



2009 Official Poverty Statistics

Presented by
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Secretary General



National Statistical Coordination Board
08 February 2011
NSCB Operations Room, Makati City

Slide No. 0



Outline of the Presentation

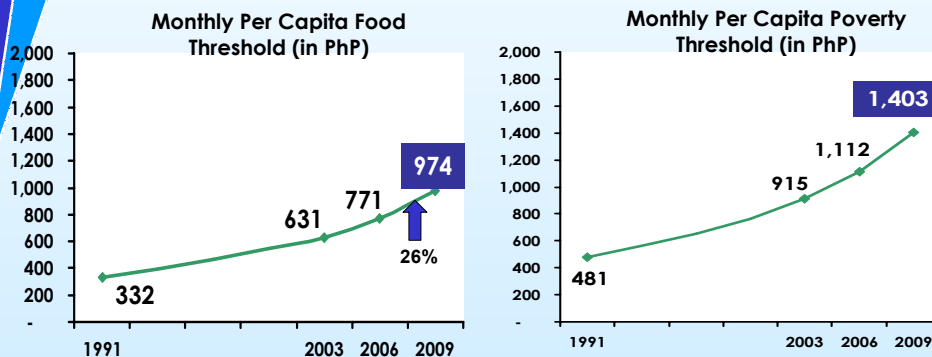
- I. The 2009 official poverty statistics
- II. Other details
- III. Comparison of the estimates using the old methodology and the refined methodology
- IV. Next Steps/Future Activities

I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

A Filipino needed PhP 974 in 2009 to meet his/her monthly food needs and PhP 1,403 to stay out of poverty!



Inflation for food:
2006-2009: 24.3%

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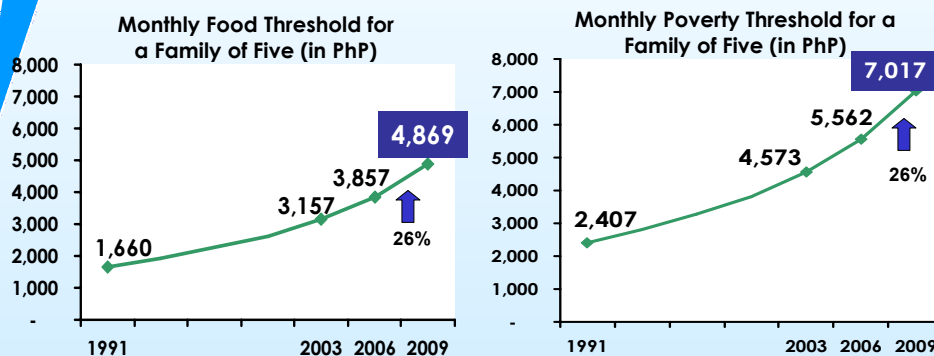


I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

In 2009, family of five* needed PhP 4,869 monthly income to meet food needs and PhP 7,017 to stay out of poverty!



Inflation for food:
2006-2009: 24.3%

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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

In 2009, a family of five needed PhP 231 daily income to stay out of poverty!

Family size	Required income (in PhP)		
	Daily	Monthly	Annual
1	46	1,403	16,841
2	92	2,807	33,682
3	138	4,210	50,523
4	185	5,614	67,364
5 	231	7,017	84,205
6	277	8,421	101,046
7	323	9,824	117,887
8	369	11,227	134,729

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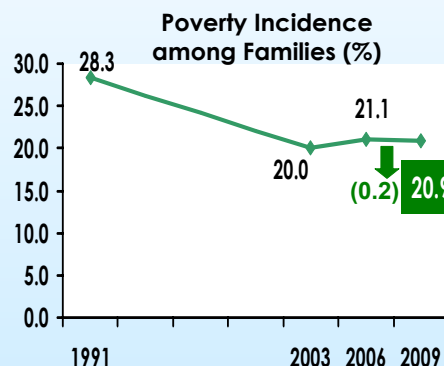
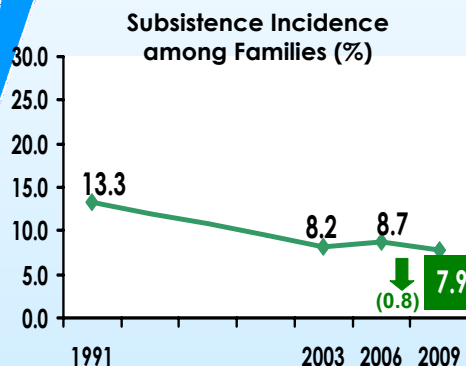


I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

- Subsistence incidence among families improved – from 8.7% in 2006 to 7.9% in 2009.
- One family per 100 was lifted out of food poverty between 2006 and 2009!



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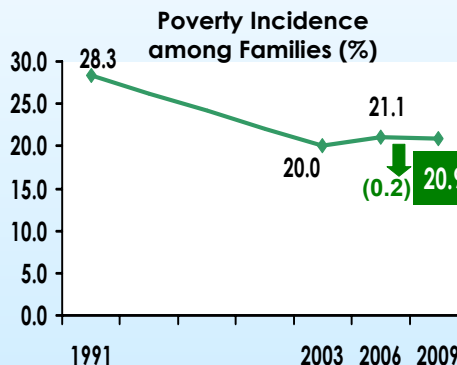
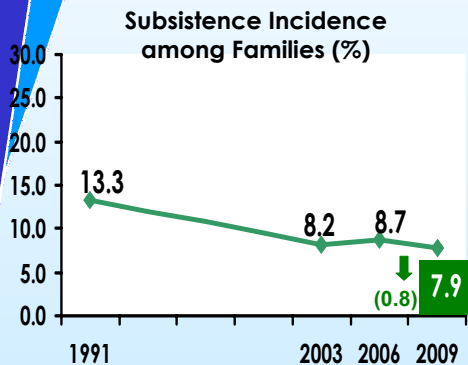


I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

In terms of poverty incidence among families, there was only a slight reduction during the three-year period – from 21.1% in 2006 to 20.9% in 2009.



