	Misamis Oriental	42.28	30,046	35.89	32,750	2,704	9.00
Batangas	42.24	25,677	35.89	27,972	2,296	8.94	Mt. Province	42.33	23,640	35.89	25,784	2,145	9.07
Benguet	39.59	35,230	35.89	37,033	1,803	5.12	Negros Occidental	42.18	25,263	35.89	27,499	2,237	8.85
Bohol	38.32	22,708	35.89	23,465	757	3.33	Negros Oriental	38.16	20,892	35.89	21,542	650	3.11
Bukidnon	45.87	25,694	35.89	29,391	3,697	14.39	Northern Samar	42.84	20,621	35.89	22,647	2,026	9.82
Bulacan	36.62	29,361	35.89	29,650	290	0.99	Nueva Ecija	37.98	19,041	35.89	19,585	544	2.86
Cagayan	40.23	22,855	35.89	24,233	1,378	6.03	Nueva Vizcaya	36.34	43,241	35.89	43,502	261	0.60
Camarines Norte	47.03	20,372	35.89	23,669	3,297	16.18	Palawan	44.09	20,120	35.89	22,471	2,351	11.69
Camarines Sur	45.86	19,228	35.89	21,992	2,764	14.37	Pampanga	37.28	31,637	35.89	32,236	598	1.89
Camiguin	36.83	25,698	35.89	26,025	327	1.27	Pangasinan	41.93	25,776	35.89	27,963	2,188	8.49
Capiz	40.72	24,687	35.89	26,349	1,662	6.73	Quezon	40.69	19,590	35.89	20,901	1,311	6.69
Catanduanes	40.53	37,925	35.89	40,374	2,450	6.46	Quirino	36.38	36,910	35.89	37,153	243	0.66
Cavite	34.39	32,523	-	-	-	-	Rizal	40.01	31,633	35.89	33,442	1,808	5.72
Cebu	38.40	25,864	35.89	26,754	891	3.44	Rombion	39.79	16,908	35.89	17,822	914	5.40
Cotabato	43.82	21,674	35.89	24,119	2,445	11.28	Samar (western)	44.52	22,004	35.89	24,718	2,714	12.33
Davao	43.41	28,699	35.89	31,761	3,062	10.67	Siquijor	35.96	16,715	35.89	16,730	15	0.09
Davao del Sur	42.52	29,340	35.89	32,084	2,744	9.35	Sorsogon	42.78	17,346	35.89	19,035	1,689	9.74
Davao Oriental	44.37	17,771	35.89	19,922	2,152	12.11	South Cotabato	45.23	31,531	35.89	35,760	4,229	13.41
Eastern Samar	41.73	18,502	35.89	20,018	1,516	8.20	Southern Leyte	37.08	21,820	35.89	22,173	353	1.62
lfugao	39.22	29,630	35.89	30,991	1,362	4.60	Sultan Kudarat	44.66	17,952	35.89	20,204	2,252	12.55
llocos Norte	35.76	30,782	-	-	-	-	Sulu	48.23	8,340	35.89	9,848	1,507	18.07
llocos Sur	40.02	25,705	35.89	27,178	1,473	5.73	Surigao del Norte	43.59	19,936	35.89	22,117	2,181	10.94
lloilo	38.91	26,009	35.89	27,091	1,082	4.16	Surigao del Sur	40.96	18,797	35.89	20,128	1,331	7.08
Isabela	43.33	23,940	35.89	26,466	2,526	10.55	Tarlac	41.29	30,943	35.89	33,281	2,338	7.56
Kalinga Apayao	43.49	24,138	35.89	26,742	2,604	10.79	Tawi-Tawi	45.11	10,728	35.89	12,147	1,419	13.23
La Union	40.96	30,791	35.89	32,971	2,180	7.08	Zambales	36.44	26,304	35.89	26,499	195	0.74
Laguna	38.90	35,668	35.89	37,146	1,478	4.14	Zamboanga del Norte	39.43	14,859	35.89	15,586	727	4.89
Lanao del Norte	47.57	25,817	35.89	30,214	4,397	17.03	Zamboanga del Sur	45.72	23,709	35.89	27,066	3,357	14.16

