

REGIONAL STRUCTURE OF PHILIPPINE MANUFACTURING: 1948 - 1974

By

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Introduction

This paper has two purposes: first, to give an historical background of the regional structure of Philippine manufacturing for the period 1948-1974; and second, to compare the regional trends and patterns using data from the annual survey of manufacturing and from the census of establishments. Ultimately, this study hopes to get some measures of the extent of regional concentration, as manufacturing in the Philippines is said to be heavily concentrated in the metropolitan Manila area and the adjacent regions of Central Luzon and Southern Tagalog.¹

The study covers the period from 1948 to 1974. For analytical purposes, this is further broken down into three sub-periods: 1948-1961, which represents a period of import controls; 1961-1968, a relatively free period; and 1968-1974, which covers a period in which the government made a conscious effort to redirect industrialization through an industrial incentives system.

In comparing regional trends and patterns, data from the Census of Establishments in 1948, 1961, 1967 and 1972 are drawn parallel against data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturing for 1968-1974 as annual regional data are available only for large establishments. The differences between these two data sources lie in their sampling design, and definitions of terms. The Census of Establishments covers all known establishments while the Annual

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¹International Labor Office. *Sharing in Development: A Program of Equity, Employment and Growth in the Philippines*. (Manila, Philippines: NEDA, 1974).
²World Bank: *The Philippines: Priorities and Prospects for Development*. (Manila, Philippines, 1976).

Survey covers only establishments with an average total employment of 5 or more workers. With respect to sampling, the Census uses a sampling fraction of 1:10 for establishments with employment size of 1 to 5 and 1:5 for those with employment size of 5 to 9 while those with 10 or more are fully covered. For the survey on the other hand, establishments with employment size of 5 to 19 are sampled 1:10 while those with employment size of 20 or more are fully covered. Lastly, the census defines a large establishment as having 10 or more workers whereas the survey defines it as an establishment with employment of at least 20 workers.

Regions are grouped according to the new regional classification set by the Presidential Commission on Reorganization as of September 22, 1976.² For consistency, however, Metro Manila Area (Region IV) and Southern Tagalog (Region IV-A) are here combined in one region since the former was defined differently before 1976. The old definition of Metro Manila was narrower in coverage compared to the new one which now includes some municipalities formerly under Southern Tagalog.³ For trend purposes, this would imply underestimating Southern Tagalog and overestimating Metro Manila. To avoid such an error, the two regions are combined.

The following commonly-used indicators will be used to reflect the regional structure of manufacturing: number of establishments, employment (E) and Real Value Added (RVA).⁴ Employment and real RVA are also corrected for population changes to see the trend in per capita values in relation to the national average. Both corrected and uncorrected values have significance as indicators of concentration. If the growth of manufacturing itself was a factor pulling population into a region, the uncorrected value has some

² See Annex for regional classification.

³ The Old Metropolitan Manila included only the cities of Caloocan, Manila, Pasay and Quezon and the municipalities of Makati, Mandaluyong, Paranaque and San Juan.

⁴ Due to unavailability of data, value added (VA) for 1948 was estimated using the following formula:

$$VA_{1948} = \frac{VA_{1967}}{\text{Value of Output}_{1967}} \cdot \text{Value of Output}_{1948}$$

where Value of Output₁₉₆₇ = (Ending Inventory + Total Receipts)
 - Beginning Inventory

significance. On the other hand, if population shifts are considered to be exogenous, the corrected values would be the better indicators.

Some Characteristics of the Regional Economy: A Background

The development of Philippine economy has been dominated by the combined region of Metropolitan Manila Area and Southern Tagalog. Using Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) as the overall measure of economic growth, the Regional Income Accounts show that the said region, which contains about 24 per cent of total population, has contributed on the average, a little over 42 per cent of total real GRDP between 1971-1974 (Tables 1.a and 6.b). For the same period cited, Western Visayas with approximately 11 per cent of the third biggest population share at 9.8 per cent during the 1970s has been a far second. Central Luzon, Southern Mindanao, Central Visayas and Ilocos, regions with population shares of about 10 per cent, had their GRDP shares ranging from 5-8 per cent. The remaining six regions (Cagayan, Bicol, Eastern Visayas, Western, Northern and Eastern Mindanao), wherein 4-7 per cent of the population is located, each accounted for 2.4 per cent.

Correcting for differences in population, Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog still account for the highest per capita GRDP at an average value of P2,689 in real terms (Table 1.c) which is about 181 per cent of the national average. Second and third are Southern Mindanao and Western Visayas at P1,665 and P1,656, respectively (around 12 per cent greater than the national level). The rest have been 30-60 per cent below the national average, with the Bicol region having the lowest GRDP per capita at P771. On these bases the regions are classified into the following groupings which will be adopted in the succeeding discussions:

Group I :	High Per Capita GRDP (P2,689)	—	Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog
Group II :	Upper Middle (P1,656-P1,665)	—	Western Visayas and Southern Mindanao
Group III :	Middle (P1,156-P1,199)	—	Central Visayas, Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao

Group IV : Lower Middle	(P890-P910)	—	Eastern Mindanao, Cagayan and Ilocos
Group V : Low	(P771-P876)	—	Bicol, Eastern Visayas and Western Mindanao

By industrial source, all regions, except for one, derive the major portion of their GRDP from agriculture, fishery and forestry and, to a lesser degree, from manufacturing and commerce. Thus, from Table 1.b, total domestic product from agricultural sector is about 28 per cent on the average, compared to 24 per cent from manufacturing and 23 per cent from commerce. On a regional level, Cagayan Valley ranks first in terms of GRDP share from agriculture having close to 64 per cent of its domestic product coming from agriculture. Other regions producing more than 50 per cent agricultural are Northern Western and Eastern Mindanao and Eastern Visayas. Since it is the same regions that exhibit low per capita GRDP, it can be concluded that their low income is due to their economic structure, namely, primarily agricultural.

In contrast, the combined Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog region obtains the bulk of its domestic product from manufacturing (34 per cent). In Metro Manila alone, about 47 per cent of regional output comes from manufacturing, which constitutes around 37 per cent of the country's total manufacturing output.⁵ Hence, although Southern Tagalog has only about 26 per cent of its domestic product coming from manufacturing (the major portion being from agriculture), the share of the combined region is pulled up by Metro Manila's exceptionally high share which comes mostly from electronics, textiles, cement and electronics, the region's leading industries.⁶

⁵ NEDA: 1977 Philippine Statistical Yearbook (Manila, Philippines, 1977).

⁶ NEDA Region IV: *Perspective Plan for Metro Manila*. (Quezon City, Philippines, 1976).