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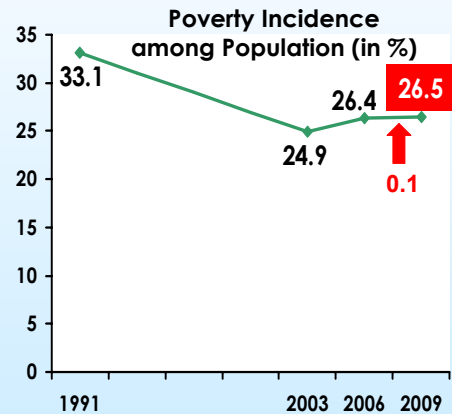
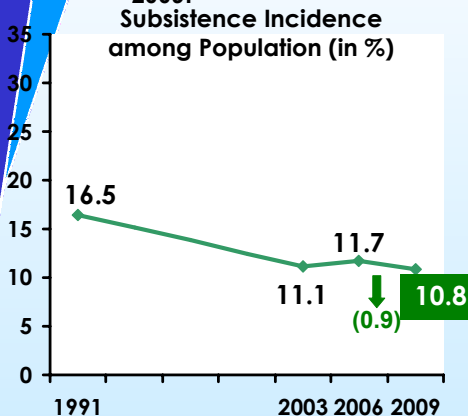
I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

•Subsistence incidence among population improved – from 11.7% in 2006 to 10.8% in 2009!

•One Filipino per 100 was lifted out of food poverty between 2006 and 2009!



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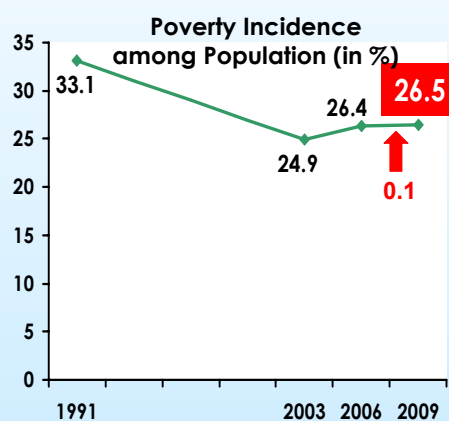
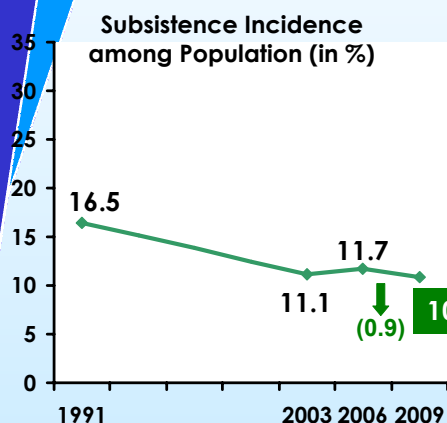
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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

In terms of poverty incidence among population, there was a very slight increase during the three-year period – from 26.4% in 2006 to 26.5% in 2009.



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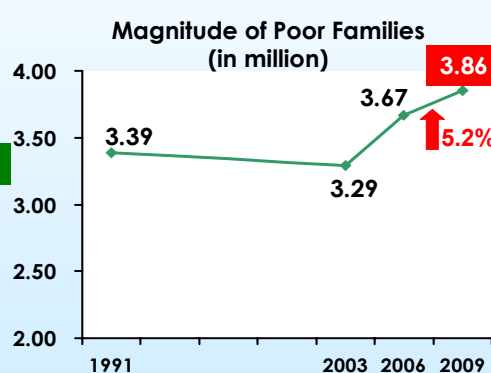
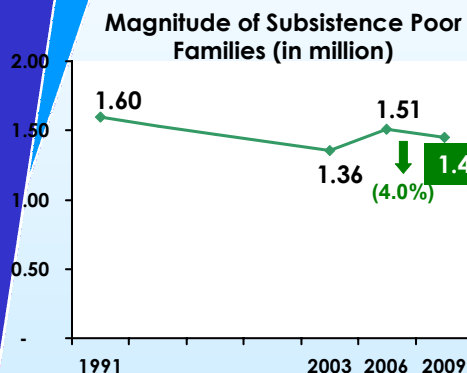


I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

- Magnitude of subsistence poor families decreased by about 58,000 from 1.51 million in 2006 to 1.45 million in 2009!
- However, in terms of magnitude of poor families, there was an increase of about 185,000 from 3.67 million in 2006 to 3.86 million in 2009!



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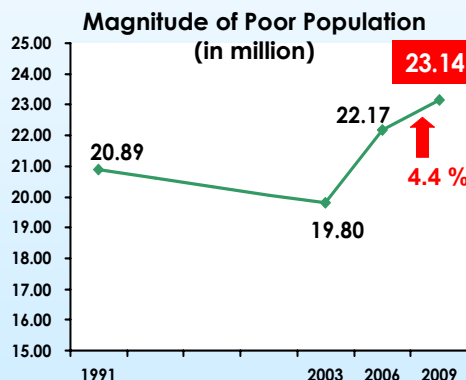
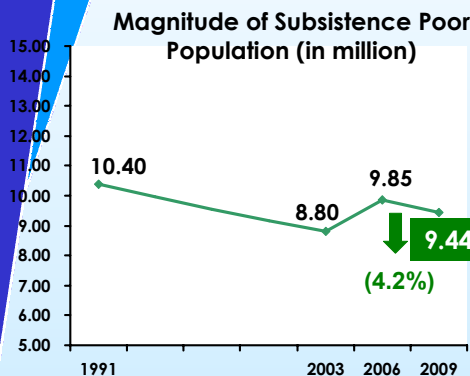


I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

- Magnitude of subsistence poor population decreased by about 410,000 in 2009 – from 9.9 million in 2006 to 9.4 million in 2009!
- The magnitude of poor population increased by almost 970,000 Filipinos- from 22.2 million in 2006 to 23.1 in 2009 by 4.4%.