Province	Actual			Simulated				Province	Actual		Simulated			_	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus	Net Impact		Revenue	Expenditure	e Surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	e Surplus	Net Impact
Abra	630.8	31.8	(1.0)	634.2	549.5	84.7	85.7	Leyte	1,730.1	1,493.2	236.9	1,728.4	1,328.0	400.3	163.4
Agusan del Norte	1,043.0	917.2	125.8	1,041.7	780.9	260.8	135.0	Maguindanao	1,057.1	981.5	75.6	1,016.5	774.6	241.9	166.3
Agusan del Sur	1,016.2	923.9	92.3	995.9	743.2	252.6	160.3	Marinduque	376.0	341.4	34.6	<mark>3</mark> 72.4	286.7	85.7	51.1
Aklan	619.3	571.7	47.6	634.9	548.7	86.2	38.6	Masbate	950.3	876.9	73.4	<mark>9</mark> 38.7	752.1	186.6	113.2
Albay	1,364.5	1,189.4	175.1	1,366.2	1,045.8	320.4	145.3	Metro Manila	22,943.6	19,217.3	3,726.2	<mark>23,</mark> 454.2	19,217.3	4,236.8	510.6
Antique	649.9	563.7	86.2	652.8	504.9	147.8	61.6	Misamis Occidental	902.9	845.1	57.8	9 <mark>22.2</mark>	800.1	122.1	64.3
Aurora	356.3	299.2	57.1	363.9	278.1	85.8	28.7	Misamis Oriental	1,771.7	1,454.5	317.3	1, <mark>807.4</mark>	1,307.7	499.7	182.5
Basilan	499.1	422.0	77.1	503.2	383.7	119.5	42.4	Mt. Province	344.9	301.5	43.4	<mark>3</mark> 46.8	267.3	79.5	36.1
Bataan	965.4	881.8	83.6	984.0	823.0	161.0	77.4	Negros Occidental	4,275.5	3,630.3	645.2	<mark>4,</mark> 330.5	3,261.0	1,069.5	424.3
Batanes	151.0	137.5	13.5	153.1	123.7	29.4	15.9	Negros Oriental	1,836.8	1,459.5	377.4	1, <mark>887.1</mark>	1,405.4	481.7	104.4
Batangas	2,889.9	2,574.2	315.7	2,947.6	2,302.0	645.6	329.9	Cotabato (North)	1,500.2	1,220.3	280.0	1, <mark>496.8</mark>	1,061.8	435.0	155.0
Benguet	1,088.7	915.8	172.9	1,111.5	855.7	255.8	82.9	Northern Samar	669.8	594.8	75.0	<mark>6</mark> 68.5	527.2	141.4	66.4
Bohol	1,430.8	1,231.2	199.6	1,464.1	1,172.5	291.7	92.1	Nueva Ecija	2,064.6	1,840.5	224.1	<mark>2,</mark> 130.4	1,772.4	357.9	133.8
Bukidnon	1,315.9	1,294.0	21.8	1,288.2	1,079.8	208.3	186.5	Nueva Vizcaya	718.2	594.9	123.3	<mark>7</mark> 39.9	589.1	150.9	27.5
Bulacan	2,611.5	2,307.6	303.9	2,674.8	2,227.6	447.2	143.3	Mindoro Occidental	795.9	757.0	38.9	<mark>7</mark> 95.8	653.6	142.2	103.3
Cagayan	1,744.1	1,465.1	279.0	1,767.8	1,350.3	417.5	138.4	Mindoro Oriental	1,123.1	995.0	128.0	1, <mark>118.0</mark>	853.9	264.1	136.0
Camarines Norte	635.0	599.2	35.8	620.1	493.8	126.3	90.5	Palawan	2,239.4	1,998.8	240.6	<mark>2,</mark> 243.0	1,705.7	537.3	296.7
Camarines Sur	1,831.2	1,579.2	252.0	1,793.8	1,325.5	468.3	216.3	Pampanga	1,709.5	1,652.9	56.6	1,783.5	1,610.6	172.9	116.3