1948-1961

The period of import controls which covers the years 1948 to 1961, saw a marked growth of manufacturing in Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog region. Based on the Census of Establishments, the region's share of manufacturing establishments increased from about 39 per cent in 1948 to 39 per cent in 1961 and grew at 4 per cent per annum during this period (Table 3.a). This was accompanied by remarkable growths of employment and Real Value Added (RVA). Employment grew at the rate of 9.4 per cent annually, causing the region's share to jump from 39 per cent in 1948 to 60 per cent in 1961. Real RVA share rose from about 50 per cent to 64 per cent, with an annual growth rate of 13 per cent. Correcting for population (P) and relating this to the national average, employment per capita was 2.07 of the national average in 1948 and 2.92 in 1961, while the index of real value added per capita in manufacturing was 1.88 of the national average in 1948 and rose to 3.09 in 1961. These values, like the uncorrected values, suggest a high as well as rising degree of manufacturing concentration in the combined region of Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog. These same indicators, when related to the survey data which cover only the later part of the period (1956-1960), also reflect a high degree of concentration as exemplified by employment share which increased from 64 per cent in 1956 to 71 per cent in 1960 and employment per capita ratio from 3.28 to 3.38. Compared with the census results, this implies that large establishments are more concentrated in Manila than small and large, combined.

In contrast, regions belonging to the upper middle income group (Southern Mindanao and Western Visayas) suffered sharp declines in these indices during the control period. For Southern Mindanao, establishment shares went up from 3 per cent in 1948 to about 7 per cent in 1961 and grew at an annual rate of approximately 8 per cent. Manufacturing employment share also increased from 3.5 per cent to 4 per cent but if we adjust it for population shift, we get a declining per capita employment index from 1.17 in 1948 to 0.81 in 1961. This is because the proportionate increase in population share (nearly 2 per cent) was greater than the proportionate increase in employment share (less than 1 per cent), coupled with the fact that national employment per capita went up during this period. In terms of RVA, the percentage share and the regional-national per capita index of value added both showed a downtrend: from 2.59 per cent

to 2.07 per cent for the uncorrected and from 0.86 to 0.41 for the corrected. This same trend was followed in Western Visayas for the same indicators as well as in survey-classified manufacturing industries.

Except for Central Luzon, the two other regions in the middle income group, namely, Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao, likewise experienced sharp declines in their corrected and uncorrected indices. In Central Visayas, although the decline in the number of manufacturing establishments and employment was very slight (0.01 and 0.08 percentage points), employment share in 1948 was reduced to almost half by 1961 (from 11.89 per cent to 5.61 per cent). In terms of per capita and in relation to national average, the employment ratio went down from 1.08 to 0.61 between 1948-1961. As for the survey data, the slow growth in manufacturing employment between 1956-1960 pulled down the employment per capita index from 0.41 to 0.34 and the employment share from 5.38 per cent to 3.13 per cent. This sudden downtrend is observed for RVA and for all indicators for Northern Mindanao, too. Meanwhile, employment and value added indices for Central Luzon also displayed decreases between 1948-1961 though not as significant as that of Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao. For instance, the decline in employment share was only 0.28 percentage points which, when corrected for population, represented a drop of merely 0.02 (0.79 to 0.77) in the ratio. With respect to value added, the region's share of RVA even increased from 6.4 per cent to 10.25 per cent, implying a rise in RVA per capita ratio from 0.67 to 1.09. For establishments with 20 or more workers, both corrected and uncorrected indices were similarly characterized by insignificant decreases between the years 1948-1961 and 1956-1960. This may mean that the more significant effects of import controls must have happened before 1956.

For regions classified under the lower middle income group (Ilocos, Cagayan and Eastern Mindanao), while their establishment shares did not seem to change between 1948-1961, their employment and value added shares suffered relatively sizeable decreases. In Ilocos, the share of manufacturing employment went down from around 6 per cent to 4 per cent despite a 2.64 per cent annual growth. Real value added, which grew at roughly 4 per cent per annum, also declined in share terms (3.73 per cent to 1.57 per cent). Correcting for population shifts, these resulted in decreasing employment as well as value added ratios. The years 1956-1960 showed about the same behavior. Employment share as well as the per capita ratio went down from 2 per cent to 1 per cent and 0.22 to 0.11 respectively. This was probably due to the annual 2.45 per cent

increase in the region's employment level during the years 1956-1960. On the other hand, for the same period (1956-1960), manufacturing employment in Cagayan Valley grew at a remarkable rate of about 18 per cent annually, bringing about a rise in employment and value added shares both corrected and uncorrected for population changes. However, for the Census period 1948-1961, Cagayan, like Ilocos, suffered sharp decreases in its employment and value added indicators. From 3.35 per cent in 1948, share of employment was reduced to 1.52 per cent by 1961, causing per capita index to behave similarly. In contrast, the 0.54 per cent employment share of Eastern Mindanao in 1948 (the lowest among regions) almost doubled by 1961, whereas real value added share was decreased from 1.38 per cent to 0.47 per cent. For establishments with 20 or more workers, the Survey period 1956-1960 was similarly characterized by declining employment and value added shares, both adjusted and unadjusted for population.

Like those in the other income groups except Metro Manila, regions with low incomes suffered adversely from the import controls, as reflected by declines in the indicators adopted. For instance, in Eastern Visayas, manufacturing establishments decreased at an annual rate of approximately 4 per cent between 1948-1961, bringing the region's proportion of manufacturing employment to go down from around 7 per cent to 2 per cent. Accordingly, real value added share shifted from almost 2 per cent in 1948 to 0.6 per cent in 1961, although RVA level was growing at 1.27 per cent annually. During the latter part of the control period (1956-1960), the Survey data revealed that the downtrend still persisted though not as significant especially when indicators were corrected for population. In Eastern Mindanao, the share of manufacturing establishments similarly went down between 1948-1961, despite an annual growth of only 5 per cent. In terms of employment share this represented a decline from 1.67 per cent to 1.63 per cent (or 0.42 to 0.33 when corrected for population change and related to the national average). On the other hand, real value added, both corrected and uncorrected for population change, increased during the period 1948-1961. In the last region, however, the shares of value added and employment in manufacturing were reduced significantly, although its share of manufacturing establishments slightly increased between 1948-1961. Using Survey data, we obtain the same pattern and trend as exhibited in the Census Data.

