

# SPECIAL RELEASE

## 2021 Full Year Official Poverty Statistics among Basic Sectors in the MIMAROPA Region

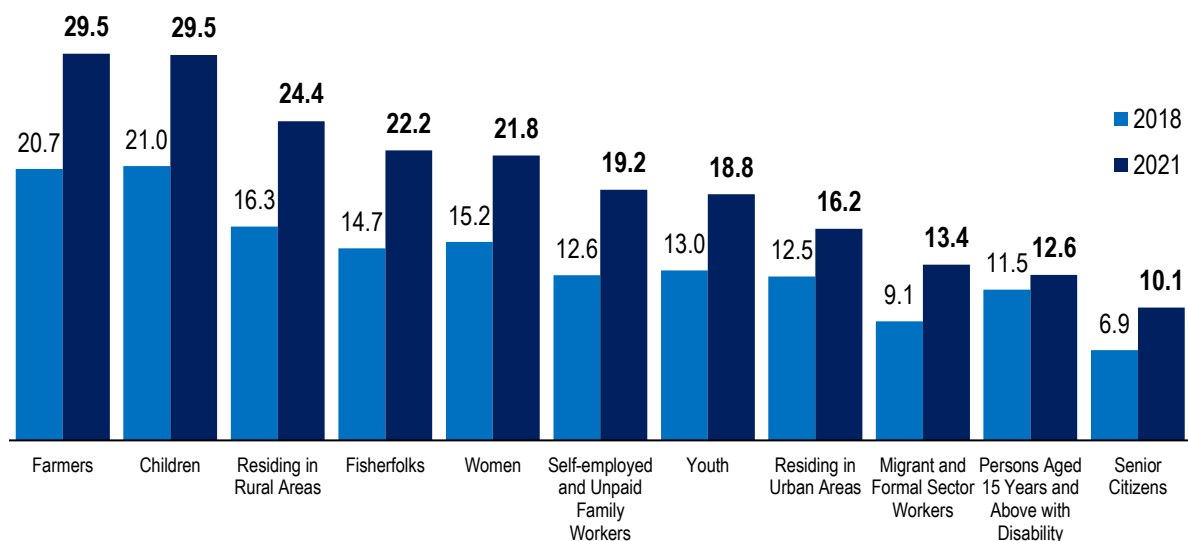
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### Farmers and Children in remain to have the highest poverty incidence in 2021

In the MIMAROPA Region, farmers and children and individuals residing in rural areas, remain to have the highest levels of poverty in 2021. Among the various basic sectors, these groups exhibited the greatest percentage of individuals from families with incomes falling below the official poverty thresholds. The poverty incidences of these basic sectors in 2021 were 29.5 percent for farmers and children and 24.4 percent for individuals residing in rural areas. These sectors also registered the highest poverty incidences in 2018. (Figure 1)

**Figure 1. Poverty Incidence among Basic Sectors, MIMAROPA Region: 2018 and 2021<sup>P</sup>**  
(Poverty Incidence in Percent)



**Note:** P indicates that the 2021 data is still preliminary.

**Sources:** Philippine Statistics Authority, 2018 and 2021 Official Poverty Statistics

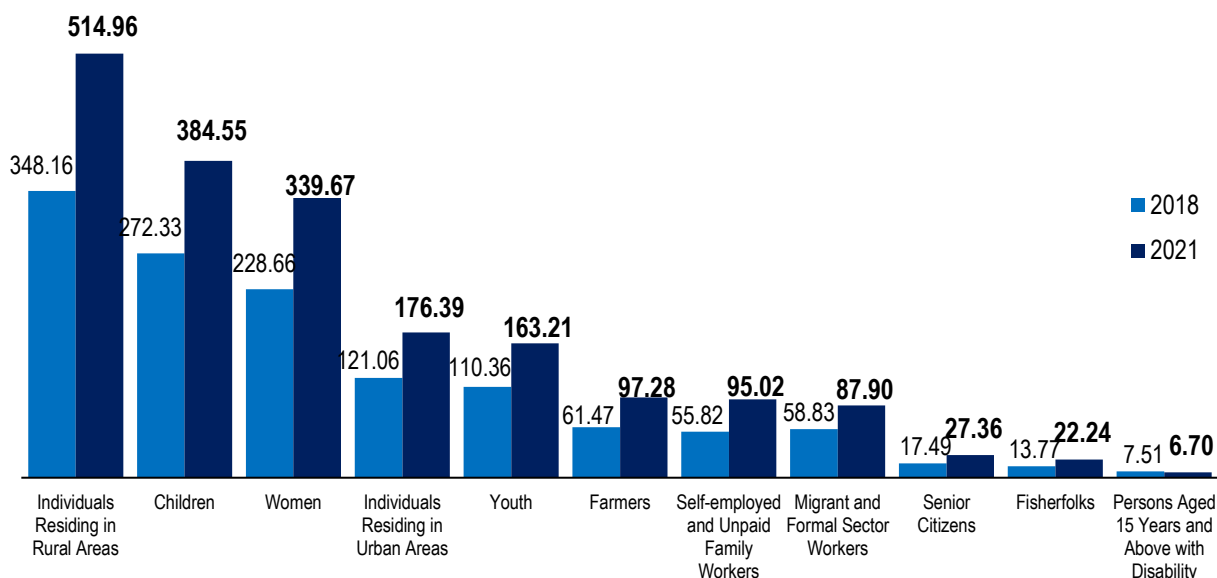
On the other hand, senior citizens (10.1%), persons aged 15 years and above with disability (12.6%), and migrant and formal sector workers (13.4%) were the three (3) sectors with lowest poverty incidence in MIMAROPA Region in 2021. These sectors also recorded lower poverty incidences in 2018 at 6.9 percent, 12.6 percent, and 9.1 percent, respectively. (Figure 1)