Camiguin	177.5	137.1	40.4	182.1	135.1	47.0	6.6	Pangasinan	2,983.1	2,571.0	412.1	<mark>3,</mark> 015.4	2,325.4	690.0	277.9
Capiz	891.1	711.3	179.8	903.8	654.5	249.3	69.5	Quezon	2,195.5	2,060.9	134.5	<mark>2,</mark> 238.0	1,896.5	341.5	206.9
Catanduanes	403.4	352.5	51.0	407.9	322.2	85.7	34.7	Quirino	428.3	381.1	47.2	<mark>4</mark> 37.7	371.8	65.9	18.7
Cavite	2,878.0	2,756.5	121.5	3,006.7	2,756.5	250.2	128.7	Rizal	1,975.0	1,837.8	137.2	<mark>2,</mark> 168.7	1,837.8	331.0	193.7
Cebu	4,513.7	4,065.0	448.7	4,624.5	3,858.8	765.6	317.0	Rombion	439.6	448.8	(9.1)	<mark>4</mark> 48.7	423.3	25.5	34.6
Davao (norte)	1,227.2	1,058.9	168.3	1,214.9	926.9	288.0	119.7	Samar (Western)	1,131.3	1,034.2	97.2	1,122.9	886.5	236.4	139.2
Davao del Sur	2,587.5	2,343.9	243.6	2,818.1	2,343.9	474.2	230.6	Siquijor	181.5	163.8	17.7	1 <mark>86.7</mark>	163.8	23.0	5.3
Davao Oriental	752.6	651.0	101.6	753.9	570.5	183.4	81.8	Sorsogon	866.7	852.8	13.9	<mark>8</mark> 68.0	760.4	107.6	93.7
Eastern Samar	703.2	633.6	69.6	709.4	574.5	134.9	65.3	South Cotabato	1,509.9	1,408.8	101.1	1, <mark>468.5</mark>	1,184.6	283.8	182.7
lfugao	398.0	336.2	61.8	404.8	316.7	88.2	26.4	Southern Leyte	685.2	606.3	78.9	7 <mark>02.9</mark>	590.2	112.8	33.9
llocos Norte	1,118.9	748.7	370.3	1,154.5	748.7	405.8	35.6	Sultan Kudarat	900.9	802.9	98.0	<mark>8</mark> 93.0	686.0	207.0	109.0
llocos Sur	1,492.8	1,159.1	333.7	1,520.8	1,081.7	439.1	105.4	Sulu	632.6	611.8	20.8	<mark>5</mark> 99.0	486.3	112.7	91.9
lloilo	1,853.8	1,666.2	187.5	1,910.3	1,581.6	328.7	141.1	Surigao del Norte	933.9	825.6	108.3	<mark>9</mark> 33.3	715.1	218.2	109.9
Isabela	2,424.4	2,194.1	230.4	2,438.5	1,937.4	501.1	270.8	Surigao del Sur	863.5	726.4	137.1	<mark>9</mark> 04.5	726.4	178.1	41.0
Kalinga Apayao	393.7	312.2	81.5	395.0	278.8	116.2	34.6	Tarlac	1,152.0	1,025.7	126.3	<mark>1,</mark> 161.6	930.9	230.7	104.4
La Union	1,177.9	906.1	271.8	1,203.7	839.5	364.2	92.4	Tawi-Tawi	239.9	397.7	(157.8)	<mark>2</mark> 27.7	333.1	(105.4)	52.4
Laguna	3,462.1	2,897.3	564.8	3,497.4	2,685.7	811.8	246.9	Zambales	1,384.1	1,205.4	178.7	1,427.9	1,200.6	227.4	48.7
Lanao del Norte	1,163.1	908.7	254.4	1,141.6	731.9	409.8	155.4	Zamboanga del Norte	1,446.3	1,163.6	282.7	1, <mark>4</mark> 71.9	1,092.7	379.3	96.5
Lanao del Sur	1,295.0	1,168.3	126.6	1,302.6	1,053.6	249.1	122.4	Zamboanga del Sur	950.4	829.2	121.2	<mark>8</mark> 81.7	703.8	177.9	56.6