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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

- While food poverty and poverty deteriorated between 2003 and 2006, these improved between 2006 and 2009 – except for the increases in the poverty incidence among population, magnitude of poor families and magnitude of poor population.
- The increases, however, were not as much as between 2003 and 2006!

Summary of increases/decreases:

Indicator	2003 to 2006	2006 to 2009
AMONG FAMILIES		
Subsistence Incidence, Families	+ 0.5 ↑	- 0.8 ↓
Poverty Incidence, Families	+ 1.1 ↑	- 0.2 ↓
Magnitude of Food Poor Families	+ 154,000 ↑	- 58,000 ↓
Magnitude of Poor Families	+ 378,000 ↑	+ 185,000 ↑
AMONG POPULATION		
Subsistence Incidence, Population	+0.6 ↑	- 0.9 ↓
Poverty Incidence, Population	+ 1.5 ↑	+ 0.1 ↑
Magnitude of Food Poor Population	+1.05 million ↑	- 0.41 million ↓
Magnitude of Poor Population	+2.38 million ↑	+ 0.97 million ↑

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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL: Income shortfall of the poor and severity of poverty decreased between 2006 and 2009!

FGT measure	2003	2006	2009	Inc/Dec	
				03-06	06-09
Income gap	27.7	27.2	25.7	(0.5) ↓	(1.5) ↓
Total Cost (in pesos)	60.2 B	80.5 B	100.2 B	33.7 ↑	24.4 ↑
Per Capita Cost (in pesos)	3,040	3,631	4,328	19.4 ↑	19.2 ↑
Poverty gap	5.6	5.7	2.7	0.1 ↑	(3.0) ↓
Total Cost (in pesos)	48.8 B	63.9 B	39.7 B	31.1 ↑	(37.9) ↓
Per Capita Cost (in pesos)	615	761	455	23.8 ↑	(40.2) ↓
Severity of poverty	2.2	2.2	2.0	(0.0) =	(0.2) ↓

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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



Average per capita income of the bottom 10% of families rose faster than prices of food!

Indicator	2006	2009	% Change
Subsistence Incidence (among families)	8.7	7.9	(9.1)
Inflation (food)	130.7	162.4	24.3
Inflation (all items)	137.9	160.0	16.0
Annual Per Capita Food Threshold	9,257	11,686	26.2
Mean/average per capita income (APCI)			
All income groups	35,788	43,538	21.7
First decile class	7,389	9,681	31.0
Second decile class	11,263	14,542	29.1
Third decile class	14,599	18,542	27.0
Fourth decile class	18,249	23,003	26.0
Fifth decile class	22,781	28,281	24.1
Sixth decile class	28,493	35,068	23.1
Seventh decile class	36,551	44,358	21.4
Eight decile class	48,200	58,362	21.1
Ninth decile class	69,335	83,662	20.7
Tenth decile class	151,130	184,997	22.4

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NATIONAL STATISTICAL COORDINATION BOARD



I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



Average per capita income of the bottom 30% of families rose faster than prices of all items!

Indicator	2006	2009	% Change
Poverty Incidence (among families)	21.1	20.9	(0.2)
Inflation (food)	130.7	162.4	24.3
Inflation (all items)	137.9	160.0	16.0
Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold	13,348	16,841	26.2
Mean/average per capita income (APCI)			
All income groups	35,788	43,538	21.7
First decile class	7,389	9,681	31.0
Second decile class	11,263	14,542	29.1
Third decile class	14,599	18,542	27.0
Fourth decile class	18,249	23,003	26.0
Fifth decile class	22,781	28,281	24.1
Sixth decile class	28,493	35,068	23.1
Seventh decile class	36,551	44,358	21.4
Eight decile class	48,200	58,362	21.1
Ninth decile class	69,335	83,662	20.7
Tenth decile class	151,130	184,997	22.4

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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



NATIONAL:

The income distribution continues to improve!

Year	Gini coefficient
2003	0.4605
2006	0.4580
2009	0.4484

(0.0025)

(0.0096)



Gini coefficients of ASEAN countries

Gini coefficients of selected developed countries

Country	Gini coefficient
Singapore	0.425
Brunei Darussalam	no data
Malaysia	0.379
Thailand	0.425
Indonesia	0.394
Vietnam	0.378
Lao PDR	0.326
Cambodia	0.407
Myanmar	no data

Country	Gini coefficient
USA	0.408
Australia	0.352
Canada	0.326
Japan	0.249
France	0.327
Sweden	0.250
Finland	0.269
Switzerland	0.337
Italy	0.360

Source of data: Human Development Report 2009, UNDP

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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



REGIONAL: Caraga and ARMM consistently posted the highest poverty incidence among families in 2006 and 2009!

Region	Poverty incidence among families		
	2003	2006	2009
PHILIPPINES	20.0	21.1	20.9
Caraga	37.6	36.9	39.8
ARMM	25.0	36.5	38.1
Region IX	40.5	34.2	36.6
Region V	38.0	36.1	36.0
Region VIII	30.2	31.1	33.2
Region X	32.4	32.7	32.8
Region VII	32.1	33.5	30.2
Region XII	27.2	27.1	28.1
Region IV-B	29.8	34.3	27.6
Region XI	25.4	26.2	25.6
Region VI	23.5	22.1	23.8
Region I	17.8	20.4	17.8
CAR	16.1	18.6	17.1
Region II	15.2	15.5	14.5
Region III	9.4	12.0	12.0
Region IV-A	9.2	9.4	10.3
NCR	2.1	3.4	2.6

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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics



REGIONAL: Regions VII, V, and VI continue to have the biggest share in the total number poor families!