Compared to the years 2018 and 2021, notable increases in poverty incidences were observed across basic sectors. Farmers experienced the most substantial increase, with a rise of 8.8 percentage points, followed by children (8.5 percentage points), individuals living in rural areas (8.1 percentage points), and fisherfolks (7.5 percentage points). (Figure 1)

### Number of poor individuals residing in rural areas reached 514.96 thousand

In terms of magnitude of poor among basic sector, individuals residing in rural areas posted the had the highest number of poor population in 2021 estimated at 514.96 thousand. This reflects a 47.9 percent increase from the 2018 figure of 348.16 thousand. Notably, individuals residing in rural areas also held the highest number of individuals in poverty in 2018. (Figure 2)

**Figure 2. Magnitude of Poor among Basic Sectors, MIMAROPA Region: 2018 and 2021<sup>P</sup>**  
(Magnitude of Poor in Thousands)



**Note:** P indicates that the 2021 data is still preliminary.

**Sources:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2018 and 2021 Official Poverty Statistics*

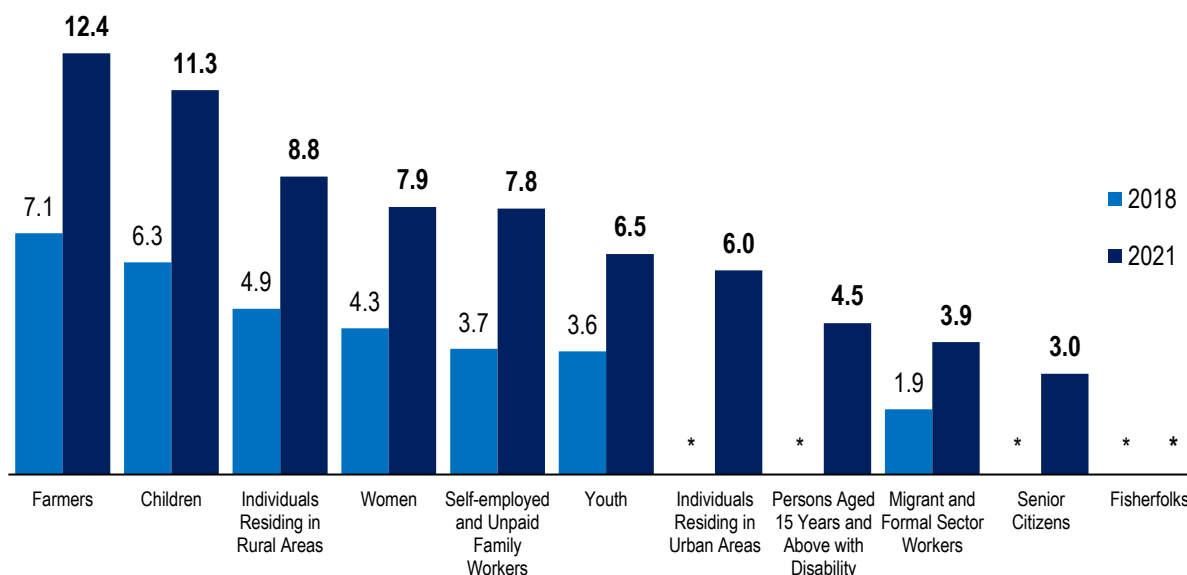
Children ranked second highest in terms of the number of poor population in 2021 at 384.55 thousand. This reflects a 41.2 percent rise compared to the 2018 figure of 272.33 thousand. Following closely were women, with an estimated 339.67 thousand facing poverty. (Figure 2)