*This policy brief was derived from the papers entitled Young Population Matters - More is Not Necessarily Merrier: A Study on the Determinants of Income Growth in the Philippines by Dennis S. Mapa and Population Growth and Income: Implications on Revenues and Expenditures of LGUs by Rosemarie G. Edillon and Carlos O. Abad Santos. The papers are part of the study done by the Asia Pacific Policy Center (APPC) entitled Population-Growth-Poverty Nexus: Evidence From the Philippines. This study was conducted with funding support from the Philippine Center for Population and Development (PCPD).

The Philippine Center for Population and Development, Inc. (PCPD) supports initiatives to influence peoples' views and promote actions toward long-term human development and an appropriate balance between population and resources.

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POLICY BRIEF



Philippine Center for Population and Development, Inc.

YOUNG POPULATION MATTERS -MORE IS NOT NECESSARILY MERRIER!

2009 No. 1

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The Philippines appears to be the only country in all of Asia where the population issue remains controversial to this day. It has among the highest population growth rates in the region and the second largest population (85 million in 2005) in Southeast Asia, next only to Indonesia's 225 million.

According to the United Nations, the country's population is expected to reach 116 million by 2025. The country also has a large number of poor households - 4 million households in 2003 – equivalent to 24 million Filipinos living below the poverty line. Recent cross-country empirical analyses point to the country's rapid population growth as one of the reasons why the country is lagging behind the other Southeast Asian economies. For instance, while Thailand's economy has been growing an average of 5.4% in per capita terms, the Philippines has managed a negligible 1% growth rate.

This policy brief analyzes the impact of rapid population growth on economic growth and poverty. It shows how population dynamics plays an important role in income growth at both the national and provincial levels.

Slower population growth translates to higher income growth

The provincial per capita income growth in the Philippines can be considered as generally dismal in the last two decades. While there are provinces where per capita income growth has been moderately high (more than 5%) during the period 1985 to 2003, majority of the provinces have income growth that is comparable with the poorest countries in the world (around 1%).

A study by Mapa (2006) looks at the relationship between the population dynamics, particularly the proportion of young dependents on the one hand and income growth and poverty reduction on the other. The results confirm that, indeed, the proportion of young dependents has a negative and significant effect on income growth.

A one-percentage point increase in the proportion of young dependents in 1985 results in an estimated 9 basis points decrease on the average growth rate of income per person in the provinces from 1985 to 2003, other things equal. Had the provincial average proportion of young dependents in 1985 been lower at 36 percent (which is the average for the lowest 10 provinces) rather than a high of 42 percent, average per capita income growth could have risen by 0.63 percentage point per year. This higher growth translates to a higher income per person in 2003, increasing in real terms by about 1,620 pesos from 27,443 pesos to 29,063, all in 1997 prices, representing an increase of 7.12% in the average per capita income as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Simulated Average Per Capita Income



Figures 2a – 2c. Simulated per capita Income





Higher Increase in Income in Some **Provinces**

In some provinces, the potential increase in average per capita income is much higher. These are provinces where the proportion of young dependents was relatively large in 1985, so that the improvement in bringing it down to around 36 percent is considerable. These include Camarines Norte where the initial proportion of young dependents was 47.03%, Camarines Sur (45.86%) and Davao Oriental (44.37%), to name a few. The results show that Camarines Norte's income per person in 2003 would have been 3,297 pesos higher, an increase of 16.18% in the province's per capita income. In Camarines Sur, average income per person would have been higher by 2,764 pesos (an increase of 14.37%) and in Davao Oriental, higher by 2,152 pesos (12.11%).

Lower Population Growth - Higher Per **Capita Income – Lower Poverty** Incidence

The adverse effect of a rapid population growth to poverty reduction efforts is shown in Table 1, where it highlights the provinces with high proportion of young dependents and the poverty incidence among households. The linkage between high population growth and poverty among households is undeniable. The table shows (under ACTUAL column) that provinces with high proportion of young dependents are also the provinces with high level of poverty incidence.

In 2003 the national average poverty incidence among households, based on official data from the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), is 24.4% or that 1 in every 4 families is considered as poor. However, the table shows that the poverty incidences among households in the provinces with high population growth are all higher than the national average. Take for example Camarines Norte where the dependency share in 1985 is 47.03%. This province has a poverty incidence among households of 46.10 percent, 21.7 percentage points higher than the national average! The story is the same for the other provinces: high population growth results to lower per capita income and higher poverty incidence.