Region	Magnitude of Poor Families			% Share to Total Poor Families		
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
PHILIPPINES	3,293,096	3,670,791	3,855,730	100.0	100.0	100
Region VII	389,818	432,870	415,303	11.8	11.8	10.8
Region V	358,981	364,318	385,338	10.9	9.9	10.0
Region VI	298,058	302,836	345,703	9.1	8.2	9.0
Region VIII	227,458	253,347	287,156	6.9	6.9	7.4
Region X	239,874	257,640	275,433	7.3	7.0	7.1
Region IV-A	201,725	210,830	248,179	6.1	5.7	6.4
Region III	169,771	228,741	244,273	5.2	6.2	6.3
Region IX	237,898	224,378	242,285	7.2	6.1	6.3
Region XI	205,966	220,707	226,284	6.3	6.0	5.9
Region XII	192,545	203,000	224,882	5.8	5.5	5.8
ARMM	126,233	194,626	218,043	3.8	5.3	5.7
Caraga	156,221	163,783	187,278	4.7	4.5	4.9
Region I	156,261	193,392	179,179	4.7	5.3	4.6
Region IV-B	148,924	186,838	162,609	4.5	5.1	4.2
Region II	89,352	96,311	94,433	2.7	2.6	2.4
NCR	48,923	80,828	64,404	1.5	2.2	1.7
CAR	45,088	56,346	54,949	1.4	1.5	1.4

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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics

REGIONAL:

8 of 17 regions had decreasing poverty incidence between 2006 and 2009, only 5 regions between 2003 and 2006!

Region	Poverty incidence among families			Increase/Decrease	
	2003	2006	2009	03-06	06-09
PHILIPPINE					
S	20.0	21.1	20.9		
Region IV-B	29.8	34.3	27.6	4.5 ↑	(6.7) ↓
Region VII	32.1	33.5	30.2	1.4 ↑	(3.2) ↓
Region I	17.8	20.4	17.8	2.6 ↑	(2.6) ↓
CAR	16.1	18.6	17.1	2.4 ↑	(1.5) ↓
Region II	15.2	15.5	14.5	0.3 ↑	(1.1) ↓
NCR	2.1	3.4	2.6	1.3 ↑	(0.8) ↓
Region XI	25.4	26.2	25.6	0.9 ↑	(0.6) ↓
Region V	38.0	36.1	36.0	(1.9) ↓	(0.1) ↓
Region III	9.4	12.0	12.0	2.6 ↑	0.1 ↑
Region X	32.4	32.7	32.8	0.2 ↑	0.2 ↑
Region IV-A	9.2	9.4	10.3	0.1 ↑	0.9 ↑
Region XII	27.2	27.1	28.1	(0.1) ↓	1.0 ↑
ARMM	25.0	36.5	38.1	11.4 ↑	1.7 ↑
Region VI	23.5	22.1	23.8	(1.4) ↓	1.7 ↑
Region VIII	30.2	31.1	33.2	1.0 ↑	2.1 ↑
Region IX	40.5	34.2	36.6	(6.3) ↓	2.4 ↑
Caraga	37.6	36.9	39.8	(0.7) ↓	3.0 ↑

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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics

Batanes, the 4 districts of NCR, Benguet, Cavite, Bulacan, Laguna, Rizal, and Pampanga were consistently included in the least poor cluster of provinces in 2003, 2006, and 2009!

•New entrants in the least poor cluster of provinces in 2009 were Ilocos Norte, Bataan, and Nueva Vizcaya!

Province	2003			2006			2009		
	Poverty incidence	90% CI		Poverty incidence	90% CI		Poverty incidence	90% CI	
		Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit
Batanes	6.3	6.3	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th District	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.9	2	3.7	1.6	0.7	2.5
2nd District	2.6	1.7	3.4	3.8	2.1	5.5	2.4	1.6	3.2
Benguet	4.4	1.7	7.1	3.6	2.1	5	4	2	6.1
1st District	1.1	0.4	1.7	3.1	1.7	4.5	3.8	2	5.6
3rd District	2.6	1.7	3.5	3.7	2.6	4.8	3.8	2.5	5.1
Nueva Vizcaya	3.2	1.8	4.6	5.8	1.4	10.3	6.7	2.9	10.5
Cavite	4.8	3.4	6.2	4.2	2.6	5.7	4.5	3.1	5.9
Bulacan	4.3	2.9	5.7	5.1	3.7	6.6	4.8	3.7	5.9
Laguna	5.2	3.5	6.9	4.5	3	6	5.9	4.1	7.6
Rizal	2.9	1.9	3.9	2.7	1.6	3.7	6.5	4.2	8.7
Bataan	8.1	5.1	11	7.2	4	10.5	7.4	4.8	10
Pampanga	4.9	3.5	6.3	3.8	2.4	5.2	6.7	4.9	8.4
Ilocos Norte	14.3	7.9	20.6	11.3	5.8	16.9	9.2	6.1	12.3

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Zamboanga del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Norte, Maguindanao, Bohol, and Masbate were consistently included in the bottom cluster of provinces in 2003, 2006, and 2009!

