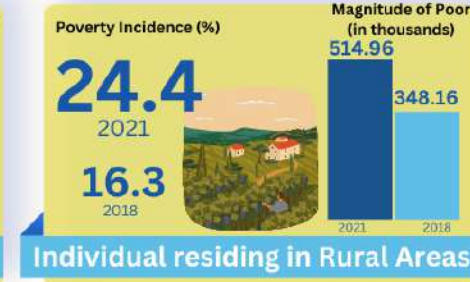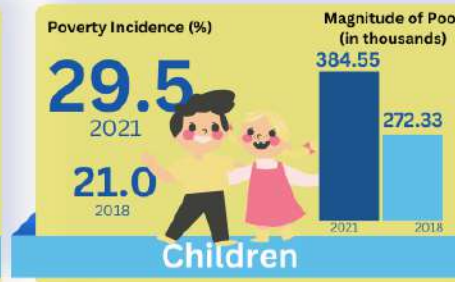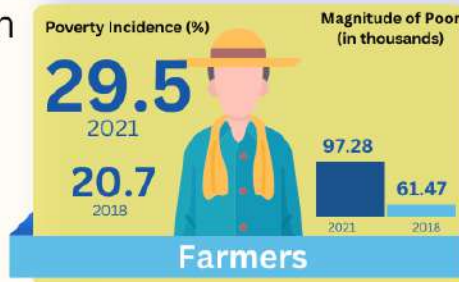# POVERTY[a] AMONG BASIC SECTORS[b] IN MIMAROPA REGION
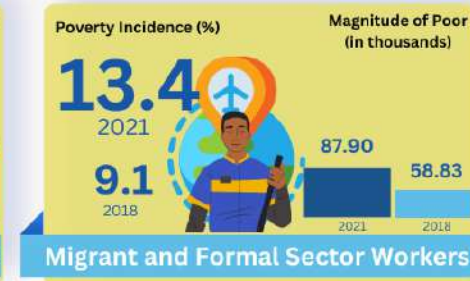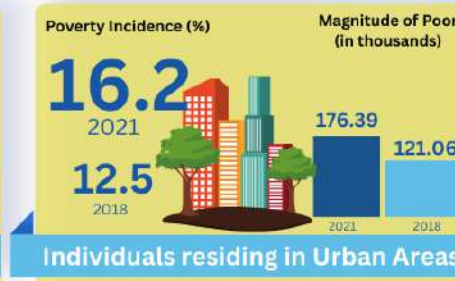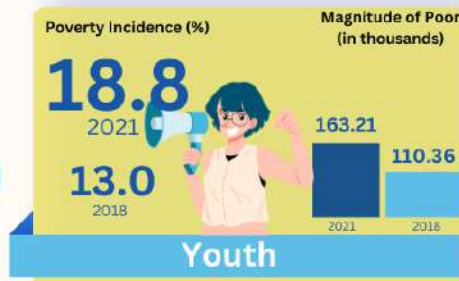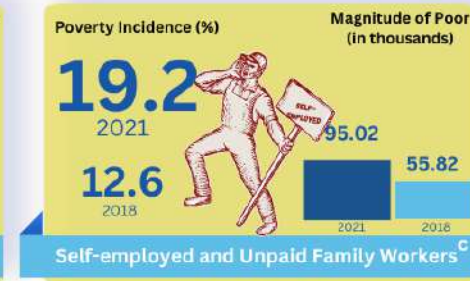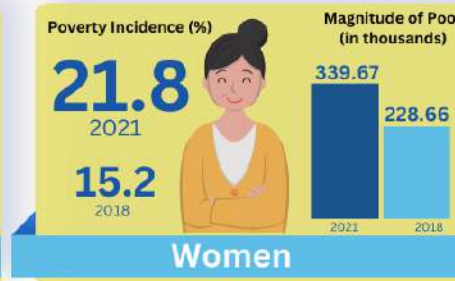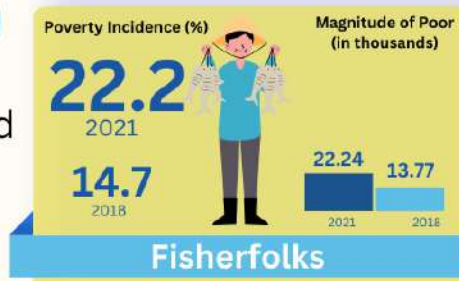
BASED ON THE 2021 FULL YEAR OFFICIAL POVERTY STATISTICS

BAGONG PILIPINAS

Reference Number: 2024-IG-03

In 2021, farmers, children, individual residing in rural areas continue to exhibit the highest poverty incidence among the basic sectors.

Individuals residing in rural areas, Children and Women were the sectors with higher magnitude of poor compared other sector in 2021.

Farmers
Poverty Incidence (%)
29.5 2021
20.7 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
97.28 (2021)
61.47 (2018)

Children
Poverty Incidence (%)
29.5 2021
21.0 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
384.55 (2021)
272.33 (2018)

Individual residing in Rural Areas
Poverty Incidence (%)
24.4 2021
16.3 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
514.96 (2021)
348.16 (2018)

Fisherfolks
Poverty Incidence (%)
22.2 2021
14.7 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
22.24 (2021)
13.77 (2018)

Women
Poverty Incidence (%)
21.8 2021
15.2 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
339.67 (2021)
228.66 (2018)

Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers[c]
Poverty Incidence (%)
19.2 2021
12.6 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
95.02 (2021)
55.82 (2018)

Youth
Poverty Incidence (%)
18.8 2021
13.0 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
163.21 (2021)
110.36 (2018)

Individuals residing in Urban Areas
Poverty Incidence (%)
16.2 2021
12.5 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
176.39 (2021)
121.06 (2018)

Migrant and Formal Sector Workers
Poverty Incidence (%)
13.4 2021
9.1 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
87.90 (2021)
58.83 (2018)

Persons Aged 15 years old and above with Disability[c,d]
Poverty Incidence (%)
12.6 2021
11.5 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
6.70 (2021)
7.51 (2018)

Senior Citizens
Poverty Incidence (%)
10.1 2021
6.9 2018

Magnitude of Poor (in thousands)
27.36 (2021)
17.49 (2018)

Footnotes:

a - Republic Act (RA) 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act, defines "poor" as individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life. In this case, per capita income derived from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), which was used for classifying poor or non-poor, refers to the total family income divided by the number of family members and not necessarily the income of the individual in a particular sector. If the per capita income is below the poverty threshold, then all the members of the family are considered poor. Hence, a farmer belonging to a poor family is considered poor.

b - RA 8425 defined the basic sectors as the disadvantaged or marginalized sectors of the Philippine Society. Basic sectors are not mutually exclusive i.e., there could be overlaps among sectors wherein women may also be counted as senior citizens, farmers, etc.

c - Considering data available in the Philippine Statistical System, self-employed and unpaid family workers served as proxy indicators for informal sector workers. Estimate for persons with disability for 2018 was already included since rider questions on functional difficulty were incorporated in the January 2019 round of the Labor Force Survey.

d - Persons with disability are those who experienced a lot of difficulty or who cannot do at all any of the following: a) Seeing even if wearing eye glasses; b) Hearing even if using hearing aid; c) Walking or climbing steps; d) Remembering or concentrating; e) Self-care; and f) Communicating. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics recommended this cut-off for disability.