1956-1960

While the import control period marked the rapid growth of the Metro Manila and the Southern Tagalog region's manufacturing

sector, the years 1961-1968, which covered a decontrolled and free period, signified a slow down in the region's manufacturing growth. From 39 per cent in 1961, the proportion of manufacturing establishments in the combined region went down to around 35 per cent in 1967, with annual growth rate at 0.75 per cent (Table 4.a). Manufacturing employment share of about 60 per cent in 1961 was lowered by approximately 4 percentage points by 1967. Hence, with population share increasing, per capita employment relative to national decreased from 2.95 in 1961 to 2.44 in 1967. In terms of real value added, the region's share almost remained the same at about 64 per cent between 1961-1967, but on a per capita basis declined from 3.12 to 2.79, implying a higher proportionate increase in population share.

From the Survey data, we see that over the period 1960-1968, the region's establishments, employment and value likewise experienced a downfall in their shares. As we can see from Table 4.b, the percentage of manufacturing establishments went down to about 69 per cent in 1968 from an initial 73 per cent. Of employment, regional share decreased from 71 per cent to around 68 per cent which, when corrected for population and expressed in terms of national average meant a fall from 3.48 in 1960 to 3.02 in 1968. With respect to RVA, the annual growth of almost 8 per cent was not enough to prevent the region's percentage share of RVA from declining from 69.31 per cent to 65.95 per cent and from 3.38 to 2.94 in per capita terms.

For regions under the second category, the period 1961-1968 can be considered relatively better than the previous one. All manufacturing indicators for Southern Mindanao showed an improvement over their 1948-1961 conditions. Regardless of 0.17 per cent drop in number of establishments, employment in manufacturing managed to grow at almost 12 per cent annually from 1961-1967, pulling the region's share from 4.15 per cent to 5.48 per cent and implying a rise from 0.18 to 1.03 per capita relative to the nation. As for value added, the rate of annual increase was much higher at 31 per cent, leading to a more than two-fold increase in the region's value added share (2.07 per cent to 4.44 per cent or 0.14 to 0.78 on a per capita basis). About the same trend was noted from Survey data for the years 1960-1968, whether for employment or real value added, except that the change for the latter period appears smaller compared to those from the Census data (1961-1967). Meanwhile, Western Visayas' share of employment, RVA and population continued to go down although the declines were not as sharp as in the previous

period. Note however, that in view of all these declines in percentage share, employment and value added continued to grow at generally significant rates (10 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively for 1961-1967 and 0.2 per cent and 5 per cent for 1960-1968).

Like the upper middle group, the middle group in general, fared better during the period of decontrol to slightly recover from the negative effects of import controls. As revealed by the Survey data for the period 1960-1968, corrected and uncorrected values for Central Visayas, Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao increased except for the latter region's corrected real value added which went down minimally (from 0.54 to 0.46). On the other hand, an analysis of Census data for the period 1961-1967 produced mixed results for the three regions. For Central Visayas, its employment share of 5.61 per cent in 1961 was reduced by about 0.2 percentage points in 1967 but per capita ratio showed an increase (0.61 to 0.63). This could only mean that the proportionate decrease in the region's population share was big enough to offset the decrease in employment share. Real value added meanwhile, also declined despite an almost 10 per cent annual increase in absolute level. With regard to Central Luzon, share of manufacturing rose from 7.26 per cent to 7.47 per cent, per capita ratio remaining unchanged at 0.77, while value added share went down by 3.7 percentage points.

While Ilocos and Cagayan enjoyed average growth during the decontrol, Eastern Mindanao showed an unusually rapid growth, making it the fastest growing not only among the lower middle group but among all regions. To illustrate, from 1961-1967, employment grew at an annual rate of 32 per cent while real value added at an exceedingly high 67 per cent. This entailed an enormous increase in regional share from about 1 per cent to 4 per cent for employment and 0.47 per cent to 4.24 per cent for value added. With a minimal increase in population share (5.12 per cent to 5.24 per cent), this raised per capita values to increase sharply, too. For the year span 1960-1968, Survey data also showed high rates of annual increase at 18 per cent for employment and 22 per cent for real value added, raising the region's share to more than twice the 1960 level by 1968.

As regards the low income regions, the period 1960-1968 saw a general uptrend for all indicators used. In Western Mindanao, with employment growing at nearly 13 per cent per annum percentage share rose from 0.69 per cent to 1.10 per cent (or 0.14 to 0.22 on per capita basis). The same trend was observed for RVA and for

employment and value added in the Bicol region. In Eastern Visayas, however, while regional share of value added went up from 0.47 per cent to 0.58 per cent, employment behaved in the opposite direction (0.77 per cent to 0.56 per cent). This pattern (i.e., increase in value added share and decrease in employment share) would again be followed in this region and in Bicol as well if we use 1961-1967 as reference period. Western Mindanao, meanwhile, would experience slight decline in its employment share (1.63 per cent to 1.58 per cent) but significant loss in its value added share (0.79 per cent to 0.48 per cent). On the whole, however, it can be said that low income regions made slight improvements during the decontrol period.

1968-1974

For the period 1968-1974, all indicators reflect a downtrend in Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog and a wider regional dispersion of manufacturing activity. It is not clear, however, whether the dispersion was a continuation of the previous trend or due to government efforts (i.e. locational incentives, locational limitations, promotional activities, etc.) to redirect industrial development. At the same time, Census data reveal that Metro Manila's share of manufacturing employment declined from 56 per cent in 1967 to 53 per cent by 1972 (Table 5.a). Accompanied by an increase in population share from 22.17 per cent to 23.38 per cent, this led to a reduction in the employment per capita ratio from 2.53 to 2.26. As for the region, the decrease in the region's share was greater than that in employment, (from 67 per cent to 62 per cent or 2.90 to 2.63 per capita ratio). Turning to the survey data, Table 5.b shows that for 1968-1974 manufacturing employment share in Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog remained unchanged (67.71 per cent to 67.47 per cent), whereas value added share suffered a relatively significant reduction (65.95 per cent to 61.96 per cent). Correcting for population and expressing as a ratio of national average, the results were as follows: employment fell from 3.02 to 2.82 and value added, from 2.94 to 2.60. Note that the per capita value added ratio in 1974 was fairly close to that in 1972 (2.60 against 2.63). Also, that the 1974 per capita employment and value added indices were barely above the 1948 values.