Province	2003			2006			2009		
	Poverty incidence	90% CI		Poverty incidence	90% CI		Poverty incidence	90% CI	
		Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit		Lower limit	Upper limit
Agusan del Sur	48.5	41.3	55.6	45.5	38.2	52.9	51.2	43.5	58.9
Apayao	10.7	3.4	18.0	37.0	24.6	49.4	36.3	23.2	49.4
Bohol	40.2	33.8	46.7	43.7	35.8	51.6	41.0	33.6	48.4
Camarines Norte	40.7	28.6	52.9	30.4	21.6	39.2	32.3	25.3	39.2
Camarines Sur	38.3	32.5	44.1	36.6	31.0	42.3	38.7	33.8	43.6
Camiguin	35.1	31.5	38.7	37.8	21.9	53.7	36.4	25.9	46.8
Davao Oriental	35.6	26.7	44.4	39.0	28.0	50.1	42.5	36.4	48.6
Eastern Samar	29.8	20.5	39.0	37.6	31.8	43.5	45.8	37.6	54.1
Lanao del Norte	35.6	27.0	44.1	34.3	28.1	40.6	39.0	31.9	46.1
Maguindanao	41.9	34.4	49.5	44.9	39.0	50.9	44.6	37.7	51.6
Masbate	50.2	42.3	58.0	42.9	33.9	51.8	42.5	36.6	48.3
Misamis Occidental	37.0	30.6	43.4	38.2	30.7	45.7	36.9	29.7	44.1
Negros Oriental	43.6	35.6	51.5	44.4	36.1	52.7	36.4	29.5	43.2
Northern Samar	37.4	27.9	47.0	43.3	32.9	53.8	41.7	32.4	51.0
Occidental Mindoro	32.6	24.9	40.3	40.6	30.4	50.7	25.4	18.3	32.4
Romblon	35.8	27.9	43.7	40.6	34.7	46.6	43.0	36.3	49.8
Sarangani	36.7	28.4	45.1	34.0	29.2	38.8	40.7	34.0	47.3
Siquijor	45.5	27.4	63.5	25.8	13.9	37.6	32.8	21.3	44.3
Sultan Kudarat	37.3	28.1	46.5	38.7	30.9	46.5	35.2	28.8	41.7
Sulu	20.3	13.4	27.1	36.7	29.1	44.2	39.3	33.0	45.5
Surigao Del Norte	42.3	35.2	49.4	41.6	34.9	48.3	47.9	43.1	52.8
Tawi-tawi	18.2	8.1	28.2	49.1	39.8	58.4	31.5	22.2	40.8
Zamboanga del Norte	59.5	51.4	67.5	54.1	46.4	61.7	52.9	46.0	59.8
Zamboanga Sibugay	43.3	33.3	53.2	34.1	25.7	42.5	43.2	35.4	50.9

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I. The 2009 Official Poverty Statistics

PROVINCIAL: Cebu and Negros Occidental continue to have the biggest share in the total number of poor families!

Province	Magnitude of Poor Families			% Share to Total Poor Families		
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
PHILIPPINES	3,293,096	3,670,791	3,855,730	100	100	100
Cebu	185,624	211,406	213,162	5.6	5.8	5.5
Negros Occidental	112,512	130,077	144,828	3.4	3.5	3.8
Camarines Sur	116,460	119,747	126,280	3.5	3.3	3.3
Pangasinan	92,191	128,396	114,400	2.8	3.5	3.0
Nueva Ecija	64,808	94,026	112,367	2.0	2.6	2.9
Leyte	99,082	104,260	110,214	3.0	2.8	2.9
Zamboanga del Norte	102,074	101,511	109,745	3.1	2.8	2.8
Bohol	90,735	104,032	102,522	2.8	2.8	2.7
Quezon	84,031	101,394	98,426	2.6	2.8	2.6
Davao del Sur	88,165	89,452	94,049	2.7	2.4	2.4
Negros Oriental	105,334	112,585	91,387	3.2	3.1	2.4

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II. Other Details



NATIONAL: Income share of 1st to 7th income decile classes increased between 2006 and 2009!

INCOME DECILE	2003	2006	2009	PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE	
				2003-2006	2006-2009
FIRST TO THIRD	8.4530	8.5496	9.0168	+0.0966	+0.4673
FIRST	1.8055	1.8629	1.9716	+0.0574	+0.1087
SECOND	2.8724	2.9275	3.1020	+0.0551	+0.1745
THIRD	3.7751	3.7591	3.9432	-0.0160	+0.1841
FOURTH TO SEVENTH	26.8363	26.6467	27.2082	-0.1896	+0.5615
FOURTH	4.6779	4.6574	4.8370	-0.0205	+0.1797
FIFTH	5.8268	5.7884	5.9148	-0.0384	+0.1264
SIXTH	7.2220	7.1524	7.2818	-0.0696	+0.1294
SEVENTH	9.1096	9.0486	9.1746	-0.0610	+0.1260
EIGHTH TO TENTH	64.7066	64.7372	63.7750	+0.0306	-0.9622
EIGHTH	11.8588	11.8762	11.8559	+0.0174	-0.0203
NINTH	16.5778	16.8663	16.5878	+0.2885	-0.2785
TENTH	36.2700	35.9947	35.3312	-0.2753	-0.6634
Ratio of Top 30% over Bottom 30%	7.6549	7.5720	7.0729	-0.0829	-0.4991
Ratio of Top 10% over Bottom 10%	20.0886	19.3214	17.9200	-0.7672	-1.4014

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II. Other Details



REGIONAL: Increase in the average per capita income was faster than the increase in prices of food in only 6 of the 17 regions!