In contrast, persons aged 15 years and older who have a disability (6.70 thousand), along with fisherfolks (13.77 thousand) and senior citizens (27.36 thousand), constituted the basic sectors with the lowest number of poor individuals in 2021. These sectors also recorded least number of poor individuals in 2018 at 7.51 thousand, 13.77 thousand, and 17.49 thousand, respectively. (Figure 2)

### Farmers and children remained the basic sectors with the highest subsistence incidence in 2021

In the MIMAROPA Region, farmers (12.4%) and children (11.3%) showed the highest rates of subsistence poverty in 2021. This means that nearly one in every eight farmers and more than one in every nine children belongs to a family that is food poor or a family with income that is not sufficient to buy its minimum basic food needs. (Figure 3)

**Figure 3. Subsistence Incidence among Basic Sectors, MIMAROPA Region: 2018 and 2021<sup>P</sup>**  
(Subsistence Incidence in Percent)



**Note:** P indicates that the 2021 data is still preliminary.

Asterisk (\*) indicates that coefficient of variation of estimate is greater than 20%.

**Sources:** Philippine Statistics Authority, 2018 and 2021 Official Poverty Statistics

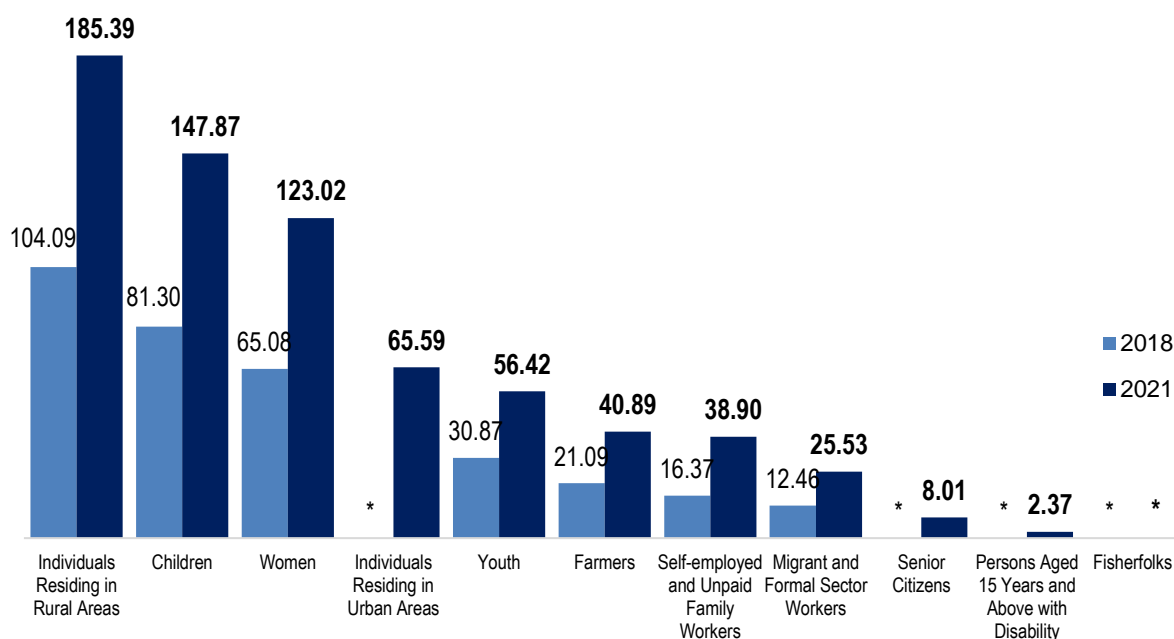
On the other hand, senior citizens (3.0%), migrant and formal sector workers (3.9%), and persons aged 15 years and above with disability (4.5%) were the three basic sectors recorded the lowest subsistence incidence in MIMAROPA Region. (Figure 3)

Compared to the years 2018 and 2021, significant increases in subsistence incidences were evident among farmers with an upsurge of 5.3 percentage points. Children followed with an increase of 5.1 percentage points, self-employed and unpaid family workers with uptick of 4.1 percentage points, and individuals living in rural areas with an increase of 3.9 percentage points. (Figure 3)

### Number of individuals residing in rural areas reached 185.39 thousand

Regarding the extent of food poverty within basic sectors, individuals living in rural areas recorded the highest magnitude of food-poor since 2018. It showed an increase of 81.3 thousand or by 78.1 percent from 104.09 thousand in 2018 to 185.39 thousand in 2021. (Figure 4)

**Figure 4. Magnitude of Food Poor among Basic Sectors, MIMAROPA Region: 2018 and 2021<sup>P</sup>**  
(Magnitude of Food Poor in Thousands)



**Note:** P indicates that the 2021 data is still preliminary.

Asterisk (\*) indicates that coefficient of variation of estimate is greater than 20%.