For regions belonging to the upper middle income group, the period 1968-1974 marked the highest growth rate of their manufacturing since 1948. From the Census data, the number of manufacturing establishments in Southern Mindanao grew at an annual rate of 12 per cent. Employment, on the other hand, grew at 9.51 per

per annum, raising the region's share from 5.84 per cent to 7.19 per cent. Real value added share similarly went up from 4.44 per cent to 5.24 per cent or from a ratio 0.41 to 0.85 in per capita terms. In Western Visayas, this same period (1967-1972) was characterized by the slump of manufacturing, as indicated by an annual decline of 1.2 per cent in RVA. This caused its regional share to drop from 9.12 per cent to 8.38 per cent (or from 1.07 to 0.85 when corrected for population), despite a rise in employment share. This trend, which was also recorded in most of the regions, was attributed by the Central Bank to the following reasons: tighter credits and foreign exchange restrictions in 1969, world-wide inflation in 1971 and the effects of typhoons and floods in 1972 which brought excessive damage to agriculture, industry and infrastructure.⁷

The survey data, however, reveal a somewhat different picture. Between 1968-1974, the number of manufacturing establishments in Northern Mindanao grew at almost 6 per cent per annum while employment grew at an annual rate of 8.6 per cent. This brought about a slight increase in employment share (corrected and uncorrected values) but a more significant increase (1.98 per cent to 3.65 per cent) in value added which was growing at an annual rate of 19 per cent. In Western Visayas, while RVA grew at a lower rate (14.73 per cent), share-wise, it jumped from 9.47 per cent in 1968 to 14.20 per cent in 1974, causing the region's per capita value added to rise above the national average (0.93 to 1.44). Being mainly a sugar producing region, this sharp rise in real value added could be attributed to high sugar prices in 1974.

As regards the middle income group, employment indicators indicated a fall in the shares of Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao but an opposite trend in Central Luzon's share during the period 1967-1972. From a share of 5.42 per cent and 4.65 per cent in 1967, employment in Central Visayas and Northern Mindanao, was reduced to 4.65 per cent and 3.47 per cent by 1972 respectively. Accounting for population shift similarly produced decreasing values. On the other hand, the ratio of per capita employment in Central Luzon increased (0.77 to 0.90) despite a rise in population share, thereby implying a higher proportionate increase in employment. At the same time coverage (1967-1972), RVA share increased in Central Visayas and Central Luzon but declined in Northern Mindanao. Looking at a longer time period, however, we obtain dif-

⁷Central Bank of the Philippines: *Annual Report*. (Manila, Philippines, 1969, 1971, 1972).

ferent patterns and trends. As Survey data reveal, for the period 1968-1974, employment share grew in Central Visayas and Central Luzon but went down in Northern Mindanao. Even the annual growth rates of these regions showed the same trend. For value added, meanwhile, an uptrend was seen for Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao and the opposite for Central Visayas.

For the period 1967-1972, Census data showed that employment share in Ilocos and Cagayan increased from 2.96 per cent to 4.03 per cent and 2.12 per cent to 2.14 per cent, respectively. In contrast, Survey data revealed that between 1968-1974, both regions (and Eastern Mindanao as well) declined in terms of employment share though they were not very significant especially when adjusted for population. As seen from Table 5.b, relative to national average, per capita employment decreased only by 0.03 points in Ilocos and Eastern Mindanao and 0.01 point in Cagayan. Meanwhile, the share of RVA went down in Ilocos for the two data sources. And since population share was also decreasing, the decline in per capita value came out relatively small. On the other hand, Eastern Mindanao whose RVA suffered an annual reduction of almost 14 per cent throughout the slump period, had only about one-half of its 1967 share by 1972. In contrast, an uptrend in RVA was exhibited by Central Luzon Survey during the 1968-1974 period, suggesting a recovery from the critical years. But in Cagayan, the opposite trend was followed. Value added share went up between 1967-1972 but declined for the year span 1968-1974.

In the low income group, employment share increased for the first two regions while decreasing for the third region, according to Census data. From a share of 1.58 per cent in 1967, Western Mindanao employment in manufacturing, growing at a yearly rate of nearly 10 per cent, rose to 2.16 per cent in 1972, which represented a per capita share almost equal to that in 1948, (0.43 vs. 0.42 in 1948). In the Bicol region, where the number of manufacturing establishments grew from 5.5 per cent to 6.62 per cent of the total, employment was raised from a share of 2.22 per cent to 2.80 per cent by 1972. The per capita values correspondingly went up because population share declined, from 0.27 to 0.35 in relation to national. However, these values are still below the 1948 corrected value. In the meantime, employment in Eastern Visayas, which constituted 1.41 per cent of total manufacturing employment in 1967, dropped to 0.91 per cent by 1972. And because of a slight decline in population share (from 6.36 per cent to 6.36 per cent), per capita employment relative to national remained at 0.21. But for the year span 1968-1974, the

his revealed that the per capita employment ratio decreased to almost one-half of its 1968 value (0.08 to 0.05), following a similar tendency of the region's employment share. Also during this period, Eastern Mindanao and Bicol, in contrast to the picture from the census years 1967-1972, experienced a fall in their employment shares (1.10 per cent to 0.86 per cent and 0.65 per cent to 0.63 per cent, respectively). Real value added similarly shifted down for all these regions, contrary to the Census period (1967-1972) wherein it had risen sharply in Western Mindanao (.48 per cent to 1.19 per cent) and had fallen by relatively small amounts in Eastern Visayas and the Bicol region.

Summary and Conclusions

By way of conclusion, the different regional groups will be analyzed over the long-term (1948-1974) for trends and patterns in manufacturing.

In Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog combined, all indicators displayed very sharp gains within the year span 1948-1961, raising its industrial concentration in the region to an exceptionally high level and suggesting that the import controls favored such concentration. On the other hand, the survey data reflect a slower trend toward concentration between 1956-1960. We can say, therefore, that the rapid growth of manufacturing concentration might have occurred before 1956. This remarkable increase, however, was not sustained throughout the 1970s. After the decontrol period, the proportion of manufacturing establishments, employment, and value added in the region tended to decline. Only the population share had sustained increase from 1948-1974. Thus, by 1972, the ratio of per capita values were barely above those in 1948. It is important to note, however, that per capita value added ratio from Census data in 1972 is very close to that from Survey data in 1974, suggesting that both the population and all manufacturing establishments have about the same distribution pattern.

Unlike Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog, the employment and value added shares of Western Visayas fell beginning in 1948 until the late 1960s, then rose to about their 1960 level by the 1970s. In particular, real value added share (like population share), continued its downhill trend throughout the period 1948-1972. This could be explained by the fact that the last five years of the period were characterized by world-wide inflation and natural calamities in the country. Sugar, being one of the country's major exports and the

region's main contributor to its manufacturing output,⁸ was therefore adversely affected. In the case of Southern Mindanao, population and employment shares both increased in the early period, while value added did not. Hence, when corrected for population, per capita RVA ratio suffered a decline between 1948-1961. But thereafter, like employment, it continued to rise until 1972 when the shares became almost twice their 1948 level, although in per capita terms, the values in 1972 were only about those in 1948. From the survey data, employment and value added indices continued to decline throughout 1956-1960 then increased in the succeeding years.