REGION	Subsistence Incidence (Families)			NOMINAL AVERAGE Per Capita Income (APCI)			CPI for Food			%APCI - %CPI
	2006	2009	% Change	2006	2009	% Change	2006	2009	% Change	
			06-09			06-09			06-09	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PHILS	8.7	7.9	(0.8)	35,788	43,538	21.7	130.7	162.4	24.3	(2.6)
NCR	0.7	0.4	(0.3)	66,106	77,462	17.2	127.8	153.5	20.1	(2.9)
CAR	8.3	7.6	(0.7)	39,989	46,694	16.8	128.4	158.4	23.4	(6.6)
Region I	7.1	5.5	(1.6)	29,966	40,239	34.3	135.3	167.4	23.7	10.6
Region II	4.3	4.1	(0.2)	30,846	40,791	32.2	132.0	165.3	25.2	7.0
Region III	3.7	3.7	0.1	40,595	46,944	15.6	129.7	159.7	23.1	(7.5)
Region IV-A	2.8	2.4	(0.3)	45,276	53,029	17.1	125.5	154.9	23.4	(6.3)
Region IV-B	2.8	10.5	7.8	21,631	29,727	37.4	131.6	163.1	23.9	13.5
Region V	15.7	12.9	(2.9)	24,766	30,264	22.2	129.7	162.8	25.5	(3.3)
Region VI	7.9	7.9	0.0	27,635	34,147	23.6	127.6	164.2	28.7	(5.1)
Region VII	17.1	13.2	(3.8)	29,189	37,850	29.7	143.9	176.4	22.6	7.1
Region VIII	13.5	14.4	0.9	25,042	33,157	32.4	132.0	176.2	33.5	(1.1)
Region IX	17.9	18.6	0.6	25,515	30,181	18.3	132.3	169.8	28.3	(10.0)
Region X	16.3	15.6	(0.6)	28,460	34,500	21.2	135.1	172.3	27.5	(6.3)
Region XI	12.1	11.0	(1.1)	28,037	35,835	27.8	136.5	173.3	27.0	0.8
Region XII	10.8	11.3	0.5	24,281	32,975	35.8	132.2	166.3	25.8	10.0
Caraga	16.9	19.7	2.8	22,821	29,526	29.4	136.0	177.5	30.5	(1.1)
ARMM	11.6	8.5	(3.1)	16,809	21,273	26.6	143.9	190.6	32.5	(5.9)

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II. Other Details



REGIONAL (FOR NCR):

A family of five in Metro Manila needed PhP 8,251 per month in 2009 to keep out of poverty!

Family size	Required income (in PhP)		
	Daily	Monthly	Annual
1 	54	1,650	19,802
2 	109	3,300	39,604
3 	163	4,950	59,406
4 	217	6,601	79,208
5 	271	8,251	99,010
6 	326	9,901	118,812
7 	380	11,551	138,614
8 	434	13,201	158,416

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II. Other Details



REGIONAL (FOR NCR):

A minimum wage earner* in Metro Manila can support a family of at most six members in 2009, to be classified as non-poor!

Family size	Required monthly income (in PhP)	Monthly Income of a Minimum Wage Earner in 2009	
		Non-agriculture (PhP 382/day)	Agriculture (PhP 345/day)
1	1,650	9,932	8,970
2	3,300	9,932	8,970
3	4,950	9,932	8,970
4	6,601	9,932	8,970
5	8,251	9,932	8,970
6	9,901	9,932	8,970
7	11,551	9,932	8,970
8	13,201	9,932	8,970

*Minimum wage earner in Metro Manila employed in the non-agriculture sector.

•Rate is effective 28 August 2008, per Wage order No. 14 (Source of data:
http://www.nwpc.dole.gov.ph/pages/statistics/stat_wage%20rates1989-present_non-agri.html)

•For this exercise, number of working days considered in a month is 26.

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II. Other Details



Some positive events between 2006 and 2009:

Period	Event
July 2009	Increase in the salaries of government employees with the implementation of the 1 st of four parts of the Salary Standardization Law III .
2008	Conditional cash transfer (CCT) implemented in 161 municipalities in 2008 – 41.6% in Luzon, 14.9% in Visayas, and 43.5% in Mindanao.
2009	CCT was implemented in 277 municipalities – 36.5% in Luzon, 22.4% in Visayas, and 41.1% in Mindanao.
February 2009	Start of application for the Project on Nurses Assigned in Rural Service by the DOLE, DOH, and the Professional Regulation Commission, Board of Nursing (PRC-BON). The Project involved the training/deployment of unemployed registered nurses in the 1,000 poorest cities/municipalities of the country.

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II. Other Details



Some negative events between 2006 and 2009:

Period	Event
2006-2009	Rice price crisis: Price of ordinary rice increased by 44.2%, from PhP 21.28/kg in 2006 to PhP 30.69 in 2009
2008	Global financial crisis
June 2009	Start of El Niño
July 2009	Start of the increase in alert level of Maon Volcano

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II. Other Details



Some negative events between 2006 and 2009:

Some typhoons/calamities in 2009

Typhoon/Calamity	Period Covered	Estimated Cost of Damage	Area(s) affected
1. Pepeng	Sept. 24 - 27, 2009	PhP 27.195 billion	NCR, CAR, I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, IX
2. Ondoy	Sept. 30 – Oct. 11, 2009	PhP 11.121 billion	NCR, CAR, I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, IX
3. Ramil	Oct. 20-26, 2009	PhP 87 million in Cagayan Valley	CAR, Regions I and II






II. Other Details



National:

With the latest 2009 poverty estimates, the probability of halving poverty, between 1990 and 2015, has gone down but remains at medium!

Indicator	Target	1991	2003	2006	2009
Poverty incidence among population	16.6	33.1 (Baseline)	 24.9	 26.4	 26.5
Pace of Progress			0.99	0.65	0.53

Notes: The pace of progress is computed as the ratio of the actual annual growth rate and required annual growth rate.



High: Pace of Progress is greater than 0.9



Medium: Pace of Progress between 0.5 and 0.9



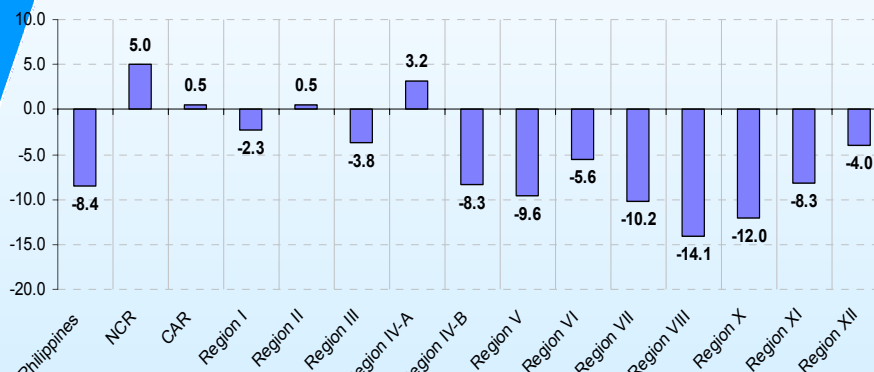
Low: Pace of Progress is less than 0.5



II. Other Details



As of 2009, the Philippines was eight years behind target on poverty reduction!
Only NCR, CAR, Regions II and IV-A are ahead of their targets!