**Sources:** Philippine Statistics Authority, 2018 and 2021 Official Poverty Statistics

Children ranked second among the largest group of food poor individuals in 2021, with an estimate of 147.87 thousand. This marks an increase of 66.57 thousand or by 81.9 percent from the 2018 figure at 81.30 thousand. In close succession were women, with an estimated 123.02 thousand experiencing food poverty.

On the other hand, persons aged 15 years and older who have a disability (2.37 thousand), along with senior citizens (8.01 thousand), and migrant and formal sector workers (25.53 thousand) comprised the basic sectors with the lowest number of food poor individuals.

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## TECHNICAL NOTES

- Poverty incidence among women refers to the proportion of women (belonging to poor families) with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of women.
- Child refers to individual below 18 years old based on, RA 7610, Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act.
- Youth refers to individuals aged 15 to 30 years old, based on RA 8044, The Youth in Nation-Building Act.
- Senior citizen refers to an individual aged 60 years old and above, based on RA 9257, the Expanded Senior Citizens Act
- Poverty incidence among individuals residing in urban areas refers to the proportion of individuals residing in urban areas (belonging to poor families) with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of individuals residing in urban areas.
- Poverty incidence among individuals residing in rural areas refers to the proportion of individuals residing in rural areas (belonging to poor families) with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of individuals residing in rural areas.
- Migrant and formal sector workers refer to individuals who are Overseas Contract Workers (OCW) or Workers other than OCWs or employed persons working for private establishments and government organizations and corporations.
- Farmers refer to employed individuals 15 years old and over whose primary occupation is farming, plant growing or animal production. These include occupations under Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Works and Elementary Occupations in the 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC).
- Fisherfolks refer to employed individuals 15 years old and over whose primary occupation is fishing. These include occupations under Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Works and Elementary Occupations in the 2012 Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC).
- Self-employed and unpaid family workers refer to employed individuals 15 years old and over who are either self-employed or worked without pay on family-owned farm or business. This is a proxy indicator for the informal sector workers. Self-employed and unpaid family workers refer to employed individuals 15 years

old and over who are either self-employed or worked without pay on family-owned farm or business.

- Poverty Incidence among persons with functional difficulty refers to the proportion of persons with functional difficulty (belonging to poor families) with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of persons with functional difficulty. Functional difficulty is classified into six core difficulties. The concepts and definitions are based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) of the World Health Organization (WHO). Poverty Incidence among persons with functional difficulty refers to the proportion of persons with functional difficulty (belonging to poor families) with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of persons with functional difficulty.

For more comprehensive technical notes on the generation of official poverty statistics, please visit <https://www.psa.gov.ph/statistics/poverty>

## STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Poverty Incidence Among Basic Sector, MIMAROPA: 2015, 2018, and 2021p

Basic Sectors	Estimate (%)			Coefficient of Variation			Standard Error		
	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>
Women	26.8	15.2	21.8	9.6	6.2	5.0	2.6	0.9	1.1
Children	35.4	21.0	29.5	9.0	5.9	4.6	3.2	1.2	1.3
Youth	21.3	13.0	18.8	11.6	7.3	5.8	2.5	0.9	1.1
Senior Citizens	12.1	6.9	10.1	16.6	11.1	7.5	2.0	0.8	0.8
Individuals Residing in Urban Areas	*	12.5	16.2	*	14.4	10.0	*	1.8	1.6
Individuals Residing in Rural Areas	30.0	16.3	24.4	10.5	6.7	5.6	3.1	1.1	1.4
Migrant and Formal Sector Workers	17.7	9.1	13.4	13.7	7.3	5.9	2.4	0.7	0.8
Farmers	30.8	20.7	29.5	11.6	8.4	7.3	3.6	1.7	2.2
Fisherfolks	*	14.7	22.2	*	13.8	10.3	*	2.0	2.3
Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers	24.0	12.6	19.2	11.6	8.5	8.3	2.8	1.1	1.6
Persons Aged 15 Years and Above with Disability	-	11.53	12.64	-	14.66	11.85	-	1.69	1.50

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes:

\* - Coefficient of variation of regional poverty incidence among women is greater than 20%.