Now that the link between population and poverty has been established, one might ask, "What could have been the per capita income level had the provinces slowed down on its population growth?" The resulting per capita income in 2003, under a lower population growth scenario, is also shown in table 1 (under SIMULATED column). The results show that had the 20 provinces slowed down on its population growth in 1985 to a level where the proportion of young dependents is around 36% (average for the lowest 10 provinces), average income per person should have been higher by somewhere between 11 to 19 percent in 2003. This increase in per capita income translates to lower poverty incidence among households. The study shows that, on the average, poverty incidence should decrease by at least 3.6

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percentage points under the lower population growth scenario. This reduction corresponds to an average of 156,000 Filipinos taken out of poverty every year beginning 1985, around 2.8 million Filipinos out of poverty in year 2003. This reduction is surely a large number to be serious about the population issue.

Implications on Provincial Revenues and Expenditures

While the impact of lower population growth to per capita income and poverty reduction has been established in the previous discussion, there is a need to explore the implications of slowing population growth on the revenues and expenditures of local government units (LGUs). A popular notion among local executives is that there is little incentive for LGUs to prioritize resources for population management programs since a larger population size of an LGU is associated with higher revenue dividends from the internal revenue allotment (IRA), which is partly

Table 1. Change in Per Capita Income under the Lower Population Scenario, Selected Provinces*

		ACTUAL		SIMU	JLATED	CHANGE		
	Dependency Share	Per Capita Income	Poverty Incidence; HHs	Dependency Share	Per Capita Income	Actual Change	Change	
PROVINCE	(in %: 1985)	(in pesos; 2003)	(in %; 2003)	(in %: 1985)	(in pesos; 2003)	(in pesos; 2003)	(in %)	
Abra	44.35	29,631.00	41.00	35.89	33,209.00	3,578.00	12.08	
Agusan del Sur	47.51	21,977.00	52.80	35.89	25,699.00	3,722.00	16.94	
Bukidnon	45.87	25,694.00	36.90	35.89	29,391.00	3,697.00	14.39	
Camarines Norte	47.03	20,372.00	46.10	35.89	23,669.00	3,297.00	16.18	
Camarines Sur	45.86	19,228.00	40.10	35.89	21,992.00	2,764.00	14.37	
Cotabato	43.82	21,674.00	41.20	35.89	24,119.00	2,445.00	11.28	
Davao Oriental	44.37	17,771.00	37.20	35.89	19,922.00	2,151.00	12.11	
Kalinga Apayao	43.49	24,138.00	46.10	35.89	26,742.00	2,604.00	10.79	
Lanao del Norte	47.57	25,817.00	46.50	35.89	30,214.00	4,397.00	17.03	
Magunidanao	48.92	14,926.00	60.40	35.89	17,787.00	2,861.00	19.17	
Marinduque	45.37	17,521.00	38.30	35.89	19,908.00	2,387.00	13.62	
Masbate	45.09	16,202.00	55.90	35.89	18,341.00	2,139.00	13.20	
Mindoro Occidental	44.37	30,307.00	40.90	35.89	33,977.00	3,670.00	12.11	
Mindoro Oriental	45.23	20,162.00	37.00	35.89	22,866.00	2,704.00	13.41	
Palawan	44.09	20,120.00	43.10	35.89	22,471.00	2,351.00	11.68	
Samar	44.52	22,004.00	38.70	35.89	24,718.00	2,714.00	12.33	
Sultan Kudarat	44.66	17,952.00	41.50	35.89	20,204.00	2,252.00	12.54	
Sulu	48.23	8,340.00	45.10	35.89	9,848.00	1,508.00	18.07	
Surigao del Norte	43.59	19,936.00	54.50	35.89	22,117.00	2,181.00	10.94	
Tawi-Tawi	45.11	10,728.00	34.60	35.89	12,147.00	1,419.00	13.23	

*Please refer to Annex Table 1 for data of other provinces.

based on the population of the LGU. While the revenue side of population growth is quite apparent, the cost side is not immediately visible. The marginal cost for social services and the negative externalities associated with congestion resulting from an increased population are not easily determined.