Notes: Time-distance (years): positive (+) – time lead (progress is ahead the path to target)

Negative (-) – time lag (Progress is behind the path to target)

The time distance is a new generic statistical measure for analysis and visualization of time series data. This was first developed by Prof. Pavle Sicerl of the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Region IX, Caraga, and ARMM are 27, 21, and 81 years behind the target in 2009.

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II. Other Details



NATIONAL: In terms of poverty incidence among population in ASEAN countries, the Philippines is better off than Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Cambodia; but behind Vietnam (14.5%) and Indonesia (14.2%).

Country	Poverty Incidence Among Popn.	Year
Lao PDR	33.5	2003
Myanmar	32.0	2005
Cambodia	30.1	2007
Philippines	26.5	2009
Vietnam	14.5	2008
Indonesia	14.2	2009
Thailand	8.5	2008
Malaysia	3.6	2007
Brunei Darussalam	...	
Singapore	...	

Note: Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010), Pacific Regional Information System (SPC 2010), country sources. (http://www.adb.org/documents/books/key_indicators/2010/pdf/Key-Indicators-2010.pdf)

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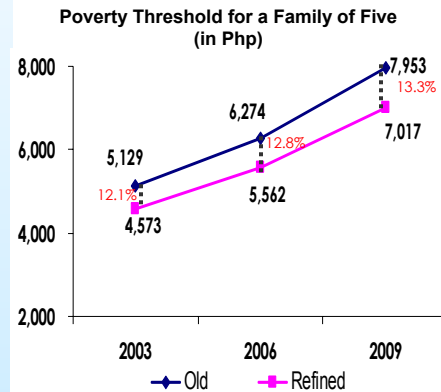
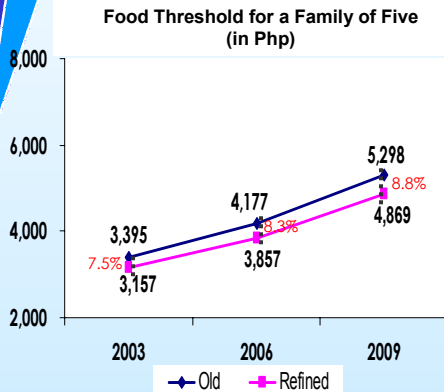
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III. Comparison of the Estimates Using the Old and Refined Methodologies



On the average, the food thresholds and the poverty thresholds are higher by 8% and 13%, respectively, using the old methodology as compared to the refined methodology!



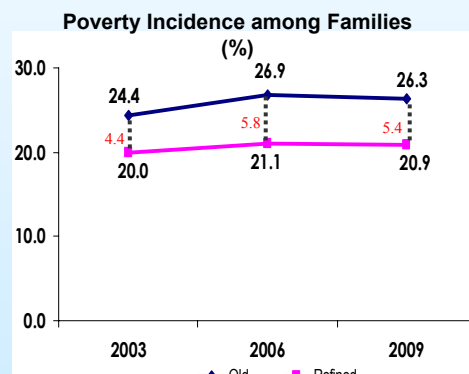
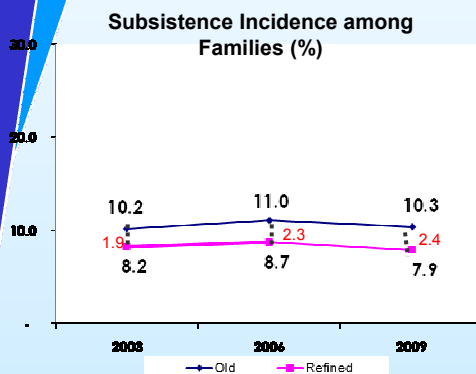
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III. Comparison of the Estimates Using the Old and Refined Methodologies



- The same trends in subsistence and poverty incidence among families were observed, whether the old or whether the refined methodology.
- Subsistence incidence and poverty incidence are higher by about 2 and 5 percentage points, respectively, using the old methodology as compared to the refined methodology.



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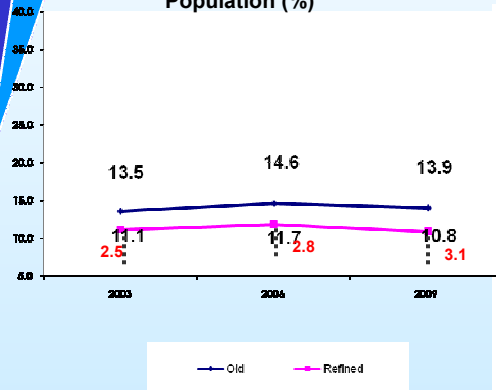
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III. Comparison of the Estimates Using the Old and Refined Methodologies

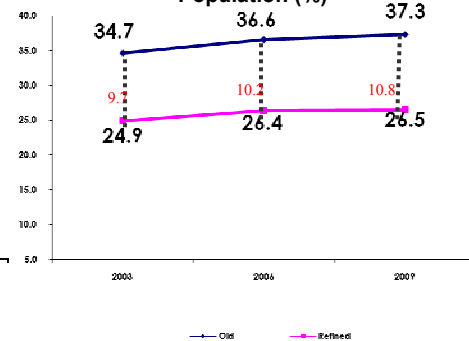


The same trends were observed in subsistence and poverty incidence among population!