For the middle income group, the trend of manufacturing employment share varied from region to region. Central Visayas, whose share of employment was initially fairly important, lost its relative importance by 1961 and continued to do so until the 1970s, though per capita values showed an increase in 1967. On the whole, however, this trend might indicate stagnation of the region's employment in manufacturing. In Central Luzon, it stayed about the same until 1967 then increased significantly by the 1970s, while in Northern Mindanao, employment in manufacturing fluctuated between 3-4 per cent of the national total during the period 1948-1972. In the Survey results on employment, however, produced only one trend for the three regions, one which was generally characterized by a decrease during the control period and increase in the subsequent periods. With respect to value added, both corrected and uncorrected shares of Central Visayas continued to decline in the 1950s and 1960s, and then suddenly improved by 1972. On the other hand, they showed a fluctuating tendency in Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao, though they were of opposite directions.

Among the lower middle income regions, Ilocos and Cagayan Valley suffered declines in their employment shares in 1961, but enjoyed gradual increases thereafter. Eastern Mindanao, meanwhile, increased its share during the first two periods but saw it decline during the last period. Its real value added also behaved in the same direction between 1967-1972. Perhaps, this could be explained by the civil unrest in Mindanao, especially in Western and Eastern Mindanao, which reached its peak in the first half of the 1960s, thereby disrupting all economic activities. From the Survey results, employment and value added indicators reflected a deterioration

⁸ NEDA Region VI: *Socio-Economic Profile of Western Visayas*. (Iloilo, Philippines, 1976).

between 1956-1960, an improvement in the next period and a relatively slight decline during the last period. However, in Cagayan, both employment and value added shares grew until the second period and declined thereafter by an insignificant amount, especially when corrected for population.

Regarding the low income regions, only Western Mindanao regained and even improved what it lost in the early 1960s. Eastern Visayas and Bicol never regained their original shares of employment and value added. Although both showed some improvements after the import controls, they were not significant enough and were not sustained in the years that followed.

Based on these trends and patterns, we can therefore say that the concentration of manufacturing activity in Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog was relatively reduced after the import control period, though not more than enough to restore the 1948 degree. Thus, the region remains the country's major industrial center. On the other hand, those which started off as poor or lagging regions like Eastern and Western Mindanao, still continue to lag far behind, although in terms of growth rates it was these regions which stood out. Whether or not this was mainly the result of catching-up phenomenon, this would still imply that these regions have potentials for development. Meanwhile, analyzing this against the background of the Government's effort to disperse industries away from Metro Manila, the existing pattern might mean two things. One, that these government policies are so recent that their effectiveness cannot yet be determined, and two, that these policies are not really effective in encouraging the dispersal of manufacturing activity to regions outside Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog and to a lesser degree, Central Luzon.⁹

⁹In fact an actual survey of some relatively new manufacturing firms (those established after 1970) show that government location incentives and measures were not an important consideration in location decisions. Most of the firms interviewed were not even aware of such policies when they were choosing plant sites. (Refer to the author's forthcoming thesis for other findings of the survey.)

TABLE 1.a
Distribution of Average Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) By Industrial Origin,
By Regional Group, 1971-1974
(In Per Cent)

Regional Group	Total	Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, Gas and Water	Transport, Communication and Storage	Commerce	Services
Philippines (PM at 1972 Prices)	58,610.21	16,497.00	1,357.95	14,308.00	2,306.75	497.58	2,547.93	13,240.25	7,854.25
IV & Metro Manila Area IV-A and Southern Tagalog	42.53	13.73	20.25	59.56	45.61	74.96	65.44	45.70	60.14
VI Western Visayas	10.63	14.62	7.97	10.15	6.32	4.94	4.99	11.36	5.81
XI Southern Mindanao	6.96	11.11	.34	4.15	4.47	2.38	3.38	8.87	3.51
VII Central Visayas	6.28	5.94	31.76	4.63	5.86	6.06	10.31	5.61	5.60
III Central Luzon	8.05	9.83	3.41	9.45	9.84	5.44	5.83	6.14	6.12
X Northern Mindanao	4.39	8.68	.36	2.33	4.27	.84	1.32	3.52	2.54
XII Eastern Mindanao	3.17	6.02	.10	1.96	2.47	.99	1.47	2.55	1.85
II Cagayan	2.78	6.28	.05	.62	4.40	.25	.73	1.74	1.94
I Ilocos	4.89	5.13	31.09	2.16	3.28	1.62	2.84	5.85	4.58
V Bicol	4.06	6.68	1.33	2.54	2.83	1.77	1.98	3.72	3.52
VIII Eastern Visayas	3.24	6.02	3.18	1.26	6.52	.44	.79	2.46	2.29
IX Western Mindanao	3.02	5.96	.16	1.20	4.13	.31	.98	2.49	2.10

TABLE 13

Distribution of Average Group By Regional Group, By Industrial Origin, 1971-1974
(In Per Cent)

Regional Group	Total (In PM at 1972 Prices)	Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, Gas and Water	Transport Communication	Commerce	Services
Philippines	58,610.21	28.15	2.32	24.41	3.93	.85	4.35	22.59	13.40
IV & Metro Manila Area IV-A and Southern Tagalog	24,928.27	9.09	1.10	34.18	4.22	1.50 *	6.69	24.27	18.95
VI Western Visayas	6,228.76	38.71	1.74	23.31	2.34	.39	2.04	24.14	7.32
XI Southern Mindanao	4,079.58	44.91	.11	14.54	2.52	.29	2.08	28.78	6.76
VII Central Visayas	3,683.54	26.59	11.71	17.97	3.67	.82	7.13	20.18	11.93
III Central Luzon	4,715.72	34.40	.98	28.66	4.81	.57	3.15	17.23	10.19
X Northern Mindanao	2,572.38	55.66	.19	12.95	3.83	.16	1.30	18.13	7.77
XII Eastern Mindanao	1,858.23	53.49	.07	15.07	3.07	.27	2.01	18.19	7.83
II Cagayan	1,629.85	63.55	.04	5.48	6.23	.07	1.15	14.14	9.34
I Ilocos	2,867.91	29.51	14.72	10.77	2.64	.28	2.53	27.00	12.55
V Bicol	2,377.66	46.37	.76	15.31	2.74	.37	2.12	20.69	11.64
VIII Eastern Visayas	1,896.12	52.42	2.28	9.49	7.94	.12	1.07	17.18	9.51
IX Western Mindanao	1,772.20	55.44	.12	9.69	5.37	.09	1.41	18.58	9.30

Basic Source: 1977 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NEDA.