A study by Edillon and Abad Santos (2006) showed that there are benefits that can be derived by the LGUs from a lower population growth that will easily offset any decrease in the IRA. The study identifies two clear benefits of lowering population growth: (a) increased local government taxes and fees resulting from higher per capita incomes and (b) lower expenditures on social services and government overhead services due to a lower population base.

Using an accounting model to establish the linkages between higher per capita income (brought about by lower dependency share) and the revenue and expenditures at the provincial level, the authors were able to quantify the net impact of a lower population growth on the LGUs financial position. Table 2 shows the actual and simulated revenues and expenditures of the 20 provinces with the highest proportion of young dependents in 1985. The simulated revenues and expenditures for 2003 were arrived at under the low population growth scenario, where the proportion of young dependents is 36%. The results show higher budget surplus of all of the provinces (with the exception of Tawi-Tawi where it will have a lower budget deficit) due to a lower population growth. The benefit will mostly come from the savings in expenditures that will more than offset the possible decrease in revenue. The budget surplus can then be used by the LGUs to increase per capita spending for social and economic services.

Conclusions

The provincial per capita income growth in the Philippines has been lackluster to provide the needed impact to reduce poverty incidence among Filipinos. This brief looks at the relationship between the population dynamics, particularly the proportion of young dependents, and income growth and poverty reduction and was able to show that indeed population dynamics play an important role in the provincial income growth. The opportunities associated with the demographic transition are real and can provide stimulus for additional income growth through the demographic dividend.

Moreover, the study shows that provincial LGUs can manage the population programs by themselves and still be assured of positive net impacts, in terms of higher budget surplus that can be used to increase spending for social and economic services. While the benefits to be gained if all provinces adopt an aggressive population management program are tremendous, there is no need for individual provinces to adopt a "wait and see" attitude. The results from this study reiterate the call for a clear population policy backed by strong support from the LGUs. In identifying key drivers of income growth and poverty reduction, young population matters. And contrary to the cliché, more is not necessarily merrier.

		ACTUAL (2003)		SIN			
Province	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus	Net Impact
	(in million)	(in million)	(in million)	(in million)	(in million)	(in million)	(in million)
Abra	630.80	631.80	(1.00)	634.20	549.50	84.70	85.70
Agusan del Sur	1,016.20	923.90	92.30	995.90	743.20	252.70	160.40
Bukidnon	1,315.90	1,294.00	21.90	1,288.20	1,079.80	208.40	186.50
Camarines Norte	635.00	599.20	35.80	620.10	493.80	126.30	90.50
Camarines Sur	1,831.20	1,579.20	252.00	1,793.80	1,325.50	468.30	216.30
Cotabato	1,500.20	1,220.30	279.90	1,496.80	1,061.80	435.00	155.10
Davao Oriental	752.60	651.00	101.60	753.90	570.50	183.40	81.80
Kalinga Apayao	393.70	312.20	81.50	395.00	278.80	116.20	34.70
Lanao del Norte	1,163.10	908.70	254.40	1,141.60	731.90	409.70	155.30
Magunidanao	1,057.10	981.50	75.60	1,016.50	774.60	241.90	166.30
Marinduque	376.00	341.40	34.60	372.40	286.70	85.70	51.10
Masbate	950.30	876.90	73.40	938.70	752.10	186.60	113.20
Mindoro Occidental	795.90	757.00	38.90	795.80	653.60	142.20	103.30
Mindoro Oriental	1,123.10	995.00	128.10	1,118.00	853.90	264.10	136.00
Palawan	2,239.40	1,998.80	240.60	2,243.00	1,705.70	537.30	296.70
Samar	1,131.30	1,034.20	97.10	1,122.90	886.50	236.40	139.30
Sultan Kudarat	900.90	802.90	98.00	893.00	686.00	207.00	109.00
Sulu	632.60	611.80	20.80	599.00	486.30	112.70	91.90
Surigao del Norte	933.90	825.60	108.30	933.30	715.10	218.20	109.90
Tawi-Tawi	239.90	397.70	(157.80)	227.70	333.10	(105.40)	52.40

Table 2. Net Effect of Lower Population Growth on Provincial Revenue and Expenditures, Selected Provinces*

*Please refer to Annex Table 2 for data of other provinces.

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