- -No estimate

p - This is based on the preliminary results of the 2021 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).



Table 2. Magnitude of Poor Individuals Among Basic Sector, MIMAROPA: 2015, 2018, and 2021p

Basic Sectors	Estimate ('000)			Coefficient of Variation			Standard Error		
	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>
Women	386.99	228.66	339.67	14.07	6.70	5.28	54.47	15.31	17.95
Children	452.45	272.33	384.55	14.66	6.75	5.38	66.33	18.39	20.68
Youth	175.23	110.36	163.21	15.39	7.71	6.04	26.96	8.51	9.85
Senior Citizens	26.72	17.49	27.36	19.36	11.09	7.74	5.17	1.94	2.12
Individuals Residing in Urban Areas	*	121.06	176.39	*	15.58	10.35	*	18.87	18.26
Individuals Residing in Rural Areas	649.77	348.16	514.96	16.13	7.15	6.08	104.79	24.89	31.32
Migrant and Formal Sector Workers	106.68	58.83	87.90	16.81	7.35	6.00	17.94	4.33	5.27
Farmers	129.35	61.47	97.28	17.26	10.19	9.79	22.32	6.26	9.53
Fisherfolks	*	13.77	22.24	*	15.31	11.67	*	2.11	2.59
Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers	131.77	55.82	95.02	16.67	9.24	9.57	21.96	5.16	9.09
Persons Aged 15 Years and Above with Disability	-	7.51	6.70	-	15.45	12.29	-	1.16	0.82

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes:

\* - Coefficient of variation of regional poverty incidence among women is greater than 20%.

- -No estimate

p - This is based on the preliminary results of the 2021 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).

Table 3. Subsistence Incidence Among Basic Sector, MIMAROPA: 2015, 2018, and 2021p

Basic Sectors	Estimate (%)			Coefficient of Variation			Standard Error		
	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>
Women	9.5	4.3	7.9	18.1	12.0	9.0	1.7	0.5	0.7
Children	12.9	6.3	11.3	16.2	12.1	8.7	2.1	0.8	1.0
Youth	*	3.6	6.5	*	13.0	10.2	*	0.5	0.7
Senior Citizens	*	*	3.0	*	*	12.7	*	*	0.4
Individuals Residing in Urban Areas	*	*	6.0	*	*	18.2	*	*	1.1
Individuals Residing in Rural Areas	10.7	4.9	8.8	18.1	13.4	10.1	1.9	0.7	0.9
Migrant and Formal Sector Workers	*	1.9	3.9	*	14.7	10.3	*	0.3	0.4
Farmers	*	7.1	12.4	*	16.1	12.7	*	1.1	1.6
Fisherfolks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers	*	3.7	7.8	*	15.9	14.1	*	0.6	1.1
Persons Aged 15 Years and Above with Disability	-	*	4.5	-	*	18.7	-	*	0.8

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes:

\* - Coefficient of variation of regional poverty incidence among women is greater than 20%.

- -No estimate

p - This is based on the preliminary results of the 2021 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).

Table 4. Magnitude of Food Poor Individuals Among Basic Sector, MIMAROPA: 2015, 2018, and 2021p

Basic Sectors	Estimate ('000)			Coefficient of Variation			Standard Error		
	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>	2015	2018	2021 <sup>P</sup>
Women	*	65.08	123.02	*	12.20	9.25	*	7.94	11.38
Children	*	81.30	147.87	*	12.63	9.37	*	10.27	13.85
Youth	*	30.87	56.42	*	13.22	10.36	*	4.08	5.84
Senior Citizens	*	*	8.01	*	*	12.76	*	*	1.02
Individuals Residing in Urban Areas	*	*	65.59	*	*	18.38	*	*	12.06
Individuals Residing in Rural Areas	*	104.09	185.39	*	13.62	10.67	*	14.18	19.78
Migrant and Formal Sector Workers	*	12.46	25.53	*	14.78	10.32	*	1.84	2.63
Farmers	*	21.09	40.89	*	17.55	14.95	*	3.70	6.11
Fisherfolks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers	*	16.37	38.90	*	16.37	15.38	*	2.68	5.98
Persons Aged 15 Years and Above with Disability	-	*	2.37	-	*	18.84	-	*	0.45

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Notes:

\* - Coefficient of variation of regional poverty incidence among women is greater than 20%.

- -No estimate

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