TABLE 1.c

**Average Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)
Per Capita By Regional Group, 1971-1974
(In P at Constant 1972 Prices)**

Regional Group	Average GRDP Per Capita 1971-1974	Ratio to National Average (%)	Rank
Philippines	1,484	100.00	
IV & IV-A Metro Manila Area and Southern Tagalog	2,689	181.20	1
VI Western Visayas	1,656	111.59	2
XI Southern Mindanao	1,665	112.20	3
VII Central Visayas	1,156	77.90	4
III Central Luzon	1,161	78.23	5
X Northern Mindanao	1,199	80.79	6
XII Eastern Mindanao	890	59.97	7
II Cagayan	894	60.24	8
I Ilocos	910	61.32	9
V Bicol	771	51.95	10
VIII Eastern Visayas	771	52.63	11
IX Western Mindanao	876	59.03	12

Basic Source: 1977 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NEDA.

Indicators of Manufacturing Concentration By Regional Group, 1948-1961

Regional Group	Share of Population (%)		Share of Manufacturing Establishments (%)		Employment (E) Per Capita		Real Gross Value Added (GVA) Per Capita		Ratio 1961/1948		
	1948	1961*	1948	1961	1948	1961	1948	1961			
Philippines	19,234*	27,922**	29,463	37,369	170,956	358,799	1.00	1,137,996***	4,359,468***	1.00	1.00
IV & Metro Manila Area											
IV-A and Southern Tagalog	19.00	20.70	28.77	39.05	39.25	60.42	2.07	49.91	64.00	2.62	3.09
VI Western Visayas	13.15	11.20	11.88	7.47	10.51	7.26	0.80	17.70	11.96	1.34	1.07
XI Southern Mindanao	3.00	5.09	3.16	6.84	3.52	4.15	1.17	2.59	2.07	0.86	0.41
VII Central Visayas	13.15	11.20	10.92	7.82	11.89	5.61	1.08	8.55	4.92	0.77	0.53
III Central Luzon	9.56	9.37	8.76	8.94	7.54	7.26	0.79	6.43	10.25	0.67	1.09
X Northern Mindanao	4.80	4.84	3.96	3.34	4.03	3.44	0.84	3.26	1.95	0.68	0.40
XII Eastern Mindanao	3.54	5.12	0.80	1.18	0.54	1.02	0.15	1.25	0.47	0.35	0.09
II Cagayan	4.03	4.46	3.47	3.34	3.35	1.52	0.83	1.00	0.63	0.25	0.14
I Ilocos	10.10	8.87	9.88	9.39	5.61	3.75	0.56	3.74	1.57	0.37	0.18
V Bicol	8.67	8.65	5.73	5.86	4.85	2.34	0.56	3.16	0.79	0.36	0.09
VIII Eastern Visayas	9.17	7.43	9.66	4.50	7.23	1.59	0.79	1.96	0.60	0.21	0.08
IX Western Mindanao	3.97	5.00	3.00	2.27	1.67	1.63	0.42	0.44	0.79	0.11	0.16

*Interpolated values assuming constant rate of growth and using 1960 and 1970 actual data.

**In thousand.

***In thousand pesos at constant 1972 prices.

Sources: 1977 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NEDA.

1948 Census of the Philippines, Economic Census Report Vol. 4, Bureau of Census and Statistics (BCS).

1961 Census of Manufacturing Establishments RCS

TABLE 2.b
Indicators of Manufacturing Concentration By Regional Group, 1956-1960

Regional Group	Share of Population (%)		Share of Manufacturing Establishments (%)		Share (%)		Employment (E) Per Capita		Real Gross Value Added (GVA) Per Capita		Ratio 1960/1956	
	1956*	1960	1956	1960	1956	1960	1956	1960	1956	1960		
Philippines	24,166**	27,088**	1,833	1,844	150,878	199,094	1.00	1.00	2,329,617***	3,404,928***	1.00	1.00
IV & Metro Manila Area IV-A and Southern Tagalog	19.97	20.47	70.76	72.72	64.45	71.29	3.23	3.48	65.45	69.31	3.28	3.38
VI Western Visayas	11.93	11.36	4.47	4.35	10.35	9.13	.88	.80	15.12	12.90	1.27	1.13
XI Southern Mindanao	4.39	5.00	2.51	2.39	2.31	1.45	.53	.29	.99	.89	.23	.18
VII Central Visayas	9.85	9.31	5.89	5.15	5.38	3.13	.55	.34	4.10	2.59	.42	.28
III Central Luzon	9.40	9.32	8.40	6.69	5.95	5.63	.63	.60	8.86	8.59	.94	.92
X Northern Mindanao	4.79	4.79	1.80	2.18	4.20	3.94	.88	.82	1.89	2.59	.39	.54
XII Eastern Mindanao	4.52	5.11	.65	.69	1.59	1.04	.35	.20	.73	.64	.16	.12
II Cagayan	4.30	4.44	.71	.85	.61	.89	.14	.20	.38	.38	.03	.09
I Ilocos	9.33	8.96	1.85	1.80	2.04	1.40	.22	.16	1.25	1.10	.13	.12
V Bicol	8.70	8.72	1.09	1.38	1.33	.65	.15	.07	.60	.27	.07	.03
VIII Eastern Visayas	8.05	7.54	1.31	1.17	.86	.77	.11	.10	.54	.47	.07	.06
IX Western Mindanao	4.62	4.99	.55	.64	.92	.69	.20	.14	.34	.07	.07	.05

*Interpolated values assuming constant rate of growth and using 1948 and 1960 actual data.