Subsistence Incidence among Population (%)



Poverty Incidence among Population (%)



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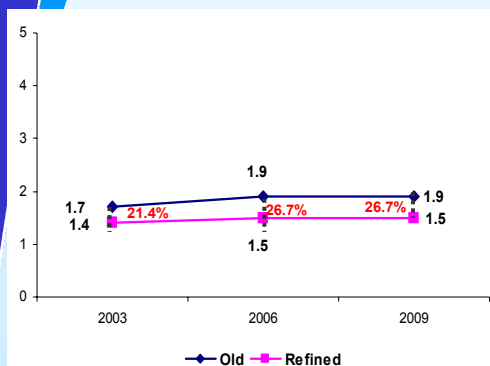
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III. Comparison of the Estimates Using the Old and Refined Methodologies

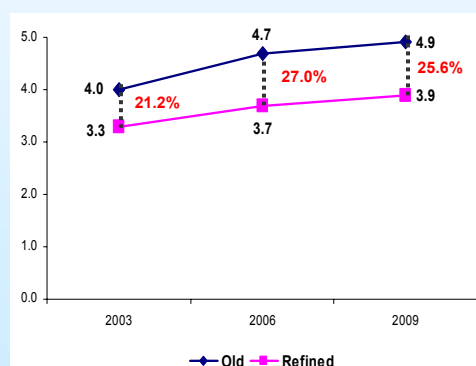


• Magnitude of food poor and magnitude of poor families are higher by about 27% and 26%, respectively, using the old methodology as compared to the refined methodology.

Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families (in million)



Magnitude of Poor Families (in million)



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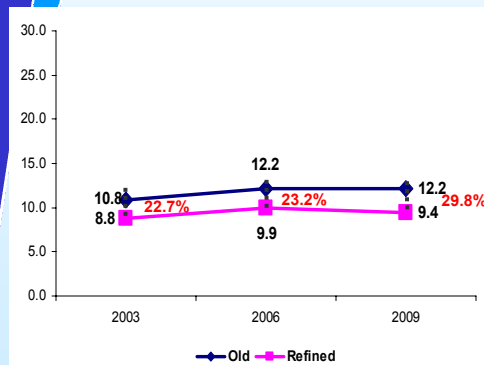
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III. Comparison of the Estimates Using the Old and Refined Methodologies

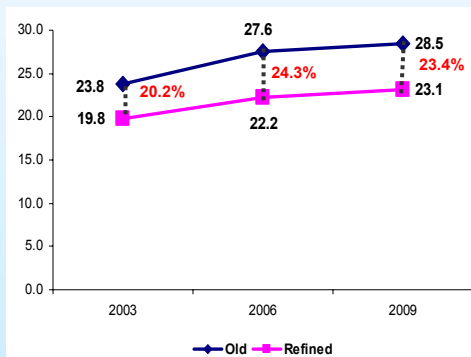


• Basically, similar trends were observed in the magnitude of poor population and the magnitude of subsistence poor population.

Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population (in million)



Magnitude of Poor Population (in million)



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III. Comparison of the Estimates Using the Old and Refined Methodologies



For all the indicators, the use of the old methodology yielded higher estimates as compared with those generated based on the refined methodology.

Indicators	Old Methodology			Refined			Difference		
	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009	2003	2006	2009
Among families									
Subsistence Incidence (%)	10.2	11.0	10.3	8.2	8.7	7.9	-2.0	-2.3	-2.4
Magnitude of Food Poor (in million)	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	-17.6	-21.1	-21.1
Poverty Incidence (%)	24.4	26.9	26.3	20.0	21.1	20.9	-4.4	-5.8	-5.4
Magnitude of Poor (in million)	4.0	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	-17.5	-21.3	-20.4
Among individuals									
Subsistence Incidence (%)	13.5	14.6	13.9	11.1	11.7	10.8	-2.4	-2.9	-3.1
Magnitude of Food Poor (in million)	10.8	12.2	12.2	8.8	9.9	9.4	-18.5	-18.9	-23.0
Poverty Incidence (%)	30.0	32.9	32.6	24.9	26.4	26.5	-5.1	-6.5	-6.1
Magnitude of Poor (in million)	23.8	27.6	28.5	19.8	22.2	23.1	-16.8	-19.6	-18.9

III. Comparison of the Estimates Using the Old and Refined Methodologies



Conclusions:

- In general, poverty estimates using both the old and refined methodologies showed similar trend/pattern.
- In terms of levels, estimates based on the old methodology were higher than those of the refined methodology.



IV. Next Steps/Future Activities



Activity	Target Date	Remarks
1. Dissemination Activities of the NSCB on the 2009 poverty statistics	February – December 2011	NSCB sent communication to various agencies on the following dates for bilateral/focused discussions on the refinements in the methodology: February 4 - NEDA, NAPC, DSWD, NWPC February 7 - CPBD, SEPO, DOH, DepEd, DILG, DOLE At the Regional level: Through NSCB Regional Divisions Users' Forum to be conducted depending on availability of resources
2. Release of the food and poverty thresholds for: -2010 and 2011 -advance estimates for 2012	March 2011 December 2011	Using the methodology provided in NSCB Resolution No. 5, Series of 2007, <i>Approving the Model-Based Estimation Methodology for the Annual Food and Poverty Thresholds</i>



IV. Next Steps/Future Activities



Activity	Target Date	Remarks
3. Release of the 2009 poverty statistics for the basic sectors	Within two months after the provision of the merged FIES and LFS public use files by the NSO	
4. Generation of 2006 city and municipal level poverty estimates using small area estimation methodology		Will be part of the research agenda of the TC PovStat for 2011. (Dependent on the provision of the 2007 CPH datafile)



Thank you!

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