**In thousand

***In thousand years of constant 1956 prices

Regional Group	Share of Population (%)		Share of Manufacturing Establishments (%)		Employment (E)		Real Gross Value Added (GVA)		Per Capita GVA 1961	Ratio 1967	Share (%) 1961	Share (%) 1967	Per Capita GVA 1961	Ratio 1967
	1961*	1967*	1961	1967	Share (%) 1961	Share (%) 1967	Per Capita E 1961	Per Capita E 1967						
Philippines	27,922**	33,494**	37,369	45,007	358,799	494,766	1.00	4,359,468***	10,319,467***	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
IV & IV-A														
Metro Manila Area and Southern Tagalog	20.70	22.17	39.05	33.92	60.42	56.04	2.92	64.00	64.25	2.53	64.00	64.25	3.09	2.90
VI Western Visayas	11.20	10.29	7.47	10.81	7.26	6.78	.80	11.96	9.12	.65	11.96	9.12	1.13	1.07
XI Southern Mindanao	5.09	5.68	6.84	5.62	4.15	5.84	.29	2.07	4.44	.81	2.07	4.44	.18	.41
VII Central Visayas	11.20	10.29	7.82	7.79	5.61	5.42	.61	4.92	3.61	.63	4.92	3.61	.53	.42
III Central Luzon	9.37	9.69	8.94	10.35	7.26	7.47	.77	10.25	6.55	.77	10.25	6.55	1.09	.68
X Northern Mindanao	4.84	5.16	3.34	3.59	3.44	4.17	.71	1.95	2.84	.81	1.95	2.84	.40	.55
XII Eastern Mindanao	5.12	5.24	1.18	3.73	1.02	3.97	.20	.47	4.24	.76	.47	4.24	.09	.81
II Cagayan	4.46	4.56	3.34	3.45	1.52	2.12	.34	.63	.50	.46	.63	.50	.14	.11
I Ilocos	8.87	8.39	9.39	8.88	3.75	2.96	.42	1.57	1.62	.35	1.57	1.62	.18	.19
V Bicol	8.65	8.27	5.86	5.57	2.34	2.22	.27	.79	1.40	.27	.79	1.40	.09	.17
VIII Eastern Visayas	7.43	6.79	4.50	3.45	1.59	1.41	.21	.60	.95	.21	.60	.95	.08	.14
IX Western Mindanao	5.00	5.06	2.27	2.82	1.63	1.58	.33	.79	.48	.31	.79	.48	.16	.09

*Interpolated values assuming constant rate of growth and using 1960 and 1970 actual data.

**In thousand.

***In thousand pesos at constant 1972 prices.

Sources: 1977 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NEDA.
1961 and 1967 Census of Establishments, BCS.

TABLE 3.b
Indicators of Manufacturing Concentration By Regional Group, 1960-1968

Regional Group	Share of Population (%)		Share of Manufacturing Establishments (%)		Employment (E)		Real Gross Value Added (GVA)		Per Capita GVA 1960	Ratio 1968	Ratio 1968	
	1960	1968*	1960	1968	Share (%) 1960	Share (%) 1968	Share (%) 1960	Share (%) 1968				
Philippines	27,088**	34,525**	1,844	2,385	199,094	325,131	1.00	1.00	3,404,928***	6,602,406***	1.00	1.00
IV & IV-A												
Metro Manila Area and Southern Tagalog	20.47	22.43	72.72	69.22	71.29	67.71	3.48	3.02	69.31	65.95	3.38	2.94
VI	11.36	10.15	4.35	3.86	9.13	5.69	.80	.56	12.90	9.47	1.13	.93
XI	5.00	5.78	2.39	2.81	1.45	3.63	.29	.63	.89	1.98	.18	.34
VII	9.31	8.46	5.15	5.66	3.13	4.15	.55	.49	2.59	3.37	.28	.40
III	9.32	9.75	6.69	8.51	5.63	6.84	.63	.70	8.59	11.99	.92	1.23
X	4.79	5.21	2.18	2.05	3.94	4.29	.88	.82	2.59	2.40	.54	.46
XII	5.11	5.25	.69	1.47	1.04	2.48	.35	.47	.64	1.64	.12	.31
II	4.44	4.57	.85	1.84	.89	1.35	.14	.30	.38	.54	.09	.12
I	8.96	8.31	1.80	1.89	1.40	1.55	.22	.19	1.10	1.05	.12	.13
V	8.72	8.21	1.38	1.72	.65	.65	.15	.08	.27	.56	.03	.07
VIII	7.54	6.69	1.17	.59	.77	.56	.11	.08	.47	.58	.06	.09
IX	4.99	5.07	.64	.88	.69	1.10	.20	.22	.27	.47	.05	.09

*Interpolated values assuming constant rate of growth and using 1960 and 1970 actual data.

**In thousand.

***In thousand pesos at constant 1972 prices.

Manufacturing Contributions By Regional Group, 1967-1972

Regional Group	Share of Population (%)				Share of Manufacturing Establishments (%)				Employment (E)				Real Gross Value Added (GVA) Per Capita			
	1967*		1972*		1967		1972		Share (%)		Ratio		Share (%)		Ratio	
	1967*	1972*	1967	1972*	1967	1972	1967	1972	1967	1972	1967	1972	1967	1972	1967	1972
Philippines	33,494**	38,662**	45,007	67,527	494,766	633,161	1.00	1.00	10,319,467***	9,075,853***	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
IV & IV-A																
Metro Manila Area																
and Southern Tagalog	22.17	23.38	33.92	32.09	56.04	52.87	2.53	2.26	64.25	61.43	2.90	2.63	2.90	2.63	2.90	2.63
VI	10.29	9.87	10.81	9.86	6.78	7.32	.65	.74	9.12	8.38	1.07	.85	1.07	.85	1.07	.85
XI	5.68	6.19	5.62	6.69	5.84	7.19	.81	1.16	4.44	5.24	.41	.85	.41	.85	.41	.85
VII	10.29	8.17	7.79	5.17	5.42	4.65	.63	.57	3.61	4.33	.42	.53	.42	.53	.42	.53
III	9.69	9.90	10.35	10.66	7.47	8.89	.77	.90	6.55	10.89	.68	1.10	.68	1.10	.68	1.10
X	5.16	5.40	3.59	4.42	4.17	3.47	.81	.64	2.84	2.12	.55	.39	.55	.39	.55	.39
XII	5.24	5.15	3.73	3.62	3.97	3.11	.76	.60	4.24	2.32	.81	.45	.81	.45	.81	.45
II	4.56	4.61	3.45	4.45	2.12	2.14	.46	.46	.50	.65	.11	.14	.11	.14	.11	.14
I	8.39	8.00	8.88	10.55	2.96	4.03	.35	.50	1.62	1.55	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19
V	8.27	7.89	5.57	6.62	2.22	2.80	.27	.35	1.40	1.09	.17	.14	.17	.14	.17	.14
VIII	6.79	6.36	3.45	3.00	1.41	1.37	.21	.21	.96	.82	.14	.13	.14	.13	.14	.13
IX	5.06	5.04	2.82	2.86	1.58	2.16	.31	.43	1.19	1.19	.09	.24	.09	.24	.09	.24

*Interpolated values assuming constant rate of growth and using 1960, 1970 and 1975 actual data.

**In thousand.

***In thousand pesos at constant 1972 prices.

Sources: 1977 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NEDA.
1967 and 1972 Census of Establishments, NCSO.

TABLE 4.b
Indicators of Manufacturing Concentration By Regional Group, 1968-1974

Regional Group	Share of Population (%)		Share of Manufacturing Establishments (%)		Employment (E) Per Capita		Real Gross Value Added (GVA) Per Capita		Ratio			
	1968*	1974*	1968	1974	Share (%)	1968	1974	Share (%)	1968	1974		
Philippines	34,525**	40,747**	2,385	2,843	325,131	454,200	1.00	1.00	6,602,406***	10,040,835***	1.00	1.00
IV & Metro Manila Area												
IV-A and Southern Tagalog	22.43	23.82	69.22	67.53	67.71	67.47	3.02	2.83	65.95	61.96	2.94	2.60
VI Western Visayas	10.15	9.88	3.86	3.69	5.69	6.56	.56	.66	9.47	14.20	.93	1.44
XI Southern Mindanao	5.78	6.38	2.81	3.34	3.63	4.27	.63	.67	1.98	3.65	.34	.57
VII Central Visayas	8.46	8.08	5.66	6.01	4.15	4.36	.49	.54	3.37	5.28	.40	.65
III Central Luzon	9.75	9.94	8.51	8.82	6.84	8.00	.70	.80	11.99	8.44	1.23	.85
X Northern Mindanao	5.21	5.47	2.05	2.39	4.29	2.77	.82	.51	2.40	2.08	.46	.38
XII Eastern Mindanao	5.25	5.01	1.47	1.37	2.48	2.21	.47	.44	1.64	1.87	.31	.37
II Cagayan	4.57	4.61	1.34	1.72	1.35	1.33	.30	.29	.54	.45	.12	.10
I Ilocos	8.31	7.85	1.89	1.69	1.55	1.25	.19	.16	1.05	.82	.13	.10
V Bicol	8.21	7.69	1.72	2.00	.65	.63	.08	.08	.56	.86	.07	.05
VIII Eastern Visayas	6.69	6.24	.59	.3	.56	.29	.08	.05	.58	.50	.09	.08
IX Western Mindanao	5.07	4.98	.88	.98	1.10	.86	.22	.17	.47	.39	.09	.08

*Interpolated values assuming constant rate of growth and using 1960, 1970 and 1975 actual data.

**In thousand.

***In thousand pesos at constant 1972 prices.

APPENDIX

List of Provinces and Cities Under the New Regional Classification (As of September 22, 1976)

	Province	Cities
Region I Ilocos Region	1. Abra	1. Baguio City
	2. Benguet	2. Dagupan City
	3. Ilocos Norte	3. Laoag City
	4. Ilocos Sur	4. San Carlos City
	5. La Union	
	6. Mt. Province	
	7. Pangasinan	
Region II Cagayan Valley	1. Batanes	
	2. Cagayan	
	3. Ifugao	
	4. Isabela	
	5. Kalinga-Apayao	
	6. Nueva-Viscaya	
	7. Quirino	
Region III Central Luzon	1. Bataan	1. Angeles City
	2. Bulacan	2. Cabanatuan City
	3. Nueva Ecija	3. Olongapo City
	4. Pampanga	4. Palayan City
	5. Tarlac	5. San Jose City
	6. Zambales	
	Municipalities	Cities
Region IV Metro Manila Area	1. Las Piñas, Rizal	1. Quezon City
	2. Makati, Rizal	2. Caloocan City
	3. Malabon, Rizal	3. Manila
	4. Mandaluyong, Rizal	4. Pasay City
	5. Marikina, Rizal	
	6. Muntinlupa, Rizal	
	7. Navotas, Rizal	
	8. Parañaque, Rizal	
	9. Pasig, Rizal	
	10. Pateros, Rizal	
	11. San Juan del Monte, Rizal	
	12. Taguig, Rizal	
	13. Valenzuela, Bulacan	
	Province	Cities
Region IV-A Southern Tagalog	1. Batangas	1. Batangas City
	2. Cavite	2. Cavite City
	3. Laguna	3. Lipa City
	4. Marinduque	4. Lucena City
	5. Occidental Mindoro	5. Puerto Princesa
	6. Oriental Mindoro	6. San Pablo City
	7. Palawan	7. Tagaytay City
	8. Quezon	8. Trece Martires
	9. Rizal	
	10. Romblon	
	11. Aurora (Sub-Province)	

	Province	Cities
Region V Bicol Region	1. Albay	1. Iriga City
	2. Camarines Norte	2. Legaspi City
	3. Camarines Sur	3. Naga City
	4. Catanduanes	
	5. Masbate	
	6. Sorsogon	
Region VI Western Visayas	1. Aklan	1. Bacolod City
	2. Antique	2. Bago City
	3. Guimaras (Sub-Province)	3. Cadiz City
	4. Iloilo	4. Iloilo City
	5. Negros Occidental	5. La Carlota City
	6. Capiz	6. Roxas City
		7. San Carlos City
		8. Silay City
Region VII Central Visayas	1. Bohol	1. Bais City
	2. Cebu	2. Canlaon City
	3. Negros Oriental	3. Cebu City
	4. Siquijor	4. Danao City
		5. Dumaguete City
		6. Lapu-lapu City
		7. Mandaue City
		8. Tagbilaran City
	9. Toledo City	
Region VIII Eastern Visayas	1. Eastern Samar	1. Calbayog City
	2. Northern Samar	2. Ormoc City
	3. Western Samar	3. Tacloban City
	4. Leyte	
	5. Southern Leyte	
	6. Biliran (Sub-Province)	
Region IX Western Mindanao	1. Basilan	1. Pagadian City
	2. Sulu	2. Zamboanga City
	3. Tawi-Tawi	3. Dipolog City
	4. Zamboanga del Sur	4. Dapitan City
	5. Zamboanga del Norte	
Region X Northern Mindanao	1. Agusan del Norte	1. Butuan City
	2. Agusan del Sur	2. Cagayan de Oro City
	3. Bukidnon	3. Gingoog City
	4. Camiguin	4. Oroquieta City
	5. Misamis Occidental	5. Ozamis City
	6. Misamis Oriental	6. Surigao City
	7. Surigao del Norte	7. Tangub City
Region XI Southern Mindanao	1. Davao del Norte	1. Davao City
	2. Davao del Sur	2. Gen. Santos City
	3. Davao Oriental	
	4. South Cotabato	
	5. Surigao del Sur	
Region XII Eastern Mindanao	1. Lanao del Norte	1. Cotabato City
	2. Lanao del Sur	2. Iligan City
	3. Maguindanao	3. Marawi City
	4. North Cotabato	
	5. Sultan Kudarat	

Source: Presidential Commission on Reorganization PD 1 as amended by PD Nos. 742, 879.